

Counter Terrorism The Pakistan Factor Lancer Paper No 2

Insurgency in Punjab, India Terrorism, police brutality and corruption of the authorities greatly exacerbated a tense situation. Archived from the original on 30 March The Insurgency in Punjab was an armed campaign by the separatists of the Khalistan Movement from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. This movement was initially peaceful, but foreign involvement and political pressures drove a heavy handed response from Indian authorities. Economic and social pressures driven by the Green Revolution prompted calls for Sikh autonomy and separatism. p. By the mid-1980s, the movement had evolved into a militant secessionist crisis due to the perceived indifference of the. 36. Karim, Afsir (1991). Counter Terrorism, the Pakistan Factor. ISBN 978-81-7062-127-0. The demand for a separate Sikh state gained momentum after the Indian Army's Operation Blue Star in 1984 aimed to flush out militants residing in the Golden Temple in Amritsar, a holy site for Sikhs. Lancer Publishers f5d8bcb1fa

Martial law was declared due to the breakdown of civil-military relations. Tensions between the Sharif administration and joint chiefs chairman General Musharraf reached a breaking point. In an attempt to maintain civilian control over the military, Lieutenant-General Ziauddin... f5d8bcb1fa

Operation Blue Star ISBN 978-81-85944-29-6. Star: The True Story. Counter Terrorism, the Pakistan Factor. 55, 121. Lancer Operation Blue Star was a military operation by the Indian Armed Forces conducted between 1 and 10 June 1984, with the stated objective of removing Damdami Taksal leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and militants from the buildings of the Golden Temple, the holiest site of Sikhism. The Akali Dal

political party and other Sikh factions had been based there during the course of the Dharam Yudh Morcha. UBS Publishers' Distributors. Karim, Afsir (1991). The operation would mark the beginning of the Insurgency in Punjab, India. pp f5d8bcb1fa

A long-standing movement advocating for greater political rights for the Sikh community had previously existed in the Indian state of Punjab, and in 1973, Sikh activists presented the Indian government with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, a list of demands for greater autonomy for Punjab. The resolution was rejected by the Indian... f5d8bcb1fa

1999 Pakistani coup d'état The 1999 military takeover in Pakistan was a bloodless coup d'état initiated by the military staff at the Joint Staff HQ working under the Chairman of The 1999 military takeover in Pakistan was a bloodless coup d'état initiated by the military staff at the Joint Staff HQ working under the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf. On 14 October, General Musharraf, acting as the country's Chief Executive, issued a controversial provisional order that suspended the Constitution of Pakistan. The instigators seized control of the civilian government of the popularly elected Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on 12 October 1999 f5d8bcb1fa

Indo-Pakistani war of 1965 The conflict began following Pakistan's unsuccessful Operation Gibraltar, which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency against Indian rule. Much of the war was fought by. Hostilities between the two countries ended after a ceasefire was declared through UNSC Resolution 211 following a diplomatic intervention by the Soviet Union and the United States, and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration. The Indo-Pakistani war of 1965, also known as the second Kashmir war, was an armed conflict between Pakistan and India that took place from August 1965 The Indo-Pakistani war of 1965, also known as the second Kashmir war, was an armed conflict between Pakistan and India that took place from August 1965 to September 1965. The seventeen day war caused thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed

the largest engagement of armoured vehicles and the largest tank battle since World War II f5d8bcb1fa

Born into the upper-middle-class Sharif family in Lahore, Punjab, Nawaz is the son of Muhammad Sharif, the founder of Ittefaq and Sharif groups. Nawaz studied business at Government College and law at the University of Punjab. Nawaz entered into politics in 1981, when he was appointed by President Zia as the minister of finance for the province of Punjab. Backed by a... f5d8bcb1fa

Khalistan movement Lancer Publishers. The Khalistan movement is a separatist movement seeking to create a homeland for Sikhs by establishing an ethno-religious sovereign state called Khalistan (lit. Counter Terrorism, the Pakistan Factor. Archived from the original on 30 March 2023. Retrieved 14 January 2023. 'land of the Khalsa') in the Punjab region. The proposed boundaries of Khalistan vary between different groups; some suggest the entirety of the Sikh-majority Indian state of Punjab, while larger claims include Pakistani Punjab and other parts of North India such as Chandigarh, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh. Karim, Afsir (1991) f5d8bcb1fa

The call for a separate Sikh state began during the 1930s, when British rule in India was nearing its end. In 1940, the first explicit call for Khalistan was made in a pamphlet titled "Khalistan". In the 1940s, a demand for a Sikh country called 'Sikhistan' arose. With financial and political support from the Sikh diaspora, the... f5d8bcb1fa

Kashmir conflict The conflict started after the partition of India in 1947 as both India and Pakistan claimed the entirety of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. India controls approximately 55% of the land area of the region that includes Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, most of Ladakh, the Siachen Glacier, and 70% of its population; Pakistan controls approximately 30% of the land area that includes Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan; and China controls the remaining 15% of the land area that includes. It is a dispute over the region that escalated into three wars between India and Pakistan and several other armed skirmishes. The Kashmir

conflict is a territorial conflict over the Kashmir region, primarily between India and Pakistan, and also between China and India in the The Kashmir conflict is a territorial conflict over the Kashmir region, primarily between India and Pakistan, and also between China and India in the northeastern portion of the region f5d8bcb1fa

Harbans Lal Khanna Lancer Publishers. ISBN 978-8170621270. (India). p. 30. Karim, Afsir (1991). Counter Terrorism, the Pakistan Factor. Dhillon, Gurdarshan Harbans Lal Khanna (died in 1984) was a BJP MLA and president of its Amritsar district branch in Punjab, India. ISBN 978-81-202-0257-3 f5d8bcb1fa

The conflict was triggered by the infiltration of Pakistani troops—disguised as Kashmiri militants—into strategic positions on the Indian side of the LoC, which serves as the... f5d8bcb1fa

Nawaz Sharif Frankfort, Illinois: Lancer Publishers. pp. He is the longest-serving prime minister in the country's history, having served a total of more than 9 years across three tenures, with each term ending in his ousting. 80–89. ISBN 978-0-9815378-9-4 Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (born 25 December 1949) is a Pakistani politician and businessman who served as the 12th prime minister of Pakistan for three non-consecutive terms, first serving from 1990 to 1993, then from 1997 to 1999 and later from 2013 to 2017. Shekhar Narain Singh Singh (2008). The Military Factor in Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Military f5d8bcb1fa

Kargil War In India, the conflict is also referred to as Operation Vijay (Sanskrit: विजय, lit. 'White Sea'). The Indian Air Force acted jointly with the Indian Army to flush out the Pakistan Army and paramilitary troops from vacated Indian positions along the LoC, in what was designated as Operation Safed Sagar (Hindi: सफ़ेद सागर, lit. 'Victory'), which was the codename of the Indian military operation in the region. The Kargil War, was fought between India and Pakistan from May to July 1999 in the Kargil district of Ladakh, then part of the Indian-administered state The Kargil War, was fought between India and Pakistan from May to July 1999 in the Kargil district of Ladakh, then part of the Indian-administered state of Jammu

and Kashmir and along the Line of Control (LoC) f5d8bcb1fa

Dashmesh Regiment ISBN 978-8170621270. Retrieved 25 March 2020. Karim, Afsir (1991). Lancer Publishers. p. ISBN 978-0836456547. 30. Counter Terrorism, the Pakistan Factor. Judge, Paramjit The Dashmesh Regiment is a militant group, and is part of the Khalistan movement to create a Sikh homeland called Khalistan via armed struggle f5d8bcb1fa

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