

India Cases, Part 9: 1995-1996

Last Updated: 31 May 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T545	ACHIK NATIONAL VOLUNTEER COUNCIL (ANVC)		1995	2001
T1309	TAMIL NADU LIBERATION ARMY (TNLA)		1995	2000
T1448	PULF	2008	1995	2011
T135	CPN/M		1995	2012
T915	KAMTAPUR LIBERATION ORGANIZATION		1995	2012
T15	AL FARAN		1995	1995
T265	LASHKAR-E-JHANGVI (LEJ)		1996	2012
T822	ADIVASI COBRA FORCE (ACF)		1996	0
T664	BIRSA COMMANDA FORCE (BCF)		1996	0
T823	BODO LIBERATION TIGER FORCE (BLTF)		1996	2008
T1385	DIMA HALAO DAOGAH (DHD)		1996	2010
T515	UNITED KUKI LIBERATION FRONT - INDIA		1996	2010
T2442	TEHRIK AL-MOJAHEDIN		1997	2003
T901	MAHAZ E INQUILAB		1997	2005
T853	ISLAMIC DEFENSE FORCE		1997	0
T1998	INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S FRONT OF TRIPURA (IPFT)		1997	0
T541	ZOMI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1997	2012
T2391	RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD)		1997	2000
T921	AL-UMMAH		1998	0
T13	AL-BADAR		1998	2008

T2279	BHUMI UCHCHED PRATIRODH COMMITTEE (BUPC)		1998	2007
T2125	D-COMPANY/DAWOOD IBRAHIM		1998	0
T1419	KUKI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (KRA)		1998	2011
T1495	COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA-MARXIST-LENINIST		1999	2011
T1158	UNITED BENGALI LIBERATION FRONT (UBLF)		1999	2000
T517	UNITED PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY (UPDS)		1999	2006
T1433	NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE RESTORATION OF PAKISTANI SOVEREIGNTY		2000	0
T210	HINDU SENA RASHTRIYA SANGH PARTY		2000	0
T1060	AKHILESH SINGH GANG		2000	2000
T236	TEHRIK UL-FURQAAN		2000	2006
T111	BOROK NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRIPURA (BNCT)		2000	0
T264	LASHKAR E JABBAR		2001	0
T2240	AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN		2001	2001
T24	AL-MADINAH		2002	2008
T25	AL-MANSOORIAN		2002	2007
T2331	ISLAMIC FRONT		2002	2012
T311	MUJAHIDEEN AL-MANSOORAN		2002	0
T11	AL-ARIFEEN		2002	2005
T2225	PORATTOM		2002	2002
T1485	ASIF RAZA COMMANDOS		2002	2002
T26	AL NASIREEN		2002	2005
T451	SAVE KASHMIR MOVEMENT		2002	2004
T2226	PRAVEEN DALAM		2003	2003

T2441	TEHREEK-E-JEHAD-E-ISLAMI		2003	2003
T1149	KASHMIR FREEDOM FORCE		2003	2003
T2330	ISLAMIC FATEH		2003	2003
T624	KARBI LONGRI NORTH CACHAR HILLS LIBERATION FRONT		2003	2009
T2587	HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION (HPC)		2003	2003
T982	AL-SHUHDA BRIGADE		2003	2003
T547	313 BRIGADE		2003	2010
T749	KARBI LONGRI NC HILLS RESISTANCE FORCE (KNPR)		2004	0
T2352	KARBI LONGRI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT		2004	2007
T1572	UNITED ACHIK NATIONAL FRONT (UANF)		2004	0
T2043	FARZANDAN-I-MILLAT		2005	2005
T2332	ISLAMIC JIHAD FRONT		2005	2005
T2234	ADIVASI NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (ANLA)		2006	2012
T110	BLACK WIDOWS		2007	2009
T2239	AL-FAJR		2007	2007
T2490	NAGA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL (NPC)		2008	2008
T579	ALL KAMATAPUR LIBERATION FORCE		2008	2008
T2399	HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION-DEMOCRACY (HPC-D)		2008	2008
T1980	HYNNIEWTREP NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL		2008	2012
T2408	INDIAN MUJAHIDEEN		2008	2012
T2578	NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND - UNIFICATION		2008	2008
T2554	DIMA HALAM DAOGAH - BLACK WIDOW FACTION		2008	2008

T2501	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT OF INDIA (PLFI)		2008	2012
T2535	UNITED DEMOCRATIC TERAJ LIBERATION FRONT (UDTLF)		2008	2008
T2415	JHARKHAND LIBERATION TIGERS (JLT)		2008	2012
T2134	DECCAN MUJAHIDEEN		2008	2008
T2499	PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE ATROCITIES		2009	2011
T2601	NDFB - RD	2009	2009	2010
T2521	TEHRIK-E-GALBA ISLAM		2009	2010
T2532	TRITIYA PRASTUTI COMMITTEE (INDIA)		2009	2011
T708	CITIZEN'S RIGHTS PROTECTION VOLUNTEERS		2009	2009
T429	AL NASIRIN (INDIA)		2009	2009
T707	BODO PEOPLE'S FRONT (BPF)		2009	2009
T2540	VOLUNTEERS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE OF NAGAS (VIPN)		2010	2010
T2525	TERAI JANATANTRIK PARTY (INDIA)		2010	2010
T2537	UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF BARAK VALLEY (ULFBV) - INDIA		2010	2010
T2534	UNITED DEMOCRATIC LIBERATION ARMY (UDLA)		2010	2011
T2368	GARO NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY	2012	2010	2012
T1559	ADIVASI COBRA MILITANTS OF ASSAM		2011	2011
T622	MUSLIM UNITED LIBERATION TIGERS OF ASSAM		2011	2011
T1562	ADIVASI PEOPLE'S ARMY		2011	2011
T1893	NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL		2011	2011
T2004	YIMCHUNGER LIBERATION FRONT		2011	2011
T1751	ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF KASHMIR		2011	2012

T1853	KUKI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT		2011	2012
T1823	KARBI PEOPLES LIBERATION TIGERS (KPLT)		2011	2012
T2007	ZELIANGRONG UNITED FRONT (ZUF)		2011	2012
T1711	HILL TIGER FORCE		2011	2011
T2649	JHARKHAND JANMUKTI PARISHAD (JJP)		2012	2012
T2634	CORCOM		2012	2012
T2663	PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF KANGLEIPAK-PROGRESSIVE		2012	2012
T2691	NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-KHOLE-KITОВI (NSCN-K-K)		2012	2012
T2629	BENGALI SANGRAM MUKTI BAHINI		2012	2012

I. ACHIK NATIONAL VOLUNTEER COUNCIL (ANVC)

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Achik National Volunteer Council (Anvc), Achik National Volunteers Council (Anvc), Achik National Volunteers' Council (Anvc)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/741665991?accountid=14026>
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- Cline, Lawrence E. 2006. "The Insurgency Environment in Northeast India." *Small Wars and Insurgencies* 17, no. 2: 126-147.
http://www.jonathanmpowell.com/uploads/2/9/9/2/2992308/cline_2006swi_-_the_insurgency_environment_in_northeast_india.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1995 (MIPT 2008). GTD lists the first violent attack as an attack on police officers in Songsak, Meghalaya on August 10, 2001 (GTD n.d.).

Group End: ANVC signed a ceasefire with the Indian Government in 2004; however, GTD lists an attack in 2011 and a suspected attack in 2014 (GTD n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ANVC is an ethnonationalist separatist group that formed in December 1995 (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008, SATP n.d.). The group aims to create an independent homeland called 'Achik Land' in the Garo hills in Meghalaya, Kamrup, and the Goalpara district of Assam (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008, SATP n.d.). The group splintered from the Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (Cline 2006, 140) or the NSCN-IM (SATP n.d.). GTD lists the first violent attack as an attack on police officers in Songsak, Meghalaya on August 10, 2001 (GTD n.d.).

Geography

ANVC is active in the Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills in the state of Meghalaya and the Kamrup and Goalpara districts in Assam (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008, SATP n.d.). The headquarters are at Cheram in the Garo Hills (SATP n.d.). ANVC has transnational branches in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Burma (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Organizational Structure

Most members are ethnically Garo (also known as Achik) (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). Dilash R. Marak is the current chairman, Jerome Momin is commander in chief, Wanding R. Marak is the Public Secretary, Janggam Momin is Joint Secretary, and Rickie Sangma is Finance Secretary (SATP n.d.). The group is organized into geographical zones that are each headed by commanders. Chennang Marak commands the Eastern Zone, Goran Sangma governs the Southern Zone, Batjang Shera governs

the Western Zone, and Ranggam Marak governs the West Khasi Hills. Below the zonal commanders are area commanders (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, the group gets funding from bringing fake currency printed by the ISI into India (SATP n.d.). The group collects/extorts funds from people who live or have businesses in the area; abduction and ransom is also common (SATP n.d.). The group is thought to have had about 12 members in 1997 (Times of India 1997).

External Ties

Allegedly, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-IM helped start the organization; however, the organization, being Garo, has severed all links with the Naga and the Bodo NDFB (SATP n.d.). The organization is still linked with the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, the organization has helped the ISI transport fake currency in return for funds (SATP n.d.). The organization split from the Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

ANVC was originally banned by the Indian government in 2000 (SATP n.d.). ANVC signed a ceasefire with the Indian Government in 2004. However, GTD lists an attack in 2011 and a suspected attack in 2014 (GTD n.d.).

- II. TAMIL NADU LIBERATION ARMY (TNLA)
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: Tamil Nadu Liberation Army, Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (Tnla)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Tamil Nadu Liberation Army." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
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- "Extremists Raid Police Station." 1997. The Times of India (1861-Current), Jul 15, 8. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/741674641?accountid=14026>.

Note: lots of questionable sources about this on the internet

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: TNLA is the armed wing of the TNCP-ML a splinter of CPI-ML that formed in 1984-85 (SATP n.d.).

Group End: The Indian government banned TLNA in 2000. The Indian government arrested Jayavel of Kurinjipadi, Selvam of Perambalur, Nataraj, Yuvaraj of Vadamalai, and Prabakar of Mayiladuthurai in July 2005 after they suspected the group of plotting a murder (SATP n.d.). Thus, the group's last active date is 2005 (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

TNLA is the armed wing of the TNCP-ML, a splinter of CPI-ML, that formed in 1984-85 (SATP n.d.). The TNCP-ML, a separatist, leftist, Marxist-Leninist, and ethno-nationalist group, wants to remove Tamilnadu from Indian rule (SATP n.d.). The group was inspired by Pulavar Kaliyaperumal, a naxalite school teacher, but was started by Anbazhagan, alias Sundaram, who led TNCP-ML (SATP n.d.). TLNA was founded by Tamilarasan, but headed by Thamizharasan, an engineering student from Ponparappi village (SATP n.d., Times of India 1997). The group's first violent incident was in 1985 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The group has had cells in Perambalur, Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Chengalpattu-East, Dindigul, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Tiruchi, Salem, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Chennai, Dharmapuri, and the Tuticorin districts of Tamil Nadu (SATP n.d)

Organizational Structure

TNLA is the armed wing of TNCP-ML (SATP n.d.) It was inspired by Pulavar Kaliyaperumal, a Naxalite school teacher, but was started by Anbazhagan, alias Sundaram, who led TNCP-ML (SATP n.d.). TLNA was headed by Thamizharasan, an engineering student from Ponparappi village (SATP n.d.). TNCP-ML has tried to gain jurisdiction of 30,000 acres of Cashew groves in Perambalur and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu in order to attain funding. The last known leader, Maran, was arrested in 2001 and acquitted in 2003. In 1987, the group's founder, Thamizharasan, was killed by a mob in Ponparappi while trying to rob a bank (Times of India 1997; SATP n.d.). Members are Tamil and they oppose Karnataka (SATP n.d.).

No information could be found about the size of the group. No information could be found about current leadership.

External Ties

The group is linked with and has allegedly provided sanctuary for LTTE. TNLA has allegedly been provided sanctuary by the sandalwood smuggler Veerappan (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Indian government banned TLNA in 2000. The Indian government repressed members of the group and arrested Jayavel of Kurinjpadi, Selvam of Perambalur, Nataraj, Yuvaraj of Vadamalai, and Prabakar of Mayiladuthurai in July 2004 after they suspected the group of plotting a murder (SATP n.d.). The group was last active in 2005, but it is unclear why they disappeared, though repression may have played a role (SATP n.d.).

III. PULF

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: 2008

Aliases: People's United Liberation Front (Pulf), People's United Liberation Front, Pulf

Part 1. Bibliography

- "PULF." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4652, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group formed in 1993 (SATP n.d.; Telegraph 1993).

Group End: 2011 - disarm and unilaterally surrender (Telegraph 2011)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

PULF is an Islamic, ethno-nationalist, separatist group that wants to form a separate nation-state for Muslims in Manipur, many of whom are migrants from Bangladesh (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group was formed by “disconnected members” of the community (SATP n.d.). GTD lists the first attack as a bombing in a shop in Yairipok, Manipur on May 22, 2008; however, the group faced off with law enforcement prior to 2008 (GTD 2016; SATP n.d.). It was likely violent as early as 1999 when it clashed with police (SATP n.d.). The group formed in 1993 following ethnic clashes in Manipur (SATP n.d.; Telegraph 1993).

Geography

PULF cells are present in several valley districts in Manipur as well as the hill district of Chandel within Manipur (SATP n.d.). Lilong in the Thoubal district and the Churachandpur district are also other areas of operation in Manipur (SATP n.d.). The group is also active in Assam. Though it is uncertain what districts of Assam it is currently active in, the group was previously active in Barpeta, Nagaon, the Barak valley and Lakhimpur (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Bashir Kaskar, alias Moti, was the commander in chief and Mohammad Shafi AKA Rami was the deputy home secretary during the organization’s early stages (SATP n.d.). Membership is limited to Muslims from the “seven sisters” states in India and the organization has 100-150 members (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). Members are Meitei Pangals or Manipuri Muslims (Telegraph India 2011). The group utilizes extortion of traders and civilians living in their areas as well as arms smuggling to attain funding (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). There is no evidence of a political wing although the group had a finance wing and propaganda wing (SATP n.d.)

External Ties

The organization has allegedly been trained and armed by Naga separatist National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) and has been supported by the ISI (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). On May 30, 2007, the Islamic National Front (INF) merged with PULF (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

On July 22, 1999, the Assam Police arrested four PULF members: Mohammed Saifu Islam, Mohammed Akbar Ali, Zehirul Islam, and Hazarat Ali (SATP n.d.). Bashir Kaskar, alias Moti, was the commander in chief and Mohammad Shafi, alias Rami, was the

deputy home secretary until they both died in an encounter with Assam Rifles personnel on May 11, 2006 (SATP n.d.). Following their death, PULF split into multiple factions (Telegraph India 2011). In 2011, 40 cadres of the organization surrendered (Telegraph India 2011).

IV. CPN/M

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Gleditsch et. al. “Non-State Actor Dataset.” 2013. P. 210.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

Initially, the government delegated the counterinsurgency problem to local police, which backfired (Human Rights Watch 2004). In early 2001, much of the royal family died when a prince opened fire. In 2001, the group struck a ceasefire with the Nepal government, but immediately reneged on it. This led the monarchy to finally send in the army to combat the insurgency (Human Rights Watch 2004; MIPT 2008). By 2001, the CPN-M had consolidated control over large swaths of territory, which made combating them an enormous challenge (Human Rights Watch 2004).

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

V. KAMTAPUR LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kamtapur Liberation Organization (Klo), Kamtapur Liberation Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- “Kamtapur Liberation Organization.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
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<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/klo.htm>
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<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/Top-Kamtapur-Liberation-Organisation-leader-arrested-in-Nepal/articleshow/29966455.cms>
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1471994252?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 2014 (still violent and active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The KLO formed by students in 1995 as a separatist group to create an independent Kamatapur state (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Global Security n.d.). It would include six districts—Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, North and South Dinajpur and Malda—of West Bengal and four contiguous districts of Assam—Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara (Global Security n.d.). The KLO was created to deal with problems such as “large-scale unemployment, land alienation, perceived neglect of Kamatapuri language and identity, and grievances of economic deprivation” (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The group is ethno-nationalist. The group’s first violent attack occurred in 1999 (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The KLO operates in six districts of north Bengal - South Dinajpur, North Dinajpur, Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and Darjeeling - and four districts in Lower Assam - Dhubri, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar and Goalpara. The group's activities are concentrated in Jalpaiguri and the Cooch Behar districts (Times of India 2014; SATP n.d.). The outfit also has cells in Bhutan surrounding the Wangchu river, close to Chuka district, and in the Bhangtar and Lhamoizingkha areas (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The KLO originally consisted of students. The organization's cadre strength was initially 60 members in 1995 and later grew to 400 in 2014 (SATP n.d.; Times of India 2014). Not much is known about current KLO leadership; however, some prominent leaders include Hiten Roy, Ravi Rajbongshi, Rahul Roy, and Kajal Roy (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The group had support from Bengalis (Das 2013). The United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) has provided training and financial assistance for the KLO in exchange for a passage from Bhutan to Bangladesh through Bengal (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The Kamtapur People's Party (KPP) is the armed wing of the organization (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) has provided training and financial assistance for the KLO in exchange for a passage from Bhutan to Bangladesh through Bengal (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The organization has also been linked with the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) (SATP n.d.). The KLO, ULFA, and NDFB reportedly coordinate attacks (SATP n.d.). Tiwa National Revolutionary Front (TNRF), National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM), All Kamatapur Students' Union (KSU), the Kamatapur Women's Right Front (KWRF), and the ISI have also been linked to KLO. KLO has killed CPI-M and CPM members.

Group Outcome

The group was targeted by Indian security forces in 2003 during Operation All Clear (Times of India 2014). The Indian government also offered an amnesty program to KLO members in exchange for their disarmament in 2009 (Das 2013). It was only mildly effective. Tom Adhikary, Narayan Roy, Pradip Roy, and Nilambar Rajbanshi are prominent KLO leaders that were arrested in India in 2014 (Times of India 2014). India has ordered CRPF to take action on KLO (Global Security n.d.). The group is still currently active (SATP n.d.; Times of India 2014).

- VI. AL FARAN
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al Faran, Al-Faran

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Al Faran.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3910, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- Kim Housego. “Who took me hostage?” Independent (UK). 1997. <http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/who-took-me-hostage-1276790.html>
- “Fifth tourist kidnapped in Kashmir.” New York Times. 1995. <http://www.nytimes.com/1995/07/09/world/fifth-tourist-kidnapped-in-kashmir.html>
- Heather Timmons. “In ‘The Meadow,’ a Chilling Alternate View of the 1995 Kashmiri Kidnappings.” New York Times. 2012. <https://india.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/04/13/in-the-meadow-a-chilling-alternate-view-of-the-1995-kashmiri-kidnappings/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group emerged for one incident in 1995 when it kidnapped American, British, Norwegian, and German tourists in Pahalgam, Kashmir in order to release members of the organization that had been imprisoned by the Indian government. No other information about the organization could be found (Times of India 1995; Times of India 2012; The Independent 1997).

Group End: The group kidnapped American, British, Norwegian, and German tourists in Pahalgam, Kashmir in order to release members of the organization that had been imprisoned by the Indian government. No other information about the organization could be found (Times of India 1995; Times of India 2012; The Independent 1997).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The date of formation is unknown, but Al-Faran first came to attention for kidnapping in 1995 in Kashmir (Independent 1997; New York Times 2012). The group kidnapped American, British, Norwegian, and German tourists in Pahalgam, Kashmir in order to release members of the organization that had been imprisoned by the Indian government. No other information about the organization could be found (Times of India 1995; Times of India 2012; The Independent 1997).

Geography

The group kidnapped American, British, Norwegian, and German tourists in Pahalgam, Kashmir in order to release members of the organization that had been imprisoned by the Indian government. No other information about the organization could be found (Times of India 1995; Times of India 2012; The Independent 1997).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group kidnapped American, British, Norwegian, and German tourists in Pahalgam, Kashmir in order to release members of the organization that had been imprisoned by the Indian government. No other information about the organization could be found (Times of India 1995; Times of India 2012; The Independent 1997).

Group Outcome

The group's last known violent incident occurred in 1995 when it kidnapped American, British, Norwegian, and German tourists in Pahalgam, Kashmir in order to release members of the organization that had been imprisoned by the Indian government. No other information about the organization could be found (Times of India 1995; Times of India 2012; The Independent 1997).

- VII. LASHKAR-E-JHANGVI (LEJ)
Min. Group Date: 1996
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Lashkar-E-Jhangvi, Army Of Jhangvi, Lashkar E Jhangvi (Lej), Lashkar E-Jhangvi (Lej), Lashkar I Jhangvi, Lashkar I-Jhangvi, Lashkar-E-Jhangvi (Lej), Lashkar-I-Jhangvi

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Lashkar-E-Jhangvi." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 65, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- Martha Crenshaw. "Lashkar-e-Jhangvi." Mapping Militant Organizations. 2015. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/215>

- Noor Zahid. “Who is Lashkar-e-Jhangvi?” Voice of America. 2016.
<https://www.voanews.com/a/lashkar-e-jhangvi/3565322.html>
- “Lashkar e Jhangvi.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d.
<http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/lej.htm>
- Asif Farooqi. “Profile Lashkar-e-Jhangvi.” BBC. 2013.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-20982987>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/topic/organization/lashkarejhangvi>
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<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/pakistan-police-kill-leader-lashkar-jhangvi-group-150729044020252.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 1092, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1092>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group formed in 1996 and was first active August 1996 when they assaulted a Shiite (Crenshaw 2015; GTD 2016).

Group End: The group’s last attack was on a military officer in Quetta in December 2016 (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

LeJ was founded in 1996 by Riaz Basra, Akram Lahori, and Malik Isaq, three ex-Sipah-e-Sahaba (SSP) members who splintered from the SSP due to an ideological conflict (Crenshaw 2015; Farooqi 2013). LeJ was formed as a sectarian, deoband, anti-Shiite militant group that wanted to eliminate all Shiites from Pakistan and replace the current government in order to establish a Sunni state (Crenshaw 2015; Zahid 2016). The group was first active in August 1996 when they assaulted a Shiite (Crenshaw 2015; GTD 2016).

Geography

The outfit is mainly concentrated in Punjab; however, cells are located in Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Faisalabad, Multan, Bahawalpur, and Bhakkar (SATP n.d.). The group is associated with transnational attacks in India and Afghanistan,

but the group primarily operates in Pakistan (GTD 2017). In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the group had a training camp in Sairobi, Afghanistan (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Rizwan Ahmad, Qari Zafar, Qari Abdul Hai, Riaz Basra, Akram Lahori, and Maliq Ishaq have all been leaders of the organization since its formation (Crenshaw 2015). Ahmad, Hai, Basra, and Ishaq were all arrested and killed by authorities while Zafar was killed in a drone strike by American forces. Basra chose to leave the group due to ideological and strategic differences (Crenshaw 2015). Ishaq led the organization until 2013, when he was arrested by the Pakistani police force (Crenshaw 2015). Ishaq was killed by the police in a shootout in 2015 (Crenshaw 2015; Al Jazeera 2015). As of 2013, the organization's numbers were in the low hundreds (Crenshaw 2015). Lahori led until 2015 (Crenshaw 2015; SATP n.d.).

Original LeJ leaders are ex-mujahideen fighters from the Soviet-Afghan war (SATP n.d.). Many cadres consist of students from Sunni madrassas (Crenshaw 2015; SATP n.d.). It is unclear if any SSP members joined the group when it initially formed. LeJ consists of sub-units all over Pakistan that have little to no contact with each other; each subunit has its own chief and eight to ten cadres (SATP n.d.). The cadres tend to disperse after an attack and then reconvene at training camps (SATP n.d.). They are primarily recruited from the Punjabi population (Abbas 2009; Crenshaw 2015; Reuters 2010). The group primarily funds itself through donations from financiers in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and other Sunni states (Crenshaw 2015). The group also engages in extortion (Crenshaw 2015).

External Ties

LeJ is a member of the larger Punjabi Taliban umbrella (Reuters 2010; Abbas 2009). LeJ has coordinated attacks with Taliban, ISIS, and Al Qaeda (Zahid 2016; Shahid 2016). The group hasn't pledged allegiance yet to ISIS and hasn't been tied to Al-Qaeda for some time (Shahid 2016). The Taliban provided sanctuary to members while they ruled in Afghanistan (SATP n.d.). HuM has also housed LeJ members in Afghanistan (SATP n.d.). LeJ has allegedly been funded by the Saudi Arabian government (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Pakistani Government banned LeJ in 2001 (Crenshaw 2015; SATP n.d.). Ahmad, Hai, Basra, and Ishaq were all arrested and killed by authorities while Zafar was killed in a drone strike by American forces. Ishaq led the organization until 2013, when he was arrested by the Pakistani police force (Crenshaw 2015). Ishaq was killed by the police in a shootout in 2015 (Crenshaw 2015; Al Jazeera 2015). The group's last attack was on a military officer in Quetta in December 2016 (GTD 2016).

VIII. ADIVASI COBRA FORCE (ACF)

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Adivasi Cobra Force (Acf), Adivasi Cobra Militant Force

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Adivasi Cobra Force." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4635, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
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- GTD Perpetrator 10090, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10090>
- Misra, Udayon. "Adivasi Struggle in Assam." Economic and Political Weekly 42, no. 51 (2007): 11-14. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40276869>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Adivasi Cobra Militant Force (ACMF), Adivasi Cobra Militants of Assam (ACMA)

Group Formation: The group was formed in July 1996, but the only attack listed on GTD is a kidnapping in 2011 (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; SATP n.d.; GTD 2016).

Group End: ACF signed a cease-fire with the Indian government in 2001 and has only conducted a couple violent incidents since then (Schmid 2011, 599' Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). ACF was allegedly responsible for a kidnapping in 2011 (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ACF is an ethno-nationalist, separatist group that formed on July 7, 1996, after the Bodos killed several hundred Santhals in Assam (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group aims to ensure the Santhals and other non-Bodo Adivasis attain “protected status from the Indian government” (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). ACF aims to attain compensation for Santhals who were dislocated during riots and ensure protected status for many tribal peoples (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). It is unknown when their first violent attack occurred.

Geography

The group has training camps along the Bhutanese border, but mainly operates out of Assam and North Bengal (SATP n.d.). The group has a couple cells in Kokrajhar, Assam (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group obtains most of its funding from extorting local villagers; however, they have also obtained funding from the KLO (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group likely consists of anywhere between 100 and 350 armed men (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; SATP n.d.). ACF consists of many Santhals as well as other tribal peoples living in Assam (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The last known leadership included commanders Durga Minz and Kandu Murmu and chairman Xabrias Khakha (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

External Ties

ACF has received funding from the KLO (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The ACF formed as a result of the threat of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Group Outcome

In 2000, security forces destroyed a campsite in Kokrajhar (SATP n.d.). ACF signed a cease-fire with the Indian government in 2001 and has only conducted a few violent incidents since then (Schmid 2011, 599; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). ACF was allegedly responsible for a kidnapping in 2011 (GTD 2016).

IX. BIRSA COMMANDO FORCE (BCF)

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Birsa Commando Force (Bcf), Birsa Commanda Force (Bcf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Birsa Commando Force." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3564, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group formed on June 30, 1996 (The Hindustan Times 2008).

Group End: The group signed a ceasefire with the Assamese government in 2004; however, they remained armed until 2012 (The Hindustan Times 2008; Kalita 2012).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The separatist, ethno-nationalist group formed June 30, 1996 (The Hindustan Times 2008). The group wanted to create a separate state for the Adivasis of Assam (The Hindustan Times 2008).

Geography

The group wanted to create a separate state for the Adivasis of Assam (The Hindustan Times 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group is ethnically composed of Santhals (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). No other information on the group's organizational structure could be found.

External Ties

No information on the group's external ties could be found.

Group Outcome

The group signed a ceasefire with the Assamese government in 2004; however, they remained armed until 2012 (The Hindustan Times 2008; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Kalita 2012)

X. BODO LIBERATION TIGER FORCE (BLTF)

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Bodo Liberation Tigers (Blt), Bodo Liberation Tiger Force (Bltf), Bodo Liberations Tigers (Blt), Terrorist Group Of Assam

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Bodo Liberation Tiger Force." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4531, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
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- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2003 - India , 25 February 2004, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/403f57d34.html>
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- "Demobilization: Memorandum of Settlement (Bodo Accord)." University of Notre Dame, n.d. https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/sites/default/files/accords/Bodo_Accord_-_1993.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator 1002, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1002>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The organization was formed in 1996 by Prem Singh Brahma as a sect of the Bodo Volunteer Force (BVF) that did not accept the “Bodo Accord” (Kumara 2007; SATP n.d.).

Group End: On March 29, 2000, BLT signed a ceasefire with the Indian government in exchange for the formation of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), government recognition of Bodo as a language, and economic aid (Kumara 2007; SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). In Kokrajhar, Assam, on December 6, 2003, 2,641 cadres of the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) surrendered their arms and ammunition (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The organization formed as an ethno-nationalist group in 1996 by Prem Singh Brahma as a splinter of the Bodo Volunteer Force (BVF) that did not accept the “Bodo Accord of 1993” (Kumara 2007). The Bodo Accord of 1993 was a partial attempt to grant limited rights and representation to the Bodo people following earlier violence; the BVF disarmed after this agreement (University of Notre Dame n.d.). BLT’s first attack was a train bombing in December 1996 (GTD n.d.). The group’s aims were to separate from Assam to create the state of Bodoland, create an autonomous district council south of the Brahmaputra river, and give Bodos Sixth Schedule status (SATP n.d.).

Geography

BLT operates mainly in Assam, around the Brahmaputra river, but has cells in Bhutan (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The last known leaders are “chairman-cum-commander-in-chief” Hagrama Basumatary, “vice-chairman” Kamal Mushahray, alias Chandran Narzari, and the 'secretary general' Derhasat Basumatary (SATP n.d.). Before disarming, the organization had 2,641 cadres (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). Membership is strictly Bodo (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The organization utilizes extortion and kidnapping to obtain funding (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

External Ties

BLT has an adverse relationship with the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) that aims to make Bodoland a nation. The NDFB had more totalist goals such as creating a separate state rather than the BLT’s more limited goals for policy reform.

Group Outcome

On March 29, 2000, BLT signed a ceasefire with the Indian government in exchange for the formation of the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), government recognition of Bodo as a language, and economic aid (Kumara 2007; SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). In Kokrajhar, Assam, on December 6, 2003, 2,641 cadres of the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) surrendered their arms and ammunition (SATP n.d.).

XI. DIMA HALAO DAOGAH (DHD)

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Dima Halao Daoga (Dhd), Dima Halam Daoga, Dima Halam Daoga (Dhd), Dima Halam Daogah, Dima Halam Daogah (Dhd), Dima Halao Daoga, Dima Halao Daogah, Dima Halao Daogah (Dhd)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Dima Halao Daoga.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4623, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- “Dima Halim Daogh.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/dhd.htm
- “Assam has 9 ultra groups with 2000 members.” 2008. One India. <http://www.oneindia.com/2008/03/31/assam-has-9-ultra-groups-with-2000-members-1206948875.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 20142, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20142>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: DHD

Group Formation: Although the group formed in 1995, the first listed attack was a kidnapping of two tea manufacturing executives in 1999 (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; GTD 2016).

Group End: Despite a ceasefire signed December 23, 2002, the group has been active in ambushes and attacks (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; GTD 2016). In September 2010, the organization set fire to a village (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

DHD splintered from DNSF in 1995 when the commander in chief, Jewel Garlossa, refused to give up arms, in contrast to the rest of the outfit (SATP n.d.). DHD is a separatist, ethno-nationalist group that sought to create a separate state for the Dimarasa tribe (SATP n.d.). It is unknown when their first violent incident occurs.

Geography

The group is active in North Cachar Hills, Nagaon, and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam and parts of Dimapur district in Nagaland (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Organizational Structure

DHD has a cadre strength of 200 (One India 2008). The group used extortion as well as kidnapping for ransom in order to obtain funding; the group especially targets tea farmers (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; SATP n.d.). Members are exclusively Dimarasa (SATP n.d.). The current president is Pranab Nunisa and the current Chairman is Dilip Nunisa. Kanta Langthasa is the home secretary, Rongsling Dimasa is the organising secretary, and Yathong Dimasa is the commander-in-chief (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The group is allegedly linked to the ISI, National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), who have allegedly helped carry out attacks, and National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak- Muivah (NSCN-IM) (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; GTD 2016). It is unclear exactly what this support entails. The group has had adverse relations with the United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Group Outcome

Despite a ceasefire signed December 23, 2002, the group has been active in suspected ambushes and attacks against both civilian, government, and police targets (SATP n.d.; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; GTD 2016). In September 2010, the organization set fire to a village (GTD 2016).

- XII. UNITED KUKI LIBERATION FRONT - INDIA
Min. Group Date: 1996
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: United Kuki Liberation Front (Uklf) - India, United Kuki Liberation Front, United Kuki Liberation Front - India, United Kuki Liberation Front (Uklf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “United Kuki Liberation Front.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3685, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- “United Kuki Liberation Front.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. (a) http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/uklf.htm
- “Incidents and Statements involving the UKLF.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. (b) http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/UKLF_tl.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: According to SATP, UKLF formed on March 29, 2000; however, the Terrorist Organization Profile claims that the group probably splintered off of an organization such as the Kuki National Army (KNA) in the late 1990s (SATP n.d. a; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group was in a skirmish with the KNA in September 2002 (SATP n.d. b).

Group End: UKLF shot two excavator operators in November 2011 (SATP n.d. b).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

According to SATP, UKLF formed on March 29, 2000; however, the Terrorist Organization Profile claims that the group probably splintered off of an organization such as the Kuki National Army (KNA) in the late 1990s (SATP n.d. a; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). UKLF is a separatist, ethno-nationalist group (SATP n.d. a; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Geography

The group is mainly present in Churachandpur district of Manipur, but it does have a presence in the majority-Kuki districts Senapati and Chandel (SATP n.d. a)

Organizational Structure

No information could be found on membership; however, the organization is said to be small and ethnically Kuki (SATP n.d. a). The group obtains funding through extortion and the collection of protection fees from local people (SATP n.d.a; TOPS 2008). S.S. Haokip is the last known commander in chief and N.C. Brollint Baite was the last known “Information and Publicity Secretary” (SATP n.d. a).

External Ties

The group was allegedly funded by the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I-M) and had an adverse relationship with the Kuki National Front (KNF) (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Group Outcome

UKLF shot two excavator operators in November 2011 (SATP n.d. b). The group has been engaged in several clashes with rival Kuki insurgency groups, including the KNA and KNF, but does not often fight security forces (SATP n.d. b). It is unknown what has happened to the group since then or if it remains active.

Trends in groups

- Importance of external ties (PULF vs others?)
- Same geography, goals, ideology

LeJ - why not more famous?

- Most Pakistani groups tend to have financial support from state groups, but LeJ only has support from the Taliban and other non-state actor groups
- attacks aren't as sophisticated as SSP or LET (they're less flashy)
- group is mostly active in Punjab region (more concentrated)
- devastating leadership loss in 2013
- they seem likely to move towards ISIS

BLT - why do they get concessions?

- It's unclear why the government provides concessions to them and not others. It's also unusual why the group accepts the concessions and doesn't splinter or demand more following.

India Cases, Part 10: 1997-1998

Last Updated: 9 June 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
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T2442	TEHRIK AL-MOJAHEDIN		1997	2003
T901	MAHAZ E INQUILAB		1997	2005
T853	ISLAMIC DEFENSE FORCE		1997	0
T1998	INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S FRONT OF TRIPURA (IPFT)		1997	0
T541	ZOMI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1997	2012
T2391	RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD)		1997	2000
T921	AL-UMMAH		1998	0
T13	AL-BADAR		1998	2008
T2279	BHUMI UCHCHED PRATIRODH COMMITTEE (BUPC)		1998	2007
T2125	D-COMPANY/DAWOOD IBRAHIM		1998	0
T1419	KUKI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (KRA)		1998	2011

I. TEHRIK AL-MOJAHEDIN

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 816, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=816>
- "Tehreek-ul-Mujahidin." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/Tehreek_ul_Mujahideen.htm
- "Top Tehreek-ul-Mujahidin militant killed." Times of India. 2002. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Top-Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen-militant-killed/articleshow/11759223.cms>
- Fayez Wani. "Cop killed, 11 others injured in second militant group in Srinagar in two days." Indian Express. 2017. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2017/apr/02/cop-killed-11-others-injured-in-second-militant-attack-in-srinagar-in-two-days-1589044.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Tehreek-ul-Mujahiden

Group Formation: June 1990 (SATP n.d.)

Group End: Active - 2017 (Indian Express 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen formed in June 1990 and is a Sunni Islamist autonomy-seeking militant group in Kashmir (SATP n.d.). The group first came to attention as a violent group on May 28, 1997 (GTD 2016).

Geography

The TUM conducts its areas of operations mainly in Kashmir (SATP n.d.). It has also previously conducted its operations in Srinagar, Puhroo, Anantnag, Kupwara, and Pampore (SATP n.d.; GTD 2016; Times of India 2002; Indian Express 2017).

Organizational Structure

The TUM was founded by Yunus Khan; however, the current leader of the group is named Jamil-ur-Rehman (SATP n.d.). The group has two direct chains of commands. with the first level being constituted of executive commanders and the second level being constituted of district and regional commanders (SATP n.d.). Membership of the TUM is characterized by individuals from Pakistan, Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, and Jammu and Kashmir (SATP n.d.). It is unknown how many members the group has. The TUM receives funding from diaspora donations and through the Haramain Islamic Foundation (SATP n.d.). The TUM also allegedly receives “assistance” from the ISI and Pakistani Kashmir (SATP n.d.). There is no information of different wings of the TUM but the group is a member of the MJC umbrella organization(SATP n.d.).

External Ties

It can be inferred that the TUM has external ties to diaspora organizations from Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and other Gulf Countries that provide donations for the group (SATP n.d.). The group also allegedly receives “assistance” from the ISI and Pakistani Kashmir although it is unclear what this entails (SATP n.d.) The TuM is also associated with the LeT (SATP n.d.).

It can be inferred that the group also has ties with the other groups within the MJC since they all operate under the same umbrella organization (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, it can be inferred that the TUM has an external tie with the Hizbul Mujahideen since it has conducted some of its attacks in collaboration with the militant group (GTD 2016).

Group Outcome

The founder of the TUM was killed in 1991 (SATP n.d.). In 1999, Abu Salafi, a prominent leader of the TUM, was murdered by police officials operating in Kashmir (SATP n.d.). In 2002, state officials arrested Manzar Ahmad Ganai (Times of India 2002). The group has been underground since the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001; however, it recently reemerged in 2017 when it took ownership for an attack in Srinagar (Indian Express 2017, SATP n.d.).

- II. MAHAZ E INQUILAB
Min. Group Date: 1997
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: Mahaz-E-Inquilab, Islami Inqilabi Mahaz, Islamic Revolutionary Group, Mahaz E Inquilab, Mahaz I Inquilab, Mahaz-I-Inquilab

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Mahaz e Inquilab.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3610, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20283, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20283>
- Simon Denyer. “Muslim group says it laid deadly Delhi bombs.” Sydney Morning Herald. 2005. <http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/muslim-group-says-it-laid-deadly-delhi-bombs/2005/10/30/1130607150340.html>
- Sanjoy Majumder. “Who is behind the Delhi bombings?” BBC. 2005. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4390460.stm
- “Group Says it Staged Indian Blasts.” Washington Post. 2005. <https://web.archive.org/web/20160303213049/http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/10/30/AR2005103000900.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: November 1997 (TOPS 2008)

Group End: 2005 (TOPS 2008; BBC 2005; Sydney Morning Herald 2005; GTD 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Mahaz-e-Inquilab was formed in November 1997; the initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy-seeking and the ideology of the group can be characterized as Islamist (Denyer 2005; TOPS 2008). The group first came to attention as a violent group in 1997 (TOPS 2008).

Geography

The only official known area of operation of the Mahaz-e-Inquilab occurred in New Delhi, India; however, other sources state that the group is based in Kashmir and also operates in Pakistan (TOPS 2008; GTD 2016; BBC 2005; Sydney Morning Herald 2005).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the leadership of the Mahaz-e-Inquilab. The membership of the Mahaz-e-Inquilab is believed to be composed of previous military officials that participated in the war between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union (TOPS 2008). No information is available regarding the source of funding and the different wings of the Mahaz-e-Inquilab; however, multiple sources and professionals believe that the Mahaz-e-Inquilab is a front organization for the LeT (TOPS 2008; BBC 2005; Sydney Morning Herald 2005).

External Ties

No information is available about the external ties of the Mahaz-e-Inquilab but one source believes that the group may maintain ties with Pakistan (BBC 2005). Furthermore, multiple sources and professionals believe that the Mahaz-e-Inquilab is a front organization of the LeT (TOPS 2008; BBC 2005; Sydney Morning Herald 2005).

Group Outcome

The only information available about the Mahaz-e-Inquilab is that it first came to attention as a violent group in 1997. It only came to attention once more on October 29, 2005;

there have been no incidents involving the Mahaz-e-Inquilab since 2005 (TOPS 2008; BBC 2005; Sydney Morning Herald 2005; GTD 2016).

Note: no explicit proof that it's a front.

III. ISLAMIC DEFENSE FORCE

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Defense Force, Muslim Defense Force

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Islamic Defence Force." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3610, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- Jones and Libicki. "Islamic Defense Force." How Terrorism Ends: Lessons for Countering al-Qaida. RAND. 2008. P. 161. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- US State Department. International Terrorism. DIANE Publishing. 2001. P. 156. https://books.google.com/books?id=FxUx9ykhvVYC&pg=PA156&lpg=PA156&dq=%22ISLAMIC+DEFENSE+FORCE%22&source=bl&ots=uLqzbMsp4R&sig=YtNkRGp-b95JA7Inw7kHpuVOa1c&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwit2b_rqdfUAhXm24MKHU1WC8IQ6AEITjAL#v=onepage&q=%22ISLAMIC%20DEFENSE%20FORCE%22&f=false
- Tiwary, Deeptiman. 2013. "Terror Groups of 1990s on Revival? India]." The Times of India (Online), Oct 06. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1439548888?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Note: This is likely the political wing of HuJi

Aliases: None

Group Formation: December 1997 (TOPS 2008, US State Department 2001)

Group End: 1998 - Islamic Defense Force members were imprisoned for involvement in militant activities. (TOPS 2008, Jones and Libicki 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in December 1997 when it carried out its first attack (TOPS 2008). Its initial goals are not known but its ideology can be characterized as Islamist (TOPS 2008; US State Department 2001). The Islamic Defense Force first came to attention as a violent group in December 1997 (TOPS 2008; US State Department 2001).

Geography

The Islamic Defense Force mainly operates in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Madras (TOPS 2008; US State Department 2001; Times of India 2013).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the organizational structure of the Islamic Defense Force. Its source of funding allegedly comes from the ISI, but this information has not been substantiated (TOPS 2008).

External Ties

The Islamic Defense Force may have external ties with the ISI because the organization is allegedly how the Islamic Defense Force receives its funding (TOPS 2008).

Group Outcome

The Islamic Defense Force has been inactive as of 1998 due to many members of the group being imprisoned for being involved in militant incidents (TOPS 2008, Jones and Libicki 2008). While there has not been a resurgence of the group as a whole, there have been two incidents involving members of the Islamic Defense Force. In 2002, one member of the IDF was killed by a Bangalore law enforcement official and in 2013, another member of the IDF was imprisoned for a bomb attack (Times of India 2013).

IV. INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S FRONT OF TRIPURA (IPFT)

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Indigenous People's Front Of Tripura, Indigenous People's Front Of Tripura (Ipft)

Note: A cursory look suggests the group was non-violent prior to 2016, but please take a thorough look.

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Indigenous People’s Front of Tripura demand for separate state divisive says CPI(M).” 2017.
<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/indigenous-peoples-front-of-tripura-ipft-demand-for-separate-state-divisive-cpi-m-4711927/>
- Syed Ali. “Indigenous Peoples Front of Tripura demands separate tribal state.” The Hindu. 2013.
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/indigenous-peoples-front-of-tripura-demands-separate-tribal-state/article5052649.ece>
- Rahul Karmakar and Priyanka Deb Barman. 2016. “Tripura tribal state demand has roots in a British-era literacy movement.” Hindustan Times.
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/tripura-tribal-state-demand-has-roots-in-a-british-era-literacy-movement/story-8X1KuhRMEbE9PhnCww5QFO.html>
- “IPFT Leaders Demand Separate State for Tribals.” 2009. United News of India, Nov 15.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/614030360?accountid=14026>.
- Chakraborty, Sujit. 2014. “Tribal Party’s Lone Voice for a Separate State in Tripura.” IANS English, Sep 12.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1561515719?accountid=14026>.
- “IPFT continues 48 hrs Hunger Strike.” Tripura Infoway. 2016.
<http://www.tripurainfoway.com/news-details/TN/71641/ipft-continues-48-hrs-hunger-strike-cpi-m-state-secretary-said-let-them-no-sympathy-towards-blackmailing-govt-will-not-interfere-unless-somebody-is-dying.html>

This is the political wing of the NLFT.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1997 (Tripura Infoway 2016)

Group End: 2016 (Hindustan Times 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Indigenous People’s Front of Tripura was formed in 1997 following the merger of the Tripura Tribal National Conference and the Tripura Hill People’s Party (Tripura Infoway 2016). The initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy-seeking because it wants a separate Tripura Autonomous District. The ideology of the group can be characterized as ethno-nationalist (Hindustan Times 2016, The Indian Express 2017, United News of India 2009, The Hindu 2013, Chakraborty 2014). The group first came to

attention as a violent group in 2016 (Hindustan Times 2016). It is unclear why the group turned violent in 2016 given its prior existence as a political organization.

Geography

Since the Indigenous People's Front of Tripura was only active as a violent group starting in 2016, it has mainly operated in Tripura for it is an autonomy seeking political party (Hindustan Times 2016, The Indian Express 2017, United News of India 2009, The Hindu 2013, Chakraborty 2014). The group also operated in Delhi in 2014 (Chakraborty 2014).

Organizational Structure

The president of the Indigenous People's Front of Tripura is Narandra Chandra Debbarma (Chakraborty 2014; Hindustan Times 2016). The group primarily operates as a violent political party (The Hindu 2013; Hindustan Times 2016). No information is available regarding the membership of the political party, though it could be inferred that all members in the IPFT advocate for a separate state of Tripura (Hindustan Times 2016; The Indian Express 2017; United News of India 2009; The Hindu 2013; Chakraborty 2014). There is no information available regarding the different wings of the IPFT.

External Ties

The group allegedly receives "backing" from the Bharatiya Janata Party and the All India Trinamool Congress (Hindustan Times 2016). There is no explicit evidence of external ties with the National Liberation Front of Tripura and the All Tripura Tiger Force even though they share similar goals (Chakraborty 2014).

Group Outcome

The Communist Party of India responded to the the IPFT by creating the TTAADC (Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council), but has otherwise denied the IPFT's request to create a separate state of Tripura (Chakraborty 2014, The Hindu 2013, Hindustan Times 2016, The Indian Express 2017, United News of India 2009). The group became active as a violent group in 2016 but there have not been any incidents after that date (Hindustan Times 2016).

- V. ZOMI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY
Min. Group Date: 1997
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Zomi Revolutionary Army (Zra), Zomi Revolutionary Army

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Zomi Revolutionary Army.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3696, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- “Zomi Revolutionary Army.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/zra.htm
- “Incidents and Statements Involving ZRO/ZRA.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/ZRA_tl.htm
- “Ambush kills nine Indian soldiers.” BBC. 2005. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4263152.stm
- “Three ZRF Cadres, One Civilian Killed in ZRA Attack on Truck.” Chinland Cadre. 2005. <https://web.archive.org/web/20101029001116/http://www.chinlandguardian.com/news-2009/khonumthung-news/691-three-zrf-cadres-one-civilian-killed-in-zra-attack-on-truck-.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: June 1997 (TOPS 2008; SATP n.d.)

Group End: 2012 (SATP n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Zomi Revolutionary Army was the armed wing of the ZRO which was founded in 1993 (TOPS 2008, SATP n.d.). The initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy-seeking because it aims to protect the Paite community and the Zomi population (TOPS 2008, BBC News 2005, SATP n.d., Chinland Cadre 2005). The ideology of the group can be characterized as ethnonationalist (TOPS 2008, BBC News 2005, SATP n.d., Chinland Cadre 2005). The group first came to attention as a violent group on August 27, 2001 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The Zomi Revolutionary Army operated mainly in Churachandpur, Manipur, as it advocated for a separate state for the Zomi people that reside in Manipur (TOPS 2008, BBC News 2005, Chinland Cadre 2005, SATP n.d.). Despite being active in Mizoram and along the Burmese border, it is not transnational (SATP n.d.; BBC 2005).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Zomi Revolutionary Army is named Phanznianpau Guite (SATP n.d.). Members of the ZRA are usually composed of the Paite people that reside in Manipur as the goal of the ZRA is to seek autonomy for the Paites (TOPS 2008, BBC News 2005, Chinland Cadre 2005, SATP n.d.). Members are ethnic Zomi (TOPS 2008). The ZRA funds itself through extortion and financial support from the Mizo National Front (TOPS 2008; SATP n.d.). The ZRA is the armed wing of the Zomi Revolutionary Organization and it has its own political wing called the Zomi Reunification Organization (SATP n.d., TOPS 2008).

External Ties

The ZRA receives financial support from the Mizo National Front (TOPS 2008; SATP n.d.). The ZRA is the armed wing of the Zomi Revolutionary Organization and it has its own political wing called the Zomi Reunification Organization (SATP n.d., TOPS 2008). It is important to note that the Zomi Revolutionary Army sometimes engages in conflict with the Zomi Revolutionary Front (Chinland Guardian, BBC). Furthermore, the ZRA has external “ties” with the KYKL, NSCN, and the KLO (SATP n.d., TOPS 2008).

Group Outcome

In 2012, two member sections of the Zomi Revolutionary Army were arrested by police in Assa. This was the group’s last known violent activity (SATP n.d.). These arrests and repressive measures seem correlated with the group’s drop in violence.

VI. RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL (RJD)

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: National People s Party (Rashtriya Janata Dal - Rjd), National Peoples Party (Rashtriya Janata Dal - Rjd), National People's Party (Rashtriya Janata Dal - Rjd), Rashtriya Janata Dal (Rjd)

Note: this is a violent political party with only one (alleged) violent incident so may not qualify in dataset

Part 1. Bibliography

- “About Rashtriya Janata Dal.” RJD Official Party Website. N.d.
<http://rjd.co.in/about-party.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 20328. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20328>

- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, India: 1. Is the POTA Act still current? 2. Is the BJP still in power? Who is in opposition? 3. What is Janata Dal and which party is it aligned to, if any? 4. Please provide information about Shiva Sena. 5. Is it against the Janata Dal and/or Muslims? 6. Are Muslims subjected to harassment in India? 7. Please provide details of states where Muslims are most numerous and/or where they have the greatest percentage of the population. 8. Is there fighting amongst Muslims and Hindus at the anniversary of the Babri Mosque incident?, 8 August 2006, IND30381, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe2136.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: “The Party” (RJD Official Party Website)

Group Formation: February 20, 2000 (GTD 2016)

Group End: Active (last used violence in 2000 - GTD 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The RJD is a center-left political party that formed in 1997 (RJD Official Party Website n.d.). Its political aims are related to representation in Indian politics (RJD Official Website n.d.). No other information is available about the RJD except that it came to attention as a violent group on February 20, 2000 (GTD 2016).

Geography

The RJD mainly operates in Bihar (RJD Official Party Website n.d.). The RJD also had an incident in the city of Madhepura (GTD 2016). No other information is available regarding the geographical structure of the RJD.

Organizational Structure

The current leader of the RJD is named Lalu Prasad (RJD Official Party Website n.d.). The group heavily draws support from the Bihar area (Australia RRT 2006). The requirements for becoming a party member of the RJD are that an individual must be older than 18 years old and cannot be affiliated with any other organization (RJD Official Party Website n.d.). There is no information available regarding the source of funding of the RJD. The RJD has a youth wing known as the “Youth RJD” or “Yuva RJD” (RJD Official Party Website n.d.). In order to become a member of the youth wing, an individual has to be an Indian citizen and must be between 18 to 35 years in age (RJD Official Party Website n.d.).

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the RJD other than the fact that it is a part of the United Progressive Alliance. It can be inferred that it may have external ties with other groups that are a part of this alliance (Australia RRT 2017).

Group Outcome

No information is available regarding the outcome of the group except that it first came to attention as a violent group on February 20, 2000 (GTD 2016). It has not been associated with any more attacks. It can be inferred that the RJD is still active in Bihar as the party website does not show any indication of inactivity (RJD Official Party Website n.d.).

- VII. AL-UMMAH
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

- T.S. Subramanian. "Behind the Coimbatore tragedy." Frontline. 1998a.
<http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl1505/15050090.htm>
- Bala Chauhan. "Terror arrests point to rise of Al Ummah." Deccan Chronicle. 2013.
<https://web.archive.org/web/20130514151545/http://www.deccanchronicle.com/130424/news-current-affairs/article/terror-arrests-point-rise-al-ummah>
- T.S. Subramanian. "A time of troubles." Frontline. 1998b.
<http://www.frontline.in/navigation/?type=static&page=flonnet&rdurl=fl1505/15050170.htm>
- Tiwary, Deeptiman. 2013. "Terror Groups of 1990s on Revival? India]." The Times of India (Online), Oct 06.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1439548888?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1993 (Deccan Chronicle 2013)

Group End: 2013 - Active/Resurgence (Tiwary 2013)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Founded in 1993 by Syed Ahmed Basha, the initial goals of the group are unclear but the ideology can be characterized as Islamist (Deccan Chronicle 2013; Tiwary 2013; Frontline 1998a; Frontline 1998b). It is important to note that the group seems to engage in revenge attacks after Muslims in their community are killed (Frontline 1998a). The group formed due to the 1992 destruction of the Babri Mosque (Deccan Chronicle 2013). The Al-Ummah first came to attention as a violent group in September 1997, though it came into the spotlight in 1998 due to its involvement in a bombing (Frontline 1998a; Frontline 1998b).

Geography

The Al-Ummah mainly operates in a city called Kottaimedu which is located in Coimbatore (Deccan Chronicle 2013; Tiwary 2013; Frontline 1998a; Frontline 1998b). The Al-Ummah has also conducted an attack in Andhra Pradesh (Tiwary 2013).

Organizational Structure

In 1993, when the group was founded, the leader of the group was Syed Ahmed Basha. However, since the group reemerged in 2013, the leadership of the group is unknown (Deccan Chronicle 2013; Tiwary 2013; Frontline 1998a; Frontline 1998b). However, one source states that the resurgence of the Al-Ummah has been characterized by a new leadership (Tiwary 2013). While there is no explicit information regarding the membership of the Al-Ummah, one source has characterized the members as an “effective force” (Frontline 1998b). The Al-Ummah receives its source of funding through remittances and “backing” provided by Muslim traders (Tiwary 2013). The group has a splinter called the Tamil Nadu Muslim Munnetra Kazhagam who broke away from the Al-Ummah due to its extensive militant tactics (Frontline 1998b).

External Ties

The Al-Ummah also has external ties with both the Jihad Committee and the Tamil Nadu Muslim Munnetra Kazhagam as they occasionally combine forces in certain militant activities (Frontline 1998a). It is important to note that the Tamil Nadu Muslim Munnetra Kazhagam is a splinter group of the Al-Ummah (Frontline 1998b).

Group Outcome

Due to its involvement in the 1998 bombing that took place in Coimbatore, the government of Tamil Nadu banned the Al-Ummah on February 14, 1998 (Deccan Chronicle 2013; Tiwary 2013; Frontline 1998; Frontline 1998). Furthermore, Tamil Nadu police officials arrested the leader of the group and 12 other members of the Al-Ummah for their involvement in the 1998 bombings (Frontline 1998; Frontline 1998). Thus, it can be inferred that due to this ban and the arrest of the leader, the group went underground for about a decade. The Al-Ummah reemerged as a violent group in 2013, but there have

not been any recorded incidents after that date so it may be inferred that the Al-Ummah has been inactive as of 2013 (Tiwary 2013; Deccan Chronicle 2013).

VIII. AL-BADAR
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Badr, Al-Badar, Al-Badhr Mujahidin, Al-Bahr

Part 1. Bibliography

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- “Al Badr.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/al_badr.htm
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: June 1998 (SATP N.D.; US State Department)

Group End: Currently Active in Jammu Kashmir (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Formed as a splinter group of the Hizbul-Mujahideen in either June or August of 1998, the initial goals of the Al-Badar could be characterized as autonomy-seeking as it aims to seek independence for Jammu Kashmir (SATP n.d., Global Security n.d.). The ideology of the Al-Badar was Islamist (SATP n.d., TOPS 2008). It is important to note that the

Al-Badar is a splinter group of the HM but was assisted by the ISI when it broke away from the HM to become its own militant group (US State Department 2005, SATP n.d., TOPS 2008). The group first came to attention as a violent group in 2000 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The Al-Badar mainly operates in Jammu and Kashmir (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.; TOPS 2008; US State Department 2005). The group also operates in Afghanistan and Pakistan where, allegedly, it has training camps for its members who are training for a war (SATP n.d.; Global Security n.d.; TOPS 2008; US State Department 2005; CNN 2001). Furthermore, it has been stated that the group also conducts attacks against the US forces located within Afghanistan (US State Department 2005).

Organizational Structure

The original group leader of the Al-Badar was Arfeen Bhai. Presently, Bakht Zameen is the leader of the group (SATP n.d., Global Security n.d., TOPS 2008). SATP states that the group has around 200 members; TOPS states that the group has 300 members; the US State Department ambiguously states that the group has "several hundred" members - it is important to note that these size estimates are not dated and thus could be a count of the members in various points of time throughout the group's existence ((US State Department 2005, TOPS 2008, SATP n.d.). The ethnicity of the members of this militant group is not known. It is also important to note that the source of funding is not known either. The Al-Badar is a splinter group of the Hizbul-Mujahideen and members are ex-militants from HM (US State Department 2005, SATP n.d., TOPS 2008).

External Ties

The Al-Badar is a splinter group of the Hizbul-Mujahideen that was allegedly assisted by the ISI when it broke away from the HM to become its own militant group (US State Department 2005, SATP n.d., TOPS 2008). Additionally, the Al-Badar receives support from Afghanistan and the Taliban government because it receives sanctuary, training, and weapons from both entities (CNN 2001; SATP n.d.).

Furthermore, the Al-Badar has ties to Jamaat-e-Islami although it is unclear what these ties entail (SATP n.d., Global Security n.d.). It is also alleged that the Al-Badar is associated with Osama Bin Laden but these allegations have not been substantiated (CNN 2001; US State Department 2003; Global Security n.d.). Additionally, the Al-Badar is a member group of the United Jihad Council which may indicate that it is externally linked to other militant organizations that are part of the UJC (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Indian government banned AI-Badr in 2002 (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, the AI-Badar is listed as a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the US (US State Department 2003; SATP n.d.). The group's last violent incident was in 2014 (SATP n.d.).

IX. BHUMI UCHCHED PRATIRODH COMMITTEE (BUPC)

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: This looks like a minor land reform movement, but not an organized militant group.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20108, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Updated June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20108>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006 (Amnesty International 2007)

Group End: October 28, 2007 (GTD 2016) - Reason Unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Formed in 2006, the BUPC seeks to obtain territorial land reforms from the Indian government (Amnesty International 2007). There is not enough information available

regarding the group to identify a specific ideology. It can be inferred that the group first came to attention as a violent group in February 2007 because there have not been any reported incidents before that date (Amnesty International 2007; GTD 2017).

Geography

The only reported incidents regarding the Bhumi Uchched Pratirodh Committee have occurred in various districts within West Bengal (GTD 2016, Amnesty International 2007, ZNews 2008, India Today 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Bhumi Uchched Pratirodh Committee.

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Bhumi Uchched Pratirodh Committee. The Communist Party of India - Marxist is a rival organization of the BUPC (Amnesty International 2007, ZNews 2008, India Today 2008).

Group Outcome

While there is no explicit information regarding group activity for the BUPC, the last reported incident of the group was October 28, 2007 (GTD 2016). Thus, it can be inferred that the BUPC has been inactive since 2007.

- X. D-COMPANY/DAWOOD IBRAHIM
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Dawood Ibrahim Group, D-Company/Darwood Ibrahim, D-Company/Dawood Ibrahim

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: NA

Group End: NA

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is a criminal organization and not a militant group.

Geography

This is a criminal organization and not a militant group.

Organizational Structure

This is a criminal organization and not a militant group.

External Ties

This is a criminal organization and not a militant group.

Group Outcome

This is a criminal organization and not a militant group.

- XI. KUKI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (KRA)
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Kuki Revolutionary Army (Kra), Kuki Revolutionary Army

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Kuki Revolutionary Army." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4653, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjBJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20270. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20270>
- "Kuki Revolutionary Army." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. (a) http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/kra.htm
- "Incidents and statements involving Kuki Revolutionary Army." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. (b)

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/manipur/terrorist_outfits/KRA2013.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: December 1999 (SATP n.d.; MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2015 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The KRA formed in December 1999 with autonomy seeking goals because it seeks a sovereign Kukiland (SATP n.d. (A); TOPS 2008). The ideology of the group can be characterized as ethnonationalist (SATP n.d. (A); TOPS 2008). It is important to note that the NSCN-IM allegedly played an instrumental role in the creation of the Kuki Revolutionary Army (SATP n.d. (A); TOPS 2008). The Kuki Revolutionary Army first came to attention as a violent group on May 27, 2002 (GTD 2016).

Geography

The Kuki Revolutionary Army mainly operates in Assam and Kukiland as it seeks a free Kukiland (SATP n.d. (A); TOPS 2008). However, the KRA has been involved in incidents in Manipur, Assam, and New Delhi (SATP n.d. (A); SATP n.d. (B); TOPS 2008; GTD 2016). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the current leader of the Kuki Revolutionary Army as the previous leader was murdered - the exact date of the murder is not available (SATP n.d.). The membership of the Kuki Revolutionary Army has approximately 450 members, though more detailed information regarding the membership has not been stated (SATP n.d.; TOPS 2008).

It is alleged that the KRA receives funding through extortion; however, this claim has not been substantiated (TOPS 2008). The Kuki Revolutionary Army has a faction named the KRA-Unification which is led by David Chongloi (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The Kuki Revolutionary Army has external ties to its faction, the KRA-Unification, which splintered from the group in 2007 (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, the Kuki Revolutionary Army is externally tied to United Kuki Liberation Front, the Kuki National Front - Military Council, the NSCN-IM, the National Democratic Front of Bodoland, and Dima Halim Dao (SATP n.d.). It is unknown what these ties entail.

Group Outcome

The last reported incident of the Kuki Revolutionary Army was on May 10, 2015. There is no information available to support as to why the KRA stopped using violence (GTD 2016). There is no evidence of external counterinsurgency operations or other actions undertaken by the Indian government.

India Cases, Part 11: 1999-2001 Last Updated: 24 June 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1495	COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA-MARXIST-LENINIST		1999	2011
T1158	UNITED BENGALI LIBERATION FRONT (UBLF)		1999	2000
T517	UNITED PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY (UPDS)		1999	2006
T1433	NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE RESTORATION OF PAKISTANI SOVEREIGNTY		2000	0
T210	HINDU SENA RASHTRIYA SANGH PARTY		2000	0
T1060	AKHILESH SINGH GANG		2000	2000
T236	TEHRIK UL-FURQAAN		2000	2006
T111	BOROK NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRIPURA (BNCT)		2000	0
T264	LASHKAR E JABBAR		2001	0
T2240	AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN		2001	2001

- I. COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA- MARXIST-LENINIST
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Communist Party Of India- Marxist-Leninist, Communist Party Of India-Marxist-Leninist-New Democracy (Cpi-ML-New Democracy)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://books.google.com/books?id=7c-GAAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA264&lpg=PA264&dq=communist+party+of+india+marxist+leninist+new+democracy&source=bl&ots=7U5iGn1EXN&sig=ZHWmiNpbNNc-y75cboe4nQSkuu8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiloZjY6JbVAhXKwFQKHYPRAJgQ6AEIVzAJ#v=onepage&q=new%20democracy&f=false>
- CPI(ML) to stage countrywide protest on June 15 & 16. India Times. June 13, 2017.
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/ml-to-stage-countrywide-protest-on-june-15-16/articleshow/59115000.cms>
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<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/cpiml-new-democracy-seeks-release-of-its-leaders/article8303104.ece>
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<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-andhrapradesh/cpiml-new-democracy-splits-over-armed-struggle/article4919350.ece>
- "Cpi ml new democracy naxalites party" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J5kls-xd5oM>
March 2, 2017.

- “CPI(ML)-New Democracy stages Maha Dharna at Indira Park | 10tv” 10tv News. May 25, 2015 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DdqQc2sQRLM>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: CPI-ML splintered off from the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI(M)) in April 1969 (FAS 2000). According to the Hindu, CPI-ML New Democracy formed in 1982 (The Hindu 2013).

Group End: In May 2013, CPI-ML (New Democracy - Red Flag) splintered off to focus only on leftist politics (The Hindu 2013).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

CPI-ML splintered off from the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI(M)) in April 1969 (FAS 2000). The group is a Naxalite, Marxist, Leninist, Maoist group (Singharoy 2004, 188). CPI-ML's goal is to overthrow the Indian government and establish a Communist state (FAS 2000). In May 1969, after Kanu Sanyal's decision to create a new party in Kolkata, CPI-M and CPI-ML clashed for the first time (Hindustan Times 2017).

Geography

CPI-ML (New Democracy) operates in Telangana and CPI-ML operates primarily in Kolkata and Darjeeling in West Bengal (Singharoy 2004, 188; Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group has a political wing and an armed wing (Singharoy 2004, 188). Among the group's original leaders was Charu Majumdar, who was a CPI-M leader and penned many articles that became the ideological basis of the Naxalite movement in India (Hindustan Times 2017). Panjab Rao, Sridhar Mukherjee, and Jolly Mukherjee formed the previous leadership (Singharoy 2004, 166). The group consisted primarily of ex-CPI-M militants (Global Security n.d.). The group elected new district secretaries in 2016 (The Hindu 2016). The group has a “kisan” or farmer branch (Times of India 2017). The current general secretary is Dipankar Bhattacharya (Times of India 2017). The group's funding mechanism and size are unclear.

External Ties

CPI-ML splintered off from the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI(M)) (FAS 2000). CPI-ML split into different factions in the 1970s, including the CPI(M-L), CPI(M-L) (New Democracy), CPI(M-L) (People's War), and Communist Organization of India (Global Security n.d.; Hindustan Times 2017). Although they have the same political aims, ideology, and area of operations, they operate independently with their own leadership chain of commands (Hindustan Times 2017). The group utilizes song and dance as propaganda (Youtube 2015; Youtube 2017).

Group Outcome

In 1970, police killed Vempatapu Satyanarayana and Adibatla Kailasam (Hindustan Times 2017). In 1971, police killed Saroj Dutta, a CPI-ML politburo member (Hindustan Times 2017). Following Dutta's death, the police launched a crackdown against CPI-ML members (Hindustan Times 2017). Charu Majumdar was arrested in 1972 and died in his cell shortly after his arrest (Global Security n.d.; Hindustan Times 2017). In 1975, the state declared a state of emergency in response to leftist violence. Police began to crack down on the group (Hindustan Times 2017).

In 1986, police again cracked down on peasant supporters of the group at Arawl, killing 12 (Hindustan Times 2017).

In 2009, the Indian military launched Operation Green Hunt with 50,000 personnel to target Maoist rebels in Odisha, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh (Hindustan Times 2017). CPI-ML's last attack was an attack on CRPF men in 2017 (Hindustan Times 2017). In May 2013, CPI-ML (New Democracy - Red Flag) splintered off and dropped the armed struggle to focus only on leftist politics (The Hindu 2013).

II. UNITED BENGALI LIBERATION FRONT (UBLF)

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Bengali Liberation Front (Ublf), United Bengali Liberation Front

Note: 2013 attack is attributed to national bengali liberation front in Hindustan Times article which may be a separate group. I think GTD is wrong. SATP indicates that this attack was probably conducted by a separate group as well.

Part 1. Bibliography

- "United Bengali Liberation Front." South Asia Terrorist Portal (SATP). N.d.
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<http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl1712/17120410.htm>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: UBLF formed in October 1999 (SATP n.d.; Prakash 2008, 1007). Their first suspected attack was in February 2000 while GTD lists their first attack as a jeep bombing in October 2000 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2016).

Group End: The last confirmed attack on GTD is an attack on three tribal members in November 2000.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

UBLF formed in October 1999 (SATP n.d.; Prakash 2008, 1007). The ethno-nationalist group formed to protect Bengalis under attack by the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) (SATP n.d.; Prakash 2008; 1007). Their first suspected attack was in February 2000 while the GTD lists their first attack as a jeep bombing in October 2000 (SATP n.d.). The group does not seem to oppose the Indian Government.

Geography

The group operates in Tripura (SATP n.d.; Prakash 2008, 1007).

Organizational Structure

Biplab Das and Bijon Basu were the last known leaders of the organization. The group operates in cells (SATP n.d.). All members are young Bengalis (Hindu 2000). No information could be found on size or funding.

External Ties

They are allegedly linked to the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) (SATP n.d.; Prakash 2008; 1007).

Group Outcome

Eight UBLF terrorists were arrested in April 2001 (SATP n.d.). The group was outlawed by the Union Home Ministry (Hindu 2000). In 2000, 19 supporters were arrested. In 2001, eight supporters were arrested (SATP n.d.). It is unknown why the group stopped using violence.

- III. UNITED PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY (UPDS)
Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 2006
Onset: NA

Aliases: United People's Democratic Solidarity (Upds), United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (Upds)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "United People's Democratic Solidarity." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3687, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group formed in 1999, but first came to attention in 2000 for an attack on a police convoy in order to free a prisoner (SATP n.d.; GTD 2016).

Group End: In 2003, UPDS began cease-fire talks with the Government; however, one faction of the organization splintered off to continue the insurgency (Global Security n.d.). The splinter renamed itself Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) and established its own separate armed wing (Global Security n.d.). The group signed a peace accord with the Government of India in 2011 (Choudhury 2011; SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

UPDS formed as a result of the merging of the Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) and the Karbi People's Front (KPF), two separatist groups, in 1999 (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). The group was ethno-nationalist and separatist and aimed to form a Karbi-Anglong nation in the Kuchar district in Assam (Global Security n.d.). The first attack was an armed assault on a police convoy in order to free a prisoner in September 2000 (GTD 2016).

Geography

The group operates primarily in the Karbi Anglong district, Satgaon, and Manja (SATP n.d.; GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The group obtains most of its funds through extortion and kidnapping, mainly Kukis that live in the Singhason Hills area (SATP n.d.). Kiri Rongphar founded the organization and was chairman (Global Security n.d.). Horen Singh was the "supreme commander" and Long Kumar Kiling was the "commander in chief" (Global Security n.d.). Rongphar and Singh were both arrested in October, 1999 and Kiling died 3 years later (Global Security n.d.). Samphri Teron alias Rupsing Teron, was UPDS 'deputy commander in chief' until his murder in 2014 (SATP n.d.). The group's last recorded cadre strength was 150 with a minimum of 50 armed cadres (SATP n.d.).

SATP states that the group has publicity, finance, armed, and general secretary leaders, suggesting multiple wings (SATP n.d.). UPDS formed as a result of the merging of the Karbi National Volunteers (KNV) and the Karbi People's Front (KPF), two separatist

groups, entailing most members are experienced militants (Global Security n.d.; SATP n.d.). Group members are Karbi (Choudhury 2011).

External Ties

One faction of the organization splintered off to continue the insurgency (Global Security n.d.). The splinter renamed itself Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF) and established its own separate armed wing (Global Security n.d.). DHD and UPDS signed a ceasefire in 2008 (D'Souza 2008). National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) has armed the group (SATP n.d.). The National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) have helped the group with attacks (SATP n.d.; GTD 2016).

Group Outcome

Kiri Rongphar, the founder of the organization, was arrested on October 22, 1999 (SATP n.d.). In 2003, UPDS began cease-fire talks with the government; however, one faction of the organization splintered off to continue the insurgency (Global Security n.d.). The splinter renamed itself Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF) and established its own separate armed wing (Global Security n.d.). The group's last known incident was an attack on Congress Party supporters in 2006 (GTD 2016). In 2011, the group signed a peace accord with the Indian government and disarmed (Choudhury 2011; GTD 2016).

Note to Iris: unclear reason for merger - check previous KNV and KPF to see if their outcomes provide insight

- IV. NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE RESTORATION OF PAKISTANI SOVEREIGNTY
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Movement For The Restoration Of Pakistani Sovereignty, National Movement For The Restoration Of Pakistani Sovereignty And Army Of The Prophet

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/jaish-e-mohammed-jem/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Group End: This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

External Ties

This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Jaish-e-Mohammed (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

V. HINDU SENA RASHTRIYA SANGH PARTY

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hindu Sena Rashtriya Sangh Party, Hindu National Union Army

Note: Middle East News source looks heavily biased and couldn't corroborate in other sources.

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Hindu Sena Rashtryia Sangh Party." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4050, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit

- "Indian Group Claims Responsibility for Islamabad Bomb Blast." 2000.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Sep 21, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452721021?accountid=14026>.
- "Indian Involvement in Islamabad Bomb Blast." 2000.Middle East News Online, Sep 24, N/A. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/202982414?accountid=14026>.
- Searched google
 - "Hindu National Union Army"
 - "Hindu Sena Rashtriya Sangh Party"

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group attacked a vegetable market in Islamabad in September 2000 (BBC 2000; MIPT 2008).

Group End: The group attacked a vegetable market in Islamabad in September 2000 (BBC 2000; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group has not claimed responsibility for any other attacks (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group attacked a vegetable market in Islamabad in September 2000 (BBC 2000; MIPT 2008).The group is likely a Hindu extremist group (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group attacked a vegetable market in Islamabad in September 2000 (BBC 2000; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

No information could be found about external ties.

Group Outcome

The group attacked a vegetable market in Islamabad in September 2000 (BBC 2000; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group has not claimed responsibility for any other attacks (MIPT 2008).

VI. AKHILESH SINGH GANG

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10067. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10067>
- “Six killed in Bihar’s gang war.” Hindustan Times. 2006. (a)
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/six-killed-in-bihar-s-gang-war/story-4BIKKvCRAM1LLIXiBpnKFL.html>
- “Ten massacred in Bihar’s gang war.” Hindustan Times. 2006. (b)
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/ten-massacred-in-bihar-gang-war/story-s15Aq0UsFoiLKH6yfw9Fpl.html>
- “Separate ward for gangster aides.” Telegraph India. 2017.
https://www.telegraphindia.com/1170110/jsp/jharkhand/story_129376.jsp
- “Akhilesh and Paramjit gangs clash in Sidhgora.” Avenue Mail. 2017.
<http://www.avenuemail.in/jamshedpur/akhilesh-paramjit-gangs-clash-sidhgora/110104/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Their first attack was in 2000 in Bhojpur Village in the Nalanda district in Bihar (GTD 2016).

Group End: The last incident was a clash with the Paramjit gang on June 29, 2017 (Avenue Mail 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information about the Akhilesh Singh Gang. It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group in 2000 in Bhojpur (GTD 2016). The group has no clear political aims nor well-defined ideology. It appears to be a criminal gang (Hindustan Times 2006).

Geography

The 2000 attack was in Bhojpur Village in the Nalanda district in Bihar (GTD 2016). They attacked Goachak village near the Nalanda district in 2006 (Telegraph 2017). They are also present in the Sheikhpura district (Telegraph 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. It appears to be a criminal gang (Hindustan Times 2006).

External Ties

The group is rivals with the Ashok Mahato Gang (Hindustan Times 2006 a; Hindustan Times 2006 b).

Group Outcome

Eight of the perpetrators involved in the 2000 attack were arrested (GTD 2016). Five aides in the gang were arrested in January 2017 (Telegraph 2017). The last incident was a clash with the Paramjit gang on June 29, 2017 (Avenue Mail 2017).

- VII. TEHRIK UL-FURQAAN
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2006
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jaish-E-Mohammad (Jem), Army Of Mohammed, Army Of The Prophet, Jaish-E-Mohammad Mujahideen E-Tanzeem, Jaish-E-Mohammed, Jaish-E-Muhammad, Jaish-E-Muhammed, Jaish-I-Mohammed, Jeish Muhammad, Jeish-E-Mahammed, Mohammed's Army (Kashmir), Tehrik Ul-Furqaan

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Jaish-E-Mohammad ." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 58, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- Martha Crenshaw. "Jaish-e-Mohammad." Mapping Militants Project. Last Updated 2015. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/95>
- "Jaish-e-Mohammad." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/jaish_e_mohammad_mujahideen_e_tanzeem.htm
- "Jaish-e-Mohammed." Investigative Project on Terrorism. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State. 2006. <https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/134/jaish-e-mohammed-jem>

- “JEM.” Global Security. N.D. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/jem.htm>
- “Jaish-e-Mohammed.” Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/jaish-e-mohammed-jem/>
- “The astonishing rise of Jaish-e-Mohammed: It’s bad news for Kashmir, India, and Pakistan.” FirstPost. 2016. <http://www.firstpost.com/world/jaish-e-mohammad-and-its-phenomenal-rise-its-bad-news-for-india-kashmir-and-pakistan-2582192.html>
- “Jaish-e-Mohammed.” Counterterrorism Guide. 2013. NCTC. <https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/jem.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 20233. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20233>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group’s first attack was a suicide bombing in April 2000 (SATP n.d; Crenshaw 2015).

Group End: The last attack allegedly attributed to JeM was the bombing of an army truck in September 2013 (Crenshaw 2015; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group had several attributable attacks as late as October 2016 in the Kashmir region (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Islamist, separatist terrorist outfit formed in 2000 under the leadership of ex-Harkat-ul-Ansar (HuA) General Secretary, Maulana Masood Azhar (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). It splintered from HuM/HuA in 2000 (SATP n.d.). The group’s goals include making Kashmir a part of Pakistan by removing Indian security forces, turning Pakistan into an Islamic state, and reclaiming certain mosques in North India (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). JeM subscribes to a Deobandi ideology; a Deobandi ideology states that Westernization is to blame for the failures of the Islamic world (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s first attack was a suicide bombing in April 2000 (SATP n.d; Crenshaw 2015).

Geography

The group operates in J&K, both IAK and PoK, and has only one attack outside of the state (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

JeM obtains its funding from donations that they advertise for in magazines and pamphlets (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The Al Rashid trust also funds the organization (Mackenzie Institute 2016). JeM has recently chosen to invest their funds in legal businesses, such as commodity trading and real estate, in order to make it more difficult for the Pakistani government to steal funds (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

The group had hundreds of armed supporters at an unknown date (Mackenzie Institute 2016). In 2009, the group had anywhere from hundreds to thousands of members (Crenshaw 2015). Three-fourths of the former HuA members joined JeM after its formation (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Crenshaw 2015). The group recruits from madrassas and other religious educational institutions later on (Crenshaw 2015).

Maulana Masood Azhar was imprisoned in 1994, but was released in 1999 after his followers hijacked an Indian-Airlines flight and demanded his release in exchange for passenger safety (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Crenshaw 2015). While Azhar was in jail, HuA became HuM, leading him to form his own organization: JeM (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Crenshaw 2015).

Although the organizational structure hasn't been officially reported, it seems to be as follows: Maulana Masood Azhar is Amir, Maulana Qari Mansoor Ahmed is the Nazim of the Propaganda Wing, Maulana Abdul Jabbar is the Nazim of Military Affairs and was former Nazim of HuM military affairs, Maulana Sajjad Usman was the Nazim of Finance and the former HuM Nazim of finance, Shah Nawaz Khan-alias Sajjid Jehadi & Gazi Baba-was the Chief Commander J&K and the former Supreme Commander of HuM, J&K. Asghar was the Launching Commander and the former Launching Commander of HuM (SATP n.d.). It has a political wing.

*Maulana means Muslim scholar in Urdu suggesting that either these leaders were highly educated or they gave themselves the title because they believed they were extremely pious and deserving.

External Ties

Azhar was reportedly assisted by the ISI, other Sunni Pakistani groups such as Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan (SSP) and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ), the Taliban, and Osama bin Laden in setting up the organization (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Crenshaw 2015). JEM splintered from the HuA/HuM in 2000 and took most of its members along with it (SATP n.d.).

Jamiat-i Ulema-i Islam Fazlur Rehman (JUI-F), a Pakistani political party, is also said to be an ally (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Crenshaw 2015). The group has also conducted attacks with LeT (SATP n.d.; Crenshaw 2015).

Group Outcome

In December 2001, the U.S. State Department added JeM to the FTO list (Crenshaw 2015). In 2002, the Indian government banned the group (SATP n.d.). In 2002 Musharraf placed JeM's leader on house arrest, froze the group's assets, and declared the group illegal, thus outlawing any state sponsorship (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008; Crenshaw 2015). In 2003, the group splintered into the Azhar led Khuddam ul-Islam (KUI) and the Maulana Abdul Jabbar lead Jamaat ul-Furqan (JUF) (Crenshaw 2015). The last attack allegedly attributed to JeM was the bombing of an army truck in September 2013 (Crenshaw 2015). It last claimed responsibility for an attack in January 2016 (GTD 2017). The group had several attributable attacks as late as October 2016 in the Kashmir region (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

Good quote in FirstPost:

Little noticed by the world, Jaish, according to experts, owes its growth to the fact that Indian intelligence watched LeT and not them. "The big difference is that the Lashkar is being watched by the world, and the Jaish isn't," a senior intelligence official told [The Indian Express](#).

Anvi says that people don't realize the connection between JeM and HuM, which has led to the group being underestimated. The group is not as prominent a security threat as LeT because it hasn't had any attacks in the last few years and there's a huge time gap. It's possible it just doesn't have the same membership or the same degree. This is a really interesting case where it attacks a bunch of people and is super effective in its technology - check Fortna Alias ("Kashmir insurgents?")

This group is similar to the Islamist movements - like Khalistan - in diversity of funding both from individuals, other groups/charities and then the funding is laundered towards these groups in JeM

Kashmir expand borders similar to PCJSS and Khalistan
Add info from Fortna about "gname_match = 0" to TORG

- VIII. BOROK NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TRIPURA (BNCT)
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Borok National Council of Tripura.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3566, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbJ75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit
- “National Liberation Front of Tripura.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/tripura/terrorist_outfits/nlft.htm
- “20 Tripura Rebels Lay Down Arms.” Telegraph (India). 2003. https://www.telegraphindia.com/1030413/asp/northeast/story_1868010.asp
- “118 rebels flee Bangladesh camps, surrender in Tripura.” Hindustan Times. 2009. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/118-rebels-flee-bangladesh-camps-surrender-in-tripura/story-qcvH7XfWC0Ti2GBzYiTw8K.html>
- “Borok National Council of Tripura.” Militant Group Profiles. Centre for Development and Peace Studies. N.D. https://web.archive.org/web/20191022152558/http://www.cdpsindia.org/tripura_mgp.asp

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The BNCT splintered off from the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) due to tribal differences in September 2000 (MIPT 2008; CDPS n.d.). The group was led by Joshua Debbarma (SATP n.d.; CDPS n.d.).

Group End: The group was sidelined within its first few years; in 2006, the group joined the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and began to manage abductions and extortion for the group (CDPS n.d.). Twenty-one BNCT militants gave up arms in April 2003 (Telegraph 2003).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The BNCT splintered off of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) in September 2000 due to personal and tribal differences between the Halam and Debbarma members of the NLFT (MIPT 2008; CDPS n.d.). The group attacks leftist groups like the Congress Party and CPI-M (MIPT 2008). The group was formed by Jogendra alias Joshua Debbarma (SATP n.d.). The group is an ethno-nationalist, Christian-fundamentalist, separatist group that aimed to create a separate state of Tripura (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when the group’s first violent attack occurred

Geography

The group operated where the Indian state of Tripura is now located (GTD 2016.). The group had external bases in Bangladesh (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group was formed by Jogendra alias Joshua Debbarma (SATP n.d.). Pabanjoy Reang was the last known leader (Hindustan Times 2009). The group was composed of Tripura residents (MIPT 2008). In 2009, the group had at least 118 members (Hindustan Times 2009). No information is available on organizational structure or funding.

External Ties

The BNCT splintered off of the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) (MIPT 2008; CDPS n.d.). The group is allied with NLFT (Telegraph 2003; CDPS n.d.). The group has an external base of operations in Bangladesh, but the Bangladesh government does not sanction their sanctuary (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group was sidelined within its first few years; in 2006, the group joined the National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and began to manage abductions and extortion for the group (CDPS n.d.). Twenty-one BNCT militants gave up arms in April 2003 (Telegraph 2003). In 2009, 118 militants surrendered in India (Hindustan Times 2009).

IX. LASHKAR E JABBAR
Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Lashkar-E-Jabbar (Lej), Army Of The Omnipotent Almighty, Lashkar E Jabbar, Lashkar E Jabbar (Lej), Lashkar I Jabbar, Lashkar-E-Jabbar, Lashkar-I-Jabbar, The Army Of The Omnipotent Almighty

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Lashkar e Jabbar." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 64, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vvEoRR8LPm6pwjbj75mQqtUq1xVxQC-T_ALVjYBC2Vc/edit

- “Lashkar e Jabbar.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/lashkar-e-jabbar.htm
- Altaf Hussain. “Kashmir women face acid attacks.” BBC. 2001.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/1484145.stm
- Dean Nelson. “Kashmir women ordered to cover up or risk acid attack.” Telegraph (UK). 2012.
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/india/9472909/Kashmir-women-ordered-to-cover-up-or-risk-acid-attack.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The first reported attacks were acid attacks on women not wearing Niqabs or Burqas in Srinagar in August 2001 (BBC 2001; SATP n.d.).

Group End: The group’s last attack was the acid attacks in September 2001; however, the group was politically active as of 2003, when they ordered all non-Muslim doctors to leave Kashmir (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The first reported attacks were acid attacks on women not wearing Niqabs or Burqas in Srinagar in August 2001 (BBC 2001; SATP n.d.). The group aims to move towards establishing Sharia law in J&K; the group has ordered Muslim women to wear Burqas or Niqabs and has asked all non-Muslim doctors to leave J&K (SATP n.d.). Its ideology is Islamist (SATP N.D.).

Geography

The group has operated in Srinagar, Kashmir, but has released orders for people living in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (BBC 2001; SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found on organizational structure including group size, membership, ethnicity, leadership, or inclusion of a political wing.

External Ties

Jamaat-e-Islami, Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), and the All-Party Hurriyat Conference have all criticized Lej's acid attacks (BBC 2001; SATP n.d.). Dukhtaran-e-Millat has expressed its support (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was the acid attack in September 2001; however, the group was politically active as of 2003, when they ordered all non-Muslim doctors to leave Kashmir (SATP n.d.). The group's attacks correlated with an increased sale in burqas and black cloth in the J&K region (Telegraph UK 2012). It is not known what happened to the group after this demand.

Notes: this may be an alias for Dukhtaran-e-Millat (SATP)

- X. AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN
Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 2001
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20021, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20021>
- Searched proquest
 - AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN India
 - "AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN"
- Searched gScholar
 - AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN India
 - "AL-HAMAS MUJAHIDEEN"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: They tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001 (GTD 2016).

Group End: They tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001 (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention when they tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001 (GTD 2016). The group's political aims and ideology are unknown.

Geography

They tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001 (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

They tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001 (GTD 2016).

External Ties

They tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001(GTD 2016).

Group Outcome

They tried to use a grenade to attack Secretary General Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah Tahri of the Democratic Freedom Party in May 2001 (GTD 2016).

India Cases Part 12: 2002-2003

Last Updated: 26 July 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T24	AL-MADINAH		2002	2008
T25	AL-MANSOORIAN		2002	2007
T2331	ISLAMIC FRONT		2002	2012
T311	MUJAHIDEEN AL-MANSOORAN		2002	0

T11	AL-ARIFEEN		2002	2005
T2225	PORATTOM		2002	2002
T1485	ASIF RAZA COMMANDOS		2002	2002
T26	AL NASIREEN		2002	2005
T451	SAVE KASHMIR MOVEMENT		2002	2004
T2226	PRAVEEN DALAM		2003	2003
T2441	TEHREEK-E-JEHAD-E-ISLAMI		2003	2003
T1149	KASHMIR FREEDOM FORCE		2003	2003
T2330	ISLAMIC FATEH		2003	2003
T624	KARBI LONGRI NORTH CACHAR HILLS LIBERATION FRONT		2003	2009
T2587	HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION (HPC)		2003	2003
T982	AL-SHUHDA BRIGADE		2003	2003
T547	313 BRIGADE		2003	2010

- I. AL-MADINAH
 Min. Group Date: 2002
 Max. Group Date: 2008
 Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Madina, Al-Madina Regiment, Al-Madinah, Al-Medina

Part 1. Bibliography

- "AL-MADINAH." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3697, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20025, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20025>
- "Al-Madina Owns Responsibility for Attack for Attack." Z News. 2002. http://zeenews.india.com/home/almadina-owns-responsibility-for-attack_46576.html
- "Indian Police End Kashmir Siege." BBC. 2002. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2273846.stm

- “Farooq escapes attack.” India Tribune. 2002.
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2002/20020616/main1.htm>
- Ihzar Wani. “Nine Indian Soldiers killed, 16 hurt in Kashmir attack.” AFP (via Yahoo News). 2008. Archived version available at:
<https://reflectiononlife.wordpress.com/2008/07/19/nine-indian-soldiers-killed-16-hurt-in-kashmir-attack/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: LeT

Group Formation: June 2002 (TOPS 2008, ZNews 2002, BBC News 2002)

Group End: March 19, 2008 (GTD 2017) - Reason Unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is important to note that one source believes that the Al-Madinah may be a front for the LeT (TOPS 2008; GTD 2017). Though the founding date of the group is not known, the initial goals of the Al-Madinah can be characterized as autonomy-seeking and the ideology can be characterized as religious as the group believes in radical Islamism (TOPS 2008). The group first came to attention as a violent group in June 2002 (TOPS 2008, ZNews 2002, BBC News 2002).

Geography

The Al-Madinah mainly operates within Srinagar which is the largest city within Jammu and Kashmir (TOPS 2008, ZNews 2002, BBC News 2002).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the organizational structure of the Al-Madinah. It is important to note that one source believes that the Al-Madinah may be a front for the LeT (India Tribune 2002; TOPS 2008).

External Ties

Though no explicit information is available regarding the Al-Madinah, one source believes that the group may be a front organization for the LeT and thus it can be inferred that the group may be linked to other front organizations that operate for the LeT

(India Tribune 2002; TOPS 2008). Furthermore, in the attack on June 2002, a member of the LeT was present at the scene (India Tribune 2002; TOPS 2008).

Group Outcome

The government of Pakistan has publicly stated that it will implement measures to suppress terrorist groups operating within the region; however, it has been stated that these measures have been fairly unsuccessful in minimizing the attacks conducted by the Al-Madinah (TOPS 2008). It is also interesting to note that while the group has not been declared as inactive, the last reported incident involving the Al-Madinah occurs on March 19, 2008 (GTD 2017). Thus, it can be inferred that the group has been inactive as of 2008.

- II. AL-MANSOORIAN
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2007
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Mansoorian, Al Mansurain, Al-Mansoorain

Part 1. Bibliography

- "AL-MANSOORIAN." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3553, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- "Lashkar-e-Taiba." Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005. US State Department 2006. <https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/136/lashkar-e-tayyiba-let>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

Group Formation: This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

Group End: This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

Geography

This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

External Ties

This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for LeT (US State Department 2006)

- III. ISLAMIC FRONT
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Event Id 201205300004, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=201205300004>
- "Kashmir rebel attack wounds 7 Indians." News OK. 2012. <http://newsok.com/article/feed/387633>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

Group End: This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

Geography

This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

External Ties

This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front.

IV. MUJAHIDEEN AL-MANSOORAN

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Mujahideen Al-Mansooran, Mujahideen Al Mansooran

Part 1. Bibliography

- “MUJAHIDEEN AL-MANSOORAN.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3506, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- Searched Proquest
 - “Mujahideen Al-Mansooran”
 - Mansooran kashmir
- Searched gScholar
 - “Mujahideen Al-Mansooran”
 - Mansooran kashmir

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

Group Formation: This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

Group End: This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

Geography

This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

Organizational Structure

This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

External Ties

This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

Group Outcome

This is either an alias for LET or not a group.

- V. AL-ARIFEEN
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Arifeen, Al-Aarifeen, Al-Arifeen Squad, The Holy Men

Part 1. Bibliography

- "AL-ARIFEEN." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3554, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20017, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20017>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for LET (MIPT 2008).

VI. PORATTOM
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2002
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Withdraw Police: Porattom." The Hindu. 2013.
<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/withdraw-police-porattom/article4424086.ece>
- "Porattam denies link to attacks." Deccan Chronicles. 2014.
<http://www.deccanchronicle.com/141224/nation-current-affairs/article/porattam-denies-links-attacks>
- "Kerala Radical Group Alleges Illegal Detention of Members." 2008. The Hindustan Times, Sep 03. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/470155581?accountid=14026>.

- GTD Perpetrator 20639, Global terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20369>
- Venkitesh Ramakrishnan. "ADB faces leftist rage in Kerala." BBC. 2002. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/1961868.stm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Porattam

Group Formation: May 1, 2002 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 2014 (Deccan Chronicles 2014)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Though the date of formation for the Porattom is unknown, the group's initial goals were to force the military and police to withdraw from Kerala (Deccan Chronicles 2014). The group's ideology is left-wing (BBC 2002, Deccan Chronicles 2014). The group first came to attention as a violent group on May 1, 2002 (BBC 2002, GTD 2017).

Geography

The Porattom mainly conducts its operations in various districts of Kerala (BBC 2002, Deccan Chronicles 2014).

Organizational Structure

The Porattom is led by Chairman M.N Ravunni (Deccan Chronicles 2014; The Hindu 2013). No other information regarding the organizational structure of the group is known.

External Ties

One source claims the Porattom allegedly works with the Maoist Communist Centre, but the chairman of the Porattom denied this (BBC 2002; Deccan Chronicles 2014; The Hindu 2013). However, it is important to note that Chairman M.N. Ravunni has stated that his militant organization supports any entity that is working to eliminate "imperialism and new-feudalism" (Deccan Chronicles 2014).

Group Outcome

At some point, the Indian government bans the group (Deccan Chronicles 2014). The group last came to attention in 2014 when it denied involvement in several attacks (Deccan Chronicles 2014).

VII. ASIF RAZA COMMANDOS

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20085, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20085>
- "Asif Reza Commando Force." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/terroristoutfits/ARCF.htm>
- Leonard Weinberg. Global Terrorism. Rosen Publishing 2009. P. 195. https://books.google.com/books?id=pIMkCocnQUcC&pg=PA195&lpg=PA195&dq=ASIF+RAZA+COMMANDOS&source=bl&ots=c86HypgcU1&sig=KdVBuGW5GzafygPix2D7058j8yA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewibs8bM2v3UAhUN1mMKHSj_CEUQ6AEIVjAM#v=onepage&q=ASIF%20RAZA%20COMMANDOS&f=false
- Neeraj Chauhan. "Is Indian Mujahideen actually the Asif Reza commando force?" Indian Express. 2008. <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/is-indian-mujahideen-actually-the-asif-reza-commando-force-/367590/>
- Bibhu Prasad Routray & Manoj Kumar Panigrahy. "Profile: Amir Reza Khan of Indian Mujahideen." 2015. Mantraya Brief. <http://mantraya.org/profile-amir-reza-khan-of-indian-mujahideen/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Asif Reza Commando Force, ARCF

Group Formation: December 2001 (SATP N.D., Mantraya Brief 2015)

Group End: January 23, 2002 - Arrest of Aftab Ansar (SATP n.d., Mantraya Brief 2015, Indian Express 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Asif Reza Commando Force was founded in December 2001 by Asif Reza Khan (SATP n.d.; Mantraya Brief 2015; Indian Express 2008). Asaf Reza Khan had been in prison for a couple months before he was released. While the initial goals of the group are unknown, the ideology can be characterized as religious because of its focus on radical Islamism (SATP n.d.). It is stated that the ARCF may be a wing of the Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami but this claim has not been substantiated (SATP n.d.). Its aim seems to be to support HuJi to create an Islamic state (SATP n.d.). The group first came to attention as a violent group on January 22, 2002 (SATP n.d.; Rosen Publishing 2009; Indian Express 2008; Mantraya Brief 2015; GTD 2017).

Geography

The Asif Reza Commando Force operates primarily within West Bengal, Bangladesh, and Kolkata (SATP n.d., Mantraya Brief 2015, Indian Express 2008; GTD 2017; Rosen Publishing 2009). It has a transnational base of operations in Bangladesh.

Organizational Structure

The founder of the Asif Reza Commando Force was Asif Reza Khan and the leader of the group is Aftab Ansari (SATP n.d., Indian Express 2008, Mantraya Brief 2015).

There is no information available about the membership of the group except that some of the members were originally part of the Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami (SATP n.d.). The Asif Reza Commando Force receives its source of funding through extortions and kidnappings (SATP n.d., Mantraya Brief 2015). It is stated that the ARCF may be a wing of the Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami but this claim has not been substantiated (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, the ARCF may have ties or be an alias for the IM or the Indian Mujahideen, which is led by a man named Amir Reza Khan (Indian Express 2008, Mantraya Briefs 2015).

External Ties

The ARCF has external ties with the Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami, ISI, JeM, LeT, and Students Islamic Movement of India (SATP n.d., Indian Express 2008, Mantraya Briefs 2015). Furthermore, the group has allegedly received funding from the ISI, JeM, LeT, and HuJi (SATP n.d., Mantraya Brief 2015). It is important to note that the ARCF is thought to be a wing of the HuJi (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, the ARCF may either be an alias for IM (Indian Express 2008) or had a splinter known as IM or the Indian Mujahideen, which is led by Amir Reza Khan (Mantraya Briefs 2015). Thus, it can be inferred that the ARCF may have some ties with the IM (Indian Express 2008, Mantraya Briefs 2015).

Group Outcome

The founder of the group, Asif Reza Khan, was arrested after the December 2001 attack by police officials and died trying to escape (SATP n.d., Mantraya Brief 2015, Indian Express 2008). Furthermore, the UAE arrested the new leader of the ARCF, Aftab Ansari, and extradited him in 2002 (SATP n.d., Mantraya Brief 2015, Indian Express 2008). Furthermore, Ansari and several other members of the ARCF were arrested in 2003 (SATP n.d.). Due to these actions on the part of the state, the ARCF has essentially been inactive as of 2002 (GTD 2016; Indian Express 2008).

Notes for Iris

-it seems more likely this group splinters and a faction several years later turns into IM given the start date and formation date

-police action against the group decimates it

VIII. AL NASIREEN

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Nasireen Group, Al Nasireen, Al Nasireen Group, Al-Nasireen

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jamal Afridi. "Kashmir Militant Extremists." Council on Foreign Relations. 2009. <https://www.cfr.org/background/kashmir-militant-extremists>
- GTD Perpetrator 20027, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20027>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

Group Formation: This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

Group End: This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

Geography

This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

External Ties

This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for LeT (Afridi 2009).

IX. SAVE KASHMIR MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- “SAVE KASHMIR MOVEMENT.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3504, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20407, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20407>
- Amy Waldman. “Violence in Kashmir Invades a Most Sacred Space.” New York Times. 2004.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/06/16/world/violence-in-kashmir-invades-a-most-sacred-space.html>
- Ed. Andrew Tan. “Save Kashmir Movement.” Politics of Terrorism: A Survey. Routledge. 2010.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=qXerAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA211&lpg=PA211&dq=%22SAVE+KASHMIR+MOVEMENT%22&source=bl&ots=rwfgdkUUCz&sig=GqedjxrHowRIlddXrGwXnnoYvcs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi1i4rS3P3UAhUO92MKHSsqB0A4ChDoAQqjMAA#v=onepage&q=%22SAVE%20KASHMIR%20MOVEMENT%22&f=false>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: December 2002 (TOPS 2008, GTD 2017, New York Times 2004; Tan 2010).

Group End: May 29, 2004 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2017, Tan 2010)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While the founding date of the group is unknown, the initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy-seeking as it aims to seek an autonomous Jammu Kashmir. The ideology of the group can be characterized as Islamist (TOPS 2008; New York Times 2004; Tan 2010). It opposes Indian Rule (Tan 2010). The Save Kashmir Movement first came to attention as a violent group in December 2002 (TOPS 2008, GTD 2017, Tan 2010).

Geography

The Save Kashmir Movement primarily operates within Jammu Kashmir as it aims to seek an autonomous Jammu Kashmir (TOPS 2008, GTD 2017, New York Times 2004; Tan 2010).

Organizational Structure

No information is available about the organizational structure of the group except that the membership is under 50 members (TOPS 2008, Tan 2010).

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Save Kashmir Movement.

Group Outcome

The state initiated peace talks with Kashmir militant groups in July 2000, which may have included future members of the SKM (Tan 2010). There is no evidence of direct clashes or arrests involving the group between 2002 and 2004. The last reported incident of the SKM was on May 29, 2004, and thus it can be inferred that the group has been inactive since then (GTD 2017, Tan 2010).

- X. PRAVEEN DALAM
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20370. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20370>
- Searched Proquest
 - “Praveen dalam”
 - Praveen dalam india

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: January 3, 2003 (GTD 2017)

Group End: January 3, 2003 - Last Reported Incident (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information is available regarding the formation of the Praveen Dalam except that it first came to attention as a violent group on January 3, 2003, when it attacked an Indian political leader (GTD 2017).

Geography

It can be inferred that the Praveen Dalam mainly operates within Uttar Pradesh as its singular reported incident took place in Gambhirpur, which is a city in Uttar Pradesh (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Praveen Dalam.

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Praveen Dalam.

Group Outcome

No information is available regarding the group outcome of the Praveen Dalam. It can be inferred that the group is inactive as of 2003 as its last violent attack of the group was on

January 3, 2003. There have not been any reported incidents after that date (GTD 2017).

XI. TEHREEK-E-JEHAD-E-ISLAMI

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Tehrik-e-Jihad.” Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/tej.htm>
- Searched gScholar
 - “Tehreek e jihad”
 - “Tehrik e jihad”
 - “Tehrik-e-jihad”
 - “Tehrik-i-jihad”
- Sushant Sareen. “Origins of Jihad in Kashmir.” The Jihad Factory. Har-Anand Publications. 2005. P. 129.
https://books.google.com/books?id=uSxZhFenUusC&pg=PA129&lpg=PA129&dq=%22KASHMIR+FREEDOM+FORCE%22&source=bl&ots=BFQHirYlpY&sig=bqsjGpy5RaKksLadc75UIBoGZeE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiLw- G3_3UAhUd24MKHTF4CE8Q6AEIRzAI#v=onepage&q=%22KASHMIR%20FREEDOM%20FORCE%22&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Tehrik-e-Jihad, TEJ

Group Formation: March 1997 (Global Security n.d.)

Group End: May 22, 1999 - Reason Unknown (Global Security n.d.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Tehrik-e-Jihad formed in March 1997. The initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy-seeking. The ideology of the group can be characterized as ethno-nationalist (Global Security n.d.). The Tehrik-e-Jihad was created when Ansarul Islam and Al-Barq merged (Global Security n.d.). It is important to note that the Tehrik-e-Jihad is a member group of the umbrella organization Kashmiri Mujahideen (Global Security n.d.). The group first came to attention as a violent group on May 22,

1999, during the Kargil War between India and Pakistan in Kashmir from May-June 1999 (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The Tehrik-e-Jihad operates primarily Jammu and Kashmir (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Tehrik-e-Jihad is a man named Farooq Qureshi (Global Security n.d.). Members of the Tehrik-e-Jihad are primarily Kashmiri (Global Security n.d.). Additionally, some of the members were a part of the army of Pakistan before they joined the Tehrik-e-Jihad (Global Security n.d.). No information could be found about the source of funding or the different wings of the organizational structure of Tehrik-e-Jihad.

External Ties

No explicit information is available regarding the external ties of the Tehrik-e-Jihad, but it can be inferred that it is externally tied to the Kashmiri Mujahideen as the Tehrik-e-Jihad is a member group of the Kashmiri Mujahideen (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

There is no information about the outcome of the Tehrik-e-Jihad but it can be inferred that the group is not active as there have not been any reported incidents since May 22, 1999 (Global Security n.d.). The group ended in 2003 when it formed the Kashmiri Freedom Force by merging with Al-Barq Mujahideen and the Islamic Front (Sareen 2005).

- XII. KASHMIR FREEDOM FORCE
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Kashmiri official escapes assassination." Al-Jazeera. 2004.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/archive/2004/07/20084914848823393.html>
- Sushant Sareen. "Origins of Jihad in Kashmir." The Jihad Factory. Har-Anand Publications. 2005. P. 129.
https://books.google.com/books?id=uSxZhFenUusC&pg=PA129&lpg=PA129&dq=%22KASHMIR+FREEDOM+FORCE%22&source=bl&ots=BFQHirYpY&sig=bqsjGpy5RaKksLadc75UIBoGZeE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiLw-G3_3UAhUd24MKHTF4CE8Q6AEIRzAl#v=onepage&q=%22KASHMIR%20FREEDOM%20FORCE%22&f=false

- GTD Perpetrator 20264, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20264>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: October 28, 2003 (GTD 2017)

Group End: October 28, 2003 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

While the founding date of the Kashmiri Freedom Force is unknown, the initial goals of the group can be inferred as autonomy-seeking and the ideology of the group can be inferred as ethnonationalist (Sareen 2005; Al Jazeera 2004). The Kashmiri Freedom Force was formed when three other militant groups unified: Al-Barq Mujahideen, the Tehrik-Jihad, and the Islamic Front (Sareen 2005). The group first came to attention as a violent group on October 28, 2003 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The Kashmiri Freedom Force mainly operates within Jammu and Kashmir (Sareen 2005; Al Jazeera 2004; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Kashmiri Freedom Force is said to be Farooq Qureshi (Sareen 2005). While there is no explicit information about the membership of the Kashmiri Freedom Force, it can be inferred that the KFF consists of members from the Al-Barq Mujahideen, the Tehrik-Jihad, and the Islamic Front. Furthermore, there is no information available regarding the source of funding of the KFF but it could be inferred that it may have connections with entities that supported the Al-Barq Mujahideen, the Tehrik-Jihad, and the Islamic Front.

External Ties

There is no information available regarding the external ties of the KFF but it could be inferred that it may have connections with entities that supported the Al-Barq Mujahideen, the Tehrik-Jihad, and the Islamic Front.

Group Outcome

There is no information about the outcome of the Kashmiri Freedom Force but it can be inferred that the group is not active as there have not been any reported incidents since October 28, 2003 (GTD 2017).

- XIII. ISLAMIC FATEH
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Event ID 200301200004, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=200301200004>
- Searched Proquest
 - “Islamic fateh”
 - Islamic fateh india kashmir
 - Islamic fateh india kashmir baramulla january 2003
- Searched gScholar
 - “Islamic fateh”
 - Islamic fateh india kashmir baramulla
 - Islamic fateh india kashmir baramulla january 2003

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: January 20, 2003 (GTD 2017)

Group End: January 20, 2003 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The only information available regarding the group formation of the Islamic Fateh is that it first came to attention as a violent group on January 20, 2003 (GTD 2017).

Geography

Its singular reported incident took place in Baramulla which is a city in Jammu and Kashmir (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the Islamic Fateh.

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Islamic Fateh.

Group Outcome

There is no information about the outcome of the Tehrik-e-Jihad but it can be inferred that the group is not active as there have not been any reported incidents since January 20, 2003 (GTD 2017).

- XIV. KARBHI LONGRI NORTH CACHAR HILLS LIBERATION FRONT
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: Karbi Longri North Cachar Liberation Front (Klnlf), Karbi Longri Nc Hills Liberation Front, Karbi Longri Nc Hills Liberation Front (Klnlf), Karbi Longri Nc Liberation Front, Karbi Longri Nc Liberation Front (Klnlf), Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front, Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (Klnlf), Karbi Longri North Cachar Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. A http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/KLNLF12.htm
- "Incidents and Statements Involving KNLf 2013." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. B http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/KLNLF2013.htm
- "Karbi militants call for strike." The Hindu. 2004. <http://www.thehindu.com/2004/09/15/stories/2004091506321200.htm>
- "The Usual Suspects." Indian Express. 2008. <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/the-usual-suspects/379545/>
- "East Indian Militant Group Surrenders Arms." 2010.BBC Monitoring South Asia, Feb 12. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459758184?accountid=14026>.
- "Six Militants Killed in Assam." 2014.North India Press, May 15. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1524422390?accountid=14026>.

- “KARBI LONGRI NC HILLS RESISTANCE FORCE (KNPR).” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4451, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004 (formation)

Group End: March 22, 2013 (SATP n.d.(b))

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Formed in May 2004, the initial goals of the KLNLF can be characterized as autonomy seeking as it aims to create an independent state for the Karbi people. The ideology of the group can be characterized as ethnonationalist (TOPS 2008; SATP n.d.(a), The Hindu 2003). It had a secondary political aim to expel non-indigenous settlers from the Karbi region. The group first came to attention as a violent group in 2004 (SATP n.d.(a)). The group originally splintered from the UPDS (Hindu 2004; TOPS 2008).

Geography

The KLNLF operates in the Assam region in northeast India. It is mainly active in the districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills District (SATP n.d.(a), SATP n.d.(b), The Hindu 2004, Indian Express 2008).

Organizational Structure

Though there is not much information available regarding the leadership of the KLNLF, the general secretary of the group is named H.S. Timung (The Hindu 2004). The membership of the group is characterized by approximately sixty individual teams and some of the teams are part of the KNPR (TOPS 2008). Some of the members of the KLNLF are women (The Hindu 2004). It has been stated that the KLNLF receives its source of funding through kidnappings and bribery (TOPS 2008). The KLNLF has two wings: the political wing is the KPLT (Karbi People's Liberation Tigers), which was created in 2010, and the other armed wing is the KNPR (Karbi Longri North Cachar People's Resistance), whose date of creation is not known (TOPS 2008; BBC 2010).

Members are ethnic Karbi. The group had approximately 60 members in 2008 (BBC 2010).

External Ties

The group is a splinter from UPDS (TOPS 2008; Hindu 2004). The KLNLF has two wings: one of the wings is the KPLT (Karbi People's Liberation Tigers), which was created in 2010, and the other wing is the KNPR (Karbi Longri North Cachar People's Resistance), whose date of creation is not known (TOPS 2008; BBC 2010). Thus, it could be inferred that the KLNLF has external ties with its two factions. Furthermore, the KLNLF has external "links" with the ULFA although it is unclear what these entail (Indian Express 2008).

Group Outcome

The last reported incident of the KLNLF was on March 22, 2013 (SATP B n.d.). Furthermore, it is interesting to note that many individuals that are a part of the KLNLF have admitted their crimes to the police forces in India; while there has not been any information regarding the result of this decision, it could be inferred that the group size may have diminished due to the possible imprisonment of the members (TOPS 2008). The group partially disarmed in 2010 (BBC 2010).

- XV. HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION (HPC)
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hmar People's Convention (Hpc), Hmar Peoples Convention, Hmar People's Convention, Hmar Peoples Convention (Hpc)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Hmar People's Convention- Democracy." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. (A) http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/mizoram/terrorist_outfits/HPC_D.htm
- "Hmar People's Convention-Democracy." Hindustan Times. 2005. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/hmar-people-s-convention-democracy/story-oV4fwTJAUYYPxc0CuJZE5O.html>
- "Hmar People's Convention surrender arms. Business Standard. 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/hmar-people-s-convention-surrender-s-arms-116121601037_1.html
- "Mizoram and Hmar People's Convention to Hold Talks." Indian Express. 2016. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/mizoram-and-hmar-peoples-convention-to-hold-peace-talks-4424823/>
- "Incidents and Statements involving HPC-D." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. (B)

http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/states/mizoram/terrorist_outfits/HPC_D_t12016.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986 (Hindustan Times 2005, SATP A n.d.)

Group End: 1995 (SATP A n.d., SATP B n.d., Business Standard 2016, The Indian Express 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The HPC formed in 1986 (SATP n.d.; Hindustan Times 2005). The group's first violent attack was in 1987 (SATP n.d.). Its initial aims were for increased autonomous status; these goals later expanded to establish an independent state for the Hmar (Hindustan Times 2005, Business Standard 2016, The Indian Express 2016, SATP A n.d.). It is important to note that the HPC has a branch and later splinter known as the HPC-D (SATP A n.d., SATP B n.d., Hindustan Times 2005, Business Standard 2016).

Geography

The HPC mainly operates in Mizoram, Aizwal, Manipur, and Assam (Hindustan Times 2005, The Indian Express 2016, SATP B n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the HPC is Lalthangliana Hmar (The Indian Express 2016, Business Standard 2016). In 1991, the group had approximately 12,535 members (Hindustan Times 2005, SATP A n.d.). There is no information available about the source of funding of the HPC; however, the branch HPC-D receives funding through "protection fees" from the "timber mafia" (Hindustan Times 2005, SATP A n.d.).

The HPC has an armed branch group that is known as the HPC-D (SATP A n.d., SATP B n.d., Hindustan Times 2005, Business Standard 2016). The leader of the HPC-D is a man named Lalrupui Famhoite (The Indian Express 2016, SATP A n.d., Hindustan Times 2005).

External Ties

The HPC-D splintered from the HPC in 1995 (Hindustan Times 2005). While information regarding the external ties of the HPC is unknown, it has been stated that the HPC-D has external ties with the BNLF, KNA, ZRO, HRF, KNF-P, KNF-MC, IPRA, PLA, and the NSCN (SATP A n.d., Hindustan Times 2005). Thus, it could be inferred that the HPC may also have external ties to these groups, but this inference has not been substantiated by any information to date.

Group Outcome

The HPC disarmed in 1995 (Business Standard 2016). The last reported incident of the HPC-D was on January 13, 2016, as the HPC and the HPC-D are currently undergoing nonviolent negotiations in Mizoram with its government (SATP A N.D., SATP B n.d., Indian Express 2016, Business Standard 2016). Furthermore, in 2016, the government of Mizoram released the leader of the HPC-D, who was arrested in 2015, to make an effort to ease the negotiations occurring between the government and the group (The Indian Express 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- there's little evidence if HPC is violent, but it's unclear if this is because you can't find the information or because the group is really non-violent.
- Iris will fix the profile if necessary for HPC

XVI. AL-SHUHDA BRIGADE
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Shuda Brigade, Al Shuda Brigade, Al-Shuhda Brigade

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Brigadier killed, 4 officers injured in 'fidayeen' attack on army camp." The Hindu. 2003. <http://www.thehindu.com/2003/07/23/stories/2003072306800100.htm>
- "LeT believed to be behind attack on army camp." 2003. Times of India. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/LeT-believed-to-be-behind-attack-on-army-camp/articleshow/89762.cms>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT)

Group Formation: This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

Group End: This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

Geography

This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

External Ties

This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for LeT (Times of India 2003).

XVII. 313 BRIGADE
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: do not click on the group's website

Part 1. Bibliography

- "313 Brigade." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3902, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- Martha Crenshaw. "313 Brigade." Mapping Militants Project. 2012. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/453?highlight=taliban>
- Bill Roggio. "Al Qaeda Brigade 313 Website Goes Online." Long War Journal. 2010. http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2010/08/al_qaeda_brigade_313_website_goes_online.php

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: October 3, 2003 (TOPS 2008, Crenshaw 2012, Roggio 2010).

Group End: 2011 - Reason Unknown (Crenshaw 2012)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The initial goals of the 313 Brigade are unclear and the ideology of the group can be characterized as religious as the member groups in it the 313 Brigade oppose Shi'ite Muslims (TOPS 2008; Crenshaw 2012; Roggio 2010). It is important to note that the 313 Brigade is an armed group of Al-Qaeda and an umbrella organization consisting of the following groups: Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Harkat-ul-Ansar and Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami (TOPS 2008; Crenshaw 2012; Roggio 2010). The group first came to attention as a violent group in October 2003, but it is not known when the group formed (Crenshaw 2012).

Geography

The 313 Brigade mainly operates within Pakistan as it attacks officials and government entities (TOPS 2008; Crenshaw 2012). Furthermore, it can be inferred that the 313 Brigade may also operate within Karachi and Afghanistan as it has had incidents there (Crenshaw 2012). The group has a transnational base of operations in Pakistan, but is an umbrella group and not an independent organization.

Organizational Structure

The current leader of the 313 Brigade is Shah Sahib (Crenshaw 2012). There is not any explicit information available regarding the membership of the 313 Brigade but it can be inferred that the membership consists of the members of the following groups: Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Harkat-ul-Ansar and Harkat-ul-Jihad-i-Islami (TOPS 2008; Crenshaw 2012; Roggio 2010). There is no information available regarding the source from which the 313 Brigade receives funding; however, it receives support from Al-Qaeda as the 313 Brigade is its armed wing (TOPS 2008; Crenshaw 2012; Roggio 2010).

External Ties

The 313 Brigade is affiliated with Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, but it is unclear what these affiliations entail (TOPS 2008; Crenshaw 2012; Roggio 2010). It is possible that the 313 Brigade may have external ties with the Lashkar-al-Zil, as Ilyas Kashmiri, a previous leader of the 313 Brigade, used to be the leader of the Lashkar-al-Zil before leading the 313 Brigade (Crenshaw 2012; Roggio 2010).

Group Outcome

The last reported incident of the 313 Brigade was in 2011, the exact date is unknown (Mapping Militant Project n.d.). While the government of Pakistan has not responded to the actions of 313 Brigade, the United States has taken some actions against Ilyas Kashmiri by designating him as a terrorist (TOPS 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-313 brigade seems like an umbrella or coalition wing and not an independent group

India Cases Part 13: 2004-2007

Last Updated: 12 July 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T749	KARBI LONGRI NC HILLS RESISTANCE FORCE (KNPR)		2004	0
T2352	KARBI LONGRI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT		2004	2007
T1572	UNITED ACHIK NATIONAL FRONT (UANF)		2004	0
T2043	FARZANDAN-I-MILLAT		2005	2005
T2332	ISLAMIC JIHAD FRONT		2005	2005
T2234	ADIVASI NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (ANLA)		2006	2012
T110	BLACK WIDOWS		2007	2009
T2239	AL-FAJR		2007	2007

- I. KARBI LONGRI NC HILLS RESISTANCE FORCE (KNPR)
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Resistance Force (Knpr), Karbi Anglong Nc Hills Peoples Resistance, Karbi Anglong Nc Hills People's Resistance, Karbi Anglong Nc Hills Peoples Resistance (Knpr), Karbi Anglong Nc Hills People's Resistance (Knpr), Karbi Longri Nc Hills Resistance Force, Karbi Longri Nc Hills Resistance Force (Knpr), Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Resistance Force

Part 1. Bibliography

- "KARBI LONGRI NC HILLS RESISTANCE FORCE (KNPR)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4451, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

Group End: This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

Geography

This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 12).

II. KARBI LONGRI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: Karbi Longri National Liberation Front (Klnlf), Karbi Longri National Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

Group Formation: This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

Group End: This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

Geography

This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

Organizational Structure

This section is where you would include information about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

Group Outcome

This is an alias of the KLNLF (c.f. India Cases Part 7).

III. UNITED ACHIK NATIONAL FRONT (UANF)

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: United Achik National Front, United Achik National Front (Uanf), United A'chik National Front (Uanf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "UNITED ACHIK NATIONAL FRONT (UANF)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4735, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Xo1xb3MNdRcMyOtmjXrpPMDPYFraSLEEG5x1pabCFpU/edit>
- "People's Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLF-M)," South Asia Terrorist Portal, http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/meghalaya/terrorist_outfits/plf_m.htm
- "United Achik National Front." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <https://www.satp.org/terrorist-profile/india/united-achik-national-front-uanf>
- "One more terrorist outfit from Meghalaya," Meghalaya Times, 2012, <http://www.meghalayatimes.info/index.php/42-archive/editorial/february-2012/3785-one-more-terrorist-outfit-from-meghalaya>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2010

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The UANF was formed in March 2004 by Nemos Marak when it splintered from the PLF-M, which was later renamed the ANVC (Meghalaya Times 2012; SATP n.d.). Its stated aim is to create an independent Garo state (Meghalaya Times 2012). The group is ethno-nationalist (Meghalaya Times 2012; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group is active in the West, East, and South Garo Hills districts in India (Meghalaya Times 2012; Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group has bases in Bangladesh (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group utilizes extortion and kidnapping to get funds (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group's leader is Nemos Marak (MIPT 2008). It is unknown how many members the group has although the group's members are ex-militants from the PLF-M (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group is linked to the Achik National Volunteers' Council (ANVC) and believed to be linked to National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008).

Group Outcome

Nemos Marak's deputy Shalang Sangma was killed in a raid by RAB near the Bangladeshi border (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). Bromit A. Sangma and Treson M. Sangma, two group leaders, were arrested in 2006 (Terrorist Organization Profile 2008). The group was still active as of 2010 when it was implicated along with several other groups by the Meghalaya governor in terrorism (SATP n.d.).

- IV. FARZANDAN-I-MILLAT
Min. Group Date: 2005
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: Farzandan-E-Millat, Farzandan-I-Millat

Part 1. Bibliography

- Parveen Swami. "Inside Kashmir's New Islamist Movement." The Hindu. 2010. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/Inside-Kashmir-New-Islamist-movement/article16136544.ece>
- "Reunited Kashmiris' tears of joy." BBC. 2005. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4419109.stm
- "Militant Abuses." Patterns of Impunity in Jammu and Kashmir. Human Rights Watch. 2006. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/india0906/7.htm>
- GTD Perpetrator 20160. Global Terrorism Data. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20160>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: alleged LeT (Human Rights Watch 2006)

Group Formation: The group orchestrated one attack on May 6, 2006, on a bus center in Kashmir where families that had been separated by the LoC in Kashmir were going to meet (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Group End: The group orchestrated one attack on May 6, 2006, on a bus center in Kashmir where families that had been separated by the LoC in Kashmir were going to meet (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group orchestrated one attack on May 6, 2006, on a bus center in Kashmir where families that had been separated by the LoC in Kashmir were going to meet (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Geography

The group orchestrated one attack on May 6, 2006, on a bus center in Kashmir where families that had been separated by the LoC in Kashmir were going to meet (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group orchestrated one attack on May 6, 2006, on a bus center in Kashmir where families that had been separated by the LoC in Kashmir were going to meet (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

External Ties

The group seems to have carried out the attack with Al Nasireen, Al Arifeen, and Save Kashmir Movement (Human Rights Watch 2006). The Human Rights Watch indicates that the group may be a front for LeT (Human Rights Watch 2006).

Group Outcome

The group orchestrated one attack on May 6, 2006, on a bus center in Kashmir where families that had been separated by the LoC in Kashmir were going to meet (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

V. ISLAMIC JIHAD FRONT

Min. Group Date: 2005
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20219. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20219>
- "Kashmir Minister Assassinated; Two Groups Claim Responsibility - Indian TV." 2005. BBC Monitoring South Asia, Oct 18, 1.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/460134195?accountid=14026>.
- Searched gScholar
 - "Islamic jihad front" india
 - Islamic jihad front India

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005 (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Group End: 2005 (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed but first came to attention in 2005. After failing to get past the security forces of Yusuf Tarigami, the group shot Ghulam Nabi Lone, the Minister of Education, in Tulsi Bagh, Srinagar in October 2005 (BBC 2005; GTD 2017). It is unknown what the group's political aims, ideology or other organizational information is.

Geography

After failing to get past the security forces of Yusuf Tarigami, a MLA from the CPI-M party, the group shot Ghulam Nabi Lone, the Minister of Education, in Tulsi Bagh, Srinagar in October 2005 (BBC 2005; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found on organizational structure.

External Ties

Both the group and AI-Mansoorian claimed responsibility for the attack, but there is no clear evidence of coordination (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

After failing to get past the security forces of Yusuf Tarigami, a MLA from the CPI-M party, the group shot Ghulam Nabi Lone, the Minister of Education, in Tulsī Bagh, Srinagar in October 2005 (BBC 2005; GTD 2017). No information could be found about what happened to the group afterwards. It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it is not heard from again.

- VI. ADIVASI NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (ANLA)
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “All Adivasi National Liberation Army.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/AANLA.htm
- GTD Perpetrator 20010, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20010>
- “All Adivasi National Liberation Army training camp busted.” Nagaland Post. 2012.
<http://www.nagalandpost.com/ChannelNews/State/StateNews.aspx?news=TKVXUzEwMDAxMjq0NA==gMBp2o0noCw=>
- “Top leader, 5 others of Adivasi militant group arrested.” The Hindu. 2016.
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/top-leader-five-others-of-ativasi-militant-group-arrested/article8557986.ece>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: AANLA, All Adivasi National Liberation Army,

Group Formation: The group formed in 2006 (SATP n.d.). Their first attack was the kidnapping of a son of a wealthy businessman in June 2007 (GTD 2017).

Group End: Their last known attack was the kidnapping of a grocery store owner and employee in October 2014 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in late 2006 (SATP n.d.). Their first attack was the kidnapping of a son of a wealthy businessman in June 2007 (GTD 2017). The group is ethno-nationalist and their aim is to protect tribal plantation workers who were forcibly displaced by the British colonists in Assam (SATP n.d.). The group wants new policy reforms including Scheduled Tribe status as well as rehabilitation for their dislocated members (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The group operates primarily in the Golaghat and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam; however, some arrests have occurred in Kokrajhar, Assam and Dimapur, Nagaland (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

In 2012, the group had between 200 and 300 armed cadres in training (Nagaland Post 2012). The last known leader was commander in chief Dilip Nayak alias Anand Nayak (The Hindu 2016). Throughout their history, the group does not seem to have been well organized or resilient because it has suffered massive membership losses due to arrests and repression (SATP n.d.). The group had a sophisticated financial operation, which enabled them to both collect weapons and provide funds to the ULFA and NSCN-IM (SATP n.d.).

The group utilizes extortion and abduction in the plantations in the Golaghat, Tinsukia, and Karbi Anglong districts to obtain funds (SATP n.d.). The group collected funds from Adivasis under the guise of “taxes” (Nagaland Post 2012).

External Ties

The group provides funds to the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the NSCN-IM (SATP n.d.). ULFA helped form the organization (SATP n.d.). The Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA) helped in providing arms and training in exchange for INR 5,000 (approximately \$78) per month per person (SATP n.d.).

***ULFA and NSCN-IM have taken funds from other groups in exchange for arms, shelter, and training.

Group Outcome

Police have arrested many group members from 2006-2016 (SATP n.d.). On December 7, 2008, David Tirkey, the previous commander-in-chief, was arrested (SATP n.d.). Their last known attack was the kidnapping of a grocery store owner and employee in October 2014 (GTD 2017). The group gave up arms in January 2012 and Rengma Nagas burned down an AALNA training camp in their area (Nagaland Post 2012). In May 2016, Dilip Nayak, the commander-in-chief, and five cadres: Mahadev Gour, Somon Gour, Kanakeram Gour, Uttam Munda, and Riten Munda were arrested (The Hindu 2016).

VII. BLACK WIDOWS
Min. Group Date: 2007
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Black Widow." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/blackbw.htm
- Azaan Javaid. "How Assam's Black Widow group used government money to fuel an insurgency." Hindustan Times. 2017.
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/how-assam-s-black-widow-group-used-government-money-to-fuel-an-insurgency/story-0Dcp7Yw2v8s6oHrdybOJwL.html>
- "Incidents and Statements involving DHD: 2000-2012." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/DHD_TL.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: DHD-J (SATP n.d.).

Group Formation: The group splintered from DHD in 2004, although it existed as a faction as early as 2003 (SATP n.d.) Their first attack seems to be a grenade launched at a shopkeeper on July 3, 2006, although it is likely that they had used violence closer to their date of inception (SATP n.d.).

Group End: The last alleged attack was an open shooting on October 12, 2012, reportedly against a rival faction, DHD-N (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On June 24, 2004, BW splintered from Dima Halim Daogah (DHD) (SATP n.d.). The two organizations split when Pranab Nunisa, the DHD's 'military wing' chief, organized a coup against Jewel Garlossa, the then DHD president (SATP n.d.). Nunisa claimed that Garlossa had, on March 31, 2003, formed BW (SATP n.d.). The group is ethno-nationalist and separatist and claims that their objective for wanting their own homeland that would operate within Constitutional India is to provide safety for the Dimasa people (SATP n.d.). The group's first violent attack was officially recorded in 2006, but it likely employed violence even earlier.

Geography

The group primarily operates in the North Cachar Hills, Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam and parts of the Dimapur district in Nagaland, but has had cadres in Meghalaya (SATP n.d.). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group has a publicity wing and an armed wing (SATP n.d.). The last known leaders were president Jewel Garlossa and publicity secretary Phaiprang Dimasa (SATP n.d.). The group gets its funding from wealthy Dimasas in Assam, extortion, and abduction for ransom (SATP n.d.). The group also rerouted funds meant for social welfare and PHED were laundered then passed onto Kolkata, where the money would be translated into dollars (The Hindustan Times 2017). Hawala (money laundering-shop owners) operators would send these dollars to Thailand, where they would be exchanged for arms (The Hindustan Times 2017). Members are Bengalis who speak Dimasa (SATP n.d.).

The group had minor regional council representation, which does not operate under the auspices of the Indian government or even province governments (The Hindustan Times 2017). This enabled it to entrench itself in local funding and taxation processes which they then extorted for personal operations (The Hindustan Times 2017).

External Ties

Action Dimasa, a leader of BW, is said to have killed one of Garlossa's wives and formed his own organization that first came to light in October 2007 (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) has provided arms, shelter, and training to BW militants in exchange for funds (SATP n.d.). The group is a rival to DHD-N and the Congress Party (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, in October 2007, Action Dimasa killed one of Garlossa's wives, causing a split for the duration of time when Action was on the run (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

On October 15, 2007, eight cadres were arrested in Shillong, Meghalaya (SATP n.d.). In March 2008, deputy commander-in-chief Franky Dimasa and deputy area commander Daniel Garlossa were both arrested (SATP n.d.). On September 28, 2014, probe agencies were able to take control of BW leader Niranjana Hojai's (alias Nirmal Rai 'c-in-c') bank accounts in Nepal (SATP n.d.).

The organization signed a ceasefire on October 2, 2009 (SATP n.d.). On June 3, 2009, police forces arrested Garlossa and Ahmed, an HSBC bank worker in Hong Kong (SATP n.d.). On July 9, 2009, New Delhi declared the organization unlawful (SATP n.d.). 'Commander-in-chief' Niranjana Hojai was arrested on July 1, 2010 (SATP n.d.).

The group's last alleged action was a clash with the DHD-J faction in October 2012 (SATP n.d.). DHD-J was officially disbanded on November 26, 2010, as part of an agreement signed with the central government (SATP n.d.).

VIII. AL-FAJR
Min. Group Date: 2007
Max. Group Date: 2007
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fajr, Al Fajr

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20019. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20019>
- Searched gScholar
 - "Al fajr" india 2007
 - "Al-fajr" india
- Searched Proquest
 - "Al fajr" india 2007
 - "Al-fajr" india

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: An official of the National Conference Corporator of Srinagar, India was shot and killed in Srinagar in 2007 (GTD 2017).

Group End: An official of the National Conference Corporator of Srinagar, India was shot and killed in Srinagar in 2007 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

An official of the National Conference Corporator of Srinagar, India was shot and killed in Srinagar in 2007 (GTD 2017).

Geography

An official of the National Conference Corporator of Srinagar, India was shot and killed in Srinagar in 2007 (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found on organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found on external ties.

Group Outcome

An official of the National Conference Corporator of Srinagar, India was shot and killed in Srinagar in 2007 (GTD 2017).

India Cases Part 14, 2008-2010 Last Updated: 20 Aug 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2490	NAGA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL (NPC)		2008	2008
T579	ALL KAMATAPUR LIBERATION FORCE		2008	2008
T2399	HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION-DEMOCRACY (HPC-D)		2008	2008
T1980	HYNNIEWTREP NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL		2008	2012
T2408	INDIAN MUJAHIDEEN		2008	2012

T2578	NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND - UNIFICATION		2008	2008
T2554	DIMA HALAM DAOGAH - BLACK WIDOW FACTION		2008	2008
T2501	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT OF INDIA (PLFI)		2008	2012
T2535	UNITED DEMOCRATIC TERAI LIBERATION FRONT (UDTLF)		2008	2008
T2415	JHARKHAND LIBERATION TIGERS (JLT)		2008	2012
T2134	DECCAN MUJAHIDEEN		2008	2008
T2499	PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE ATROCITIES		2009	2011
T2601	NDFB - RD	2009	2009	2010
T2521	TEHRIK-E-GALBA ISLAM		2009	2010
T2532	TRITIYA PRASTUTI COMMITTEE (INDIA)		2009	2011
T708	CITIZEN'S RIGHTS PROTECTION VOLUNTEERS		2009	2009
T429	AL NASIRIN (INDIA)		2009	2009
T707	BODO PEOPLE'S FRONT (BPF)		2009	2009
T2540	VOLUNTEERS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE OF NAGAS (VIPN)		2010	2010
T2525	TERAI JANATANTRIK PARTY (INDIA)		2010	2010
T2537	UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF BARAK VALLEY (ULFBV) - INDIA		2010	2010
T2534	UNITED DEMOCRATIC LIBERATION ARMY (UDLA)		2010	2011
T2368	GARO NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY	2012	2010	2012

- I. NAGA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL (NPC)
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30047, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30047>
- "New NSCN Faction Confuses Naga Insurgent Politics." 2008. The Hindustan Times, May 22. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/469391451?accountid=14026>.
- "Troops Nab Three Militants in Manipur." 2015. United News of India, Jun 16. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1688616625?accountid=14026>.
- "Former militant killed in Manipur." SATP. 2008. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailsmall_news.asp?date1=5/24/2008&id=4
- Kalyan Chaudhuri. "Protests and threats." Frontline. Vol. 18. Issue 15. 2001. <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl1815/18150340.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: UNPC, United Naga People's Council

Group Formation: May 22-23, 2008 (SATP n.d., GTD 2017)

Group End: May 22, 2008, or May 23, 2008 (SATP n.d., GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information available regarding the group formation of the Naga People's Council except that it first came to attention as a violent group on either May 22, 2008, or May 23, 2008 (SATP n.d., GTD 2017). It formed as a splinter of the NSCN-IM (Hindustan Times 2008). The perceived goal of the Naga People's Council was to fight the NSCN-IM (Hindustan Times 2008).

Geography

The only known area of operation of the Naga People's Council is that it has operated in Ukhrul, Manipur (SATP n.d., GTD 2017). No other incidents regarding this group have been reported.

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the organizational structure of the Naga People's Council. However, the NPC appears to be a splinter group from the NSCN-IM, so members are ex-militants (Hindustan Times 2008).

External Ties

There is no information about the external ties of the Naga People's Council. The NPC appears to be a splinter group of the NSCN-IM (Hindustan Times 2008).

Group Outcome

The last reported incident of the Naga People's Council occurred on May 22, 2008, or May 23, 2008 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). It is unknown whether the group is currently active or not.

II. ALL KAMATAPUR LIBERATION FORCE

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30006, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30006>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: KLO, Kamtapur Liberation Organization

Group Formation: This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

Group End: This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

Geography

This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

External Ties

This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Kamtapur Liberation Organization (T915).

- III. HMAR PEOPLE'S CONVENTION-DEMOCRACY (HPC-D)
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30034, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30034>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

Group Formation: This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

Group End: This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

Geography

This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

External Ties

This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for HPC-D (T2587).

IV. HYNNIEWTREP NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (Hnlc), Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council

*needs to be updated with GTD information

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator , Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
- “Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC),” South Asia Terrorist Portal, http://www.satp.org/satporqtp/countries/india/states/meghalaya/terrorist_outfits/hnlc.htm
- “One more terrorist outfit from Meghalaya,” Meghalaya Times, 2012, <http://www.meghalayatimes.info/index.php/42-archive/editorial/february-2012/3785-one-more-terrorist-outfit-from-meghalaya>
- GTD perpetrator 30035, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30035>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

HNLC was formed in 1992 by Julius K Dorphang when it splintered from the HALC (Hynniewtrep Achik Liberation Council) (SATP). HNLC's goal is to create a separate state of Meghalaya in India (SATP). It is ethnonationalist. GTD claims its first violent attack was in 2008, but it seems like it was active much earlier.

Geography

The group operates from an external base in Dhaka, Bangladesh and also has a number of training camps in the CHT region (SATP). Within India, it operates in Khasi Hills and Shillong, Meghalaya (SATP).

Organizational Structure

The group is primarily composed of Hynniewtrep and seeks to expel Garo members from the region (SATP). The group has ties with NSCN-IM and the NLFT. It is alleged that they jointly engage in extortion activities around Jaintia Hills to fund themselves (SATP).

External Ties

There is also alleged support from the Pakistan ISI including "the circulation of fake currency" (SATP). The group has ties with NSCN-IM and the NLFT. It is alleged that they jointly engage in extortion activities around Jaintia Hills to fund themselves (SATP).

Group Outcome

India banned the group in 2000 (Meghalaya Times 2012). The group is still active (GTD 2017).

- V. INDIAN MUJAHIDEEN
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Indian Mujahideen, Indian Mujahideen (Im)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30036, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30036>
- “Terrorist Designations of the Indian Mujahideen.” US State Department. 2011. <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/266633.htm>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2015 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Indian Mujahideen, 2 June 2016, available at: (A) <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518d562b.html>
- Namrata Goswami. “Who is the Indian Mujahideen?” Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. 2009. <http://www.idsa.in/backgrounder/IndianMujahideen>
- Bibhu Prasad Routray and Shantie Mariet D’Souza. “The Indian Mujahideen: The New Face of Jihadist Consolidation.” Global ECCO. N.D. <https://globalecco.org/the-indian-mujahideen-the-new-face-of-jihadist-consolidation>
- Christine Fair. “Students Islamic Movement of India and the Indian Mujahideen: An Assessment.” Asia Policy. No. 9. 2010. National Bureau of Asian Research. <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/416970/pdf>
- Irfan Ahmed. “The (in)visible in Indian terrorism.” Al-Jazeera English. 2011. <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2011/09/2011912104910716820.html>
- Animesh Roul. “India’s Homegrown Jihadi Threat: A Profile of the Indian mujahideen.” Terrorism Monitor. 2009. Jamestown Foundation. <https://jamestown.org/program/indias-home-grown-jihadi-threat-a-profile-of-the-indian-mujahideen/>
- Jamestown Foundation, A Profile of Iqbal Bhatkal: The First Indian Mujahideen Leader Added to India’s Most Wanted List, 28 September 2012, available at: (B) <http://www.refworld.org/docid/506c257b2.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: November 2007 (Roul 2009; Ahmed 2011; Routray, D’Souza n.d.).

Group End: 2015 - May be active but no incidents have been reported (United States Department of State 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The India Mujahideen was founded in 2007. The exact date is unknown and the year of formation has generally been disputed among sources but the general consensus is that it was formed as early as 2005 (Roul 2009; US State Department 2011; US State

Department 2016) or as late as 2007 (Ahmed 2011; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009).

The initial goals of the group can be characterized as center-seeking and the ideology of the group can be characterized as radical Islamist (Roul 2009; Ahmed 2011; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009; US State Department of State 2016; US State Department 2011). The group first came to attention as a violent group in November 2007 when it carried out attacks in Uttar Pradesh (Jamestown Foundation 2012; Ahmed 2011; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009). The IM allegedly was supported by ISI or LeT in its formation, but there is no evidence to substantiate this claim (Roul 2009). The group wants to carry out violence to fight "the oppression of Muslims" (Goswami 2009).

Geography

The India Mujahideen operates mainly in India since it aims to get rid of all "western culture" that is present within the country (Routray, D'Souza n.d.). Thus, the IM has operated in Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Pune, Delhi, Varanasi, Nepal, Mumbai, Karnataka, Hyderabad, Patna, Bangalore, Chennai, Bengaluru, Nepal, and Pakistan (Roul 2009; Ahmed 2011; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009; US State Department of State 2016; US State Department 2011; GTD 2017). The group has a transnational base in Nepal and Pakistan (US State Department 2011). Furthermore, one source states that the India Mujahideen has a training camp that is located in Kerala (Goswami 2009). The group has not had any transnational attacks.

Organizational Structure

The founders of the IM are two brothers named Riaz Bhatkal and Iqbal Bhatkal (Ahmed 2011; Jamestown Foundation 2012; Goswami 2009; Routray, D'Souza n.d.). There are two main leaders of the IM; their names are Sadiq Sheik of Azamgarh and Abdul Subhan Qureshi (Roul 2009; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009). Iqbal Bhatkal may have had ties to LeT or been a member of the group (Jamestown Foundation 2009; Jamestown Foundation 2012).

The group funds itself through support from other militant organizations and "sources in Pakistan and the Middle East" (US State Department 2016).

The membership of the IM consists of members from SIMI, LET, and HuJI (Roul 2009). In total, the IM has four wings that are each located in a region of India in an effort to spread radical Islamism (Roul 2009; Routray, D'Souza n.d.). Furthermore, it has been stated that members of the IM are usually between the ages of 18-50 (Routray, D'Souza n.d.). The IM is alleged to receive support from SIMI, LET, HuJI, and the ISI but the group has denied its linkages to these organizations (Roul 2009; Ahmed 2011; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009; US State Department of State 2016; US State Department 2011). The group is not well-organized and does not utilize a hierarchical structure (Goswami 2009).

External Ties

The IM is alleged to receive support from SIMI, LET, HuJI, and the ISI; however, the group has denied these linkages (Roul 2009; Ahmed 2011; Routray, D'Souza n.d.; Goswami 2009; US State Department of State 2016; US State Department 2011). It has been alleged that the LET played a prominent role in the formation of the IM (Ahmed 2011). The IM also has alleged ties with the ISI (Jamestown Foundation 2012). Furthermore, it has been stated that there are many rich backers for the IM that provide the group with money (Roul 2009). Additionally, it can be inferred that the IM has external ties with the Jamaat al-Tawhid wal-Qisas and the Al-Ummah since these groups have coordinated attacks (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

While India has not responded heavily to the IM, it did arrest six members of the IM on September 23, 2008 (Roul 2009). However, it seems as if this arrest did not have an impact on the group since even though the last reported incident was on December 28, 2014, the United States Department of State had recorded group activity in 2015 (GTD 2017; United States Department of State 2016). Furthermore, the IM has been designated as an FTO by the US (US State Department 2011, US State Department of State 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- political aims for this group is odd because it's just anti-Western
- there's a vague claim that it's transnational
- each wing operates in a different part of India and uses a different technique in each wing
- only the Roul source explicitly states ties to SIMI
- why has the Indian government not done more? It's diffused so it's harder to target and it has ties to much more powerful groups which could draw the Indian government into fights it doesn't want
- size is unclear

VI. NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND - UNIFICATION

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Socialist Council Of Nagaland - Unification, National Socialist Council Of Nagaland - U, Nscn - U, Nscn - Unification

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40365, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40365>

- "NSCN-U." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/nagaland/terrorist_outfits/nscn_u.htm
- "Joint Security Forces Arrest a Suspected NSCN-U Militant in India's Assam." 2016. Jane's Terrorism Watch Report.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1840611097?accountid=14026>.
- "Rival Naga Groups Clash, 12 Die." 2008a. The Hindustan Times, Jun 04.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/470253859?accountid=14026>.
- "4 NSCN(U) Cadres Arrested in Arunachal." 2014. The Assam Tribune, Jun 08.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1534001011?accountid=14026>.
- "Seven Naga Rebels Killed in Fresh Factional Fight." 2008b. The Hindustan Times, Jun 27. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/470228620?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: November 23, 2007 (SATP n.d.).

Group End: May 5, 2016 - Last Reported Incident (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information available regarding the group formation of the NSCN-U except that it formed on November 23, 2007, as a partial merger between the two NSCN factions: NSCN-IM and NSCN-K (SATP n.d.). The group's first violent attack was in 2008 (Hindustan Times 2008a; Hindustan Times 2008b). It does not appear opposed to the Indian government, but focuses its efforts on unifying the NSCN-K and NSCN-IM through force if necessary (SATP n.d.).

Geography

All reported incidents of the NSCN-U have occurred in Nagaland (GTD 2017; SATP n.d.; Hindustan Times 2008A, Hindustan Times 2008B, The Assam Tribune 2014, Jane's Terrorism Watch Report 2016). There is no evidence the group is transnational or has an external base of operations.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the NSCN-U is Azheto Choppy (SATP n.d.). The membership of the group consists of 200 cadres (SATP n.d.). There is no information available regarding the source of funding of the NSCN-U. The NSCN-U is a wing of the NSCN (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

There is no information available regarding the external ties of the NSCN-U except that it is linked to the NSCN-K (SATP n.d.). It could be inferred that the NSCN-U is also linked to the NSCN-IM since it emerged from peacemaking negotiations between the two NSCN-IM and NSCN-K factions.

Group Outcome

The NSCN-U had a few members arrested in 2014 and 2016 but there is no indication that these arrests affected the group (Jane's Terrorism Watch Report 2016; The Assam Tribune 2014)). The group was last violent on May 5, 2016 (GTD 2017).

VII. DIMA HALAM DAOGAH - BLACK WIDOW FACTION

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Dima Halam Daogah - Black Widow Faction, Dhd - Bw, Dima Halam Daogah - Bw

Part 1. Bibliography

- Sagnik Dutta. "Black Widow Down." Indian Express. 2010.
<http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/black-widow-down/517171/>
- "Black Widow Chief Arrested." Times of India. 2010.
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Black-Widow-chief-arrested/articleshow/6126236.cms>
- "Incidents and Statements involving DHD." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D.
http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/DHD_TL.htm
- M.S. Prabhakara. "To divide is to multiply in the northeast." The Hindu. 2009.
<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/To-divide-is-to-multiply-in-northeast/article16874711.ece>
- "An accord for more violence?" Tehelka. Vol.9 Issue 44. 2012.
http://archive.tehelka.com/story_main54.asp?filename=Ne031112violence.asp

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Black Widows.

Group Formation: This is an alias for Black Widows.

Group End: This is an alias for Black Widows.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Black Widows.

Geography

This is an alias for Black Widows.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Black Widows.

External Ties

This is an alias for Black Widows.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Black Widows.

- VIII. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT OF INDIA (PLFI)
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Liberation Front Of India, Peoples Liberation Front Of India, Peoples Liberation Front Of India (Plfi), People's Liberation Front Of India (Plfi)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30152, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30152>
- Deepak Kumar Nayak. "Naxal Violence: The Peoples' Liberation Front of India (PLFI) in Jharkland." IPCS. 2013. <http://www.ipcs.org/article/india/naxal-violence-the-peoples-liberation-front-of-india-plfi-in-3861.html>
- "Top People's Liberation Front of India leader arrested in Jharkland." Times of India. 2014. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Top-Peoples-Liberation-Front-of-India-leader-arrested-in-Jharkhand/articleshow/39604681.cms>

- PRANJAL, CHOUDHARYJAL CHOUDHARY. 2017. "Five People's Liberation Front of India Cadres Held in Ranchi Ranchi]." The Times of India (Online), Jan 17. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1858780429?accountid=14026>.
- Gupta, K. A. 2014. "3 People's Liberation Front of India Rebels Arrested in Gumla Ranchi]." The Times of India (Online), Aug 04. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1550828436?accountid=14026>.
- Mishra, Alok K. N. 2012. "Jharkhand Launches Operation to Flush Out People's Liberation Front of India Rebels Ranchi]." The Times of India (Online), Oct 10. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1095356412?accountid=14026>.
- GTD Perpetrator 30037, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30037>
- "Jharkand Assessment 2009." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/Assessment/2009/Jharkhand.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007 (Nayak 2013, Mishral 2014)

Group End: October 7, 2016 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PLFI was formed in 2007 after it split from the CPI-Maoists (Nayak 2013, Mishral 2014). It somewhat continues the CPI-M's goals to overthrow the government, but is increasingly seen as a criminal organization (Nayak 2013; SATP n.d.). The group does not have any clear ideology (SATP n.d.). The PLFI first came to attention as a violent group in 2007 (GTD 2017). It is more a criminal organization than a politico-military organization and primarily engages in extortion activities.

Geography

The PLFI operates in various cities within Jharkhand such as Ranchi, Khunti, Simdega, Gumla, Latehar, Chatra, Palamu (Nayak 2013; Mishral 2014; GTD 2017; Mishra 2012; Choudhary 2017; Gupta 2014).

Organizational Structure

The founder of the PLFI is a man named Dinesh Gope (Nayak 2013, Mishral 2014). The membership of the group is about 150 to 300 members and it has been stated that some

of the members of the PLFI were originally members of the CPI-Maoist group before joining the PLFI (Nayak 2013). The PLFI obtains its source of funding through extortion and other illegal activities (Nayak 2013). The PLFI is a splinter of the CPI-Maoists so members are likely ex-militants (Nayak 2013, Mishral 2014).

External Ties

No explicit information is available regarding the external ties of the PLFI; however, it can be inferred that the group may have connections with the TPC, JPC, JLT, and the SPM as these militant groups operated in the same time frame and manner as the PLFI - this claim is not substantiated though as it is simply an inference (SATP n.d.). The PLFI splintered from the CPI-Maoists in 2007 (Nayak 2013, Mishral 2014).

Group Outcome

The government of Jharkhand has responded to the militant activities performed by the PLFI in many ways. Initially, the government attempted to use the group to take advantage of the CPI-Maoists, however this failed (Nayak 2013). Furthermore, in 2014, some law enforcement officials arrested Jetha Kachhap, an important figure of the group (Mishral 2014). Throughout 2014-2016, there have been a few arrests of members from the PLFI but nothing substantial has occurred (Mishra 2012; Choudhary 2017; Gupta 2014). The last date the group was violent was on October 7, 2016 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- it is unclear why it splintered. The group operates in a more concentrated area.
- there is no evidence what the group fights for or its aims
- the government tried to use the PLFI to fight against the CPI, but it "backfired"

IX. UNITED DEMOCRATIC TERAJ LIBERATION FRONT (UDTLF)

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20501, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20501>
- Anirban Roy. "Terai ultras kidnap poll candidate." Hindustan Times. 2008. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/world/terai-ultras-kidnap-poll-candidate/story-UPoKAYx0T2siFePbJsDS4M.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: March 8, 2008 (GTD 2017)

Group End: March 8, 2008 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information is available regarding the group formation of the UDTLF except that the group first came to attention as a violent group on March 8, 2008 (GTD 2017). The group's goal was to oppose candidates promoting anti-Terai policies (GTD 2017). The pro-Terai nature of the group suggests its ideology could be characterized as ethno-nationalist (Roy 2008).

Geography

The single reported incident of the UDTLF took place in Dhoni, India (GTD 2017). No other information is available regarding the geography of the UDTLF (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information is available regarding the organizational structure of the UDTLF. The members appear to be Terai (Roy 2008).

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the UDTLF.

Group Outcome

No information is available regarding the external ties of the UDTLF. The last reported incident on the UDTLF occurred on March 8, 2008 (GTD 2017).

- X. JHARKHAND LIBERATION TIGERS (JLT)
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30037, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30037>
- “Jharkand Assessment 2009.” South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/Assessment/2009/Jharkhand.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

Group Formation: This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

Group End: This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

Geography

This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

External Ties

This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for PLFI (SATP N.d.).

- XI. DECCAN MUJAHIDEEN
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30019, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30019>
- Alan Cowell and Souad Mekhennet. "Sophisticated attacks, but by whom?" New York Times. 2008 http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/28/world/asia/28group.html?_r=2&hp=&pagewanted=all

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

Group Formation: This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

Group End: This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

Geography

This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

Organizational Structure

This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

External Ties

This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

Group Outcome

This group either does not exist or is an alias for IM (Cowell and Mekhennet 2009).

XII. PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST POLICE ATROCITIES

Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Committee Against Police Atrocities (Pcpa), Peoples Committee Against Police Atrocities, People's Committee Against Police Atrocities, Peoples Committee Against Police Atrocities (Pcpa)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30150, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30150>
- "A ragtag rebellion." The Economist. 2009. <http://www.economist.com/node/13900099>
- Madhuparna Das. "How PCAPA is run." Financial Express. 2010. <http://www.financialexpress.com/archive/how-pcapa-is-run/627360/>
- "West Bengal Assessment 2011." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/Assessment/2011/westbengal.html>
- "New armed of PCPA behind Rajhandi hijack drama." Hindustan Times. 2009. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/new-armed-wing-of-pcpa-behind-rajdhani-hijack-drama/story-O2XppMpREXTNjRz2DYqN0M.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: November 8, 2008

Group End: February 6, 2011 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PCPA formed on November 8, 2008; its initial goals can be characterized as central-seeking since it was originally opposed to police atrocities and corruption. Its ideology can be characterized as left-wing because it adheres to Maoist beliefs (Das 2010, GTD 2017). The group first came to attention as a violent group on October 28, 2009 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The PCPA has previously operated in Jhargram, Nayagram, Ganakkata, Radhanagar, Bhatar, Sarenga, Bhalubasa, Bankura, Purulia, Lalgargh, West Midnapore District, Jamboni, Makhali, Binpur, and Manidha (GTD 2017, Das 2010, The Economist 2009).

Organizational Structure

The original leader of the PCPA was a man named Chhatradhar Mahato but after he was imprisoned, the group has been led by a man named Santosh Patro (Das 2010). The membership of the group counts up to 131 members (Das 2010). The group receives its source of funding through extortion (The Economist 2009). It has been alleged that the PCPA is a front-organisation (or feeder group) for the CPI-Maoists but this information has not been substantiated (Das 2010). The PCPA has an armed wing named Sidhu-Kana Gana Militia (Hindustan Times 2009).

Members are “ethnic” Advisasi or from local tribes (Economist 2009).

It is possible that Lalmohan Tudu is an alias for the original leader, Chhatradhar Mahato (SATP n.d.; Das 2010). It is slightly unclear, however, because Mahato was imprisoned while Tudu was murdered (SATP n.d.; Das 2010).

External Ties

It can be inferred that the CPI-Maoists are externally linked to the PCPA as they have coordinated attacks on multiple occasions (GTD 2017). Furthermore, it has also been alleged that the PCPA is a front organization for the CPI-Maoists (Das 2010). The PCPA has an armed wing named Sidhu-Kana Gana Militia (Hindustan Times 2009).

Group Outcome

The only instance when the state responded to the group was when it imprisoned the main leader of the group, Chhatradhar Mahato (Das 2010). Due to this imprisonment and the murder of another prominent figure in the group, the PCPA has had to withstand substantial changes (Das 2010). Furthermore, the founder of the group, Lalmohan Tudu was killed in 2010 by security officials (SATP n.d.). It is also interesting to note that the government purposely delayed responding to the group until after the election (The Economist 2009). The last violent incident of the group was on February 6, 2011 (GTD 2017).

Great quote from the Economist for counterinsurgency operations:

“As this should suggest, the Maoists could not have overrun the area around Lalgarh if the state government had tried harder to stop them. West Bengal's policing is at best inadequate, with around 80 officers per 100,000 people, compared with over 250 in most developed countries. Yet the main reason for the government's failure is political. In the past two years, the Communists have been badly hurt by two protest movements against their efforts to acquire land for industrial development. In both cases, local resistance was fanned by their thuggish efforts to quell it and by their main political opponent, the Trinamul Congress party, as well as, to a lesser extent, by the Maoists. A third such

debacle loomed after the attempted assassination of Mr Bhattacharya, who was returning at the time from the ground-breaking ceremony for a \$7 billion steel plant in a tribal area near Lalgah. The government therefore ordered Midnapur's authorities to go easy on the PCAPA/Maoists until after the election.”

XIII. NDFB - RD

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: 2009

Aliases: National Democratic Front For Bodoland - Ranjan Daimary, National Democratic Front For Bodoland - Ranjan Daimary Faction, National Democratic Front For Bodoland - Rd, Ndfb - Rd, Ndfb-Rd

Part 1. Bibliography

- “NDFB faction demands release of Daimary.” The Hindu. 2014.
<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/national-democratic-front-of-boroland-faction-demands-release-of-daimary/article6533381.ece>
- “Ranjan Daimary gets bail, returns home after 27 years.” The Hindu. 2013.
<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/ranjan-daimary-gets-bail-returns-home-after-27-years/article4844611.ece>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

Group Formation: This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

Group End: This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

Geography

This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

Organizational Structure

This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

External Ties

This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

Group Outcome

This is a faction of NDFB and not an independent organization (Hindu 2013; Hindu 2014).

- XIV. TEHRIK-E-GALBA ISLAM
Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30171, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30171>
- Sanchita Bhattacharya. "Terror Financing in Pakistan." Society for Policy Studies (India). 2016. <http://spsindia.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/SPS-Insight-5-2015.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

Group Formation: This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

Group End: This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

Geography

This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

Organizational Structure

This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

External Ties

This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

Group Outcome

This is either an alias for Jammāt ul-Furāqān or does not exist (Bhattacharya 2016).

XV. TRITIYA PRASTUTI COMMITTEE (INDIA)

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30078, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30078>
- "Tritiya Prastuti Committee." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/terrorist_outfits/TPC.htm
- Sonali Dasl. "Supporting TPC likely to backfire for Jharkland." Times of India. 2013. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/Supporting-Tritiya-Prastuti-Committee-likely-to-backfire-for-Jharkhand/articleshow/19388641.cms>
- "Police arrest TPC ultra in Kaimur." Indian Express 2017. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/bihar-police-arrests-tritiya-prastuti-committee-ultra-in-kaimur-4551206/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002 (SATP n.d.)

Group End: last violent attack 5/29/2011 (GTD 2017), but group is still active in 2017 (Indian Express 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The TPC formed in 2002 as a splinter group of the CPI-Maoists due to leadership and organizational disagreements (SATP n.d., Dasi 2013). While the goals of the group are not explicitly clear, the South Asian Terrorist Portal argues that the group was organized to fight against its parent group, the CPI-Maoists (SATP n.d.). The group's first violent incident occurred in 2007, but there is evidence that indicates that the group had been violent even earlier (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The TPC mainly operates within various cities in Jharkhand and has also conducted some of its operations within Kolkata (GTD 2017, Dasi 2013, SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

While there is no information available regarding the leadership of the group, it is known that the TPC is a splinter group of the CPI-Maoists and thus it can be inferred that the members of the group were previous members of the CPI-Maoists (SATP n.d.; Dasi 2013). The SATP source states that the group had 70 members at an unknown date. The *Times of India* source states that the group had 500 members in 2013 so it could be inferred that the group expanded over time (SATP n.d., Dasi 2013). It has been alleged that the TPC receives its source of funding through extortion (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

There is no information available regarding the external ties of the TPC. The TPC is a splinter group of the CPI-Maoists (SATP n.d., Dasi 2013). Furthermore, there is information from SATP and *Times of India* which indicates that there is a lot of inter-group competition between the TPC and CPI-M (SATP n.d., Dasi 2013).

Group Outcome

While there have been some occasional arrests of members and advocates of the TPC, the state has openly admitted that they are not worried about the group's strength because it is not a central-seeking group and, consequently, poses no threat to their authority (Dasi 2013; Indian Express 2017). One example of state involvement was when the state arrested a TPC member in 2017 (Indian Express 2017). The last violent incident of the group occurred on May 29, 2011, but there is no information available as to why the group stopped using violence.

XVI. CITIZEN'S RIGHTS PROTECTION VOLUNTEERS

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30103, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30103>
- "2 killed, 38 houses burnt in NC Hills." Deccan Herald. 2009. <http://www.deccanherald.com/content/1606/2-killed-38-houses-burnt.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: May 8, 2009 (GTD 2017)

Group End: May 9, 2009 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information available regarding the group formation of the CRPV except that it first came to attention as a violent group on May 8, 2009 (GTD 2017). While the initial goals of the group are not completely stated, the *Deccan Herald* source suggests the CRPV resorted to violence in order to oppose and intimidate the Dimasa community (Deccan Herald 2009).

Geography

The only reported areas of operation of the CRPV take place in Assam (GTD 2017, Deccan Herald 2009).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the organizational structure of the CRPV.

External Ties

There is no information available regarding the external ties of the CRPV.

Group Outcome

There is no information available regarding the group outcome of the CRPV except that the last violent incident of the group was on May 9, 2009 (GTD 2017).

XVII. AL NASIRIN (INDIA)
Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30084, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30084>
- Jamal Afridi. "Kashmir Militant Extremists." Council on Foreign Relations. 2009. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/kashmir-militant-extremists>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

Group Formation: This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

Group End: This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

Geography

This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

External Ties

This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for LeT and not an independent group (CFR 2009).

- XVIII. BODO PEOPLE'S FRONT (BPF)
Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

This is a violent political party.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30100, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30100>
- Prabin Kalital. "BJP forms alliance with Bodoland People's Front for Assam elections." Times of India. 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/guwahati/BJP-forms-alliance-with-Bodoland-Peoples-Front-for-Assam-elections/articleshow/50617318.cms>
- "Assam Too Feels Telangana Ripples, in for String of Bandhs." 2009.Indian Express, Dec 13. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/238365778?accountid=14026>.
- "11 Gunned Down in Kokrajhar this Month." 2009.Indian Express, Nov 29. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/238333552?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2001 (Kalital 2016)

Group End: January 19, 2016 - Stopped using violence in 2009 but alliance with BJP in 2016 (GTD 2017, Kalital 2016)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The BPF was formed in 2001 and is a political party that was involved in some violent activities. Its initial goals were political representation. Its ideology can be characterized as ethno-nationalist (Indian Express-A 2009, Indian Express-B 2009, Kalital 2016). The group first came to attention as a violent group on June 8, 2009 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The reported areas of operations of the Bodo People's Front are Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa, Udalguri, and Domgaon (Indian Express-A 2009, Indian Express-B 2009, GTD 2017). The one recorded violent attack of the group occurred in Domgaon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the organizational structure of the BPF except that it is a violent political party. The group leader is Hagrama Mohilary (Indian Express-A 2009, Indian Express-B 2009, Kalital 2016). No information is available about the membership, source of funding, and different wings of the BPF.

External Ties

The only known external ties of the BPF is the Indian Congress; however, the extent of this alliance is unknown since it is not clear whether the Indian Congress was an ally during the political party's violent phase or after (Indian Express-A 2009, Indian Express-B 2009).

Group Outcome

The last reported violent incident of the group occurred on June 8, 2009 (GTD 2017). However, the BPF was in the news in 2016 due to its alliance with the BJP, the Congress of India (Kalital 2016).

XIX. VOLUNTEERS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE OF NAGAS (VIPN)

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: unclear if the Iphan article is relevant.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30188, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30188>
- “VIPN revives after 10 years.” Iphan Free Press. 2017. <http://www.ifp.co.in/item/1844-vipn-revives-after-10-years>
- Searched Proquest
 - “VOLUNTEERS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE OF NAGAS”
 - VOLUNTEERS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE OF NAGAS India

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007 (Iphan Free Press 2017)

Group End: 9/29/2010 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The VIPN was formed in 2007. The initial goals of the group were to fight for more autonomy and support for the Manipur people (Iphan Free Press 2017). The ideology of the group can be inferred as ethnonationalist (Iphan Free Press 2017). Because there is not enough information available about the group, the goals and the ideology are inferred. The group first came to attention as a violent group on September 29, 2010 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The only reported area of operation of the VIPN took place in Ukhrul (Iphan Free Press 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available regarding the organizational structure of the VIPN except that the leader of the group is a man named KS Sophayo Khapai (Iphan Free Press 2017).

External Ties

There is no information available regarding the external ties of the VIPN.

Group Outcome

There is no information available regarding the group outcome of the VIPN except that the last reported incident was on September 29, 2010 (GTD 2017).

XX. TERAI JANATANTRIK PARTY (INDIA)

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30173, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30173>
- "Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jwala Singh (JTMM-J)." SATP. N.d. A <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/nepal/terroristoutfits/jtmmj.html>
- "VDC Secretary shot dead in Banke district." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. B http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailsmall_news.asp?date1=1/27/2010&id=3
- "Three Nepal Plains Groups Merge to Form New Outfit." 2009. BBC Monitoring South Asia, Jan 14. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459782472?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: January 13, 2009 (BBC 2009)

Group End: 1/27/2010- Reason Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Terai Janatantrik Party was formed on January 13, 2009, when three Nepali groups merged into a new militant organization; the three groups were the ATMM, JTMM, SJTMM (BBC 2009). The initial goals of the group can be characterized as autonomy seeking because it seeks to create an independent state of Terai. The ideology of the group can be characterized as ethno-nationalist (BBC 2009, SATP A n.d.). The Terai Janatantrik Party first came to attention as a violent group on January 27, 2010 (GTD 2017). The group opposes the Nepal government and not the Indian government.

Geography

The Terai Janatantrik Party has conducted operations in Terai, Manipur, and Bihar (GTD 2017, SATP A n.d., SATP B n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Terai Janatantrik Party is Jaya Krishna Goit (BBC 2009). The membership of the group comes from members of the Terai Janatantrik Party: ATMM, JTMM, SJTMM (BBC 2009). There is no information available regarding the source of funding of the Terai Janatantrik Party. The TJP has a splinter group named the Jwala Singh faction and it can be inferred that the Jwala Singh faction split from the parent group due to a difference in their initial goals (SATP A n.d.). Members are ex-militants.

External Ties

No information is available regarding the external ties of the Terai Janatantrik Party. It formed as a result of a merger between several groups. The TJP has a splinter group named the Jwala Singh faction and it can be inferred that the Jwala Singh faction split from the parent group due to a difference in their initial goals (SATP A n.d.). It appears to be a new independent group and not an umbrella organization.

Group Outcome

No information is available regarding the group outcome of the Terai Janatantrik Party except that its last reported incident is dated to January 27, 2010. It can be inferred that the group stopped using violence on this date (GTD 2017).

XXI. UNITED LIBERATION FRONT OF BARAK VALLEY (ULFBV) - INDIA
Min. Group Date: 2010
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30183, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30183>
- "United Liberation Front of Barak Valley (ULFBV)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/ULFBV.htm
- "Militant outfit joins mainstream." The Hindu. 2008. <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/Militant-outfit-joins-mainstream/article15314592.ece>
- "UDLF(B) ultra killed in encounter." Times of India. 2012. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/guwahati/UDLFB-ultra-killed-in-encounter/articleshow/16796283.cms>
- "South Assam rebels join hands." The Telegraph. 2007. https://www.telegraphindia.com/1070425/asp/northeast/story_7691515.asp
- "Let My Father Go, Pleads Daughter to Kidnappers." 2004. The Yorkshire Post, Oct 30, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/335180089?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2001, February 13, 2010 (GTD 2017)

Group End: December 14, 2014 - not stated (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ULFBV was formed in either 2001 or 2002, the date of formation is disputed within two sources. The Hindu states that the group was formed in 2001, while SATP states that the group was formed in 2002 (SATP n.d., The Hindu 2008). The initial goals of the group could be characterized as autonomy-seeking. The ideology could be characterized as ethnonationalist (SATP n.d., The Hindu 2008). The group seeks to create an independent state in the Assam region (SATP n.d.). The group was likely violent much earlier because they were fighting in 2007 and temporarily stopped fighting in 2008 (Telegraph 2007; The Hindu 2008).

Geography

The ULFBV mainly operates within Assam as all of its reported incidents have occurred in various districts within the area (SATP n.d., The Hindu 2008, GTD 2017). The ULFBV

has also operated within Nagaland, Bangladesh, and Myanmar when some of the members of the militant group received training in those regions (The Hindu 2008).

Organizational Structure

While the leadership of the ULFBV remains somewhat unclear, SATP states that the head of the group is Pancharam Reang. *The Hindu* states that the head of the group is Panchram Apeto (SATP n.d., The Hindu 2008). Similar to the leadership, the membership status of the group is a bit confusing as SATP states that the group had 80 members at an unknown date while *The Hindu* says that the group has 305 members around 2008 (SATP n.d., The Hindu 2008). It could be that both counts occurred at different times during the group's existence. It has been stated that a faction of the group members are from some of the local Assam (Adivasi) tribes in the Karimganj and Hailakandi districts (The Telegraph 2007). The group allegedly funds itself through extortion and local taxation (Telegraph 2007). The ULFBV has a splinter group known as the UDLF(B) (Times of India 2012).

External Ties

It has been alleged that the ULFBV has external ties entailing logistical support and training to the NSCN-IM, the DHD, the NLFT, and possibly the Karbi Longri N.C. Hill Liberation Front (SATP n.d., The Hindu 2008). The ULFBV has a splinter group known as the UDLF(B) (Times of India 2012).

Group Outcome

The state has not reacted strongly to the group; however, it did once arrest one of the main group figures, Pancharam Reang (SATP n.d.). The group allegedly laid down their arms in 2008 as part of a "unilateral ceasefire," but started fighting again soon after (The Hindu 2008). The last recorded violent incident of the group was on December 14, 2014 (GTD 2017).

Note from Amisha: Concerning leadership, there are some disputed facts. The Telegraph also says that Pancharam Reang is the leader of the group's faction. If that is the case, my thinking is that Reang was originally a leader of the ULFBV and then because the UDLF(B) is a breakaway faction, it was Reang who led the "breaking away."

XXII. UNITED DEMOCRATIC LIBERATION ARMY (UDLA)

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Adding source from TRAC just this once.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30180, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30180>
- "United Liberation Front of Barak Valley (ULFBV)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/ULFBV.htm
- "Assam Govt Serious about Tackling Insurgency." 2011. The Press Trust of India, Dec 19. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/911956874?accountid=14026>.
- "UDLF." Tracking Terrorism. N.d. <https://www.trackingterrorism.org/group/united-democratic-liberation-army-udlf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: UDLF, United Democratic Liberation Front Army (Tracking Terrorism n.d.)

Group Formation: 2009 (Tracking Terrorism n.d.)

Group End: November 16, 2016 - Active Status Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 2009. The initial goals and the ideology of the group are not known, though it may be inferred that the group is autonomy-seeking and seeks an independent state in Assam similar to ULFBV. It is ethno-nationalist. It splintered from ULFBV (Tracking Terrorism n.d., SATP n.d.). The group first came to attention as a violent group on September 18, 2010 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The UDLA has operated in Bangladesh and has also operated within Assam (SATP n.d., The Press Trust of India 2011, GTD 2017). It has a transnational base in Bangladesh.

Organizational Structure

The main "chief" of the UDLA is Shishumoni Reang. The leader of the group is Dhanyanram Reang (SATP n.d.). The information regarding the membership of the group is inconsistent as TRAC states that the group has 50 members while SATP states that the group has 250 members, both at unnamed dates. It could be that both counts

occurred at different times during the group's existence. It can be inferred that the group receives its source of funding through abductions and extortion (Tracking Terrorism a.n.d.). The UDLA is a splinter group of the ULFBV (SATP n.d.). Members are ethnic Reang, which is a local tribe in Assam (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

It has been alleged that the UDLA has external ties with Naga militant groups, though this claim has not been substantiated (SATP n.d.). Furthermore, it can be inferred that the UDLA sometimes collaborates with other Reang militants to conduct attacks, though this is solely an inference based on some information available in the *Press Trust of India* (The Press Trust of India 2011). The UDLA is a splinter group of the ULFBV (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

In 2010, the UDLA suffered a major blow after Indian security forces arrested Dhanyanram Reang and his wife (SATP n.d., GTD 2017). In 2014, the state clashed with members of the UDLA around Mizoram (Tracking Terrorism n.d.). The last reported incident of the group occurred on November 16, 2016 (GTD 2017).

XXIII. GARO NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY
Min. Group Date: 2010
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: 2012

Aliases: Garo National Liberation Army, Garo National Liberation Army (Gnla)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30117, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30117>
- "Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/meghalaya/terrorist_outfits/GNLA.htm
- Sushil Kumar Sharma. "Garo National Liberation Army: An Emerging Threat in Meghalaya." Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. http://www.idsa.in/policybrief/garo-national-liberation-army_sksharma_180316
- "One GNLA militant killed in encounter with police in South Garo Hills district of Meghalaya." New Indian Express. 2017. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2017/jun/27/one-garo-national-liberation-army-militant-killed-in-encounter-with-police-in-south-garo-hills-distr-1621421.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2009 (SATP n.d.)

Group End: November 28, 2016 - Reason Unknown (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The GNLA was founded in 2009. The initial goals of the group were autonomy-seeking because it wants to create a separate Garoland state in Meghalaya province (SATP n.d.). The group's ideology is ethnonationalist (SATP n.d., Sharma 2016). The GNLA first came to attention as a violent group in October 2010 (GTD 2017).

Geography

It can be inferred that the GNLA mainly operates within Meghalaya as all reported incidents have been in various districts in Meghalaya (GTD 2017, SATP n.d.). It is primarily active in the Garo Hills district and at an unknown date was exploring the possibility of setting up a transnational base in Bangladesh (SATP n.d.). It is unknown if it ever accomplished doing this.

Organizational Structure

The founder of the GNLA is Pakchara R. Sangma, who is also known as Champion R. Sangma. The leader of the group is Suhan D. Shira (SATP n.d., New Indian Express 2017). The group is stated to have 70 members and they are primarily ex-militants from the ANVC, LAEF, and the NDFB (SATP n.d.). Over half have had training in guerrilla tactics. There is no explicit information regarding where the group receives its source of funding from; however, it may be inferred that it makes money through abductions and extortion (SATP n.d.). There is no information available regarding the different wings of the GNLA.

External Ties

It has been alleged that the GNLA has logistical ties with ULFA and NDFB but these claims have not been substantiated (SATP n.d.). It also has an alliance with NSCN-IM (SATP n.d.). It can additionally be inferred that the group has external ties to ASAK and AMA as they have carried out joint attacks (GTD 2017, SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

The state offered peace talks with the GNLA in 2010, but these were rejected (SATP n.d.). In 2014, the Indian government launched Operation Hill Storm and sent special forces into the Garo Hills district to kill militants (Sharma 2016). In 2016, GNLA militants announced their willingness to engage in peace talks (Sharma 2016). In 2017, state forces clashed with GNLA forces and killed some members (New Indian Express 2017). The last reported violent incident of the group occurred on November 28, 2016 (GTD 2017).

India Cases Part 15, 2011-2012 Last Updated: 25 July 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1559	ADIVASI COBRA MILITANTS OF ASSAM		2011	2011
T622	MUSLIM UNITED LIBERATION TIGERS OF ASSAM		2011	2011
T1562	ADIVASI PEOPLE'S ARMY		2011	2011
T1893	NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL		2011	2011
T2004	YIMCHUNGER LIBERATION FRONT		2011	2011
T1751	ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF KASHMIR		2011	2012
T1853	KUKI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT		2011	2012
T1823	KARBI PEOPLES LIBERATION TIGERS (KPLT)		2011	2012
T2007	ZELIANGRONG UNITED FRONT (ZUF)		2011	2012
T1711	HILL TIGER FORCE		2011	2011
T2649	JHARKHAND JANMUKTI PARISHAD (JJP)		2012	2012
T2634	CORCOM		2012	2012
T2663	PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF KANGLEIPAK-PROGRESSIVE		2012	2012
T2691	NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-KHOLE-KITTOVI (NSCN-K-K)		2012	2012
T2629	BENGALI SANGRAM MUKTI BAHINI		2012	2012

I. ADIVASI COBRA MILITANTS OF ASSAM

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Adivasi Cobra Militants Of Assam (Acma), Adivasi Cobra Militant Army (Acma), Adivasi Cobra Militants Of Assam

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10090, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10090>
- "700 militants surrender arms in Assam." Meghalaya Times. 2012. <http://meghalayatimes.info/index.php/front-page/32-archive/front-page/january-2012/192-700-militants-surrender-arms-in-assam>
- Talukdar, Sushanta. 2006. "Assam Bid to Prevent Extortion." The Hindu, Nov 06, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/287069136?accountid=14026>.
- "Surrendered Adivasi Rebels Seek Interlocutor to Start Talks Guwahati]." 2012. The Times of India (Online), Feb 28. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/923627200?accountid=14026>.
- Tejesh Kumar. "Student leader killer arrested." The Telegraph. 2014. https://www.telegraphindia.com/1140707/jsp/northeast/story_18587539.jsp
- "Cobra militants chief arrested." The Hindu. 2011. <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/cobra-militants-chief-arrested/article2046978.ece>
- "Assessment." South Asia Intelligence Review. Vol. 15. No. 46, 2017. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/sair15/15_46.htm

Note: SATP claims the group is an alias for ACF, but there is no evidence to back this up (c.f. India Cases Part 9)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Their only suspected attack is a kidnapping of a businessman in December 2011 (GTD 2017). In November 2006, the group signed a ceasefire with the government (Talukdar 2006).

Group End: Their only suspected attack is a kidnapping of a businessman in December 2011 (GTD 2017). The group was a part of the massive ceasefire and ongoing peace talk between the Assamese government and various Assamese militants (Meghalaya Times 2012).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is a separatist Adivasi ethno-nationalist outfit (Meghalaya Times 2012). It is unknown when it formed, but it was violent as early as 2006 (Talukdar 2006).

Geography

The group operates primarily in the Northern and Western regions of Assam (Meghalaya Times 2012; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Javerez Khaka was the last known leader (Meghalaya Times 2012). In 2006, their strength was approximately 500 cadres (Talukdar 2006). Chunka Hasda, the commander-in-chief of the organization, was arrested in May 2011 for killing the chief of the AAASA (Hindu 2011; Telegraph 2014). The members of the group are Adivasi (Meghalaya Times 2012).

External Ties

Adivasi Peoples' Army (APA), All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA), Santhal Tiger Force (STF), Birsa Commando Force (BSF), the Kuki Liberation Army (KLA), Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA), the United Kurigram Defence Army (UKDA), and the Hmar Peoples' Convention-Democratic (HPC-D) all surrendered arms with the ACMA (Meghalaya Times 2012). These groups have shown no sign of conflict or inter-group competition with each other.

There is no evidence of ties to the ACF so it is difficult to corroborate the claim on the SATP website that this is an alias.

Group Outcome

Chunka Hasda, the commander-in-chief of the organization, was arrested in May 2011 for killing the chief of the AAASA (Hindu 2011; Telegraph 2014). The group is banned (Hindu 2011). The group was a part of the massive ceasefire and ongoing peace talk between the Assamese government and various Assamese militants (Meghalaya Times 2012). Javerez Khaka, the last known leader, acknowledged in 2012 that an armed struggle is futile and that peaceful negotiations with the government would be most successful (Meghalaya Times 2012). Their only suspected attack is a kidnapping of a businessman in December 2011 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- there is a massive 2012 ceasefire and disarmament program. Some groups like ACMA successfully disarm and others continue fighting.
- maybe possible leadership decapitation strategy working

II. MUSLIM UNITED LIBERATION TIGERS OF ASSAM
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Muslim United Liberation Tigers Of Assam (Multa), Multa, Muslim United Liberation Tigers Of Assam

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30238, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30238>
- "Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA)." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/MULTA.htm
- "Incidents and Statements Involving MULTA: 1996-2012." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/MULTA_tl.htm
- "Tapping discontent, nurseries of terror live in Assam." Hindustan Times. 2015. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/tapping-discontent-nurseries-of-terror-thrive-in-assam/story-NhkK9q4Xpz2vn2CJEHuyXN.html>
- M. Amarjeet Singh. "The emerging Islamic militancy in northeast India." IDSA. 2007. <http://www.idsa.in/taxonomy/term/530>
- Indrajit Kundu. "Assam: Terror outfit linkmen apprehended with seven rifles." India Today. 2017. <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/assam-terror-outfit-linkmen-apprehended-with-seven-rifles/1/859857.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The jihadist group formed in 1996 with the goal of mobilizing young Assamese muslims in order to form a great "Islamistan" (SATP n.d.). According to GTD, two group members were arrested in September 2011 while driving on a highway in Dhubri before they could actually carry out an attack (GTD 2017). MULTA terrorists killed a Deputy Chief's son in April 2002 (SATP n.d.).

Group End: According to GTD, two group members were arrested in September 2011 while driving on a highway in Dhubri before they could actually carry out an attack (GTD 2017). The group was active as of 2015 (SATP n.d.).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The jihadist group formed in 1996 with the goal of mobilizing young Assamese Muslims in order to form a great “Islamistan” (SATP n.d.). MULTA terrorists killed a Deputy Chief’s son in April 2002 (SATP n.d.).

Geography

The group operates in Assam, especially the Dhubri district, Manipur, and has training camps in Bangladesh (SATP n.d.; Singh 2007).

Organizational Structure

As of 2015, the group had about 150 members (Hindustan Times 2015; SATP n.d.). Most members tend to be poor, uneducated Bengali Muslims (SATP n.d.). The group got funding through drug peddling, extortion, and illegal arms deals (SATP n.d.). Abdur Rahman, the organization’s last known leader, fled to Karachi in February 2015 (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

Allegedly, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak Muivah (NSCN-IM) has provided training to MULTA (SATP n.d.). The group has also allegedly received logistic support from the ISI, Jamaat-e-Islami, and United Reformation Protest of India (URPI) (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, the group provides shelter to fleeing Al Qaeda militants (SATP n.d.). The group is part of the umbrella organization AMULFA (SATP n.d.). AMULFA is linked to the United Liberation Front of Seven Sisters (ULFSS) (SATP n.d.).

Group Outcome

A majority of members have been arrested or killed by Special Forces (SATP n.d.). According to GTD, two group members were arrested while driving on a highway in Dhubri before they could actually carry out an attack in September 2011 (GTD 2017). The group was active as of 2015 (SATP n.d.). In January 2017, the police and army worked together to arrest 3 MULTA “linkmen”: Zehrul Islam, Joved Ali, and Ajit Ali (India Today 2017; SATP n.d.).

III. ADIVASI PEOPLE'S ARMY

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Adivasi People's Army (Apa), Adivasi People's Army, Adivasi Peoples Army, Adivasi People's Army, Adivasi Peoples Army (Apa), Adivasi People's Army (Apa)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Bosco killer held in Kokrajhar." Telegraph. 2011.
https://www.telegraphindia.com/1110318/jsp/northeast/story_13729840.jsp
- Sanjib Kr Baruah. "Tea-tribe outfit claims to be behind Assam train blast." 2011.
<http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/tea-tribe-outfit-claims-to-be-behind-assam-train-blast/story-icjgRuZOVt7UQe9VMY7dIP.html>
- Vishwa Mohani. "16 Adivasi People's Army insurgents allegedly involved in Assam rail IED blast arrested." Times of India. 2011.
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/16-Adivasi-Peoples-Army-insurgents-allegedly-involved-in-Assam-rail-IED-blast-arrested/articleshow/9209440.cms>
- Simantik Dowerah. "Whodunit? Assam blast a harbinger of Red footprint." FirstPost. 2011.
<http://www.firstpost.com/politics/assam-blast-a-harbinger-of-red-footprint-39749.html>
- "Surrendered Adivasi Rebels Seek Interlocutor to Start Talks Guwahati]." 2012. The Times of India (Online), Feb 28.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/923627200?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group formed in 2006, but their first listed attack is the assassination of the president of All Adivasi Students' Association of Assam in February 2011 (Telegraph 2011).

Group End: The group's last attack was on a train in July 2011. 13 members of the organization were arrested later that month (Times of India 2011).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 2006, but their first listed attack is the assassination of the president of All Adivasi Students' Association of Assam in February 2011 (Telegraph 2011). The

ethno-nationalist group seeking to form an autonomous Adivasi council (Times of India 2011).

Geography

The group operates in Assam (Dowerah 2011; Times of India 2011).

Organizational Structure

The organization's leader is Tarzen Mardi (Telegraph 2011). Members of the group are Adivasi tea tribe peoples (Times of India 2011; Dowerah 2011). The group is organized into battalions (Times of India 2011). The group had approximately 50 members (Hindustan Times 2005).

External Ties

ULFA helped start the organization, but it is unclear how (Telegraph 2011). The group received training from Maoist groups, but specifics are unclear (Times of India 2011; Hindustan Times 2011). The group operates in an area heavily controlled by ULFA and NDFB and has also been linked to them (Times of India 2011; Dowerah 2011).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was on a train in July 2011. 13 members of the organization were arrested later that month (Times of India 2011). In March 2011, a linkman and a cadre were arrested (Telegraph 2011).

Notes for Iris:

-Anvi thinks these groups act a lot differently than the ones in Kashmir because the government just doesn't care about them. They're trying to engage in smaller attacks just to flag the government's attention to start paying attention to them in order to legitimate their goals, but it's really hard.

-Kashmir is a more salient political grievance than the 7 Sisters issues or what's going on in the south and so the Indian government faces more attention on it

-transnational character of Kashmir conflict seems to matter a lot in how the Indian government interacts with HUM/JEM/LET

-the people in the 7 Sisters region aren't seen as "Indian"

-the Bangladesh transnational nature doesn't matter as much because (1) members are Muslim Bengali or (2) the border is porous and (3) the people are transitory [the people in these regions identify as Bengali and hope to migrate back at some point]

IV. NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Naga National Council (Nnc), Naga National Council

Note: the name appears to be an homage to the original NNC in the 1950s, but not the same group.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30239, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30239>
- "Driver killed by some unidentified militants in Nagaland." Times of India. 2013. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Driver-kidnapped-by-some-unidentified-militants-in-Nagaland/articleshow/26563679.cms>
- "Abducted driver released." The Sangai Express. 2013. <https://www.thesangaiexpress.com/33067-abducted-driver-released/>
- "NSCN-IM militant killed in Nagaland." SATP. n.d. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=6/6/2011&id=4#4
- "Three Naga National Council Cadres Nabbed in Tirap Guwahati]." 2012. The Times of India (Online), Aug 11. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1032967622?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NNC (Non Accordist)

Group Formation: The group killed a militant from the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) in June 2011 (SATP n.d.).

Group End: All Manipur Inter State Bus Owners' Association (AMISBOA) claims that the NNC paid attackers to kidnap a man on a bus in November 2013 (Times of India 2013; The Sangai Express 2013).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group killed a militant from the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) in June 2011 (SATP n.d.). The group is Naga and ethno-nationalist (SATP n.d.; Times of India 2013). No information could be found on formation date and political aims.

Geography

The group operates in Nagaland (SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Members are likely Naga (SATP n.d.). No information could be found on funding, leadership, membership, or wings.

External Ties

No information could be found on external ties. The group's violent attacks against NSCN-IM might be evidence of a rivalry.

Group Outcome

All Manipur Inter State Bus Owners' Association (AMISBOA) claims that the NNC paid attackers to kidnap a man on a bus in November 2013 (Times of India 2013; The Sangai Express 2013). Three cadres were "nabbed" in 2012 (Times of India 2012).

V. YIMCHUNGER LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Yimchunger Liberation Front (Ylf), Yimchunger Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30248, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30248>
- "Yimchunger Liberation Front kidnaps four Tikhirs." Morung Express. 2011. <http://morungexpress.com/yimchunger-liberation-front-kidnap-four-tikhirs-2-released/>
- "Yimchunger Liberation Front abducts four people in Nagaland." SATP. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=8/30/2011&id=6
- "YTC reacts to TTC, TSU remark; YLF raised by YTC says ASU." Nagaland Post. 2011. <http://www.nagalandpost.com/channelnews/state/statenews.aspx?news=TkVXUzEwMDAwNTAyNA%3D%3D-Zp2aiOlqNx%E%3D>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: YLF kidnapped four Tikhirs in August 2011 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).

Group End: YLF kidnapped four Tikhirs in August 2011 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

YLF kidnapped four Tikhirs who were members of the Kiusum Village Council in August 2011 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). The group is ethno-nationalist (Morung Express 2011). It seems that YLF wants to move the Yimchungers outside of the limited rocky land they occupy, suggesting that the group is autonomy-seeking and wants to negotiate for better living conditions with the Indian government (Nagaland Post 2011).

Geography

The kidnapping took place at High Bridge in Kiphire on the India-Burmese border (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group had about 25-30 members who belong to the Yimchunger tribe (GTD 2017). No information could be found on funding, wings, leadership, or membership.

External Ties

The Yimchunger Tribal Council claims that the group does not exist (Morung Express 2011). The Anatongre students' union (ASU) stated that the Yimchunger liberation front (YLF) received aid and funding from the Yimchunger Tribal Council (YTC) (Morung Express 2011).

Group Outcome

YLF was last active when it kidnapped four Tikhirs in August 2011 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017). The Yimchunger Tribal Council claims that the group does not exist (Morung Express 2011).

Notes for Iris:

- the group definitely exists. The Tribal Council is likely trying to distance themselves from the political motives associated with the group
- the group *may* be the armed wing of the YTC even though the group denies it
- the YTC is very small and homogenous and concentrated in the same region

VI. ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF KASHMIR

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10097, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10097>
- “Cop running militant group in J&K arrested.” India Tribune. 2012. <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2012/20120822/main3.htm>
- Riyaz Wani. “Police nab J&K constable executing 13 militant attacks in the Valley.” Tehelka. 2012. http://archive.tehelka.com/story_main53.asp?filename=Ws210812Jammu.asp
- Searched Google scholar
 - Islamic Movement of Kashmir
- Searched JSTOR
 - Islamic Movement of Kashmir

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group shot a government official on December 2, 2011, in Srinagar (GTD 2017).

Group End: Both members were arrested in August 2012 (Tribune 2012). Their last attack was the shooting of a DSP in Srinagar (Tribune 2012; GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group shot a government official on December 2, 2012, in Srinagar (GTD 2017). It is unknown when the group formed and what the group’s goals were. It is unclear if the group was actually Islamist.

Geography

The group operated in Srinagar, Kashmir (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group consisted of two members: Abdul Rashid Shigan, a police constable, and a released militant, Imtiyaz Ahmad Gojri (Tribune 2012). Shigan was ex-HuM (Tribune 2012).

External Ties

Shigan was an ex-HuM member (Tribune 2012). No further information could be found regarding external ties.

Group Outcome

Both members were arrested in August 2012 (Tribune 2012). Their last attack was the shooting of a DSP in Srinagar in September 2012 (Tribune 2012; GTD 2017). Abdul Rashid Shigan, a member, was a policeman (Tribune 2012).

Notes for Iris:

-both were ex-militants and one had joined law enforcement but he was really low-ranking

-there is no evidence about the group's other goals or motivations

- VII. KUKI NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Kuki National Liberation Front (Knlf), Kuki National Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30235, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30235>
- "UKLF Condemns." 2011.Imphal Free Press, May 07. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/895471240?accountid=14026>.
- "KPA Claims Attack on UKLF." 2012.Imphal Free Press, Mar 26. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/940781386?accountid=14026>.
- "KNLF Formed by Deserter: KNLF/KPA." 2014.Imphal Free Press, May 25. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1528153556?accountid=14026>.
- "KNLF Formed by Deserter: KNLF/KPA." Kangla Online. May 25, 2014. <http://kanglaonline.com/2014/05/knlf-formed-by-deserter-knlfkpa/>.

- “KNLF merges with UKLF.” Sangai Express. 2017.
<http://www.thesangaiexpress.com/knlf-merges-with-uklf/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Their first attack was the kidnapping of an engineer who worked for the state’s Public Works Department in August 2011 (GTD 2017).

Group End: The group merged with UKLF on January 2, 2017 (The Sangai Express 2017). The group last attempted an attack in July 2014 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but their first attack was the kidnapping of an engineer who worked for the state’s Public Works Department in August 2011 (GTD 2017). The group stated that they kidnapped the engineer because the government did not “perform their developmental works” (GTD 2017). The group is ethno-nationalist and wants the government to conduct “development works” for the Kuki people (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group operates in Manipur (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Before merging with UKLF on January 2, 2017, the group had 52 cadres (The Sangai Express 2017). Members are Kuki. Lunglen was the group’s publicity secretary in 2011 and Kolphe was the publicity secretary in 2012 (GTD 2017; Imphal Free Press 2012). The Kuki People’s Army is the organization’s armed wing (Imphal Free Press 2012). Tilthang Khongsai, a deserter of KNLF, paid Rupees to some local workers and formed an organization that he called KNLF despite the lack of connection between the two organizations (Kangla Online 2014).

External Ties

KNLF was affiliated with the Kuki National Organization (KNO) (The Sangai Express 2017). In 2011, UKLF claimed that the group is a gang trying to disturb peace (Imphal Free Press 2011). In 2012, the group killed a UKLF member (Imphal Free Press 2012).

Group Outcome

The group merged with UKLF on January 2, 2017 (The Sangai Express 2017). The group last attempted an attack in July 2014 (GTD 2017). Tilthang Khongsai, a deserter of KNLF, paid Rupees to some local workers and formed an organization that he called KNLF, despite the lack of connection between the two organizations (Kangla Online 2014).

VIII. KARBI PEOPLE'S LIBERATION TIGERS (KPLT)

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Karbi People's Liberation Tigers (Kplt), Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers, Karbi People's Liberation Tigers, Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (Kplt)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30232, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30232>
- "Karbi People's Liberation Tiger." SATP. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/KPLT.HTM
- "Incidents and Statements involving KPLT: 2017." http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/assam/terrorist_outfits/KPLT_t12017.htm
- "Splintering Threats." Outlook India. 2011. <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/splintering-threats/278754>
- "Six militants killed, Army man injured in Assam." The Hindu. 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/Six-militants-killed-Army-man-injured-in-Assam/article14995357.ece>
- "India: KPLT Changing Colors in Assam - Analysis." South Asia Intelligence Review via Eurasia Review. 2016. <http://www.eurasiareview.com/12072016-india-kplt-changing-colors-in-assam-analysis/>
- "4 militants escape from Assam jail." Indian Express. 2015. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/4-militants-escape-from-assam-jail/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Formed in 2011 (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, their first attack was an assault in January 2011 (GTD 2017).

Group End: According to GTD, the group's last known attack was in January 2014 (GTD 2017). The group signed a six-month ceasefire from October 2016 to April 2017 (SATP n.d.). In September 2016, however, militants initiated a gunfight with the army (The Hindu 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group splintered from the Karbi Longri National Liberation Front (KLNLF) in January 2011 after KLNLF disarmed in February 2010 (SATP n.d.; Eurasia Review 2016). The group was previously known as Anti-Talks Factions of Karbi Longri North Cachar Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF-ATF) (SATP n.d.; Eurasia Review 2016). Anti-talk means they will not participate in peace talks under any condition. The group is a separatist, ethno-nationalist political party that wants to make an autonomous Karbi state (SATP n.d.). Allegedly, their first attack was an assault in January 2011 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The outfit operates primarily in the Karbi-Anglong district of Assam, but has its bases in the Dima Hasao district and Arunachal Pradesh (SATP n.d.; Eurasia Review 2016). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

Jing Hanse or Arbho Terang are the outfit's last known deputy 'commander-in-chief,' Vojaru Hanjang is the last known 'general secretary,' and Nilip Enghi is the last known 'general secretary-cum publicity in-charge' of the outfit (SATP n.d.; Eurasia Review 2016). The previous 'commander-in-chief' was Angpang Engti (SATP n.d.). Members are ethnically Karbi (SATP n.d.). The group utilizes extortion and abductions for funding (SATP n.d.; Eurasia Review 2016). When the organization formed, it had 25 members, all of whom were ex-KLNLF-ATF (SATP n.d.). 60 militants trained at an NSCN-K camp at an unknown date (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The group had some members splinter to form the Karbi National Protection Force (KNPF) in the middle of 2011 (SATP n.d.). The group helps the Anti-Talk faction of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB-ATF) secure control over the Eastern part of the Karbi Anglong district (SATP n.d.). This support likely includes armed assistance to help NDFB-ATF maintain territorial control. The group receives training from the Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K) (SATP n.d.). The group also has an alliance with NDFB-ATF and NSCN-K.

Group Outcome

On July 12, 2011, security forces shot the outfit's 'commander-in-chief' Angpang Engti (SATP n.d.). Within a year of the group's inception, six militants had been killed by Special Forces and eight militants had been arrested (Outlook India 2011). According to GTD, the group's last known attack was in January 2014 (GTD 2017). The group signed a six-month ceasefire from October 2016 to April 2017 (SATP n.d.). In September 2016, however, six KPLT militants died in a gunfight with the army (The Hindu 2016). In 2017, three cadres were arrested (SATP n.d.). According to the police, KPLT splintered into five groups in 2015: "KPLT (Buche group), KPLT (Pratap), KPLT (Donri), KPLT (Symbon), and KPLT (Sojong). Some of these groups have six to seven members" (Eurasia Review 2016). These might just be factions, however, because the KPLT broadly signs a ceasefire the next year.

- IX. ZELIANGRONG UNITED FRONT (ZUF)
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Zeliangrong United Front, Zeliangrong United Front (Zuf)

Part 1. Bibliography

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https://books.google.com/books?id=gsBcCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA186&lpg=PA186&dq=%22nscn-kk%22&source=bl&ots=y8vwwSNu9J&sig=27kk917PAWxgxKITJGmafIS4JBc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjT6byn_KnVAhUKhIQKHUxYCKU4ChDoAQgnMAA#v=onepage&q=%22nscn-kk%22&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: On October 7, 2011, ZUF killed many NSCN-IM cadres (SATP n.d.).

Group End: They kidnapped a Kuki Students Organization (KSO) general secretary in April 2016.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Zeliangrong United Front (ZUF) splintered off of NSCN-IM on February 25, 2011 (Kumar 2013; Machanda 2015). The group formed when several NSCN-IM members defected and stole arms and ammunition to form the group (SATP n.d.). The ZUF later criticized the NSCN-IM for imposing "military rule" in the Zeliangrong region (SATP n.d.). The NSCN-IM claimed the group was "formed to challenge the (Naga) nation" and undermine the NSCN-IM struggle (SATP n.d.). On October 7, 2011, ZUF killed many NSCN-IM cadres (SATP n.d.). The group's aim is to create a separate Zeliangrong State in the Indian Union that would provide a home to the Zeliangrong and "kindred tribes" (Sangai Express 2015). ZUF believes that all the tribes who live in the valley district, or the Imphal district of Assam, should unite to be Hill people (SATP n.d.). It is ethno-nationalist.

Geography

The group operates in Manipur, Nagaland, and Assam (Machanda 2015; Sangai Express 2015).

Organizational Structure

Membership is Zeliangrong (Naga) and “kindred tribes” (Machanda 2015; Sangai Express 2015).

The chairman controls all activity, including the armed wing (Zeliangrong Tiger Force, headed by the commander in chief), the Dimki AKA Parliament, Center Core Council, Center Executive Council, Security Affairs Council, Tingu Peiki AKA the Court, ZUF Service Commission, Regional Executive Committee, and the Zonal Executive Committee (Sangai Express 2015). Benjamin Pamei is the 'home secretary,' Himsin Kamei is the 'external affair secretary,' and Dinhiam Kamei is the group's 'finance secretary' (SATP n.d.).

The group has approximately 300 members (Telegraph 2017).

External Ties

The group has an antagonistic relationship with NSCN-IM, Kuki Student Organization (KSO), and UNC (SATP n.d.; Machanda 2015). Factional violence between NSCN-IM, NSCN-K, and ZUF is very common (SATP n.d.; Nagaland Post 2011).

Group Outcome

They kidnapped a Kuki Students Organization (KSO) general secretary in April 2016 (GTD 2017). The group clashed with Indian convoys in 2012 and twice in 2015 (GTD 2017). The group denied rumors of a leadership dispute in April 2017, instead stating that the four members defected and are no longer affiliated with the organization (Imphal Free Press 2017). In April 2017, the group said it was ready to hold peace talks with the government if their wishes were fulfilled (telegraph 2017).

- X. HILL TIGER FORCE
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hill Tiger Force (Htf), Hill Tiger Force

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: HTF claimed responsibility for opening fire and setting fire to a village in October 2011 (GTD 2017).

Group End: On November 13, 2011, Police arrested the outfit's 'commander-in-chief,' Benjamin Zaolin Jate, and 'finance secretary,' Zare Thiyek. The 'sergeant major' and six "sepoys" were arrested as well (Times of India 2011). The last suspected attack for HTF was November 3, 2011 (GTD 2017). Police arrested the group's leader in 2012.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

HTF is an anti-government group that is against the renaming of the North Cachar hills district in Assam to Dimasa Hasao (Rediff 2011; Assam Tribune 2010). HTF claimed responsibility for opening fire and setting fire to a village in October 2011 (GTD 2017). The group opposes the policies set forth by the new Dimasa Hasao local government. The group's ideology is to oppose the Dimasa Hasao, which was an ethno-nationalist movement, so it's anti-ethno-nationalist.

Geography

The group operates in the Dima Hasao district of Assam (GTD 2017; Rediff 2011). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

Members are Hmar and Kuki people (Rediff 2011; Assam Tribune 2010). On November 13, 2011, police arrested the outfit's last known leaders: 'commander-in-chief,' Benjamin

Zaolin Jate, and 'finance secretary,' Zare Thiyek (Times of India 2011). Jhon Gabriel was the outfit's last known executive secretary (Assam Tribune 2012). The group's members were called "sepoys" (Times of India 2011). There were approximately 30 members (Rediff 2011). The group operates from villages, not camps (Assam Tribune 2010). No information could be found on funding and wings.

External Ties

The group is opposed to the formation of the Dimao Hasao Territorial Council, an organization that DHD (N) and DHD (Jewel Garlosa) support (Rediff 2012). The group claimed responsibility for killing James Dimasa, the leader of DHD (James) (Eastern Panorama 2011; Rediff 2011).

Group Outcome

On November 13, 2011, police arrested the outfit's 'commander-in-chief,' Benjamin Zaolin Jate, and 'finance secretary,' Zare Thiyek (Times of India 2011). The 'sergeant major' and 6 "sepoys" were arrested as well (Times of India 2011). The last suspected attack for HTF was November 3, 2011 (GTD 2017). On October 13, 2012, Police arrested Jhon Gabriel, the outfit's executive secretary (Assam Tribune 2012).

Notes for Iris:

-key context: the DHD and those factions won a partial victory in 2011 which allowed them to take control. This is a militant group of a rival tea tribe that opposed the new reforms that the DHD implemented, including this name change, when their concessions went into effect so it did politically oppose

- XI. JHARKHAND JANMUKTI PARISHAD (JJP)
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jharkhand Janmukti Parishad (Jjp), Jharkhand Janmukti Parishad

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad (JJMP)

Group Formation: The group is suspected of attacking 5 construction workers in 2012 (GTD 2017; Times of India 2012).

Group End: Allegedly, the group's last attack was a kidnapping in February 2016 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

JJP is an anti-Maoist group that is suspected of attacking 5 construction workers in 2012 (GTD 2017; Times of India 2012). JJP splintered from CPI-M in February 2011 (SATP n.d.; Times of India 2012). JJMP is a jungle gang ostensibly used by the police to kill Maoists that they can not legally target (Hindustan Times 2016; Scroll India 2016). However, this allegation of police support is constrained by police counterterrorism efforts taken against the group.

Geography

The group operates in Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, and Bihar (GTD 2017; Economic Times 2015). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found on leadership, membership, and different wings. The group utilizes extortion and abductions for funding (South Asia Citizens Web 2016; Scroll India 2016).

External Ties

The group seems to be in conflict with Swatantra Jan Sangharsh India Morcha (SJSIM), Sangharsh Janmukti Morcha (SJMM), Jharkhand Sangharsh Janmukti Morcha (JSJM), People's Liberation Front of India (PLFI), Tiritiya Prastuti Committee (TPC), Jharkhand Prastuti Committee (JPC), and CPI-Maoist (SATP n.d.). JJP splintered from CPI-M in February 2011 (SATP n.d.). JJMP is a jungle gang ostensibly used by the police to kill Maoists that they can not legally target (Hindustan Times 2016; Scroll India 2016). However, this allegation of police support is constrained by police counterterrorism efforts taken against the group.

Group Outcome

In December 2010, police arrested the group's second-in-command, Dabloo Yadav (The Pioneer 2010). The police arrested five ultras in September 2015, including an area commander (Economic Times 2015). Allegedly, the group's last attack was a kidnapping in February 2016 (GTD 2017).

Note: conflicting reports about group ideology and background - we believe this is most likely an alias for JJMP

- XII. CORCOM
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Coordination Committee (Corcom), Corcom

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Although the group formed in July 2011, their first attack reported by GTD is the throwing of a grenade on a Congress party candidate in March 2012 (SATP n.d.; GTD 2017).

Group End: The group’s last reported attack was on Military officers in May 2016 (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

“The Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), its Progressive faction (PREPAK-Pro), Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), the political wing of the People's Liberation Army-PLA), United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and United People’s Party of Kangleipak (UPPK)” merged to form CorCom in July 2011 (Telegraph 2016; SATP n.d.). The group is composed of Maoist, leftist, and separatist anti-government groups that want to make Manipur its own nation (Telegraph 2016; SATP n.d.). It is an umbrella organization.

Geography

The group operates in Manipur, primarily in the Imphal district (The Wire 2016; GTD 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group is an umbrella group consisting of various groups that handle their own funding, membership, training, leadership, and wings (SATP n.d.; Telegraph 2016).

External Ties

On February 1, 2013, the umbrella group expelled UPPK around the time it disarmed (SATP n.d.). The group has allegedly coordinated its most recent attack with the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K) (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

The group's last reported attack was on military officers in May 2016 (GTD 2017). The group is most likely still operating.

- XIII. PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF KANGLEIPAK-PROGRESSIVE
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Revolutionary Party Of Kangleipak-Progressive (Prepak-P), People's Revolutionary Party Of Kangleipak-Progressive, Prepak-P

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40027, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40027>
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<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/prepak.htm>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PREPAK-P, PREPAK-Pro

Group Formation: The group placed a grenade in a hospital in order to protest the construction of a new building in March 2012 (The Press Trust of India 2012; GTD 2017).

Group End: The group planted a grenade in a scooter showroom in March 2016 (GTD 2017; Telegraph 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group placed a grenade in a hospital in order to protest the construction of a new building in March 2012 (The Press Trust of India 2012; GTD 2017). The group is a violent political party (Imphal Free Press 2017). The group splintered from PREPAK. There is no evidence about the group's ideology; however, PREPAK, the group it likely splintered from, seeks to make Manipur a nation state (Global Security n.d.). Due to the group's anti-government attacks, it can be inferred that they have the same or similar goal.

Geography

The group operates in Manipur, primarily in the Imphal district (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group belongs to the umbrella group CorCom (SATP n.d.). The group has an armed wing called the Cobra Task Force (The Hindu 2013). The group has separate finance and civil sections (Kanga Online 2017). No information could be found on leadership, size estimates, or funding.

External Ties

The group belongs to the umbrella group CorCom (SATP n.d.). The group splintered from PREPAK.

Group Outcome

The group is still active. The group planted a grenade in a scooter showroom in March 2016 (GTD 2017; Telegraph 2016). The Assam Rifles arrested a recruiter in May 2017 (E-PAO 2017). A major from the finance section and a colonel from the civil section gave up arms in April 2017 (Kanga Online 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- no notes about defection
- unilateral defection
- unclear connections between the finance and civil section members who disarmed.

XIV. NATIONAL SOCIALIST COUNCIL OF NAGALAND-KHOLE-KITОВI (NSCN-K-K)
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Socialist Council Of Nagaland-Khole-Kitovi, National Socialist Council Of Nagaland-Khole-Kitovi (Nscn-K-K)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NSCN-KK, NSCN (KK), NSCN-Khole-Kitovi

Group Formation: GTD claims the group’s first attack was an abduction in July 2014; however, on December 29, 2011, NSCN-KK militants opened fire against NSCN-K militants (GTD 2017; SATP n.d.).

Group End: Their last attack was an abduction in July 2015, suggesting that they had chosen to ignore peace talks (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Khole Konyak and several followers formed the NSCN-KK in 2011 by splintering from NSCN-K (Kumar 2013). The group splintered away after NSCN-K broke a ceasefire agreement it had with the Indian government (This Week 2018). Khole Konyak criticized intra-group attacks between Naga factions and called for restraint on the use of violence. He allegedly broke off because he was eager to negotiate with the government, but NSCN-K was not (The Wire 2018). Other sources say he rejected Khaplang’s “dictatorial leadership” (NDTC 2015).

GTD claims the group’s first attack was an abduction in July 2014 (GTD 2017). However, SATP (n.d.) claims that on December 29, 2011, NSCN-KK militants allegedly opened fire against NSCN-K militants (SATP n.d.). The group was part of the ethnonationalist separatist struggle.

Geography

The organization operates primarily in the Dimapur district of Nagaland, but has conducted attacks in Khehoyi (GTD 2017; SATP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Membership is Naga (Economic Times 2016). The organization's leader was Khole Konyak, who defected to NSCN-IM in March 2016 (Economic Times 2016). Khole Konyak was one of the original members of the Naga movement from the 1950s (The Week 2018). The organization's last Prime Minister was N. Kitovi Zhimoni (NDTV 2015). Reportedly, Kholi had removed himself from the outfit prior to 2016, citing Konyak's dictatorial leadership as the cause (NDTV 2015). The group's finance secretary, as of 2015, was Kideon Zhimomi (SATP n.d.). Zhimoni is also listed as a co-founder of the group (NDTV 2015).

Times reports that the organization is a faction of NSCN, but India's National Security: Annual Review claims that the organization splintered off of NSCN-K in 2011 (Economic Times 2016; Kumar 2013). The group has a finance wing (SATP n.d.). No information could be found on size.

The group seems to be organized like the army with militants having positions like "lieutenant" and "sergeant-major" (SATP n.d.). No information could be found on funding.

External Ties

In March 2016, Kholi Konyak, the president of the outfit, defected to NSCN-IM (Economic Times 2016). Reportedly, Kholi had removed himself from the outfit prior to 2016, citing Konyak's dictatorial leadership as the cause (NDTV 2015).

The organization has an antagonistic relationship with NSCN-K; the two organizations had 42 incidents due to infighting and inter-group competition, which led to 53 deaths in 2014 alone (Kumar 2013).

Group Outcome

The group signed a ceasefire with India on April 27, 2012, and renewed it on April 27, 2015 (Foreign Policy News 2015). In September 2015, the group removed themselves from the peace talks NSCN had signed with India (NDTV 2015). Their last attack was an abduction in July 2015 (GTD 2017). In March 2016, Khole Konyak, the president of the outfit, announced he was joining the NSCN-IM (Economic Times 2016).

- XV. BENGALI SANGRAM MUKTI BAHINI
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40089, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40089>
- “Bomb recovered in Assam.” SATP. N.D. http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/detailed_news.asp?date1=10/18/2012&id=13
- “Powerful bomb recovered from train track in Assam.” Zee News. 2012. http://zeenews.india.com/news/assam/powerful-bomb-recovered-from-train-track-in-assam_806161.html?pfrom=article-next-story

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: The group attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012).

Group End: The group attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012). No additional information about the group’s aims, organizational structure, or ties could be found.

Geography

The group attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012 at the Barpeta Road Railway Station, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012). No additional information about the group’s aims, organizational structure, or ties could be found.

Organizational Structure

The group attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012). No additional information about the group’s aims, organizational structure, or ties could be found.

External Ties

The group attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012). No additional information about the group's aims, organizational structure, or ties could be found.

Group Outcome

The group's violent incident was when it attempted to hide a bomb under train tracks in October 2012, but it was discovered by Security Forces (SATP n.d.; Zee News 2012). No additional information about the group's aims, organizational structure, or ties could be found.