

Militancy and the people's movements in Kashmir

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Abstract

This article focuses on Kashmiri militancy and the pro-freedom peace-full movements in Kashmir and examines its historical background., The article expressions at both the external and internal dimension of the militancy. The external dimension tends to focus on Indo-Pak relations over Kashmir and the internal dimension looks at India's repressive state policies within the state of Kashmir. The article argues that although the levels of violence have differed from time to time in the region since 1989, today the conflict seems to have less to do with Indo-Pak relations or the external side of things and has more to do with the internal dimension and India's undemocratic ways within Kashmir. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) gives these security forces extraordinary powers in the region, with many of allegation human rights abuse. The armed forces have no real understanding of the local culture or sympathy for local religious sentiments. Poverty, corruption, administrative failure, police brutality, identity politics and human rights abuses are some of the key features associated with this conflict. The research is about militancy and people's movement in Kashmir. The research focuses on both primary and secondary method which are used to find out results. In primary research, people were asked either through interview or through questionnaires. Data was be collected from various, sources like, newspapers, publications, magazines and journals and books as well. From the data gathered through the interviews, it is obvious that the people still feel very oppressed and that the situation is still very volatile, fraught with uncertainty.

This paper suggests that Indian state should apply the policy of healing touch to the distressed people of Kashmir valley, this could be done through a peaceful political dialogue between the concerned parties that is India, Pakistan and the people of the Valley. Though India have tried to solve the issue by providing economic packages to Kashmir, but it never worked.

Keywords: AFSPA, Militancy, Kashmir, Jammu.

Introduction

Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir is a conflict between various separatists and the Government of India. There are some groups that support the complete independence of Kashmir, while others seek Kashmir's accession to Pakistan. The militancy in Jammu and Kashmir has strong Islamist elements among the militants, with many of the "ultras" categorizing as Jihadist movements and supported by such. The roots of the conflict between the Kashmiri militants and the Indian government are tied to a dispute over local autonomy. Democratic development was limited in Kashmir until the late 1970s and by 1988 many of the democratic reforms provided by the Indian government had been reversed and non-violent channels for expressing discontent were limited and caused a dramatic increase in support for insurgents advocating violent secession from

India. In 1987, a disputed State election created a reason for the insurgency when it resulted in some of the state's legislative assembly members forming armed insurgent groups. In July 1988, a series of demonstrations, strikes and attacks against on the Indian government began the Kashmir militancy, which during the 1990s escalated into the most important internal security issue in India. Though the violent militant movement began in 1990 period lost the ground in Kashmir, but it was replaced by a much mature nonviolent movement reflected by 2008 and 2010 peaceful protests. The period from 1990 to 1997 Jammu and Kashmir witnessed several militant groups with different ideologies from pro-Kashmir to pro-Pakistan stand. This article focuses the Kashmiri militancy and the pro-freedom peace-full movements in Kashmir. And examines at some historical background, the article looks at both the external as well as the internal dimension of the militancy. The external dimension tends to focus on Indo-Pak relations over Kashmir and the internal dimension looks at India's repressive state policies within the state of Kashmir The article argues that although the levels of violence have differed from time to time in the region since 1989, today the conflict seems to have less to do with Indo-Pak relations or the external side of things and has more to do with the internal dimension and India's undemocratic ways within Kashmir. Today, Kashmir is one of the most militarised conflict zones in the world. The stationing of the Indian military and paramilitary forces in the region has only exacerbated the situation since it is the security personnel who cause much of the problem. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) gives these security forces extraordinary powers in the region, with many allegations of human rights. The armed forces have no real understanding of the local culture or sympathy for local religious sentiments. Poverty, corruption, administrative failure, police brutality, identity politics and human rights abuses are some of the key features associated with this conflict. The research is about militancy and people movement in Kashmir. The research focuses on both primary and secondary method which are to find out results. In primary research, people were asked either through interview or through questioner. Data was collected from various sources like internet, published newspapers, magazines and journals and books as well. From the data gathered through the interviews, it is obvious that the people still feel very oppressed and that the situation is still very volatile, fraught with uncertainty. Kashmir militancy is straight related to wrecked assurances, lessening of independent interplanetary and renunciation of any evocative contribution in an unaffected democratic implementation. On the other side of the country's youth was quickly and changing monetary paradigm and perhaps even they got from it. But the peoples of Kashmir are yet stalled in the question of their political future. That is continuing from last three decade that the Kashmiri people especially the ordinary stress on Kashmiri peoples and youths. The Kashmiri youths are most victims of that conflict which had borne. Many people have been killed and thousands are in Jails. Draconic rules and regulations such as the Public Safety Act (PSA) and AFSPA used to define injustice activities and denial of delivery righteousness.

Militancy in Kashmir

Historically, the Kashmir has a very vibrant culture of intellectual debates and tolerance. The valley also respected all kind of religions and their co-existence enjoyed peaceful environment to develop. Most of the parts of valley remained highly peaceful towards the multiple cultural confluences. Later on, valley became home of many religious traditions but in present scenario the valley became center of mixing up of various religions including Sikhism, Buddhism and Islam. In the later 1980s militancy in the valley endangered not to slash Kashmir apart The shift on power of balance in the sub-continent in favor of India, following the Indian victory in the 1971 India-Pakistan war, led Sheikh Abdullah to the conclusion that he had little choice except to follow the terms India dictated. The demand of Kashmir people right to self- determination was inconceivable to accept by Indian's. Abdullah dropped his demand in 1975 and agreed and go to Accord. The main feature of this accord is below: -

The Jammu and Kashmir which was the part of union of India shall, in its relation under article 370 of the India constitution.

The residuary powers of legislation remain with the state on the other side Parliament will also have make laws in many aspects like disclaiming, questions or disrupting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India bringing about secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union or causing insult to the Indian National Flag, the Indian National Anthem and the Constitution. Under article 370 constitution of India had been applied to the state of Jammu and Kashmir with adaptation and modification if constitution of India applied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir without adaptation or modification are unalterable.

For the propose of assuring freedom of Jammu and Kashmir the state have given some powers like they have own legislation on matters beside some measures cultural matters, social security, personal law and procedural laws, in a manner suited to the special conditions in the State, it is agreed that the Jammu and Kashmir government can review the laws made by union government or extended to the state after 1953 on any matter relatable to the Concurrent List and may decide which of them, in its opinion, needs amendment or repeal.

Thereafter, appropriate steps may be taken under Article 254 of the Constitution of India. The grant of President's assent to such legislation would be sympathetically considered. The same approach would be adopted regarding laws to be made by Parliament in future under the Proviso to clause 2 of the Article. The State Government shall be consulted regarding the application of any such law to the State and the views of the State Government shall receive the fullest consideration. The said agreement was perceived as a complete sell out and reaffirming accession to India. "Those unhappy with the agreement protested but Sheikh Abdullah was installed as Chief Minister of the state. The alternate voice grew and sought to represent the Kashmir cause. Pakistan also extended help to those challenging Indian control over the state".

After the Indra-Abdullah accord in 1975 people of Jammu and Kashmir believed that Abdullah had relinquished the Kashmiri's right to self-determination. On the side the Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said that this accord had violated the terms of Shimla and the UN requirements for a plebiscite. The leader Jana Sangh protested against this accord and he always opposed to the special status and wanted to abrogate the article 370 and include the whole state with India union. At the same time the political character of Kashmir people changes they opposite of this accord and saying that this is not the resolution of Kashmir dispute. One Journalist says, 'Our education taught us that is not the resolution of the Kashmir issue'. Our youth awoke and realized that we cannot any longer be the slave of India.' We Muslim feel we have been deprived of something 'said Ali, a carpet dealer, in 1981. The Muslim political parties had called for peaceful strikes (*bartals*) in valley to challenge the power of Delhi. After that many Muslim leaders are arrested like Azam, Inequitable in 1985 he was secretary of Mahaz-i-Azadi.

Shabir Shah one of the great leaders of that time was also arrested. He has a big political career since 1968. He was demanding the right to self-determination now he was a leader of the people's League. In 1986 the Muslim United Front was made by the collection of political parties to contest the election. A main factor of MUF, led by Maulvi Abbas Ansari, was the Jammāt-i-Islami, founded in 1942. The party had first fielded candidates in the 1972 election and again in 1977 but its impact was felt not in politics but as Sheikh Abdullah had realized in the school and mosques. The little Islamic parties joined MUF on other side people's conference and Awami National Conference held discussion with MUF. Maulvi Farooq's Awami Action Committee also expressed unity with MUF. The many parties come to each other and that was the real challenge the National Conference had faced since after the Sheikh Abdullah Accord in 1975. The MUF manifesto was against the political interference of center.

As the candidates addressed in white robes, near Iqbal Park on 4 March slogans were raised "struggle for freedom. They claim that we will implement Quran law. Farooq Abdullah became unnecessarily alarmed by MUF's electoral strength. Earlier the election, several MUF leader were arrested as well as several election agents. On 23 March 1987 election was held in state there was near about 75% participation. In valley recorded the highest vote percent 80. The alliance of the Conference- Congress claimed sixty-six seats. Congress won five seats in the valley. The times of India described the victory of the alliance as heartening from a non-partisan point view. MUF had expected to win ten out of the forty-four seats but they win only four seats. Even Balraj Puri remarked that the election results reflected 'a phenomenal increase in the strength of fundamentalist force in the valley. Despite national euphoria at the Conference-Congress success they were widespread charge of rigging. They are saying that people cast their vote in favor of the MUF. But the outcomes were declared in favor of the National Conference, says Mir Abdullah Aziz who was observing this election from Pakistan. But Farooq Abdullah rejects all charges of rigging and saying my own law minister lost his seat. The Muslim United

Front followers were annoyed at their lack of electoral success". After the rigging in 1987 elections had regarding the barking position. One of great leader of MUF said "I believe in Indian Constitution.

How long can people like us keep getting votes by exploiting Islam? We have to prove we can something concrete, but this kind of thing makes people lose faith in the constitution". And another leader of MUF Abdullah Gani Lone queried in despair. If people are not permitted vote, there will be spleen go but into appearance of anti- national sentiment. While MUF cannot won the election but they received a lot public empathy for their reason. General public believe that Rajiv Gandhi and Farooq Abdullah took away their right to vote and betrayed them by such huge rigging. They think if they will be part an Islamic country or independent, they will not face such kind of Discrimination. Without delay the winning coalition government used different coercive way to curb their political opponents specifically those who have some connection MUF. MUF leaders were beaten with their supporters most were arrested after the result were announced. The majority of were apprehended under Public Safety Act (PSA) and sent to different jails. Some of them were even subjected to torture. The situation was bad during 1987 it was like prison.

The five members of Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front parity center of the valley in 1989-1890 met on their release. took a collective decision to go to Pakistan controlled Kashmir for the search of Military training and weapons. Yasin Malik was the five and current chairman of JKLF. And, executive members of Hurriyat Conference. That was the beginning of militancy in Kashmir. The main Muslim political party who contest the legislative assembly election in 1972,1977 ,1983 and 1987 under the banner of MUF. This party highlights the mishandling and the sensitive issue with the demanding streaks visible in the attitude of union government towards the Kashmiri people fostered progressive radicalization and emergence of a disloyal opposition they reject the whole political system as alter and denounced Indian authority in Jammu and Kashmir is illegal. A large no of young people joins this movement and took up arms along with a Yusuf Shah an aspiring legislator who was become the head of Hizb-ul-Mujahideen and its armed struggle against Indian state. Kashmir was dominated by secular nationalist forces led by Sheikh Abdullah who initially compromise with India Union for great Autonomy, but the India government broke down the promises made by them Kashmiri which give rise to a insurgency group called JKLF.

The successful marginalization on any militant group that attempted to exercise autonomy allowed the ISI (inter- services intelligence) to retain overall command of the proxy war Any effort towards predicting of conflict resolution initiatives by India must take into account Pakistan ability to act as a spoiler in fact part of the reason why India succeeded in preventing the secession of Kashmir since 1989 is because exploited tendency of Pakistan to crush moderate Kashmir voice. Lastly, the growing power rift between Jammu Hindus and Kashmir

Muslims might be deplorable from a liberal-humanitarian perspective, but it has been a long time coming. From its very inception, the Kashmir separatist movement was a communal one. Over 1000 Kashmir Pundits were killed and the home of 30000 destroyed in an ultimately successful bid to cleanse the valley of Hindu. Although it is tempting to romanticize the now toothless pro- independence militant groups as secular nationalist, their action on the ground during the early 1990s were decidedly communal.

However, the Insurgency was gaining in intensity in Kashmir. Indian communication went overboard with live coverage of the mass movement against authoritarianism in East Europe and Central Asia, stupidly ignorant of the fantastic impact each visual of a woman kissing Quran taunting a soldier was having on Kashmiri. In disobedience taunting a soldier of what came to be called 'crackdown' by the authorities the people come out the streets: 'There were loudspeakers in the Mosques' slogans, recalls *Azadi Azadi... Allah-o-Akbar-Freedom, Freedom, God is great* was televise from the minarets. That time people were believed they had won their Struggle almost before it had begun. Even I though within ten days, Kashmir will be vacating from India. Teachers, students, doctors' lawyers' civil servants, students mean all the people come out streets to demand *azadi*. For the first time India flag was not hosted in India's Republic day on 26 January which was observed as a black day.

Pakistan seemed to be taken unsuspecting by events in the valley. 'Islamabad was surprised as New Delhi by the sudden dramatic outburst of sentiments or *azadi*', writes Edward Desmond, the *Time* magazine correspondent. Given the history of Indo-Pakistani relations over the Kashmir, the Pakistani was bound to repeat its demand of the past decades: the Kashmiris should be allowed their right to self-determination under the terms of the United Nations resolutions. Benazir Bhutto made an assertive speech in Azad Kashmir pledging Pakistani's moral and diplomatic support to the 'freedom fighters. Talks in January 1990 between Inder Gujral, the Indian foreign minister, and Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, the Pakistani foreign minister, did not reduce the continuing conflict between the two countries. The Pakistani foreign Minister challenging the Indian state authority on Kashmir. Indian government also talked about that Pakistani supports the Kashmir youth and giving training them. Indian journalist Tavleen Singh said that due to the moral support it becomes direct support only after the thousands of Kashmiris had taken to the streets to demand *Azadi*. Militancy came to define the political responses in Jammu and Kashmir in 1989. In the early period it was a small group of Kashmir who initiated the era of militancy under the banner of Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). Pakistan early supported JKLF but later discarded in Favor of a newly floated group, Hizb-ul-Mujahideen. Hizb, like JKLF was manned by the local Kashmir youth but its goal was different from the JKLF. JKLF aimed at entire Independence of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir as it stood before October 1947, the Hizb goal was merger of the state with Pakistan. After that Pakistan cannot give financial and other kind of support of JKLF that is why JKLF were forced to declare a ceasefire in 1994

and began to operate as a political rather than a military group. Kashmir militancy has acquired a more violent and brutal form. BY the name of Islamic jehad out fits manned by mercenaries from Pakistan, Afghanistan and other Islamic countries operating in Jammu and Kashmir. The main organization operating through foreign elements were Hakat-ul – Mujahedeen, Lashkar-e-toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad. There were also many small outfits which operated in Kashmir. Having gone through various phases, militancy in Kashmir has at present both an indigenous as well as a foreign face. Hizb is the most active military organization rather than other organization. Since 1989 when the militancy arises in the Jammu and Kashmir there was a huge loss of public property, which created imbalance in the society. It also leads to educational backwardness, physical and mental health deterioration, mass psychological depression and a majority of people became helpless. Because of this conflict a lot of people were killed and according to the official report nearly 40,000 people have been killed since 1989. But according to the unofficial report nearly about 80,000 people had been killed since 1989 and most of them were innocents.

Most of the families lost their earning hands which made them economically very week, morally down etc. Rather argued that “The most important aspect about this conflict was it takes most of the lives of youth which created a lot of problems in the families who lose their member family. This conflict also destroys the safe environment of people, a lot of people faced the deficiency of nutrition, and it destroyed the educational sector which leads to the unemployment among the youth of state. According to the official report 891 schools have been destroyed since 1981 in the state. The security environment with Kashmir valley is good on account of India’s information asymmetry with respect to the Militants. Military forces are successfully locating and initiating encounters against militants. This is reflected largely in the increased number of militant casualties in the year 2016 and 2017 however the number of militancy increase have also gone up. The militants got local support increased in the last couple of years.

The authorities have been providing the youth with skill training and vocational opportunities, and attractive the popular through the different welfare programs. The people who are not take up arms against the state, but they are also supportive of the insurgency. In Kashmir people are very sociable and various people in the neighborhood exhibit a high degree of familiarity and emotional connect with each other. The strength of this society is based on the bond and its impact on militancy in Kashmir in conspicuous in the funeral of ceremonies held for the militants. The enlargement crowds at these militants’ funerals include man, women, old and younger. Sentimentally they try to unite themselves through the funeral ceremonies in India. It is also reminder that the voting trend per see has no bearing on the alienation of the Kashmir masses with the Indian state. However, the people who are not take up arms or resorted to stone- pelting carry a strong sympathy with the militants. In fact, April 2017 by-election in Kashmir were eight people were killed saw only a 7% voter turnout. The

contemporary trend of rising of ISIS flag during protest and emergency of former Hizbul Mujahedeen commander Zakir Mosa has points to a slight but noticeable change militancy. The early generation, more aware about the history of Kashmir and political landscape but Zakir Musa spoke of the conflict in terms of global jihad or movement catering to pan-Muslim objectives, “that is why Mosa was dismissed by Hizbul-Mujahedeen and changing the nature of insurgency. Kashmir public nationalist struggle in a favor of movement solely catering to a political union of Muslim, deriving its laws from the holy text a society that is purely based on Islamic laws”.

Overall Indian security forces have had considerable success down militant including local commanders which has impeded the operation efficacy of militant outfits. But the increased trend of local taking of militancy, look of political outreach from New Delhi to Srinagar and the polarized state of national politics along the lines of religion, ensure that India loses the battle in the planes of counter extremism and counter-radicalisation. The ultimate battle of any counter-insurgency campaign lies on the psychological front. Not acknowledging or addressing the issue of local support ensure that there is a recurring security cost for India, regional deterrence stability is cyclically impacted and external actors both state and non-state view the insurgency as a feasible enterprise

People’s movement in Kashmir

Kashmir is unmanageable dispute between India and Pakistan. Outbreak of violence in the early 1990s, the conflict presumed frightening magnitudes. Its deteriorated Indo-Pak relations and carried both countries to the edge of a nuclear devastation. Exactly for this reason, the international organization involved Kashmir amongst the major trouble spots of the world and instructed both countries exercise ultimate limitation start dialogues towards its resolution. A short historical analysis is essential, from a Kashmiri perspective, to comprehend the occurrence of the Kashmir problematic in its several dimensions.

In the late 1980s many youths determined that restoration lay withdrawal from India, which may possibly accomplish only through an armed struggle. In the meantime, Pakistan impatiently looking for an opportunity to application its control over Kashmir and also was intensely to come to retaliate the mortification imposed on it by India during the 1971 war. The rising circumstances in the Valley matched Pakistan, which started to provide arms and ammunition to the annoyed youth of Kashmiri Muslims. Consequence come out, an armed struggle was established which received extensive support of Muslim subjugated regions of Jammu and Kashmir. Apart from mutual Kashmiris, “government workers, the police forces, the academic intelligentsia and even some top administrators supported the separatist slogans upraised by the militants.” The circumstances deteriorated to great extent; it becomes an enquiry of re-establishing the India’s writ over Kashmir.

In order to exterminate armed militancy in valley, Indian armed forces resorted to force. Security forces utilize harsh procedures, including parades, house-to-house searches, custodial killings, illegal custody, rape and molestation of women and associated bullying methods. Retaliation attacks from militant's side were equally brutal, and consequences come out thousands and hundreds of people were killed and many others physically and mentally disabled. Thousands of Property, billions of rupees were devastated, enormous number of houses and even total localities were wasted during encounters or interchange. In 1990s India government implement Armed Force Special Power Act (AFSPA) in Kashmir that gives to the armed forces operating in disturbed areas from prosecution. On the other side the insurgency was high level so Kashmir becomes most conflict area in the 1990s. That time there was not only JKLF militant group but there are many other groups which come from different Muslim countries especially from Pakistan Hizbul Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Al-Badar, Jaish-e-Mohammad etc.

Rather than JKLF all these militant groups want to make Kashmir part of Pakistan. When armed resistance to Indian rule breaks out. Indian government by formerly imprisoned Muslim United Members (MUF). The protest and strikes throughout the valley against it. In March 1990 More than five lakh people march toward the U N Military Observer Group in Srinagar to claim the Implementation of UN resolution stressing the importance of the plebiscite and self- determination. It was reported as biggest protest and demonstration in the Kashmir has seen however the United Nation officials were appreciative to point that the being there was only to watch the line of control. Almost every day a procession of teachers, doctors, lawyers and women marched through the streets on the valley. On 1 March at least forty innocent people were killed by India forces, when a huge crowd, estimated at one million took to the streets. After that government-imposed curfew in the valley which led to shortage of food, medicines and other essential items. The hospitals were becoming so full of the victims of the militancy. In 1993 the all parties Hurriyat conference (APHC) was formed as a political platform of the pro-independence movement. It was the addition of cooperation of different parties that come together to compete assembly polls against alliance of congress and national conference in 1987. This was widely supposed to have been rigged. The cooperation and their different ideologies held together by their same status of Jammu and Kashmir was under occupation of India and their collective demand that the desire and aspirations of the people of the Jammu and Kashmir should be ascertained for the ultimate resolution of the conflict. When the militancy was at its peak, at that time the conglomerate represented the political face of the movement and claimed to represent the desire and aspirations of the people that bring together two separate however most strong ideologies those who saw state free from both Pakistan and India. The majority of the groups that was the part of Hurriyat had their Militant groups. Before the creation of All Party Hurriyat Conference that time there was another political platform the Tehreek-i-Hurriyat Kashmir (THK). The head of this Tehreek was advocate Mian Abdual Qayoom and consisted of ten groups : the Muslim conference ,Islamic Student's League, Jam at-e-Islamic, Jammu

Kashmir Liberation Front, Mahaz-e- Azadi, Muslim, Khawateen Markaz, Kashmir Bar Association, Ittehadul Muslimeen, Dukhtaran-e-Milat and Jami at-e-Ahle Hadees.

But the opening separatist political platform did not have much control. In December 27 1992, when 19yrs old Mirwaiz Umar Farooq become the chairman of Jammu and Kashmir Awami Action Committee and become pastor of Kashmir after the murder of his father Mirwaiz Farooq. Mirwaiz Umar organize a meeting of religious, social and political organization at Mirwaiz Manzail. The Goal of this conference was to lay the creation of strong alliance of the parties that we oppose Indian rule in Jammu and Kashmir .The people distension has been at the center of any discuss on state for the period of the last decade particular with reference to in the disturbance Kashmir Valley, which limps back to disorder before witnessing an little relieve. Discourses on Kashmir are expectedly at dissent, but the issues of youth find a place in each one of them. While there is more than a single layer of the problem that confronts the peoples in Kashmir, at its heart is the political insecurity the state has witnessed since India was divide. Politics has been at the center stage of Kashmir's situation and Kashmir people are counter parts elsewhere, also set out their journey in tune with political independence. Politics has been at the center stage of Kashmir's situation and Kashmir people are counter parts elsewhere, also set out their journey in tune with political independence However, more than 68 years have passed since India got freedom, but Kashmir issue continues to hang in the balance. The veracity is that the Jammu and Kashmir once ruled

by the Maharaja has been portion into three parts one was under India, 2nd part was with Pakistan and the 3rd by with China. Many actions have been taken to maintain the Kashmir issue animate and not resolving it and this sense of dissent of political rights has persevere across four generations now. While the part administered by Pakistan did not see any visible political revolt after it went into Pakistan control in 1947, the Indian Jammu and Kashmir has always been under a stable shadow of political confusion. This has significantly contributed to tout rest among the Kashmir people. People of Kashmir have always been at the crossroads the circumstances, bemused with having to face many issues at any time.

From deficit of political rights, worth and honesty, refutation of a rightful place in the structure, to decided identity, they face a range of test. While redundancy is one aspect of the dispute in Kashmir that could push an ordinary people towards aggravation, a obstruct democratic liberty and a sense of uncertainty in their own land remain the major barrier in their enlargement. The dilemmas they are caught income in the way of introduce their personality. They aim for many things but are held back starting pursuing any of them due to enormous force from all sides. Kashmir people have talent and are accomplished of channelizing it to turn their place into a actual paradise, but the understanding of the past two and half decades have resulted in their failing to realize any dream of being free A continued feeling of living under cordon in their own country, coupled with monetary deficit and denial of contribution in the democratic processes, has led to This has ultimately forced these

Kashmir people get together to take on the police and other security forces on a large scale. The last decade had expressed broad nuisance and sadness to the people of the valley has clear as an organized technique to cure up their gashes. The extensive voter turnout in the 2002 assembly election was an indication of the reality that the Kashmir people were pregnant that the new government in Jammu and Kashmir should be a new era of peace, prosperity and harmony. Unfortunately, an appraisal of the performance of the people democratic party (PDP) led coalition with congress government would disclose, which failed to fulfill the Kashmir's prospects. The PDP government assurance moreover proved to be Nicola Machiavellian in nature. The corruption and exploitation of bureaucrat's positions by the administrators and politicians continual unabatedly. The destruction makes launched against illegitimate structure of wealthy drones. The unemployment in the state goes double. The violation of human rights reached very high all time. Custodial killing rises three time as compare to the national conference government.

The Kashmir migrants cannot return back despite the tall claims of the government that normalcy had been normalcy. But PDP government cannot be unnoticed in terms of its good role in the supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India. During the period of Mufti's tenure in office, the dialogue process gained momentum and the Srinagar- Muzaffarabad service was opened from the passengers of state. When PDP government complete his three years the PDP handed over the post of chief minister with his coalition partner. In 2015 the biggest challenge of the congress-led coalition governments rehabilitation of victims who are affected by the earthquake in 2008. The congress-led coalition government chief minister GH Nabi azad guaranteed a good administration to the Jammu and Kashmir and declares the launching of a movement against corruption and discrimination that would work developed state of Jammu and Kashmir. But the anticorruption movement of Azad was also proved to be just a deception. Because the police, bureaucrats' officers and his own ministers involved in corruption and exploitation of lady in sex scandal. During the congress period two Round Table conference held in Kashmir. At the same time some separatists lost its place in Kashmir due the policy of congress Party The period of 2004 to 2008 the government of Indian took a number of confidential building steps with Kashmiri peoples.

In 2006 The government organize three Round Table conference with the people of Kashmiri political leaders even through key rebellious boycott. More ever he announced the setup of five functioning groups to check up various aspects of Kashmir conflict. "The function of those groups was to improve the center state relation and further the relation across the line of control giving an increase to economic improvement, rehabilitating the poor families of rebels and appraisal the case prisoner and ensuring good governance. Before 2008 the Kashmir people feeling was changing for improvement, due to the good relationship of Kashmiri peoples with New Delhi. And at that time relationship of India and Pakistan was also batter. The resentment of the Kashmiri people against the Indian state remains active as the way Kashmiri were censored by the oppressive policy of security forces. The people think

who are suffer from the violence realized that the fight against India rule is not the best option particularly under varying international environment. "The awareness of among the people on the subject of using of peaceful way for struggle against the atrocities and exploitation that the Kashmiri met at the hands of Indian military from the 1990. The new phase of Kashmir struggle observed in 2008 when India government transfer some Kennels of terrain to the Amaranth Shrine board, , people demonstration and revolt for the decision of government until the government revoked the transfer order.

Similarly, in 2009 when "two young sister- in- law Nilofer and Asia were raped by the men in uniform when they were returned from their Orchid located some two kilometers away from their home. The failure of the National conference led government to punish guilty soldiers raised heavy protests throughout the valley. "The Paramilitary forces especially CRPF prove very dishonorable and killed many innocent persons who were protested peacefully against the rape and murder of the girls. Though the team of doctors confirm the rape of two girls but the Central Buru of Investigation (CBI) stated that the girls died due to the drowning in the water. The people from all sections of the society including the Kashmir Bar Association under the under the leadership of Mia Abdul Qaoom raised objections against the decision of the CBI. The main issue that the people raised during the protests was the issue of AFSPA which gives a kind of license to violate the rights of the people of Kashmir.

The reluctance of the central government to give sanction to prosecute those guilty soldiers prove very important factor for the loss of trust up of the people up on the democratic institutions of the country. The people are losing the trust further causing the distrust among the common masses in the valley. That was period when Hurriyat conference make impact much more than before in Kashmir valley. The people shouting pro-independence slogan and asking demand for self- determination. The 11 June 2010 yet another uprising in Kashmir. This is the fact that the killing of innocent three civilians in a suspected bogus Army encounter. With the killing of young Kashmir student, Tufail Mattu in 2010. The people of Kashmiri protest against the innocent killings, Kashmir look witnessed unrest. In the Words of famous Kashmir journalist," the wounds were deep the and even though order was restored after months, the scars remained, and anti-sentiment did not fade away. Summary 2010 was not unparalleled. State has been subjected to much bad. The use of unrestricted and summary effecting for public torture has been obligatory to Kashmir's suppression by the India state. Militarization has declared vigilante authority over space and politics. The violence is dramatic, ritualistic, and reformative, used to declare India's force over Kashmir's body. The military's production, bogus encounters, increasing awareness of cross-border threat-function as the reality making tools of the state.

We are observer to hanging of the Muslim body, the purpose of criminality-enforce obedience of a stateless nation Kashmir to the once-subaltern post colony. Jammu and Kashmir is about a demonstration. The Indian state's violence functions as a involvement, to control and punish, to aggravate and dominate. "The uprising of 2010 indicates the Indian's strategy

towards Kashmir's determination to decide its future of action. The use of aggression by Indian military was premeditated, their malicious and strict, amidst the welling up of people dissent in third period since 2008 of unfaltering civil society revolt for Azaadi (freedom). The Kashmir valley has been slapping by massive demonstration, violence and death in 2016. The demonstration and clashes were against with Jammu Kashmir Police, Center Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and other security agency after the death of Hizbul Mujahedeen commander Burhan Wani with the hands of Indian security forces in 6 July 2016. The incidents of celebrating the militants' dead bodies are rapidly growing in the valley which increasing the growing demands of freedom movement. Wani was so famous on social media in Kashmir and have big followers form valley. Meenakshi also argued that "As the state unleashed its repressive state apparatus, the storm of protests began to wane and then the catastrophe of figures began. 15,000 additional troopers, at least 10,000 arrested, at least 95 murdered, more than 2000 target blinded, at least 15,000 injured, harvest burnt, villages bunkered, cities and towns that have tried to emerge and flourish since 2014 catastrophic floods were destabilized. When Indian State seemed to be losing its grip over Kashmir, it responded with what many termed as the, "worst crackdown in decades. The demand of self-determination which was promised by government of India in 1950s is not full filled still by the government of India and neither the UN resolution was implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Kashmir are demanding every time to give their right to self- determination.

Conclusion

To conclude, the essay of Kashmir militancy is straightly related to wrecked assurances, lessening of independent interplanetary and renunciation of any evocative contribution in a unaffected democratic implementation. On the other side of the country's youth was quickly and changing monetary paradigm and perhaps even they got from it. But the people of Kashmir are yet stalled in the question of their political future. This is last three decade that the Kashmir people especially the of Kashmir extraordinary stress on Kashmir people and youths. The Kashmir youth most victim of that conflict they have borne the brunt of the Conflict. Many people have been killed and thousands have been Jails. Draconic rule and regulation such as the Public Safety Act (PSA) and Armed Force Special Act (AFSPA) used to define injustice activities and denial of delivery righteousness. While they the grim dilemma and political identity. Their urge to be part of the fast expansion around the world is also hitting a roadblock. The demanding are political rights and a right to live with harmony self-respect that could give welfares for monetary development taking place in this region. The political demand of Kashmir people is not be full fill give them some special package. Because the entire economic package it will be addressing small section of people but the

wants political package.

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