

abbreviated as **JeM**) is a Pakistan-based^[1] **Deobandi**^[2] **jihadi**^{[2][3]} group active in **Kashmir**.^[4] The group's primary motive is to separate Kashmir from India and merge it into Pakistan.^[4] It has carried out several attacks primarily in the Indian state of **Jammu and Kashmir**.^{[5][6]} It also maintained close relations with **Taliban** and **Al-Qaeda** in Afghanistan and continues to be allied to them.^{[7][8][9][10]}

It has been banned in Pakistan since 2002. It has reportedly resurfaced under other names.^{[11][12]} It continues to openly operate several facilities in the country.^{[13][14]}

According to **B. Raman**, Jaish-e-Mohammed is viewed as the "deadliest" and "the principal terrorist organisation in Jammu and Kashmir".^{[4][15]} The group has been **designated as a terrorist organisation** by Pakistan, Australia, Canada, India, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and the United Nations.

In 2016, Jaish was suspected of being responsible for an attack on the **Pathankot airbase in India**. The Indian government,^[16] and some other sources, accused Pakistan of assisting Jaish in conducting the attack.^{[17][18]} Pakistan denied assisting Jaish,^[19] and arrested several members of Jaish in connection with the attack,^[20] who were then released by the security establishment according to a report in *Dawn*.^[21] Pakistan called the report a "fabrication".^[22]

Origins

Pakistan's **Inter-Services Intelligence** (ISI) is said to have created Jaish-e-Mohammed by working with several **Deobandi** terrorists associated with **Harkat-ul-Mujahideen**.^{[23][24][25]} By the late 1990s, states **Ahmed Rashid**, the **Pakistani military** justified *jihād* in Kashmir as a legitimate part of its foreign policy. Harkat had been set up in mid-1990s with ISI support to carry out "spectacular acts of terrorism". The United States declared it a terrorist group in 1998 and bombed its training camps in Afghanistan.^[26]

In December 1999, Harkat terrorists hijacked the **Indian Airlines Flight 814** scheduled to fly from **Kathmandu** to **Delhi**, and diverted it to **Kandahar**, where they were looked after by the Afghan **Taliban** and the Pakistani officials stationed at the airport. After they slit the throat of a passenger, the Indian government agreed to their demands and released **Maulana Masood Azhar**, **Ahmed Omar Saeed Sheikh** and **Mushtaq Ahmed Zargar**, three Harkat operatives previously imprisoned in India.^[27] The released prisoners were escorted to Pakistan by the ISI,^[23] and Masood Azhar was chosen to head the new group Jaish-e-Mohammed. The ISI is said to have paraded him on a victory tour through Pakistan to raise money for the new organisation.^[28] Some analysts argue that ISI built up the JeM to counter the growing power of **Lashkar-e-Taiba** (LeT).^[29] Many analysts believed that around 1999, Pakistan's **Inter-Services Intelligence** (ISI) used JeM to fight in Kashmir and other places and continues to provide it backing.^{[27][30][23]} Although it has been banned in Pakistan since 2002, it continues to openly operate several facilities in the country.^[13]

Azhar's leadership is said to be nominal. The group has a largely decentralised structure. JeM's membership, drawn from the former members of Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, was allied to the Taliban in Afghanistan and **Al Qaeda**. They shared their training camps in Afghanistan and carried loyalty to Al Qaeda.^{[8][4][31]} A majority of the members of Harkat are said to have followed Azhar into the newly founded group, leaving Harkat under-funded and under-supported.^{[4][15]}

History

2000–2001

On 20 April 2000, JeM carried out the first suicide bombing in Kashmir, exploding a bomb in an Indian army barracks. Five Indian soldiers were killed.^[26]

Following the **September 11 attacks** in New York, the **Musharraf government** joined the United States in the **War on Terror**, assuming that the move would give it a free hand in supporting militancy in Kashmir.^[26] In October 2001, JeM carried out a **bombing near the Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly**, killing 38 people and claiming responsibility for it.^[32] In December 2001, JeM and LeT militants launched a *fidayeen* attack on the **Indian Parliament** waging a battle with the security personnel.^[24] Eight security personnel and a gardener were killed, but the attack was foiled. JeM claimed responsibility for the attack, but removed the announcement a day later under pressure from the ISI.^[29] The Indian Government accused the LeT and JeM of being involved in the attack. Subsequently, four JeM members were caught by Indian authorities and put on trial. All four were found guilty of playing various roles in the incident. One of the accused, **Afzal Guru**, was sentenced to death.^[33]



Security specialist [Bruce Riedel](#) comments that even by the standards of modern terrorism, this was an extraordinary attack. If the Prime Minister or a senior party leader of India was killed in the attack, India would have been forced to retaliate militarily.^[34] In the event, India called the terror attack an "attack on democracy" and began [large-scale troop mobilisation](#) at the India-Pakistan border, launching the largest war games in fifteen years. Pakistan retaliated by launching its own war games, moving troops from the Afghan border to the Indian border. The United States, annoyed with the dilution of the War on Terror as well as the threat of an Indo-Pakistani war, delivered an ultimatum to Musharraf, asking him to make "a clear statement to the world that he intends to crack down on terror". Pushed to a corner, Musharraf announced on 12 January 2002 that no organisation would be allowed to indulge in terrorism in the name of Kashmir. He declared a ban on five extremist groups including the JeM. Hundreds of militants were rounded up, states Ahmed Rashid, giving rise to severe hostility and derision from them. However, by March 2002, all the arrested militants were freed and curbs on them were quietly lifted.^[26] Financial and intelligence inputs to JeM were resumed. Masood Azhar was released under a court order.^[35]

Bans, revolts and split

Earlier in 2001, when the group anticipated that the US State Department would declare it a foreign terrorist organisation, it renamed itself *Tehrik-ul-Furqan* and transferred its assets to low-profile supporters. JeM was declared a foreign terrorist organisation by the United Nations in October 2001 and by the US in December 2001.^[36]

In response to the January 2002 ban by Pakistan, JeM changed its name to [Khuddam ul-Islam](#). Khuddam was also banned in 2003, after which it re-branded itself as a charity called *Al-Rehmat Trust*.^{[4][37]}

By this time, the JeM had split into two groups, due to conflicts among the members. Three JeM commanders, Abdul Jabbar, Maulana Umar Farooq and Abdullah Shah Mazhar, left the group and formed *Jamaat ul-Furqan*. The remaining group that stayed with Masood Azhar used the name *Khuddam ul-Islam*.^[36]

The rank and file of the JeM were angered by Musharraf's U-turn in joining the War on Terror. By staying loyal to the Pakistani state, Masood Azhar lost majority support in the JeM Supreme Council, who demanded his resignation. Particularly influential among the rebels was Maulana Abdul Jabbar, whose faction led a *jihad* against what they called the "slave" government of Pakistan and the US influence upon it. They were supported by Al Qaeda, and joined by members of Lashkar-e-Taiba, [Lashkar-e-Jhangvi](#) and Harkatul Mujahideen.^[35]

From March to September 2002, the rebels carried out suicide missions on Pakistani officials in cities like Islamabad, Karachi, Murree, Taxila and Bahawalpur. After the fall of the Taliban government, the JeM activists returning from Afghanistan attacked Christian temples, Shia mosques and diplomatic missions inside Pakistan. The ISI demanded Masood Azhar to rein in the rank-and-file. However he had lost control over them. He maintained that they were already expelled from the organisation and the state should arrest them. In fact, most of the factions remained within the JeM and competed with the parent organisation for authority and resources. Some rebellious factions gathered around Abdul Jabbar who launched *Jamaat-ul-Furqan* in late 2002. The rebel factions were supported by "rogue" members of the ISI.^[38]

In November 2003, the Musharraf government banned the renamed *Khuddam ul-Islam* as well as *Jamaat-ul-Furqan*. Then the rebels carried out two assassination attempts on President Musharraf himself, on 14 December and 25 December 2003. There was evidence of Pakistan military members providing logistical support for the attempts. The explosives used in the bombings were traced to an Al Qaeda camp in South Waziristan. Masood Azhar too had publicly called for the assassination of Musharraf.^[39]

Eventually, the government cracked down on the rogue elements in the military and intelligence establishments. More than a hundred members were apprehended and dismissed, with some members being sentenced to death. However, the majority of the militant infrastructure was left intact. Azhar's group, which had fallen into relative obscurity by 2004, was allowed to rebuild itself after the problematic portions of the leadership were purged.^[40] The rebellious factions eventually realigned themselves with [Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan](#) (Pakistani Taliban) in 2007.^[23]

Revival

Masood Azhar stayed loyal to the Pakistani state after 2004. Pakistan in turn protected his group despite the official bans. The group continued to grow in [Bahawalpur](#).^[23] In 2009, it was reported to have built a large 6.5 acre walled complex in Bahawalpur, along with a swimming pool and a stable for a dozen horses, which could be used for training militants. In the centre of the city, the group runs an "imposing" madrassa, attended by hundreds of children every year. In 2008, the organisation held a massive three-day rally in the city, with its own armed security guards posted at all the entrances to the city centre. The police were conspicuous by their absence.^[13]

Masood Azhar kept a low profile for several years until he resurfaced in 2014, giving fiery speeches calling for more attacks on India and the United States. He boasted of having 300 suicide attackers at his command and threatened to kill [Narendra Modi](#) if he were to become the Prime Minister.^{[24][41]}

[Bruce Riedel](#) connects the revival of JeM to the return to office of Prime Minister [Nawaz Sharif](#), who had long advocated a 'detente' with India. The developing links between him and the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, especially following the latter's visit to Lahore on the Christmas day in 2015, angered the group.^[24]

2016

A week after Narendra Modi's visit, in January 2016, the group launched an attack on the [Pathankot air base](#) in which seven

security personnel were killed. This was immediately followed by an attack on the Indian consulate in [Mazar-i-Sharif](#) in Afghanistan.^[24] Both India and Pakistan condemned the attack and stayed on course with their peace process. Pakistan has also followed on the leads provided by India and carried out raids on the offices of JeM. It announced the formation of a joint investigation team with India to investigate the attack.^[42] It was also announced that Masood Azhar was taken into "protective custody".^[43] However, JeM issued a statement denying that anybody had been arrested.^[44]

In April 2016, the JeM chief Masood Azhar was said to be free but "within reach, if needed". According to [Riaz Hussain Pirzada](#), the [Member of National Assembly](#) from Bahawalpur, the "breeding grounds" still remained and the madrassas were still being financed.^[14] According to an official, Nawaz Sharif ordered the Counterterrorism Department to crack down on the organisation but, in a high-level meeting, the army chief General [Raheel Sharif](#) pressured the Prime Minister to hand over the crackdown to the Army, after which "no one knows what happened".^[37] [Dawn](#) reported the Punjab Chief Minister [Shahbaz Sharif](#) as saying that, whenever civilian authorities took action against certain groups, the security establishment worked behind the scenes to set them free. The government however denied the accuracy of the report.^[45]

Following the onset of the [2016 Kashmir unrest](#) in Indian Jammu and Kashmir, all the *jihadi* groups in Pakistan held rallies in major cities like [Lahore](#). The JeM was seen openly raising funds for *jihad*.^[37]

In September 2016, *jihadi* militants [attacked the Indian brigade headquarters](#) in [Uri](#), close to the [Line of Control](#) in Indian-held Kashmir. The attack resulted in the death of 19 soldiers, described as the deadliest attack in over two decades. India suspected JeM for the attack. It also made its feelings felt with heavy rhetoric, the Indian Home Minister calling Pakistan a "terrorist state" and noting that the perpetrators were "highly trained, heavily armed, and specially equipped". Pakistan denied involvement.^[46] India then launched a diplomatic offensive, trying to isolate Pakistan in the world community. On 28 September, it declared that it carried out "surgical strikes" on terrorist launchpads in Pakistani-held Kashmir. The claim was however denied by Pakistan.^[47]

Ideology and goals

The declared objective of the JeM is to liberate Kashmir and merge it with Pakistan. However, it projects Kashmir as a "gateway" to the entire India, whose Muslims are also deemed to be in need of liberation. After liberating Kashmir, it aims to carry its *jihad* to other parts of India, with an intent to drive Hindus and other non-Muslims from the [Indian subcontinent](#).^{[48][49]}

JeM also aims to drive the United States and Western forces from Afghanistan.^{[49][50]} The JeM leader Masood Azhar is reported to have said in a speech in [Karachi](#):

Marry for jihad, give birth for jihad and earn money only for jihad till the cruelty of America and India ends.^[51]

In late 2002, Christians were targeted across Pakistan and the gunmen belonging to JeM were caught for the acts.^[52] Some members have attacked members of the Pakistani state and western targets inside Pakistan.^[48] The American journalist [Daniel Pearl](#) was abducted and murdered by [Ahmed Omar Sheikh](#).^[52]

Organisation

Leadership

JeM's founder and leader (*emir*) is Maulana Masood Azhar, who had earlier been a leader of Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. Having trained at the same religious seminary ([Jamia Uloom-ul-Islamia](#) in Karachi) as the Taliban founder [Mullah Omar](#), he had long-standing connections to Taliban and Al Qaeda.^[53] He had fought in Afghanistan and set up Harkat affiliates in Chechnya, Central Asia and Somalia. He was reputed to have taught the Somalis how to shoot down American [Black Hawk](#) helicopters.^[26] He was regarded as a close associate of [Osama bin Laden](#), when he was sent to Britain for fund raising in the early 1990s.^[54] In 1994 Azhar went to Indian-administered Kashmir on a "mission" and got arrested by Indian security forces. Reportedly, Osama bin Laden wanted Azhar freed and ordered Al Qaeda to arrange the hijacking that led to his release. Subsequently, Azhar was lionized in Pakistan and promoted by the ISI as the leader of the new group Jaish-e-Mohammed.^[26] Azhar was specially designated as a "global terrorist" by the US Treasury Department in 2010.^[53]

Masood Azhar's brother, [Abdul Rauf Asghar](#), is a senior leader of JeM and its intelligence coordinator. He was one of the hijackers of the flight IC 814 and served as the "acting leader" of JeM in Masood Azhar's absence in 2007. Since 2008, he has been involved with organising suicide attacks in India, including the [2016 Pathankot attack](#), where he was found to have directed the terrorists via telephone. Abdul Rauf Asghar has also been designated as a "global terrorist" by the US Treasury department.^{[55][56]}

Membership

The launch of JeM in Karachi in 2000 was attended by 10,000 armed followers.^[57] The majority of the early membership was drawn Harkat-ul-Mujahideen.^[4] Having fought in Afghanistan along side the Taliban and Al Qaeda, these members carried loyalty to those organisations and enmity towards the United States.^[8]

Approximately three-quarters of JeM's membership is drawn from Punjab in Pakistan, from [Multan](#), [Bahawalpur](#) and [Rahim Yar Khan](#) districts. This region being the main ethnic origin of the Pakistani military corps, ISI believed that the shared ethnicity would make the JeM aligned to the military's strategic goals. There are also a large number of Afghans and

Arabs.^{[29][58]} Several western militants of Pakistani origin have also joined the organisation. Prominent among them are [Rashid Rauf](#), who was involved with a [2006 plot to blow up transatlantic airliners](#), [Shehzad Tanweer](#), who was involved with the [2005 London Underground bombings](#), and [Ahmed Omar Sheikh](#), convicted of murdering [Daniel Pearl](#).^[13]

Following the split in 2002, the majority of the original fighters left the parent organisation and joined renegade groups. When the organisation was revived by 2009, JeM was believed to have between one and two thousand fighters and several thousand supporting personnel.^[40] Masood Azhar claimed having 300 suicide attackers at his command.^[24]

Infrastructure

JeM originally operated training camps in Afghanistan, jointly with the other militant groups. After the fall of the Taliban government, it relocated them to [Balakot](#) and [Peshawar](#) in [Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa](#) and [Muzaffarabad](#) in [Pakistan-administered Kashmir](#).^[59] By 2009, it developed a new headquarters in [Bahawalpur](#) in [Pakistani Punjab](#), 420 miles south of [Islamabad](#). These include a madrassa in the centre of the city and a 6.5 acre walled complex that serves as a training facility, including water training and horse back riding. Bahawalpur also serves as a [rest and recuperation](#) facility for jihadists fighting in Afghanistan, away from the areas of [US drone attacks](#). It is also close to the bases of other militant groups with which JeM is believed to have operational ties: [Lashkar-e-Taiba](#) in [Muridke](#), [Sipah-e-Sahaba](#) in [Gojra](#), and [Lashkar-e-Jhangvi](#) also based in Punjab. There are at least 500–1000 other madrassas in Bahawalpur, most of which teach a violent version of Islam to children.^{[13][60]}

Links to other organisations

When JeM started, it had strong ties to the Taliban and Al-Qaeda, sharing their training camps in Afghanistan, and exchanging intelligence, training and coordination.^[61] Bruce Riedel suggests that the [2001 Indian Parliament attack](#) was possibly a "payback" to Al-Qaeda for its earlier help in getting Masood Azhar released. With the Indian reaction to the attack, Pakistan was forced to move its forces from the Afghan border to the Indian border, relieving pressure on Al-Qaeda.^[62]

Most of the JeM members with loyalties to the Taliban left to join renegade groups in 2002. However, Masood Azhar's group was noticed recruiting fighters for the Afghan *jihād* in 2008.^{[13][9]} In 2010, Pakistan's Interior minister [Rehman Malik](#) stated that the JeM, along with [Lashkar-e-Jhangvi](#) and [Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan](#), were allied to the Taliban and Al-Qaeda.^{[10][63]} Within South Punjab, the JeM is closely allied to Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Sipah-e-Sahaba. Scholars Abou Zahab and Roy state that the three organisations appear to be "the same party" focusing on different sectors of activity.^[64]

JeM continues to have links to its ancestor, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. In addition, the group has operational ties to Lashkar-e-Taiba, which it employed in launching the 2001 Indian Parliament attack. It joined the ISI-sponsored [United Jihad Council](#), an umbrella organisation of 13–16 militant organisations that fight in Indian-administered Kashmir.^[65]

Notable incidents

- The group, in coordination with [Lashkar-e-Taiba](#), has been implicated in the [2001 Indian Parliament attack](#) in New Delhi.^[4]
- It has been suspected in the murder of American journalist [Daniel Pearl](#) in Karachi.^{[5][13]}
- An [informant](#), posing as a member of Jaish-e-Mohammed, helped police to arrest four people allegedly plotting to bomb a New York City synagogue as well as to shoot [Stinger](#) missiles at military aircraft in the United States. The arrest of the four took place in May 2009. One of the four, by the name of James Cromitie, allegedly expressed the desire to join Jaish-e-Mohammed. This expression allegedly took place approximately a year prior to this arrest.^{[66][67][68]}
- In January 2016, members of the group were suspected of carrying out the [Pathankot attack](#).^{[69][70]}
- In September 2016, the group was accused of carrying out the [Uri attack](#). Three groups of 4 members each are said to have infiltrated into Kashmir through the [Line of Control](#), one attacked in Poonch sector and one at the Army brigade in Uri. Third group has been untraceable.

See also

- [2009 detention of Americans by Pakistan](#)
- [Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir](#)
- [Khuddam ul-Islam](#)
- [List of terrorist organisations in India](#)
- [Abdul Rauf Asghar](#)

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- ↑ *Jaffrelot, The Pakistan Paradox 2015*, p. 520: "as soon as he was freed, Masood Azhar was back in Pakistan where he founded a new jihadist movement, Jaish-e-Mohammed, which became one of the jihadist groups the ISI used in Kashmir and elsewhere."
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- 1 2 "Jaish-e-Mohammad: A profile"​​, *BBC News*, 2002-02-06, retrieved 2009-12-02
- ↑ "Attack May Spoil Kashmir Summit"​​. *spacewar.com*. Retrieved 20 May 2015.

7. ↑ [Moj, Deoband Madrassah Movement 2015](#), p. 98: "In addition to guerilla activities in Kashmir, JeM kept close ties with the Taliban as well as al-Qaeda in Afghanistan."
8. ↑ [1 2 3 Popovic, The Perils of Weak Organization 2015](#), pp. 921, 925, 926.
9. ↑ [1 2 Bill Roggio \(16 January 2016\). "Pakistan again puts Jaish-e-Mohammed leader under 'protective custody'"](#) [↗](#). *The Long War Journal*.: "In 2008, JEM recruitment posters in Pakistan contained a call from Azhar for volunteers to join the fight in Afghanistan against Western forces," according to the US Treasury's 2010 designation of the group's emir.
10. ↑ [1 2 Riedel, Deadly Embrace 2012](#): "The answer is JeM's friend and ally, Osama bin Laden's al Qaeda." (p. 69) "Or as Pakistan's interior minister Rehman Malik has put it, "They — Lashkar-e-Janghvi, the Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan, and Jaish-e-Mohammad — are allies of the Taliban and al Qaeda" and do indeed pursue many of the same goals." (p. 100)
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12. ↑ [Majidiyar, Could Taliban take over Punjab? \(2010, p. 3\)](#): "Pakistani jails have revolving doors, and even high-profile detainees like JeM leader Maulana Masood Azhar and LeT chief Hafiz Muhammad Saeed were soon free men. Banned organizations resurfaced under new names or as charities..."
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External links

- BBC Profile:Maulana Masood Azhar
- South Asia Terrorism Portal
- ISLAMIC RESEARCH SITE

War on Terror

War in Afghanistan · Iraq War · War in North-West Pakistan · Symbolism of terrorism

Participants	Operational	ISAF · Operation Enduring Freedom participants · Afghanistan · Northern Alliance · Iraq (Iraqi Armed Forces) · NATO · Pakistan · United Kingdom · United States · European Union · Philippines · Ethiopia
	Targets	al-Qaeda · Osama bin Laden · al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula · Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant · al-Nusra Front (Khorasan) · Abu Sayyaf · Anwar al-Awlaki · Al-Shabaab · Hamas · Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami · Hezbollah · Hizbul Mujahideen · Islamic Courts Union · Jaish-e-Mohammed · Jemaah Islamiyah · Lashkar-e-Taiba · Taliban · Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
Conflicts	Operation Enduring Freedom	War in Afghanistan · OEF – Philippines · Georgia Train and Equip Program · Georgia Sustainment and Stability · OEF – Horn of Africa · OEF – Trans Sahara · Drone strikes in Pakistan
	Other	Operation Active Endeavour · Insurgency in the Maghreb (2002–present) · Insurgency in the North Caucasus · Moro conflict in the Philippines · Iraq War · Iraqi insurgency · Operation Linda Nchi · Terrorism in Saudi Arabia · War in North-West Pakistan · War in Somalia (2006–09) · 2007 Lebanon conflict · al-Qaeda insurgency in Yemen · Military intervention against ISIL · Operation Inherent Resolve · War in Afghanistan (2015–present) · Operation Resolute Support
See also	Abu Ghraib torture and prisoner abuse · Axis of evil · Black sites · Bush Doctrine · Clash of Civilizations · Combatant Status Review Tribunal · Criticism of the War on Terror · Death of Osama bin Laden · Enhanced interrogation techniques · Torture Memos · Extrajudicial prisoners · Extraordinary rendition · Guantanamo Bay detention camp · Military Commissions Act of 2006 · Terrorist Surveillance Program · Operation <i>Noble Eagle</i> · Operation <i>Eagle Assist</i> · Pakistan's role · President's Surveillance Program · Protect America Act of 2007 · September 11 attacks · Targeted killing · <i>Targeted Killing in International Law</i> · <i>Targeted Killings: Law and Morality in an Asymmetrical World</i> · Unitary executive theory · Unlawful combatant · USA PATRIOT Act · Withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan	
 Terrorism portal ·  War portal		
 Kashmir separatist movement		
Political parties	All Parties Hurriyat Conference · All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference · Jammu and Kashmir Democratic Freedom Party · Jammu Kashmir Democratic Liberation Party · United Kashmir People's National Party	

Separatist organisations	Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front · Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (Yasin Malik) · Tehreek-e-Hurriyat · Hizbul Mujahideen · Lashkar-e-Taiba · Jaish-e-Mohammed · Harkat-ul-Mujahideen · Harkat-ul-Ansar
Separatists	Ashiq Hussain Faktoo · Ayub Thakur · Abdullah Yusuf Azzam · Farooq Ahmed Dar · Hashim Qureshi · Maqbool Bhat · Mohammad Abbas Ansari · Muhammad Ahsan Dar · Sheikh Abdul Aziz
Militants and Islamists	Syed Ali Shah Geelani · Yasin Malik · Sayeed Salahudeen · Afzal Guru · Amanullah Khan (JKLF) · Burhan Muzaffar Wani · Asiya Andrabi · Hafiz Saeed · Mirwaiz Umar Farooq · Masood Azhar · Masarat Alam · Sheikh Rasheed Ahmad
History	Treaty of Amritsar (1846) · Kashmir conflict · Ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindus · Kashmir war · Amarnath land transfer controversy · 2008 Kashmir unrest · 2010 Kashmir unrest · Sopore massacre · Ramban firing incident · 2016 Kashmir unrest
Nationalism	Two Nation Theory · Pakistanism
Elections	Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly election, 2008 · Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly election, 2014

Organisations designated as terrorist organisations by Government of India

Jammu and Kashmir	Al-Badr · Dukhtaran-e-Millat · Hizbul Mujahideen
North-East	All Tripura Tiger Force · Kamtapur Liberation Organisation · Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup · Kangleipak Communist Party · National Democratic Front of Bodoland · National Liberation Front of Tripura · People's Liberation Army of Manipur · People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak
Punjab	Babbar Khalsa · Khalistan Commando Force · Khalistan Zindabad Force
Others	Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj · Communist Party of India (Maoist) · Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) People's War · Deendar Anjuman · Indian Mujahideen · International Sikh Youth Federation · Maoist Communist Centre of India · Students Islamic Movement of India · Tamil Nadu Liberation Army · Tamil National Retrieval Troops · United Liberation Front of Assam · United National Liberation Front
South Asian/International	Al-Qaeda · Harkat-ul-Mujahideen · Harkat-ul-Jihad al-Islami · Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant · Jaish-e-Mohammed · Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh · Lashkar-e-Taiba · Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

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Maulana Masood Azhar, the imprisoned leader of Jaish-e-Mohammed, or Army of Mohammed, which was outlawed by Pakistan's government and declared a terrorist group by the U.S. government, waves from a police van at the High Court in Lahore in this March 22, 2002 file photo. Credit: AP Photo/ File. Advertisement. India hoped that escalating tensions would force Pakistan to punish militant groups based in its territory. The pressure has worked to some degree as Islamabad ordered Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) is a Sunni extremist group based in Pakistan that seeks to annex Indian Administered Kashmir (IAK) to Pakistan and govern Pakistan according to an extreme interpretation of Shariah law. Key Statistics: 2000 First Recorded Activity. Mapping Militant Organizations. "Jaish-e-Mohammed." Stanford University. Last modified July 2018. <https://cisac.fsi.stanford.edu/mappingmilitants/profiles/jaish-e-mohammed>. Organizational Overview. Formed: February 4, 2000[1]. Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM), which translates as "The Army of Mohammed," is a Pakistan-based jihadi group that operates in Kashmir with the aim of taking the contested territory from India and making it part of Pakistan. The group has its roots in another Islamic militant group active in Kashmir, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, which is considered to have links to al-Qaida. What is JeM? Jaish-e-Mohammad literally means the Army of Mohammad. Pakistan-based Muslim cleric Masood Azhar founded the group after he was released by India in 1999. He was one of three men set free in exchange for the crew and passengers of an Indian Airlines plane hijacked and flown to Taliban-ruled Afghanistan.