

Terrorism in Xinjiang after 9/11 and Implication for India

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ABSTRACT

Separatism is not a new phenomenon in China, as three of its restive regions such as Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang have been witnessing separatist violence since last six decades. And the 1990s was the worst of its kind in Xinjiang. When political violence gradually spread throughout the region and clash of China's policies with local sentiments favouring greater autonomy and separatism and international terrorism, some portion of Uyghur separatist forces, both insides and outsides the Chinese territory, resorted to terrorist violence as the best way to accomplish their goal? a separate homeland for the Uyghurs. These violent activities in Xinjiang have been a phase-wise continuous process. During the first phase (1990 to 1995), Uyghur rebels felt capable of taking power themselves through arms following a decade- long ideological and organisational preparation. The second phase (1996-1997) has characterised by a chain of assassinations culminating in the Ili incident on 5th February 1997. The third period was until the end of 1997 to 1999, which marked blasts and deaths controlled mainly by Uyghur organisations remote to China. During the fourth phase (second half of 1999-2001) some Islamic extremist groups were found in Xinjiang for the first time developing and spreading their networks within China. The present phase that started in the post 9/11 period has by far been the most dangerous one, marked by several violent attacks including the most ferocious 5 July 2009 Urumqi riots. The last couple of years has been very violent with more than 100 attacks in around Xinjiang that have led to the death of many innocent people and loss of public property. This grave situation warns not only China but the entire region, which has already had riddled with non-traditional security challenges, for example, terrorism, religious, extremism, transitional drug trafficking, smuggling of weapons and military technologies waves, for instance, HIV/AIDS and environmental tragedy thereby creating a shattered security zone. Strategyproducers, faculty member and specialists rapid, serious anxiety above the threat hiding in the upcoming years which resolveneedgrave implications for Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, which shares a border with Xinjiang. If this sorry state of affairs continues further, the volatile situation in Kashmir will deteriorate. Against this backdrop, this paper discusses how violent acts of terrorism in Xinjiang have become a big challenge, which will affect the entire region from Kashgar and Kashmir in the coming year.

Key Words : Xinjiang, Uyghur, Separatism, Terrorism, Implication for India

INTRODUCTION

Xinjiang :

Xinjiang which signifies “New Frontier”, a name coined during the rule of Qing Dynasty, is an ethnically mixed region being home to 18 million people containing various distinctive ethnic groups including Uyghur, Han Kyrgyz and Mongol. Xinjiang has liberated on 25 September 1949, and a provincial people government was set up at Urumqi on 17th December 1949. The regional concentration of different ethnic-religious groups have considered by the Chinese policy of making separate administration divisions, Autonomous prefectures, Autonomous provinces and town inside prefecture, where a particular ethnic or religious group in a majority. These units are now made in 1954 before the Xinjiang was made an autonomous region in October 1955 as the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).¹

Uyghurs :

Uyghurs are the majority in southern Xinjiang including the prefecture of Kashgar, Khotan, Kizilsu, Aksu and eastern region of Hami and Turpan. These areas have 80 per cent of the total Uyghur population of Xinjiang. Han Chinese, who were a minor seven per cent of Xinjiang population in 1949, are next to the Uyghurs in numbers, some 39 percent of the population. They are in the majority in eastern and northern Xinjiang, including the cities of Urumchi, Karamay, Shihezi, Changi, Bortala, Bayingholin, Ili and Kumul. Kazakhs, the third biggest ethnic minority group in Xinjiang, are centralised in Ili Prefecture in northern Xinjiang, close to the border of Kazakhstan.²

After the tight Chinese religious policy has relaxed in Xinjiang by the reformist leaders like Deng Xiaoping, the Uyghurs found the opportunity to interact with their brethren across the globe. Amid the Haj pilgrimage and visit to Middle Eastern countries, as the Chinese argument goes, the Uyghurs connected with the Arabians, who gave the literature on a radical form of Islam. At the point when Haj pilgrimage continued in October 1979, thousands of Uyghurs visited the holy place, yet came back with religious literature and videotapes that further encourage Islamic radicalism or “fundamentalism”.³ Initially the followers of a sort of Sufi Islam, several Uyghurs were radicalised. Furthermore, in the next door in Central Asia, the Uyghurs discovered their ethnic cousins enjoying enormous freedom. The Uyghurs have suffocated of tight Chinese policy found that minor nations, both region and population wise, are enjoying independent nationhood. It produced a high feeling of nationalism among them to be autonomous of the Chinese yoke.⁴

Several scholars believe that the relentless prohibition on Uyghurs’ religious activities

¹James A. Millward and Nabijian Tursun (2004), “Political History and Strategies of Control, 1884-1978”, in S. Frederick Starr (eds.), *Xinjiang: China’s Muslim, Borderland*, New York: Armonk M.E. Sharpe, P.91.

²Haibin Song and Xingzhong (2008), *Xinjiang Uyghur the People’s Republic of Chian, Kredha Autonomy Mapping Project*: Chinese University of Hong Kong and Northwest University Policies and China, P. 3.

³Yitzhak. Shichor. (2005). Blow Up: Internat and External Challenges of Uygur Separatism and Islamic Racdicalism to Chinese Rule in Xinjiang. *Asian Affairs: American Review*, 32 (2): p.122-123.

⁴Ibid (2005), p. 123.

fuelled intense feelings of nationalism among them, which later finished in a radical form. In a recent report, prominent human rights organisation Amnesty International recorded a portion of the general limitations forced on religious freedoms. In Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, which gave valuable comment on i) intervention in the appointment of local imams; ii) stationing of police both inside and outside mosques; iii) close monitoring of all religious activities for all government employees including teachers, police officers, and state enterprise workers; iv) denying Haj pilgrimage to Mecca; and v) banning children under the age of eighteen from entering mosques or receiving any religious education.⁵ It may urge some radical Uyghurs to proceed with religious activities furtively by increasing household meeting (*Mansharp*) and secret gathering.

Separatism :

Xinjiang has been feeling separatist activities since 1949. The Uyghur, who claim to have occupied this province for the late 6,000 years, are demanding the separate East Turkistan Republic for them out of the People's Republic of China. While Uyghur calls their endeavours and opportunity development for a separate homeland, the Chinese name it as separatist activities. As regularly said in the academic vocabulary, one man's separatism man's separatism is another man's freedom movement, the Xinjiang issue gives an obvious example here.

Separatism is not another wonder in China, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang are the three minority, dominated areas where the minority nationalities have been raising their voice against Chinese policies and made demands for separate homelands. In the 1990s the political violence set by step spread all through Xinjiang and conflict of China's policies with local sentiments favouring more noteworthy autonomy and separatism brought about open clash in Xinjiang. Above the influence of extremism, separatism and international terrorism, part of East Turkistan forces, both insides and outsides the Chinese territory, turns to splittist and damage activities with terrorist violence as the primary weapon, even boldly proclaiming that terrorist violence in the best way to accomplish their aims.⁶

The Chinese claim that it is the duty and responsibility of each country state to safeguard its unity, territorial integrity and maintain stability. The Chinese authorities criticise the Uyghur separatist activities, which to them, have examined its mode and scope. Now end up violent terrorist activities being executed by East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM), with the implied provision by an external terrorist group like Al Qaida, Taliban, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, and even some Jihadi group in Pakistan.⁷ As of late, the Chinese authorities responsible Pakistan for terrorist activities in Xinjiang. They even blamed Pakistan of harbouring and imparting training to Uyghur terrorists in its hand, when the Khotan area of Xinjiang

⁵Amnesty International (2009), "Uyghur Ethnic Identity under threat in China", [Online: web] Accesed on 15th March 2017, URL:<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/2009/ASA17/010/2009en>, p. 3.

⁶Mahesh, Ranjan. Debata ,(2007),*China's Minorities: Ethnic-Religious Separatism in Xinjiang*, New Delhi: Pentagon,p. 164-165.

⁷Chien-Peng, Chung (2002), "China's War on Terror' Separatism 11 and Uyghur Separatism", *Foreign Affaire*.81 (4): p. 8.

witnessed a violent attack in July 2011. During the terrorist riots in the Uyghur dominated Khotan town of Xinjiang on 18th July 2011, 14 were shot dead.⁸

The Chinese government sees these activities as externally-funded movement mostly blaming the umbrella organisation of Uyghur diaspora across the globe, the World Uyghur Congress based in Munich and Rebiya Kadeer, as a US based exiled Uyghur businesswomen who head this organisation, for working against the unity of the Chinese Republic. Few of Chinese sources claim that radical Islam has gained momentum in Xinjiang, under the active leadership of Hizb-ut-Tahrir, which was built up in Bayt-ul-Maqdis in 1953 by Sheikh Taqi Al-Din Al-Nabhani, a Palestine radical activities and Shariah judge in the Jerusalem Appeals Court.⁹

Terrorism :

The awareness of a separatist for the East Turkic Muslim in Xinjiang was the initially supported by Yakub Beg (1867-1877 AD), who ruled over the Khanate of Khokand. Yakub Beg founded the activities against Qing in the Oasis region along the Tarim Basin in 1867 AD, when the Qing was involved with Huis in Gansu and Shaanxi regions. Amid the period of 1867-1877 AD, Yakub Beg consideration from the Russia, British and Ottoman empires for his endeavours to set up an autonomous republic. Indeed, even the Ottoman ruler gave men and material to Yakub to effectively set up Islamic rule in the region.¹⁰

In the opening of the 20th century, the initial incident of separatist uprising happened amid the Republican period, especially amid the regime of Chin-Shu-Jen (1928-1933 AD). The Revolution was known as 'First revolution' in Xinjiang, and the nature and force of the revolution were serious in nature in contrast with other earlier uprising in Xinjiang.¹¹

The primary indication of ethnic unrest has in 1928 after the assignation of Yang. The assignation took after by the revolt against the Chinese rule essentially because of the inadequate treatment of the ethnic problem by Chin-Shu-Jen. In 1931, serious unrest in Hami had reported due to the abolition of the right of the Prince of Hami and the denial of autonomous status to Hami region. The ethnic unrest spread westwards to the Oasis along the Tarim Basin. The circumstances wound up plainly ideal for three siblings, Abdullah Bughara, Noor Ahmadjian Bughara and Muhammad Amin Bughara. Exploiting the circumstance, these three siblings caught the region from Yangi Hissar to Khotan in southern Xinjiang. Furthermore prompted the formation of 'Khotan Islamic' government" which was secretly known as "Committee for National Revolution".¹²

Amid Sheng Shicai's governorship in Xinjiang, the way of handling Xinjiang was both

⁸ "Hijacking of a Plan in Khotan region in July 2012", [Online:Web] Accessed on 15th March 2017, URL:<http://www.southasiananalysis.org/%5c%20paper%205%20paper%205099.html>.

⁹ See Mahesh Ranjan Debata (2007), p. 125.

¹⁰ See, Debata (2007), p.7.

¹¹ John, Z. Wang (2003), "Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement: A case Study of a New Terrorist Organisation in China", *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 47 (5): p. 571.

¹² K. Warikoo (July-December, 2000), "Muslim Separatism in Xinjiang", *Himalayan and Central Asian Studies*, 4 (3-4): p. 34.

liberal and repressive keeping in mind the end goal to re-establish lawfulness in Xinjiang. Sheng Shihtsai started different programme and policies to consolidate non-Chinese ethnic groups and propounded eight-point plan in 1933, which has later on changed into 'six great policies' in 1936.¹³ In his policies, he highlighted non-Chinese ethnic groups, especially Uyghur to flourish.

Another upsurge in Xinjiang emerged in 1937 when General Muhammad was leading Pan-Islamic forces and general mu-Hu-Shan, leader of Tungans, realigned thousands of power in a combined endeavour to oust the 'infidel' Chinese from Xinjiang region. In any case, they have conquered by the Chinese troops, who got the implied support of the Soviet forces. A group led by Saifuddin, which included Uyghurs of Kashgar and Kazaks of Ili region, demanded self-rule and autonomy, which later finished in an upsurge. This ethnic uprising was known as 'second revolution',¹⁴ also called "Three Revolution of three Districts". In the twilight years of Sheng Shin-tsai's region, small-scale local uprising turned out to be full-scale rebellion.

The East Turkistan Republic continued from 1944 -1949,¹⁵ with the principle, though the process to remove Han Chinese from Xinjiang. The ETR government in Xinjiang was communist government supported by the Soviet Union. Through, the ETR was able to get a nominal independence for four odd years from 1944-1949, it was successful in encouraging the calculative awareness of Uyghur people and advanced a few more uprisings, later on, incorporating the one in Khotan in 1954. Indeed, even in the present times, East Turkistan Republic has still symbolic significance to those people who demand a separate homeland.

Three major Ethnic Uprising incident in Xinjiang : *Uprising in Khotan (1954) :*

The major ethnic uprising in Xinjiang after China's independent happened in Khotan area of China in 1954, which was the result of the agricultural cooperative movement in China during the 1950s and People Communes of the Great Leap Forward period (1958-66). Abdimit, Bakirdin Mahsum and Muhammad Amin Bughara were leading the Khotan uprising. Abdimit has additionally headed, which went for the foundation a Pan-Turkic Islamic state in Xinjiang. He visited several places in Xinjiang region and preached jihad through religious service and Islamic literature, programme and principle. The rule of Islamic Republic has documented. On the day uprising in December 1954, a crowd more than 300 people from Karakash, Khotan and loop counties under the leadership of Admit attacked a labour reform camp in Karakash and killed nine people including a security officer and seven soldiers. The group shouted various slogans such as "Allah commands us for a fight for religion" and "Communist have stolen the land, Food, Minerals and property of the Muslim".¹⁶

The group further unleashed eight noteworthy assaults between December 1954 and

¹³ See, Debata (2007), p. 54.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ M. Sheripjan. Nadirov (March 1999), "Socio-Economic Situation of Uighurs in Xinjiang (China)", *Himalayan and Central Asian Studies*, 3(1): p. 43.

¹⁶ See, Debata (2007), p. 138.

May 1956. Also, a series of “Counter-Revolution Riots” happened in southern Xinjiang, mostly in Turfan and in Yining. In any case, the uprising has suppressed because of police action and a few rebels were arrested and surrendered on 1st January 1955.¹⁷

East Turkistan People’s Revolution Party :

The East Turkistan Peoples Revolution Part (ETPRP), which has established in October 1967 for the sake of Uyghuristan Peoples Party, has been a front position Uyghur separatist organisation working for the reasons of Uyghur. It is an important anti-Chinese group, which has its central committee and political department. The ETPRR has three organisation, viz. i) youth organisation ii) the Avengers of the Tengritagh iii) the Avengers of Urals. The ETPRP likewise constitutes of students and the different section of people across Xinjiang. The Avengers of the Tengritagh recruits, basically the young and secondary school students. ETPRP set up different branches amid January and April 1969 in Ili, Aksu, Tacheng, Bortala and Urumchi.¹⁸ This riot is believed to have revived a separatist movement in Xinjiang.¹⁹

From the 1990s, the many incidents of ethnic separatism come out in Xinjiang. In January 1990s, China moves to close down a religious school and forced the student to back their home regions. Chinese authorities, for the most part, acted because of increasing numbers of the madrassa and religious institutions over the prior decades. It has promoted to mass protest in Yarkand, and a few studies came on the streets and shouted slogans as “Study and problem Islam”, “Down with the Kafirs” etc.²⁰

Barren Uprising :

The most violent armed riots in Xinjiang occurred in April 1990s in Barren, a village which is 50 km away from south-west of Kashgar. It is in ‘Akto’ County of Urizlsu Kyrgyz Autonomous Prefecture in southern Xinjiang which impart common borders with the Kashgar countries of Shufu, Shule, and Yengihisar and near to Pamir mountain range and China-Afghan border. The barren uprising started by the group, predominantly comprise of Uyghur Muslims. The primary purpose for Barren Uprising was disillusionment with Chinese policy of operation against Uyghurs. It has begun in 5th April 1990s. They willingly called Jihad against the Han Chinese. The simple reason was the ban on development of a privately sponsored mosque close to then Oasis of Kashgar. On 6th April 1990s, Uyghur rebels attack police, official and government building by small arms and bombs. After the incidence, the concept of ‘Muslim vs. infidels’, get broadly consolidated among Han and Uyghur nationalities. The main leader of this uprising Zahideen Yusuf was a Talib, motivated by the methods and tactics of Afghan Mujahedeen, and preached similar kind of Jihad. He headed the ‘East Turkistan Islamic Party’, which has found in 1989. The youth wing of the party was known

¹⁷ James, Milward (2004), *Violent Separatism in Xinjiang: A Critical Assessment*, Policy Studies 6, Washington: East West Centre, p. 6.

¹⁸ See, Debata (2007), p.139.

¹⁹ Dr.L.K. Choudhry (July-September 2007), “Islamic Militancy and Terrorism in Xinjiang: China’s Anxieties and Concerns”, *India Quarterly*, LXIII (3): p. 69.

²⁰ See, James, Milward (2004), p. 14.

as “Islamic Dare to Die Corps”. Associate of the ETIP virtue of Jihad through audio and video cassettes and tapes and organised a few facilities through which they swear their support for Jihad and elimination of those who betray Islam in Xinjiang. They made their message clear to nearby small Han traders and vendors. To advance their cause, they chanted slogans such as “We don’t believe in Socialism”, “We are opposed to Socialism” and” in the past Marxism-Leninism-Leninism suppressed religion now religion would suppress Marxism-Leninism”.²¹

Terrorist Activities in Xinjiang in the Post 9/11 Era :

After post 9/11 situation, taking after the terrorist affects in the U.S, Chinese agencies of Xinjiang region started a promotion movement to venture the Uyghur terrorist groups by way of making the portion of the ‘*International Jihad Terrorist*’. The change encouraged by leader Osama bin Laden and as ensuring a connection with ‘*Al Qaeda and the Taliban in the Afghanistan*’. It was the first time through since the arrangement of Xinjiang Autonomous Region that they conceded some terrorists, which had occurred in the area during the 1990s and some which they had not freely accepted here. The initial significant terrorist attack by the Uyghur separatist after the offensive 9/11 terrorist attack took place in June 2002, when a senior Chinese envoy and Uyghur entrepreneur have killed in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan. Wang Jiaping, the First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Bishkek and his Uyghur businessman friend, Umar Nurmukhamedov were shot dead while travelling in a car. Two members of ETLO, who are Turkic and Kyrgyz nationals, were responsible for the act. Bakirdin Subanbekov, Interior Minister of Kyrgyzstan, made the public announcement about the heinous killing.²²

The Chinese authorities asserted that they had separated six- groups since the opening of 2002 while they are intrigued attacks. As indicated by Chinese officials, “they were terrorist making guns or weapons and were caught. They didn’t have time to commit terrorist attacks before they were caught” According to Chinese sources, 1,000 Uyghurs have expert along ‘*Al Qaeda in Afghanistan*’. Around 110 terrorists of them returned toward China and had arrested; U.S forces detained around 300, around 20 have killed, and around 600 terrorists were supposed to have escaped to North Pakistan. In March 2000, terrorist attacks a highways bus neared Naryn region in Kyrgyzstan, which was employing from Kyrgyzstan to China along the mountain route frequently utilised by traders from both sides. In July 2003, terrorist burnt a bus in Kyrgyzstan and killed 32 people of which 19 were Chinese citizens. It was later affirmed by Kyrgyz authorities than an ETLO member was involved in the attack.²³

Another incident of violence took place 3rd May 2004 when three Chinese architects taking a shot at the Gwadar Port Construction Projects have killed in an explosion in Baluchistan. Uyghur, quickly working from Northern Areas (Gilgit and Baltistan), were

²¹ See, Debata (2007), p. 145.

²² Zheng, Yongnian & Lim .Wei, (2009), “China’s New Battle with Terrorism in Xinjiang”, [online web], Accessed on 25th March 2017, URL: <http://www.eai.nus.edu.sg/BB446.Pdf>. p. 11-13.

²³ Ibid, p.13.

²⁴ B. Raman (2005), “Explosions in Xinjiang”, *South Asia Analysis Group*, Paper No. 1232, p. 1232.

suspected.²⁴ In spite of the fact that there was no major incident of terrorist activities by the Uyghur terrorist for two months, in January 2005, thirteen people have killed, and eighteen other injured in a couple of explosion in Xinjiang corresponded with the Eid-al-Adha religious festival.²⁵

In 2006, terrorist utilised the internet as a medium to spread their terrorist activities worldwide. They posted a video entitled “Jihad in Eastern Turkistan” on Arabic website. In the video, Uyghur militants display their weapons and combating skills with Rocket propelled grenades, M-165, AK-47, detonators and small rockets. Video additionally showed the clip of aeroplanes crossing into the World Trade Centre building. The video has filled the many need for Uyghur operational capacity, for example, the radicalisation of Uyghur, learning of new strategies of attack and most critical to lead the activities.²⁶ In January 2007, Chinese security personnel demolished a terrorist training centre in the Pamir plateau, assassination 18 terrorists and arresting 17 others. They detained 22 hand grenades and extra 1,500 half-completed grenades and explosive devices. Further, the Chinese forces destroyed a terrorist mob on 27th August 2008 in Urumchi, killing two arresting 15 others.²⁷

The act of violence occurred on 26 June 2009, with mass brawls between the two ethnic groups in a factory in China’s southern Guangdong province leaving more than hundred people injured. The violence triggered after a message on a website asserting that six Uyghurs have raped two Han Chinese women. They took after a mob that left two Uyghurs dead and 118 other injured. Amid the riot, Uyghur rioters armed with batons and bricks smashed shops and vehicles while beating people passing by. Another violent ethnic clash between Uyghur and Non-Han occurred on 5 July 2009, in which no less than 140 people have killed, and 828 others have injured in Xinjiang. It was the biggest violence in China since the Tiananmen Square episode of 1989.²⁸

In August 2010, three Uyghur men drove an explosive-laden tricycle into a police patrol in Aksu, killing seven people.²⁹ According to the Global Times, Six³⁰ people attacked the chief reporter of Beijing Morning Post, a newspaper situated in the Xinjiang. More, the Xinhua news agency reported that in August 2010, Chinese police shot dead two ethnic Uyghurs suspected of taking part in a July 31 attack in Kashgar. Four people were dead in a riot in Khotan on 18 July 2010 and eight have killed and 27 injured in an attack on 30 July 2010, in which the attacker has also killed.³¹ In 2012, a group of axe-wielding Uyghurs

²⁵ See, Zheng, Yongnian and Lim .Wei, (2009), p.13.

²⁶ For more details, See Debata (2007), p.65.

²⁷ “Public Reactio,” *Beijing Review*, 16th July 2009, no.28, p.21.

²⁸ Ananth, Krishnan (2009), “140 Killed in ethnic unrest in China”, *The Hindu*, 7, July 2009.

²⁹ Jacob, Zenn (2011), “ Violence Escalates in China’s Xinjiang Province, Sep 26, 201”, Accessed on 7th April 2017, URL: <http://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/violence-escalates-inchina%E2%80%99s-xinjiang-province>.

³¹ News Bloomberg (2011), “Chinese Police Shoot Dead Xinjiang Attack Suspects”, [Online: Web], Accessed on 2nd April 2017, URL: http://www.businessweek.com/news/2011-0801/chinese-police-shoot-dead-xinjiang-attack-suspects_xinhua-says.htm.

³² AFP (29th Februray 2012), “ Violence at a China market claim 12 lives”, [Online: Web], Accessed on 8th April 2017, URL: <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/world/Violence-at-a-China-market-claims-12-lives-/1068-1356498-sbe3x5z/index.html>.

attacked a market in the remote town of Yecheng, killing ten people.³² Further, six Uyghur youth tried to hijack Tianjin Airlines (GS 7554) an aircraft flying from Hotan. However, their offer has blocked.³³ In March 2014, the special armed police officers arrived and engaged the attackers, killing four of them and detaining one female. The attack went on for 25 minutes, and 29 people were confirmed dead and 147 injured.³⁴

Separatism, Terrorism in Xinjiang and Implication for India :

The Shanghai five came as a natural response to the grave risk that the Central Asian Region and Xinjiang region would turn into a part of permanent insecurity taking after an upsurge of international terrorism, religious extremism and national separatism. The Shanghai, five's top, need up to this point been regional security or the need to pool endeavours to counter national separatism, political and religious extremism, international terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, weapons running, illegal migration, etc. It was the risk of Islamic extremism in Central Asia, powered by the Taliban regime and Pakistan, that seem to have activated possible reunion and co-ordination amongst the five states. China, as well, is worried about the potential impact of Islamic fundamentalism in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region straight bordering Central Asia. The XUAR, with the majority of its population proclaiming Islam, has constantly, as far back as it united the People of China, been diplomatically restive, these processes being nourished by separatist feelings and they are logistically advantageous for Islamic extremists. Uighurs insurgents outside the nation are past their spread. No minor quantities of them could establish in Afghanistan, Pakistan and some of them were arrested by the Russian troops in Chechnya.³⁵

For India, Kashmir is not a portion of land; it is a test-case of Sarva Dharma Samabhav-secularism. India has depended stood the trial of a secular country. Jammu and Kashmir is a living case of this and this itself Kashmiriyat. As indicated by Pakistani journalist Rashid Ahmed, 'the only way to de-escalate tensions on both sides of the frontier is that Pakistan should stop support the infiltration of armed guerrillas and dismantle the training camps of militants in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir and send those young men back home. As per him, Pakistan is very dangerous for everyone as it borders with Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. It's the geopolitical heart of the region and is the real "supplier" of extremist Islamic ideology and militants to these countries.³⁶ There is a high domestic political dimension to China's friendly suggestions too. They were identified to the unrest in the Xinjiang province. Beijing is not satisfied with fundamentalist's groups directing to export religious ideologies to neighbouring republics. It gave a common ground for India and China. Both these nations seek after a repressive policy towards their religious minorities; be it Tibet, Xinjiang or Kashmir. Beijing's dislikes India's pinpricking in Tibet, but rather it is similarly unhappy with the domestic political developments in the regions bordering Pakistan where a consistent now of promoting

³³ Qui, Yongzhen and Liu, Linlin (2012), "Hotan hijacked foiled after aircraft brawl", Global Times, [Online: Web], Accessed on 8th April 2017, URL: <http://www.globaltime.cn/content/718017.shtml>.

³⁴ Yuan, Yuan (2014), "Terror in Spring City", *Beijing Review*, p. 22.

³⁵ Afsir, Karim (1994), *Kashmir: The Trouble Frontiers*, New Delhi: Lancer Publisher.

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ See, K. Warikoo (2000), p.35-55

counters China's deliberate and unnatural drive for national homogeneity.³⁷

An American scholar argues that Pakistan has two motives to abide the terrorism in India. Beginning, of the Pakistan military, remains set out to salary back India for as anyone knows inciting 'separatism in what was East Pakistan and in 1971 progressed Bangladesh'. Second, India shadow Pakistan in population, economic strength, and military strength. Afghanistan is vital to Pakistan's geopolitical access to Central Asia. A Pakistan primary concern in Central Asia has inspired by its fundamental to create exchange and capital for improving the economy. The future of Pakistan's geopolitics access to Central Asia and its security depends on it. It will accomplish an enormous vital depth through its near association with Afghanistan and Central Asian republics. Pakistan-supported terrorism posed a threat not only to India's security as well as to that of the whole region.³⁸

For India which dismisses the two-nation theory from the beginning acceptance of Pakistani position would mean not just returning the clock back regarding Kashmir increase to India additionally jeopardising its secular polity. Inappropriately, the following 50 years of not so friendly co-existence, successive regimes in Pakistan have failed to realise that for India Kashmir is not just a piece of territory over, she has sovereignty. It is the sign of democracy and secularism which epitomises the dream of a new nation which the establishing fathers of the Indian republic had imagined in the early years of the century.³⁹ Pakistan since its beginning has been intentionally making utilisation of Islamic factor to humiliate India. Pakistan does as such as a rule at the time of communal disturbances in India. Other than Pakistan frequently tries to entrap the West Asian countries with a specific end goal to request their support on Kashmir. By doing as such Pakistan not just announcing itself as the guardian of the Indian Muslims additionally attempting to woo the Muslim world.⁴⁰

By this procedure, of geo-political new ball game other key participant. The China's established as one of the most substantial powers to get each one door in the county, be it exchange or energy or protect for its explosive northwestern part of Xinjiang that segments 3000 kilometres of right border with three Central Asian Republics? Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Meanwhile, about hostile powers, for example, religious extremism, terrorism, international drug trafficking, smuggling of weapons and military tools, waves, for instance, HIV/AIDS and environmental disaster spread their tentacles and manage with a consistence hit to provincial peace and stability consequently making a smashed security region. The regional security setting in the area set apart through the powerless. For example administration, weak national security system, social issue, rampant corruption, economic crises, internecine clashes over land and water assets, population outburst, ethnic encounter, border disputes, restrictions on each other's exchange and cross-border transport, religious radicalism and ecological degradation. The Afghanistan embarrassment being alerted by the

³⁸ B.P. Sinha (1997), "Pakistan: The Chief Patron-Promoter of Islamic Militancy and Terrorism", *Strategic Analysis*, 21(7): p.1 015-1029

³⁹ Baran, De (2002), "Geopolitics and Regional identity: South Asia northwest frontiers", *Economic Weekly*, 37(37):p. 3812-3817.

⁴⁰ Razvi, Mujtaba (1971), *The Frontiers of Pakistan: A study of frontiers problem in Pakistan's Foreign Policy*, Karachi-dacca: National Publishing House Ltd.

upsurge of Taliban and its plentiful provision for an global terrorist arrangement with Al Qaeda at the head marked as a lethal break on the delicate stronghold of peace and stability. In any case, the International War on Terrorism, which remained founded in the Afghanistan promptly later the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the USA, minimised the fears from these unfriendly forces for a short-termera. The majority of the fear terrorists and their leaders were killed, including 'Al Qaeda supremo Osama bin Laden'. Be that as it may, the anxieties for the arrival of pre-2001 security condition in the area become stronger with the US declaration to remove global forces from Afghanistan in 2014. The states from Mongolia to Iran and provinces from Tibet and Xinjiang to Caucasus region and the Kashmir state of India all feel the echo of instability. Strategy creators, academics and specialist sex press serious concern over the threat ambushing in the upcoming years which will have serious impacts on the whole area cover the Central Asia, Xinjiang, Kashmir and Afghanistan.⁴¹

India and Iran country (as an entry to Central Asia State and Russia) can come nearer over numerous links of commonly beneficial financial exchange. India might step up with regards to fashioning together a international Caspian shipment company. Indian corporations and skill can be activated to begin combined projects in Central Asia in several segments, from gas and oil to mining and cotton materials, etc. It is vital that the delegates after the assemblies of trade and industry and experts in the anxious grounds had related in expressing tangible ideas and their well-organized and rapid execution. The Central Asian Republic (CARs) themselves might want to build up multifaceted links with whatever as many republics as could reasonably be expected to offer substance to their recently discovered liberation.⁴²

Conclusion:

Terrorist activities in China's Xinjiang region, where the nearby Muslims called Uyghur have been demanding a separate homeland out of China, remain a matter of grave concern for China. The period afterwards the disintegration of the former the Soviet Union saw the threat of terrorism in the region rising in a dangerous form. The terrorist activities in Xinjiang in post-Cold War era start from the period between from 1990 to 1995, when the terrorists considered as equipped for taking force through arms making after a decade-long ideological and organisational arrangements with series of explosions and riots. In 1996 and 1997, separatist and terrorist activities have characterised by a chain of assassinations coming full circle in Ili incident on 5 February 1997. From 1997 to 1999, blasts and deaths by organisations outdoor China or foreign terrorists were prominent. From the second half of 1999 onwards, some trans-national Islamic radical organisations were found in Xinjiang interestingly to build up their system inside China The linkages among the terrorist groups operating in Xinjiang and different parts of China with terrorist groups operating in neighbouring groups couldn't discount. There has been a strengthening of radical Islamic powers in a region spreading over Northern Africa to Xinjiang. The Taliban group is up till now controlling a hugepiece of Afghanistan

⁴¹ Sun, Zhuangzhi (2012), "The Security of Central Asia and its Impact on China" in Charles Hawkins and Robert Love (eds.) *Chinese Strategies on Central Asia: The New Great Game*, Delhi: Manas Publications, p. 39-40 & 42-47

⁴² Jyotsna Bakshi, "Sino-Russia Strategic Partnership in Central Asia: Implication for India", [Online:Web], Accessed on 21st April 2017, URL:<http://www.idsa-India.org/an-may-2.01.htm>.

and must be architect ideas to recreate its Pre-War on Terror height. It could be additionally damaging once the Global Coalition Forces permission this war-torn area. It would produce extraordinary expectations between the broke up radical groups as if IMU and ETIM to do violent actions in Central Asia State and Xinjiang. An aggressive Pakistan's won't neglect toward proceeding with impact in Afghanistan region besides won't delay near help too and help jihadi activities, particularly in the Indian (State) of Jammu and Kashmir. The security region circumstances in Xinjiang area is disturbing, especially later the most new wave of violence. The effect of the Urumqi riots on 5th July 2009 is terrible to the point that consistently, meanwhile the incident, the condition in this active part of China continue nervous, regularly prompting violent attacks and riots. This sad situation will make repulsive circumstances in the whole South and Central Asia region. The Xinjiang is vital aimed at Central Asia and vice versa. Altogether the influenced countries want meet up besides coordinate to each additional to avert these adversaries human being, and the supporters of radicalism and terrorism necessity abstain from any such action therefore that peace and advance in the district would accomplish and constancy established. It might, in this manner, claimed expanding activism in the country and a unique collaboration with the Central Asia Country now different fields would function India's interests. India will appreciate a friendly and non-threatening image in the area on which it can manufacture.

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