

Insurgent Attitude of Jammu and Kashmir State

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Abstract: *The attitude of Jammu And Kashmir State remains insurgent. This paper is about the insurgent attitude of J&K state from last three decades which perhaps disrupts and disturbs the political scenario of whole Jammu and Kashmir State. The insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir is an internal conflict between Kashmiri insurgents, sometimes known as "ultras" (extremists), and the Government of India. Some of the ultras favor Kashmiri accession to Pakistan, while others seek Kashmir's complete independence. Insurgency leads nation back step who never develop political, economic and ethnic capabilities for its public in general.*

I. INTRODUCTION:

The insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir is an internal conflict between Kashmiri insurgents, sometimes known as "ultras" (extremists), and the Government of India. Some of the ultras favor Kashmiri accession to Pakistan, while others seek Kashmir's complete independence. Since 2002, skirmishes with the local insurgents have constituted the main conflict in the Kashmir region. The roots of the conflict between the Kashmiri insurgents 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 catalyst 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 on the Indian Government began the

Kashmir Insurgency which during the 1990s escalated into the most important internal security issue in India. Thousands of people have died during fighting between insurgents and the government as well as thousands of civilians who have died as a result of being targeted by the various armed groups. The Inter-Services Intelligence of Pakistan has been accused by India of supporting and training mujahideen to fight in Jammu and Kashmir. According to official figures released in Jammu and Kashmir assembly, there were 3,400 disappearance cases and the conflict has left more than 47,000 people dead as of July 2009. However, the number of insurgency-related deaths in the state has fallen sharply since the start of a slow-moving peace process between India and Pakistan. After 1947 from British rule India and Pakistan fought a war over the princely state of Kashmir. At the end of the war India finally controlled the most valuable parts of Kashmir. The insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir State has existed in various forms. Due to all this people's status with all social life is deliberately getting change. The face of society are dislocating from one social life to another strange social life. Insurgency perhaps, wider conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Thousands of lives have been lost since 1989 due to the intensification of both the insurgency and fight against it. The traditional culture of society is no doubt getting damage. The state is using strong command over the uprising issues. Both India and Pakistan strengthen their border locations but losing the real social structure and its functioning. The ugly face of insurgency in terms of a wide spread armed insurgency started in Kashmir with the disputed 1987 election with some elements from the state's assembly forming militants' wings which acted as a catalyst for the emergence of armed insurgency in the region. It is even in news that the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan has been accused by Indian by supporting and training Mujahideen to fight in J&K. According to official figure released in J&K assembly, there were 34,000 disappearance cases and the conflict has left more than 47,000 people dead as July 2009.

However, the number of insurgency related deaths in the state have fallen sharply since the start of the slow moving peace process between India and Pakistan. The process of insurgency leads to the dislocation of the community from one region to another. "Kashmiri Pandits" of Kashmir submerged from Kashmir to other places of India. The insurgency movement turns into the movement of people where social, political and even religious interference get evolved and state lost its control over the uprising Kashmir issue. Due to all this both the communities of J&K intensively faces the consequences of insurgency and their dislocation of culture, tradition, art has become the victimization of insurgence. According to K.P.S.Gill, among the most victims of this conflict are the Kashmiri pandits, descendent of Hindu priests and among the original inhabitants of the

Kashmir valley, with a recorder history of over 5,000 years .over the millennia, this community has been integral not only to cultural and intellectual life of the people of this region, but the bulwark of its administration and economic development as well. Frank Pallone introduced a resolution in the U.S House of representatives condemning the human rights violation against the Kashmiri Pandits, Hindu residents of the Kashmir valley, over the past 15 years. Pallone, who founded the congressional caucus on India and India Americans, and chairs the caucus Kashmir Task Force, introduced the resolution to urge the government of India and state government of J&K to work with the pandit community to find a peaceful ,equitable solution to the conflict currently taking place in the Kashmir valley. Since around 2000, the insurgency has become far less violent and has instead taken on form of protests and marches. Certain groups have also chosen to lay down their arms and look for a peaceful resolution to the conflicts. The different insurgent groups have different aims in Kashmir. Some want complete independence from both India and Pakistan and still others want greater autonomy from the government. A survey from that 43 % in Jammu and Kashmir would favor independence with support for the independence movement and unevenly distributed across the region.

Along with caste, religious and linguistic stereotypes, there exist many other stereotyped images in our country. Such image is about our youth. By creating insurgent atmosphere in the state, the youth becomes mental and physical victim and with the passage of time it becomes such image in which youth are militant, rebellions, revolutionary, irrational and undisciplined. It is true that youth are vulnerable to outside influence and imitate others but this doesn't mean that the youth only believe in destruction, killing, assault and terrorism. When there is a total disillusionment in society with the existing social structures and institutions, with the contradictions in the social system, with the politics and politicians, with the decisions and decision makers and when everybody is conscious of the falling standards in all walks of life, social discrimination ,prevailing corruption, and the search for the quick monetary gains through illegitimate means, why should the youth alone be expected to conform to traditional moral values and lofty ideals ? How can they look up to self-proclaimed political, religious and social leaders for inspiration? It is logical to understand when there is a rebellion attitude in the state; the youth turns into unrest and adopts the way of settle down the turmoil or agitation. Youth realized the disturbed condition and they get frustrate in a community or a society as the result youth become violent. The role of youth in agitations and turmoil like the militants agitation for khalistan in Punjab and for an independent Kashmir in Jammu and Kashmir and tribal's demand for a Jharkhand state in Bihar have also to be explained in terms of the frustrations of the youth in the respective states. In Kashmir, the real power now rests with the young men. Many persons arrested by the police for getting training in Pakistan are young persons in the 18-25 age groups. A lot of Kashmiries asking for independence are angry young men, who have sworn vengeance.

II. REASONS FOR INSURGENCY

Humanitarian abuses : Some analysts have suggested that the number of Indian troops in Jammu and Kashmir is close to 600,000 although estimates vary and the Indian government refuses to release official figures. These troops have engaged in widespread humanitarian abuses and have engaged in extrajudicial killings. In October 2010, Army Chief Gen VK Singh stated in an interview that over 95% of the allegations of human rights violations proved to be false and had apparently been leveled with the "ulterior motive of maligning the armed forces". Giving details, he said 988 allegations against the Army personnel in Jammu and Kashmir were received since 1994. Out of these 965 cases were investigated and 940 were found false, accounting for 95.2 percent. Military forces in Jammu and Kashmir operate under emergency powers granted to them by the central government. These powers allow the military to curtail civil liberties, creating further support for the insurgency. The insurgents have also abused human rights, engaging in what some have called an ethnic cleansing by exterminating Kashmiri Pandits from the valley of Kashmir. The government's inability to protect the people from both its own troops and the insurgency has further eroded support for the government. Six Indian soldiers, including two officers, were due to face a court martial over extrajudicial killings.

ISI's role: The Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence has allegedly encouraged and aided the Kashmir independence movement through an insurgency due to its dispute on the legitimacy of Indian rule in Kashmir, with the insurgency as an easy way to keep Indian troops distracted and cause international condemnation of India.

Political rights: The insurgency was sparked by the rigging of state elections in 1987. This has contributed to anti-government sentiment. A government report found that almost half of all Kashmiri Panchayat Raj positions were vacant and suggested that the reason for this was the destabilising effect of the conflict. The Panchayat Raj is a system of elected village level governance created by the 73rd amendment to the Indian constitution. The report also noted that their ability to effectively govern was "crippled."

There have been some signs in recent times that the Indian government has begun to take Kashmiri political views more seriously, especially those expressed through elections. During the Jammu and Kashmir state assembly elections, 2008 the national ruling party chose to form a coalition with the party that won the most votes in order to "honour the mandate" of the election even though it was contrary to their immediate interests.

Mujahideen influence: After the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, Mujahedeen fighters, with the aid of Pakistan, slowly infiltrated Kashmir with the goal of spreading a radical Islamist ideology.

Religion: Jammu and Kashmir is the only Muslim majority state in Hindu-majority India. Indian-American journalist Asra Noman states that while India itself is a secular state, Muslims are politically, culturally and economically marginalized when compared to Hindus in India as a whole. The Government's decision to transfer 99 acres of forest land to a Hindu organisation solidified this feeling and led to one of the largest protest rallies in Jammu and Kashmir.

Other reasons: The Indian National Census shows that Kashmir lags behind other states in most socio-development indicators such as literacy rates and has unusually high levels of unemployment. This contributes to anti-government sentiment.

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