Instability and Unrest in Kashmir: A Case from Barriers of Optimism to Pellets

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Abstract: Kashmir the world famous masterpiece land encircled with mountains has been a contention of conflict between the two nuclear rivals India and Pakistan and even wars have been fought there for sorting out the Kashmir dispute. Since from the early militancy period in the State of Jammu & Kashmir which usually saw its peak during the 1989 period onwards and from that era people of kashmir have been the victims of atrocities inflicted on them. The Kashmir has been a frequent hub of mass protests followed by various categories of violence. The killing of the Hizbul Mujahideen Commander Burhan Wani on 8th July 20161 sparked a 100 plus day long turbulence in the valley of Kashmir. The protests have resulted in the loss of more than 100 youths and injuries to more than ten thousand people. The research article is aimed at studying the consequences in addition to prospects and retrospects of the Pellet Guns. Primary and Secondary sources of data were used in this research article and in addition to this Observational Method, Key Informant Interviews and Focal Group Discussions were used in exploring the research findings.

Keywords: Atmospheres, Crowd, Curfew, Hurriyat, Lathi Charge, Lethal and Non-Lethal Weapons, Militancy, Pellets, Pellet Injuries, Pellet Guns, PAWA Shells, Stone Pelting, Tear Gas Shells.

1. Introduction

Whether Contemporary or non-contemporary Societies, Civil Disorders or instabilities have been there from the very beginning or from the existence of these societies. Disputes are there everywhere and truthfulness of one is falsification of another or vice versa. Kashmir valley the divided one and scattered among three nations viz., India, Pakistan and China has been a bone of contention for India and Pakistan. The valley of Kashmir has seen several unrests in the past decades and where in this world these problems or civilian disorders are not happening. If we look at our neighbouring countries like Pakistan we can see Baluchistan issue, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan versus Afghanistan or Taliban and Pakistan versus Bangladesh issue, for Bangladesh see refugees issue, for Sri Lanka see LTTE issue and for China see dispute of South China Sea and Border dispute of China with at least 18 countries like Japan, Vietnam, India, Nepal, North Korea, the Philippines, South Korea, Bhutan, Taiwan, Laos, Afghanistan, Malaysia etc., what I want to say is that no society is free from the problems, everywhere we have these problems whether from developing to the developed nations.

The Conflict in Kashmir is rooted to Colonialism as in the year 1848 the British Raj had sold Kashmir to Dogra Hindu Kingdom for Rupees 75 Lakh. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been a victim of the colonial forces from the very commencement. Firstly by the Britishers and later under the Dogra regime of the State and now in the contemporary era also these frequent unrests and disorders have surrounded the society, like that of the previous civilian disorders of Amarnath Land Row etc., are happening at unknown periods. The recently surpassed year 2016 saw also a civilian unrest besides law and order disruption after the killing of the Militant namely Burhan Wani on the 8th July 2016 by the security forces in a joint operation. The civilian disorder started soon after the news was released and enormous youth took to the streets and protested in various forms. An enormous number of Schools were burnt, Ambulances were damaged and Public possessions were set on fire by these unruly protesting mobs (J&K High Court, 2016). The various operations or tactics meant for the control of these street protests or protesting mobs resulted in the loss of more than one hundred people and injuries to thousands of people. The Pellet guns along with the lastly inducted PAVA shells and in addition to this, Tear Gas Shells and Lathi Charge etc., were some of the tactics or strategies that were used by the Security Forces for controlling the protesting mobs.

1.1. Pellet Guns

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2 It was formerly known as North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).
4 “It is manifest that so long as there is violence by unruly mobs, use of force is inevitable.” J&K High Court. 2016.
A pellet gun is officially a form of non-lethal armament that has been crowned as a crowd regulator tool and is being in use by the police forces and the military worldwide. The pellet is a non-spherical projectile intended to be fired from an air gun. Pellets diverge from bullets or from other brands of lethal weapons. Justifiably they have been declared as non-lethal weapons, but on ground or after using them they have evidenced to be more daring than lethal weapons. They have become the foundations of conflict and are hubs of slow and silent assassinations. Pellets guns generally are different from Bullets or from other Shot⁵ (Pellet) armaments used in firearms because of the pressures encountered. Air guns are supposed to operate at low pressure as much as 50 atmospheres,⁶ whereas other firearms operate at thousands of atmospheres.

1.2. Usage and Intention

Officially it is a form of non-lethal weapon and is supposed to be a most recent tool used for the modern crowd control along with other popular methods such as Pepper Spray, Tear Gas and Water Cannon etc. Theoretically they are supposed to injure the protesting crowds without killing them. The pellets when fired from a pellet gun or by through an air gun follow unreliable paths and they do not follow any certain path. They are supposed to be fired from 500 yards and in case they are fired from the nearer distances, they can become lethal or fatal.

1.3. History of Pellet Guns in Kashmir

The pellet guns were installed in the state of Jammu and Kashmir during the civil unrest of 2010 that had claimed the lives of the 112 civilian protesters. The then congress led government at the central level in association with the coalition⁷ government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir had deployed these pellet guns as the non-lethal weapon to counter the protesters in order to avoid the civilian fatalities.

Pellet guns are currently being manufactured at the Ordinance Factory, Ishapore. They are being used by the Jammu and Kashmir Police (JKP) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) since August 2010 which is also the period of their induction in the State. They have been in action in the State from the 08th July 2016 onwards and have caused huge civilian fatalities by injuring those (Protesters) and especially the tissues of eyes of the victims have become most affected ones.

1.4. Ban on Pellet Guns

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⁵ Shot is a collective term for small balls or pellets, often made of lead.
⁶ Atmosphere (Symbol: atm) is a unit of pressure.
⁷ A coalition government produced from a fractured mandate mainly is a cabinet of parliamentary government in which several political parties cooperate with each other for reducing the dominance of any one party within that coalition or in simple words it is an alliance for combined action, especially of political parties in order to form a government.
It has been a long unresolved issue of the various stakeholders in the State including some political parties to ban the use of Pellet Guns. Various Human Right activists have expressed their concern about their use. While on the other hand security forces are too much reluctant on their ban. For the same, a plea was filed in the high court of the Jammu and Kashmir in the month of September 2016 and it had rejected the plea seeking the ban of pellet guns in the valley, which were used for controlling the street protests.\(^8\) The court had observed that “It is manifest that so long as there is violence by unruly mobs, use of force is inevitable.” (J&K High Court, 2016).

Following the court's judgement, an expert committee was formed on the recommendations of the Home ministry to look into the affairs of the pellet guns and to find or suggest any other substitutions for tackling the mob. The committee recommended PAVA\(^9\) which is a Chilli based and can be used as a crowd regulatory method weapon.

Synthetic Oleoresin Capsicum Grenades or Shells are also called PAVA shells. PAVA is an abbreviated form of Pelargonic Acid Vanillylamide and is extra powerful than natural oleoresin capsicum gas which is extracted from processed capsicum. It causes unembellished irritation and watering of eyes apart from a scorching sensation on the skin. Its exposure to water causes greater irritation.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which are intended for the use of non-lethal weapons has one of the demerit that there is no provision or it is not mentioned in the SOPs to use the Non-lethal weapon like Pellet Guns for controlling the protesting mobs or street protesters. The training of those personals who fire pellets is always a worrying cause and they need to be the trained ones. The SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) prepared by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has no mention of pellets.\(^10\) How concerning or challenging is it and it needs to be highlighted.

2. Objectives

- To study the implications of the pellet guns on the victims.
- To study the genesis of the Kashmir unrest after Burhan Wani’s killing and to evaluate the role of militancy in Kashmir.

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\(^9\) PAVA Shells are not too much effective because once fired and after the blast of the Shell it has been observed that its effectiveness is controlled by the air pressure. When the air is flowing in faster speed, it becomes less competent.

• To study the role of all Parties Hurriyat conference in spreading the ongoing protest movement in Kashmir.
• To study the role of Stone Pelters.
• To examine the behavior of various Political Parties during the Kashmir Instability and Unrest.

3. Significance of the Study

The State of the Jammu and Kashmir has seen a number of atrocities since from the very beginning and whether they were through British rule or stood prevalent during the Dogra rule or now from the present day modern militancy revolution. The valley of Kashmir came to be under the armed rebellion of militancy backed by the Pakistan that was later fully backed again from the year 1989. From that period of time up to the current period, Kashmiri people have suffered from a lot of atrocities and have become the subjects of various human rights violations. The previous Kashmir unrest of the year 2010 which prevailed during the reign of the ex-chief minister Omar Abdulla had resulted in the deaths of 110 people and the same has been repeated in the current unrest of 2016 which has resulted in the passing away of more than 100 people and thousands of others have sustained major and minor injuries. The Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (JKPDP) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) coalition led government in the State has been tackling with a huge civilian unrest in the valley from the 8th July 2016 after the Hizbul Mujahideen Commander Burhan Wani was gunned down by the security forces in a joint operation. The current PDP and BJP managed government has been busy from the past 114 days or onwards from the 8th July 2016 in tackling the huge civilian protesters. 100 people have died so far and more than 10,000 people have sustained major or minor injuries.

4. Research Methodology

Studying Kashmir unrest in the contemporary context is not easy and it is a dynamic aspect which needs several and various research methodologies. The research methodologies which I used in exploring the research article were in the form of Case Studies, Observational Methods, Key Informants Interview and Focal Group Discussions. The study mainly relied on primary and secondary resources of data. Primary sources of data were from government reports, Hospital records, Jammu and Kashmir Police Records, published data in local newspapers and in addition to this primary data sources of all parties Hurriyat conference and other non-governmental agencies and bodies was also accessed. On the other hand, secondary data which was too modest mainly relied on relevant books, articles and papers published in various journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers and websites. Besides all these methodologies, Observational method and focal group discussion methodologies were inducted in the study to explore the research findings fully.
Interviews were conducted with key informants who were lodged in various police stations on charges of stone pelting and who were accused of arousing unrest in Kashmir. Other key informants involved during the process were CRPF Troops, J&K Police, Army Men, Station House Officers (SHOs) and other Civil Society Heads.

Participant observation method was used to access the background of the protesters and other key informants. In participant observation method wandering around those areas where live clashes, protests and stone pelting cases were going on were used, besides visiting the police stations where various protesters were lodged on account of different cases. Collected data was analyzed in the SPSS 22 version (Statistical Package for Social Science).

5. Theoretical Framework


The Jammu and Kashmir coalition of civil society has published in its report, Dated: 16/10/2016 that the government had used the excessive force with the intent to kill the civilians. The report also claimed that 100 civilians had died instead of the 94 civilians as claimed by the government.

Pellet Guns and 2016 Kashmir Unrest

History of the pellet guns in the Kashmir is not a new one as they were introduced during the 2010 summer unrest by the State police during the reign of the coalition of National Conference and Congress Government of the State as Non-Lethal weapons to curb the protesters (The Indian Express: Dated: 16th July 2016). The political propagandas used by the political parties of the state had been of greater significance for their triumphs and vice versa it had resulted in the fatalities of the common civilians. The People’s Democratic Party (PDP) during the 2010 summer unrest had tightened enough its political pressure on the Omar Abdullah led government for the Killing of 110 civilians and now in the present context opposite of this is happening. The PDP government is in power and the Omar Abdullah an elite opposition party leader is playing politics for gaining the political benefits. The Omar Abdullah had recommended for the total ban of the pellet guns in the valley when he had met the Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi along with other opposition delegates. (The Indian Express. Dated: 22nd August 2016). Political Parties whether NC, PDP, CPI(M) and AIP or other parties are playing politics on these issues and are trying to get benefits from that. PDP also had elevated its concern during the summer unrest 2010 for the prohibition on the use of Pellet Guns, but when the party is in power they see it from other angles. The Politics is being played or the different
political game theories are being played for the self-political gains\textsuperscript{11} which inversely results in the causalities of Innocent civilians.

Kashmir unrest is not only limited to this and it is beyond the arena of protesters or stone pelters or far away from the third party funding, rather it is closer with the interference by the Pakistan. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has always been interfering in the internal matters of India rather than focussing on their own. Pakistan has been always in a proxy war against India and by declaring that 19\textsuperscript{th} July will be celebrated as Black Day by Pakistan (The Indian Express. Dated: July 15\textsuperscript{th} 2016) is absolutely interference in the interior matters of India. The government of Pakistan is always raising the Kashmir issue and they have been invoking the Kashmiri people against India through a guided proxy war. Pakistan the safe haven for terrorists is always suppressing the voice of the people of Baluchistan. The people of Gilgit and Baltistan have been the victims of the Pakistan’s army and tyrannical policies of the Pakistan Government and they should remember this that, what Naela Quadri Baloch, President of the World Baloch Women’s Forum had said, “Pakistan is involved in the genocide of around 100 innocent Baloch civilians everyday. Women are raped, young people are abducted, their organs are sold and whole villages are burnt. Our struggle is for independence and we want Pakistan to stop genocide and quit Balochistan” (The New Indian Express. Dated: 21\textsuperscript{st} August 2016).


The author brings out the peculiarity of the conflict, which the author terms as essentially about sovereignty, by uncovering the layers of differences in the Social and Political fabric of the state. The book links the discontent of the Kashmiri youth, the trend of martyrdom and the surge in popularity of separatist political organizations in the early 1990’s to authoritarian politics and repressive central control in the preceding decades.


The authors in their article had cited that how the politics is being played with the innocent people of the State and how greedy offers are being offered to them for the sake of political benefits. The authors are of the view that how fake promises are made during electioneering and how later they are neglected.

**Ravi Nair. The Wire. (2016).**

In his article titled “Pellet Guns in Kashmir: The Lethal Use of ‘Non-Lethal’ Weapons” that was published on The Wire (https://thewire.in). Dated: 21st July 2016. The author in his article is of the view that Pellet Guns should be banned immediately and the use of the Pellet Guns on Kashmiri people is clear violation of the Human Rights and Humanitarian laws. (Full Article Link: https://thewire.in/53038/kashmir-lethal-pellet-guna/).

6. Data Analysis

![Pie Chart: No. of Killed Persons in Various Districts of Kashmir.](chart.png)

**Figure 1:** No. of Killed Persons in Various Districts of Kashmir.


**Civilian casualties during the past 100 days from 08th July 2016 in various districts of the Valley.**

During the civil unrest in the valley of Kashmir from the 08th July 2016,12,13 after the killing of the Hizbul Mujahideen Militant Commander the death toll came to be reaching up and in 100 days 100 civilians had lost their precious lives in the long ongoing 100 days unrest that occurred after the killing of a Militant Commander Burhan Wani. A report of the Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCSS) had said that over 15000 civilians got injured by security forces firing and also 100 people had casted their lives in addition to this.


The civilians who lost their lives belong to the district of Anantnag, Bandipora, Baramullah, Budgam, Ganderbal, Kupwara, Kulgam, Pulwama, Shopian and Srinagar. The killed civilians belonged to these districts and out of these 100 killed people, 5 are said to be woman who lost their lives during the sparked unrest, while other 5 persons had also lost their lives and they were victims of drowning\(^{14}\) cases after being chased by forces in various live protests.

The report of the JKCSS had claimed that 25 deaths were reported from the Anantnag district alone and whereas: 2 from Bandipora, 7 from Baramullah, 10 from Budgam, 6 from Kupwara, 1 from Ganderbal, 10 from Shopian and 13 each from the Districts of Srinagar, Kulgam and Pulwama were also recoded. The report also claimed that 80% of the civilians killed in the unrest were youth who were below the age of 30 years. The below Table 1 shows the number of persons and security forces who were injured in the ongoing protests or who had lost their lives.

| People  | Injured | 10000 |
| Cops    |         | 5000**|

\(^{14}\) As per Director General of Police (DGP) K Rajendra Kumar.
\(^{15}\) DGP’S press note during the Police Commemoration Day at Armed Police Complex in Zewan on 21/10/2016.


There has been an immense increase in both civilian as well as a number of 5,000 injuries were sustained by the security force Personnel since the 8\(^{th}\) July 2016 unrest. The above Table 1 shows that a huge number of 10,000 people had sustained injuries inclusive of major or minor and 94 people had lost their lives as per the official or the police records, while as per other sources 100 people have lost their lives during the ongoing unrest. Speaking about the casualties received by the security forces of the State whether State police or the centrally deployed CRPF, there had been a tremendous increase in the number of injuries sustained by the security forces and nearly 5,000 security cops were injured in addition to the loss of their 2 colleagues. The Director General of Police K Rajendra Kumar said that there would have more losses of human lives if the forces would not have maintained the maximum restraint\(^{15}\) while dealing with the agitators. The below Table 2 is showing the number of incidents that happened in three zones of kashmir viz., Central Kashmir, South Kashmir and North Kashmir during the ongoing 113 days unrest.

\(^{14}\) The participants of the various live protests and clashes who are chased by the security forces do sometimes jump into the nearer water bodies and later due to the submersion or inhalation in water they lose their lives. They jump into the nearer water bodies for the fear of being caught by the chasing forces.

Table 2: No. of Incidents in three Zones of Kashmir during the 113 Days Long Unrest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Zone</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>No. of Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Kashmir Zone</td>
<td>Budgam, Ganderbal and Srinagar</td>
<td>809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Kashmir Zone</td>
<td>Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kashmir Zone</td>
<td>Bandipora, Baramullah and Kupwara</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


According to the official records accessed by the greater Kashmir from the Jammu and Kashmir Police Department, 2400 FIRs were registered and 10,000 people were arrested during the ongoing unrest.\(^{16}\) The data that was accessed by the Greater Kashmir (www.greaterkashmir.com) reveals that in the South Kashmir Districts of Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian, 717 incidents of stone pelting, protest and clashes had taken place. The data also revealed that in the last 113 days of Kashmir unrest prevailing from 8\(^{th}\) July 2016, police had registered 2400 FIRs and more than 10,000 people were arrested by the police and in addition to this, according to the police data 1500 persons are still languishing in jails or police stations, whereas the rest of the arrested people have been released on bails. The data also figured that during the long 113 day unrest period, Police has so far witnessed 2240 incidents of either stone pelting, protests or clashes.

The data also revealed that in the Central Kashmir of the State, the districts of Budgam, Ganderbal and Srinagar had reported 809 incidents of stone pelting, protest and clashes that were reported. The Northern Kashmir Districts like Bandipora, Baramulla and Kupwara had witnessed 712 incidents of stone pelting, protest and clashes. The data had further revealed that from 08\(^{th}\) July 2016 to 17\(^{th}\) July 2016 the intensity of the protests and clashes was very high and during this period 480 violent incidents of protest, clashes and stone pelting were reported. The data in addition to this reveals that holy Fridays have witnessed a heavy number of violent incidents and a huge number of 745 incidents of stone pelting, clashes and protests had only taken place on Fridays. The data that was accessed by greater Kashmir had revealed that in the 113 day long spell of unrest the State has witnessed 67 militancy related incidents. In addition to this, the data had also revealed that 52 structures were totally damaged by the protesting mobs or anti-social elements while 44 were partially gutted. Soon after the killing of the Burhan Wani in the valley of Kashmir, it came under the blanket of unrest in which more than hundred people had died and enormous number of people had sustained injuries. Some of the major highlights of the 113 day long unrest are highlighted in the below Fig. 2.

Figure 2: Major Highlights of the 113 day long unrest in Kashmir after Burhan Aftermath.

Out of the total number of 96 damaged public properties, 52 of them were entirely damaged ones although 44 were partially damaged ones. The public properties were either burned or damaged by the protesting mobs. During that period police had arrested 10000 protesters. 2400 FIRs were registered during that period. Out of the total arrested of 10000 protesters, 8500 were released on Bail.

Table 3: No. of Civilians Hit by Pellets During the Ongoing 114* Long Day Unrest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Pellet Injuries</th>
<th>7200**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Pellet Victims (Eye and Face)</td>
<td>1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellet Injuries Sustained on Face</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellet Injuries sustained on Eyes</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The number of the days is not final. The unrest is still going on and the number of unrest days is increasing day after day.


The Kashmir unrest is still going on and there is no hope of normalcy yet. The number of unrest days is expanding which is also inclusive of civilian fatalities and damages to the public properties especially to the schools now a days. During the long spell of 114\(^{17}\) day unrest and disorder in the State, the sustaining of the pellet injuries is boiling the issue day by day. The victims of the pellet injured ones are drained physically, mentally and economically. The data retrieved by the Greater

\(^{17}\) “In 114 Days, Over 1600 Hit By Pellets In Face, 1100 Have Eye Injuries.” Greater Kashmir. 31\(^{st}\) October, 2016. Accessed on 31\(^{st}\) October, 2016.

Kashmir (www.greaterkashmir.com)\(^{18}\) from the States leading hospitals SMHS Hospital, Srinagar and SKIMS Medical College Hospital Bemina, Srinagar have revealed that at least 1500 have been hit by the pellets in and around the both eyes. Out of those 1100 people had sustained eye injuries right in their eyes, which has/had damaged their visual area mainly retina and has/had left them with visual impairments of varying degrees. The data also revealed that at SMHS Hospital, Srinagar a large number of 513 pellet victims have/had Vitrectomies, which is a medical procedure for removing the Vitreous Humor, a clear fluid filling the eyeball. The data revels that 51 people had bilateral eye injuries due to pellets and out of these 24 people have lost their one eye totally and implying that it has either eviscerated at the time of injury or was taken out surgically. 6 people out of those had lost total vision, implying that both of their eyes do not have perception of light.

The data that was accessed by the greater Kashmir had revealed that nearly 970 people who had sustained pellet injuries in their eyes were received at the hospital and whereas 44 out of them had sustained pellet injuries in both eyes. The data also revealed that 524 people with pellet injuries sustained in their both eyes were been treated and one of the medico at the SMHS hospital had said that, “These people had pellet injuries, even fractures on forehead, nose, cheeks, and jaws but their eyes were spared.”\(^{19}\) The data also revealed that at Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar (SKIMS) about 131 people with pellet injuries in their eyes were admitted and even people were admitted who had injuries in both eyes. The data also revealed that over 7200\(^{20}\) people had been injured by the pellets in the past three months and more than hundred had been hit by pellets in their vital organs.

\(^{18}\)“In 114 Days, Over 1600 Hit By Pellets In Face, 1100 Have Eye Injuries.” Greater Kashmir. 31\(^{st}\) October, 2016. Accessed on 31\(^{st}\) October, 2016.


\(^{20}\)“In 114 Days, Over 1600 Hit By Pellets In Face, 1100 Have Eye Injuries.” Greater Kashmir. 31\(^{st}\) October, 2016. Accessed on 31\(^{st}\) October, 2016.
Table 4: No. of Injured Persons and types of Injuries Sustained*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>No. of Injuries**</th>
<th>Type of Injuries***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative injuries up to 2nd November 2016</td>
<td>Bullet Injuries up to 02-11-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantnag</td>
<td>1411</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandipora</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baramullah</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgam</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganderbal</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulgam</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kupwara</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulwama</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopian</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinagar</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8996</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Health and Medical Education Department, Government of Jammu & Kashmir.** Data published in Rising Kashmir. Dated: 4th November 2016.*** Injuries sustained by protesters from 8th July 2016 up to 02 November 2016.

South Kashmir has become a hub or epicenter of the 2016 Kashmir unrest after the Burhan Wani’s killing in a joint operation by the security forces as per the government statement. The South Kashmir districts of Anantnag, Kulgam, Pulwama and Shopian had accounted for the total number of more than 60 percent of the total civilian injuries. The data which was compiled by the Health and Medical Education Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir had revealed that 8896 civilians were injured and later admitted into various hospitals of the State for the treatment and in that unrest period a huge number of 5368 civilians injured in the one hundred day plus long unrest belonged to the south Kashmir zone.

In the south Kashmir zone, Pulwama topped the list with 1571 number of injured civilians followed by 1411 in Anantnag, 1384 in Kulgam and 1002 civilians also got injured in Shopian during the long unrest.

In the South Kashmir’s District of Pulwama, out of the 1571 injured civilians in unrest, 64 injured civilians had received bullet wounds, 1041 had become the victims of the pellet injuries and 203 civilians got injured by other weapons.

466 people had sustained injuries by tear gas canisters, stones or by chasing or beaten by the security forces after being caught in various live protests.

In the district of Anantnag out of the 1411 sustained injuries by the civilians, 80 people were hit by the bullets, 860 people had sustained pellet injuries and 471 people had retained injuries through chasing, stone pelting, tear gas shelling and by thrashing after being caught in live protests.

In the district of Kulgam, 1384 people had sustained injuries and out of them 117 people had received bullet injuries, 1029 people had received pellet injuries, 234 people were injured by other means like that of tear gas canisters, stones, chased by forces or were beaten after being caught in various live protests. In addition to this, Kulgam is the only district in the unrest zone so far where 4 people have received injuries by PAVA shells through suffering from respiratory or irritation problems by dint of this chili based non-lethal weapon meant for crowd control which was introduced in last stage of unrest.

In the hilly district of the South Kashmir total of 1002 people had sustained injuries in which 27 people had retained bullet injuries, 808 people had suffered from pellet injuries and 167 people had sustained injuries through other means. Shopian district had the first case of blindness sustained through pellets by a 9\textsuperscript{th} class girl student victim namely Insha Malik.

The uprising after the Burhan aftermath had a swift rise in the South Kashmir and within no time it surrounded the whole of the Kashmir. In the other areas of the Kashmir like that of in the North Kashmir’s District of Baramullah a total number of 1286 protesting people were injured, out of them a huge number of 1078 people had received pellet injuries, 18 people had sustained bullet injuries and whereas 190 protesting civilians had sustained injuries through other means.

In the kupwara district, 989 people had sustained injuries out of them 20 were the victims of the bullet injuries, 888 number of protesting civilians had retained pellet injuries and whereas 81 people had sustained injuries through other means.

In the District of the Bandipora a total of 756 causalities of injuries were reported and out of them, 183 were the victims of the pellet injuries, 6 were hit by the bullet injuries and 567 people had sustained injuries through other means like that of chasing by the security forces, tear gas shells, thrashing after being caught in live protests and stone pelting.

Budgam district had retained a figure of 257 injuries in which 28 people were hit by the bullet injuries, 167 were the victims of pellet injuries and 62 people had retained injuries through other means or sources that were happening in the live protests.

Ganderbal district had retained a sum of total 137 injuries in the unrest so far and out of them 2 people in the said district has sustained injuries after being hit by bullets, 36 people had sustained
injuries after being hit by pellets and whereas 99 people had sustained injuries though other forms or means happening in the live protests.

In the Srinagar district of the valley, a sum of 203 people had been the victims of the injuries in which 3 people had become the victims of injured persons after being hit by the bullets, 110 people had sustained injuries through pellets and 90 people had sustained injuries through other means.

The data also revealed that in the 117 day long civilian unrest, which is still going on, 365 people had received bullet injuries, 6200 people had received injuries through pellets, 2427 people sustained injuries through other means and 4 people had got injuries through the use of PAVA shells. The data also revealed that 758 major surgeries were conducted so far and as well as 5629 minor surgeries in that period of unrest.

**Table 5:** Age Group of Various Protesters (in Years).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Places of Observation**</th>
<th>Up to 20</th>
<th>21-40</th>
<th>41 Above</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantnag</td>
<td>Achabal, Bijbehara, Frisal, K.P Road, Khanabal, Lal Chowk, Sangam</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulgam</td>
<td>Damahal, Bagund, Bugam, Danew, Laroo, Kaimoo, Kanjiullar, Khudwani, Manzgam, Multalhama, Nehama, Paniwah, Watoo, Yaripora</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopian</td>
<td>Aadhama, Amshipora, Chudergund, Gargren, Kachdoora, Memender, Narwaw, Saidpora, Shopian Main chowk, Shopian Pinjoora Road, Rannager, Vehil</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulwama</td>
<td>Awantipora, Gangoo, Kakapoor, Karimabad, Keller, Nikas, Pampore, Raipora, Ratni Pora, Tral</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinagar</td>
<td>Batamaloo, Chanapora, Eidgah, Ganderbal, Hazratbal, Lasjan, Natipora, Qamarqari</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1070</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: Fieldwork. (2016).

**Observational Method was used for estimating the age groups of various Protesters at mentioned places.

For studying the age factor of the protesters residing at various areas and actively participating in various protest locations, several installations were observed through the use of an observational method. Other sources or methods owed danger and security concerns and it was the only best research technique that was used in field survey for determining the age of these protesters. A total number of 1939 participating protesters were examined and their ages were categorized in three age groups as: Up to 20 years as Group-I, 21-40 years as Group-II and Above 41 years of age as Group-III. The
protesters were mostly under the age of 20 years and 55.18% of the total calculated samples belonged to this group and this clearly shows that majority of the protesters were youngsters who were up to the age group of 20 or belonged to the age Group-I.

701 protesters out of the total sample size of 1939 protesters were from the age group of 21-40 years and constituted 36.15% of the total sample value and whereas 168 protesters out of the total calculated value of sample size of 1939 belonged to the age group of above 41 years and they accounted 8.66% percent out of the total calculated sample size.

In the Anantnag district of the South Kashmir Achabal, Bijbehara, Frisal, K.P Road, Khanabal, Lal Chowk and Sangam were the places used for observation and 169 protesters out of the total observed samples of 297 from the calculated district belonged to the age group-I (Up to 20 Year), 101 belonged to age Group-II (21-40 years) and 27 protesters belonged to the age Group-III (41 & Above).

In the Kulgam district of the South Kashmir Damahal, Bagund, Bugam, Danew, Laroo, Kaimoo, Kanjiullar, Khudwani, Manzgam, Mutalhama, Nehama, Paniwah, Watoo and Yaripora were the observational locations that were used for estimating the age groups of the various protesters. In this district out of the total calculated sample size of 384 number of protesting people, 247 belonged to the age group-I, 105 belonged to age group-II and 32 protesters belonged to the age group-III.

In Shopian district which is also known as hilly district and one of the most backward district of the South Kashmir. The sites used for analyzing the age group of the various participating protesters through observational method include Aadhama, Amshipora, Chudergund, Gargren, Kachdoora, Memender, Narwaw, Saidpora, Shopian Main chowk, Shopian Pinjoora Road, Rammager and Vehil. Out of the total calculated sample size of the 586 protesters from Shopian district, 312 protesters belonged to the age group-I, 212 protesters belonged to the age group-II and 62 out of the total sample size fall under the age group-III.

In the Pulwama district of the South Kashmir the sites like Awantipora, Gangoo, Kakapoor, Karimabad, Keller, Nikas, Pampore, Rajpora, Ratni Pora and Tral were analyzed for determining the age group of the various protesters. Out of the calculated sample size of 297 in the Pulwama district 148 protesters belonged to the age group-I, 119 belonged to age group-II and 30 protesters belonged to the age group-III.

In the Central Kashmir’s District of Srinagar, Batamaloo, Chanapora, Eidgah, Ganderbal, Hazratbal, Lasjan, Natipora and Qamarqari were the sites or locations that were used for determining the age group of the various protesting persons. Out of the total number of 375 calculated sample in the Srinagar district, 194 protesters belonged to the age group-I, 164 protesters in the said district belonged with the age group-II and 17 protesters belonged to the age group-III.

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22 Age of the protesters was calculated by the observation method in which five people were supposed to suggest the age of the participating protesters and the most common matching age group was taken for final analysis.
It was also observed during the field survey that from all the locations youths and mostly minors were always on roads and were continuously frisking the people and they acted as a first line of protest. The second line was mostly comprising of the young people who consisted of the people from the age group-II and the third frontier or the group of persons were the older people or most seniors in terms of age and were aiding them as assistants. It was observed during the field work that the occupants of the age group-II were trying to use the participants from the age group-I as shields and in case of any eventuality so that they can escape easily and the participants of the age group-I were the major sufferers, because they were acting as the frontline forces.

**Figure 3:** Age Group wise Number of injured protesters during the ongoing 126 long unrest.


As per the official data compiled by the district hospitals of the State the data report reads that majority of the injured persons belonged to the age group from 16-25 years. Out of the 9010 total number of injured persons, 243 injured persons belonged to the age group of 0-12 years, 1005 injured persons belonged to the age group from 13-15 years and a huge number of 7762 injured persons belonged to the age group from 16-25 years. The data as prepared by the district hospitals of the state revealed that 86% of the total injured protesters constituted the younger age group mainly from 16-25 years of age. The data also revealed that 6200 injured protesters were treated by the doctors in the district hospitals for pellet injuries, 365 injured protesters were treated for the bullet wounds and 2427 injured persons were treated after being hit by the tear gas canisters, Stones or being beaten by security forces.

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forces after being caught in live protests or clashes. Below Table 6 shows the number of Ambulances, Electric transformers and Schools that were damaged by the protesting mobs during the civilian turbulence that had got triggered after the killing of the Burhan Wani.

**Table 6**: No. of Damaged Ambulances, Electric Transformers and Schools\(^{24}\) during the past 3 Months from 8\(^{th}\) July 2016.\(^{25}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Damaged Items</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Schools Burned</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Ambulances Damaged</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Government offices damaged</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Transformers Damaged</td>
<td>1010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source**: Data published and regularly updated in regional newspapers (Greater Kashmir and Rising Kashmir).

Kashmir unrest 2016 has been in news after the killing down of the Hizbul Mujahideen Militant commander Burhan Wani and the valley of Kashmir has been in the glimpse of the unrest of more than four months. The region of the Kashmir valley out of the three regions of the State had been the epicenter of the unrest. After the killing of the Burhan Wani, there were large number of protests and anti-governmental activities and in addition to this damage to the civilian properties by the local agitating youths had been on a tremendous rise. During the ongoing four months long disorder, 31\(^{26}\) schools as per the government data have been blazed in the State so far. The damage has not been limited to this only but as per the government data, 133\(^{27}\) ambulances were also damaged in the unrest so far. The damage not only ends here but in addition to this, 110\(^{28}\) Governmental offices were also damaged by the protesters.

The unrest has laid down a huge financial crunch on the Power Department of the State also, as per the latest figures released by the Power Development Department (PDD) during the three months

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\(^{24}\) Damaged Ambulances, Schools and Electric Transformers is not actual, updated data will add increase in it as the research was carried out during the unrest.

\(^{25}\) Past three Months are calculated from the date of the killing of Burhan Wani (July 8\(^{th}\) 2016), who was a Militant Commander.


of July, August and September 1010 transformers were damaged in the valley and out of them 917 were fully repaired or made functional.

Soon after the killing of the Burhan Wani by the security forces in a joint operation, the valley of Kashmir came to be under the tremendous disturbance and unrest and everywhere the protests were going on. Recurrent and incessant clashes were going on and an enormous number of Stone pelting incidents followed by the clashes with the security forces were also taking place. July month saw a huge increase in the death rate and 62 people had lost their lives in various clashes. The year 2016 saw an increase in the number of deaths and in below Figure 4 monthly break up of civilians is given who have/had lost their lives during the year 2016 in various clashes.

![Monthly Break up of Civilians Killed during Year 2016](image)

**Figure 4:** Monthly Wise Break up of civilians who lost their lives during the year 2016. (1st January to 31st December 2016).

**Data Source:** Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS).

The above data reveals the various deaths occurred during the year 2016 on monthly basis. The data is revealing that from the July 2016 onwards there was an increase in the death rate that had occurred in various clashes with the security forces. The data revealed that 2 people had lost their lives during the month of January and 4, 1, 7, 2 and 1 civilians had lost their lives in the months of February, March, April, May and June respectively.

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After the killing of the Burhan Wani on 8th July 2016 the death rate increased in addition with the number of clashes and protests. The above data reveals that 62 people had lost their lives during the month of July 2016 in which the killing of the Burhan Wani had taken place. Further, the data reveals that 24, 16, 09, 13 and 04 people had lost their lives during the months of August, September, October, November and December 2016 respectively. It can be seen from the above data Figure 4, that there was a decrease in the number of deaths from the August onwards up to the month of December 2016, which recorded the lowest number of deaths after the Burhan aftermath.

In the past two decades, year 2016 civilian unrest or the Burhan aftermath was the worst era in the Kashmir except the 2010 civilian disturbance which had also resulted in the loss of one hundred plus civilians and damages to the property worth crores. Whenever there is a disturbance in the Kashmir there has been a loss of lives both at the Civilian level, Security Forces level and in addition to this, a loss of lives to various terrorist outfits. The below data in Figure 5 shows the loss of lives to Civilians, Security Forces and Militants from the year 2010 to the year 2016.

![Armed Forces, Civilians & Militants Killed from 2010-2016](image)

**Figure 5:** No. of Armed Forces, Civilians & Militants Killed from the Year 2010-2016

**Data Source:** Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) report published in Rising Kashmir (www.risingkashmir.com).

The above data reveals the number of deaths that had been sustained by the Armed Forces or Security forces, Civilians and Militants during the years 2010 to 2016.
The above data reveals that 102 Armed forces, 172 Civilians and 205 Militants had lost their lives during the year 2010.

The data also reveals that 71 Armed Forces or Security Forces, 56 Civilians, and 100 Militants had lost their lives during the year 2011, 36 Armed forces, 35 Civilians and 75 Militants had also lost their lives during the year 2012, 82 Armed forces, 48 Civilians and 73 Militants had lost their precious lives during the year 2013.

The data reveals that 82 Armed forces or security personals, 53 Civilians, and 99 Militants had lost their lives during the year 2014 in various incidents and 58 Armed forces, 55 Civilians and 106 Militants had also lost their lives in the year 2015.

The year 2016 which saw the killing of the Burhan Wani had witnessed a tremendous number of increase in death rate. The data reveals that 100 Armed forces, 145 Civilians and 138 Militants had lost their lives during the year 2016 which is showing a massive growing rate as compared with the previous years except the year 2010.

The data further reveals that 138 Militants were killed in various counterinsurgency operations with the security forces during the year 2016 as compared with the 205 number of militants killed in the year 2010 which is quite high.

The data also reveals that as compared with the 2010 Kashmir unrest, 145 civilians had lost their lives in the year 2016, whereas compared with the 172 civilian deaths in the year 2010 had taken place which is also quite high. Comparing the death rate of the armed forces between the years 2010 and 2016, there is a slight decrease as compared with the year 2010. The data reveals that 102 Armed forces or Security forces had lost their lives during the year 2010 in various counter insurgency operations meant for tackling militant insurgency as compared to the 100 lives lost by the security forces in the year 2016 which is slightly low.

From the above data, it has been revealed that whenever there is an unrest or turbulence in the Kashmir valley, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of deaths sustained by the militants also. 205 militants were killed in 2010 whereas 138 militants had also lost their lives during the Kashmir unrest 2016. In that unrest, tremendous number of people had sustained injuries in the form of Bullets, Pellets or other sources that were happening during the live protests or clashes. The below Table 7 shows the Number of injured persons up to 31st December 2016 who had sustained injuries through different types.
Table 7: No. of Injuries Sustained by people in Various Districts of Kashmir.\(^{30}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Persons Injured Till 31st December 2016</th>
<th>Bullet Injuries</th>
<th>Pellet Injuries</th>
<th>PAVA Injuries</th>
<th>Other Injuries(^{31})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anantnag</td>
<td>1434</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandipora</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baramullah</td>
<td>1293</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgam</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganderbal</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulgam</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kupwara</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulwama</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopian</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinagar</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The year 2016 saw an enormous increase in the injuries sustained by the people and there was an alarming increase in the Pellet and Bullet Injuries followed by other types of injuries like chasing, stone pelting or beaten after being caught by the forces in live protests.

During the year 2016 in the District of Anantnag, 1434 persons were reported to be injured up to December 31\(^{st}\) 2016 and in which 80 people had sustained Bullet injuries, 873 people had got Pellet Injuries and 481 people had got injuries from other sources like chasing, beaten or through Stone pelting.

In Bandipora District up to 31\(^{st}\) December 2016, 756 persons were injured and out of them 6 had got Bullet injuries, 183 people were injured by the pellets and 567 people had sustained injuries by dint of other sources.

1293 persons were injured up to 31\(^{st}\) December 2016 in the Baramullah District of Kashmir and in which 18 people has sustained Bullet injuries, 1084 had sustained Pellet injuries and 191 people were injured by dint of other incidents happening during the protests.

In Budgam district of the valley, 257 persons were injured up to the December ending 2016 in which 28 people had sustained Bullet injuries, 167 people had sustained Pellet injuries and 62 people were injured through other sources happening in the protests.

137 persons were injured up to the 31\(^{st}\) December 2016 in Ganderbal district of the valley in which 2 people had sustained Bullet injuries, 36 had sustained Pellet injuries and 99 people had sustained injuries through other sources happening during the clashes with security forces.


\(^{31}\) Other types of Injuries include Chasing by security forces, Stone Pelting, Drowning, Beaten after being caught by forces, throwing of petrol bombs by protesters etc., etc.
In the Kulgam District of Kashmir, 1400 people were reported to be injured up to the 31st December 2016, in which 120 people had sustained Bullet injuries, 1031 had sustained Pellet injuries, 245 people were reported to be injured through other sources happening in protests. Kulgam was the only district of the valley that recorded 4 injuries due to the newly inducted PAVA Shells.

In Kupwara District 989 people were reported to be injured up to the 31st December 2016 in which 20 people were injured by bullets, 888 people were injured by the Pellets and 81 people had sustained injuries through other sources.

Pulwama District the epicenter of the Kashmir turbulence 2016 saw a massive damage both at physical and also at an economical level. In the Pulwama District of the South Kashmir, 157 people were reported to have sustained injuries in which 64 people were injured by the fired bullets from the guns, 1041 people were injured by the firing of the Pellets from the pellet guns by security forces while countering various street protests and 466 people were injured through the other sources.

1002 people were injured in the Hilly District of the Shopian, in which 27 injured people had sustained injuries though firing of bullets into air by the security forces, 808 sustained injuries were due to the pellet guns and 167 injured persons had sustained injuries through the means of other sources happening during the clashes with the security forces.

In the Srinagar District of the Kashmir valley 203 injured were reported as injured in protests and in which 3 had sustained injuries by Bullets fired from guns, 110 people had got injured through the use of Pellet guns and 90 people had sustained injuries by virtue of other sources.

The Data reveals that the south Kashmir Districts of the State like Anantnag, Pulwama, and Shopian have recorded the highest number of injured persons. The Srinagar, Budgam and Ganderbal district have recorded the lowest number of sustained injuries and it is revealed after analyzing the data that the Kashmir unrest of 2016 was the South Kashmir centric one.


The Data Figure 6 which consists of the number of the injured persons of the two different zones of the Kashmir valley namely Central Kashmir zone and the South Kashmir zone. There is a significant difference between the two zones, one is leading the Kashmir unrest 2016 by sustaining an enormous number of injuries and the other one is leading only in terms of the management and control affairs by issuing the protest programs and frequent protest calendars.

From Figure 6 it is clearly evident that Central Kashmir is less active as compared to the South Kashmir. From the Data figure 6 it has also been revealed that 257 people had sustained injuries in Budgam District, 137 civilians had sustained injuries in Ganderbal and 207 people had sustained injuries in Srinagar District of the Kashmir valley.
Talking about South Kashmir, pellet injuries sustained by the various protesting mobs had seen an enormous increase as compared with the Central Kashmir zone of the Valley. The above data Figure 6 is revealing that in the district of Anantnag 1434 civilians had sustained injuries. In Kulgam District of the South Kashmir zone the injured protesters figured at 1400, In Pulwama District of the South Kashmir 1571 protesting mobs had got pellet injuries and 1002 protesting youths in the hilly District of the Shopian has sustained pellet injuries during the various live clashes.

From the above data, it has been observed that in the three district of the central Kashmir zone 300 mark even was not crossed except the one district which crossed 250 mark as compared with the four districts of the South Kashmir zone where above thousands were injured. The data states that the Kashmir unrest or the 2016 civil turbulence program was totally South Kashmir centric and Central Kashmir where almost all of the or most of the separatist offices are located, they are experts in issuing the protest calendars, provoking the people and taking the protest programs forward by issuing frequent protest programs. On the other in the Central Kashmir zone of the valley, people are less active in these types of protests as compared with their opponents of the South Kashmir Zone who are more active.
The turbulence period was in its distressing juncture and there was a frequent increase in the daily protests and clashes. During the initial stage the CRPF had used various tactics to tackle the protesting mobs with Tear Gas Shells, Pellet Gun Cartridges, Rubber Bullets, Stun Grenades, Blank Rounds, Multi Button Shells and Stun Shells as various forms of Non-Lethal weapons to control the protesting mobs. In addition to Non-Lethal weapons, numerous strategies or procedures were used by the State police and central paramilitary forces for dispersing the protesting mobs. Table 8 gives the composition of the Non-Lethal weapons that were used by the CRPF during the first fourteen days of the Kashmir uprising 2016.

Table 8: Non-lethal weapons used in Kashmir by CRPF in the past 14 days (From 8th July 2016).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon or Ammunition Used</th>
<th>No. of Shells or Cartridges*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tear smoke shells</td>
<td>4557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellet gun cartridges</td>
<td>2102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic pellet cartridges</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber bullets</td>
<td>1039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stun grenades</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank rounds</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stun shells</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-button shells</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: MHA and J&K Government.

*Other weapons that were used in tackling the protests include Pepper Ball Guns and Oleorisin Grenades (or Capsicum Grenades).

Soon after the killing of the Burhan Wani by security forces on 8th July 2016, the valley of Kashmir particularly the South Kashmir Zone saw an alarming increase in the number of incidents followed by clashes and protests with the security forces. In a short span of fortnight from the 8th July 2016 incident, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) had to counter various unruly mobs (J&K High Court, 2016). In an interview with one of the CRPF officer inside the Police Station Shopian (Hospital Road), he said that “During the initial stages of the turbulence we used No. 4 type of Pellets which are bigger in size and they prove more disastrous as compared to their other numbers. Later when the turbulence period decreased and there was some enhancement in the situation we started exhausting Pellet No. 8 and Pellet No. 9, which are supposed to be less fatal than the earlier type of Pellet no. 4.”

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33 Interview with Rajesh (Name Changed) at Police Station Shopian (Hospital Road). Interview Date: 17th December 2016. Time 9:44 AM (IST). He was one of the CRPF Officer and was handling the Shopian civilian clashes during the 2016 civilian unrest.
During the interview, the CRPF officer namely Rajesh (Name Changed) revealed that the weaker laws are responsible for the increase in the day by day clashes. In addition to this, the officer had admitted that the pressure from the upper subordinates is making them weak and incompetent in tackling the civilian clashes more excellently.

The CRPF during that fortnight period had fired 4557 number of Tear Smoke Shells, 2102 number of Pellet Gun Cartridges were also fired by the CRPF men for maintaining the law and order situation besides curbing the protesters.

In addition to this, the data reveals that CRPF men had also fired 1500 number of Plastic Pellet Cartridges, 1039 Rubber Bullets, 816 Stun Grenades, 195 Blank Rounds, 125 Stun Shells and 101 number of Multi Button Shells were used to disperse the protesters.


In the state of Jammu and Kashmir, there has/had been a militant intensification and militancy related violations have been escalating mostly from the year 1989. Civilian killings in addition to the loss of security forces have also been a long outstanding concern for the State and the Central Government. The below Table 9 consists of the different killings that have occurred from the year 1990 to 2001 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The below Data Table No. 9 accessed from the ministry of external affairs reveals that from the period 1990 to December 2001, 51787 number of militancy related incidents had taken place. During this period 9718 civilians were killed by the terrorists, 3056 Security force personals, a huge number of 14356 terrorists and 2355 foreign terrorists had also lost their lives during that period.

The Militants in Kashmir have not left any side uncontaminated, whether it be governmental structure or public asset, most unworthy out of all those are the burning of public possessions like Schools, Hospitals and Bridges. Schools were burnt on large scales by these Pakistani supported terrorists and in this regard, when I talked with some of the senior colleagues, they admitted that Militants burned the Government High Schools in which Government High School Reashinager is best example.34

34 Reashinager is a village almost at the end of the South Kashmir that was completely burned by the other fellows who call themselves true Muslims. The People of the Reashinager Village are also known as Ahmadiyyas and who are accepting Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as the Promised one (Massih and Mahdi). The founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community whose foundation was laid on 23rd March 1889. Ahmadi Muslims are not following any new Islam nor are they teaching any new ideology. Ahmadi Muslims or Ahmadi Muslim ideology believes that Islam is ultimate dispensation for humankind as was revealed to Muhammad (SAW) and the greatest requirement of re-establishing to its true spirit and unspoiled form, which had been lost through the different eras of time. They are residing and worshiping like other Muslim Fellows. They believe in six article of faith which are as Unity of Allah, Angels, Books, Prophets, Day of Judgment and Divine Decree and in addition to this, they strongly also believe in Five Pillars of Islam which are as: Creed (Shahadah), Daily Prayers (Salat), Fasting (Roza), Almsgiving (Zakat) and Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj).
Table 9: Militant Activities in Jammu and Kashmir State since 1990-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Incidents</th>
<th>Civilians Killed</th>
<th>SFs Killed</th>
<th>Terrorists Killed</th>
<th>Foreign Militants Killed</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3765</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>4817</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>5247</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5829</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1596</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5938</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5014</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1209</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3420</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>1075</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2932</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>3420</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>1082</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3071</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>436</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3074</td>
<td>9718</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>622</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government Buildings, Educational Institutions, Bridges, Hospitals, Private Houses and Shops have become the victims throughout Militancy era and there has been a loss to these properties since from the beginning of the militancy period in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. A massive damage has been inflicted on these establishments during the period from 1990 to 2001. The below Table 10 shows clearly the number of properties that were spoiled by the militants during that period.

Table 10: Destroyed Properties by Militants in Kashmir from 1990-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Incidents</th>
<th>Govt. Buildings</th>
<th>Educational Buildings</th>
<th>Bridges</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Private House</th>
<th>Shops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2312</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the villages belonging to this Ahmadiyya Muslim Community of Kashmir division were burned by the other Muslim fellows or by other social miscreants on 04th April 1979. The completely burned Villages belonging to this Muslim Community include Asnoor (Nasnoor), Korel, Nasirabad (Kanipora), Reashinager and Yaripora. In Korel Village, one person namely Noor Mohammad had sacrificed his life while protecting the other village fellows. The Said person was a Government Teacher by Profession. The incident is historic in terms of vandalism by those who call themselves as true Muslims and also it is a fact that no enquiry was ordered in this regard by the modern welfare State. Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din was the first person in the history of Kashmir who had served Kashmiri’s for the cause of their freedom. He had raised funds for the freedom of Kashmir and laid the foundation of the All India Kashmir Committee for the cause of the Kashmir. (Behera, Navnita Chada. 2006).

35 Interview with Alpha (Name Changed) on 20th November 2016. Time: 10:40 AM (IST).
Table 11: Arms and Ammunition Recovered by Security forces from Militants from 1900-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK Rifles &amp; Pistols</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3169</td>
<td>4260</td>
<td>3130</td>
<td>3136</td>
<td>3020</td>
<td>3202</td>
<td>2749</td>
<td>2104</td>
<td>1629</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>32293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMG’s</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocket Launchers</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Recovery of a huge cache of arms and ammunition in the militancy affected valley is not a new trend and an enormous amount of arms and ammunitions have been recovered in Kashmir from the killed Militants whether they were local or foreign based. A Huge cache of AK Rifles, Pistols, UMG’s, Rocket Launchers of Pakistani and Chinese origin have been recovered in the various search operations meant for counter insurgency. The data released by the ministry of external affairs discloses that from the period 1990 to 2001 a huge number of 32,293 AK Rifles and Pistols were recovered from the slain militants. 985 UMG’s (Uber Machine Gun’s) were also recovered from the slain militants in addition to this, 706 Rocket Launchers were also recuperated from the slain militants during that period.

6.3. Terrorist, Extremist and Insurgent Groups in Jammu and Kashmir

Terrorism as defined in oxford dictionary, “The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians in the pursuit of political aims.” It is the world’s contemporary and most fatal and destructive disorder which is the prime threat to the global reconciliation and normalcy. The terrorism had its foundation from the 18th century onwards and it grew out mostly from the French
Revolution and later due to colonial rule and policies of the British along with their illegal occupations of almost all the major regions of the world. This British colonial approach had resulted in its development and it was due to these colonial and illegitimate occupations that had surrounded the whole world and slowly and progressively its foundation came to be robust.

The modern societies have been the victims of this menace and in the present perspective we have seen a rapid increase in the terror networks. Emerging counties are victims of it and India is the best example of this. In our country we are having various terror outfits which are functioning either on our soils or they are being guided, funded and managed on the foreign soils. These terror outfits provide training and they equip these trainees with contemporary weapons and later dispatch them to other parts and from where they perform their activities. State of the Jammu and Kashmir has been a victim of various terror related atrocities from the very beginning and also in the contemporary context we are the victims of that.

In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the violence has drastically diminished over the foregoing decade as compared with the 1990’s. There is no contradiction in the fact that militancy or extremism is always there active in the valley of Kashmir. India’s counter-terror operations have effectively marginalised the terrorist movements in Kashmir. However, there is always an extension in the extremism or militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Various operative and banned group are active in the State.

The U.S State Department has listed three Extremist active groups in Kashmir as Foreign terrorist organizations viz., Harakat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM), Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and in addition to this enormous number of major or minor Terrorist, Extremist and Insurgent groups are currently active in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The data maintained by the South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP) has provided the data of the active Terrorist, Extremist and Insurgent Groups that are currently operating in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The number of active Terrorist, Extremist and Insurgent Groups in Jammu and Kashmir can be easily understood in the Table 12, which consists of the various Terrorist, Extremist and Insurgent groups running in the State and that belong to various terror outfits.

The above Data Table 12 managed by the South Asia Terrorism Portal contains the names of the Terrorist, Extremist and Insurgent Groups who are either active or inactive in the State of Jammu and Kashmir up to the 5th February 2017. The Above data acknowledges that there are eleven Proscribed Terrorist and Extremist Groups who are currently active in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
### Table 12: Terrorist / Extremist and Insurgent Groups in Jammu and Kashmir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proscribed Terrorist/Extremist Groups</th>
<th>Active Terrorist/Insurgent /Separatist Groups</th>
<th>Inactive Terrorist/Insurgent / Separatist Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Al Badr</td>
<td>1. All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC)</td>
<td>1. Al Barq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Harkat-ul Mujahideen [(HuM), previously known as Harkat-ul-Ansar (HuA)]</td>
<td>5. Mutahida Jehad Council [(MJC), also known as United Jehad Council (UJC)]</td>
<td>5. Al Mustafa Liberation Fighters (AMLF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Jamait-ul-Mujahideen (JuM)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9. Islamic Students League (ISL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source:** South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP). ([www.satp.org](http://www.satp.org))

Data Updated till 5\textsuperscript{th} February 2017 by South Asia Terrorism Portal.

The data in extension to this affirms that there are Six Active Terrorist, Insurgent or Separatist Groups in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as Stated by the South Asia Terrorism Portal in its maintained data up to 5\textsuperscript{th} February 2017.

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The Data managed and released by the South Asia Portal further claims that there are Nineteen Inactive Terrorist, Insurgent or Separatist Groups in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who were registered up to the 5th February 2017 on the South Asia Terrorism Portal.

7. Findings

- Nocturnal raids had deteriorated the situation more desperately, because due to them people become more unsecured particularly the participants of agitation.
- Use of pellet guns as a form of non-lethal weapon had deteriorated the peace prospect further, because if more the people are injured extra the chances of increasing disorder are there in the Society.
- The opposition political parties instead of sorting out the situation had used it mere for selfish political gains rather than helping the current government in tackling the situation by dint of owing expertise from 2010 unrest.
- Slapping of draconian laws like PSA, Frequent increase in the death rate and the rising number of injured persons had further worsened the situation.
- 55.18% of the protesters were below the age 20 years, 36% of the protesters belonged to the age group from 21-40 years and 8.66% belonged to the age group III which consisted of 41 years and above. The data reveals that majority of the participating agitators in protests belongs to Youth.
- The centre governments all party delegation had come without any concrete plan and there was a lack of coordination among the all-party delegation itself and they were not knowing with whom to talk.
- Political parties have used the unrest for their political gains, like 2010 by PDP and now 2016 by NC.
- Central Kashmir or the adjoining parts of the Srinagar remain less affected than the South Kashmir areas or Districts. Central Kashmir which leads, proposes and finalises the protest program remain less active than the other Districts. During the 2016 unrest 1434 people Sustained pellet injuries in Anantnag District, protesters of Kulgam got 1400 pellet injuries, Pulwama had got 1571 pellet injuries and Shopian had got 1002 pellet injuries up to 31st December 2016. While as in the districts of Central Kashmir, Srinagar had got 203 pellet injuries, Budgam had got 257 pellet injuries and protesters of Ganderbal had sustained 137 pellet injuries.
- Heavy pressures are being exerted by the political parties on police forces of the State which is making the situation out of control and is hindering the work of the Police Forces.
Militancy remained always an impediment in the growth and the welfare of the society and it was due to that menace the public properties on a large scale in Kashmir were damaged in addition to human losses.

Kashmir Instability and Unrest is fully Controlled, Managed and Backed by the Separatists leaders. They are the people who are subjects of the yearly expenditure of more than one hundred crores by the Government on their Hostel Booking outside the State, Travel, Medical and Security.

8. Suggestions

- Government should install biometric attendance system or there should be no pay no work, because 72 percent of employees assessed through group discussions and observational methods revealed that they were enjoying holidays but were waiting for their salaries to be credited. During unrest period most of the employees were off from the duties and excluding the Medical and Police Department Employees specially who were always on duties.

- Banning of Internet and mobile phone services had landed the problem in further disastrous situation, because enormous number of youths were in losses due to the ban on internet. Snatching of mobile phone services except the State owned BSNL had created further imbalance in the society by dint of these small mistakes. Governmental in future should only ban social networking sites like Facebook, YouTube etc., and basic internet should be there. Snatching the basic services like phone and internet form civilians is not a healthy sign in all the affairs of the law and disorder situation. People are suffering particularly common citizens and those leading unrest programs are having Government Owned BSNL Postpaid and landline services. Those invoking people against the State should be permanently barred from enjoying State owned BSNL services.

- Use of pellet guns must be banned and there should be any other crowd control weapon system that should be used in future for dispersing street protest or unlawful protests.

- One Mini Police Stations should be installed in all the Mini-Secretariats of the valley, because without security there is a threat of damage during the civilian unrests. Shopian Mini-Secretariat is the best example of this kind for the government which was put on fire by the protesting mobs. The Mini-Secretariat was without Police Patrol even during the unrest.

- Public property should not be damaged because it is not government property rather it is a people’s property which is always relying on the public funds.

- Parents should inculcate in their children the manners of decency, because a large number of the protesters are below the age of 20 and are major sufferers and those invoking these turbulences in Kashmir have their kids in supreme positions and in good schools outside the State.

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• Civilians are the real victims who are the main losers during the Civilian Instabilities and why Government is spending an amount of Rupees 500 crore plus on the protection and Security cover of the separatist leaders who are the main sources for provoking and are arousing the people and during the later stages civilians suffer.

• Strict Laws, Making Forces enough autonomous and competent to decide in worse situations and Frequent Flag Marches by the army are ultimate sources that will be helpful in curbing such situation in the future.

• Other forms of Non-lethal weapons like Active Denial System (ADS) or like that of Microwave Weapons, Electrolaser, Pulsed Energy Projectile and Dazzler are strongly suggested instead of Pellet Guns.

• Religious Scholars should be involved in imparting the religious teachings instead of delivering provoking lectures. During the unrest and instability period in the valley of Kashmir, Religion holds a distinct position which can only illuminate the minds of the young youths. Religious places such as Mosques should not be used for playing Taranas (A Type of Song) because they are the places of worship and are not meant for that.

9. Conclusions

Pellet gun usage procedure has been a contentious one recently both at the national and at international level. The practice of the pellet guns as a mob control tool has become a lethal weapon instead of the non-lethal weapon. As it is powerful saying that “Excess of everything is bad” more the usage, worst the consequences will be there. Central reserve police force a paramilitary force of the central government had told Jammu and Kashmir high court that it had used 1.3 million pellets in 32 days or equitant to 3,000 pellet cartridges by firing them from pump action guns. Inspector General of CRPF had also said that they had used 8650 tear gas smoke shells and at around 2671 plastic pellets have been used too from 08th July 2016 to 11th August 2016. Now the protest and agitation period has passed 100 days and anyone can guess how much pellets have been used so far. Not only the human losses are there, but it is making victims as the regular consumers of medical assistances and other overpriced treatments, which may be or may not be available in their places. This is not limited to this and its abundant use is also draining the economy because the government has to spend a lot on their manufacture and production.

Pellet Guns should be excluded immediately and if used to tackle street protests the concerning persons supposed to fire pellets from the pellet guns should be properly trained because as per the

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expertise they are to be fired below the abdomen level and increase in the tremendous number of injuries happening above the abdomen level is a concern for people and government also. Induction of Mob control tools or contemporary methods should be inducted in the basic courses of forces and government should replace the pellet guns with other alternatives like the Active Denial System (ADS) or like that of Microwave Weapons, Electrolaser, Pulsed Energy Projectile and Dazzler.

Hope normalcy will soon be there and the lost peace will surround the Kashmir valley again. Before concluding I’m closing with this poem written on ‘Hope’ by Thomas Hardy.

*****
“O sweet To-morrow! -
After to-day
There will away
This sense of sorrow.
Then let us borrow
Hope, for a gleaming
Soon will be streaming,
Dimmed by no gray -
No gray!
***

While the winds wing us
Sighs from The Gone,
Nearer to dawn
Minute-beats bring us;
When there will sing us
Larks of a glory
Waiting our story
Further anon -
Anon!
***

Doff the black token,
Don the red shoon,
Right and retune
Viol-strings broken;
Null the words spoken

---

38 The Active Denial System (ADS) is a Non-Lethal Directed Energy Weapon that was developed by the United States Military and was aimed for area denial, perimeter security and modern crowd control. This non-lethal weapon emits highly focused energy, transferring that energy to damage it and this contemporary non-lethal weapon meant for the crowd control has been found beneficial in the developed countries.

39 An Electrolaser lets ionization occur or creates it, and then sends a powerful electric current down the conducting ionized track of plasma so formed, somewhat like lightning. It functions as a giant high energy long distance version of the Taser or Stun Gun.

40 Pulsed Energy Projectile or PEP systems emits an infrared laser pulse which creates rapidly expanding plasma at the target. The resulting sound, shock and electromagnetic waves stun the target and cause pain and temporary paralysis. This non-lethal weapon meant for the crowd control or street protest has been found beneficial because it does not injure or kill the victim.

41 A Dazzler is a directed energy weapon which is intended to temporarily blind or disorient its target with intense directed radiation.
In speeches of rueing,
The night cloud is hueing,
To-morrow shines soon -
Shines soon!"...... (Thomas Hardy).

*****

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Extraordinary thanks to all those media partners whether print or electronic, especially to the daily newspapers like Greater Kashmir and Rising Kashmir for their valuable publishing of important Data. The contribution of the State run Hospitals in maintaining the data related to the number of injured and expired persons is of immense value. The contribution of the persons interviewed during the hot unrest is of tremendous scope and without which the research was incomplete.

I also acknowledge special thanks to those persons whose contribution made this research article a success at every stage of time and especially during the field data work and most specifically to all those friends who were always there acting as escorts during the field work and also in the usage of the research technique like observational method at various selected locations where protests and live stone pelting cases were going on. Distinct thanks are also acknowledged for those central
paramilitary forces and officers or Subordinates of the Jammu and Kashmir Police who gave their valuable time and were always there for the interviews.

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**Author’s Biography**

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Born in a backward village of Reashinager which falls under the Jurisdiction of Shopian District and which has been declared as a hilly District by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, India and is a militancy prone area and the people grown up in this part of land have to suffer from several turbulences. Have received my whole of the education in government aided schools from the eighth standard. I’m an active social scientist who is working for the downtrodden ones in the community and try to raise the help of the marginalized communities of the society. Besides this, I’m interested in peace and conflict studies. I have several publications to my credit which have been published in double blind peer reviewed journals with good impact factors and I’m regularly contributing articles of national and international importance in newspapers and they are highly appreciated and are being published. Some of my recently published works are as:


Besides this, I have attended three research methodology training workshops of 10 days each sponsored and fully funded by the ICSSR (Indian Council of Social Science Research), New Delhi.

My areas of specialization are Indian Political Process, Identity and Politics, Conflict and Peace Studies, Political Participation, Human rights, Comparative Politics, Regional Studies, Socio-economic Disparity, Terrorism and Religious Minorities in Indigenous Societies. My present doctoral thesis is dealing with the Kashmir unrest and is aimed at finding a possible solution to the Kashmir dispute.

**Acronyms**

**ADS:** Active Denial System  
**AFSPA:** Armed Forces Special Powers Act  
**AIP:** Awami Itihad Party  
**APHC:** All Parties Hurriyat Conference  
**BJP:** Bhartiya Janta Party  
**BPR&D:** Bureau of Police Research and Development  
**BSF:** Border Security Force  
**CID:** Criminal Investigation Department  
**CPI (M):** Communist Party of India (Marxist)  
**CRPF:** Central Reserve Police Force  
**DEW:** Directed Energy Weapon  
**DGP:** Director General of Police  
**DNA:** Daily News and Analysis
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