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## Role of media in Kashmir crisis after independence till abrogation of 370

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### Abstract

The outcome of this research is that this is not the new issue for the state like Jammu and Kashmir as the media playing very important role in restoring normalcy in the state. But somehow, media wants its own vested interest for the circulation of the more copies among the youth and other target audience without thinking of the state. And the narratives came into existence within a state based on the region and ideology, this research is only based on the

comparison of the newspapers which is the part of the print media. But, in this present scenario the state is suffering a lot from the advent of the online media as this case of Kashmir unrest can also be said the result of the online media/ new media because Burhan Wani was one of the heroic face for the youth of Kashmir who used new media as a tool for injecting the hidden agenda of the militancy and other propaganda of the neighboring state Pakistan and China.

**Keywords:** Media, Kashmir Crisis, Independence, Abrogation of A-370

### Introduction

India has resulted in the emergence of Kashmir press as a powerful social institution in the state. Closely associated with the lives of the people in the valley.

Kashmir press has been playing in important role in creating the civil society and development of a state at large. The study has been designed to gauge the functioning growth freedom history press.

The study also aimed to analyze portrayal of Kashmir by Indian national and international media. The study help to chart out a comparative analysis of the different media in covering Kashmir. Media in Jammu and Kashmir j&k media consist of periodicals such as greater Kashmir and rising Kashmir and radio station such as radio Kashmir Jammu and Radio sharda. Various book have been written about the region a large number being related to the Kashmir conflict. Urdu and English are the main language used 19 journalist have been killed in J&k since 1990 the region has been various prohibitive measures against the media press council of India. report in 2017 title media and media scenario of J&k in 2017 that the newspaper and periodical approved by the Govt of J&k in which Govt sponsored advertisement. MEDIA has its role in the past and with the technological in communication and its role in conflicts like that of Jammu and Kashmir has significantly increased compare to the time Kashmir dispute was born and it had two newly born dominions of South Asia to go for war the role of media has significantly change both conflict and resolution people around the world known much sooner about the development in the international relation and they know much more about the conflict around the world media played role of the spoiler in defecting resolution of the Kashmir dispute when leader in India Pakistan had shown conflict interest in addressing the media can help in the resolution of the Kashmir dispute and bringing the lasting peace in the region Kashmir has been a victim of national media hateful journalism misrepresentation of Kashmir by both the hyper national and liberal press of India in Briefly media history before independent in 1931 when an organize movement started in Kashmir it ware the newspaper published from Lahore that made world to know about the soldiers of the Hindu maharaja shooting. Media are the communication outlet or tool used to store and deliver information or data the term refer to components of the media communication industry such as print media photography cinema broadcasting radio and television and advertising. the study spells out the role played by local in covering Kashmir. With the help of literature the role played by the Indian national ,Pakistan and other western media in portraying Kashmir can be gauged. the current study help to chart out a comparative analysis of the different media in covering Kashmir the studies and articles related to the history and functioning of press in the state of Jammu and Kashmir would be Analyzed to Asses the current scenario of the local pres the research would reveal various dimension of the growth of journalism in Kashmir. The research also aims into highlight the restriction imposed on local press by the authorities.

The world we are witnessing today with various of truth created by media is very difficult to understand in one dimension of reality created by media these days through narratives media present various version of reality through tents picture audio and visual packages in the form of stories continuous narration of such news stories create the perception of people towards reality the television programmed as transparent representation of the world we need to consider some of the ways in which mediate the world to us. One of the most important of these is through the codes and convention of narratives.

### **Kashmir Press: Current Scenario**

To study the scenario of newspapers and other periodicals in Jammu & Kashmir, Pandita (2013) on the basis of findings of his study states that there is no threat to the print media in Jammu & Kashmir as there has been a continuous increase in The registration of new titles with Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI). He also concludes that among all the 22 districts, Jammu leads in publishing maximum number of newspapers followed by Srinagar. The study reveals that Dogri and Hindi periodicals remain confined to Jammu province while Kashmiri language periodicals to only Kashmir province respectively. Findings further conclude that with an exception of Kargil and Kulgam, the periodicals are published from each and every district of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Researcher reveals that out of the three official languages of the state, Urdu language enjoys more popularity among all. Periodicals are published in 10 different languages across the state.

### **Comparative analysis of Kashmir media**

#### **Role of Kashmir press**

Mehmood-ur-Rashid (2012) asserts that Kashmir press has emerged as a powerful social institution. It has played an Important role in setting the social trends, breaking some myths, establishing some others, and also opening up the mind of people to larger issues. The rich content flowed through the Newspapers into the social pool over the period of time has helped to shape the society as its best. He further writes that Kashmir press has been closely associated with the lives of people. This press has played an important role in all walks of life of our society. Apart from unsparingly bolstering our sense of culture, and cultural territories, Kashmir press has played an unmatched role for the introduction of changes, emergence of political, religious and social leadership in our society. He further discusses the role played by the newspapers like Hamdard and Zamindar for becoming the potent voices of the Kashmiri society against the Dogra autocratic rule. The writer concludes that Kashmir press has been as vibrant and as contributive as any other press in the history of journalism.

Bali (2015) conducted a survey to study the role of media in causing changes in the lifestyle of rural Kashmir. Through the Findings of the study, he concluded that media has played a significant role in development of rural areas. Media was found to have brought change in the lifestyle of the villagers by providing them exposure. The study also found that newspapers and television are among the top sources used for education and information purposes.

Apart from other uses, according to the findings of his study, 70% respondents of rural Kashmir use media for religious, education and information purposes. The researcher found that alike urban society, the rural Kashmir also embraced

media. Literacy rate among rural population especially women folk is soaring due to the influence of media. People have started entering into various professions other than the family or traditional occupations and are also attaining global knowledge through media. It was also found that media has played a tremendous role in the promotion of the Urdu language. Researcher concluded that with the advent of media in rural Kashmir, unlike earlier, Urdu became the most spoken language in the rural areas.

To critically analyses the level of objectivity and subjectivity while reporting events in conflict torn state of Kashmir, Bali (2014) found that there is a difference among the newspapers of the two provinces. He concluded that journalism in the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir state is “divided, biased, subjective and business oriented.” Researcher also found that both the reporters of Jammu as well as Kashmir province are subjective while covering Kashmir. Further discussing the divide between the reporters of the two regions, he found that reporters of Kashmir retort to “subjectivity while covering Indian Army.” On the other side, Jammu based newspapers “exaggerate the reports concerning security forces.” He also concluded that senior journalists admit that the print media in Jammu and Kashmir is serving their commercial interest and cater to society as per their wishes to increase circulation.

Interlocutors on Kashmir - Dileep Padgaonkar, Radha Kumar and M M Ansari - in their 176-page report submitted in October 2011 to the then Home Minister of India, P. Chidambaram have criticized the role of media and journalists in the state for “inventing events for political game”. Republishing a part of the report on media by Kashmir Watch (2012), the report reads that the “local media, by contrast, have given far more attention to peace process developments but—as occurs routinely in conflict situations—there are some amongst them who are selective in what they report and biased in favors of one or another political position.” The report confirms that “barring a small handful of anchors and reporters, the national media have underreported conflict areas and tends to focus on moments of violence or recrimination.” Arakotaram (n.d.) states that Sheikh Abdullah and other Kashmiri nationalists spread the idea of Kashmiriyat through a combination of newspaper articles, political rallies and others. Bali (n.d.) concludes that Kashmir print media portrays Indian Army as “despotic, tyrant, and human right violators.” Newspaper use highly “provocative” language. Even though the researcher has reached to an ambiguous conclusion by quoting an anonymous senior journalist in Srinagar, the study found that “social welfare activities” of the army in Kashmir have been accorded very less space by the local print media. Rai (2000) states that being the opinion makers for the local public, “vernacular press in Srinagar is considered more important than all other media.” In contrary to the majority’s opinion noted down in the chapter, the researcher quoting Major General Rai states that Indian national media, excluding All Indian Radio and Doordarshan, has played a “mature and fairly responsible role in Kashmir.” Criticizing local media, he states that Urdu journalists lack professionalism in the valley. He further states that “apart from becoming a militant in Kashmir, one of the easiest profession to pick up is to work for a local rag.” He concludes that western media lacks depth and fairness in reporting Kashmir.

Defying the widespread feeling outside Kashmir that local press was on the side of the militants, Narayan Committee in its report concluded that this notion regarding the Kashmir

press was “uncharitable.” The report concludes that quite a few papers did publish statements and advertisements of militant outfits, but they did it under duress.

**Objective of the study**

1. To address substantive question about the role of the media in enhancing Political knowledge
2. To indentify and text methods for assessing media effect using existing cross national and panel date
3. To use secondary data analysis to advance understanding of the links between media systemmedia content and political knowledge.

**Scenario of Print Media in Jammu & Kashmir (India)**

There is no denial in it that print is one of the oldest mediums of news delivery and is still going best despite coming into being of number of other modern, faster and better electronic mediums of news delivery. The industry so far has survived at its own and is still showing growth in readership that too in an era where people most of the time remain hanged to internet for online sources of information, be it online version of newspaper or any other sources of information. The industry is very well organized across the length and breadth of globe, wherein readership taste has been always taken care of. The industry has always adhered and fulfilled its basic aim & purpose, to keep general masses informed about the developments taking place in and around the society they dwell in.

Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook, Blogs, Flicker etc. By embracing technology to its optimum is the art which can be best learnt from newspaper industry, which has made best use of social networking sites for two ways communication of their content by overcoming the geographical barriers and the trend has grown beyond proportions among web-loggers.

The present study is aimed to understand the scenario of print news media in the state of Jammu & Kashmir India, when online sources of information have almost become the order of the day. Access to internet, like rest of the world is no more a constraint to the people of Jammu & Kashmir, thanks to technology which has empowered every common man to access internet on their palmtops available in the form of cell phones. The present study includes, newspapers, news magazines, serials, and other periodicals published form the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

The present study is an analysis of secondary data retrieved from official website of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) on Oct10, 2013, lasting over the period 1961-2013, available at [http://www.rni.nic.in/rni\\_search\\_language.asp](http://www.rni.nic.in/rni_search_language.asp). Data retrieved from the website was totally unstructured and in raw form, hence was put to structuration as per the objectives of the study. In all there were 1227 verified titles, out of which 1019 were registered with RNI, but while analyzing data, six titles were found published from outside Jammu & Kashmir as such were excluded from analysis and accordingly analysis was taken over.

**Data Analysis**

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, data after structuration was put to excel format for executing simple operation like, addition, subtraction, division, drawing percentage etc. In order to ensure that accuracy of figures, (Table 1, Figure 1) data was put to double cross check, with percentage drawn up to two decimal places mostly, however wherever required percentage was drawn beyond two decimal places.

Since the present study is based on the registered titles as such it was imperative to reveal the total titles published from state, duly verified by the office of Registrar of Newspapers for India. Accordingly of the total periodicals published from Jammu & Kashmir only 82.55% titles stand registered with RNI which constitute 1013 titles only (Table Since the RNI has lately initiated process towards assigning the new registration numbers to titles already in its holding list, accordingly 57.90% titles of Jammu & Kashmir state have been assigned with new registration numbers and still 42.09% are registered under old registration numbers are published under thirteen different periodicities, out of which a maximum 44.61% are weekly, followed by 34.35% daily and 9.47% Monthly publications. A minimum one title each is registered under the periodicity Monthly Three and Tri-Weekly (Table 4, Figure 4).

As per the tabulated data, in the year 1964 only one title was registered from the state of Jammu & Kashmir with RNI which can be also considered as the beginning of era of newspaper industry in state. Except for the year 1965 titles were registered each year thereafter. till 2013. While correlating figures for corresponding growth from previous year negative growth was observed 22 times.

**Table 1**

Year	No.of periodicals	Corresponding %ageGrowth	Cumulative growth	Cumulative %age Growth	Year	No.of periodicals	Corresponding %ageGrowth	Cumulative growth	Cumulative %age Growth	Year	No.of periodicals	Corresponding %ageGrowth	Cumulative growth	Cumulative %age Growth
1964	1	-	1	-	1981	3	-57.14	196	1.55	1998	20	185.71	358	5.91
1965	-	-	1	-	1982	6	100	202	3.06	1999	8	-60.00	366	2.23
1966	1	-	2	50.00	1983	4	-33.33	206	1.98	2000	11	37.50	377	3.00
1967	10	900	12	500	1984	6	50.00	212	2.91	2001	29	62.06	406	7.69
1968	14	40.00	26	116.6	1985	18	66.66	230	8.49	2002	23	-20.68	429	5.66
1969	24	71.42	50	92.30	1986	14	-22.22	244	6.08	2003	21	-8.69	450	4.89
1970	18	-25.00	68	36.00	1987	4	-71.42	248	1.63	2004	23	9.52	473	5.11
1971	17	-5.55	85	25.00	1988	5	25.00	253	2.01	2005	9	-60.86	482	1.90
1972	7	-58.82	92	8.23	1989	9	44.44	262	3.55	2006	16	77.77	498	3.31
1973	29	314.2	121	31.52	1990	7	-22.22	269	2.67	2007	30	87.50	528	6.02
1974	12	-58.62	133	9.91	1991	5	-28.57	274	1.85	2008	31	3.33	559	5.87
1975	11	-8.33	144	8.27	1992	11	120.00	285	4.01	2009	43	38.70	602	7.69
1976	12	9.09	156	8.33	1993	9	-18.18	294	3.15	2010	53	23.25	655	8.80
1977	3	-75.00	159	1.92	1994	12	33.33	306	4.08	2011	76	43.39	731	11.60
1978	18	500	177	11.32	1995	15	25.00	321	4.90	2012	149	96.05	880	14.13
1979	9	-50.00	186	5.08	1996	10	-33.33	331	3.11	2013	114	-23.48	994	12.95
1980	7	-22.22	193	3.76	1997	7	-30.00	338	2.11	*NA	19		1013	1.91

### Media narratives of Kashmir in regional newspapers

Narrative is realized in many different media. It is all about the art of telling stories which media has been doing efficiently since its inception so much so that the piece of information printed in newspapers are called stories. Kashmir unrest is a 50 years long story of Post-Independence India and it is running in the veins of every Indian. Also, it develops a new story of conflicts which in turns becomes a narrative within the Jammu and Kashmir state. When we start telling story of Kashmir unrest, we have two narratives within the regional media itself: One is from Kashmir and other is from the Jammu. Both the narratives are also the part of conflict within. Both the regions have their own colour and text ideology to report the same incident of the same day and same time to cater their respective audiences. The media narratives for both the states are different; one to cater the non-Kashmiri audiences and other for the Kashmiri audience only. The narratives of the incidents presented by newspapers of both the regions of Jammu and Kashmir valley is highly influenced by the contrast ideologies of the people in these two regions. Since the newspapers are catering to the people of these two regions, so the tone and texture of news is kept according to them. This paper tries to compare the narratives of prominent newspapers of Jammu region and Kashmir region during the Kashmir unrest in July 2016 during Burhan Wani encounter.

### Kashmir valley in conflict

The British sold the valley of Kashmir to the Hindu Dogra ruler, Gulab Singh, in 1846 with the Treaty of Amritsar (in thanks for his assistance with the British Afghan expedition and protecting British interests in the Punjab), adding to his prior possessions of Jammu, Ladakh, Baltistan, and numerous hill states. His great grandson, Maharaja Hari Singh, could not decide whether to join India or Pakistan upon Independence in 1947, so the State remained "independent" for over two months. Under attack from the Pakistan side, Maharaja Hari Singh agreed to join India in exchange for military aid. Kashmir's accession to India was contested by Pakistan. This accession was to be provisional, contingent upon popular approval.

However, no plebiscite was conducted. Pakistan soon went to war with India over Kashmir. The war was halted in 1949 with a UN (United Nations) supervised ceasefire and the establishment of a 500-mile ceasefire line patrolled by the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), although small-scale attacks continued. Hostilities recurred in 1965, but the ceasefire line remained. It was renamed "Line of Control" (LOC) with the 1972 Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan.

China annexed Aksai-Chin in 1962. The "Line of Actual Control" (LOAC) between India and China has never been clearly demarcated (Srivastava, 2001:80). Prem Nath Bazaz, a Kashmiri writer and political activist in 1967, wrote, "It is an irony of history that by a combination of fortuitous circumstances a tiny nation of Kashmir's has been placed in a position of great importance, where it can be instrumental in making or marring the future of so many".

The politics of Kashmir identity was transmitted into ethnic nationalism, associated with a distinct Islamic tinge and a transfer from India to Pakistan loyalty. The ruling elite of Pakistan, unreconciled with idea of the loss of Kashmir, readily responded to this historic opportunity. Kashmir conflict became one of the worst tragedies of international

politics, degenerated into a pawn in Indo-Pak (India-Pakistan) rivalry. The unfortunate victim of this process has been the people of Kashmir. The greatest hindrance to growth and cooperation in South Asia has been the sixty-year-old Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan.

The roots of the conflict or crisis extend to the catastrophic partition of the two countries in 1947, when the British government left the region after a 250-year period of rule characterized by exploitation and divide and conquer tactics. The British emperor's divisive policies, which were aimed at creating a rift between Hindu and Muslims in order to dilute any potential cohesive opposing force, began in a large scale in the early 1900s, when it started to fear the perceived growing strength of the Hindu nationalist movement.

In order to counterbalance this perceived threat, the colonialist British government began to actively support the Muslim League, a political entity spear headed by Mohammad Ali Jinnah that aimed to represent the sub-continent's Muslim interests. The British pitted these two groups against one another, and eventually the Muslim League was forced to demand the creation of separate state, to be called "Pakistan", because it felt its interests would not be represented in a Hindu-majority India after the British granted the sub-continent its independence.

Mohandas Gandhi, the political leader of the independence movement, was in favor of the creation of India and eventually used his power to ensure its existence. Consequently, as its parting legacy, the British Empire, under the supervision of Lord Mountbatten, created artificial geographical boundaries separating the newly created Hindu majority India and Muslim majority Pakistan. The creation of these new states created a tremendous amount of violent upheaval, dubbed the bloody partition. In this massive movement of people and capital (Hindus and Sikhs mainly to India, Muslims primarily to Pakistan), hundreds and thousands of people were killed and the land dispute of Kashmir was formed.

### Kashmir Issue & Problem

Under article-1 of the Indian constitution the state J&k is a constituent state of Indian union and its territory forms a part of the territory of India. On the other hand article 370 in part 21 of the constitution grants a special status to it according to all the provision of the constitution of India do not apply to it. It is also the only state in the Indian union which has its own separate state constitution the constitution of J&k under the same part 21 of the constitution ten other state of the Indian union also enjoy special status but only in certain minor matter on the hand the special status enjoyed by the state of J&k as mentioned accession of jammu and Kashmir to India J&k is constituent state of Indian union. It is included in the list of states in the first scheduled of the constitution of India also under article 1 of the India constitution the state of jammu and Kashmir has been mentioned as an integral part of the territory of India the state was acceded to the dominions of India by Maharaja Hari Singh who was the ruler of the state in 1947 initially Maharaja Hari Singh decided not to join India or Pakistan and remain independent. In Oct 1947. Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to conquer Kashmir it forced Maharaja to seek Indian help. India gave military aid to Kashmir and the infiltrators were driven back only after the Maharaja signed an instrument of accession on 26 Oct 1947 with India under this the state surrendered only three subject, Defence External affair and communication to the dominion

of India. special status of constitution j&k in India all that time signed of instrument of accession the govt of India made a commitment that the people of this state through their own constitution assembly would determine of this commitment article 370 was incorporated in the constitution of India which became operative on 17 Nov 1952 with the end of the British Paramount the state of j&k Kashmir became independent on 15th august 1947 initially its ruler Maharaja hari singh. decided not to join India or Pakistan and there by remain independent on 20 oct 1947 the azad Kashmir forces supported by the Pakistan army attacked the frontiers of the state under this unusual and extraordinary political and the ruler of the state decided to accede the state to India according the instrument of accession of jammu and Kashmir to India was signed by PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU and Maharaja Hari sing on 26oct 1947 under this he state surrendered only three subject defence external affair and communication to the dominion of India at that time the govt of India made a commitment that the people of this state through their own constitution assembly would determine the internal constitution of this state and the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the union of India over the state and until the decision of the constituent assembly of the state the constitution of India could only provide interim arrangement regarding the state in pursuance of this commitment article 370 was incorporated in the constitution of India it clearly state that the provision will respect to state of j&k are only temporary and not permanent it became operative on 17 nov 19 integration of princely state. At the time of independence India comprised two categories of political units. Namely the british provinces under the direct rle of British govt and the princely state under the rule of native princes but subject to the paramountcy of the british crown. Indian independence act 1947 created two independent and separate dominions of India and Pakistan and gave there option to the princely state viz. joining India joining Pakistan or remaining independent of the 552 princely state situated within the geographical boundries of India 549 joined India and remaining 3 Hyderabad 2Junahgarh 3and Kashmir refused to join India. However in course of time they also integrated with India Hyderabad by means of police action junagarh by means referendum and Kashmir by the instrument of accession

### **Treaty of Amritsar**

March 16 1846 is regarded as a red letter day not in the life of Mahraja Gulab singh but also in the history of jammu and Kashmir state after spending more then half of his life on orse back and ceeselesly running from corner of the north western India to other to carryout the order of his master Maharaja ranjit singh along with his distinguished and brave lieutenants Maharaja Gulab singh finally saw his dream of securing for himself and independent sovereign hill state having been realized on auspicious day when the treaty of Amritsar was signed between maharaja Gulab singh and the British govt by this treaty Gulab singh was made the maharaja of jammu and Kashmir and all the hilly and mountainous country with its dependencies situated to the east of Indus and west of the ravi ware transform to him in consideration of his transfer maharaja Gulab singh paid to the British govt the sum of seventy five lakh nanak shahi rupees treaty of Amritser the foundation of jammu and Kashmir was laid.

### **J&k state Briefly History**

The foundation of modern state of jammu and Kashmir was laid by maharaja Gulab singh dogra Gulab singh was also the founder of royal dogra dynasty and the first maharaja of the princely state of J&k the second largest princely state in british India Gulab singh began his career as a trooper in Maharaja Ranjit singh army Being a seasoned soldier and as an astute politician Gulab singh achieved distinction so rapidly that maharaja ranjit singh conferred him the title of raja of jammu he followed the policy of consolidation he extended his authority upto ladakh and Baltistan. After the death of Maharaja ranjeet singh became an important and influential figure in lahor derbars politics.

### **Pakistan's Kashmir Policy**

Pakistan's Kashmir policy rests on two legs: the UN resolutions and cross-border terrorism. The UN resolutions have gradually become contextually redundant and cross-border terrorism has increasingly become more of a problem for Pakistan than a solution. Pakistan also feels frustrated at not being able to secure the confidence of the Kashmiri people, who reject a merger with Pakistan as a solution. In order to understand Pakistan's Kashmir policy, it is essential to analyse the salient features of the UN resolutions and the efficacy of cross-border terrorism as a tool to further Pakistan's case in Kashmir.

### **United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions**

In the wake of the October 22, 1947 Pakistani aggression in Kashmir under Major-General Akbar Khan, the Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, signed the Letter of Accession on October 26, 1947, and having formally informed India, sought Delhi's help. India referred the case to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on January 1, 1948, in the context of the Pakistani aggression.

### **Jammu and Kashmir News Live: Centre can't toy with special status, says Mufti; UK issues travel advisory**

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Latest News Today Live Updates: In Srinagar, a senior police officer dismissed the rumors' that Jammu and Kashmir Police personnel were being asked to deposit their weapons, and asserted that strict action would be taken against anyone behind it.

The Kashmir Valley is fuelled with uncertainty and is in panic mode after the government, in a security advisory on Friday, suspended the Amarnath Yatra, and asked tourists to leave the state at the earliest fearing a major militant strike. The unprecedented move is the latest in a series of government actions in the state including enhanced troop deployment. An estimated 11,000 tourists, including yatris and over 200 foreign visitors, are currently in the Valley, government officials told

On Saturday, Governor Satya Pal Malik Administration suspended the annual Machail Mata pilgrimage in hilly Kishtwar's Paddar area adjoining Kashmir Valley. Later in the day, Malik met a delegation of political leaders led by National Conference Chief Omar Abdullah. Malik said that the state has no knowledge of any changes to constitutional provisions. Therefore, no panic should be created by unnecessarily linking this security matter with all kinds of other issues. On the other hand, Omar said, "More than what Governor tells us publicly, I definitely would like to hear

from Govt of India publicly that there is nothing people have to worry about."

Meanwhile, Congress condemning the advisory said that the people in J&K, Leh and Ladakh are in a state of perpetual fear. "There were terror-related incidents during Congress rules as well followed by similar situation during the Atal government, but even then an advisory asking the tourists to leave Kashmir and yatris to curtail the pilgrimage was not issued," Gulam Nabi Azad said.

### **Follow Live updates on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, a day after the govt's advisory suspending Amarnath Yatra.**

#### **Indian allegations of crossing LOC, possession of bodies are mere propaganda: Pak**

Pakistan Armed Forces' Spokesperson Major General Asif Ghafoor said, "Indian allegations of cross LOC action by Pakistan and possession of bodies are mere propaganda. Such blatant lies / staged dramas are Indian disinformation maneuvers to divert world attention from increased atrocities by Indian Occupation Forces inside IOJ&K."

#### **Cancellation charges waived for passengers travelling to J&K**

Railway waives cancellation charges for next 48 hours for passengers travelling from Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Army foils infiltration bid by Pak BAT, bodies of four SSG Commandos located on Indian side**

The Indian Army on Saturday said that an infiltration bid by the Border Action Team (BAT) of Pakistan Army was foiled in Keran Sector on the intervening night of July 31-August 1, and a heavy casualty was inflicted on the Pakistani side. The Army in a statement said four bodies of possibly Pakistani SSG Commandos or some of the terrorists have been located on the Indian side of the Line of Control (LoC).

#### **6216 passengers were reported at Srinagar International Airport**

A total of 6216 passengers were reported at Srinagar International Airport today, for travelling out of valley.

#### **British High Commission in New Delhi is monitoring the situation**

"On August 2, the Indian media reported that the government of Jammu and Kashmir had advised tourists and Amarnath Yatra pilgrims to curtail their stay in the Kashmir Valley immediately and take necessary measures to return home as soon as possible because of security threats," the FCO update noted. "The British High Commission in New Delhi is monitoring the situation. If you're in Jammu and Kashmir, you should remain vigilant, follow the advice of local authorities and keep up to date with developments, including via this travel advice," it said.

#### **UK updates advisory for British nationals to be "vigilant" in J&K**

The UK government on Saturday updated the travel advisory for its citizens travelling to Jammu and Kashmir, warning them to "remain vigilant" and up to date with the developments, citing reports in the national media over a heightened security threat in the state. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) updated its advisory a day after the authorities in Jammu and Kashmir suspended the

annual Amarnath yatra due to security reasons, and issued an advisory asking pilgrims and tourists to return as soon as possible.

#### **Cong wants PM to make statement in Parliament on J-K situation**

Condemning the government's decision to curtail the Amarnath Yatra, the Congress on Saturday said the entire country is worried and Prime Minister Narendra Modi should make a statement in Parliament on the current situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Addressing a press conference at the Congress office here, senior party leader Ghulam Nabi Azad said the Amarnath Yatra has never been curtailed, even when the pilgrimage was targeted by terrorists. "The Prime Minister should make statements in both houses of Parliament on the current situation in Jammu and Kashmir. It's his duty," Azad said.

#### **Workers of all political parties should come together: Mehbooba**

Workers of all political parties should come together so that a message can be given to Centre that they can't toy with J&K's special position. Recent developments in J&K have created fear among people of J&K's unfortunate that Centre isn't issuing a clear statement.

#### **Home ministry is preparing for some misadventure: Chidambaram**

In the last 48 hours, it appears that the Home Ministry is preparing for some misadventure in Jammu Kashmir, and if they think that they can push it through without any legal measures, they are completely wrong, says P Chidambaram. He adds that there are special constitutional provisions for Arunachal, Nagaland Meghalaya and Jammu Kashmir, just because we have made these provision it doesn't mean it can be unmade too.

#### **BJP spreading fear and hatred in Jammu & Kashmir: Gulam Nabi Azad**

BJP is spreading fear and hatred in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, every yatri and tourists have expressed that they were here peacefully and the government is asking them to leave. They say that the Kashmiri people are ready to live and die for them, its the government of India which is spreading fear through advisories, says Gulam Nabi Azad.

#### **The situation is tense in state, thousands stranded: Gulam Nabi Azad**

Thousands of tourists, yatris are stranded at the bus stands, railway stations and at airports in Jammu and Kashmir. 2.50 lakh working-class people living in J&K including labours from UP, Bihar are leaving the state. The worst is that students of NIT Srinagar are also leaving the state and have vacated the campus.

#### **Sending additional forces at this time worrisome: Congress**

Senior Congress leader Gulam Nabi Azad addressing a press conference said that the people in J&K, Leh and Ladakh are in a state of perpetual fear. He added that this has happened for the first time in 30 years and there were terror-related incidents during Congress rules as well followed by similar situation during the Atal government, but even then an

advisory asking the tourists to leave Kashmir or yatris to curtail the pilgrimage was not issued.

### **Desist from any 'political adventurism': CPI(M) to Centre on J-K situation**

CPI(M) said on Saturday that the government should desist from any "political adventurism" in Jammu and Kashmir that will have grave consequences for the country and demanded explanation on steps being taken in the state. The party's politburo in a statement said the "unprecedented" cancellation of the Amarnath Yatra has heightened tensions and anxieties among the people of the state. "A serious situation has developed in Jammu & Kashmir as a consequence of the recent steps taken by the Central government. The deployment of an additional contingent of paramilitary forces – amounting to 35,000 troops – has raised questions about their intended purpose. "The unprecedented cancellation of the Amarnath Yatra mid-way and the instructions to tourists to leave the valley forthwith have heightened tensions and anxieties among the people," the statement said.

### **VHP cancels upcoming Budha Amarnath pilgrimage in J-K**

The Vishva Hindu Parishad on Saturday announced cancellation of the upcoming annual Budha Amarnath yatra, citing threat posed by Pakistan-sponsored terrorists to the pilgrimage. The 10-day yatra in Poonch district of Jammu region, organised by the VHP, was scheduled to begin on August 6. "In view of the emerging security situation following the recovery of US made sniper rifle and landmine along the Amarnath yatra track in Kashmir, we have decided to cancel the yatra to Budha Amarnath for the safety of the pilgrims," State VHP president Leela Karan Sharma told reporters here.

### **Students of Kashmir Polytechnic College asked to vacate hostel**

Students of Kashmir Polytechnic College have been asked to vacate hostel by the college administration. A notice has been issued in this regard.

### **Governor requests political leaders to ask their supporters to maintain calm**

Governor Malik also said that the state has no knowledge of any changes to constitutional provisions. Therefore, no panic should be created by unnecessarily linking this security matter with all kinds of other issues. A pure security measure is being mixed up with issues with which it has no connection. That is the cause of the panic. The Home Secretary and the Divisional Commissioner have clarified this yesterday.

The Governor requested the political leaders to ask their supporters to maintain calm and not believe exaggerated and unfounded rumours being circulated all around.

### **JK Governor Satya Pal Malik says state has no knowledge of any changes to constitutional provisions**

J&K Governor Satya Pal Malik today met a delegation of political leaders led by Omar Abdullah. Abdullah and the delegation members apprised the Governor about the obtaining situation in the Kashmir valley after the

Government Advisory asking Amarnath Yatris and tourists to return as soon as possible. They also mentioned about the panic buying by people of essential commodities.

Governor Malik informed the delegation that the security situation has developed in a manner which required immediate action. There were credible inputs which were available to the security agencies regarding terrorist attacks on the Amarnath Yatra. There has been intensified shelling on the LOC by Pakistan which was responded to effectively by the Army. This was mentioned in the Press Conference yesterday afternoon by the Corps Commander of the Army and the DGP. Details of weapons and ammunition recovered were given. The seriousness of the threat required immediate action. It is in this context that the government had issued an advisory asking Yatris and tourists to return as soon as possible. These are a vulnerable group of people who do not know the area and are extremely vulnerable to a terrorist or a fidayeen attack. It is the responsibility of the state to provide security to all its citizens. Therefore, as a precautionary measure, Yatris and tourists have been asked to return. This is to ensure that no terrorist attack takes place on them. Therefore, security to its citizens has to be provided by the State, even at some inconvenience which is being done.

### **J&K state has no knowledge of any changes to constitutional provisions: Governor Satya Pal Malik**

J&K Governor said, "No need to mix deployment of troops with all kind of issues, there is no connection and therefore no cause for panic." He also said the state has no knowledge of any changes to constitutional provisions.

Yet again the valley is on edge. It's a travesty that Central govt hasn't made efforts to reach out & clarify recent developments. I'll be in Budgam today to meet party workers & create awareness about J&K's special constitutional provisions.

### **NIT Srinagar suspends classes, non-local students leave for home**

A day after the authorities at the National Institute of Technology (NIT) campus in Srinagar **ordered the suspension of classes** till further orders, the non-local students started vacating the premises on Saturday morning. Sources said that as many as 26 J-K SRTC buses arrived at the campus early morning that would ferry students to Jammu. Since early morning, NIT students with their luggage were waiting inside the campus for the busses. "We saw the notification yesterday in our group about the class suspension and buses will arrive here in the morning to take us to Jammu. I am getting frequent calls from my family to come back home immediately," a civil engineering student at NIT from Andhra Pradesh at the campus told The Indian Express. "We have been informed by the staff here that buses will take us to Jammu."

### **Would like to hear from Govt of India publicly that there is nothing people have to worry about: Omar Abdullah**

Omar Abdullah also said, "Governor isn't the final word on J&K. The final word on J&K is the Govt of India. Therefore, more than what Governor tells us publicly, I definitely would like to hear from Govt of India publicly that there is nothing people have to worry about.

### **Wanted to know about the current situation in J&K: Omar Abdullah after meeting Satya Pal malik**

Omar Abdullah also said, "We wanted to know about the current situation in J&K. When we ask officials, they say something is happening, but nobody knows what is actually happening. We don't want any silence from GOI, we have they realize it is not in interest of the country to have unrest in Kashmir.

### **Omar Abdullah: Governor has assured no announcement on Article 370, 35A and Trifurcation**

Omar Abdullah said, "We spoke about Article 370 and even Trifurcation with the Governor. He has assured us that nothing of this sort is going to happen, no announcement as such are to be made. The Governor has assured no announcement on Article 370, 35A and Trifurcation."

"But we want that on Monday something from Parliament comes too. So that we understand why there was a need to end tourism in the country. I want to ask people to maintain calm. This is my request to people that we deal with the situation calmly," he added.

### **Omar Abdullah meets J&K Governor**

National Conference leader Omar Abdullah Saturday met Jammu and Kashmir Governor Satya Pal Malik to "find out what is happening in the state."

### **In 2019, 7% of terrorists were killed in the first 10 days after joining militancy**

Lt Gen Dhillon said 83% of local people who picked up weapons had a record of stone-pelting. "I request all mothers, if today your child throws stones at security forces for Rs 500, then he will become a terrorist tomorrow."

"In 2019, 7% of terrorists were killed in the first 10 days after joining militancy. I would request mothers to listen to this carefully... 9% are killed in the first month, 17% within three months, 36% in six months and 64% of terrorists who pick up weapons are eliminated within the first one year. This is the shelf-life of a terrorist who picks up a weapon."

J&K DGP Dilbag Singh said there were "fresh inputs of increase in violence by terrorists" which made it necessary to "strengthen the counter-intelligence grid" on the ground.

### **Pakistan-made mine, a huge cache of arms were recovered from Yatra route**

On Friday, Lt Gen Dhillon, speaking at a joint briefing by security forces in Srinagar, said a Pakistan-made mine and a huge cache of arms were recovered from along the Yatra route.

He said searches were conducted along the route after specific intelligence that Pakistan-based terrorists might target the Yatra using improvised explosive devices and attack pilgrims. The arms seized include a mine with a Pakistan Ordnance Factory stamp and an American sniper rifle M24.

Lt Gen Dhillon said the IED threat is more "pronounced" in the hinterland while the situation along the Line of Control (LoC) remains "largely peaceful". Regular infiltration attempts, he said, are being made by Pakistan-based terrorists but the Army has been foiling the bids at the LoC.

### **J&K officials said the security threat to the Yatra is "significantly high"**

J&K officials said the security threat to the Yatra is "significantly high" and despite extensive preparations and high deployment of troops, it is being curtailed after "careful consideration". This year, within a month of the start of the Yatra, approximately 3.40 lakh yatris have visited the cave shrine, according to official figures.

### **Congress urged the Centre not to take any decision "which would precipitate a deep crisis"**

In New Delhi, the Congress, at a meeting chaired by former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, urged the Centre not to take any decision "which would precipitate a deep crisis" and asked it to maintain the "constitutional guarantees" given to J&K. The party said the "massive build-up of security forces, the curtailment of the Amarnath Yatra, also the unprecedented advisories being issued to the tourists, yatris and other civilians, are all creating an atmosphere of heightened insecurity and fear".

### **Conclusion**

The conclusion of this research is that this is not the new issue for the state like Jammu and Kashmir as the media playing very important role in restoring normalcy in the state. But somehow, media wants its own vested interest for the circulation of the more copies among the youth and other target audience without thinking of the state. And the narratives came into existence within a state based on the region and ideology, this research is only based on the comparison of the newspapers which is the part of the print media. But, in this present scenario the state is suffering a lot from the advent of the online media as this case of Kashmir unrest can also be said the result of the online media/ new media because Burhan Wani was one of the heroic face for the youth of Kashmir who used new media as a tool for injecting the hidden agenda of the militancy and other propaganda of the neighboring state Pakistan and China.

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