

Annexure 8

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Muslim savagery pounds Assam: Human limbs, blood everywhere in Guwahati market after terrorist attack

Posted by jagoindia on November 1, 2008

<http://www.newkerala.com/topstory-fullnews-38649.html>

Human limbs, blood everywhere in Guwahati market after blast

Guwahati, Oct 30: Why did I come to the market? an inconsolable Rupali Bora sobs. She was unwilling to go to the Ganeshguri vegetable market, but her husband persuaded her. Now he was lying dead – one among the 61 killed in a string of serial blasts to rock Assam Thursday.

Rupali sustained injuries to her limbs, although she is out of danger.

Shiba Sharma cannot get over the horror of seeing his cousin tossed up in the air and landing in a pool of blood, his limbs dismembered.

“We came together in the morning and my cousin wanted to have a smoke. He entered a kiosk and I was waiting on the pavement a little away,” Sharma said.

“Then I saw his body in the air and his limbs were flung all over the place,” Sharma said in a state of shock.

Anil Das and his wife Mamoni were luckier. They decided to visit the market, in the heart of Assam’s main city of Guwahati, around 11 a.m.

“We were shopping at the Ganeshguri vegetable market when suddenly there was a very loud sound and we were engulfed in thick smoke,” said Anil. “There were fireballs going above our heads and we thought that it was the end of the world.”

Fortunately for the couple, they survived the attack with just minor injuries.

The scene at the sites of blasts in Guwahati was chaotic.

“Human limbs were strewn all over the place and blood was splattered everywhere,” said Anupam Mahanta, a witness.

"I saw at least 10 bodies burnt beyond recognition, some of them with just their torsos," another witness, Biplap Baruah, said.

Twelve bombs went off in less than an hour in Guwahati as well as in the western districts of Barpeta, Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon. More than 300 people were injured, many of whom are in a critical condition.

— IANS

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Assam blasts: Several Bangladeshi Muslim groups involved in Assam blasts

Posted by jagoindia on November 1, 2008

Deadly cocktail, say intelligence agencies

Vijay Thakur

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31: Intelligence agencies have concluded that it was not HuJI alone but other Bangladesh-based terror outfits such as Islamic Chatra Sangh and Jamait-e-Islami that joined hands with Ulfa in planning and executing yesterday's deadly serial blasts in Assam.

Central Intelligence agencies had noticed suspicious movements by Islamic Chatra Sangh and Jamait-e-Islami cadre in Dibrugarh and Guwahati nearly 15 days back. The information was passed on to local intelligence agencies in Assam. A week before this top brass of Ulfa had a meeting with HuJI leaders in Bangladesh where the blueprint of the terror attacks may have been finalised, intelligence officials claimed.

They said they had sufficient inputs to link a cocktail of Ulfa, HuJI, ICS and J-e-I with the serial blasts. "We strongly suspect that this time it is not only Harkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami but also ICS and J-e-I which had planned the terror attack with the help of the Ulfa leadership. The close connections between HuJI and Ulfa are no secret to intelligence agencies. We also know that senior Ulfa leaders are getting support of HuJI in Bangladesh where top Ulfa leadership is hiding," the official pointed out.

While there is no denying that top Ulfa leaders have given logistic and strategic support to these outfits in Assam, intelligence agencies are silent on whether the lower level Ulfa cadre is aware of this tie-up.

"Ulfa top brass cannot survive in Bangladesh without the tacit support of HuJI, ICS and J-e-I, and we have reasons to believe that the Assam blasts were planned in the neighbouring country," the official said. End

Assam's dark day reflects siege within

Oct 31, 2008, The Statesman (thestateman.net does not archive its articles)

Nirendra Dev

NEW DELHI, Oct 30: Amid allegations of Intelligence failure for the "worst" tragedy to hit the people of

Assam, there's no denying that emergence of Islamic fundamentalism, native Adivasi anguish and growing involvement of the foreign hand have brought in new twists to the security scenario in the state.

Even as the top brass gets involved in a foolproof post-mortem of the blasts that left at least 66 people dead and over 470 injured, Intelligence sources said such a complex scenario only helps "misguided persons" play the "lethal proxy war weapon of ISI".

In addition to the Ulfa, Assam is host to organisations like the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT). "Moreover, at least 15 Islamic militant groups have surfaced threatening peace and more vitally the demographic pattern of the land," sources said.

In 2004, the parochial movements took another twist when the All Adivasi National Liberation Army (AANLA) was formed in the hills of Karbi Anglong district claiming to cater to the interest of the tea plantation workers' community. After making occasional noises, the fledgling outfit had shot into the limelight last year after it claimed responsibility for the 13 December 2007 bomb attack on the Delhi-bound Rajdhani Express train that killed five passengers and injured nine others.

The Union home ministry views this nascent outfit as a "shadowy Adivasi insurgent group" with definite links with northeastern separatist groups like Naga and Tripura-based groups and a "possible" nexus with the Maoists and ISI support base in Bangladesh. The group is also demanding ST status for the community and is believed to have a sizeable cadre strength in Karbi Anglong, Golaghat and Jorhat districts, and tea-growing areas of Sivasagar, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia.

Among the Islamic groups, outfits that have kept army and intelligence officials on their toes are Islamic Revolutionary Front (IRF), Islamic Liberation Army of Assam (ILAA, Sibsagar), Islamic United Liberation Army (Nagaon, founded in 1980s), Assam Minority Liberation Army (AMLA), Student Islamic Movement of India (active both in Assam and Manipur), Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (MULFA), Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA, founded in 1993), Muslim Liberation Front of Assam, United Special Reforms of Assam (active in Dhubri district), Muslim Volunteers Force (active in Barpeta), Tigers Liberation Front of Assam (active in Hojai, founded in 1992 ~ a post Babri development), Islamic Revolutionary Army (Assam), Saddam Bahini (Assam, a post Gulf War development), Islamic Sevak Sangh (in Kamrup area, post Babri development aiming to counter RSS's Hindu chauvinism) and Bharatiya Islam Sanskar Partibad Bahini). In fact, only last month the Central government got feedback from the state special branch confirmed by the IB that the ISI had managed to infiltrate into Assam a number of its agents in the guise of Imams. The Jamaat-e-Islami of both Pakistan and Bangladesh are maintaining close links with Muslim militant organisations, said the report though there was no specific alert about any such major serial explosions. Sources said while the local hands "could execute" the work, blasts of such ominous contours could take place only with foreign support. In fact, the sources said, the government needs to understand that such acts are not confined to Pakistan and Bangladesh, some tightrope walking is called for even while dealing with countries like Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan besides China's strong "ideological support" to

various northeast militant groups. While during the Vajpayee regime in 2005, some success came in when Bhutanese forces were allowed joint operations with the Indian army in Bhutan, the government is yet to get any favourable response from Myanmar. Officials fear that ISI is back to its multi-pronged proxy war strategy like encouraging militant outfits on communal lines, supplying explosives and promoting communal strife between Hindus and Muslims.

Posted in **Assam, Bangladesh, HUJI, Indian**

Muslims, ISI, Islam, Islamofascism, Pakistan, State, Terrorism, ULFA | 1 Comment »

Assam blasts: One Muslim detained, Islamic ISF-IM claims responsibility, threatens more terror attacks all over Bharat maata

Posted by jagoindia on November 1, 2008

ISF-Indian Mujahideen claims responsibility for Assam blasts

31 Oct 2008

GUWAHATI: Little-known Islamic Security Force-Indian Mujahideen (ISF-IM) on Friday claimed responsibility for the serial blasts that killed 77 people in Assam and warned of more such attacks.

In an SMS message sent to local 'News Live' television channel, the ISF-IM claimed responsibility for yesterday's blasts and threatened to carry out more bomb explosions in several parts of the country.

The message said, "We thank all our holy members and partners" for successfully carrying out the task.

The SMS was received on the mobile of the channel's input desk from a Reliance connection with the number 98646-93690.

The mobile phone was subsequently switched off and security forces traced it to Moirabari in Central Assam's Nagaon district registered in the name of one Nazir Ahmed.

Police officials are investigating the matter. The outfit was formed in 2000 in Lower Assam's Bodo-dominated areas "to counter" the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) and NDFB militants, police sources said.

The full text of the SMS is: "We, ISF-IM, take the responsibility of yesterday blast. We warn all of Assam and India for situation like this in future. We thank all our holy members and partners. AAamin" .

One arrested for Assam serial blasts

31 Oct 2008, 1845 hrs IST, AGENCIES

GUWAHATI: One person has been arrested in connection with the Assam serial blasts. Zulfikar Ali from the Nagaon district, whose vehicle was used on the blast, has been held.

Investigating agencies on Friday questioned over 20 persons as they probed a possible HuJI-ULFA link behind the deadly serial blasts in Assam which claimed 77 lives, while curfew was clamped in worst-hit Ganeshguri here after protesters went on a rampage.

The scale and planning behind the blasts have led the police to suspect local militants joining hands with terrorist outfits to carry out the coordinated strikes.

A team of NSG experts from New Delhi visited the blast sites at Ganeshguri, the deputy commissioner's office and Fancy Bazaar here to make an on-the-spot assessment of yesterday's terror strikes that left over 450 wounded.

"We are not taking seriously the denial by the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA-of being responsible for the blasts) because on earlier occasions also they have done so", a top Assam police official said.

The ULFA cadres are being trained by the jihadi militants and there is definitely a link between the two which is being investigated, he said.

While suspecting the hand of the Bangladesh-based Harkat-ul Jihad-e-Islami (HuJI) outfit, police claimed to have got clues that the blasts were carried out by people having local links. Thus the ULFA angle has come in, the official said.

Schools and educational institutions remained closed in Guwahati while a total shut-down was observed in Kokrajhar following a bandh call by VHP and BJP.

The toll in the serial blasts in Assam has risen to 77 with 11 more people succumbing to their injuries overnight.

Principal secretary (home) and official spokesman Subhas Das said eight people died in Guwahati, which now alone accounts for 41 deaths.

Three others succumbed to their injuries in Barpeta taking the toll there to 15.

The number of deaths in Kokrajhar remained at 21, he said.

In the deadliest terror attacks in Assam, near- simultaneous blasts had ripped through Guwahati, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Barpeta on Thursday, killing 66 people and injuring about 470 others.

The protesters gathered near a flyover – a few metres from the blast site, shouting slogans against the government's alleged failure to provide security to the common people.

Deputy commissioner Prateek Hajela said the protesters, turned violent and went on a rampage attacking the security personnel deployed in the area.

The police first resorted to lathicharge to disperse the protesters but later fired in the air, Hajela said.

Ganeshguri had witnessed protests soon after the blasts on Thursday with the mob torching a police vehicle, a fire tender and two ambulances.

They had also tried to storm the secretariat carrying two charred bodies in a push cart.

The entry and exit road to the area has been sealed since the blasts and only a few vehicles were plying on the Ganeshguri flyover, which connects the Guwahati-Shillong road.

All shops and commercial establishments have remained closed in the area since morning. Attendance in the offices was also thin. Frequency of public transport operations dropped significantly in the morning hours.

BJP leader L K Advani visited the blast site near the deputy commissioner's office where he faced a group of angry lawyers who shouted slogans 'Advani go back'.

He also visited the Guwahati Medical College Hospital and met the injured in the blast.

All examinations scheduled under the Gauhati University and State Education Board of Assam (SEBA) have been cancelled till further directive.

Opposition Asom Gana Parishad observed a 'Black Day' today with its leaders and cadres sporting black badges.

Lawyers of both High Court and Sessions Court in Guwahati abstained from work and held protests outside the court premises.

Bangladesh-based HuJI militants along with other jihadi outfits are suspected to be behind the explosions. Although ULFA has denied its involvement in the terror attacks, police do not rule out the hand of ULFA behind the serial blasts with help from HuJI or jihadi elements.

Of the six blasts in Guwahati, RDX was used in two of the explosions, chief minister Tarun Gogoi has said, adding a special task force has been set up to unearth the conspiracy behind the blasts.

Assam has witnessed massive ethnic violence since early 1980s and ULFA-sponsored insurgency but this is the first time that a terror attack in the form of serial blasts rocked the state in such a magnitude.

Posted in [Assam](#), [Bangladesh](#), [HUJI](#), [India](#), [Indian](#)

[Muslims](#), [Islam](#), [Islamofascism](#), [State](#), [Terrorism](#) | [Leave a Comment »](#)

Assam blasts: Guwahati was on jihadi priority list for long

Posted by jagoindia on October 31, 2008

Guwahati was on jihadi priority list for long: Police

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Fri, Oct 31 10:15 AM

As a series of explosions rocked Assam on Thursday, the Assam police pointed the finger of suspicion at jihadi groups, with Special Branch IGP Khagen Sharma saying there were intelligence reports that Guwahati always figured on the 'priority list' of these groups.

"Our main suspicion is on the jihadi elements. We do not have any definite and immediate clues about the involvement of HuJI, but you never know," Sharma said.

He also did not rule out the involvement of local groups. "But the fact remains that the primary aim is to spread terror. That is why they have struck simultaneously and in different towns apart from the state capital," Sharma said.

Last month, security forces had gunned down seven suspected jihadis in Dhurbi district close to the Indo-Bangla border. The Assam Police had stated that several small groups of jihadis had entered Assam from Bangladesh and Guwahati was one of the most important targets that they had apparently fixed.

Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi, who briefed the media later in the evening, did not have anything specific to say except denying that there was any intelligence failure in the state. "We had inputs about such blasts in Guwahati. But we did not anticipate such a serious attack," Gogoi said.

Gogoi said the government had inputs about terrorists planning to attack Guwahati during Durga Puja and Diwali. "I am not pinpointing any group at the moment. A special task force is being constituted to go deep into the incident," he said.

Guwahati's first encounter with foreign terror operatives was almost a decade ago. The Assam Police arrested four Islamic terrorists in the heart of the state capital, two of whom were Pakistani nationals -Md Fasiullah Hussaini of Hyderabad (Sind) and Md Javed Waqar of Karachi-in August 1999. Both of them are top activists of the Pakistan-based Harkat-ul-Mujahideen.

Nine years after they were arrested, all four were released by a sessions court here on June 11 due to lack of "solid evidence". Billal Miyan, a Bangladeshi national arrested in West Bengal, was also released along with them.

Posted in [Assam](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Islamofascism](#), [State](#), [Terrorism](#) | [Leave a Comment](#) »

Serial blasts in Assam 71 killed, 470 injured, Bangladeshi Islamic terrorists (HUJI) suspected

61 killed, 470 injured in serial blasts in Assam

Guwahati, Oct 30 (PTI) At least 61 people were killed and about 470 injured in 13 near-simultaneous blasts in Guwahati and three other towns today in the deadliest attacks in Assam by suspected HuJI militants. The first of the explosions went off at around 11.30 AM near the Ganeshguri flyover near the high-security capital complex housing the Assembly building, followed by explosions at Paltan Bazar and Fancy Bazar here.

Around the same time, bombs also went off in crowded market places of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon and Barpeta districts in lower Assam.

Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi put the toll at 61 dead and 470 injured. Of the six blasts in Guwahati, RDX was used in two of the explosions, he said adding a special task force has been set up to unearth the conspiracy behind the blasts.

Black smoke billowed from the Deputy Commissioner's Office housing the district courts, which bore the brunt of the attacks in Guwahati, as vehicles, including a number of cars, turned into mangled heaps of metal.

Police suspected that the bomb was planted in the court complex on a two-wheeler.

At least 26 people were killed in the blasts in Guwahati where an indefinite curfew was clamped following protests by residents, who accused the police of delayed action, Health Minister Himanta Biswa Sarmah said.

While 21 were killed in Kokrajhar, 14 died in Barpeta Five people were injured in Bongaigaon, Principal Secretary (Home) Subhash Das told PTI. PTI

<http://sify.com/news/fullstory.php?id=14787610>

Assam blasts toll rises to 71, dozen suspects held

Friday, 31 October , 2008, 10:13

Guwahati: The death toll in the serial bombings in Assam rose to 71 with seven more people succumbing to their injuries overnight, even as a dozen suspects were picked up for interrogation from various parts of the state, officials said on Friday.

"Seven more injured people died overnight in various hospitals across Assam taking the toll to 71," an Assam government spokesman said.

Police meanwhile picked up about a dozen suspects for interrogation.

"We are making good headway in our investigations and should be able to zero in on the people or groups involved in the serial bombings," said a senior Assam police official requesting anonymity.

Home Minister Shivraj Patil is scheduled to arrive in Guwahati later on Friday to take stock of the situation.

It was a black Thursday for Assam as the state was rocked by a wave of bombings – 12 blasts in quick succession – six in Guwahati, and six in the three western districts of Barpeta, Kokrajhar, and Bongaigaon.

Sixty-four were killed on Thursday in the bombings that also left more than 300 wounded, at least 70 of them critically.

"The injured are being treated at various hospitals and if required we shall shift some of the victims to Delhi or other places for advanced treatment," Assam Health Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma said.

ULFA denies role in Assam blasts

While there was anger in the eyes of the people, police investigators were trying to piece together evidence from the blast sites.

"We cannot comment on anything now," said a National Security Guards (NSG) detective in Guwahati.

A seven-member elite NSG team arrived on Thursday evening to help in the investigations.

"We are determined to fight back terror and ensure security to the people of Assam," said Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi.

Govt suspects HuJI-Ulfa set off Assam blasts

31 Oct 2008, 0215 hrs IST, Prabin Kalita, Manas Paul & Nirmalya Banerjee, TNN

GUWAHATI/AGARTALA/KOLKATA: Thursday's serial blasts in Assam have strengthened intelligence agencies' suspicion that jihadis — especially Harkat-ul-Jehadi-e-Islami (HuJI) — are increasingly using northeast-based terror outfits to carry out attacks in the region.

"We had information that HuJI-Bangladesh was using northeast underground bases in Bangladesh to trigger blasts. In Agartala, they used All Tripura Tiger Force and we have suspicion that in Assam they used Ulfa," said an intelligence officer.

Assam police, too, aren't naming Ulfa as the sole suspect, they eyes are on HuJI. The Assam government has reports about Ulfa and jihadi elements planning strikes, either jointly or independently, said CM Tarun Gogoi on Thursday.

According to a senior Army officer in Kolkata, the blasts could have been set off by HuJI-B with the help of Ulfa's 709 Battalion, based in Lower Assam. Ulfa had been lying low for some time, but it has an axe to

grind since two companies of its 28 Battalion based in Upper Assam decided to opt for talks with the government. "A major incident will help them establish Ulfa as still a potent force and unite its various divisions."

Ulfa has denied its involvement in the blasts. "We have sympathies for the dead and the injured," Ulfa 'lieutenant' Anjan Barthakur said in a statement in Guwahati, adding that it was the "handiwork of security forces to divert attention from the (alleged) rape at Rowta in Udalguri".

Intelligence sources say Ulfa, KLO and ATTF — all are now based in Bangladesh — have been working as natural allies in their 'fight against Indian authorities'. In late 2000, they started building relations with HuJI-B. Ulfa has developed contacts with some newly-formed Islamic fundamentalist outfits in Assam as well.

One of them, Muslim United Liberation Front of Asom, is used to smuggle arms from Bangladesh. There were also reports that HuJI-B had developed a nexus with Manipur outfits like PREPAK and were trying to develop contacts with PLA and UNLF also.

HuJI-B's nexus with northeast rebels was forged at the instance of ISI which used its links in Bangladesh Rifles and Bangladeshi Army intelligence DGFI, said an official with a central intelligence agency. "HuJI-B had been using northeast as their corridor to other parts of the country. They have set up sleeper cells and modules in many areas, but to carry out field operations they take help from local terror outfits, which they got with support from ISI and DGFI," he said. End

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Guwahati's first encounter with foreign terror operatives was almost a decade ago. The Assam Police arrested four Islamic terrorists in the heart of the state capital, two of whom were Pakistani nationals -Md Fasiullah Hussaini of Hyderabad (Sind) and Md Javed Waqar of Karachi-in August 1999. Both of them are top activists of the Pakistan-based Harkat-ul-Mujahideen.

Nine years after they were arrested, all four were released by a sessions court here on June 11 due to lack of "solid evidence". Billal Miyan, a Bangladeshi national arrested in West Bengal, was also released along with them. End

This may be unrelated, but it gives a clue to those involved in such atrocities.

<http://www.assamtribune.com/scripts/details.asp?id=oct3108/at07>

Bomb found, 1 held at Tezpur

CORRESPONDENT

TEZPUR, Oct 30 – Acting on a tip of Army personnel of 4 Corp here recovered a bomb from the residence of one Ajijur Rahman (26) of Goroimari–Salanibari area this afternoon. According to sources, the Army along with police personnel conducted a search operation at Rahman's residence and recovered the bomb which was kept in a cow-shed. Meanwhile, police arrested the owner of the house Ajijur Rahman.

Posted in [Assam](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Islamofascism](#), [State](#), [Terrorism](#) | [Leave a Comment »](#)

Assam – Anger now at all Muslims, not just Bangladesh migrants

Posted by jagoindia on October 10, 2008

Infiltration in Assam gets a religious hue

Rajesh Sinha, Friday, October 10, 2008

GUWAHATI: For the first time in Assam, the resentment against immigrants and Bangladeshi infiltrators is wholly directed at Muslims in general. People in the riot-hit areas do not talk of migrant Muslims or Bangladeshi infiltrators any more. Be it Muslims or people of other faiths the conversation here is about

'Muslims' and 'the others'. They do, however, agree that the root cause was infiltration — an indictment of the government's failure to check it.

Bodos at a relief camp in Rauwta, Darrang district, said Muslims from the area attacked them and set their houses on fire in retaliation against a campaign to send Bangladeshi Muslims, and not Assamese Muslims, back.

Their explanation: the Assamese Muslims have developed social relations and marriage alliances with the Bangladeshis who live alongside them in Muslims localities. This was bound to happen if the Bangladeshis were allowed to settle down here, the refugees add. "They are all the same now, and they attacked all non-Muslims," said a young man at the camp.

A stony silence greeted tribal affairs minister Promila Rani Brahma, a Bodo herself, when she urged refugees at a relief camp to go back to their villages. No one took her promise to ensure security seriously. Villagers said they dared not leave the camp, as people were dragged out of buses and killed. Many such tales were rumours, but the fear was real.

Tension is palpable here. Driving along the road one comes across rows upon rows of burnt down houses and sheds, damaged farm equipment and completely abandoned villages.

Fear reigns also at a Muslim relief camp some kilometres from the one the minister visited. Thousands of Muslims are living there. One of them, clearly an Assamese Muslim, said his village was sandwiched between Bodo villages on both sides. The Bodos had been threatening them and asking them to leave – or face consequences, he said.

According to him, the Bodos waited till Eid, on October 2, and then attacked them on Friday, October 3.

Locals also complain that Bangladeshi infiltrators have changed the indigenous Muslim population in one way. Earlier it was difficult to distinguish between Assamese Hindus and Muslims. But now the Muslims' trademark skull cap, long kurtas and lungis has compounded the "We vs They" crisis.

s_rajesh@dnaindia.net

Posted in **Assam, Bangladesh, Hindus, Indian Muslims, Islamofascism, State, Terrorism, Tribals** | **4 Comments** »

The Little Secret about Kashmir and South Asia

Posted by jagoindia on October 3, 2008

Moorthy Muthuswamy

The Little Secret about Kashmir

There is a little-known secret of South Asia. You ought to know this one if you want to understand the escalating religious conflict in Kashmir, pitting two new nuclear-armed nations – secular India and Islamic Pakistan – against each other.

This is the secret: from every newly-formed Muslim majority area of South Asia – without exception – including Pakistan, Bangladesh and in India's own Kashmir, non-Muslims have been massively cleansed and driven to Hindu-majority India.

It is for the above reason that Pakistan is at least 97% Muslim and India is at least 15% Muslim.

Besides implying the inability to co-exist, it may be reasonable to interpret these data as a form of conquest in the name of Islam.

The scary part is that the religion-based passion for conquest never stops!

Muslim-concentrated areas in nearby non-Muslim lands are singled out for further conquest..... to read rest, click [here](#)

In Northeast the same frightening scenario is repeating. While Muslim Bangladesh is exterminating Hindus from its lands, at the same time it is busy populating Assam and other parts of North East India with Bangladesh Muslims. Read rest [here](#)

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in [Assam](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Hindus](#), [India](#), [Islamofascism](#), [Kashmir](#), [Pakistan](#), [State](#), [Terrorism](#) | [Leave a Comment »](#)

7 HUJI Islamic terrorists killed in Assam

Posted by jagoindia on September 27, 2008

7 HUJI men killed in Dhubri encounter

Correspondent

DHUBRI, Sept 26 – Seven suspected HUJI terrorists were killed in an encounter with the Army at Bashbari under Rupshi development block in Dhubri district in the wee hours today. Six revolvers, three grenades, two gelatin sticks, six detonators, about 2 kg explosives, some Bangladeshi currency notes, a Bangladeshi mobile SIM card and addresses of some hotels in Bangladeshi were recovered from the slain ultras' possession.

Although the identity of the militants has not been established yet, it is suspected that they are Muslim youths and HUJI activists.

The bodies have been sent to the Dhubri civil hospital for post-mortem.

Sources said that acting on a tip-off, personnel of the 21 Jat Regiment of the Army's Red Horn division stationed at Pentair cordoned off a patch of jungle where the extremists were hiding. An encounter ensued around 3-30 am and lasted half-an-hour, resulting in the killing of seven extremists.

Following the incident senior police and Army officials rushed to the site. Counter-insurgency operations have also been intensified in the area.

Our Spl Correspondent adds: Captain Kuldeep Singh of 21 JAT Regiment, who led the operation received two bullets, but survived because he had a bullet-proof jacket on. Search operation is still continuing, sources said.

The incident comes as confirmation of reports that Assam has become favourite hunting ground for Jehadi outfits. According to Home Ministry sources, over 15 such outfit's presence has come to the notice of the intelligence agencies in the North-East.

They include Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA), Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM), Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (MULFA), Muslim Liberation Army, Muslim Volunteer Force (MVF), Independent Liberation Army of Assam (ILAA), Islamic Security Force of India (ISFI), Jamaat-e-Islami (JEI) (Assam Unit), Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam (MLTA), United Social Reform Army (USRA), Islamic Sevak Sangh (ISS), United Reformation Protest of Assam (URPA), Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), People's United Liberation Front (PULF), Students' Islamic Organization (SIO) and Islamic Liberation Army (ILA) among others.

Security agencies first pressed the alarm bells in 2003, when it first came across reports of ULFA and other insurgent outfits of the North-east, joining hands with the Islamic Council created by fundamentalist organisations in Bangladesh.

ULFA had allegedly sought help from Islamic fundamentalist groups based in Bangladesh ahead of Operation All Clear in Bhutan.

The game plan is to unite all the anti-India disgruntled groups like the insurgent groups of the North-East under their umbrella. The ISI, DGFI and Islamic fundamentalists in Bangladesh have been forced to seek support of ULFA, NDFB and other insurgent groups in the North-east as they were yet to develop the support structure in the Region.

Staff Reporter adds: The Dhubri incident assumes significance against the backdrop of the jihadi outfit, Indian Mujahideen's threat to kill top BJP leader LK Advani who is scheduled to visit Assam and Meghalaya on September 28 and 29.

Police and security agencies in Assam were put on high alert following the recent series of blasts by jihadi terror outfits in different parts of the country, including national capital Delhi. While no major act of violence by the jihadi elements have been reported in Assam, police and security agencies suspect that the jihadi outfits are trying to strengthen their bases in the State, especially along the porous Assam-Bangladesh border and the riverine char areas that have little security cover.

Police sources said that drive against jihadi elements was likely to intensify in the coming days, especially in view of the serial blasts across the country and the threat issued to Advani. "We are thoroughly reviewing the State's security following the recent disturbing developments. Our intelligence, too, is being geared up, and nothing has been left to chance," a police official said.

Our Spl Correspondent adds: Captain Kuldeep Singh of 21 JAT Regiment, who led the operation received two bullets, but survived because he had a bullet-proof jacket on. Search operation is still continuing, sources said.

The incident comes as confirmation of reports that Assam has become favourite hunting ground for Jehadi outfits. According to Home Ministry sources, over 15 such outfit's presence has come to the notice of the intelligence agencies in the North-East.

They include Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam (MULTA), Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HuM), Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam (MULFA), Muslim Liberation Army, Muslim Volunteer Force (MVF), Independent Liberation Army of Assam (ILAA), Islamic Security Force of India (ISFI), Jamaat-e-Islami (JEI) (Assam Unit), Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam (MLTA), United Social Reform Army (USRA), Islamic Sevak Sangh (ISS), United Reformation Protest of Assam (URPA), Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), People's United Liberation Front (PULF), Students' Islamic Organization (SIO) and Islamic Liberation Army (ILA) among others.

Security agencies first pressed the alarm bells in 2003, when it first came across reports of ULFA and other insurgent outfits of the North-east, joining hands with the Islamic Council created by fundamentalist organisations in Bangladesh.

ULFA had allegedly sought help from Islamic fundamentalist groups based in Bangladesh ahead of Operation All Clear in Bhutan.

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Assam tribals: Stop illegal migration from Bangladesh

Posted by jagoindia on September 11, 2008

Stop infiltration: Assam tribals

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Guwahati

Sept. 8: Ethnic tribal groups in Assam have called upon the central government to enforce an "effective" legal mechanism to tackle the problem of illegal migration from Bangladesh.

The All-Assam Tribal Sangha, an umbrella organisation of different ethnic groups in the state has also made an appeal to the Indian government to gear up vigilance infrastructure along the borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan to check the threat of demographic invasion.

The Sangha, which had a meeting with different tribal groups on the subject, feared that infiltration from Bangladesh may intensify in the coming days, with environmentalists predicting that one-third of Bangladesh would submerge because of rising sea-level due to global warming.

The sangha in a resolution stated: "It is high time now that an effective legal mechanism is evolved to hasten the detection and deportation of infiltrators. Equal importance should be given to having a strong deterrent force along the borders of not just Bangladesh but Nepal and Bhutan as well".

Demanding special constitutional safeguards, if necessary by amending the Constitution for the indigenous people of the state, the tribal body said that all the tribal autonomous council areas in Assam should be brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution besides introducing the inner-line permit system in the state.

The umbrella tribal body also demanded a blanket ban on transfer of land ownership in tribal belts in the state.

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When India nearly lost Assam to Pakistan

Posted by jagoindia on September 4, 2008

When India nearly lost Assam to Pakistan

Assam became a part of the Indian Union only after a tug-of-war between the Congress and Muslim League.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah made strong claims for the state's inclusion in Pakistan but tenacious opposition from the Congress leadership in the state with Mahatma Gandhi's direct support saved Assam from joining Pakistan.

The Assam Congress's determined opposition ensured that the arrangement did not take off. The Cabinet Mission may have sought to preserve the unity of India, but it compromised with the Muslim League on the inclusion of Assam, a Hindu majority province, in Pakistan.

In February 1946, Pethic Lawrence, the then secretary of state for India, circulated a note on the viability of Pakistan. In the note, he mentioned that Assam, due to economic, defence and financial considerations, was to form part of East Pakistan.

The Assamese were aghast and felt this was a clever British ploy to keep their commercial interests intact. The Cabinet Mission sought to camouflage its real intention by keeping the grouping clause vague and created an impression that they were not serious about exerting pressure on Assam in consonance with the Muslim League's demand.

On May 16 1946, the Cabinet Mission recommended that Assam and Bengal be tagged together to frame the provisional constitutions for the provinces.

The Mission laid stress on provincial autonomy and viewed that every province be constituted on a linguistic and cultural basis. The recommendation came by despite the appearance of Assam Premier Gopinath Bardoloi before the Mission.

Assam, Bardoloi said, had always been a separate state with a distinctive identity and must be allowed to remain in India under a provincial status.

However, Saadullah, leader of the Muslim League in the Assam assembly, suggested that the province could be attached to Bengal. This helped Lawrence in forming a belief that Assam had such a close connection with Bengal that its separation from Bengal was impossible.

The Assam Pradesh Congress Committee was taken aback to find the Cabinet Mission toeing Saadullah's line by tagging Assam along with Bengal.

The APCC felt that small provinces like Assam would be forced to accept a dispensation which would largely be determined by the majority of another province.

But the Congress leadership seemed to treat Assam's case on a low key. It perhaps apprehended that taking up the issue at that stage might result in confusion and a stalemate of the larger priority of India's freedom.

It was thanks to Gandhi's support that the Congress Working Committee adopted a more responsible attitude to the Assam problem.

At one point, Gandhi even suggested to a Congress delegation from Assam that they leave the party if the CWC did not support its stand. "Satyagraha Karo Congress se," Gandhi told the Assam Congressmen.

Ultimately, it was to Bardoloi's credit that Assam saw the collapse of the arrangement. He successfully organised a movement on behalf of the province because he was convinced that once Assam committed itself to grouping, it would be impossible to extricate from it later.

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