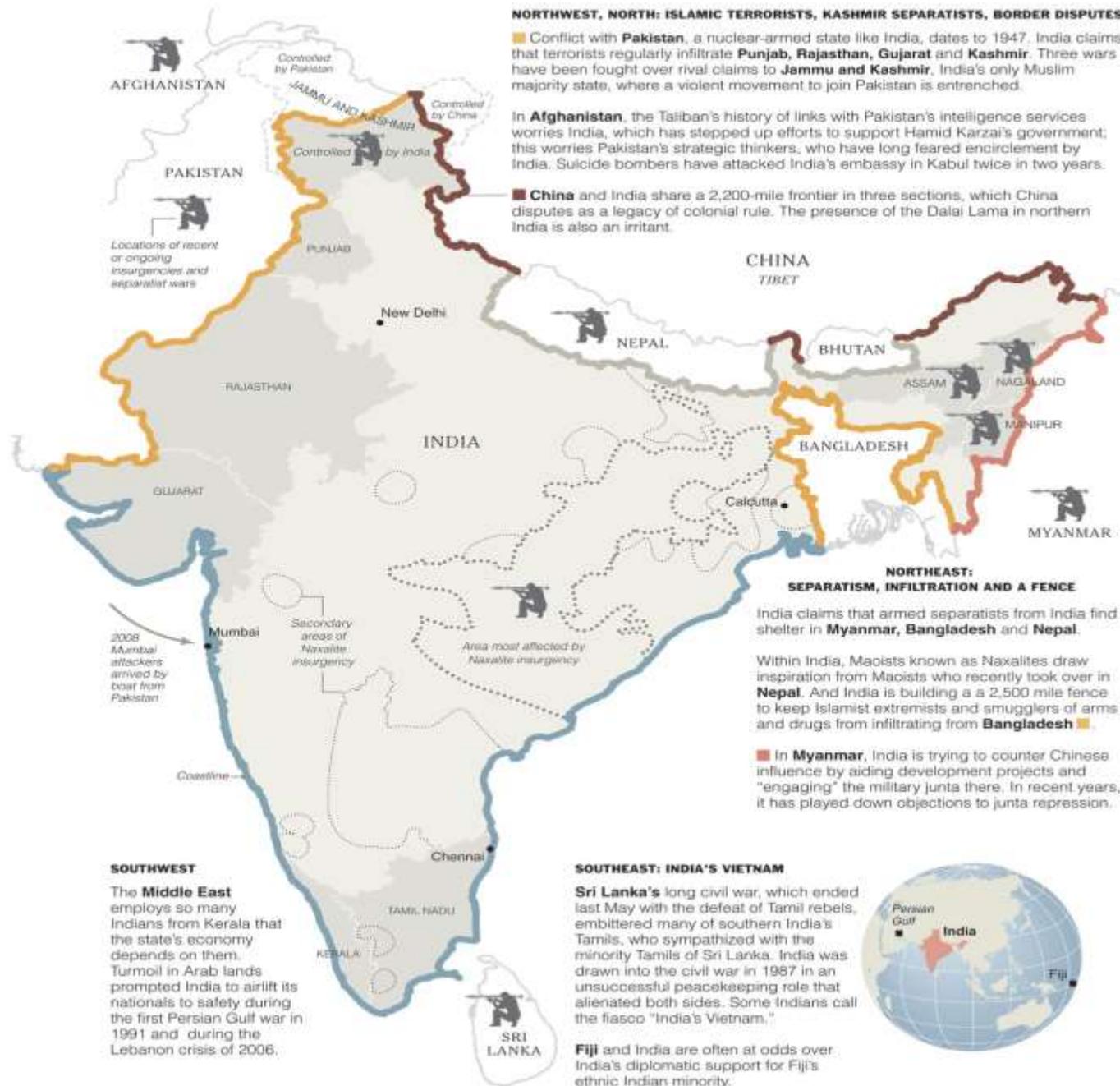


Conflict and Peace



Looking Outward at Trouble on Many Sides



NORTHWEST, NORTH: ISLAMIC TERRORISTS, KASHMIR SEPARATISTS, BORDER DISPUTES

■ Conflict with **Pakistan**, a nuclear-armed state like India, dates to 1947. India claims that terrorists regularly infiltrate **Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat** and **Kashmir**. Three wars have been fought over rival claims to **Jammu and Kashmir**, India's only Muslim majority state, where a violent movement to join Pakistan is entrenched.

In **Afghanistan**, the Taliban's history of links with Pakistan's intelligence services worries India, which has stepped up efforts to support Hamid Karzai's government; this worries Pakistan's strategic thinkers, who have long feared encirclement by India. Suicide bombers have attacked India's embassy in Kabul twice in two years.

■ **China** and India share a 2,200-mile frontier in three sections, which China disputes as a legacy of colonial rule. The presence of the Dalai Lama in northern India is also an irritant.

NORTHEAST: SEPARATISM, INFILTRATION AND A FENCE

India claims that armed separatists from India find shelter in **Myanmar, Bangladesh** and **Nepal**.

Within India, Maoists known as Naxalites draw inspiration from Maoists who recently took over in **Nepal**. And India is building a 2,500 mile fence to keep Islamist extremists and smugglers of arms and drugs from infiltrating from **Bangladesh**.

■ In **Myanmar**, India is trying to counter Chinese influence by aiding development projects and "engaging" the military junta there. In recent years, it has played down objections to junta repression.

SOUTHWEST

The **Middle East** employs so many Indians from Kerala that the state's economy depends on them. Turmoil in Arab lands prompted India to airlift its nationals to safety during the first Persian Gulf war in 1991 and during the Lebanon crisis of 2006.

SOUTHEAST: INDIA'S VIETNAM

Sri Lanka's long civil war, which ended last May with the defeat of Tamil rebels, embittered many of southern India's Tamils, who sympathized with the minority Tamils of Sri Lanka. India was drawn into the civil war in 1987 in an unsuccessful peacekeeping role that alienated both sides. Some Indians call the fiasco "India's Vietnam."

Fiji and India are often at odds over India's diplomatic support for Fiji's ethnic Indian minority.

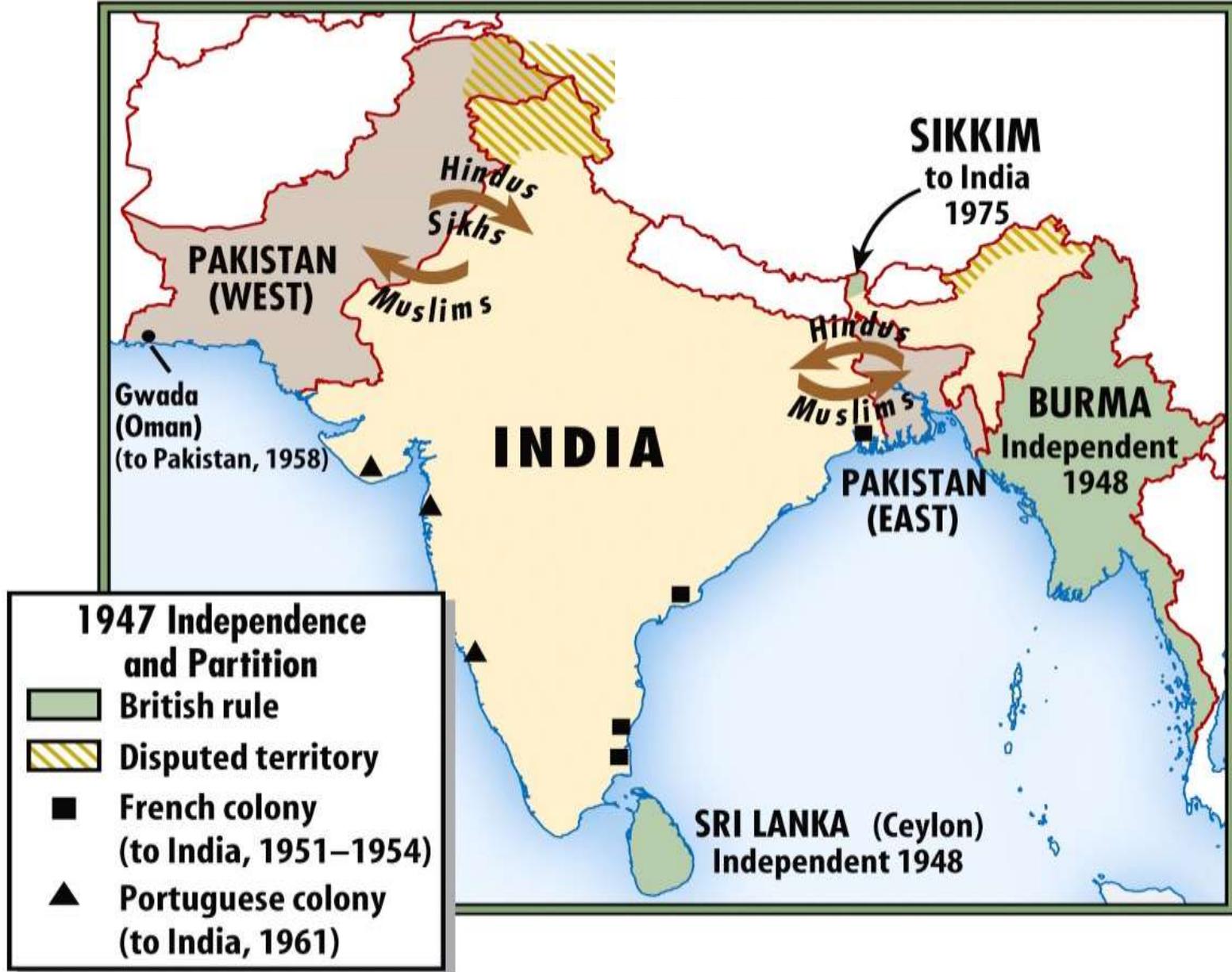


Conflict

- India-Pakistan
- Hindu-Muslim
- Naxalite Conflict
- Sri Lanka
- Other Conflicts
- Terrorism
- Nuclear Weapons Issues

India-Pakistan Conflict

India – Pakistan Partition



Kashmir Valley Conflict



SCENARIO 1





Disputed Siachen, dubbed the world's highest battlefield

Conflict in Kashmir

- Conflict between Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir dates back to British rule even before partition in 1947.
- India and Pakistan are technically still waiting for a UN decision on where the final border between the two countries will be.
- Pakistan says Kashmir should have been part of Pakistan because Muslims are a majority; India points to Instrument of Accession (1947).
- Pakistan and India have fought three conventional wars over Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons.

London's Times

© 2002 Rick London and Rich Diesslin





Cashmere comes from the kashmir goat, native to the Himalayan Region

The India-Pakistan Conflict Today



Indian activists of the right-wing Hindu organization Shiv Sena shout slogans as they burn a Pakistani national flag during a protest in Amritsar in September 2009.

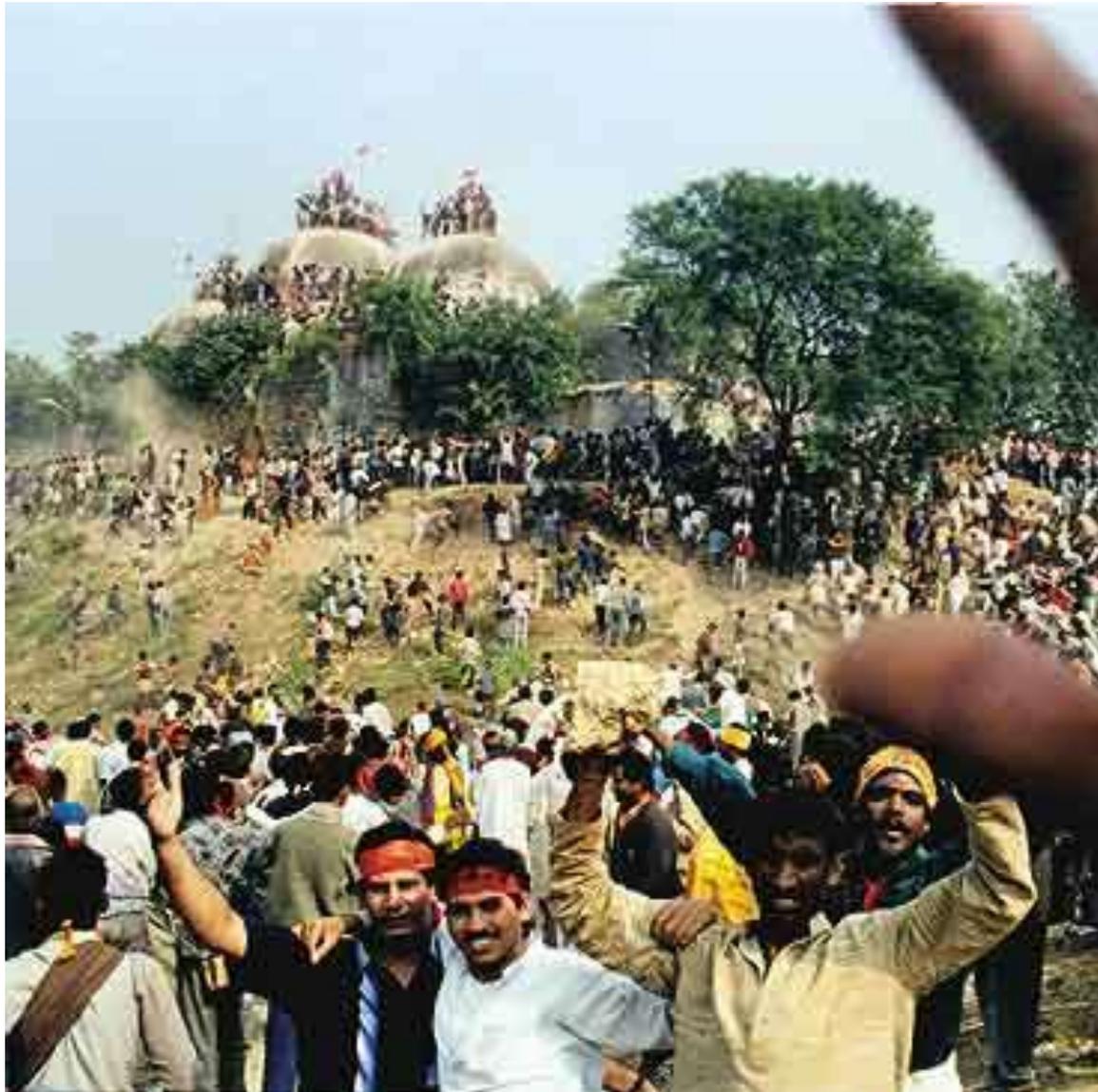
Hindu-Muslim Conflict

Hindu-Muslim Relations



A view of the Babri Mosque, pre-1992.

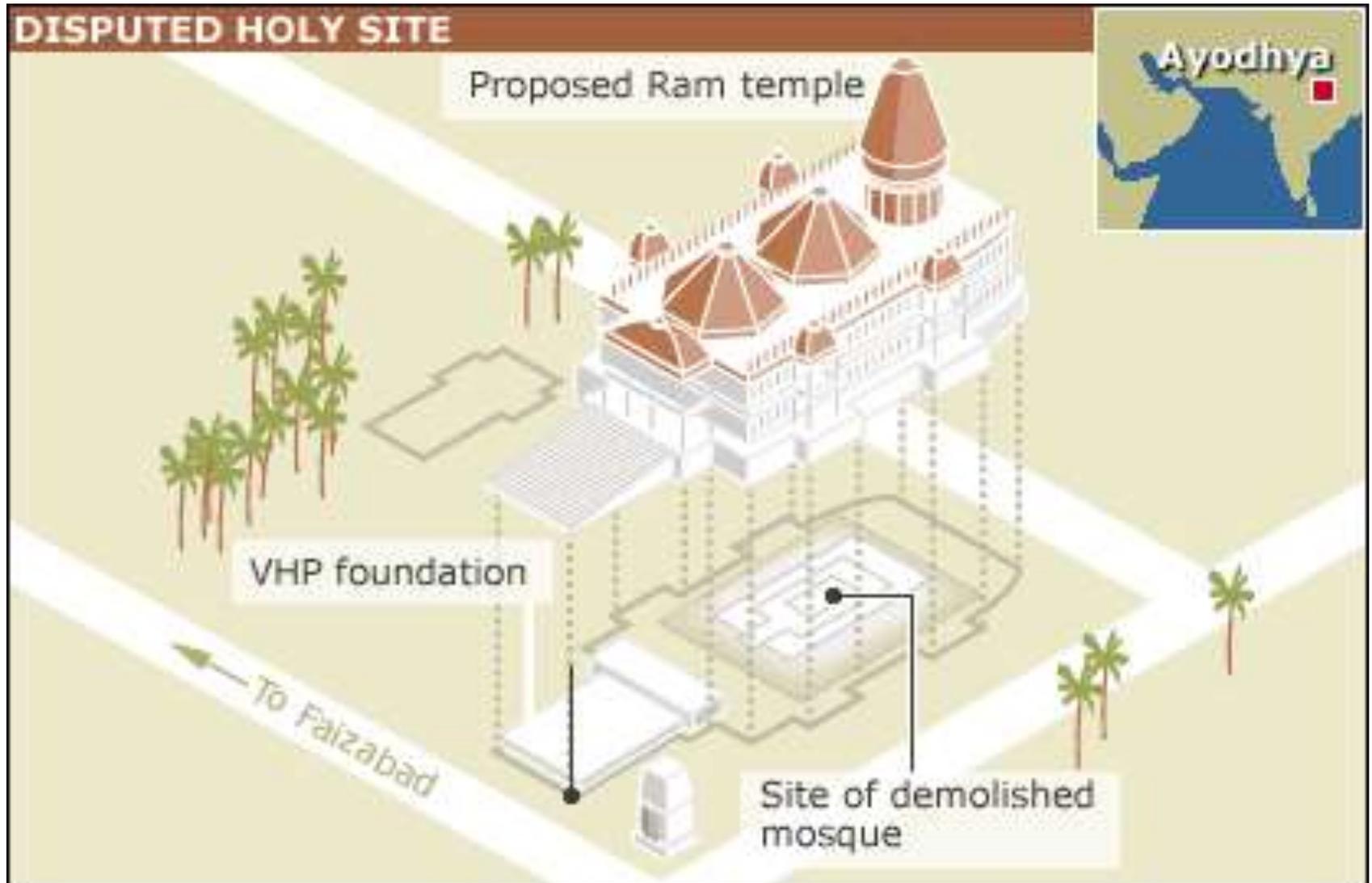
In 1992, Hindu activists tore the mosque down using hammers and their bare hands



History of the Conflict

- Babri Mosque (Mosque of Babur) was in Ayadhya, Uttar Pradash
- The mosque was constructed in 1527 by order of Babur, the first Mughal emperor of India.
- It is claimed that Babur had an existing temple destroyed, which commemorated the birthplace of Rama, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu (ruler of Ayodhya)
- More than 2,000 died in roits after the Babri Mosque was torn down.

Access to the remains of the mosque - on which some Hindus want to build a temple - is through a narrow alleyway, heavily guarded by police and security forces. This is what the site might look like if the temple were built.





Indian police officers shown on guard at the site in Ayodhya, India, where a Hindu mob destroyed a 16th-century Muslim mosque on 6 December 1992.

Political Consequences

- Growth in the ideology of Hindutvu
 - Hindu nationalism, a militant form of Hindu power
- Two Hindutvu parties:
 - Bharitija Janata Party (BJP)
 - Vishna Hindu Parishad (VHP)
- Political Gains for Hindutvu
 - In 1989, BJP held 2 out of 544 seats
 - In 1998, 182 seats and ran the gov't until 2004

Home-grown Terrorism



Hindu devotees returning from a celebration of Lord Rama in Ayodhya. Riots following the train attack leave 1,000 to 2,000 people dead, mostly Muslims. (Feb/March 2002)



Activists of the radical Hindu group Bajrang Dal participate in a torch rally marking the anniversary of the Babri Mosque demolition, in Amritsar, India, Sunday, 6 December 2009.

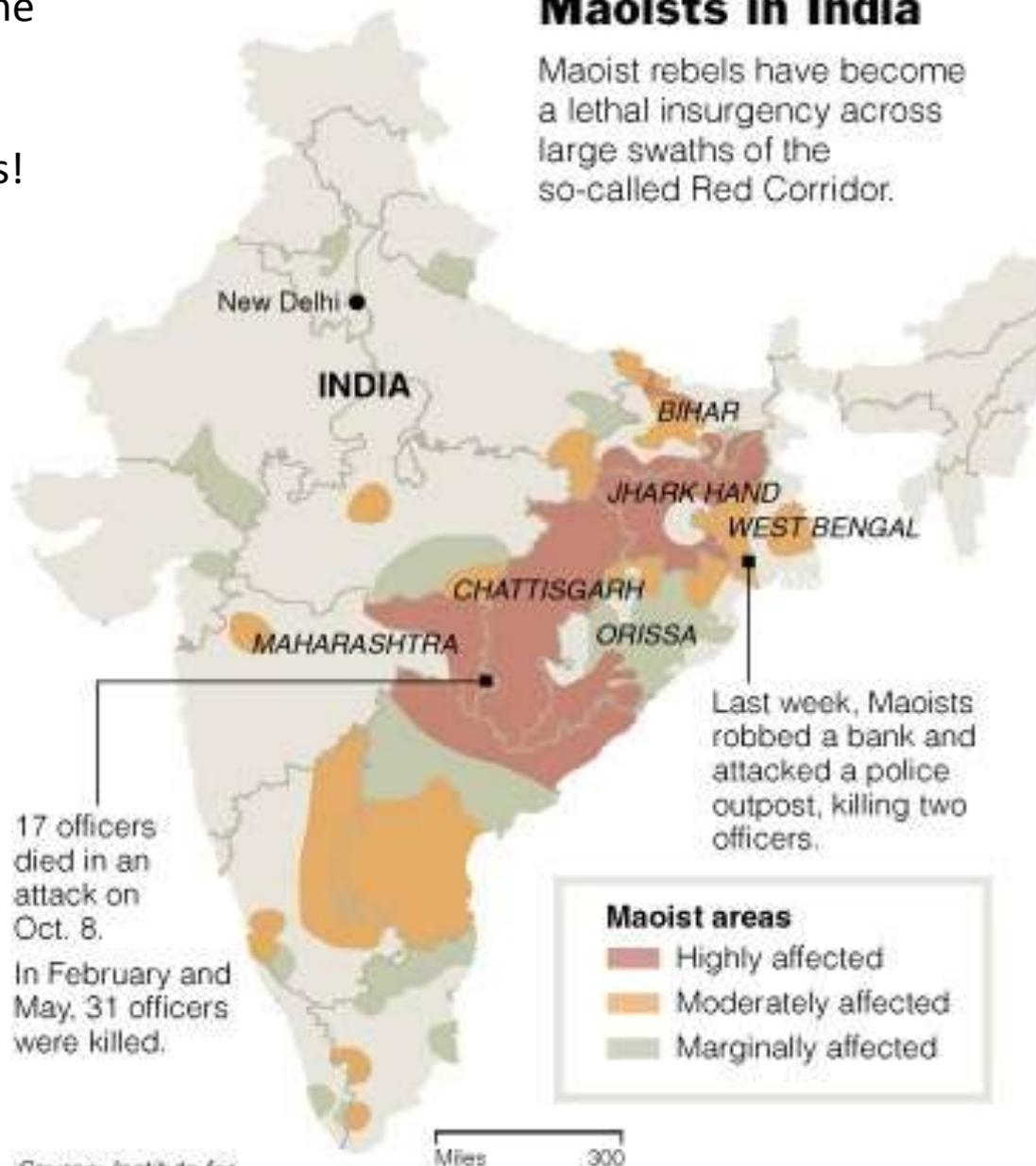
Naxalite Threat

Maoists in India

Estimates put the Naxalite rebel force at 20,000 or more fighters!

Maoists in India

Maoist rebels have become a lethal insurgency across large swaths of the so-called Red Corridor.



Source: Institute for Conflict Management

Naxalism Threat

- “Naxalism is the single largest internal security threat” to India (PM Manmohan Singh)
- Naxalism opposes Panchayeta Raj movement.
- Maoists claim to represent the dispossessed in India, particularly indigenous tribal groups (adivasis)
- Fighting for the poor and against multi-national corporations from taking over mines



Operation Green Hunt (counterinsurgency campaign): Indian officers patrolled a forest around their base in Barsur, right on the edge of rebel-controlled territory in Chattisgarh.



Blending in among the adivasis
(indigenous tribes)

Naxalism Threat

- Military force alone unlikely to succeed
- Winning “hearts and minds”
 - Clear, secure area, and develop projects (roads, bridges, schools, etc.)



A woman stepped over a downed tree in a village in Maharashtra State. Maoist rebels have sabotaged roads in their campaign to topple the government.



Adivasis caught in the middle:
Afraid of the police & Naxalites!



Maoist's Attack a Paramilitary Camp 17 February 2010



100 armed Maoists in plainclothes mingled with the local market crowd, then laid siege to the makeshift paramilitary camp, where about 60 paramilitary personnel were resting after the day's patrol. 26 police were killed. Then, insurgents disappeared into a nearby forest.

Sri Lanka



Figure 8-2
 World Regional Geography, Third Edition
 © 2006 W. H. Freeman and Company

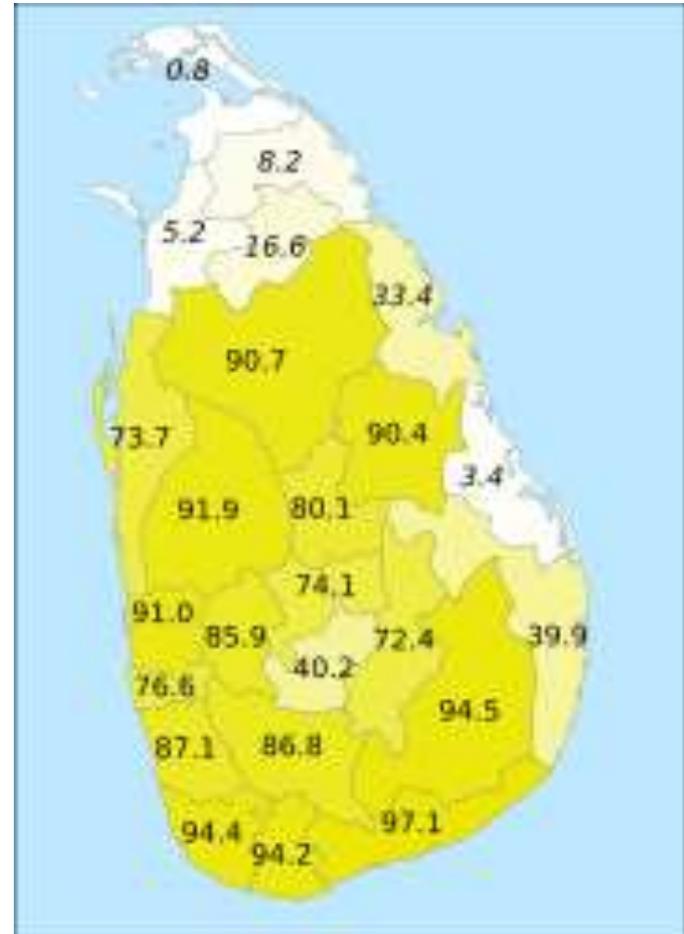
Sri Lanka

Ethnic Conflict and Civil War:

One of Asia's longest-running civil wars
(over 70,000 dead)

Sinhalese: Indo-Aryan immigrants;
majority (~74%), primarily Buddhists,
speak Sinhalese, and have political
and economic power.

Tamils: Immigrated from Tamil region,
minority (~12%), primarily Hindu,
speak Tamil, and lack political and
economic power.



Percentage of Sinhalese people
per district based on 2001 census

SKILLN

THE TIMES PICAYUNE
© 2 0 0 6

MOM,
WHAT'S
A
CIVIL
WAR?

A
CONTRADICTION
IN
TERMS...



Srimavo Bandaranaike

The world's first woman PM (1959)

She succeeded her husband, Solomon, who was assassinated by a Buddhist monk.

Under Solomon's administration, Sinhala was made the sole official language!

Srimavo continued her husband's policy of promoting Sinhalese nationalism.



Tamil Tigers



1976, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (Tamil Tigers) form and engage in guerilla warfare for an autonomous Tamil homeland/state.



Temple of the Tooth – Sri Lanka, holiest Buddhist shrine in the world.

Bombing in 1998



23 people killed; two men sentenced to death

A Bomb Explodes Before Takeoff Colombo 1986



21 people killed. The bomb was attributed to the Tamil Tigers.

In 2005, Mahinda Rajapaksa was sworn in as president for a six year term. His campaign emphasized a tough stance against Tamil rebels.



Under his watch, the Tamil rebels surrendered after 26 years of civil war in May 2009.



The war had an impact on the media

The final battles left Tamil areas of Sri Lanka in rubble and resulted untold numbers of civilian deaths.





Demonstrations against brutal tactics of Sri Lankan government

Terrorism

The Red Fort in Delhi

22 December 2000



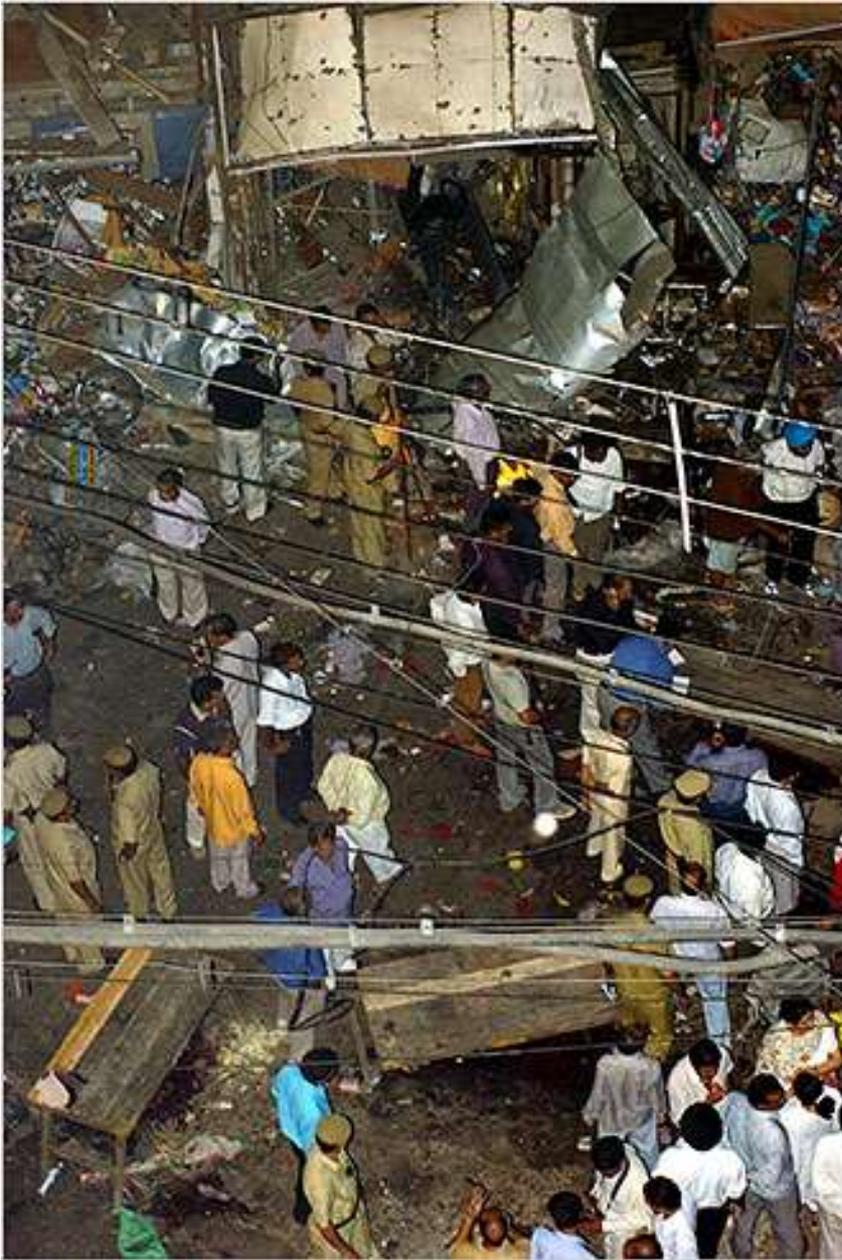
A Lashkar-e-Toiba militants along with an accomplice, stormed the Red Fort killing two army personnel and a civilian.

Indian Parliament in Delhi

13 December 2001



Terrorists entered the parliament and killed six Delhi Police personnel and a gardener. Again, the act was linked to LeT. All five terrorists were killed by police.



29 Oct 2005

A series of explosions in crowded markets in New Delhi killed 16 people and injured more than 60.

7 March 2006



A bomb blast at the railway station in Varanasi, killing at least 12 people and injuring dozens.

11 July 2006



In Mumbai, about 200 people were killed and hundreds injured in seven bomb explosions at rail stations and on trains in India's financial hub.

Mumbai: India's 9/11





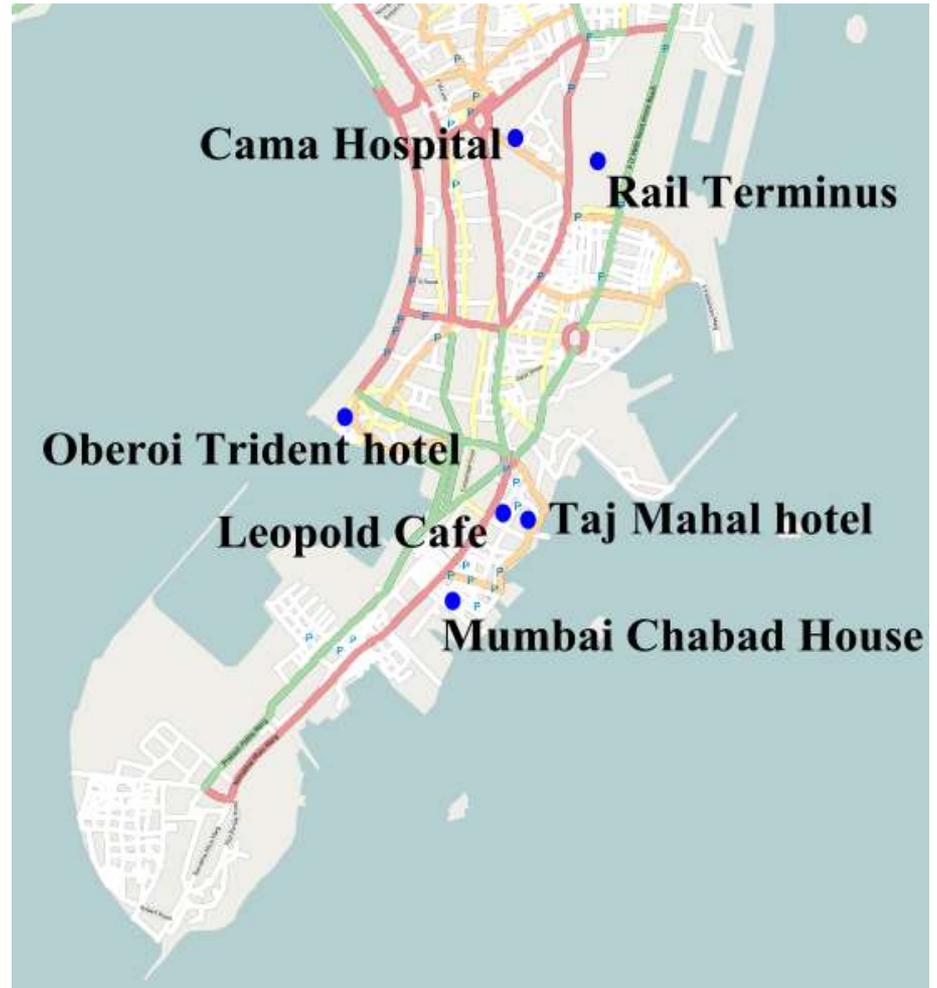
Terrorists came by sea from Karachi, Pakistan. Above are fishermen along the shore near the site where some of the attackers landed.



The attacks (with machine guns and grenades) were coordinated and included two luxury hotels, the city's largest train station, a Jewish center, a movie theater and other locations.

Taj Mahal Hotel, 101 people were killed.

Sites were chosen
Carefully: popular with
tourists, especially
Americans and British.



Leapold Cafe



Bullet holes remain in the Leapold Cafe, which was raked with gunfire during the attacks.

Jewish Center



Rabbi Avraham Berkowitz of Brooklyn tours the devastated interior of the Chabad-Lubavitch Jewish center, called the Nariman House.



A mural across the street from the Chabad-Lubavitch Jewish center, where six people were killed.



Taj Mahal Hotel



Security is beefed up around India. Getting into the lobby at the Taj is like entering an airport, replete with metal detectors and X-rays.

Congress response to terrorism



Consequences of Mumbai Attacks

- Total of 173 dead, 23 foreigners
- “The spirit of Mumbai” has been shattered
- It’s clear that India is on the map for global jihadists
- Lashkar-e-Toiba is the terrorist group responsible for the attack
- Amazingly, Pakistan admits planning of the attacks took place in Pakistan and expresses solidarity with India

Other Conflicts

Other Conflicts: Punjab

- The Sikh community is longing for greater autonomy and recognition of its distinct religious and ethnic identity; it's a separatist movement.
- Tensions between Sikhs and Hindus developed over access to water and land and the control of religious sites.



Sikhs



Manmohan Singh, Indian Prime Minister



Punjabi Outfits



Other Conflicts: Northeast India



Other Conflicts: Northeast India

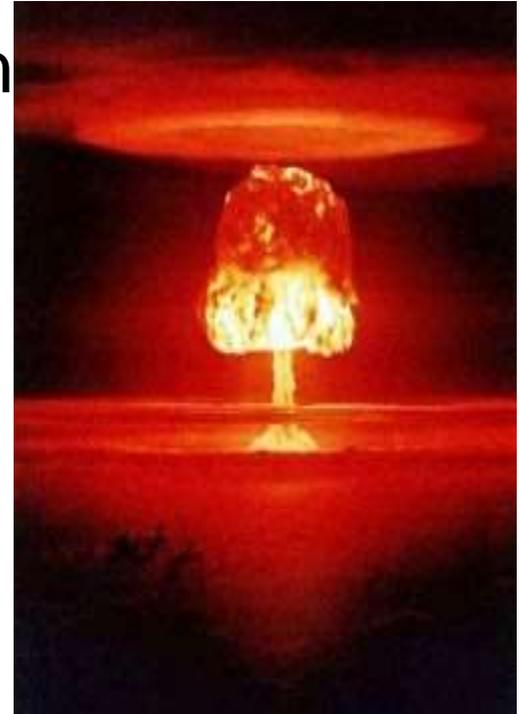
- Porous borders
- Arms and drug smuggling
- Thailand, China, Myanmar, and Bangladesh
- Previous “cease fires” with insurgent groups have been unsuccessful
- Needs a holistic approach: Security, Development, and Diplomacy



Nuclear Weapons Issues

India: Why Nukes?

- India's humiliating defeat in Sino-Indian border conflict in 1962
- Chinese nuclear test in 1964
- No security guarantee from the West
- Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) seen as a discriminatory tool
- Pakistan's clandestine weapons program with Chinese assistance



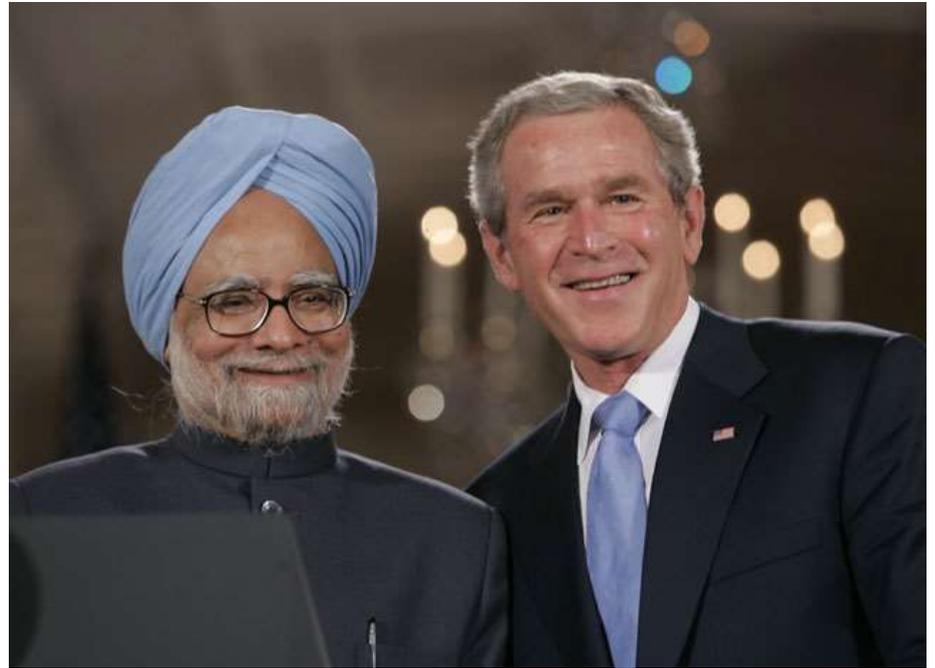
India and Nuclear Weapons

- President Clinton's focused on Kashmir and nonproliferation
- He saw Kashmir as the most dangerous potential "nuclear flashpoint" in the world
- US Policy of Preventive Diplomacy: cap, roll back and eventually eliminate India's nuclear capabilities.



India and Nuclear Weapons

- President Bush was an eager partner and totally transformed India-US relations
- Bush offered high tech cooperation, ended historical US tilt toward Pakistan on the Kashmir issue



India and Nuclear Weapons

- Most importantly, President Bush offered to modify U.S. nonproliferation treaty
- This effectively legitimized India's status as a nuclear weapon state!
- India agreed to put 14 out of 22 civil reactors under IAEA inspection
- What's in it for the US?

India and Nuclear Weapons



Peace

- Birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi
 - Radical political and economic change through active nonviolence (requiring strategic thinking, practical tactics, and personal courage)

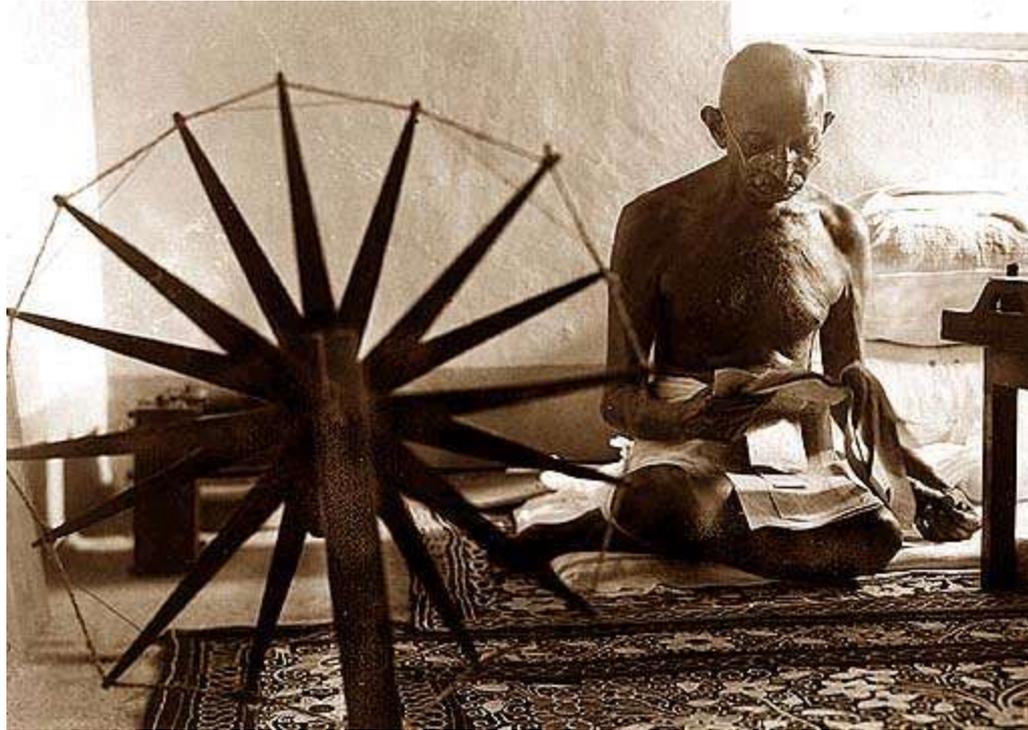
Politics and the Legacy of the British Raj 1858 - 1947

- Introduction of democratic institutions
- Rail transportation
- Penny post and telegraph
- English as a common language

British Raj -- 1858 - 1947

- Manchester Cloth sold at $\frac{1}{4}$ prevailing price; millions of Indian weavers out of business
- Textile mills “licensed” or outlawed; thumbs removed
- Other artisans put out of work by cheap imports and restrictive laws
- Industrial production drops in India – and, by end of 1800s, India was less urbanized.

Gandhi's answer: Independence from British Raj; spin your own cloth!



Khadi is Indian handspun and hand-woven cloth. It is synonymous with Mahatma Gandhi and India's freedom movement. It was in 1921 that Gandhi launched a movement to persuade Indians to spin their own cloth or buy hand-spun cloth. This movement was aimed at rejecting foreign products that were choking the Indian market. It provided jobs to millions of rural poor especially women.

Cottage Industries Spinning Khadi

It's about
simplicity,
autonomy,
empower-
ment.....









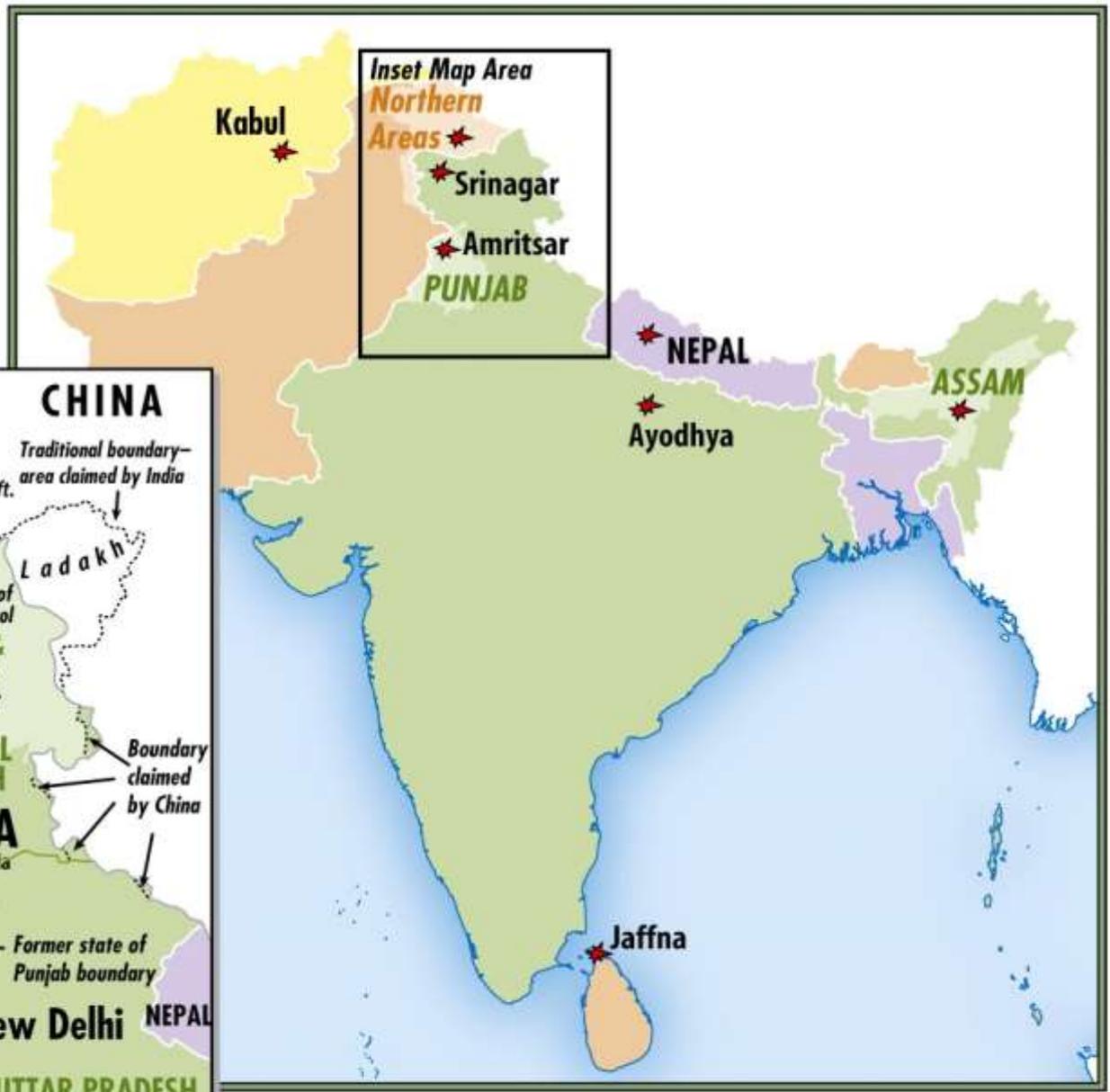


Amritsar Massacre (1919)



90 British Indian Army soldiers under the command of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer opened fire on an unarmed gathering of men, women and children. The firing lasted for 10 to 15 minutes, until the soldiers ran out of ammunition. Over 1,500 casualties.

Some hot spots



Gandhi leading the Salt March to the Sea



The British salt tax made it illegal for workers to freely collect their own salt from the coasts of India, making them buy salt they really couldn't afford, and allowing a complete British monopoly.

Gandhi breaks
the salt laws at
Dandi beach,
April 6, 1930



Satyagraha: Nonviolent Civil Disobedience



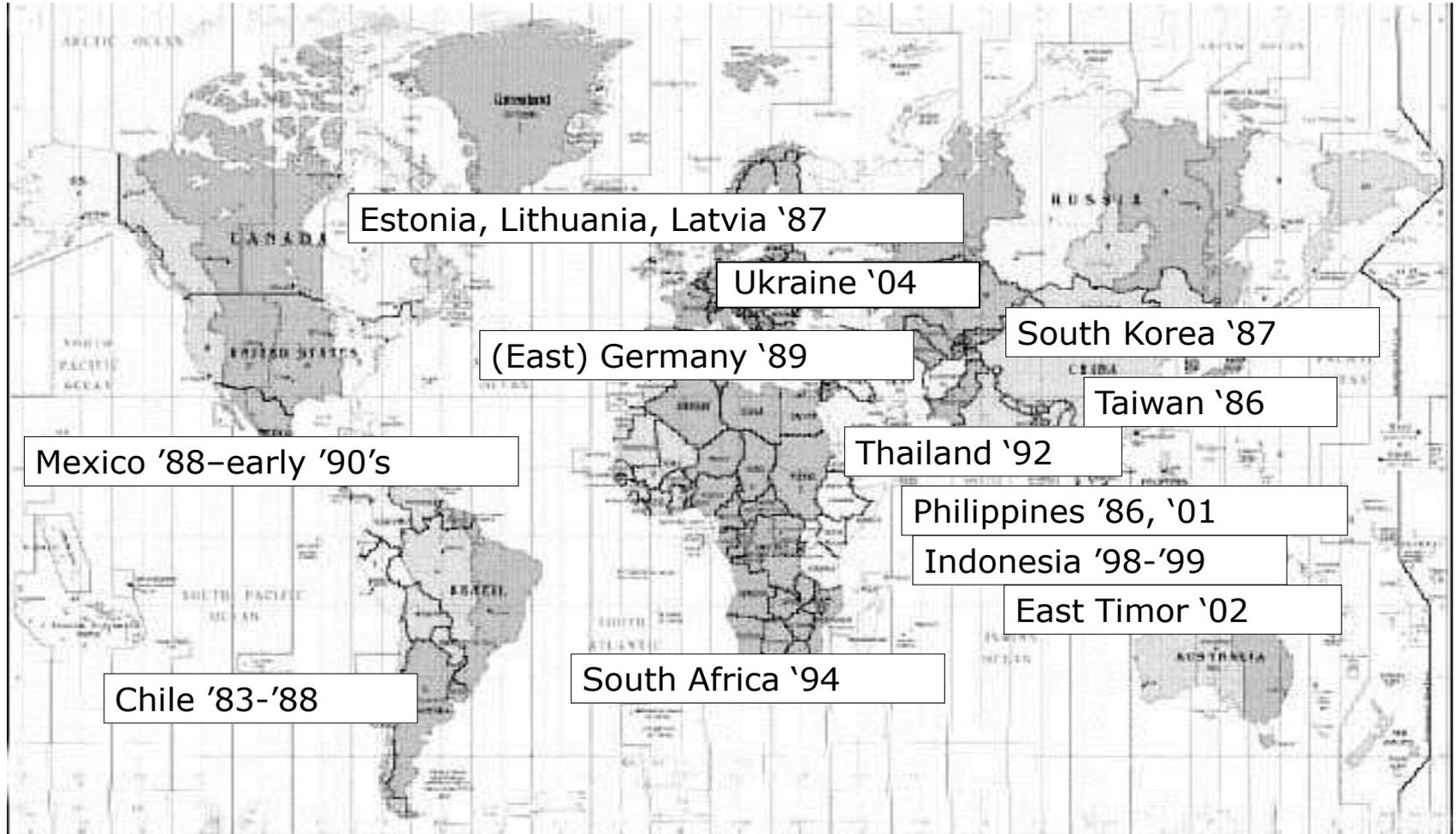
Over 2,500 Satyagrahis prepare to “raid” the Dharasana salt works factory. May 21, 1930

Gandhi assassinated by Hindu Nationalist on 30 January 1948





Nonviolent Democratic Transitions (1985-2005)



Conflict & Peace

- Conflicts:
 - India-Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim, Naxalite Conflict, Sri Lanka, Other Conflicts, Terrorism, Nuclear Weapons Issues
- Peace:
 - The profound lessons of Gandhi

India and Nuclear Weapons

