



KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA

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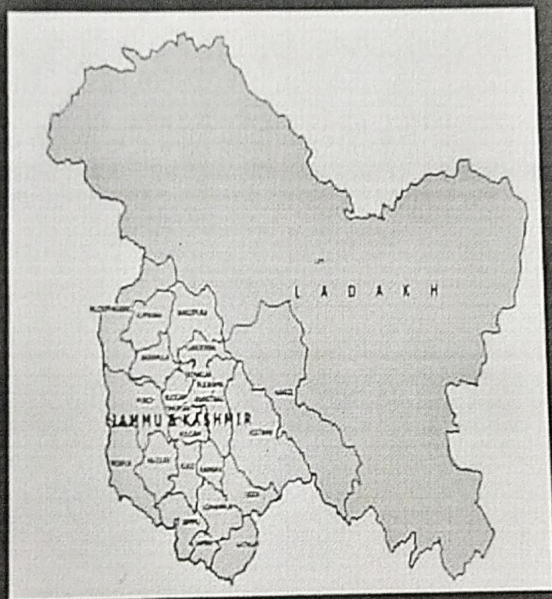
3.4.6: Documents for books and chapters in edited volumes
published per teacher during the Session 2020-21:

Name of Department: Political Science

Name of Teacher(s) : Dr. Vaishali Jain

Wesley Books

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: CHANGING DYNAMICS



EDITED BY
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KASHMIR: A ROAD TO INSURGENCY

Dr. Vaishali Jain*

INTRODUCTION

The Pulwama terror attack of 14th February 2019 is the deadliest attack on the soil of Kashmir in recent years which killed at least 40 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Personnel. No single day passes without the news of killing of *Jawans* and civilians in the Kashmir. Ministry of Home Affairs recently released the Data of 99% rise in the number of security personnel killed in terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir as well as increase of 176% in terror activities; the number of civilians killed in Jammu and Kashmir has risen by 35.71% in the last few years.¹ Kashmir is facing the problem within and without since its accession in the territory of India. The problem within is in form of insurgency and without in form of cross border terrorism. There has been continuous uprising, restlessness, agitations, protest movements, terrorist attacks in the valley despite the counter insurgency measures and operations against the terrorist activities carried out by the Indian State. Grenade attacks on civilians, stone pelting and use of IED on security personnel reveal the sense of alienation in youth, radicalization and growing militancy in Kashmir region supported by neighbouring country Pakistan. All these incidents raise certain questions: what are the causal factors of insurgency, the reasons which led to feeling anti India in youth and change in nature of uprising in post 1989 period. To understand the problem of Kashmir in entirety there is need to go back to History of Kashmir.

The history of conflict in Kashmir goes back to the Treaty of Accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir on 26 October 1947. At the time of partition the princely state of Kashmir as well as the 560 princely states were advised to join either of dominions. Maharaja Hari Singh chose to remain independent. Invasion of the tribal raiders from Pakistan forced him to ask for military assistance from India but the Governor-General Lord Mountbatten was reluctant to send troops in independent state. Victoria Schofield and Mountbatten in her book says, "He urged therefore that the legal formalities regarding accession should be completed but that it should only be temporary, prior to a referendum, plebiscite, election or even if such methods were impracticable, by representative public meetings."² And Maharaja Hari Singh hesitatingly signed the treaty with government of India. The subsequent war between India and Pakistan in 1947-1949 saw the princely state being divided between India and Pakistan along the ceasefire line, later known as the Line of Control. "With the Cease-fire declared on 1 January, 1949, Jammu and Kashmir was divided into two parts. Almost half of the state comprising the Punjabi speaking areas of Poonch, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad, along with Gilgit and Baltistan joined Pakistan. The other half including the large Jammu region, the entire Kashmir valley and Ladakh went to India. At that point, Kashmir became a permanent bone of contention between the two dominions"³

The Indian Constitution accommodated a distinct Kashmiri identity through Article 370 (Part XXI of Constitution of India) which reflected J&K's unique and asymmetric constitutional relationship with India and created a special status for the state, unlike any other state in the Indian federation. The Provision of Article 370 gave Kashmir to have a parallel Constitution and the Provisions of Constitution of India could be effective only with the concurrence of Legislative Assembly of Kashmir. In accordance with the Instrument of Accession, the Parliament had legislative power only in matters of defence, foreign affairs, and communications, with all other powers vested in the state, a situation unique to Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian union. Moreover, the state was allowed to retain important cultural symbols such as its own flag and political titles such as *wazir* instead of chief minister for the elected head of the government, and *sadar-i-riyasat* instead of governor as the head of state.⁴

INSURGENCY-PRE 1989 PERIOD

But Jammu's Dogra population did not approve of a special status for J&K, and in 1952, the Praja Party, a Jammu-based party —launched an agitation for the full integration of the state with India. This movement

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