CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A conflict of a political sort in which at least armed forces of a state (or one or more armed groups) are seeking to take the control of entire or any part of the state and in which, during the course of conflict, one thousand people have lost their lives by fighting, can be termed as an “armed conflict”. An armed conflict may be categorized into three types on the basis of casualties resulting thereof. First; in which the number of causalities during the course of one years’ fighting is twenty five to one thousand, may be categorized as minor conflict. Second; in which the number of casualties is above thousand but below ten thousand in a year may be categorized as intermediate conflict. Third; in which number of casualties is more than ten thousand in any given year may be categorized into major armed conflict.¹

There is one more classification of armed conflict into inter–state, intra–state and intra–state with foreign involvement. In the first one, the conflict occurs between one and more states. In the second one, the conflict is between government and non–governmental party, while as in the third one, there is a foreign involvement.²

There are many number of conflict situations in India; from Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Assam and Punjab to Jammu and Kashmir. There are many reasons that are contributing to the rise of conflict in these regions such as discrimination, economic backwardness, religion, and threat to ethnic and cultural identity and so on. Not any single but multiple factors are together responsible for giving rise to conflict situations in these areas³. The conflict does not only costs the

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³ Shahida Kounsar, Impact of Armed Conflict (Militancy) on Economic, Health and Educational Aspects of Women’s Life in
lives but also disrupts the whole structure of a society like education, economy, health as well as some invisible factors like social relations, behavior and social values of concerned areas.\textsuperscript{4}

**ARMED CONFLICT IN KASHMIR**

Under the Treaty of Amritsar, Britishers sold the Kashmir Valley in 1846 to Hindu Dogra ruler, Gulab Singh. He later on included Kashmir with his other territories that he possessed like Jammu, Ladakh, Baltistan and other numerous hill states. Thus various linguistically, religiously and culturally diversified groups were brought under one ruler’s jurisdiction. But this eternal jurisdiction that was promised to the Dogras exactly lasted 100 years (i.e. a century) until the decolonization and the partition of India in 1947. In that year Maharaja Hari Singh, the Gulab Singh’s last heir, presided over a territory which was predominantly the Muslim majority state (77% Muslim, 20% Hindu and 3% others) according to British Census of 1941.\textsuperscript{5}

Besides being the Muslim Majority state, the Muslim subjects had to face the most exploitation at the hands of Dogra rule right from the beginning. The masses were rendered to economic backwardness through Jagirdari system, highly exploitative land revenue system and corrupt administration. This very abusive nature of Dogras (Dogra rule) inculcated in the minds of their subjects the seeds of resentment against its very existence. Being politically and economically suppressed and exploited respectively, the Muslims also suffered from educational backwardness. This anti-Muslim policy and the attitude of Dogras further lead to increase their miseries. Despite the pleas of the majority community (Muslims), the representations for their betterment remained unattended and unheeded.\textsuperscript{6}

\textit{Kashmir Valley}, PhD Dissertation, Department of Education Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, (2010), P. 02
\textsuperscript{5} Sumantra Bose, Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace, Vistar, New Delhi, (2003), pp. 14 – 17
\textsuperscript{6} Victoria Schofield, Kashmir in Conflict: India, Pakistan and Unending War, I.B. Tauris & Co. Ltd, London (2003), P. 16
With India’s independence and soon after the partition of sub-continent, new problems emerged. At that time, there were around 562 princely states that had three options to choose from—either to join any of the two new “dominions”, India and Pakistan or to remain independent. However, the choice to remain independent i.e. the third option was just nominal as categorically insisted by the last British administrator of India, Lord Mountbatten. The rulers of these Princely States were urged by him to accede either to India or to Pakistan. This accession was based on two considerations. One the location of these states in relation to the territories of two new emergent sovereign polities and second the preference of their subjects. The majority of these states were acceded to India on geographical considerations irrespective of their rulers or subjects. Problems cropped up only in two cases; the first case was where the rulers were Muslims and in favour of Pakistan while the subjects (majority) were Hindus and the second case was where the rulers were Hindus and in favour of India while the subjects (majority) were Muslims favouring Pakistan. Such Princely States were finally integrated into India by 1948.\(^7\)

The Jammu and Kashmir like other Princely States was asked to join any one of the two new States. But like Hyderabad and Junagarh, the Jammu and Kashmir didn’t prefer to join either of the two dominions. Hari Singh, being suspicious of Jawaharlal Nehru’s socialist inclination, showed reluctance in joining with India; he was equally doubted about his own future in a Muslim – majority dominion of Pakistan. Thus Maharaja was left with no option than to take time and secure a deal that could provide him a fair degree of independence\(^8\). Time was however running out. The Hindu extremists started a series of large scale massacres in the Muslim dominant areas of Jammu. As per estimation, two lakh Muslims were killed harshly in Jammu in the regions where Hindus were in majority and near about three lakh Muslims were turned into refugees.\(^9\)


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Meanwhile several thousand men carrying arms in their hands from the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan invaded Kashmir. The Maharaja’s forces could not match them and within a couple of days, they were at the doorsteps of Srinagar. The Maharaja then urgently requested for India’s help. The Indian government agreed to provide help to the Maharaja through military intervention but on a condition that asked Maharaja to first accede to India, so that the India’s military intervention would not be in a disputed state rather would be in defense of her own territory.\(^\text{10}\)

With Pakistani forces just few kilometers faraway from Maharaja’s capital, Hari Singh caved in. However terms of that accession had remained disputed\(^\text{11}\). Accounts favouring the Pakistan’s position, more notably the British Historian Alistair Lamb, assert that Maharaja Hari Singh’s accession with India was flawed, and hence claims of India to the ‘Jammu and Kashmir’ State therefore are illegitimate\(^\text{12}\). While accounts favouring India’s position, by contrast, have asserted that Maharaja Hari Singh’s accession with India was legitimate and was supported by the majority of political formations in the Jammu and Kashmir State\(^\text{13}\).

Hence in these circumstances Jawaharlal Nehru took the advantage of the situation and forced Maharaja (Hari Singh) to sign the “Instrument of Accession”. Even the Lord Mountbatten, the British Viceroy made a provision at the time of signing the “Instrument of Accession” that after the normalcy is restored in the Kashmir Valley, wishes of the people of J&K State should be ascertained\(^\text{14}\).

Once the Maharaja (Hari Singh) signed the “Instrument of Accession” on 26\(^{th}\) October 1947, large numbers of Indian troops were sent to Kashmir to repel the tribal men of Pakistan’s North–West Frontier Province (NWFP). Hence led to the broke out of war between two countries i.e. India and Pakistan in the month of November, 1947 and till 20\(^{th}\) of December, 1947, it continued, when the case was

\[^{10}\] Sumantra Bose, (2007), P. 168  
\[^{11}\] Praveen Swami, (2006), P. 15  
\[^{14}\] Alistair Lamb, (1991), pp. 121 - 154
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referred to the UN’s Security Council\(^\text{15}\). This resulted in the partitioning of Kashmir Valley along a cease-fire line, which later on came to be known as “Line of Control” (LOC) in 1972.\(^\text{16}\)

Maharaja Hari Singh’s accession with India was immediately declared as illegal and non-binding by Pakistan. Meanwhile India lodged a complaint in the United Nations, which also favoured plebiscite in Kashmir. But nothing final and concrete has emerged. Pakistan is never willing to abandon his position and neither is India willing to relinquish its own position. Hence both parties had remained strongly adherent to their respective positions, which have made the Kashmir a permanent irritant between them. Therefore, the circumstances that lead to the partition of subcontinent (Indian) in 1947 have been the root cause of Kashmir dispute.\(^\text{17}\)

The Kashmir dispute has continued for over sixty years and has become one of the most long drawn–out international confrontations rather conflicts as there have been three full scale wars since then (1947, 1965 and 1971) fought over the Kashmir by India and Pakistan. After both the countries became nuclear powers, the Kashmir problem has potentially turned into one of the most dangerous conflicts in the world\(^\text{18}\). Both India and Pakistan wanted to restore peace and order in Kashmir and hence agreed to hold a “Plebiscite” as enshrined in the United Nations resolutions. However very soon the mistrust began to grow between these two countries and hence no such plebiscite has been till now held for the Kashmiris (inhabitants of Kashmir) to make a decision about their own fate.\(^\text{19}\)

\(^\text{19}\) Ibid.
Even though, various efforts were made by the Governments of India and Pakistan to resolve this long–standing issue. Such efforts came in the form of agreements like Tashkant Agreement (1966) and Shimla Agreement (1972). But all these efforts failed to make any improvement in the bilateral relations of India and Pakistan. Gradually and unconsciously the militancy emerged in Kashmir but remained dormant till the 1987 elections, which were rigged on a large scale. This open rigging of elections of 1987 and abandonment of constitutional processes provided a stimulus to the dormant militancy and proved successful in persuading the young protagonists to take arms. In these elections, the Kashmiri Muslims were mobilized by Muslim United Front (MUF), which comprised mainly the Jamaat – i– Islami, the Ummat – e – Islami and Anjumane Ittehad – ul – Muslimeen. The bulk of its members were Kashmiri youth, many of whom were from rich and prosperous peasant and business classes. With the blatant rigging of elections of 1987, their hopes to access the political power through peaceful and highly democratic means shattered completely. Hence they were left with no other option than to take up the arms, which they did accordingly. So, it was in 1987 that militants from Kashmir started attacking the security forces. They regarded the Indian occupation of Kashmir as illegal and hence they also started to target offices of central Government with main motive of expressing their resistance against the Indian rule. They were also supported by the large scale public demonstrations carried out in early 1990’s.

Consequently, the situation became very tenuous in Kashmir. The Government lost its control completely. The situation was turning bad to worse. Disobedience and total lawlessness prevailed across the whole Valley. Enforced bandhs and hartals, attacks over government offices, bridges, vehicles, murder of intelligence officers along with police informers, all became the fashion of the day and hence increased the paralysis of the Government which had already became malfunctioned.

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23 Schofield Victoria (2003), P. 144
From 1988 to 1989, strikes, protests and acts of organized violence by the youth and secessionist groups were at increase, which police had to put down regularly\textsuperscript{24}. The lawlessness in the Kashmir region was increasing day by day until 1990, which lead to worsening of economic situation in Kashmir. This in turn further increased violence and hence resulted in joining of militant ranks by many more young people in Kashmir.\textsuperscript{25}

The most traumatic episode occurred in December 1989, when militants kidnapped the daughter of Mufti Mohammad Syed, a local minister appointed by New Delhi. Therefore the situation in Kashmir further deteriorated and hence led to the beginning of armed conflict between Indian army and the Kashmiri insurgents, who were later on joined by the foreign fighters from Afghanistan, Pakistan and other Muslim countries from around Middle East for assisting the insurgents against the Indian rule.\textsuperscript{26}

It was by the early 1990, that the Indian Army Intelligence realized that the situation was not just a local terrorism, but rather a matter of growing insurgency supported by Pakistan both through men and material means\textsuperscript{27}. And hence resulted in the first Security Legislation Act in Kashmir, “Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act” (JKDAA) of 1990, which more or less put the Kashmir under martial law. Under this Act, the Indian security personals were free to conduct operations without any restraint and free to use any means necessary to regain control.\textsuperscript{28}

\textsuperscript{24} Shaheen Akhtar, \textit{Uprising in Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir}, Institute for Regional Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan (1991), pp. 48-49
\textsuperscript{25} Ibid., pp. 68 – 69
As the militant incidents were increasing day by day, the Indian Government reiterated by sending large number of military troops in the Valley and the Indian army begin to start counter insurgency operations on a full scale basis, as around 3 lakh Indian soldiers were battling against dozens of insurgent groups across the Valley.\textsuperscript{29,30} By the end of 1989, there were more than 2,000 violent incidents in the state. The number of explosions reached more than 500 in the same year. The death toll reached 123 by the end of the year, in which the maximum number of victims were general civilians (108), security force personals were 14 and one was belonging to an insurgent group. Such incidents were increasing year by year till 2004 and the deaths resulting from such violent incidents were increasing till 2006. During the period of 1990–1996, violent incidents were 29,642, around 4,235 incidents per year on an average. During the same period, death toll reached 15,644, around 235 deaths per year on an average. During the period of 1997–2003, such violent incidents reached around 21,000, around 3,000 incidents per year on an average. The death toll during that period averaged around 3,000 deaths per year. From 2004 to 2006, the number of such violent incidents averaged around 1,500–2,000 per year and the death toll reached 4,665, around 1,500–2,000 deaths per year on average\textsuperscript{31}. The number of civilian casualties were 777 during the year 2007 as also claimed by the Kuldeep Khoda, the ‘Director General of Jammu and Kashmir Police’.\textsuperscript{32}

Although, the number of such violent incidents had gone down since 2004 however the repercussions were very seriously felt by the common masses of Kashmir. The death toll resulting thereof had also gone down since 2006. On

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{29} \textit{Ibid.}, P. 122
\item \textsuperscript{30} Shaheen Akhtar (1991), pp. 87 – 89
\item \textsuperscript{31} Kounsar Shahida (2010), P. 06
\item \textsuperscript{32} \textit{Times of India}, March 28, 2008
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
an average, the number of deaths resulting from such incidents per year had been around 282 during the period of 2008–2015. However, more than 100,000 people in the State have died due to the ongoing armed conflict as claimed by the Kashmiris in general and militant organizations in particular. As per Human Rights groups, more than 10,000 people in the Valley have disappeared in custodies during the armed conflict in the Valley. But the Indian government has been disputing the above figures as highly exaggerated.\(^3^3\) As per ‘Kashmir Media Service’, the causalities resulting from the ongoing armed conflict in Kashmir from January 1989 to 30\(^{th}\) November 2017 is 94,874, including 7,099 custodial killings. During the same period, the number of civilian arrested is 142,871 and the structures arsoned or destroyed is 108,471. Besides that the number of women widowed is 22,862, children orphaned is 107,674 and the number of women gang-raped or molested is 10,987 during the same time period. From July 8, 2016 to November 30, 2017, the number of deaths resulting from the armed conflict in Kashmir has reached to 169. In the same period, the number of persons injured has reached to 20,605 and the number of persons injured by pellets has reached to 8,304. During this period 3,096 persons mostly youth suffered eye injuries, in which 73 persons have lost their total eye-sight, 193 persons have lost one eye-sight, 972 persons are at the verge of losing eye-sight and 1,844 persons have got their vision damaged partially. In this period, 741 women were molested, 65,630 houses/shops/structures were damaged, 53 schools were arsoned, 18,695 general persons were arrested and 813 persons were detained under Public Safety Act.\(^3^4\)

\(^3^3\) The Kashmir Times, Jammu, Wednesday, November, 28, 2007
Table 1.1: Fatalities occurred during the Armed Violence (1988 – 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Civilians Killed</th>
<th>Security Personnel Killed</th>
<th>Militants Killed</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>862</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>873</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4484</td>
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<td>78</td>
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NA = Not Available

* Till December 17, 2017
Jammu and Kashmir is a northern most state of India, bounded by China on north, Tibet on east, Pakistan on south and by North-West Frontier Province on west. Being a land of beauty and strategically important location, it has been a great source of attraction for many foreigners since ancient times. The State has been a place for many valleys including the famous Valley of Kashmir. Kashmir Valley is often known as the Switzerland of Asia. Being truly a land of beauty, its snow covered peaks and sparkling water flows, valleys with rich fruits and greenness, besides lakes with crystal blue waters all combine to make this piece of land on earth as expressed in the words of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, “a Paradise on Earth”.

In 1846, the British sold the valley of Kashmir to Hindu Dogra ruler Gulab Singh, under the Treaty of Amritsar. Later on he was able to include with it many territories like Jammu, Ladakh, Baltistan and other numerous hill states through which the river Indus and its tributaries flowed to the east. Thus he was able to bring the diverse linguistic, religious and cultural groups under one ruler’s jurisdiction. It was in 1947, when the Indian sub-continent was partitioned; Maharaja Hari Singh (Gulab Singh’s grandson) could not make a decision either to join the India or Pakistan. His state remained independent for over two months’ period. But later on due to invasion of tribesmen from “North West Frontier Province” (NWFP) in October, he was forced by the circumstances to accede to the Indian Union. His decision to accede to India was immediately contested by Pakistan and since then became the serious issue between India and Pakistan, which has resulted in many wars and battles on the battlefield as well off the battlefield. One-third of J&K is under the administration of Pakistan which is known as “Azad” J&K while the two-thirds are under Indian administration and is known as State of J&K. It was India who took the matter of the State before the UN which decided in the favour of Plebiscite in Kashmir. Even though the right to self determination was promised at the time of accession of Kashmir to India by the then Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru, but no such Plebiscite has been held till now. Hence the problem further aggravated and resulted in the beginning of insurgency in Kashmir. Many insurgent groups took arms and demanded the freedom of Kashmir and later on
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demanded the merger of Kashmir with Pakistan. The India retaliated by sending large troops of armed forces which ultimately turned Kashmir into one of the most dangerous places on the earth. The armed conflict between the insurgents and the Indian security personnel has many serious socio-economic and political repercussions for the State in general and for the Kashmir Valley in particular.

Therefore the study seeks to analyze the socio-economic and political impact of armed conflict in Kashmir with special reference to Anantnag district, besides going deep into tracing the genesis of ‘Kashmir Conflict’ and ‘Armed Insurgency’ in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jammu and Kashmir, being the most disputed territory in the Indian subcontinent since 1947 between two nuclear powers of the subcontinent i.e., India and Pakistan, consists of many areas which include the Jammu and Kashmir under Indian Administration, Gilgit–Baltistan and the western Jammu under Pakistan occupation/Administration and Chinese Administered Aksai Chin and Trans–Karakoram Tract regions. The total area under India is 2/3 of it and under Pakistan is 1/3. The study area of this research is one of the states of Indian Union, officially known as the “State of Jammu and Kashmir”.

The region under the study is among the most unstable regions in the world and both India and Pakistan have several times gone to war over this issue. There are different parties and groups from State either in support of India or Pakistan as well as for independence from both India and Pakistan. Since the emergence of conflict and armed insurgency in the State, one finds that much ink has been spilled by different diplomats, academicians, scholars and journalists concerning the issue. Thus one finds a lot of literature, though written in haste, has emerged related to the explanation of genesis of conflict, beginning of armed insurgency in the State as well as the impact of armed conflict in the State. The present study wishes to analyze genesis of “Kashmir conflict”, “genesis of armed conflict in Kashmir”, their aspects and their resultant “socio–economic and political impact” over the people of Kashmir with special reference to District Anantnag. In order to
understand the issue in a systematic way, it was felt necessary to divide the literature into different categories. Due to paucity of space, it was not possible to review all the works concerning the issue, therefore few important works have been chosen which through a good deal of light over the area of study. The first segment of the literature is concerned about the “genesis of armed conflict” and “armed insurgency” in Kashmir and the second portion is related to its impact.

A) KASHMIR CONFLICT AND ARMED INSURGENCY

Kunal Mukherjee’s article “The Kashmir Conflict in South Asia: Voices from Srinagar” (2014)\(^{35}\) studies Kashmir conflict in South Asia since 1947. After focusing at some historical background, the study looks both at external as well as internal dimensions of conflict. The author argues that though the levels of violence varies from time to time in the region since 1947, today the conflict seems to have less to do with the Indo–Pak relations or external side of the conflict and has more to do with the internal dimension. The work explores how this prolonged armed conflict in Kashmir has made its impact in the form of poverty, corruption, administrative failure, police brutality, identity politics and human rights abuses. The paper uses interview method to collect data from the local people. The study finds out that the people in Kashmir are still feeling very oppressed and the situation is still volatile, fraught with uncertainty. Finally, the author suggests the methods of peace building and conflict management as the way to tackle the issue.

Mohd Abbas Wani’s paper “Beginning of Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir” (2014)\(^{36}\) makes an attempt to trace out the genesis of armed insurgency in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The paper has fallowed a descriptive methodology and strived to find out how militancy took its roots in Kashmir. The paper concludes that the terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir has a long history since the independence of India and Pakistan.


Baibhaw Ghalaut’s in his article “Jammu and Kashmir: Legal Position, Security Council Mediation and Further Prospect” (2014) attempts to examine the origin of Kashmir dispute besides finding out the legality of Jammu and Kashmir’s accession to India. The author points out numerous attempts to bring about a permanent resolution of the dispute at international level by international communities like the United Nation’s Security Council but failed in their efforts. The author furthermore tries to put forward a potential solution to the dispute which would be acceptable to all parties.

Peer Ghalam Nabi and Muhammad Ahmad Khan’s work “Kashmir Conflict: Tracing the History Suggesting the Solution” (2014) studied the genesis of armed struggle against India in Kashmir. Both internal as well as external events which contributed for the rise of guerrilla movement in Kashmir have been studied. The main reasons studied were subjugation of Kashmiri people by Indian Government and Indian sponsored Government in Kashmir. Linked to this were education, electronic and print media besides economic development, ethno religious mobilization and above all the role of Pakistani Inter Services Intelligence (ISI). The paper also studies the failure of peace building initiatives lead by India and Pakistan to bring long term peace in the region. The study further analyzed the interests of different stakeholders or parties in order to find out a peaceful, achievable and acceptable solution to the Kashmir issue.


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intervention into the dispute. The study employs a qualitative research methodology. The study pin points that the failure of bilateral negotiations has prolonged the conflict and has therefore contributed to the deepening of distrust between India and Pakistan.

Tariq Ali, Hilal Bhat and others in their work “Kashmir: The Case for Freedom” (2011) discuss about the origin of Kashmir Conflict and the emergence of Insurgency in Kashmir since 1989. Besides that they focus on the major repercussions of the armed conflict for the general masses in Jammu and Kashmir and bring to light the Indian attitude towards the Kashmiri people. They also throw a light on the attitude of international world towards the plight in Kashmir.

Rashmi Sehgal’s paper “Kashmir Conflict: Solutions and Demand for Self-Determination” (2011) briefly studies the origin of Kashmir conflict and the promise of holding a plebiscite made by Jawaharlal Nehru at the time of “Instrument of Accession” as signed by “Maharaja Hari Singh”, which has remained unfulfilled till now. Added to it, the grave impacts faced by the general masses in Kashmir at the hands of armed conflict, has also been touched upon. The paper studies the desire of people in Kashmir to escape from this turmoil and to find a feasible solution that would be acceptable to all the parties to the conflict. The author conducts the survey through 116 questionnaires distributed in five main Districts of the State. The study illustrates that the inhabitants of Kashmir are not happy with the current state of affairs and the demand for independence was high among the Kashmiri people.

Amarjeet Singh in his work “Conflict in Jammu and Kashmir” (2011) studies the brief history of conflict in the State. The main focus in this regard has been the “Instrument of Accession” signed by “Maharaja Hari Singh” with India.

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Besides that the study examines the beginning of armed insurgency in Kashmir Valley and its resultant counter insurgency policies by India. The study goes on to focus the major issues that were the direct consequences of armed conflict in Kashmir like human rights issues, division within the State and exodus of pundits in Kashmir. In addition the paper studies various flashpoints within the conflict in Kashmir and at last tries to provide more viable options to resolve the conflict.

Laura Schuurmans’s book entitled “Kashmir: Paradise on Earth or a Nuclear Flashpoint” (2010)\(^\text{43}\) traces the beginning of Kashmir Dispute and its protracted fallout on the suffering humanity since its origin. It also studies the view points of India and Pakistan along with China over the Kashmir. Besides that it takes a note of conditions prevailing on the Line of Control on both sides. It also discusses the stance of United Nations and the Governments of India and Pakistan towards the peaceful resolution of Kashmir Problem.

Suddepto Adhikari and Mukul Kamle in their work “The Kashmir: An Unresolved Dispute between India and Pakistan” (2010)\(^\text{44}\) elaborately trace out the origin of Kashmir dispute since 1948. The paper also studies number of crisis between the India and Pakistan over the issue. In addition the study points out the political instability in the Valley and the causes responsible for the outbreak of insurgency and demand for plebiscite in 1989. The study highlights various peace proposals for resolution of Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan and their failure in achieving the same. The paper insists upon the need to solve the Kashmir conflict at the earliest and declares plebiscite as the only option that appears till now.

\(^{43}\) Laura Schuurman, Kashmir: Paradise on Earth or a Nuclear Flashpoint, Kashmir Solidarity Forum Jakarta, Indonesia (2010).
Rodrigo Tavares in his paper “Resolving the Kashmir Conflict: Pakistan, India, Kashmirs and Religious Militants” (2008)\(^45\) provides a framework (conflict resolution) to address the Kashmir issue. Firstly, Kashmir is plotted out as a multi–dimensional issue or dispute between various parties; besides being the interstate issue between India and Pakistan, it is also an armed conflict between India and Kashmirs over the right of self-determination and between India and religious militants waging a Jihad in order to create a theocratic state. Secondly, in order to comprehend the complications of Kashmir conflict, framework based upon six levels of sovereignty has been provided in order to understand the repercussions of the bargaining process for India, Pakistan and Kashmir. Based on this, a roadmap has been provided for the establishment of perpetual peace in Kashmir.

Anne Noronha Dos Santos’s book “Military Intervention and Secession in South East Asia: The Cases of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Kashmir and Punjab” (2007)\(^46\) discusses Conflict in Kashmir as a legacy of partition in 1947. The book also focuses on the discrimination against the Kahsmiris that lead to mass uprisings in Kashmir. The work further more describes how India’s preventive war on the Kashmiri’s led to an explosive growth of secessionist movements in Kashmir besides leading to an alliance between Pakistan and Kashmiri secessionists and hence led to serious consequences for whole South East Asia.

Praveen Swami’s book “India, Pakistan and the Secret Jihad: the Covert War in Kashmir, 1947 – 2004” (2007)\(^47\) tries to explore the account of Jihadist groups, their actions and changing nature from 1947 to 2004 in Jammu and Kashmir. Praveen Swami points out that the Jihadist violence as a phenomenon did not manifested itself only after 1988 in Indian Administered Kashmir, rather a sustained campaign was waged by the Jihadist groups against the Indian rule in the


State soon after the partition in 1947. The book subsequently discusses the impact of secret Jihad on Indian policy making besides discussing its influence on the politics within the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Navnita Chadha Behera in her book “Demystifying Kashmir” (2006) clearly studies the dispute over Kashmir between and Pakistan and contributes substantially to understand about the complex dynamics of this intractable dispute. The work illuminates the multifaceted character of the Kashmir issue, which has made powerful demands on the India and Pakistan along with the international community to secure a particular formula which would eventually help to solve the decade’s longstanding dispute.

R. Johnson in his book “The Kashmir Dispute, 1947 – 2004” (2006) discussed the South Asian conflicts since 1947. The author focused on the Kashmir dispute during 1947-2004. He believes the unique geographical position of Kashmir which provided a natural defense for British India, later became a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. Though, United Nation’s intervention created the Line of Control (LOC), Pakistan’s shift towards American orbit and Indian tilt towards Soviet Russia paved the way for arms race in this region. War between the two nations in 1965, 1971, 1984 Saichen Glacier dispute, cross border support from Pakistan to separatists groups operating in Kashmir, altogether contributed the rise in insurgency against Indian army. Nuclear test in 1998 both by India and Pakistan, 1999 Kargil conflict, terror attack on Indian parliament and movement of Indian army closer to border region created the worst situations between both countries. Interminable insurgency turned Kashmir a hell. Aggressive postures in order to impress domestic audience by India and Pakistan added fuel to the existing fire. India’s counter terrorism strategies and attempts to reintroduce normalcy through elections improved the situation to a certain extent. The author strongly recommends scaling down the strength of armed forces in both sides to facilitate diplomatic and political settlement.

Sumantra Bose in his book “Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace” (2003) offers a study of the roots of the Kashmir conflict and suggest ways to make peace. Bose brings out peculiarity of the Kashmir conflict, which he terms essentially about sovereignty, by revealing the layers of disparity in the social and political fabric of the State. The author gives special emphasis on the post-1947 developments and argues that the contemporary dispute is related to the discontent of the majority people of State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union and the transformation of the State into a draconian police State. The book links the discontent and dissatisfaction among the youth in Kashmir, the trend of martyrdom along with the surge in reputation and the popularity of separatist political organizations in the early 1990s to authoritarian politics and repressive Central control in the preceding decades. This book also provides insight into how Pakistan’s “Inter-Services Intelligence” (ISI) got an opportunity in early 1990’s to create pro–Pakistan guerrilla organizations to check the separatist outfits. It discusses the position of India and Pakistan over the issue of sovereignty and pros and cons of a plebiscitary formula for Kashmir by comparing it with the international experience of Bosnia and Northern Ireland. He concludes that neither simplistic plebiscitary nor partitionist models are likely to yield substantial peace dividends and argues that certain prerequisites like improvement in the India and Pakistan and New Delhi and Srinagar relations along with the establishment of representative, accountable and responsible political frameworks in Indian side of Jammu and Kashmir should be taken which may help in peace building in the State. The author further argues that inclusive and participatory dialogue preceding action is necessary for a peace process.


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conflict in Kashmir. The work summarizes the course of development leading to conflict in Jammu and Kashmir as political elite’s behavior led to deinstitutionalization, which in turn led to populism and communalism and hence concluded in political violence. The work also stresses that peace in a conflict prone society like Kashmir can be brought through diplomatic solution as well as through reforming the democratic institutions.


Ajit Bhattacharya in his book “Kashmir the Wounded Valley” (1994) tries to explain and elaborate the events which forced leader like Sheikh Abdullah to regret his decision of supporting Indian National Congress at turning points in Kashmir history. He further elaborates on how Central Governments always tried to establish dummy Governments in the State who can run completely according to their wishes and not on people’s wishes. The book has however not elaborated in detail on other factors responsible for Kashmir crisis.

Bulraj Puri in his book “Kashmir: Towards Insurgency” (1993) tries to convey that Kashmir conflict has persisted as democratic institutions were never allowed to acquire roots in Kashmir and the institutional opposition was not allowed to grow there. Puri states that democracy in Kashmir was not projected as impossible option and demand for democracy was censored as anti national. This denial of democratic rights deepened the roots of alienation and discontent in the Kashmiri people and provided space for the secessionist and militant forces. Although the book provides insight into causes of militancy but does not cover other dimensions related with of the conflict.

British Historian Alistair Lamb in his books, “Kashmir: A Disputed Legacy: 1846-1990” (1991) and “Crisis in Kashmir: 1947 to 1996” (1996) argues about the veracity of the instrument of accession and concludes that it was not signed by “Maharaja Hari Singh” on 26th of the October, 1947, a day before the Indian army arrived in the Kashmir to defend it against the invaders from the North west province of Pakistan. He also blames the hasty process of partition for this crisis and argues that it had taken the British hundred years to consolidate the Indian empire but in 1947, they dismantled it in seventy days. He further argues that decision to retain Jammu and Kashmir as part of India was made by the British colonial administration under Mountbatten, as the departing British felt that Jammu and Kashmir was an important buffer to the north of India against the communist Soviet Union. Since it was a political decision made by the colonial administration, there was no question of allowing the future of Kashmir to be decided through the popular will of the people. He argues that the mechanics of partition as applied to the Punjab in great measure created the background to Kashmir dispute. In theory all Muslim majority districts contagious with Muslim core of Punjab would accede to Pakistan but by awarding three of four tehsils of district Gurdaspur to India, the accession of State (Jammu and Kashmir) to India became a practical possibility. Thus Lamb argues that accession was product of a conspiracy between Indian National Congress leaders and Senior Indian army officials including some British.

Jyoti Bhusan Das Gupta’s work “Jammu and Kashmir” (1968) attempts to study the Kashmir’s Accession to India and onward developments that ultimately led to the State’s integration with India. The study analyses the role of international community and more particularly the role of United Nations towards the Kashmir issue. The study also highlights the obstacles that crept-in while reaching to any agreement on the solution of Kashmir problem between India and Pakistan.

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B) IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICT IN KASHMIR

Raheel Mushtaq, Tabindah Shah and Sahil Mushtaq in their paper “Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Children of Conflict Region of Kashmir (India)” (2016) study the Post – traumatic Stress Disorder in children of Kashmir (India). The study points out that PTSD happens due to traumatic events and takes note of a situation in Kashmir which in the last two decades has been witness to various traumatic events and has led to psychological impact on all population, especially children. The study describes PTSD as one of the psychiatric disorders taking place after witnessing the traumatic events. A review of literature concerning to PTSD among the children of Kashmir has been done in order to assess the prevalence, causes, risk factors, neuro biology and psychiatric co morbidty associated with it. The study reveals that there has been incessant violence in Kashmir since last two decades with political instability, sexual abuses, damage to property and various natural disasters like earth quake, snowstorms etc., that have contributed towards trauma in human lives in Kashmir (India).

Shahla Ayoub’s work “A Disparity in the Sense of Security Causes Disparity in Economic Welfare–A Case Study of Conflict hit Households in Urban Srinagar” (2016) studies the impact of political instability and armed conflict on the household welfare. The important variables under analysis in the study are the sense of security and indicators of economic welfare. An effort has been made to understand how the disparity in the economic welfare of households is caused by the sense of disparity in security. The study is based on primary data collected by the author in District Srinagar. Through a well structured questionnaire, the reactions of 160 sampled households towards the ongoing conflict are examined. The findings of the study reveal that conflict has a vast measure of effect over the different aspects of the households. As a result of

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conflict at a particular place when these households tried to overcome the insecurity caused by the conflict, they had to face other economic negative repercussions. Hence there are marked results of decreased savings, increased borrowings and loss of incomes and assets.

**Gousia Karim and Ajaz Ahmad Malik’s article** “Armed Conflict in Kashmir: A Socio–Economic Prognosis” (2016)\(^{60}\) identifies how individuals, household and communities are affected by violent conflict. The study confines its domain to the impact of armed conflict on three inter-related variables of health, economy and social participation. The study further analyzes the decline of economic status due to conflict as the causal factor for lesser social participation of these conflict hit individuals and families. Over all, the study tries to explore the relation between the variables of armed conflict– health, economic status and social participation. The study is confined to a part of Srinagar District. Samples of 60 households directly affected by conflict during past two decades were selected through snowball sampling. The study was conducted through unstructured/informal interviews. The study reveals that as conflict affects the health in varied way, so do it affects the economy and social setting. The study further makes it clear that the impact of armed conflict on health and economic status acts as a catalyst to deter the social participation.

**Irshad Ahmad Irshad and Mukhtar Ahmad Dar** in a paper entitled “Kashmiri Women: Vulnerable Sections of Society” (2015)\(^{61}\) study the problems, miseries and challenges of weaker section of society i.e., women, in a conflict prone society like Kashmir. The study reveals that among all the people it is the women of Kashmir, whether Hindu or Muslim, who led a life of great sufferings– psychological disturbance, destitution, illiteracy, poverty, rape, molestation, infertility and so on. The study highlights that women in Kashmir faced the double burden of missing companion (husband) and social humiliation and isolation of being single (women) in a conservative society.


Paul D’Souza’s article “Conflict of Kashmir and the Problem of Disappearance” (2015)\(^{62}\) studies how the anguish and agitation in the Kashmir region is the outcome of disappearances of young persons (men) without any trace over the last three decades of the dispute. In the context of worldwide phenomenon of “enforced disappearances”, the study looks at the grave problem of disappearances in a conflict prone region of India and the challenges it brought up for the families as well as for a democratic society. The study is based on intensive research carried out over a year that includes interviews with 150 half–widows, geographically spread across nearly 140 villages and towns in eight Districts of Kashmir and the Poonch District of Jammu region. Similarly, extensive case studies, interviews along with focus group discussions were conducted with half–widows, their family members and stakeholders from different walks of life.

Deepshikha Hooda in his work “2014 General Elections in Kashmir Valley: Incidents of Violence and its Impact” (2014)\(^{63}\) conducts a study to look at the incidences of violence in Kashmir Valley during 2014 Parliamentary elections. At the same time the study analyzes the correlation of violence to voter turnout. The study further lists out various factors that are responsible for the violence and trends in voting patterns (behavior) from different regions of the Valley. After proper analysis of elections, the study finds a definite correlation between violence and turnout. However, the militant threat had only limited fallout. The study finds that South Kashmir, with the killings of Sarpanches and attacks on political leaders, along with parts of Srinagar District which saw terrorist blasts, seem to have been the only areas to witness an impact on voting percentages due to threats and violence. Pulwama, Tral and Pampore Constituencies were badly affected by the militant attacks. However, the other regions did not witness low voter turnout specifically due to militant threats, but for other reasons. In addition the study found that the primary reason for the low voter turnout was more ideological than forced by circumstances.


Farah Qayoom in her study “Women and Armed Conflict: Widows in Kashmir” (2014)\(^{64}\) provides a sociological account of experiences of women who have lost their male companion in the ongoing armed conflict in the Valley from more than two decades. In-depth interview tool has been utilized by the researcher to understand and highlight the problems faced by the women in the form of loss and deprivation along with social stigma. The focus of the study is on the personal narratives of these women, highlighting the several experiences of deprivations and loss as faced by them. Besides that the social stigma as faced by these women has also been examined but at the same time the study highlights the important fact that during the course of struggle for survival, these women have emerged to be stronger and great majority of them are leading the households they live in.

Justine Hardy in his paper “A different view of the Wounded Valley” (2014)\(^{65}\) discusses about the impact of prolonged victimhood of Kahsmiris, which has more commonly led to severe psychological effects on them. The paper also points out that although the previous studies have shown that 90 per cent of the inhabitants of Kashmir have psychiatric disorder, yet the whole country i.e., India has currently 3500 bonafide registered psychiatrists only and those 3500 really have only one thing available to them – medication, which has resulted in severe side effects across the country and more particularly in Kashmir. The paper insists that there is a greater need to increase the number of psychiatrists in the Valley along with modern techniques and facilities so as to deal with psychiatric disorder in Kashmir resulted from victimization in a prolonged violence.

Ashish Kumar Dixit in his paper “Human Rights Abuses in Jammu and Kashmir” (2014)\(^{66}\) studies how a conflict that originated in 1947 with passage of time turned out to be one of the most grave armed conflict between the armed insurgents and the Indian troops and how such an armed conflict has laid its


serious impacts on the general masses in Kashmir more particularly taking the form of human rights violations like mass killings, forced disappearances, torture, sexual abuse and rape to political repression and repression of freedom of speech from both the parties to the conflict. The author insists that there is a greater need to secure the rights of common masses in Kashmir who have been facing victimhood since long without any of their fault.

Sajad Ahmad Mir and Aasif Rashid Wani’s paper “Kashmir – The Origin of INDO–PAK Conflicts (War, Peace and Dialogue)” (2014) studies various standing conflicts between India and Pakistan and more particularly focuses on the Kashmir conflict. The paper highlights various issues like poverty, underdevelopment, illiteracy and arms race that are the direct consequences of the longstanding conflict between India and Pakistan. The paper further studies various efforts made both by the Governments of India and Pakistan in the form of agreements, treatises and dialogues. The paper explains how these efforts have failed because of the core withstanding issue between India and Pakistan i.e., Kashmir issue that has remained yet to be solved.

Somraj, Sunita Sharma and Varinder Singh Waris in their paper “An Overview of the Problems Faced by the Migrant Kashmiri Pandits in Jammu District and Possible Solutions” (2014) discuses various types of migrations and at the same time more particularly focuses on the forced migration in Kashmir. The paper studies various reasons which became responsible for migration in Kashmir but gives stress on one such reason i.e. growth of militancy or insurgency in Kashmir. The paper highlights various problems faced by the migrants among whom the worst hits were Kashmiri Pandits. After analyzing various problems of Pandits living across the country and more particularly in Jammu, the paper provides forward possible solutions to cope with these problems.

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Shaheen Parveen and M. Sadiq in their work “Mental Health and Coping among Youth in Kashmir: Implications for Psychological Intervention” (2014) attempted to assess the current status of mental health and coping among youth in Kashmir under the exposure of armed conflict. A total of 100 students, from both the sexes, enrolled in undergraduate programs were selected for the study. Mental health and coping of selected students was assessed through MHI–38 and Brief COPE. The study revealed that majority of participants exhibited a medium range of mental health index. Besides that a significant gender differences in mental health were found but no such difference was found for coping between male and female participants. Also a significant correlation was found between the mental health index and various coping mechanisms among the participants.

Aijaz ul Islam in his work “Impact of Armed Conflict on Economy and Tourism: a Study of State of Jammu and Kashmir” (2014) study how the armed conflict makes its impact on the economic growth of the State with special focus on tourism sector. The findings of the study reveal that a significant negative relationship exists between the growth in armed conflict and economic growth of the State. Moreover a significant negative relationship exists between armed conflict and the economy of the state was found. Further a significant negative correlation was found between armed conflict and tourism. The study reveals that there has been a very high impact of armed conflict on the tourist count of the State.

Farooq A Shah, Ambreen Wani and Zuhaib Mustafa’s paper “Impact of Armed Conflict on Kashmir Tourism and Socio–Economic Profile of the People of J&K” (2013) empirically studies the economic impact of armed conflict on tourism in Kashmir and the related change in the socio – economic profile of the

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inhabitants of Kashmir. The study presents an elaborate report on how armed conflict in Kashmir has reduced the number of tourists from 722,035 in 1988 to 6,287 in 1991. The main reasons given for this drastic reduction in the number of tourist have been the total or partial encroachment of tourist spots by army camps and pickets, collateral damage affecting numerous cultural and sacred buildings and targeting of tourist by militants. The paper further tries to study the impact of unrest on employment profile in tourism sector as well as on handicraft and carpet industry. The study provides suggestions and recommendations for exploiting the potential of Kashmir tourism in the rapid improving socio–political scenario.

Anton Parlow’s work “Three Essays on the Economic Costs of Armed Conflict” (2013)\(^\text{72}\) contains three essays on the economic costs of armed conflict in the Valley. The first essay’s focus is on the children’s health. The study reveals that adverse impacts had been noticed on the children’s age adjusted height through the early exposure of violence in utero. The second essay analyzes the effect on women’s education. The study in this case finds an insignificant effect of insurgency on years of schooling. The resume given for this, is the improvements in the educational sector in Jammu and Kashmir in 1980’s and 1990’s continues to work during the insurgency and the Indian Government’s tactics to deal with the insurgency by deploying tens of thousands of security forces to breakdown any form of rebellion. The third essay explores the relationship between trade and armed conflict. The study reveals that armed conflict interrupts development process in Jammu and Kashmir.

Javaid Iqbal Khan, Shahla Ayoub and Nida Tahir in their paper “Response of Households to ‘Armed’ conflict– A Case Study of the Srinagar District” (2013)\(^\text{73}\) briefly revealed the consequences of armed conflict like huge amount of human rights abuses, mass killings, increased orphans and an unaccounted figure of disappearances of young people in Kashmir since the

\(^{72}\) Anton Parlow, Three Essays on Economic Costs of Armed Conflict, Ph.D Dissertation, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (2013).

outbreak of insurgency in 1989, which in turn are halting the security perceptions of inhabitants living in this zone of the globe. The study focuses to understand the response of households directly affected by the armed conflict besides studying the impact of conflict over security perceptions and the resultant displacement levels. The study is based on the primary data collected in District Srinagar by means of a well-structured questionnaire. The study finds out that among 160 households chosen for the study, 128 i.e., 80% households reported insecurity. The reasons for this insecurity were given as presence of military camps, presence of more females in the household and increasing unemployment and crime. The study further points out that only 26 households i.e., 15% reported to have been displaced and a high number of 136 households i.e., 85% denied any displacement during the conflict time period. The reasons for this as given were poverty, family responsibilities, work engagements and illness. The paper at last provides some alternatives to secure peace and security among the people in the conflicted area of Kashmir.

Wakar Amin and M. Mudasir Naqshbandi in their study paper “Youth and Armed Conflict: An Analysis of issues faced by Youths of Kashmir” (2013) study the impact of armed conflict on Kashmiri youth and various issues faced by them. To obtain the opinion and feelings of participants and the underlying issues, the survey had been carried out using interview schedule. The data had been collected from the 424 respondents chosen for the study from eight districts of the Valley. The study reveals that apart from psychological problems, conflict brings physical, social, educational and many more problems. The study further reveals that people feel that conflict is directly responsible for their cultural, social, psychological and physical problems. Besides that the study revealed that as per certain respondents drug addiction in Kashmir as well as late marriages is the offshoots of conflict in Kashmir. The study makes it clear that youth suffer from psychological disorder due to conflict hence it have a greater impact on their working capabilities and even on their academic capabilities.

Uzma Rashid and Dr. Nisar Ahmad Wani in their work “To Study the Level of Depression among Parents of Disappeared Children: A Quest of some Psycho – Adjustment” (2013) study the level of depression among the parents of disappeared children. The study had been conducted on 120 respondents, of them 60 are male and 60 female, whose children disappeared during last 20 years of conflict in Kashmir. The findings of the study made it clear that disappearance of children due to armed conflict has a very bad impact on the psychological, physiological and mental health of mothers, usually more prominent in illiterate class of mothers. It was also found that the mothers of disappeared children have severe level of depression with more suicidal and sadness thoughts.

Nyla Ali Khan’s “Parchment of Kashmir: History, Society and Polity” (2012), an edited volume on interdisciplinary chapters discusses about the various aspects of socio-economic, political and cultural life in Kashmir. The work further more focuses on the role of rhetorician politicians both from India and Pakistan to manipulate the Kashmir issue for their political gains without considering the evil consequences for the general populace of Kashmir.

Raghavan’s edited volume “Conflict in Jammu and Kashmir: Impact on Polity, Society and Economy” (2012) focuses on both the internal as well as the external repercussions of conflict in J&K State and has explored the impact of conflict on various aspects like economy, governance, interprovincial and interreligious relations and specific segments of the society.

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Parvaiz Athar in his work “Survey: Conflict Kills Culture in Kashmir” (2012) focuses on the cultural loss as a result of conflict in Kashmir. The study reveals that cultural isolation in the form of unawareness about the rich cultural heritage of Kashmir was evident in the number of youth engaged in any kind of community service. The study further reveals that 30 percent of the residents were looking to leave homes in the historic ‘Old City’ due to lack of civic infrastructure. Besides that the study shows that lack of knowledge about the many world-renowned architectural and religious sites in the region. As a group of school children could only name two of the Kashmir’s heritage sites, when taken on a ‘heritage tour’ which was a part of INTACH’s research and were totally unable to identify places like the Jamia Masjid and the Hazratbal Shrine.

Fayaz Ahmad Mir and Effat Yasmin in their paper “Impact of turmoil on the handicraft sector of Jammu and Kashmir: An economic Analysis” (2012) study the value of handicrafts for the State economy and furthermore study the impact of turmoil on this very important sector. The methodology adopted for the study is descriptive as we as analytical. The study is mainly based on the secondary sources of data; however information has also been obtained from primary source which include interviews, comments, observations, opinions, notes etc. of the persons concerned with handicrafts and also from experts. The study reveals that despite of being famous worldwide, Kashmir arts and crafts have suffered to a large extent with the broke down of turmoil in the Valley in 1989. The study shows that there was an increasing trend from 2003 – 2008 but after that it has declined due to unrest associated with the turmoil during the peak seasons (summer 2008, 2009 and 2010) in Kashmir.

Bashir A. Dabla’s book “Social Impact of Militancy in Kashmir” (2011) discusses social implications associated with the militancy in Kashmir with special focus on large scale economic destruction, widespread social disorder, educational backwardness, mass psychological depression, mental and physical health deterioration, mass humiliation, dehumanization, cultural aggression, political suppression, demographic manipulation and social pathology. A lively and engaging work, the book explores the greatest tragedy (social and human) which has consumed about 100,000 human beings and resulted in the birth of 23,000 widows, 98,000 orphans, 60,000 disabled, 10,000 disappeared and 1000’s injured men and molested / raped women. The author has sustained his discussion by empirical data composed of research papers, articles, reports, surveys, case studies and briefs written during the period 2006–2009. The author finds that economically, all sectors of economy and all classes and groups in society faced extreme economic hardships, especially people related to handicraft, tourism, hotel and horticulture sectors. Educationally, people in rural as well as urban areas faced backwardness in terms of increasing dropouts, decreasing enrollments and destruction of educational infrastructure. Culturally, the composite and plural culture of Kashmir turned non composite and singular in character. The tolerant and non–violent ethos have been replaced by intolerant and violent behavior. The author clears that social dynamics of militancy and militarization had corrupted the entire social milieu and it has developed prominent features of crime, drug abuse, moral degeneration, mass corruption, prostitution and sexual promiscuity, delinquency, drug addiction, suicide, social anarchy and social pathology. The author says that the practice of gender discrimination has expanded and strengthened. Thousands of women, young and old, have been harassed, molested, ridiculed, raped and killed. The book deals in length with the negative implications of militancy in Kashmir but no attempt has been made to explore its positive social implications.

Haley Duschinsky’s article “Destiny Effects: Militarization, State Power and Punitive Containment in Kashmir Valley” (2009) highlights the major problems of militarization in Kashmir. Besides that its main focus is on the rise of insurgency, policies of Indian Government, with special focus on militarization and social security provisions like AFSPA and their impacts on the general masses in Kashmir.

Kaz de Jang and others in their work “Conflict in the Indian Kashmir Valley II: Psychological Impact” (2008) study the impact of armed violence on mental health, health service usage and socio-economic functioning. Two stage cluster household survey has been done in the study by using two Districts of Kashmir using questionnaires adopted for other conflict areas. The study reveals that over one – third of the respondents were found to have symptoms related to psychological distress; however women were found have significantly higher scoring. One – third of the respondents had contemplated suicide. Further the study points out that the feelings of insecurity were related with higher levels of psychological distress for both genders. Among males (respondents), violation of modesty, forced displacement and physical disability as a consequence of violence were related with greater levels of psychological distress; however for females, risk factors associated with psychological distress included need and dependency on others for daily living, witnessing of killing and torture self-rated poor health and being unable to work. The author suggests that community mental health programs should be considered as a way to reduce the pressure on the health system and improve socio-economic functioning of those suffering from mental health problems.

Suchita Vemuri’s work “Kashmir Drenched in Women’s Tears” (2007) concluded that the displacement of 30,000 persons during the Kargil war has led to tri-fold increase in the disorders related to psychosomatic and psychiatric among

the women. Besides that it intensely made its impact upon the education of the children in Kargil. The indefinite strikes and frequent closures, lack of staff and teaching aids along with destruction of school buildings has decline the educational quality. Moreover, the disturbances, loss of a parent, changes in family roles, and the resultant lack of interest have increased the dropout rates to manifold– 48 per cent at the primary school and 56 per cent at the middle school level who were afterwards were forced into economic activities like livestock rearing, farming and carpet industry.

Human Rights Watch in a report “Every one lives in Fear: Patterns of Impunity in Jammu and Kashmir” (2006) collected data by using interview method from both parts of Jammu and Kashmir. From the data gathered a detailed story of human rights abuses has been provided. The work at its beginning tries to provide the historical basis of conflict in Kashmir and later on impinges upon the severe impacts associated to the conflict at the hands of both parties to the conflict, i.e., armed insurgents as well as Indian security troops. The report further discusses about the various security provisions in Jammu and Kashmir and how they evolved as a source of impunity in the state. Detailed study has been done on the abuses by security personals through killings, disappearances, torture, cruel, inhuman and humiliating treatment and arbitrary detentions as well as abuses by the militant outfits in the form of summary executions, motivated politically killings and intimidation, direct and indiscriminate attacks on local residents (civilians) and attacks on schools and recruitment of children. Further it makes recommendations to both the parties to conflict as well as to international community with the sole intention to solve the long standing dispute and to secure the human rights of the inhabitants in Kashmir.

84 Every One Lives in Fear, Patterns of Impunity in Jammu and Kashmir, Human Rights Watch, Vol. 18, No. 11 (C) September, 2006).
Rajni Dhingra and Vaishali Arora in a work “At the Cross Roads, Families in Distress” (2006) conducted a study on the displaced Kashmiri Pandits and depicted that the displacement of pundits has necessitated drastic changes in their life styles, social (family) structure and relationships. Further the study explores certain serious issues associated with the displacement like financial setbacks and dependence on government reliefs as the only means for survival. Along with it the inability in coping with the demands of family members with resultant frustration increased the chances of family disruption among the displaced families. Moreover declining trend in fertility rate was also reported due to lack of privacy in one room tenement. However among the displaced community, the worst victims were students among whom developed a sense of up-rootedness and isolation.

Suhas Chakma’s edited work “India Human Rights Report 2005” (2005) examines the various human rights issues related to armed conflict in Kashmir. The study reveals that the responsible parties for human rights violations have been both security forces as well as armed opposition groups. The human rights violations by security forces were in the form of arbitrary deprivation of life, enforced or involuntary disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention along with bitter and hard torture. The human rights violations by the armed insurgents were in the form of deliberate violations of standards of international humanitarian law by taking recourse to medieval forms of kidnapping, torture and heritage taking.

Pandith in his article “Kashmir Turmoil and the Youth” (2005) conducted a study on impact of violence on the youth and found the destruction and demolition of school buildings, laboratories, libraries and sport equipments, frequent absence of teachers, increased unemployment of educated youth some of the major factors responsible for the association of youth in Kashmir conflict and

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therefore resultantly becoming the victims of various mental and psychological related problems. Pandith suggested the youth to chose and vote for the right type of candidate and workout for the right type of election manifesto. He further suggested for the establishment of NGO's that could play a leading role in reshaping the norms and values of civil society.

Ritu Dewan’s work “What Does Azadi Mean to you?” (2004)\(^8\) concluded that violence against women in the region has increased due to occupation by military and paramilitary forces and hence girls abandoned their education due to unbearable humiliation by security forces like pulling of dupatas, lifting of burqas (veils) etc and new diseases like depression, stress, high blood pressure, insomnia, oversleep, nightmares, hysteria, dizziness, pain in heart and chest etc were found common in women. She also found that the non-functioning of educational institutions (especially in rural areas), demolition of school buildings, and exodus of Hindu teachers, vacant posts of teachers and incompletion of syllabi during the academic calendar had adversely impacted the education in the valley and the frequent postponement of examinations, delayed results and irregular attendance due to recurrent curfews and strikes have increased the average passing age of students making them ineligible for entrance tests and jobs outside the State.

Kashani and I. Kanth’s work “The Impact of Violence on the Students in Kashmir” (2003)\(^9\) studied the impact of armed violence on student community. The sample of 100 respondents, 50 selected from Srinagar and 50 selected from Anantnag District had been the base for the study. The study revealed that the decade’s long violence in Kashmir has made local inhabitants of the Valley fearful of new ideas and therefore they are always suspicious of any new thing happening in the society and even suspect the established organizations. The study also found that the students were not willing to take part in any kind of activity.

\(^8\) Ritu Dewan, What Does Azadi Mean to you? by Butalia Urvashi, Speaking Peace, Women’s Voices from Kashmir, kali for women, New Delhi (2002), pp. 149-161.

Anita Katiyal in an article “Militancy Takes its Toll on Psyche of J&K Children” (2003)\(^{90}\) concluded that the conflict in Kashmir has led to the increasing number of mentally ill persons and the number of people experiencing trauma, depression and anxiety has also been proliferating since the inception of the militancy. The land mine blasts, sniper shots and grenade attacks have increased the maimed and physically disabled persons and they have not yet received any attention from either present or past government.

Chindu Shreedharan in his book “Impact of Armed Conflict on the Children of Kashmir” (2001)\(^{91}\) studied the Kashmir Division’s educational situation and revealed that in Kashmir Division the educational setup has suffered heavily and has been brought to its lowest ebb. The feelings of uncertainty, fear and anxiety have discouraged learning process through loss of memory and lack of concentration. The turbulent years in the Kashmir have also seen the increasing trend in the dropout rates that climbed at least by 20 percent. It was also found that due to the migration of qualified teachers majority of the schools were unstaffed. The book further mentions that the government’s Rehabilitation Council for the support and assistance to victims has been formed and a good number of NGO’s have come forward to secure the welfare of this group.

Sagar A Sharma in a work “Militancy and Children in J&K, 2001” (2001)\(^{92}\) carried out a survey, on the basis of which it was concluded that the migrated children from Kashmir, Rajauri, Doda and Udhampur suffered from health as well as psychological related problems. The new environment and the worst memories of their forced displacement have in some cases affected their mind and polluted them socially. The worst damage of militant outfit was the enduring hatred in their minds towards the murderers of their parents and against those who made them depart from their homes. They had been made incapacitated in forms of human development- physically, socially, emotionally and educationally.

Madhosh in his paper *“Plight of Children in Kashmir” (1999)*\(^93\) conducted a study on the plight of Kashmiri children with the main goal of assessing the damage done to the education and revealing the data on health hazards of children in the course of ongoing crises. The findings of the study reveal that many school buildings were either gutted completely or partially and many were occupied by security forces. The study further found that the dropout rate for class I–VIII both for boys and girls has increased and many of the qualified teachers have left the valley. It also found that health of the children have registered a serious downswing. The number of cardiac problems, intestinal complaints of diarrhea, problems related to mental and psychoneurotic has recorded a great increase during the armed conflict.

Lubna Mohiuddin in her paper *“Human Rights Violations: A Case Study of Kashmir” (1997)*\(^94\) outlines the various human rights issues in Indian–held Kashmir since January 1990 like extra judicial killings, tortures, arson and looting and excesses against women and children etc. The work also deals with certain Security Acts like the Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act, 1990 (JKDAA), the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 (AFSPA), the Public Safety Act (PSA), Terrorist and Disruptive Act (TADA) and several other similar laws. The work furthermore discusses how enactment of such laws and Acts have suppressed the basic liberties of people in Kashmir.

**RESEARCH GAP**

The above reviewed literature points out the gap, loophole and the deficiencies in the studies related to the present study. Although a large number of researches have been done over the Kashmir issue, yet one finds very scarce resources that truly reflect the nature of Kashmir Conflict. Literature concerning the issue is either biased towards India or Pakistan or is dearth to properly understand the issue. Besides that the literature concerning


the core issue of impact of armed conflict is either scarce or not touching the whole part. One finds a good number of works regarding the impact of armed conflict on a particular group of people, women, children or young persons in Kashmir, yet one finds very less or no literature regarding the “socio-economic and political impact” of armed conflict in Kashmir. In order to fill the gap in the existing field of literature, the present study makes an attempt to analyze the “Socio-Economic and Political Impact” of “Armed Conflict” among the people of District Anantnag of Jammu and Kashmir besides going to trace the genesis of “Armed Conflict in Kashmir”.

RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

1. To trace out the genesis of Kashmir Conflict.
2. To find out the origin of armed conflict in Kashmir.
3. To examine the perceptions regarding socio-economic and political impact of armed conflict in Kashmir among the people of District Anantnag.
4. To analyse the socio-economic and political impact of armed conflict among the people of District Anantnag.
5. To suggest the possible solutions for the peaceful resolution of armed conflict in Kashmir.

HYPOTHESES

1. No significant difference exists in the social impact perceptions of armed conflict in Kashmir among the people of District Anantnag with respect to demographic profiles.
2. No significant difference exists in the economic impact perceptions of armed conflict in Kashmir among the people of District Anantnag with respect to demographic profiles.
3. No significant difference exists in the political impact perception of armed conflict in Kashmir among the people of District Anantnag with respect to demographic profiles.
4. No significant difference exists in the social impact of armed conflict among the people of District Anantnag with respect to demographic profiles.
5. No significant difference exists in the economic impact of armed conflict among the people of District Anantnag with respect to demographic profiles.
6. No significant difference exists in the political impact of armed conflict among the people of District Anantnag with respect to demographic profiles.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher has made an attempt to examine the ground realities in the study area to devise a methodology and research design of the present study by going through the existing literature meticulously in the area of research. The present study has adopted historical and survey methods. The primary data for the study has been collected from 423 respondents divided among three strata’s—Hindu, Muslim and Sikh by adopting field survey technique with structured interview schedule.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.2: Variables of the Study</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dependent Variables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Social Impact Perceptions of armed conflict.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Economic Impact Perceptions of armed conflict.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Political Impact Perceptions of armed conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Economic Impact of armed conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Political Impact of armed conflict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Locality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Type of Family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Family Income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Primary Data

SAMPLING

Jammu and Kashmir comprises of three regions: Jammu, Kashmir Valley and the Ladakh, with Srinagar being the summer capital, while Jammu being the winter capital.
Stratified random sampling has been adopted for the current study. The sample has been taken from the study area which is district Anantnag. The district Anantnag has total population of 1,078,692 (Census 2011). The following formula has been used to calculate the sample size (n):

\[ n = \frac{(Z^2 \times p \times q \times N)}{(e^2(N-1) + Z^2 \times p \times q)} \]

\[ z = \text{value of critical standard score which is 1.96 at 95% confidence levels} \]

\[ p = \text{sample defective population proportion} \]

\[ q = 1-p \]

\[ N = \text{Final Population Size} \]

\[ e = \text{Margin of error} \]

Random Sample Size = \[\frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.3) \times (1-0.3) \times 1078692}{0.04366^2 \times (1078692-1) + (1.96)^2 \times (0.3) \times (1-0.3)}\] = (423)

The Anantnag district comprises of three major religious groups—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. Therefore the total sample was divided into three strata comprising of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh and then the number of each stratum was chosen while taking proper care of their representational character.

Pilot Study

For the lucidity of questions and reliability of items or variables in scale of interview schedule a pretest has been carried out. Nunnally and Bernstein (1994), Land and Altman (1997)\textsuperscript{96} and DeVellis (2003)\textsuperscript{97} suggested levels of alpha value ranging from 0.70 to 0.95 utilized for the operation of data. A low level of alpha

value might be because of the less number of questions, low inter-relation among items or different construct. The reliability for all the independent variables as well as items was carried out and those with Cronbach’s alpha value of <0.70 were eliminated from the interview schedule. The interview schedule for the final study is based on the findings of pilot study.

RELIABILITY TEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>No. of Items</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Social Impact Perceptions of armed conflict</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Economic Impact Perceptions of armed conflict</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Political Impact Perceptions of armed conflict</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social Impact of armed conflict</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Economic Impact of armed conflict</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Political Impact of armed conflict</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES UTILIZED FOR DATA COLLECTION

The technique of interview schedule was administered on the respondents to carry out the empirical data from the field. Interview schedule was considered as the most appropriate technique because the sample included both educated as well as uneducated respondents. This proved to be highly relevant and accurate. Kashmiri language was adopted as a formal way to record the responses correctly and properly. Structured interview schedule with three point scale was developed with close ended questions keeping in mind the broad objectives of the study. Pilot study was done in order to check the reliability of the interview schedule and the required changes were brought in the interview schedule. Interview schedule technique was supported by participant observation for collecting the right type of information from the respondents.
FIELD INVESTIGATION

The interview schedule was distributed among the educated respondents, who filled it themselves on spot, but even among the literate respondents some needed help of the researcher in filling the interview schedule. For such cases, questions were explained to them in their local language and the responses were recorded. In case of uneducated respondents, the same interview schedule was distributed, but the schedule was filled by the researcher himself by interviewing the respondents one by one. During this whole process, the researcher always remained on the spot and the participation observation technique was simultaneously utilized to get the right type of information from the respondents. This also helped to get the maximum response sheets back and there was no risk of not getting the response sheets back.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Data/information collected from the field investigation while using the interview schedule was with the help of computer aggregated and tabulated. In this regard all the 423 response sheets were first checked and numbered one by one. The questions and the responses in the interview schedule were codified for easy tabulation. Each response sheet’s coded data was one by one entered in the MS Excel software. After that, the percentages for each question and sub-question were calculated again with the help of SPSS 20.0 package that provided the final results (findings) for each question on percentage basis. Besides that, the other tools utilized for analysis of data are Independent Samples t-test and ANOVA.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIELD

Being a long journey full of ups and downs, researching makes one to toil hard through thick and thin. The empirical nature of this journey is the most challenging and difficult part, as it depends mostly on the field work. It holds true for the present study as it is also based on the field work. Therefore, many
serious constraints were faced during the course of field study. The respondents were personally contacted by the researcher for mainly two reasons: firstly, to get the maximum interview schedules right back on the spot and secondly, to observe the respondents so as to get the right information and facts. As the sample comprised of both literate as well as illiterate respondents, on many occasions the schedule had to be filled by the researcher himself, not only for the illiterate respondents but also for many literate respondents on their request. This exercise consumed a lot of time and effort.

Again, to illustrate correct data was challenging task on the part of research, specifically on some serious issues like delinquency, sexual violence, drug addiction and so on, as most of the respondents were reluctant to provide the details on such inter-personal matters. Moreover, many respondents were not willing to spare much time, others showed disinterest, and many others looked upon the research with suspicion and misconception and hence were not in a cooperating manner. But all these anomalies and difficulties were finally resolved by elucidating and persuading them to understand the significance and purpose of the study. But this was not the end. The frustrating part of the study was when respondents used to consume rather waste time unnecessarily by flooding extra information, which include their stories of sufferings and woes which was not required, thus converting the task of minutes to hours and hence to make the respondents answer to the point was a difficult task. Also some economically dependent respondents demanded favors from the researcher as they reckoned them as some officer from the government.

Lastly, at the time of data collection, every day the researcher had to take some assistance from some family members or friends for accompanying to the places from where the data had to be collected and if somehow there was some sort of obstruction, the collection of data was delayed further.
Chapter I: Introduction

SOURCES

Both primary and secondary data was used for this research and collected in the following manner:

The primary data was collected by utilizing interview schedule (structured) from the selected 423 respondents. While as the information collected through books, dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies and other published materials form the secondary sources of the study.

DELIMITATIONS

1. The study has been delimited to three major religious groups of Anantnag District that is Hindu, Muslim and Sikh.
2. Further the study has been delimited to the analytical (statistical) tools of Frequency, ANOVA and t-test

PLAN OF THE STUDY

1. The first chapter entitled introduction, includes Statement of the Problem, Review of Literature, Objectives, Hypotheses, Methodology, Variables of the Study, Sampling, Reliability Test, Tools and Techniques of Data Collection, Field Investigation, Analysis of the Data, Problems Encountered in the Field, Sources of Data, Delimitations and Plan of the Study.
2. The second chapter is the profile of Jammu and Kashmir including brief history of Kashmir Valley and the profile of study area that is Anantnag District.
3. The third chapter is the historical background of armed conflict in Kashmir.
4. The fourth contains analyses of Socio-Economic and Political Impact Perceptions of armed conflict among the people of District Anantnag.
5. The fifth chapter contains Socio-Economic and Political Impact of armed conflict among the people of District Anantnag.
6. The sixth chapter presents the following: Findings, Conclusion, Suggestions and the Scope for further research.