Over 1,000 infiltrators still in Kashmir - India.

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609 words 8 July 1999 21:59

Reuters News

English

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NEW DELHI, July 8 (Reuters) - India's army has recaptured key points in Kashmir and eased the pressure on a strategic highway, but there are still more than 1,000 infiltrators clinging to high ridges, a senior defence official said on Thursday.

Painting a detailed picture of the Kashmir fighting, now in its ninth week, the official said the infiltrators were Well-supplied along newly laid tracks on Pakistan's side of the Line of Control (LOC) dividing Kashmir.

"They are kept supplied by yaks, mules and snowmobiles. We also know their helicopters bring supplies into valleys on our side of the LOC," the official told Reuters. He said Pakistani helicopters frequently darted in to drop supplies on the flanks of hills that were outside the range of India's radar.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said India was sceptical there would be an early end to the infiltration.

He said despite an agreement at the weekend between Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and U.S. President Bill Clinton to take "concrete steps" to restore normality along the Line of Control (LOC) dividing Kashmir, "the reality is different".

The infiltrators, consisting mainly of men from Pakistan's Northern Light Infantry, Chitral Scouts, and Skardu Rangers, were dug into four pockets strung along the Indian side of the Line of Control (LOC) dividing Kashmir, the official said.

"The Pakistanis have about six companies (of men) in the Batalik sector, one company in the Kaksar sub-Sector, company-plus strength in the Drass sub-sector, and about five companies of men in the Mushkoh subsector," the Indian official said.

Each company has an average fighting strength of 80 men, the official said. "Pakistan's FCNA (Force Commander Northern Areas) has stationed the army's 2nd Brigade and the 80th Brigade in Gultari and Olthingthang on their side of the LOC," he said.

The infiltration was heaviest in the Mushkoh, Drass and Batalik areas, and the guerrillas nearly reached India's National Highway 1-A, the official said. "It was touch and go. If they had cut off the highway, we would have effectively lost that swathe of territory and found it impossible to fight back," he said.

Seven weeks of strafing and, more recently, laser-guided bombing of infiltrators' nests atop ridgelines have softened targets, the official said.

"But Indian casualties are quite stiff. We have a ratio of three wounded for every man killed. The other side has lost well over 600 men. This sort of fighting is beyond the capacity of amateurs or insurgents," he said, referring the said of the sa referring to Pakistan's repeated insistence that the infiltrators are Kashmiri "freedom fighters".

Because Pakistan refused to acknowledge that its Army was involved in the infiltration, the Indian official said, Indian troops were presented with a peculiar problem when they recaptured bunkers or cleared hilltops of occupying forces.

"We have over 100 bodies, the majority of them Pakistani Army personnel, and we cannot hand them back to Pakistan because they claim they are not theirs," the Indian official said.

He said the bodies were discovered in destroyed bunkers or buried in shallow graves by hastily retreating $\frac{1}{2}$

The biggest pocket of occupation by the infiltrators was in the Mushkoh area, the official said. After the Capture of the pocket of occupation by the infiltrators were now confined to a small pocket in the D capture of the strategic Tiger Hill last weekend, infiltrators were now confined to a small pocket in the Drass ^{"B}ut there is no sign whatsoever that they are about to give up the fight," the Indian official said. "This is ^{going} to be a long, long haul."

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