CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION
Terrorism is an absolute evil and should be fought absolutely, whatever be the objectives of the terrorists, their nationality, the nationality of the victims, etc. One cannot have one kind of language to deplore acts of terrorism in New York or Washington DC and another to deplore terrorist attacks in Srinagar, Jerusalem or elsewhere. A State-sponsor of terrorism is an equally absolute evil and should be ostracized and punished absolutely whatever be the so-called strategic importance of the state and its actual or potential role as a strategically. It is high time to discard cliches of the past such as "one nation's terrorist is another nation's freedom-fighter" and "one nation's terrorist state is another nation's strategic ally" and so on. Thousands of innocent people have died at the hands of terrorists all over the world, not because there has been a lack of thinking or ideas as to how to deal with them, but because of lack of action on the part of the states-action which is as determined and ruthless as that of the terrorists. Thousands of innocent people will continue to die at the hands of terrorists unless and until the international community draws the right lessons from the tragedy of September 11 and other incidents around the world. International community should acts on those lessons without ambivalence or mental reservations.

International terrorism though may be new to the rest of the world, is unfortunately something India have been facing for the last several decades. Over the last decade, India have faced a particularly pernicious mutation of this phenomenon-that of state-supported, cross-border terrorism. A proxy war of low intensity conflict has been waged against the Indian state and society. The resilience of India’s democratic polity and strong secular structure, and the professionalism of its armed forces have helped India withstand these challenges. The distinction between terrorists sought to be made by the international community has put a damper on the war against terrorism. It is foolish to believe that there are good terrorists. Those that use terror as a means to achieve their political ends and states that support them should be ostracized, not rewarded.

The regional security situation around India continues to be a cause of concern to us. Pakistan’s implacable hostility towards India and its unwillingness to rein in cross-border terrorism is fraught with danger. India continues to hope that Pakistan will see the damage that terrorism is doing to its own society, but itself remain prepared to deal with any further aggression. India has taken several initiatives to convince Pakistan about its
hope for a common and peaceful future, only to be rewarded each time with new forms of aggression. It also believes that a non-hegemonic regional Asian order is essential for all countries in Asia to achieve their full potential. It would consider attempts by any power to seek hegemony over the continent a serious challenge to its security. Collective action requires cooperation among states. States with a strong sense of sovereignty become natural allies in the war against global terrorism because they perceive the threat, directly and intuitively. Strong sovereigns are able to form a strong coalition.

India pointed out that terrorism and drug trafficking posed a direct challenge to democratic societies and political systems everywhere. In this connection, it drew Pakistan's attention to the incontrovertible and irrefutable fact that it had consistently used terrorism as an instrument of state policy against India. India pointed out that Pakistan's sponsorship and instigation of terrorism directed against it included recruiting, training, financing, arming, infiltrating and controlling terrorists, foreign mercenaries and assorted underworld criminal elements, with a view to using them in very way possible for destabilizing the Indian state. Pakistan's overt and covert involvement in terrorism directed against India is a matter of record. It is well documented and acknowledged by neutral international observers, including the media, and corroborating evidence is found in the Pakistani media itself. In this respect, India and China drew Pakistan's attention to these facts, and also presented overwhelming evidence of its involvement, and that of its official agencies, in terrorism in the Indian states of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir and in the China's province of Xinjiang region. In this connection, India and China both handed over to Pakistan various documents containing material evidence of its involvement in terrorism.

Pakistan claimed of only giving moral support to the so-called freedom struggle in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The pretense of Pakistan only providing moral support to terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir was also exposed by the fact that as many as 243 Pakistani and 48 residents of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir belonging to various fundamentalist/terrorist organisations have been killed by Indian security forces in the last few years and as many as 91 Pakistani and 34 residents of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir are in Indian jails in connection with the terrorist crimes. Further, recoveries of over 47,000 sophisticated firearms and over 30,000 kgs high explosives from Pakistan.
trained militants on the international border and elsewhere in other parts of the country also indicates Pakistan's involvement in sponsoring terrorist activities in India. It was made abundantly clear to the Pakistan side that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India and not a disputed territory as claimed by Pakistan. Pakistan's suggestion for involvement of United Nations Military Observers Group (UNMOGIP) in India and Pakistan or some other international observers along the border in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab & Xinjiang to verify India's and China's allegations regarding Pakistan's involvement in terrorism in India and China was firmly rejected. India is firmly opposed to any third party involvement in such matters and the Shimla agreement clearly provides that all differences between the two countries should be resolved bilaterally. Pakistan's allegation that though the roots of sectarian violence lay elsewhere but that India was taking advantage of the same was categorically rejected. Even the people and media in Pakistan attribute the growth of sectarian strife in Pakistan to Pakistan's own patronage to nurseries of terrorism like Markaz-Dawa-wal-Irshad(MDI), HizbulMujahideen and Harqat-ul Mujahideen etc. who have become breeding grounds for home grown militias that have turned Pakistan cities into battle fields. India underlined the fact that the menace of terrorism had assumed serious proportions through its nexus with narco-terrorism and drug trafficking. Pakistan today is a major source of supply and a transit route for illicit drugs including heroin. India and China both urged Pakistan to stop its relentless but futile pursuit of destabilizing them through state-sponsored terrorism.

Accordingly, India proposed the following steps to be taken by Pakistan.

- Abandon the policy of state sponsorship of terrorism against India and dismantle totally the infrastructure existing in Pakistan for indoctrinating, recruiting, training, arming financing and infiltrating militants for the purpose of terrorist violence in India.
- Close down more than 30 training camps for terrorists functioning in PoK/Pakistan.
- Hand over immediately to India terrorists and underworld operators of Indian origin currently sheltered in Pakistan and against whom international warrants of arrest have been issued by Interpol.
To deny use of their territory of other facilities to fundamentalist and militant organizations who have been propagating the cult of religious violence, training militants and raising funds for 'Jehad'.

India urged Pakistan to abandon the policy of sponsoring terrorism against it. It also made it clear to Pakistan that its proxy war will not succeed under any circumstances, and that it would be best to renounce this path and, instead, seek mutually beneficial co-operation in the areas of combating terrorism and its associated evils which pose a threat to both the societies. Pakistani military government continued previous government's support to Kashmir insurgency. Kashmiri militant groups continued to raise funds and recruit new cadres in Pakistan and several of these groups were responsible for attacks against civilians in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

Indo-Pakistan relations have suffered greatly since independence due to mistrust, suspicion and uncertainty. The founder of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah perpetuated the communal hatred after the electoral debacle of the Muslim league in the pre-partition 1937 elections. Since then communal hatred became part and parcel of the league’s political strategy. The continued tension between India and Pakistan especially after 1990 has created so many problems for both the countries. India has been working very hard to tackle terrorism sponsored by Pakistan’s Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) and the army. In the history of Indo-Pakistan bilateral relations, Kashmir has occupied the most prominent position. Pakistan wanted Kashmir because there was a feeling that partition would remain unfulfilled without the merger of Kashmir into Pakistan. They believe that continuance of Kashmir, as part of India is the negation of the notion of the ‘two nation theory’. Pakistan has been trying to legitimize terrorism in Kashmir as war of liberation (Jang-e- Azadi). On the other hand, Kashmir is the symbol of Indian secularism as it is the only state where Muslims are in majority. If it were separated from India, the very loyalty of country’s 12% Muslim population would be clouded by suspicion. As it became impossible for Pakistan to claim its authority over Kashmir, they started encouraging and supporting terrorism particularly in the Kashmir valley, Punjab and other parts of India. There has been continuous international pressure on Pakistan to stop harbouring terrorism across its border but Pakistan has neglected and ignores this.
pressure till date. Both governments are spending their money in Kashmir either for promoting or combating terrorism.

Pakistan has to recognize that India’s strategic doctrine is not Pakistan centric and its sweep is broader in view of its polity and geography. Pakistan has been insisting that Kashmir should be accorded a priority in addressing the contentious issues, which have beleaguered relations between India and Pakistan for the last fifty-seven years. It needs to be recognized that there cannot be a quick fix solution to a waxed issue like Kashmir. The basic facts relating to Kashmir need to be comprehended and recognized.

- The state of Jammu & Kashmir has acceded to the Union of India's accordingly to clearly defined legal and constitutional norms which governed the partition of sub-continent in 1947.
- Jammu & Kashmir state is multi-religious, multi-cultural, and multi-linguistic and in fact represents the sub-continental diversity. This diversity has to be recognized and accommodated.

In view of the complexity of Kashmir issue, it is advisable to adopt a three-pronged approach in addressing the issue,

- A creative and innovative thinking need to be generated on the Kashmir issue.
- It is too premature to articulate and propound formulas on the resolution of Kashmir.

It has also been suggested that emphasis should to be given to the processes which ultimately lead to the resolution of the issue.

- The first step should be to encourage people to people contacts in both the countries.
- Second, is to open the historical routes which were closed after the first war in Kashmir was launched by Pakistan which divided the state in to three parts in 1947-48. The opening of the routes would provide the people with the opportunities of greater understanding, apart from enlarging the avenues of economic cooperation.
- Third, is to increase trade and commercial relations between the two countries. In this backdrop, the easy travel arrangements between the people of both India and
Pakistan in general and between the people living in two parts of Kashmir in particular should form the first step in the roadmap to peace. These interactions help in reducing the levels of political heat of contentious issues. Moreover, these interactions make the people conscious about the dividends of peace and also shrinks the space for conflict entrepreneurs.

Despite several peace initiatives and international pressure on Pakistan to abjure terrorism as a foreign policy instrument, terrorist violence has been on the rise in Jammu & Kashmir. As a result, 1067 civilians, 590 security forces personnel and 2850 terrorists were killed in 2001. During 2002 approx. 839 civilians and 469 security forces personnel were killed during the year and some 1714 terrorists were killed by the security forces in counter-terrorism operations. Meanwhile, over 400,000 Kashmiri Pundits out of an original population in the Kashmir valley of 425,000 prior to 1989 continue to be displaced. According to officials’ records around 216,820 of them live as migrants in makeshift camps at Jammu, another 1453,000 at Delhi and thousands of others are now dispersed across the country. Thus over all after 14 years of terrorist strife, 11,850 civilians and 3460 security forces personnel killed and thousands others were injured in the state as a result of terrorist activities till the end of the year 2001, has just 303 under trials and has pronounced only 13 convictions in cases related to terrorism.

The report prepared by the National Commission of U.S. investigated the plot, design and circumstances leading to the 9/11 attacks on the U.S. It has also highlighted the dangers of organized terrorism in threatening global peace and security. It is clear that terrorism has acquired global dimensions and has emerged as a fundamental concern for the international community. Even this report throws considerable light on Pakistan’s link with terrorism. Its major findings in this regard are as follows:

- The report has pointed to the involvement of Pakistan with the Al Qaeda. Pakistan did not break with the Taliban until after 9/11, although it was harbouring Bin Laden.
- It also asserts that Pakistan benefited from the Taliban Al Qaeda relationship as Osama Bin Laden’s camps trained fighters for Pakistan’s ongoing struggle with India over Kashmir.
The 9/11 report can be further corroborated by another stunning document of Pakistan origin. According to this the imprints of every major act of international Islamist terrorism invariably passes through Pakistan, right from 9/11-where virtually all the participants had trained, resided or met in, coordinated with, or received funding from or through Pakistan.

However, on the issue of terrorism, Islamabad’s repeated verbal commitments towards reigning in terror whether it is cross-border terrorism or tolerance for militant and jihadi outfits in the country, have not translated in to actual performance. Clearly, the U.S. attitude towards Pakistan is still seeped in the past policies of the cold war years. In the light of the 9/11 report and other revelations highlighting Pakistan’s involvement in terrorism, India, China and the U.S are unlikely to converge to a shared perception for resolving the challenge of terrorism, given Pakistan’s strategic value to the U.S.A.

The long international border of the Xinjiang region has created a favorable situation for foreign trade and it is viewed as a potential hub on the prospective Silk Road in the future. The India-Pakistan rivalry in Central Asia is concentrated on that region’s vast energy reserves, its geostrategic importance in relation to Russia and China and its potential role in Kashmir dispute. The Indian government has woken up the role that Central Asia can play in advancing New Delhi’s regional ambitions and the post-Taliban geo-strategic consideration favours its agenda. Central Asia and Xinjiang have experienced two major phases of transformation in the last decade- first, in the post-Soviet period when the political geography of the Central Asia underwent rapid changes with the emergence of five independent states, and second, after 11 September 2001, when the political balance of the region was transformed with the entry of the US and the launching of the world wide struggle against terrorism. Central Asia has huge oil and natural gas resources, which makes it the second most important after West Asia and thus make it more vulnerable to the conflict situation in around and outside the region. It is the location of Xinjiang that makes it strategically significant and economically an important potential player in the post cold war period. It is surrounded by possible sources of tension and conflict. Pakistan’s fundamentalist groups taking advantage of this strategic situation are supporting the Muslim population of this region for Islamist cause and also for fulfilling its dream of becoming a greater Islamic power in this region and also the
leader of all Islamic nations particularly around its borders. The unresolved border between India and China, the India-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir, civil war in Tajikistan, the volatile Ferghana valley bordering Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and Afghanistan since the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the country. Its proximity with Tibet has also made it an important strategic area from the Chinese security perspective. Its strategic value has increased with the estimation of huge oil reserves in the region. New cultural and religious inflows into Xinjiang are closely related to the opening of border trade with Pakistan and other Central Asian countries since the early eighties. A large number of Muslims traders of the region started travelling across the borders after the collapse of the Soviet Union and became aware of the possibilities of change in Xinjiang. In the nineties, the region witnessed a growth in violent separatist activities, partially fuelled by the influence of the development in the newly established Central Asian countries. All these separatist activists got full support from the fundamentalist groups successfully operating in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The future of the Uighur movement is critical to India’s security. Events in the region have scarcely engaged India’s concerns so far. India has drawn its attention towards this region as Xinjiang directly shares borders with the sensitive Jammu & Kashmir state bordering both Aksai-Chin and the POK. India needs to be closely monitoring the events and have a contingency plan accordingly. It is necessary for India to broaden the operational scope of central Asia to include Xinjiang as well. Indian mission in Bishkek, Almaty and Dushanbe are to function as listening posts for Uighur affairs. India had received some 20,000 Uighurs refugees of previous generation who fled Xinjiang in 1949. They do not abhor India, rather they values India’s culture, values & ethos, which are a part of their ancestral heritage, which is Indic and Buddhists. Relations with Uighurs could therefore be harnessed through academic contacts and through other means. India, so far, has not achieved success in winning any deals in the Central Asian oil sector – the reasons for which are many, ranging from technical hurdles to high stake politics. The problem of inaccessibility apart, the issue of avoiding transit through Pakistan itself has become a fact of life. During the British rule, the route via Xinjiang was preferred for conducting trade and commerce with Central Asia.
There were three or four instances in which the military-intelligence establishment in Pakistan had co-operated in arresting and deporting terrorists threatening or who had acted against US interests. Apart from this, it had avoided co-operating in respect of other terrorists and their organisations, which were being used by it against India. It resisted US pressure to ban the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM) and to co-operate in the arrest and deportation of Osama bin Laden and other members of the brain trust of the International Islamic Front for Jehad against the U.S and other countries around the world.

The State Department's annual report on Patterns of Global Terrorism during 2000, gave the following detailed account of Pakistani involvement with the terrorist groups in Jammu & Kashmir and Afghanistan:

- The Government of Pakistan increased its support to the Taliban and continued its support to militant groups active in Indian-held Kashmir and Xinjiang, such as the Harakat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM), some of which engaged in terrorism.
- Islamic extremists from around the world--including North America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Central, South, and Southeast Asia--continued to use Afghanistan as a training ground and base of operations for their worldwide terrorist activities in 2000. The Taliban, which then controlled most Afghan territory, permitted the operation of training and indoctrination facilities for non-Afghans and provided logistics support to members of various terrorist organizations and Mujahideen, including those waging jihads in Central Asia, Chechnya, and Kashmir.
- Pakistan's military government, headed by Gen. Pervez Musharraf, continued previous Pakistani Government support of the Kashmir insurgency, and Kashmiri militant groups continued to operate in Pakistan, raising funds and recruiting new cadre. The Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM), a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, continues to be active in Pakistan without discouragement by the Government of Pakistan.
- The United States remains concerned about reports of continued Pakistani support for the Taliban's military operations in Afghanistan. Credible reporting indicates that Pakistan is providing the Taliban with materiel, fuel, funding, technical
assistance, and military advisers. Pakistan has not prevented large numbers of Pakistani nationals from moving into Afghanistan to fight for the Taliban. Islamabad also failed to take effective steps to curb the activities of certain madrassas, or religious schools that serve as recruiting grounds for terrorism.

In South Asia, the United States has been increasingly concerned about reports of Pakistani support to terrorist groups and elements active in Kashmir, as well as Pakistani support, especially military support, to the Taliban, which continues to harbor terrorist groups, including Al-Qaeda, the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Al-Gama'a Al-Islamiyya, and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan.

Despite his pretense of co-operation with the international community in its fight against terrorism, Musharraf follows his double-faced policy of covertly supporting terrorism to achieve Pakistan's strategic objective. Its modus operandi has been exactly the same as before: first, to describe the terrorists as freedom-fighters; then, when it finds the rest of the world condemning it as an act of terrorism, to allege that the Indian security forces committed the act in order to discredit the "freedom-fighters. So long as Musharraf and his junta feel confident that the international community would not act against them, they would continue to use terrorism to achieve their objectives.

Pakistan's ISI is basically using Islam to legitimize its aggressive designs. Its ambition is to export its version of Islam to Central Asian states and Kashmir & Xinjiang to exert its authority. The Pakistan and its supporters are merely using Islam to gain power and political influence in South and Central Asia. The security linkage between certain Muslim states of this region, are not even remotely connected with the propagation of Islam. It is a move to gain economic and strategic advantage in an oil rich area. Afghanistan and Pakistan have become the main launching pads for militant Islam. War like tribals of Afghanistan and North West Pakistan are easily converted in to fanatical terrorist groups and sent on missions to destroy infidels and restore the kingdom of Allah. The rugged terrain of the border is ideally suited for establishment of secret bases and training camps for Islamic militants. The strategic locations of these camps at the crossroads of South and Central Asia put them within easy reach of the targeted areas of Central Asia and India. Transnational terrorists groups have been launched in to Kashmir, Punjab and Xinjiang. The ethnic composition of the terrorist groups facilitates
easy passage across international frontiers because of religious, lingual and cultural
affinities in the targeted countries. Even the denial by Pakistan of its involvement in
training and launching groups across international borders does not sound plausible any
longer to the global community. It is now quite obvious that Pakistan has given shelter to
various terrorists’ organizations and individuals from the Middle East and Africa. Islamic
extremists from around the world continue to use Pakistan and Afghanistan as a training
ground and home base. The Pakistan’s ISI facilitated the operation of training and
indoctrination facilities for these extremists in the areas it controlled. They also provided
logistic support, free passage and even pass ports to the members of various terrorist
organizations. These extremists in turned, involved in fighting in Bosnia and
Herzegovina, Chechnya, Tajikistan, Kashmir, Punjab, Philippines, Xinjiang and parts of
the Middle East. Pakistan has deliberately chosen terrorism as an instrument of state
policy for subversion and destabilization of selected neighbouring states.

Pakistan’s game plan in Kashmir has been to engage Indian troops in low
intensity proxy wars in order to bleed India and keep world attention focused on the
troubled region. It has instigated a wave of terrorism and Islamic fundamentalism in the
valley. The militants were given help in the form of training, sanctuaries, weapons,
financial assistance and media publicity by Pakistan. There is a desire in Pakistan is to
needle India by systematically orchestrated a low intensity proxy wars. It was for the first
time in 1989 that a large groups of Kashmiris re-entered India from across the LoC, after
being motivated, trained, armed, and equipped in Pakistan to launched Kashmir in to its
longest insurgency. These militants engaged in widespread violence, including murder,
terrorism, arson and bombings in densely populated areas. The entire incident was
carefully planned and supported by well-trained armed insurgents coming from
Pakistan’s territory. It was supported by many factors:

- Firstly, it got active support by the Pakistan, in the form of moral support,
  politico-military defence and support from the local population.
- Second, the importance of geography to assist the insurgent.

The layout of a scattered peasant populace, the presence of a long contiguous
border with a nation sympathetic to their cause and reasonably rugged terrain gives
militants a considerable edge over the security forces.
The external support in the form of sanctuaries, weapons, and financial assistance and media publicity—all of which were available from Pakistan to the Kashmiri militants.

Lastly, mass popular discontent, with socio-economic problems, inadequate development, unemployment, non-productive expenditure, and inflation make a heady cocktail for those resorting to the current-day gun-toting ‘Kalasnikov culture’

The ultimate outcome of the struggle in Xinjiang is by no means certain. The resurgence of Islamic identity throughout Central Asia has added a new dimension to the conflict and repression will only give sustenance to the separatists as time passes. Region-wide movements to reassert traditional cultural, religious and trade linkages compound Beijing's difficulty in controlling the situation. Moreover, the larger Islamic community already lends support, both material and moral, to the separatists in Xinjiang and this will inevitably increase in the future. Under these fluid conditions, the challenge for Beijing is not to crush the independence movement but to find a way to negate its influence through carefully structured measures designed to provide meaningful autonomy for the Muslims of Xinjiang within a more flexible Chinese polity.

India has suffered for the past nearly two decades from terrorism in Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir and in other parts of India. Countless innocent lives have been lost to the terrorist's bombs and guns. India has consistently been highlighting the need for a unified international response to transnational and trans border terrorism which is today affecting many number of countries and challenging established societies and governments. The links between terrorists groups operating in India and other countries are quite clear today and the role that Pakistan has played in allowing this scourge to spread has also been amply documented. India has sought to emphasize at international fora that terrorism is a global menace to which democracies are particularly vulnerable. India has called for concerted global action to counter terrorism and to ensure the enactment of measures such as sanctions against states responsible for sponsoring terrorist acts across international borders. The spate of terrorist attacks in different countries, irrespective of their forms of government, and the resulting causalities of innocent civilians lend greater urgency to the need for the international community to
unite and fight the threat from international and trans-border terrorism and to censure those states that give arms and financial support and sanctuary to terrorists.

India and Pakistan clashed many times in the Security Council after New Delhi described Islamabad as "epicenter of terrorism" and charged it with not living up to its commitments to the international community and the United Nations to stop cross-border terrorism. The purpose of Pakistan is to attack the basis of a secular state and the fabric of a society that lived peacefully together for centuries in inter-communal harmony. The terrorists chose to launch their attacks upon places of worship, parliamentary institutions and public transportation and to target voters and candidates engaged in democratic electoral processes as well as isolated and vulnerable minority communities, including women and children.

In past two decades, India has lost 60,000 of its citizens to cross border terrorism in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country. It is almost clear now that international terrorism has come of age. There is no turning away from it. The Frankenstein has grown completely out of proportion and to tame it is not the job of one country alone. Terrorism has spread its tentacles almost all over the civilized world. Finally, West is experiencing what India has been repeatedly saying for a long time. It is time to tame terrorism, which is being fuelled by Muslim fundamentalism. In the great American tragedy witnessed on Tuesday morning most Indians saw what they had been witnessing in India consistently for last several years. As soon as we were able to quell Terrorism in Punjab, militancy raised its dormant head in Kashmir and India has been fighting this proxy war for more than ten years now. It is shameful that Pakistan is among the select few countries that recognize the militant Taliban government and actually has been supporting Taliban economically and morally. This is no secret that Pakistan has close ties with Afghan militia and yet General Musharraf did not agree to discuss cross border terrorism when he had come to India. After all Pakistan has been harboring and training terrorists for years and India have evidence to prove that.

Today, almost every country of the world is facing the danger of international terrorism which has culminated in its worst form in attacks on the World Trade Center, New York, Indian Parliament, Srinagar Assembly and the Pentagon, Washington, United States on 11 September 2002. India was also rocked by the terrorist attacks on the Jammu
and Kashmir assembly and the parliament, India’s temple of democracy not to speak about the off and on terrorist attacks on the army camps and the civilian installations. Terrorism knows no national boundaries. Terrorists are organized in groups cutting across the national boundaries. Sometimes they are underworld groups working for profits, some of the terrorist groups are inspired by the religious fundamentalism like Osama bin Laden’s Al-Qaeda, while still others are the result of economic exploitation and victims of police and army’s atrocities as one find in the North East insurgency or People’s War Group in Central Asia. The terrorists are living in several countries and often receiving assistance in the forms of money, sophisticated weapons, training, etc., from their sympathizers. Terrorism is a war by proxy and not a conventional war. The terrorists are engaged in the terrorist or subversive activities with the aim of terrorizing the innocent population and destabilizing the government. Often the countries that cannot achieve their objectives through conventional war resort to cross-border terrorism, which is in fact, a low-cost proxy war, as India is facing vis-à-vis Pakistan. In order to effectively meet the threat of international terrorism, it is necessary for all countries to co-operate and isolate those countries which are exporting terrorism, and give them an ultimatum to stop their nefarious activities or face sanctions including military intervention. It is not like good terrorism or bad terrorism. Every kind of terrorism is condemnable.

Today, the obvious involvement of Pakistan in the Kashmir valley, Punjab and Xinjiang province of China is in the form of a systematically orchestrated proxy war, has been a part of Pakistan’s design to bleed India and China of their resources without indulged in any open-ended conventional military confrontation. The Pakistan is providing military training, weapons & equipment being provided to the militants, safe sanctuaries being provided in POK where they are trained to promote terrorism in India and China, especially in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab & Xinjiang and in other parts of the world.