



KASHMIR RIGHTS FORUM

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HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON KASHMIR

THIRD REPORT ON

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST KASHMIR

BY

PAK SPONSORED TERRORISTS-SEPARATISTS-SUPPORTERS NEXUS

COVERING PERIOD FROM JAN 2011 TO DEC 2014



KASHMIR RIGHTS FORUM
CUSTODIANS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN KASHMIR
www.kashmirrightsforum.in



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The document includes a detailed report on human rights violation by the Terrorist-separatist and its supporter nexus under several headings to decode the puzzle of conflict and its backed orchestration.



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PREFACE

After a period of two decades, 2011 proved to be moderate for the state of Jammu and Kashmir as it not only saw a record tourist season but also declining voice of separatists leading to lesser strikes calls and growing political activities that included successful holding of Panchayat polls in 30 years. The growth was possible with the diminishing voices of the Pak sponsored separatist-supporter nexus. As people witnessed the destruction, a shift in public opinion occurred that led to the record polls in three decades.

The later part of the year saw a heated debate over the controversial Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act after the state government pushed for its revocation from some areas, a move which saw opposition from the ranks in army. Even the then CM of state Mr Omar Abdullah was of the same opinion, not to revoke the AFSPA due to past record of the terrorist related events that had halted the growth and development for a longer period of time. The instigations from the various factions of the Hurriyat had destroyed the political process in the past. Hence chief minister of the state was firm not to repeal the act till further normalcy in the situations.

Meanwhile, Pakistan designs were employed by Separatist nexus, through stone pelting incidents. The same period saw the destruction of infrastructure-school buildings, hospitals, and other public institutions around. After the boisterous street protests earlier year, the state government took some matured steps of taking into confidence village heads and prominent citizens to douse any agitation. The step was seen as a welcome move from the general public and huge drop was seen in anti-national activities, street protests, and sloganeering. The Jammu and Kashmir Police used all non-lethal weapons in countering protests in the state.

However, the context of the conflict situation which had engulfed the state for the past two decades provided additional meaning to the electoral exercise in Kashmir- Separatism, it may be mentioned here, emerged as the dominant political response in Kashmir during the post-1989 period. Manifested simultaneously through armed terrorism as well as spontaneous popular upsurge, this political response continued to have a hold over the politics of the Valley throughout the two decades. Despite the restoration of mainstream politics after its complete erosion during the initial stages of separatism, the separatist politics continued to define the political responses of Kashmir. The two kinds of politics seemed to be operating side by side, overlapping at a number of points and impacting each other in an interesting manner.

The 2010's agitation which saw the unfortunate collateral damage of around 120 civilians, and the tens of thousands of people marched through the winding streets of downtown Srinagar on Friday and offered prayers at the mosque. They chanted "Go India! Go back" and "We want freedom". Scores of people on motorbikes waved green flags. Such was the situation backed by separatist-supporter nexus back in 2010. In backdrop of these conditions, execution of panchayat elections was not less than a challenge for the state and its governing agencies. All the Separatist motives and covetous intentions died down once the record election turn-out was witnessed,



INTRODUCTION

A working democratic set-up provides ample space to mitigate the tensions in a society to a large extent. Unfortunately, democracy was not given free space to evolve and work in Jammu and Kashmir the way it is expected to work in a free society. Denial of democratic rights by terror organizations and separatism was almost an accepted way of political life in the state, which became one of the main reasons of the rise of tensions, killings and various enactment of various Acts in the state. The 2011 *Panchayat* elections provided the best opportunity to restore the confidence of the people in the democratic set-up by empowering the elected representatives in a real sense and bringing more and more people into the democratic setup. It also posed a great challenge to the government as far as fulfilling the democratic aspirations of the common people who have whole heartedly participated in this democratic exercise at the local level. After receiving various life threats and warnings from the terror outfits.

2011. Violent incidents and fatalities fell to their lowest levels in years. The Indian government's announcement to pull troops from Kashmir was met with skepticism. Political assassinations continued. Bilateral talks between India and Pakistan led to the opening of trade and travel routes across the border in Kashmir.

2012. Conflict remained at a low level in 2012, with approximately 117 deaths reported. Turnout was high for local elections. Civil society continued to protest the 1990 Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Terror groups formed and splintered. In 2012 the Harkat-ul-Ansar resumed operations under a new name, with factions from Lashkar-e-Toiba and other groups.

2013. Ten years after the 2003 ceasefire agreement, frictions between Pakistan, India, and terrorists grew, with 200 small violations of the Line of Control in 2013. According to the South Asia Terrorism Portal, fatalities increased from 117 in 2012 to 181 in 2013, including 100 terrorists, 61 security officials, and 20 innocent Kashmiris. Security forces and government officials continued to be targeted by terrorist groups. In March, the Hizbul Mujahedeen terrorist group killed five members of the Indian Central Reserve Police Force. In June, on the eve of Indian Prime Minister Singh's visit to Jammu and Kashmir, eight more security officials were killed and 14 injured by terrorists. Government officials in India executed Pakistani Mohammed Ajmal, a member of the Lashkar-e-Taiba Islamist group, in November 2012 and Afzal Guru in February 2013. The Indian government was accused of "selective executions." After the region experienced heavy gunfire in September, the leaders of Pakistan and India met in New York to discuss the possibility of finding common ground and re-instituting the 2003 ceasefire agreement. There was fear in both countries that fighting would intensify when the United States withdrew from Afghanistan in 2014. Human Rights Watch called for India to change its Armed Forces Special Powers Act, following a Military Court ruling in early January 2014 that dismissed Indian officials' accountability for five extrajudicial killings in 2000.

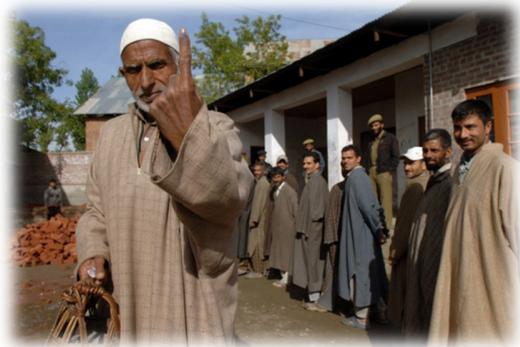
2014 Fatalities increased, with 193 insurgency-related deaths in Jammu and Kashmir. General and state elections led to heightened violence as terrorist groups called for an election boycott and threatened civilians. Despite this, voter turnout was reportedly 66 per cent—the highest in 25 years. A large protest of elections took place in the Pakistan-controlled part of

Kashmir. Stalled talks between India and Pakistan were reignited at the beginning of the year, but collapsed in August. August and October saw intensified cross-border fire between India and Pakistan.

POLITICAL LANDSCAPE IN 2011 AND RECORD PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

The 2011 Panchayat elections were significant in more than one way and offered several opportunities that the centre and state governments took advantage of. Firstly, the legitimacy deficit, which the democratic process suffered in Kashmir over a period of time, had been largely removed, given the fact that these elections are visible at the local level. Around 80 per cent of the electorate exercised their right to vote, from 13 April to 27 June 2011, in the village Panchayat elections in J&K.

The significance of the 2011 elections can be gauged by the fact that the last elections for all Panchayat constituencies in the state were held in 1977–78. The 2001 Panchayat elections remained mostly a paper exercise in Kashmir as polling took place in only 208 out of 2,348 constituencies in Baramullah, 152 out of 1,695 in Kupwara and 53 out of 759 constituencies in Srinagar. No polling was held in any of the 1,022 constituencies in Badgam.



The elections, which were due in 2006, could not be held because of security reasons. That is why the Chief Minister, Omar Abdullah stated on 13 April 2011: 'This is the first real Panchayat election in the state in 33 years, the last one in 2001 was only on paper... half these seats remained empty'. The sheer magnitude of the electors and the representatives to be elected makes it the biggest-ever democratic exercise at the grass-roots level.

It was a perfect opportunity for the political leadership at the centre and state to defuse the alienation of the people by devolving powers to Panchayats and bringing the common people into the governing structure of the state. The people said that they will be utterly disappointed if the government did not seriously respect their decision to participate in these elections by fully empowering these local self institutions of governance.

Second, the two decades of violence had seriously dented the inter-community and intra-community social relations and institutions. Social life became highly fragmented and individualized. Hopefully, restoration of Panchayat institutions will help revitalize social relations. It helped to develop collective thinking on community-related issues irrespective of any biased consideration. These elections provided a ray of hope to strengthen the age-old syncretic culture of Kashmir. In Wusan village, Aasha Jee became the first Kashmiri Pandit woman to win the Panchayat polls in a predominantly Muslim village in the Kunzer block of the district Baramulla. She defeated her lone rival, Sarwa Begum, a Kashmiri Muslim woman.



The following paragraph exemplifies the still-existent concept of brotherhood in the plural society of Kashmir, recognition of merit over religious or other considerations, as well as a perfect message for the Hindu brethren whole the valley in the early 1990s:

“My victory should send a clear message to the migrant Kashmiri pandits living in exile in other parts of the country that there is no threat to their lives in Kashmir now”, Aasha said. 59 years old Aasha Jee was encouraged to fight elections by Abdul Hamid Wani, numberdar of the village. ‘Wani sahab encouraged me to stand up for the Panchayat elections so that I could help in developing our block’, she said. ‘For us, it didn’t matter whether she was a Muslim or a non-Muslim. What matters is that she is a good woman. We gave her preference over a Muslim candidate’, said Abdul Hamid Wani, the village numberdar”

Another Kashmiri Pandit, Makhan Lal Zutshi, won an uncontested panch seat in the Muslim-dominated a village in Pulwama district. Moreover, 25 Sikhs also won elections from Muslim-dominated constituencies. For a long period in Kashmir, political parties had followed a recruitment policy that existed in a complete political vacuum. In reality, these workers had no real connection with the society but were quite visible at party forums. The new generation of panchs and sarpanch selected by local population proved to be an real asset for political parties. That, in turn, helped in transferring power and patronage to village communities. It was a perfect opportunity for the political parties across the spectrum to get connected with the grassroots level by patronising these panchs and sarpanchs and also to have a new crop of politically educated workers at local level, it also provided an opportunity to constantly fine tune the delivery mechanism of the government.

As we know, a prompt and people-oriented and people-friendly delivery system is considered an important ingredient for ensuring good governance. Panchayats can therefore act as active agents to constantly review the delivery mechanism of the government, thereby providing valuable inputs for improving governance. These elections also helped in restoring fair amount of credibility to the political discourse of the mainstream regional political parties, that is, the discourse of autonomy and self-rule. One of the important criticisms leveled against the demand for more autonomy is that within J&K state itself, political power is concentrated at the centre without devolution to the grassroots level; thus, the demand for more devolution of power from centre to the state was unjustified. The greatest example of this unwillingness to devolve power to the constituent units of the state was the absence of Panchayat elections within the state. It was hoped, If the state government now sincerely carries out the devolution process and makes these Panchayat’s vibrant institution of local governance, it can assertively plead the case for restoration of autonomy to the state from the centre.

Rural Kashmir went through a virtual renaissance. The newly elected panchs and sarpanchs enriched the political process within the state. These candidates were fairly knowledgeable about the problems faced by people in rural areas. Though a majority of them are either illiterate or at the most, have education until the primary school level, yet they have shown passion and the urge to work for the betterment of their people and their areas. All this

suggested that there was an urgent need to evolve real powers to these Panchayat institutions. Well aware of the local problems, the election manifestos of these candidates depicted the problems faced by their respective villages. Also the properly trained, elected members of Panchayats acted as a vibrant channel to obtain information from people in authority about government programmes and represent local views to those higher up. Again the elected panchs and sarpanches build-up a culture of transparency, accountability and fraternity.

BOYCOTT CALLS/ OPPOSITION TO DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

Elections in Jammu and Kashmir are observed with great interest as they are often regarded as a yard stick of normalcy in the state and acceptance of Indian democracy. The first elections in Jammu and Kashmir were held in 1951 where Sheikh Abdullah came top wielding a popular wave. However, subsequent elections were often marred by manipulation and alleged rigging (except for the 1977 elections which were largely deemed fair and returned National Conference to power). The massive fraud in the 1987 elections was one of the reasons for the start of insurgency in the state and as a result, the electoral process was suspended till 1996. However, subsequent elections were largely seen as fair with power alternating between the National Conference (NC) and People's Democratic Party (PDP) either independently or in alliance with Congress. Elections and violence in Jammu and Kashmir are anonymous, although the level of violence has receded significantly in recent times. The 2002 elections saw approximately 250 civilian casualties in the two months preceding the elections. This dropped by 95% in the 2008 polls, which was the first to witness zero killings of political office bearers. However the Parliamentary polls of 2014 again witnessed many clashes and killings, and people of the state fear far more disruptions during the Assembly elections of this year.



Despite the substantial level of violence recorded in the 2014 elections, it registered a turnout of 43%, an increase of 12% over the last elections. The Jammu constituency recorded an increase of 18 percent, while Udhampur saw a 24 percent increase from the last elections. Ladakh also saw substantial voter turnout of 65 percent despite a decrease of 7 percent. Voting in these three constituencies was largely peaceful, far from the atmosphere in the Valley. While the Jammu and Ladakh regions witnessed a good voter turnout, the Valley saw boycott calls from separatist leadership and threats from terrorist outfits resulting in the elections being marred by low voter turnout and violence.



The separatists and terrorist outfits called on the people of the Valley to boycott the polling. Syed Ali Shah Geelani, ridiculed all political parties and the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) circulated more than 1,00,000 pamphlets in the Valley with pictures of Afzal Guru. Youth were mobilised for mass protests and stone pelting polling locations. To keep people away from the polls, the terrorists resorted to putting up threatening posters and engaged in the selective killings of sarpanches. The United Jihad Council (UJC) chief Syed Salahudin on April 25th hailed the people of South Kashmir for observing boycott of Lok Sabha elections. He had also warned that with the passage of time, the terrorist outfits would intensify their strikes against security forces, stating that those who betray the movement will have to answer on the Day of Judgment. To counter the separatist threats as well as large scale protests, the state deployed 241 companies of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security Force (BSF) and Sashastra Seema Bal, along with 15 battalions of Jammu Kashmir Armed Police (JKAP).

Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Committee Report: A Valuable Process than an End Product 2014 General Elections in Kashmir Valley: Incidents of Violence and its Impact Elections in the Valley saw efforts by separatists, terrorist outfits and activists specifically the youth to scuttle the electoral process. Since the level of violence is significant the study analysed to what extent the violence perpetuated by different actors impacted voter turnout in the Lok Sabha elections. The research explored triggers and catalysts of violence during the elections. This issue was pertinent for analyzing the factors that impinged on the democratic processes in the Valley and why? As Study of this nature is important for understanding the causes for violence, and whether propaganda holds sway over genuine disapproval of the Valley people in participating in an 'Indian democratic process'. To fully understand the Valley elections it is not only imperative to look at each of the three constituencies in the Valley but also explore the tensions witnessed at the district level.

TERRORISM SHIFTING PATTERNS

During the two and a half decades of the turmoil in Kashmir, terrorism had a face of extremist ideology acted by the different terrorist organization dispersed in distinct parts of the valley. The period saw the destruction of infrastructure-including schools, hospitals, and other government buildings on a timely basis. The same was devolved into the younger generation who resisted taking arms but were caged with the sphere of social media by inimical elements to extend the violence further, the sacrificial lambs that were needed got available in bulk to them. Hence the radicalization process took toll, involving the religious teachings, exaggerating the few verses of Holy Quran in a new dynamics. An extensive research was performed by the hostile institutions, with the help of the religious bigots to sensitize the youth.

The situation took rise when the jobs were lost through the cycle of violence, which pawned the economy into shambles. This added to the benefit of terror factory heads, who manipulated the situation as a 'dream come true'. Through the way the battle ground shifted to the social media sites- spew of anger- electronic sloganeering bestowed the conflict into high-tech terrorists like Burhan Wani. None could diagnose the sensitivity of the situations, and the series of events that were being sponsored to plot the game even bigger as a film- brandishing the unholy war as a holy one. Mixed with the elements of hatred, decorated with the gun wielding pictures, the situation was worse due to the reason of movies that romanticized the villains with tech weaponry.



Now the challenge was to tackle the soft secessionism with mask of separatists and its ridiculed face-gun culture branched into more than 100 factions. The worst thing is for each sect of Islam, they had separate ideologists to execute the operations of religious jurisprudence and stimulation of the hot spots that delves the basic work for the organizations. The radicalization and brain-washing is furthered in each convocation, envisaging a false-picture of the Kashmir valley before the youth by saying 'Islam is in danger and women are raped inside valley' for even a common man's zeal shall bump up. The propaganda is spread and buttered with the hoardings of few conditional cases of collateral damages to sweep their minds wholly. The technical point to ponder upon here is, a basic teaching of Islam is exploited- 'kill or get killed for the safeguard of modesty'. It's for the same reason women in Islam are advised to cover their bodies. The budget exercised witness a huge disposal due to diversification of terror activities from time to time, orchestration of stone pelting related incidents, target killings, issuance of threats and warnings.

DECREASE IN TARGETED INDICATORS OF PEACE

The period 2011 to 2014, marked by absence of agitation and weak attempts at resurgence of the internal conflict, can be explained as the second phase of the conflict stabilization stage. Even though both phases witnessed sporadic acts of violence, the reducing terrorist footprint gave sufficient opening for initiatives towards transforming the sponsored internal conflict and reducing Pakistan's capacity to calibrate even while it continues its support from across the LoC. The successful conduct of Assembly elections irrespective of political outcome, failure of Pakistan's attempts to upset the equilibrium and the deep interest witnessed in the post flood recovery and development agenda appeared to mark the beginning of the next stage — conflict resolution.



That was the situation in J&K in the 15th year of the millennium and 25th year of the conflict situation — a fairly long period for any such a conflict. Application of the theory of conflict management is never done in strict calendar years and ambiguity is actually strength while formulating counter narratives. Yet, in J&K's extremely ambiguous scenario, some definitiveness does help in evolving clarity towards establishing a policy for conflict resolution, a stage which may itself take a couple of years to travel through.

The last phase of conflict stabilization needed political direction which, unfortunately, was missing and bogged in wrangles over such issues as AFSPA, the continued role of the Army in the counter-terror grid and alleged human rights violations. Political transition at the Centre did not allow sufficient time for clarity in policy. As could be expected, Pakistan made strident efforts to treat the LoC and the Jammu international border sector as symbols to remind the world of the fast fading hyphenation of India with Pakistan, post the arrival of Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the national scene.

VIOLENCE DURING THE PERIOD

The steep and continuous decline in terrorist violence in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) continued through 2011, bringing fatalities to a new and dramatic low. 2010 had been described as the “most peaceful year” in over two decades of insurgency in the State, with 375 terrorism-related fatalities. 2011 witnessed a further consolidation, with just 183 killed in the State. Crucially, despite continuous efforts by the separatist constituency in State to replicate the terrorist-backed Summer unrest of 2010, street demonstrations and violence failed to secure significant traction through 2011.

34 civilians, 30 Security Forces (SFs), and 119 terrorist fatalities were recorded in 2011, down from 36 civilians, 69 SF personnel and 270 terrorists in 2010. Terrorism related incidents, at 189 in 2011, dropped to just over a third of their number in 2010.

Significantly, by end of 2011, at least seven Districts in the State had been declared completely free of terrorism. These included Leh and Kargil, which had never seen significant terrorism, as well as Jammu, Samba, Kathua, Reasi and Doda. 13 Districts, according to the State Home Ministry, had reported terrorism related incidents ‘in single digits’: Budgam, Kulgam, Anantnag, Shopian, Ganderbal, Bandipora, Kishtwar, Ramban, Doda, Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Jammu (Jammu recorded just one incident in the year, though it had been declared terrorism free). This left just four Districts with double-digit incidence of insurgency: Srinagar, Baramulla, Kupwara and Pulwama.

The sharp decline in terrorist fatalities was substantially a consequence of an increasing reluctance on their part to engage with the SFs, heightened sharply by the continuous loss of leadership. Among top terrorists killed in 2011 were: Lashkar-e-Toiba's (LeT) ‘operational

TERROR MENACE
Data shows increase in terrorist violence in Jammu & Kashmir

YEAR	INCIDENTS	FORCES KILLED	CIVILIANS KILLED	TERRORISTS KILLED
2013	170	53	15	67
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108
2016	322	82	15	150
2017	342	80	40	213

The militancy in J&K is intrinsically linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border.

- Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two and half decades.
- Since the advent of militancy in J&K (in 1990), 13,976 Civilians and 5,123 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (as on 31.03.2017)



commander' for North Kashmir Abdullah Uni; LeT 'divisional commander' Abdul Rehman *alias* Rehman Bhai, who had been nominated as 'operational commander' of LeT (North Kashmir) after the death of Abdullah Uni; Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM) 'divisional commander' Qari Zubair; Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) 'commander' Ahsan Bhai; LeT Kishtwar 'chief' Habib Gujjar *alias* Salman; JeM 'commander-in-chief' Sajjad Afghani *alias* Qari Hamaad, LeT 'divisional commander' Mohammad Aiyaz Malik *alias* Abu Moosa.

The SFs also arrested 166 terrorists and made recoveries of arms, ammunitions and other materials on at least 115 occasions through 2011. State Government data indicated that 19 terrorists had surrendered in 2011 (till November) as compared to 20 in 2010. A total of 4,080 terrorists, including 276 'commanders', had surrendered over the past 22 years. The State Government had also received some 800 applications in response to its November 23, 2010, surrender and rehabilitation policy, which was intended to facilitate the return of its estimated 3000 to 3500 youth who had crossed over into Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) and Pakistan, for training, but had now given up the idea of joining the terrorism, and sought an opportunity to the State. However, on July 6, 2011, Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram had acknowledged that there were "practical issues" in implementing the rehabilitation policy for terrorists.

Despite isolated pools of continuing, low grade violence, the improved security scenario led to a huge rush of tourists into the State, with 2011 recording an estimated one million visitors, significantly outstripping the pre-terrorism record of 700,000. Tourism Minister Nawang Rigzin Jora observed, "In the history of Kashmir, we have not witnessed so many tourists."

Sporadic terrorist violence continued, with strong indications that the terrorists were being directed by their handlers in Pakistan to kill more political, religious and dissenting separatist leaders. Four politicians were killed in eight attacks on politicians across the State through 2011. These included the April 8, 2011, killing of the Wahabi cleric Maulana Showkat Shah. The terrorists also threatened to continue such attacks against mainstream political parties. An August 27, 2011, report noted that Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) chief Yasin Malik had been identified as the 'next target' for assassination by LeT in Kashmir. Again, on January 29, 2012, SFs neutralized a LeT module in the Pattan area of Baramulla District, which had been tasked to target South Kashmir's Sufi scholar Maulana Abdul Rashid Dawoodi.

Dramatic and continuous improvements had, no doubt, been registered in the security environment in the terror-wracked State of J&K over the past years. Nevertheless, residual dangers continued to exist, seeking an opportunity to re-open the wide wounds inflicted over 23 years of terrorism. Processes of radicalization, and well funded programmes for the expansion of *Salafi* Islamist ideologies and institutions, continued across the Valley, suggesting the possibility of a future conflagration. Worse, the entire political spectrum in the Valley ranged from soft, through hard, to terrorist separatism. Systematic distortions continued to undermine democratic legitimacy and frameworks, discounted and discredited elected leaderships, privilege violence, and appeased the most intractable constituencies in the State. Across the border, while the impetus of support to terrorism had waned due to strategic pulls and pressures, the intent remained unchanged, and a destabilizing shift in the enveloping geo-political environment – particularly as a result of a premature withdrawal of Western Forces from

Afghanistan – had Protection to destroy the tentative, hard-won, and still imperfect peace in J&K.

POLITICAL KILLINGS

Elections since their first holding were shown resistance from various sections of the terror groups. Some thousand local leaders have been assassinated from last three decades which include state's top leaders as well. The targeted killing of alternate leadership laid a threat to the democracy in valley in last few years. Political killings are not new to J&K and started when terrorism broke out in 1989. Hundreds of political workers of regional parties were killed by terrorists from time to time.



Seven sarpanches and panches were killed ever since 43,000 grassroots level representatives were elected in the 2011 polls, held after a gap of 30 years. While south Kashmir districts witnessed highest number of killings, central Kashmir and north Kashmir registered one killing each. The threat from terrorists forced more than 350 public representatives to resign.

The posters spread and pasted by terrorists of the Lashkar-e-Toiba and the Hizbul Mujahideen came up in south and north Kashmir asking sarpanches and panches to resign publicly from their posts. The systematic killings of members of Panchayat institution triggered a mass wave of resignation by Sarpanches and Panches in South Kashmir.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir had 4128 Panchayats spread across 22 districts and a total of 33,485 Panchayat members. While 17,912 Panchayat members were in Kashmir division, Jammu has 15,628 Sarpanches and Panches. However, attacks on Panchayat leaders started soon after they came on streets for empowerment. Terrorists first pasted posters in public places threatening Panchayat members either to resign from their posts or to face the consequences. The threatening posters were followed by the killing of first Sarpanch, Ghulam Mohammad Dar, by unidentified gunmen in Kulgam district of South Kashmir on 27 February 2012. That was the first killing of any Sarpach in Kashmir valley in the same village, where the ninth Sarpnach was killed. About two thousand Sarpanches and Panches, including a women Panch who was shot in eye by suspected terrorists in Sopore, had been injured.

DISREGARD TO LAW AND ORDER

Violence witnessed a steady decline from 2004 onwards till 2014 with a sharp decrease in the number of killings. In 2013, there were only 170 terrorism-related incidents in the strife-torn state in which 67 terrorists, 15





civilians and 53 security personnel were killed. From 2004 to 2014, the Congress-led UPA government was in power at the Centre while the Peoples' Democratic Party-Congress alliance ruled Jammu and Kashmir from 2002 to 2008.

When congress was in power, terrorism was rampant in Kashmir. In the 2014 assembly elections, the PDP emerged as the largest party with 28 seats, most of which were from the Muslim-majority Valley, while the BJP swept the Hindu-dominated Jammu region with 25 seats. The NC got 15, the Congress 12 and the others seven in the 87-member House. Since then, the violence saw a rise in double numbers. The disregard to law and order in Kashmir depends upon the party at the centre. The situation in valley has deep connections with the formulation of policies at the central level.

The elections were also held with a degree of peace, provided the few attacks and threats from terrorists. Fortunately, the people showed resilience for voting. There was a visible trust if one may say to exercise the democratic right. An overall peaceful environment was observed in the period between 2011 to 2014 in valley of Jammu and Kashmir. Two major elections were held in the same period, which proved to be the option of development in the region.

DIVERSE SCALE OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

A continuous resort to violations had been an attempt at disrespecting the human rights from the Pak backed terrorists in the past and continued to demand more condemnation. Human rights violations have been backed by only terror factory- Pakistan, who keep assisting them enroute and train them for spread of terrorism. Pertinently, the camps in PoK and Pakistan were believed to have between 2,000 and 2,500 terrorists. Reports indicated that 900 to 1,000 terrorists were in readiness to cross over into J&K from PoK, up from an estimated 500 to 600 terrorists in October 2010.

Despite a 'multi-pronged approach' to contain border infiltration, which included, *inter alia*, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international borders/ LoC and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for SFs, a total of 235 Pakistan-based terrorists attempted to infiltrate in 2011 (till November 30) in at least 85 infiltration bids. This figure was, however, significantly lower than the 495 terrorists who attempted to infiltrate in 2010; 480 in 2009; and 342 in 2008.

Regrettably, Pakistan continued to violate the Cease-fire Agreement (CFA) of November 26, 2003, which had held without major incident till General Pervez Musharraf's departure in 2008. According to the Government data, 198 cease-fire violations have been reported along the Line of Control (LoC), of which 77 were in 2008; 28 in 2009; 44 in 2010; and 45 between January and November 2011. The violations are ordinarily initiated by Pakistani Forces to facilitate terrorist infiltration across the border and LoC. A wide range of these violations take lives of the innocent civilians, destroy their shelters and deprive them of the peace. A lot of educational institutions have been destroyed due to the firing from the Pakistan side without realizing the damage caused and violations being carried out.

Terror funding also continued to flow into J&K. Providing the safe heaven to violators to perpetuate their game in valley by condoning various human rights violations. From causing damage to the educational institutions in particular and other public institutions in common, moreover orchestrating the stone-pelting cases, funding for shutdown calls lead to the gross human rights violations. Disclosures of arrestees revealed linkages between cross-LoC traders, Pakistan-based terrorist 'commanders' and the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). Meanwhile, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) had disclosed that the HM-backed and PoK-based Jammu and Kashmir Affectees Relief Fund Trust (JKART) had been funding terror in J&K. Investigators alleged that JKART had pumped more than INR 800 million into the Valley in the name of relief and rehabilitation work, but diverted this amount to finance terror. Further, security agencies had arrested 98 persons and seized INR 12.3 million since 2009, as part of their efforts to check the flow of *hawala* (illegally transferred) money into J&K for funding secessionism and terrorism, the State Government informed the Legislative Assembly on September 27, 2011. 17 persons had been arrested in this connection in 2011, till July, and INR 3.61 million had been recovered from them. This compared to 15 arrests and nearly INR 1 million recovered in 2010. Notably, a Delhi court, on February 18, 2012, framed charges against Ghulam Muhammad Bhat, said to be a close associate of All Party Hurriyat Conference-Geelani (APHC-G) leader Syed Ali Shah Geelani, and others, in an alleged *hawala* racket. In its charge sheet filed on August 2011, the NIA alleged that Bhat collected over INR 45.7 million over three years, commencing January 2008, through *hawala* channels for terrorist activities. Bhat was arrested from Kashmir in January 2011 by a joint team of the Delhi and J&K Police, and INR 2.1 million was recovered from him. This money goes into the pockets of the conflict entrepreneurs who later perform the targets and the same nexus destroy the peace of the whole valley.



ORCHESTRATION OF INCIDENTS OF STONE PELTING AND FORCED PROTESTS

Although stone pelting had become a routine story of street protests in Kashmir since the summer of 2008, it had invigorated with particular intensity after April, when three youths were alleged to have been killed in a fake encounter in Machhil. The accidental death of a school boy, Tufail Mattoo, as a result of tear gas shelling on June 11, 2010 was the apparent flash point setting the Valley on fire as a protest vented all over. Waves of stone pelting protesters descended on the streets in valley, defying curfew orders. As security forces retaliated by firing in order to flee them, these teenagers armed only with rocks, those killed in the firing were immediately appropriated and titled as shaheed or martyrs to these paratist cause, there by infusing fresh dynamism into these paratist agitation. Terrorism as a tool for separatism seems to have again its relevance in Jammu and Kashmir. While random incidents of terrorist violence are likely to continue, this may be the key agent for change in the days ahead. While the motivation of the agents behind the stone-pelters is clear, there are varied interpretations of who these youth represent. The security denomination has been agitational terrorism.

Crucially, sustained separatist efforts to engineer an *Intifada*-type movement – street mobilization backed by calibrated terrorist violence – continued, though with little success, despite apprehensions of a recurrence of the summer of 2010. There was, however, a latent residual danger here. Indeed, before the escalation of 2010, years 2009 and 2008, had recorded 250 and 350 stone pelting incidents, respectively. With the escalation of 2010, this number had increased, abruptly, to 2,213 incidents, with 112 civilians and one Policemen killed in the troubles, and another 1,049 civilians and over 4,000 SF personnel injured. Some 369 incidents of stone pelting were recorded in 2011. Authorities insisted that a major flare-up was averted as a result of improved responses on their part. One unnamed Police official asserted, "Use of non-lethal equipment and body protectors by Police have resulted in zero death of civilian or security personnel and injuries to only 58 persons in law and order disturbances. The arrest of more than 5,255 stone pelters, between January 1, 2010, and February 28, 2011, also worked as a deterrent. However, in a surprising move on August 28, 2011, Chief Minister (CM) Omar Abdullah announced an amnesty package for nearly 1,200 youth arrested during the 2010 summer agitation in the Valley. There is reason to believe that public exhaustion and disillusionment with the separatist agenda has also contributed to the failure of the protests to secure wider traction.



The orchestrated disorders that had been contained to a large extent over the preceding two years, of 2011 and 2012, after they had assumed disturbing proportions in 2010, when at least 112 protesters were killed in SF action against violent demonstrators, returned to troubling levels again. As against two incidents resulting in two fatalities in 2012, year 2013 recorded seven such incidents resulting in 12 deaths. Significantly, as many as 198 persons were injured in 20 incidents of stone pelting in 2013, as against 25 persons injured in 12 such incidents in 2012.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) conflict witnessed an evolutionary turn with the onset of terrorism in the region from the late 1980s onwards. The women of J&K took on multitudinous roles as the conflict progressed. These roles often varied from contributing to the terrorism; roles emerging as a consequence of the conflict; and those resulting from the spread of Islamic fundamentalism in J&K. A reflection on these diverse roles reveals the dual nature of women's engagement with the conflict, with some women exercising free will in their choices, while others could not. The support was in fact coordinated through organisations such as the





Dukhtaran-e Millat (DeM) and the Muslim Khawateen Markaz (MKM). While these organisations intended to advocate for social reform—particularly women’s rights—their assistance to terrorist activities soon emerged. Women associated with these organisations were however rarely seen on the frontlines. While certain terrorist organisations were known to have trained women in handling arms and ammunition, guerrilla warfare, and espionage, there is little evidence to suggest the participation of J&K women as combatants in the conflict.

A popular manifestation of women’s involvement was the chanting of slogans at protests and funeral processions. Women often sang resistance songs about the glory of *azadi* and the ‘martyrs’ who died fighting for it. These slogans intensified sentiments of loss and disaffection towards the state and assisted in mobilising local support for the terrorism.

Women were also engaged as couriers of resources for or between terrorists, including funds and arms. They were further involved in other ways such as stone pelting, informing terrorists about Indian security forces’ movements, disallowing the latter from entering roads and narrow alleys by blocking their paths, and on occasion, providing food and shelter to terrorists.

ROLES DRIVEN BY NECESSITY

Although many women engaged with the conflict voluntarily, there were others who had little choice and were forced to take on roles that emerged as a result of the conflict. For instance, the death or enforced disappearances of fathers, husbands, and brothers pushed women into adopting the role of primary breadwinners for their families.

As a result, female-headed households began to emerge across J&K. These new responsibilities were accompanied by psychological trauma, insufficient incomes, and government negligence. A prominent example of governmental neglect and potentially, deliberate misconduct, was seen in the data discrepancy on disappeared persons. This resulted not only in a lack of information about those missing or probably deceased but also challenged women’s ability to obtain official documents—such as death certificates—required to seek financial compensation from the state. Stepping into these new roles proved to be particularly disadvantageous for women from poorer socio-economic backgrounds owing to a lack of experience and access to resources. While educated middle-class women were able to hold professional jobs, less privileged women were forced and often threatened to operate as *mukhbirs* (informants) for terrorists. Often sexually exploited, women *mukhbirs* were ordered to establish linkages with terrorist groups, to enable information-gathering on movements and activities.

IMPACT OF ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM

From the 1990s onwards, the conflict acquired a predominantly religious character. The end of the Soviet-Afghan War led to Islamic extremists infiltrating J&K. These largely foreign terrorists embarked on a campaign to culturally homogenise the region, with the aim of establishing religion-based separatism. There were kidnappings, rapes, and murders of Hindu women. Muslim women were restricted with diktats enforcing the veil, where a refusal or inability to do



so invited the threat of punishment, even death. As a central focus of the terrorists' cultural campaign, women became unwilling representatives of the gradual Islamisation of the state.

Rising instances of violence against women—by terrorists—and exhaustion caused by prolonged disturbances led to a downward trend in women's support to terrorist activities. Their efforts were largely diverted towards forming various Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) across J&K, such the Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons and the Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society Organisations. Though largely absent from combat roles, women have been central to J&K's conflict dynamics. They have in fact taken on, or been made to take on, a wide array of other roles: as peripheral supporters of the terrorism, bread-winners for their families, and participants in civil society initiatives. Of course, not all women have experienced the conflict the same way. Free will and individual agency, access to resources, and socio-economic backgrounds have contributed to the roles they have played predominantly.

TARGETED KILLINGS/ GRENADE ATTACKS

- **31 Jan 2011**, Three LeT terrorists, including a Pakistani, shot dead two sisters, Arifa and Akhtar, daughters of Ghulam Nabi Dar, after dragging them out of their house at Muslim Peer in Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **10 Feb 2011**, Unidentified assailants struck twice in a span of six hours in Sopore town of Baramulla District, injuring two civilians. In the first attack, one Majid Bashir (33) was shot at and injured by the assailants at around 10.00am inside his shop in the town. The second attack took place at around 4.00pm, when assailants fired at Arif Hussain Reshi (27) at a cigarette shop in Sopore market. No terrorist outfit has claimed responsibility for the attacks so far.
- **15 Feb 2011**, Unidentified assailants opened fire on the house of a Government employee at Dorhama in the Kreeri area of Pattan Tehsil (revenue unit) in Baramulla District, injuring two girls.
- **Feb 23 2011**, Terrorists shot dead a truck driver inside his house in Pulwama District. Mohammad Ayoub Wani was killed when he returned to his house in Kakapora town from a mosque after offering prayers.
- **28 Feb 2011**, Terrorists shot at and injured a shopkeeper, identified as Nazir Ahmad, at his shop in the Kreeri area of Baramulla District.
- **01 March 2011**, The engineer injured in the earlier reported grenade explosion in Batamaloo area of Srinagar on February 28, succumbed to his injuries.
- **06 March 2011**, Two children, identified as Mohammad Yasir (9) and Mohd Asid (6) residents of Pukhrni were injured in a land mine explosion near the LoC in Pukhrni area of Nowshera tehsil of Rajouri District. A man, identified as Yashpaul (40), sustained critical injuries after he was hit by a mortar shell in Akhnoor area of Jammu District.
- **10 March 2011**, Three children Naza (10), Mashooq Ahmad Khan (15) and Adil Ahmad Khan (7) were injured in Kupwara District when the device they were playing with went off and exploded in the compound of their house at Margee-Tikipora area of Lolab.
- **15 March 2011**, Grenade blasts and an explosion of IED rocked the town of Sopore in Baramulla District. SFs recovered four IEDs placed by terrorists under a culvert in Pullnard-Dardpora village of Kupwara District.
- **08 April 2011**, Unidentified terrorists killed Jamiat-e-Ahlihadith leader Moulvi Showkat Ahmad Shah (55), a liberal voice who had denounced stone-pelting and was engaged with Centre's interlocutors, by triggering an IED near a mosque gate.



- **10 April 2011**, Terrorists shot dead Sajad Ahmad Dar (22) in Kralteng area of Sopore in Baramulla District of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **15 April 2011**, Unidentified terrorists have allegedly shot dead a woman, identified as Hasina Begum (40) candidate for Panchayat elections at Karpura in Pakherpora area of Charar-e-Sharief in Budgam District.
- **28 April 2011**, A SRTC driver, Ghulam Jeelani Bhat, who was injured on April 25 during stone pelting on Panchayat elections staff in Baramulla District, succumbed to the injuries.
- **30 April 2011**, Terrorists shot dead a civilian, Shamsuddin Mir alias Jana (25), outside his residence at Chanakhan in Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **16 May 2011**, A civilian, identified as Abdul Gani (50), was abducted and killed by three LeT terrorists in Kawath area of Chatroo in Kishtwar District on May 16.
- **15 June 2011**, A youth, identified as Manzoor Ahmad Dar, was shot dead by unidentified terrorists at Vishru village of Keller area in Shopian District.
- **10 July 2011**, An explosion killed two boys at village Ratsuna in the Tral area of Pulwama D. The explosion took place in the house of Mohammed Yusuf Lone, an OGW of HM.
- **14 July 2011**, The Army has cordoned off the area in Midanpora village in Lolab of Kupwara District, where five members of family have been taken hostage. Initial operation was started by the Police. The Army was later called in for help.
- **22 July 2011**, Two civilians including a minor girl were critically injured in two separate mine explosions near the LoC in Poonch District.
- **22 Aug 2011**, A woman was killed and her husband wounded in the crossfire between Army and terrorists in Dard Haji forest area in the upper reaches of Handwara in Kupwara District.
- **24 Aug 2011**, Dead bodies of two brothers, identified as Bashir Ahmed and Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, residents of village Avdesh in Mahore area of Reasi District, were recovered.
- **01 Oct 2011**, At least five civilians were injured in a grenade attack by terrorists in Kupwara District.
- **07 Dec 2011**, Unidentified terrorists in the night abducted and later killed a tractor driver, Mushtaq Ahmad Ganaie, 26, in Pulwama District. The dead body was recovered from Hajan Payee in Pulwama.
- **24 Jan 2012**, Unidentified terrorists shot dead a businessman, Aijaz Ahmad Shah (40) inside his house at village Shubdani-Newa in Pulwama District.
- **19 Feb 2012**, Terrorists killed a civilian, identified as Umar Rasool Kaboo (20), outside his house in Armpora area of Sopore of Baramulla District.
- **11 March 2012**, Terrorists shot at and injured a civilian in the Sopore town of Baramulla District late in the evening. Police said that some pistol borne terrorists fired upon one Ghulam Hassan Cheechak outside his residence.
- **22 March 2012**, Two persons were killed and 23 others, including three CRPF personnel, who were part of a road opening party on the highway in the township, injured in a car blast in the Bijbehara town of Anantnag District.
- **07 May 2012**, A child was killed when unidentified terrorists lobbed a grenade at the house of a BJP leader Ravi Kumar's PSO at village Sounder under the jurisdiction of Dachchan Police Station in Kishtwar District.
- **05 June 2012**, Unidentified terrorists shot at and injured one Abdul Gani Digoo at Check Badrinath-Rajpora in Pulwama District.
- **07 June 2012**, Terrorists opened fire in the Sadderbal area near Hazratbal of Srinagar injuring two persons.



- **28 July 2012**, Two tourists were killed and four others were injured in a grenade attack in Anantnag District of Jammu and Kashmir. The attack came after Defence Minister A.K. Antony arrived in Srinagar to review the security situation in the State.
- **29 July 2012**, A Sarpanch escaped bid on his life while his brother was fired upon and injured by terrorists in the Pahalpura village of Shopian District.
- **10 Aug 2012**, Terrorists in the afternoon shot dead Abdul Hamid Bhat, a DSP-retiree when he was coming out of a Masjid in Moominabad area of Batmaloo in Srinagar. Islamic Movement of Kashmir, a lesser known terrorist outfit has claimed responsibility for his killing.
- **16 Oct 2012**, Three civilians were killed as Pakistan violated ceasefire in Hajjpeer sector of Baramulla District
- **22 Oct 2012**, Another employee of hotel Silver Star in Srinagar succumbed to injuries in the raising the death toll to two in the shootout by LeT terrorists on October 19.
- **11 Jan 2013**, Terrorists abducted and later killed a contractor, Mohammad Shafi Dar, from Aglar village in Pulwama District.
- **28 Feb 2013**, One person, identified as Shamas Din, received serious injuries in land mine explosion in the forward area of Bhagyal Dhara area of Poonch District.
- **19 March 2013**, Terrorists killed Suhail Ahmad Sofi at village Doabgah of Sopore locality in Baramulla District. Suhail was reportedly organizing a cricket tournament sponsored by Army in the area.
- **23 March 2013**, Terrorists opened fire on a Police party killing one civilian, Abdul Rashid Dar, and injuring one SF trooper, Kishor Kumar of 16th Battalion IRP, at a busy Sunday Market in Sopore town (Baramulla District).
- **10 May 2013**, Terrorists killed a mosque's Imam (Prayer leader), a Police officer and a farmer in three separate incidents in Pulwama District.
- **02 June 2013**, One person sustained injuries when unidentified terrorists lobbed a grenade at a Sherbagh Police Post in Anantnag District.
- **04 June 2013**, At least eight persons, including two Police personnel, sustained injuries when a grenade lobbed at an Army vehicle missed its target and went off on a street in Mehandi Kadal locality of Anantnag town (Anantnag District)
- **28 Aug 2013**, Two civilians, including a woman, were injured when terrorists attacked the Police patrol near Awantipora Police Station on Srinagar-Jammu National Highway of Pulwama District.
- **25 Sep 2013**, A civilian was killed by terrorists at Cherihar in the Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **20 Feb 2014**, One civilian, Waseem Meraj Malla, was killed by two terrorists in Kranshawan Colony of Sopore town in Baramulla District. Army recovered two AK-56 and one AK-47 rifles and four pistols in Shadhra area of Kamal Kote near LoC in Uri Sector of Baramulla District.
- **28 March 2014**, At least six persons, including three terrorists, two civilians and one soldier were killed in Kathua District.
- **06 April 2014**, Terrorists shot at and injured the former CMO, Dr Ghulam Qadir Sofi in Pulwama town of Pulwama District.
- **24 April 2014**, A polling official was killed and five others injured when unidentified gunmen attacked them at Nagabal in Shopian District. The deceased was identified as Zia-ul-Haq Wani. He was working as a teacher in government primary school Herpora, Shopian.
- **27 April 2014**, At least 17 persons were injured when a grenade was hurled at Magam in Budgam District. "Seventeen persons with splinter injuries were admitted to Sub-District Hospital, Magam.



- **07 May 2014**, A 22-year-old tourist from Rajasthan was injured after the vehicle she was travelling in came under attack by stone pelters on the Srinagar from Gulmarg road in Jammu and Kashmir.
- **20 June 2014**, One civilian, identified as Nazir Ahmad Naikoo, was shot dead by terrorists in Sellu village near Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **04 Oct 2014**, Two civilians, identified as Dewan Chand and Ghar Chand, were injured as Pakistan Rangers fired on forward Indian positions at Arnia sector of Jammu District, along the international border.
- **18 Oct 2014**, A 70-year-old woman was killed in firing by Pakistani troops in Samba sector in Samba District. Six persons have also been injured in the firing by Pakistani troops in Jammu, Samba and Kutwa Districts along the IB.
- **09 Oct 2014**, At least 15 persons including three BSF personnel and 12 civilians were injured as there was no let up in heavy mortar shelling and firing by the Pakistan Rangers all along 198 kilometers long IB in Jammu Division.
- **12 Oct 2014**, Two brothers, identified as Surjeet Kumar (38) and Som Nath (50), were injured as Pakistan Army violated ceasefire along the IB in entire Arnia Sector of Jammu District.
- **05 Dec 2014**, At least 21 persons including 11 SF personnel, two civilians and eight terrorists were killed as a series of four terror attacks rocked Kashmir valley.

HARTALS/ BANDHS/ PROTESTS CALLED BY CONFLICT ENTREPRENEURS-SEPARATIST AND OGW

- **10 Jan 2011**, Accusing the Centre of pushing the youth in Jammu and Kashmir to wall, the All Party Hurriyat Conference-Geelani (APHC-G) chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani advised the youth against taking up arms and called for peaceful means to take the ongoing "freedom struggle" to its logical conclusion.
- **10 Jan 2011**, Geelani called for a state-wide shutdown on January 15 against the 'arrests of youth and human rights violations', "I urge people to observe a complete bandh on Jan 15,"
- **26 Jan 2011**, A close associate of APHC-G Chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani arrested in connection with an alleged Hawala (illegal money transfer) racket was remanded in the custody of Delhi Police for 10 days.
- **28 Jan 2011**, Three hawala (illegal money transfer) conduits, including Ghulam Mohammad Bhat, a close associate of APHC-G chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani, who were arrested by Srinagar Police and Delhi Police's special cell from Srinagar along with INR 21 lakh made a revelation that this money was being sent to Jammu & Kashmir via Delhi by the ISI, Pakistan's external intelligence agency, for stone-pelters, to deliberately create unrest in the valley. The money is being routed to J&K from Pakistan through a Delhi-based hawala dealer, who is yet to be arrested.
- **05 Feb 2011**, Six more people, allegedly involved in the stone pelting incidents during 2010 summer turmoil in Baramulla District, were arrested at Kreeri Pattan in Baramulla. These stone-pelters were evading their arrest since long and were responsible for creating law and order problems in Kreeri area. With this a total of 15 stone-pelters were arrested in Kreeri during the last two weeks.
- **12 Feb 2011**, Protests erupted in old Baramulla town after a youth was arrested by Police on charges of stone pelting from Kakkar Hamam area. In the clashes two civilians and one Policeman was injured.



- **10 Feb 2011**, The chairman of Jammu and Kashmir Muslim League Mushtaq-ul-Islam was arrested from his residence in Batamaloo locality in Srinagar, leading to brief protests in the area.
- **18 Feb 2011**, Four persons, including three Policemen, were injured in Baramulla, when a group of protesters pelted stones on Police at Cement bridge and SRTC bridge.
- **19 Feb 2011**, The interlocutors on Kashmir have sent a formal invitation to the APHC-G chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani, chairman of APHC-M Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, chief of JKLF Yasin Malik and People's Conference leader Sajjad Lone.
- **04 March 2011**, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh maintained that the separatists could not be given a veto vis-à-vis the political roadmap to Kashmir dispute.
- **10 March 2011**, Police arrested a LeT hawala (illegal money transfer) operator Bashir Ahmed, resident of Nalla Bharat area, from Doda and recovered INR 1.84 million from his possession.
- **13 April 2011**, A 25-year-old youth was arrested on April 13 and fake currency with value of INR 800,000 was recovered from his possession in Poonch District.
- **14 April 2011**, Jammu and Kashmir Government has slapped second consecutive PSA against DeM Chief Asiya Andrabi and lodged her in Kote Bhalwal jail in the context of last year's summer agitation.
- **20 April 2011**, The Interlocutors said the intelligentsia in Jammu and Kashmir was against the division of the State on communal lines but favoured strengthening the special status under Article 370 and devolution of powers to the regions and sub-regions.
- **24 April 2011**, Terrorists shot dead a resident of Rafiaband area in Kreeri area of Baramulla
- **29 April 2011**, HM 'chief commander' Syed Salahuddin dismisses reports of floating a political party but says that Syed Shah Geelani's APHC represents their goals and ideologies.
- **03 May 2011**, Syed Ali Shah Geelani, Chairman of APHC-G stated, "Osama was a shaheed, he died defending Muslims, a symbol of resistance against US oppression".
- **06 May 2011**, Syed Ali Shah Geelani led hundreds of people in funeral prayers for al-Qaeda 'Chief' Osama bin Laden at Batamaloo in Srinagar. Nearby, a large gathering of lawyers and staff of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court offered prayers for Osama on the Court's premises. Top moderate leader Shabir Shah also led people in prayers at Sarai Bala, across from Lal Chowk.
- **08 May 2011**, APHC-G Chairman, Syed Ali Shah Geelani, called for a shutdown in Kashmir valley on May 14 demanding release of political prisoners and youths.
- **05 June 2011**, The District and Sessions Court of Kupwara issued a non-bailable warrant against APHC-G chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani. The separatist leader has called for a strike on June 11 to remember the people killed by Police and SFs in protests.
- **05 Aug 2011**, At least 12 persons were injured as street protests in Jammu and Kashmir. In Sopore town, five protesters were injured as clashes also broke out between protesters, Police and CRPF after hundreds of people resorted to stone pelting on the Security Forces.
- **09 Aug 2011**, 18 protesters were arrested in the night of August 8 from different neighbourhoods of Srinagar, while nearly a dozen protesters were arrested during similar raids in the night of August 6.
- **12 Aug 2011**, Clashes broke out between stone pelting youths and SFs in Nowhatta area of Srinagar City. In the incident, five youths were injured.
- **28 Aug 2011**, The hawala money supplied by Pakistan for the terrorist 'commanders' and separatists through cross-LoC trade route of Uri (India)-Muzaffarabad (Pakistan)



has been worked out around INR 60-70 million. Interrogation of the arrested persons and investigations by the intelligence agencies have revealed that Firdous Ahmed Dar, arrested on August 20, was not the only conduit but nearly half a dozen persons had received hawala money and weapons through the cross-LoC route which had been supplied by Pakistani agencies.

- **18 Oct 2011**, APHC-G chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani expressed his willingness to hold talks with the Centre over Kashmir issue.
- **06 Jan 2012**, The Kashmir Valley witnessed a complete shutdown against the January 3 killing of a 20-year-old youth at Boniyar in Baramulla District.
- **07 Jan 2012**, A civilian was killed and five others including two Policemen were injured when terrorists carried out serial and well-coordinated attack against Police at Sopore town of Sopore District. In the firing between terrorists and police and CRPF, a shopkeeper Mehrajudin Hajjam was killed on the spot. One terrorist was also injured in the incidence.
- **30 March 2012**, APHC-M Chairman Mirwaiz Umar Farooq is "supported and controlled" by ISI, US Attorney Neil H MacBride claimed before the US District Court in Alexandria in Virginia, before the scheduled sentencing of Executive Director of the KAC Syed Ghulam Nabi Fai.
- **06 April 2012**, At least 20 people including six Policemen were injured in clashes that broke out in Baramulla town of Baramulla District in the afternoon after protesters pelted stones on the Baramulla Police Station. The protests broke out after the chairman of the hardline faction of Hurriyat Conference, Syed Ali Shah Geelani, addressed a gathering in the Main Chowk of the town.
- **25 June 2012**, At least 50 persons, including 10 Policemen, were injured in clashes that erupted between Police and protesters following gutting of over 200-year old Dastageer Sahib Shrine at Khanyar in Srinagar.
- **03 July 2012**, At least 12 persons, including four Policemen, were injured during the clashes that broke out at Ganderbal (Ganderbal District) after a girl was allegedly assaulted by the college authorities on the allegation that she did not adhere to the dress code.
- **14 July 2012**, Shrine of a revered Sufi, Baba Haneef-ud-din, at Ratsuna village in Budgam District was gutted in a blaze triggering protests and shut down in the area.
- **20 Aug 2012**, At least 12 people, including three Policemen, were injured and a Police vehicle was set ablaze, as violence broke out in Srinagar and Sopore in Baramulla District after congregational prayers.
- **10 Dec 2012**, The shutdown by JKLF affected normal life in Jammu and Kashmir.
- **16 Jan 2013**, JKLF chairman Mohammad Yasin Malik called for monthly sit-in protests against life imprisonment of Kashmiri youths.
- **07 Feb 2013**, Separatist leaders Syed Ali Shah Geelani led APHC-G called for general shutdown on the death anniversary of the hanged terrorist Mohammad Maqbool Butt.
- **09 Feb 2013**, 40 persons, including 23 Policemen, were injured in clashes that broke out between protesters and Police in several parts of Kashmir Valley.
- **11 Feb 2013**, APHC-G chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani has urged people to observe strike till Friday (February 15) against the curfew and killing of youth. JKLF leader Yasin Malik shared the dais with November 26, 2008 (26/11) Mumbai terror attacks mastermind and LeT chief Hafiz Mohammad Saeed to mourn the execution of Afzal Guru in Islamabad in Pakistan.
- **18 Feb 2013**, Syed Ali Shah Geelani called for a three day general shutdown from February 20 demanding the return of body of Parliament House attack case convict Mohammad Afzal Guru. A dozen persons, including CRPF personnel, were injured in fresh clashes that broke out in the morning in Pulwama town of Pulwama District.



- **21 Feb 2013**, A vehicle of Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Department was attacked by the 'protesters' with stones Kulgam town (Kulgam District) resulting in injuries to two employees.
- **22 Feb 2013**, At least 12 persons including three SF personnel were injured in clashes between SF and protesters after the Friday prayer in various parts Kulgam, Bandipora and Kupwara Districts.
- **05 March 2013**, Tahir Latief Sofi was killed and two others were injured in Baramulla town in alleged SF's firing on violent protesters agitating against the suicide by a Kashmiri Student in Hyderabad.
- **06 March 2013**, Defying curfew, protesters clashed with SFs while protesting against the alleged killing of Tahir Latief Sofi by Army trooper in which at least 50 persons, including 20 Police personnel were injured.
- **07 March 2013**, Protest and clashes between protesters and SFs amid curfew continued in various parts of the State for the second consecutive day in which 40 persons, including SF troopers, received injuries.
- **10 March 2013**, MMM announced a fresh protest calendar, calling a general shutdown and 'civil curfew' on March 13.
- **11 March 2013**, Riyaz Ahmad Khanday (24), who was injured in an attack by a group of 'protesters' throwing stones on vehicles on March 8, succumbed to his injuries in Srinagar.
- **13 March 2013**, One person was killed in alleged firing by CRPF troopers. The incident happened when some SF personnel were rushed to SKIMS for donating blood to the victims of the fidayeen attack. SF personnel came under attack while returning as locals pelted stones upon their vehicle. To disperse the violent crowd, CRPF troopers allegedly opened fire in which two persons were injured. Later, one of them, Altaf Ahmad Wani.
- **18 March 2013**, MMM announced fresh protest calendar for upcoming week. MMM has called for protest demonstrations on March 18 (today) and 19 and a complete shutdown on March 20. It also asked to observe complete blackout in the evening on March 21.
- **23 March 2013**, MMM while issuing fresh protest calendar on March 24 has called for complete shutdown on March 28.
- **29 March 2013**, At least 24 persons received injuries in 'protests' which erupted after the congregational Friday prayers at old Srinagar area (Srinagar District), Baramulla town (Baramulla District) and Islamabad area (Anantnag District).
- **31 March 2013**, MMM, an amalgam of various separatist and religious organizations in J&K, issued fresh protest calendar. It has asked people to hold protest demonstrations on April 5 after the congregational Friday prayers and observe complete shutdown on April 6.
- **01 April 2013**, Clashes between 'protesters' and SF continued for second consecutive day in which at least six persons sustained injuries in Shopian District, J&K.
- **30 May 2013**, 10 persons, including four SF personnel were injured in violent clashes at Maisuma locality and adjoining parts of Srinagar city (Srinagar District) during a general shutdown which was called in protest against Government's decision to not allow JKLF 'chairman' Mohammad Yasin Malik in the earthquake-affected Doda District.
- **06 June 2013**, At least six Police personnel were injured when their vehicle turned turtle after coming under heavy stone pelting by 'protesters' protesting against the killings of the JeM terrorists in Rajpora area.
- **20 June 2013**, Chairman of the APHC-G Syed Ali Shah Geelani called for a general strike on June 25 when Prime Minister Manmohan Singh arrives in Jammu and Kashmir to press for the "right to self- determination" for the people of the state.



- **03 July 2013**, Over a dozen persons were injured as clashes between 'protesters', protesting against the killing of two Kashmiri youths allegedly by the CRPF in Bandipora District on June 30, 2013, and Police erupt at various areas of Kashmir valley.
- **21 July 2013**, Over 26 persons, including eight SF personnel, were injured in clashes during a strike called by separatists to protest against the July 18 firing incident in Gool area of Ramban District that had left four persons dead.
- **11 Sep 2013**, One person, identified as Rafiq Ahmad Rather (28), was killed and two others were injured as SF personnel allegedly fired on 'protesters' who were demanding shifting of a CRPF camp from Shopian town.
- **21 April 2014**, At least 12 persons including Policemen got injured as clashes erupted between youths and Police at several places. The clash caused due to a day-long strike call given by Hurriyat Conference (G) Chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani against detention of separatist leaders and youth campaigning for boycott of Parliament elections.
- **30 April 2014**, One protester was killed and two others injured in Srinagar when SFs opened fire during clashes with protesters after polling ended.
- **01 May 2014**, Around a dozen persons including three Policemen were injured in stone-pelting and clashes across Kashmir valley in curfew like restrictions in parts of Srinagar and shut down in rest of the Valley over the killing of a youth in Srinagar.
- **21 July 2014**, At least 15 persons including three Policemen were injured in clashes and protests that broke out in many parts of Kulgam District for the third consecutive day over the killing of a youth (on July 19) in SFs firing.

THREATS/ WARNINGS DISRUPTION OF POLITICAL PROCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE /EDUCATION BY TERRORIST - SEPARATISTS OGW'S

- **03 Jan 2011**, More than 30 Over Ground Workers (OGWs) figured in the interrogation of the two terrorists, arrested in December in Dehradun (Uttaranchal) and Kangra (Himachal Pradesh).
- **18 Feb 2011**, HM supreme 'commander' Syed Salah-ud-Din again trying to instigate the stone pelters to gear up for the upcoming summer.
- **20 Feb 2011**, Police arrested four close associates of LeT 'commander' Abu Moosa from Banihal in Ramban District. An alert was sounded across south Kashmir to foil any terrorist attack using a car, snatched by two unidentified gunmen from a civilian in Shopian District.
- **03 March 2011**, Police launched a manhunt for 150 wanted youth and arrested 12 youth under PSA in Kupwara District for alleged involvement in stone pelting and street protests last summer (2010).
- **07 March 2011**, Unidentified terrorists blew up a portion of a railway track at Soothoo, less than one kilometer from Nowgam Railway station in Badgam District.
- **20 March 2011**, The DM of Jammu has ordered the cancellation of licenses of three Gun firms to the State Home Department and the Police authorities have seized 53 fake licenses from Rajouri and nearly 70 from Doda, Poonch and Kathua Districts of Jammu region.
- **05 April 2011**, Ahead of Panchayat (village level local self government institution) polls beginning from April 13, unknown assailants set ablaze a Panchayat building at Galoora Handwara in Kupwara District.
- **10 April 2011**, Terrorists set on fire a Panchayat (village level local self government institution) Building in Machipora village of Handwara area in Kupwara District.



- **02 June 2011**, Kashmir Committee led by Ram Jethmalani would begin their mission Kashmir-II with the panel holding dialogue with different sections of the society including separatists.
- **13 Jan 2012**, Parveen Akhter, wife of Mohammad Azam of Mendhar in Poonch District, has turned out to be another woman terrorist with confirmed involvement of her links with a Pakistan based terrorist of LeT outfit, also named as Mohammad Azam.
- **22 Jan 2012**, Three persons, including a SPO Mohammad Rafiq alias Rafi and a woman Parveen Akhter, have been sent to Joint Interrogation Centre (JIC, Jammu) by Poonch Police for sustained questioning in connection with a suspected espionage racket and links with terrorists in Pakistan.
- **17 March 2012**, Seven terrorists groups have issued fresh life threatening warning to the valley-based journalists and local newspaper owners for what they called "interest-based biased reporting" and ignoring sufferings of people of Kashmir. According to local news agency KNS, the members of Tehreek-e-Shariat Islami, Save Kashmir Movement, Al Nasreen, Al-Arfeen, Al-mansoorian Jihad-ul-Islam, Askari and Al-Jabar held meeting under the 'chairmanship' of Abdullah Ghaznavi of LeT.
- **16 April 2012**, Posters, purportedly put up by the LeT, asked panchs (member of village level local self Government Institution, Panchayat) and sarpanchs (head of Panchayat) in villages of Pulwama District to resign from their post within a week's time.
- **29 June 2012**, A shrine belonging to the Shia sect was partially gutted in a fire and a copy of the Quran allegedly desecrated at Mirgund near Srinagar.
- **04 July 2012**, The Jel, (Jammu and Kashmir), a politico-religious organization, asked tourists visiting the Valley to desist from wearing skimpy clothes and warned them of an angry reaction if they failed to do so.
- **06 July 2012**, APHC-M chairman Mirwaiz Umar Farooq demanded a ban on Israeli tourists in the valley.
- **04 Aug 2012**, 25 terrorist organizations have asked journalists and media houses to stop projecting what they said the struggle of Kashmiris in a negative way or else face dire consequences.
- **06 Aug 2012**, Terrorists have issued fresh threats to journalists and media houses in Kashmir warning them against projecting "the struggle of Kashmiris in a negative way".
- **12 Aug 2012**, UMHA sounded a high alert in J&K Airports along with few other sensitive Airports of the country on the inputs given by the Intelligence agencies that 14 terrorists of LeT were plotting to hijack an aircraft to get some of their top colleagues released from the jail.
- **15 Sep 2012**, 15 protesters were injured during protests across Kashmir valley over You-tube movie trailer of 'Innocence of Muslims' film.
- **24 Sep 2012**, Around 100 Panches and Sarpanches in Baramulla District have resigned in two weeks after the earlier reported killing of a Sarpanch and deputy Sarpanch. Some of the Panches who resigned were identified as Manzoor Ahmad and Abdul Rashid Khanday residents of village Saloosa; Ali Mohammad Lone, Tariq Ahmad Lone, Asadullah Lone, Abdul Hamid Wani and Haleema of Kreera and Syed Javed Ahmad Bukhari of Nowpora Mirangund.
- **30 Sep 2012**, Around 40 Panches and Sarpanches resigned in Baramulla District.
- **01 Oct 2012**, At least 40 more panchayat members resigned.
- **04 Oct 2012**, JeM has issued fresh life-threatening warning in the State. Poster warnings have been put up at strategic locations in Pulwama (Pulwama District), warning youngsters from exercising tolerance towards other religions.
- **13 Oct 2012**, Dozens of Panchayat members from Budgam District announced their resignations through advertisements in local newspapers.



- **15 Nov 2012**, Terrorists struck at three liquor shops on the bank of Dal lake in Srinagar inside a Government run hotel, Heemal, killing an employee while injuring four others. HM spokesman Juniadul Islam while claiming the attack asked for closure of the liquor shops in the Valley.
- **06 Feb 2013**, Two persons, Mohammad Yousuf Khan and Abdul Rashid Rai, posing as terrorists, were arrested in Dooru area of Anantnag District of J&K for issuing threats to the people in the area.
- **08 Feb 2013**, Fresh threat posters threatening Gram Panchayat members and asking them to resign or face consequences appeared in Wadpora village in Kupwara District.
- **25 Feb 2013**, Various separatist and religious organizations from the State have formed a coordination committee, Muttahida Majlis-e-Mushawarat (Joint Consultative Council), after two meetings at an undisclosed location in Srinagar town (Srinagar District). The committee comprise of both factions of APHC, APHC-G and APHC-M, JKLF, Jammu and Kashmir High Court Bar Association, Jel and DeM.
- **04 April 2013**, LeT issued fresh threats to Panches and Sarpanches that they would face dire consequences if they did not resign from their posts. Girls were also asked to follow strict "Islamic dress code" in the threatening posters which appeared in village Aharipal of Pulwama District, J&K. The posters were signed by one Abdullah Mujahid who claimed to be the LeT 'commander' for Jammu and Kashmir.
- **05 April 2013**, At least nine persons were injured in clashes that broke out between 'protesters' and SFs after Friday prayers in Srinagar and Baramulla Districts of J&K.
- **16 April 2013**, JKLF chairman Mohammad Yasin Malik said the withdrawal of NATO troopers from Afghanistan can allure youth of the State to gun.
- **29 April 2013**, HM through threat posters pasted on electric poles and notice boards in mosques in Sopore (Baramulla District) has warned women and girls to keep away from latest fashion or dire consequences.
- **28 May 2013**, The chairman of the APHC-G Syed Ali Shah Geelani said he will not accept any solution 'forced' by India or Pakistan and would continue the 'struggle' for right to 'self determination' for people of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **01 July 2013**, An irate mob set the Army's Goodwill School located in Hajan area of Bandipora District on fire during the protests. Officials said that hundreds of residents attacked the school while shouting slogans against SFs.
- **12 July 2013**, Posters, typeset in Urdu on behalf of the terrorist outfit HM, have spread a wave of terror in Anantnag District even as the Police registered the FIR.
- **15 Aug 2013**, Three school children and a driver were injured when unidentified assailants pelted stones at their bus in the Baramulla city of Baramulla District.
- **26 Nov 2013**, LeT posters issuing threats to panches were plastered all over Pulwama District. Residents of the District are in fear of the action that the LeT will take.
- **21 April 2014**, Separatist Yasin Malik headed JKLF has printed more than 1,00,000 pamphlets with pictures of terrorists Afzal Guru and Maqbool Bhat to seek a pledge of boycott of Lok Sabha elections. An on-line poll boycott campaign sees thousands of anti-polls posters on walls of social networking sites, recalling killings of civilians to seek pledges from prospective voters against polls.
- **23 April 2014**, HM has put up posters in the Tral area of Pulwama District of J&K warning people and Gram Panchayat members against participating in the election. The posters also warned the people against joining the election rallies of the mainstream political parties.
- **06 May 2014**, Three persons were arrested in Baramulla District for pasting election boycott posters in the region which also saw protests against the Indian Army over the alleged detention of a youth.



- **13 June 2014**, Al Qaeda released a new video in Urdu calling on Muslims in the Kashmir region to follow in the footsteps of their "brothers" in Iraq and Syria and launch a jihad (holy war) against Indian authorities.
- **13 July 2014**, LeT has issued a new guideline to its cadre in J&K, in which it has asked them to declare that their age is below 18 years if they are caught by security personnel.
- **29 July 2014**, SFs in J&K have been alarmed over the appearance of masked men waving flags and banners of ISIS and al Qaeda on the streets of Srinagar city of Srinagar District.
- **15 Oct 2014**, Over a dozen houses were damaged and a school student, identified as Riaz Ahmad, was injured as Pakistan Army violated ceasefire and resumed heavy mortar shelling and firing along the LoC in most parts of Poonch Sector in Poonch District. Army retaliated effectively.
- **07 Nov 2014**, Kashmiri separatists have issued a four-minute video clip via social networking sites asking people to boycott the assembly polls later to be held in November.

TARGETING ALTERNATE LEADERSHIP BY THREATS AND EVEN PHYSICAL ELIMINATION

- **01 Feb 2011**, Police identified the killers of two sisters, Arifa and Akhtar, who killed the sisters on January 31 in Sopore in Baramulla District. Of the three terrorists two identified as local terrorists Muzaffar Naiko and Wasim Gania — students of a madrassa (seminary) in Muslim Peer locality in Sopore. Another terrorist was a suspected Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) cadre.
- **02 Feb 2011**, Terrorists attacked the house of former Pradesh Congress Committee (PCC) president Ghulam Rasool Kar and a roadside CRPF bunker in Sopore in Baramulla District.
- **05 Feb 2011**, Terrorists injured an activist of ruling NC in Pulwama District, Farooq Ahmad Sheikh at his native Koil village soon after he came out of a mosque after offering prayers at around 8 Pm.
- **18 Feb 2011**, Terrorists shot dead a National Conference (NC) activist, identified as Ghulam Hassan Dar, in Hajam area of Bandipora District.
- **30 March 2011**, Unidentified gunmen shot dead a ruling NC leader, Ghulam Mohiuddin (53), and injured his wife Haseena at Pinglish in Tral area of Pulwama District.
- **10 May 2011**, A terrorist shot and injured a Sarpanch candidate, identified as Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Chopan, at Machipora-Zainageer at Sopore in Baramulla District.
- **17 May 2011**, A Panchayat election candidate, identified as Mohammad Maqbool Bhat (65), was shot at and injured at Hajam Mohalla in Sopore.
- **17 May 2011**, Separately, terrorists attacked the residence of a former Bandipora MLA and ex-Minister Usman Majeed. No one was hurt in the brief exchange of gunfire.
- **08 Aug 2011**, Terrorists abducted two persons, including a recently elected Panch from Pulwama District.
- **25 Nov 2011**, Terrorists shot at and injured a ruling NC party block president and Sarpanch (head of the Panchayat, village level local self Government institution), Abdul Salam, in the township of Tral in Pulwama District. Reports said Abdul Salam, resident of Panzoo-Tral, was fired upon by terrorists at bus stand Tral.



- **02 Dec 2011**, Terrorists shot at and critically injured a NC block president in the downtown Srinagar. The victim, identified as Ghulam Ahmad Lone, is the president of the Safa Kadal block in Srinagar.
- **25 Feb 2012**, Terrorists shot at and injured a Panch (member of village level local self-government institution), identified as Nazir Ahmad Lone (35), in Tral area of Pulwama District.
- **15 June 2012**, Terrorists in the afternoon shot dead a NC block president, Abdul Rehman Ganaie, in Srinagar.
- **18 July 2012**, Terrorists fired a rifle grenade at the Civil Secretariat, Srinagar, in Jammu and Kashmir housing the office of CM Omar Abdullah, his Cabinet colleagues and top bureaucrats of the State.
- **31 July 2012**, terrorists lobbed a grenade in the residential house of a Sarpanch, Mohammad Rustum Dar, resident of Nagri in Kupwara District.
- **27 Aug 2012**, Terrorists shot at and injured a Sarpanch in Gulbagh area of Awantipora in Pulwama District.
- **10 Sep 2012**, Terrorists shot dead a Sarpanch in Baramulla District.
- **23 Sep 2012**, Terrorists shot dead a Naib Sarpanch, identified as Mohmmad Shafi Teli, in Baramulla District.
- **11 Jan 2013**, Unidentified terrorists shot dead a Sarpanch and ruling Congress worker, Habibullah Mir, in Sopore area of Baramulla District.
- **12 Jan 2013**, Terrorists opened fire and critically injured a woman Panch and a Congress worker, Zooni, outside her house in Dar Mohalla at village Shiva in Sopore area of Baramulla District.
- **24 Feb 2013**, Bashir Ahmad Wani, a Sarpanch of village Kalantra, was shot dead by unidentified terrorists in the evening of at his residence in Payeen locality of Kreeri area in Baramulla District.
- **08 April 2013**, Ghulam Mohammed Lone, a senior activist of ruling NC and Sarpanch of village Koulpora (Pulwama District), J&K was shot dead by unknown terrorists at his residence.
- **28 April 2013**, terrorists shot at and injured a Sarpanch, identified as Ghulam Mohammad Bhat near Ellaquai Dehati Bank in village Bomai of Sopore township (Baramulla District. Bhat is also associated with the National Conference party.
- **26 June 2013**, Terrorists shot dead a local politician, Kifayat Hussain Mir, in Sopore town of Baramulla District, Police said.
- **26 July 2013**, A Sarpanch, identified as Mohammad Parray (45), was killed and several others were injured by terrorists at village Krankshvan in the Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **17 April 2014**, Terrorists killed a sarpanch in Pulwama District. The killing comes after the separatists warned people to stay away from Lok Sabha elections on April 24.
- **21 April 2014**, A sarpanch and a village official were shot dead by terrorists in separate incidents in Tral area of Pulwama District. Terrorists barged into the house of Congress sarpanch Ghulam Nabi Mir at Batagund in Tral area and opened indiscriminate fire killing Mir on the spot. Terrorists shot at Mohammad Anwar Sheikh (60), who was working as Numberdar
- **08 May 2014**, Terrorists killed a NC worker who was also a sarpanch (head of a Panchayat, village level local self Government institution), identified as Gul Mohammad Bhat at Wanpo village in Kulgam District.
- **11 June 2014**, Suspected terrorists attacked the house of J&K Chief Minister Omar Abdullah's OSD Tariq Ahmad Kakroo in Baramulla District.



- **21 Sep 2014**, A National Conference worker, identified as Mohammed Lateef Gupkari, was killed by terrorists at Nowhatta area in Srinagar city of Srinagar District.
- **16 Nov 2014**, Ghulam Mohidin Dar, was shot dead by terrorists at Dogripora Village of Awantipora Town in Pulwama District. Dar's brother, Mohammad Shaban Dar, who was a Sarpanch and a PDP worker, was killed ahead of Parliamentary elections.
- **30 Nov 2014**, Terrorists killed a Sarpanch and NC worker in South Kashmir District. Terrorists barged into the house of Sarpanch at Nazneenpora village in Shopian in South Kashmir and fired indiscriminately at Mohammad Sultan Bhat.
- **13 Dec 2014**, A sarpanch belonging to ruling NC, identified as Ghulam Mohammad Mir alias Bedar (62), was abducted and subsequently killed by unidentified terrorists in the Sopore area of Baramulla District.
- **20 Dec 2014**, Terrorists killed a sarpanch identified as Ghulam Ahmed Bhat (65), in Sopore Township of north Kashmir's Baramulla District. Bhat, a resident of Bomai village, was fired upon by terrorists near the main Chowk in the village, causing serious injuries to him,

TARGETING SECURITY FORCES

- **01 Jan 2011**, LeT terrorists shot dead two troopers of Territorial Army (TA) after abducting them in upper reaches of Bhimdassa in Gool area of Ramban District. Army arrested a Pakistani national, suspected to be a guide of the terrorists, on the LoC at MSD Post near Kanga forward area of Balakote in the Mendhar sector of Poonch District.
- **07 Jan 2011**, The SFs recovered a powerful 10 kilograms of IED and five grenades besides other arms and ammunition during a search operation at Koteranka in Rajouri District.
- **07 Jan 2011**, A woman Over Ground Worker (OGW) of the HM, identified as Yasmeena Banoo, was arrested by Police along arms and ammunition at village Sirwal in the Marmat area of Doda District.
- **03 Jan 2011**, A joint team of Territorial Army and Police neutralised a hideout of the terrorists in Keri forest area of Kalakote in Rajouri District.
- **10 Jan 2011**, Police arrested three persons and seized a huge cache of arms and ammunition, including an anti-tank mine which they were planning to supply to terrorists, in Uri area of Baramulla District.
- **11 Jan 2011**, SFs arrested two OGWs of (HM, including an employee of PHE Department in Ramban.
- **12 Jan 2011**, Army recovered three 28 kilograms of weight improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and a large quantity of other explosive material besides Pakistan made medicines from Kandi in the Kotranka area of Rajouri District.
- **13 Jan 2011**, An Army trooper was injured in firing by Pakistan Army while terrorists were infiltrating.
- **14 Jan 2011**, one IED was recovered and three and three OGWs of terrorists were arrested in Ganderbal District.
- **19 Jan 2011**, Police arrested a woman terrorist and a Police Constable for their 'close links' with arrested HM 'divisional commander' Ghulam Nabi Sheikh alias Javaid Qureshi in two separate search operations conducted at Jammu and Doda. The woman terrorist, identified as Kulsooma Begum Wife of one Tariq Ahmed Sheikh.



- **23 Jan 2011**, The SFs arrested a woman Over Ground Worker of HM in Zabafara village area of Ramban District. The arrestee, identified as Shamima Begum (30), is the wife of top HM terrorist Ghulam Qadir Malik.
- **24 Jan 2011**, Police arrested a woman courier, Nighat Siddiqui (45), who was carrying INR 3 lakh for LeT terrorists, from the Eidgah area of Srinagar city. She was also carrying one leaf of LeT letter head at the time of the arrest.
- **03 Feb 2011**, The SFs recovered and defused two IEDs near Marazi Mohalla in Halmatpora in Kupwara District.
- **22 Feb 2011**, Security Forces detected and defused two live mortar bombs from village Lamberi in Nowshera tehsil (revenue unit) of Rajouri District.
- **23 Feb 2011**, Two terrorist hideouts were neutralized in Anantnag and Kupwara Districts and a huge cache of arms and ammunition was recovered from there.
- **28 Feb 2011**, Two Policemen and a civilian were injured in a grenade attack by terrorists in Batamaloo area in Srinagar.
- **02 March 2011**, A JeM terrorist, identified as Shabir Ahmad Khan alias Shabir Gujjar, was killed while an Army Major received injuries in a day-long gunfight in Awantipora area of Pulwama District.
- **07 March 2011**, Two Policemen were critically injured after unidentified terrorists attacked them with the sharp edged weapons at Yaripora village Kulgam District.
- **10 March 2011**, Awantipora Police recovered 50 kilograms of explosive material, 10 metres safety fuse and six detonators from a medical shop at Ladhoo Pampore in Pulwama District. Four persons were arrested in the case and a FIR 32/2011 under Section 5 of Explosive Act has been registered against them.
- **21 March 2011**, One Assistant ASI was injured when unidentified terrorists ambushed a SF patrol party with automatic weapons at Sopore in Baramulla District.
- **07 April 2011**, CRPF and Police on April 7 recovered 10 kilograms of explosives besides other material from Gandoh area, bordering Himachal Pradesh, of Doda District.
- **16 April 2011**, Two BSF troopers Manoj Kumar and S.M. Patel were injured when an IED went off near the LoC in Sinagali area of Poonch District of Jammu and Kashmir.
- **18 April 2011**, An Army trooper, Sanjeev Patil, was injured in a mine explosion at forward village of Kantar in Mendhar tehsil of Poonch District.
- **19 April 2011**, SFs arrested HM terrorist, identified as Hilal Ahmad Palla alias Umer, from Mamoosa at Pattan area of Baramulla District. One AK rifle, two AK magazines, 50 rounds of live AK ammunition, two hand grenades, and a pouch were recovered from the possession of the arrested terrorist.
- **23 April 2011**, An Army trooper was killed in an encounter with terrorists inside a natural cave at village Hajiwari in Lani in upper reaches of Gool in Ramban District.
- **25 April 2011**, Two Policemen were shot dead and another injured by terrorists near a Police Station at Nowgam area in Srinagar.
- **01 May 2011**, Two Army jawans of 55 RR were injured in an encounter with terrorists in Inder village of Pulwama District.
- **17 May 2011**, Terrorists killed a Policeman, identified as Mohammad Shafi Dar, at Tujjar Sharief in Sopore area of Baramulla District.
- **08 June 2011**, A constable of Jammu and Kashmir Police, Manzoor Ahmad Najar, was killed by unidentified terrorists at Sopore in Baramulla District.
- **23 June 2011**, The SFs carried out search operations in Keran sector of Kupwara District and recovered one AK-47 rifle along with a radio set.



- **24 June 2011**, Six persons, including a Policeman, were injured when terrorists fired a rifle grenade towards Police Station in the Sopore area of Baramulla District.
- **29 June 2011**, Unidentified assailants shot at and injured a Police officer in Bemina area of Srinagar.
- **30 June 2011**, A Police constable was injured as two terrorists hurled a grenade on a night Police patrol party near Nagnigarh Police post in the Keshwan area of Kishtwar District. And an IED, weighing five kilograms, was found and subsequently defused along the banks of Dal Lake in Srinagar.
- **30 June 2011**, The SFs arrested a heavily-armed terrorist in Anantnag District. Ali Mohammad Wani alias Ali Baba, a resident of Natipora-Sangam village, was arrested at Kari Kadal near Bijbehara, along with a pistol, its one magazine with 162 rounds, two hand grenades, an IED and 40 rounds of General Purpose Machine Gun.
- **06 July 2011**, A Police Inspector injured in terrorist attack in Srinagar's Bemina locality on June 29, succumbed to his injuries. Nine Policemen were injured, four of them critically, when terrorists detonated an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) packed in a scooter outside Sopore.
- **18 June 2011**, A Policeman, identified as Fareed Ahmad Khan (Belt no. 546/Armed Police, 5th Batallion) was injured when a group of unidentified assailants opened fire at him outside his residence at Gutlibagh in Ganderbal District.
- **30 July 2011**, Two Army personnel were killed as troops foiled a major infiltration bid by heavily armed terrorists in Furqiangali of Kupwara sector in Kupwara District.
- **31 July 2011**, An Army soldier injured in the July 30 encounter at Furqiyangali in Kupwara sector succumbed to injury.
- **20 Aug 2011**, At least 12 terrorists and a 26-year-old Army officer were killed in a fierce gunfight on the LoC in Bandipora District.
- **24 Aug 2011**, Terrorists shot at and injured a SPO, Javaid Ahmed Lone, of Logripora Bomai Sopore in the Baramulla District at his home.
- **25 Aug 2011**, One civilian and a BSF trooper were killed and two others sustained injuries in a grenade explosion in the Jehlum Market in Baramulla town of Baramulla District.
- **28 Aug 2011**, Six Policemen were injured when over 300 motorcycle-borne stone pelters attacked Nowhatta Police Station in Srinagar.
- **14 Sep 2011**, Terrorists attacked CRPF personnel in Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **17 Sep 2011**, Police arrested five suspected terrorists from Sopore town in Baramulla District.
- **24 Sep 2011**, Terrorists fired upon a Police post at Warpora in Sopore in North Kashmir.
- **26 Sep 2011**, Three terrorists and a Policeman were killed and two SF personnel were injured in an encounter between SFs and the terrorists in Kralpora forests in the Kupwara District.
- Five terrorists and three SF personnel, including an Army officer, were killed in an overnight gun battle in Kupwara District.
- **27 Sep 2011**, Five terrorists and three SF personnel, including an Army officer, were killed in an overnight gun battle in Kupwara District.
- **28 Sep 2011**, A terrorist shot dead Police Head Constable Ghulam Mohammad at Batmaloo in Srinagar.
- **25 Oct 2011**, Terrorists carried out a series of attacks in Srinagar and South Kashmir injuring four SFs personnel.
- **26 Oct 2011**, Terrorists also hurled a grenade on a Police bunker guarding the Jammu and Kashmir Bank branch of Zainapora in Pulwama.



- **24 Nov 2011**, Three persons, including a Territorial Army trooper, were injured when terrorists fired indiscriminately at Naid Khai market in the Sumbal area of Bandipora District.
- **10 Dec 2011**, A SPO was allegedly shot dead by unidentified terrorists in Kishtwar District. The SPO, identified as Mohammad Hanief of Thathri, was attacked in village Sujna in the upper reaches of Palmar.
- **27 Jan 2012**, Terrorists hurled a grenade on an Army convoy in Baramulla town of Baramulla District.
- **10 Feb 2012**, Five Policemen were injured in clashes with the activists of JKLF in Maisuma area of Srinagar after JKLF chairman Yasin Malik along with his two supporters was detained.
- **09 March 2012**, A constable, identified as Afraz Hussain of Jammu and Kashmir Armed Police JKAP-12th battalion, was fired upon by terrorists in Sarai Bala area near the Dastgeer Sahib shrine of Civil Lines area of Srinagar City. The firing caused injury in his right leg.
- **15 March 2012**, Two CRPF troopers were injured in a grenade attack on their picket by terrorists outside the OPD block of SMHS hospital in Karan Nagar area of Srinagar city.
- **20 April 2012**, Terrorists shot dead an ASI of Jammu and Kashmir Police in the old city area of Srinagar. The ASI was on duty in Daresh Kadal area of the city when he was fired upon by pistol borne terrorists.
- **17 May 2012**, A head constable of the J&K Police, Ghulam Mohammad, was injured in a shootout with terrorists at Pulwama chowk in Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **19 May 2012**, Terrorists lobbed a grenade at the Sopore Police Station of Baramulla District. Seven injured including three Policemen.
- **30 May 2012**, Seven CRPF personnel were injured, one of them critically, as two motorcycle-borne terrorists opened indiscriminate firing on them at Victory Crossing near Khanyar area of Srinagar.
- **03 July 2012**, Two Policemen were shot dead in twin attacks at busy market places in two towns of Pulwama (Pulwama District) and Yaripora (Kulgam District).
- **19 July 2012**, Unidentified terrorists killed an Army soldier, Gobind Singh, in Kupwara District.
- **08 Aug 2012**, Terrorists hurled a grenade at Pattan Police Station in Baramulla District injuring seven people, including four Policemen.
- **24 Aug 2012**, Suspected terrorists in the afternoon of attacked a Policeman at Jamia Masjid in Srinagar and snatched rifle from a constable.
- **04 Sep 2012**, One soldier and a terrorist were killed as Army foiled an infiltration bid near the LoC in Tangdhar sector of Kupwara District.
- **08 Sep 2012**, Terrorists targeted two SF personnel, in a Sopore village of Baramulla District killing one of them while the other one was critically injured.
- **04 Oct 2012**, Three paramilitary CRPF personnel were injured in a grenade explosion in Sopore town of Baramulla District. Police said the terrorists hurled a grenade at Hotel Plaza, housing the camp of CRPF's 179th Battalion.
- **19 Oct 2012**, The LeT terrorists attacked an Army convoy in Srinagar on Bypass near Srinagar Railway Station in Jammu and Kashmir and while fleeing through a nearby hotel fired at their staff, killing one of them and injuring two others.
- **10 Nov 2012**, An officer of Army's 29 RR, Major I.P. Singh, was injured in an operation in Para Mohalla in Pattan town of Baramulla District
- **Nov 28 2012**, CRPF trooper Parveen Singh Rajput was killed when terrorists attacked a CRPF camp at Bemina locality in Srinagar District along Srinagar-Uri highway.



- **30 Nov 2012**, Terrorists hurled a grenade at Sopore Police Station in Baramulla District. No one was injured in the attack.
- **25 Dec 2012**, An Army soldier, Sepoy Rakesh Kumar, sustained serious injuries in a sniper fire from across the LoC at Neelum Post in Mankote sector of Poonch District.
- **10 Jan 2013**, Intercepts revealed that Pakistan Army organised Barha Khanna at their forward village of Mandola in PoK and displayed parts of the body of Lance Naik Sudhakar Singh, two rifles and two magazines which they had taken away after raid in Mankot area.
- **16 Jan 2013**, Police arrested a HM terrorist, Feroz Ahmed, from Maltang Dalgate in Jawahar Nagar locality of Srinagar (Srinagar District). An AK 47 rifle, two AK magazines, 26 rounds of AK 47 and one wireless set was recovered from his possession.
- **30 Jan 2013**, Terrorists who beheaded Indian soldier on January 8, was rewarded with PKR 500,000 by ISI, says MI report.
- **02 March 2013**, Two Indian Reserve Police (IRP) personnel, who were on duty in Handwara town bus stand of Kupwara District, were shot dead by unidentified terrorists.
- **13 March 2013**, Terrorists stormed a CRPF camp in Bemina area of the Srinagar city (Srinagar District), killing five troopers and injuring 10 others. The two fidayeen were also killed.
- **19 March 2013**, Three BSF troopers sustained critical injuries, one of which succumbed to his injuries later in the day, when their vehicles came under attack by unidentified terrorists in Rawalpura area of Srinagar city.
- **18 May 2013**, A junior commissioned officer was killed and a soldier was injured in a gunfight with terrorists at the LOC of the Machil sector in Kupwara District.
- **23 May 2013**, Three Army personnel were killed in an encounter with terrorists in village Buchoo located in Tral area of Pulwama District.
- **22 June 2013**, Two Jammu and Kashmir Policemen were killed after suspected terrorists fired at them at Gonikhan Market in Srinagar. Head Constable Mohammad Maqbool Mir and Constable Nazir Ahmad Hajam.
- **24 June 2013**, Eight Army personnel were killed and 11 others sustained injuries when two heavily armed HM terrorists ambushed an Army convoy in Hyderpora area of Srinagar (Srinagar District).
- **01 July 2013**, One Policeman, identified as Mushtaq Ahmed, and three terrorists were killed in the encounter at Mundoora Tral in Pulwama District. The dead bodies of the three terrorists along with three AK-47 rifles and ammunition were recovered from the encounter site.
- **10 July 2013**, An Army commando was killed in a gun battle with terrorists in Lolab forests area of Kupwara District.
- **13 July 2013**, Terrorists killed a Policeman in Handwara forests of North Kashmir by slitting his throat when he had gone to collect fire wood.
- **18 July 2013**, At least four persons were killed and 43 others, including a BSF trooper and 14 Police constables, were injured at Dharam in Gool-Sangaldan area of Ramban District in a clash between a group of 'protesters' and the BSF.
- **28 July 2013**, Pistol borne terrorists shot dead a SPO, Mudasir Ahmad Dar, 25, at Ontoo Hamam in the Sopore area of Baramulla District. Police sources said HM was responsible for his killing.
- **26 Aug 2013**, A Police constable, identified as Salamat-u-llah Khan, was killed and one civilian pedestrian was injured in a suspected terrorist attack at Arwini area in Bijbehara town of Anantnag District. CRPF personal, identified as Raju Ram, was killed and another, identified as Bolu Ram, was injured in a terrorists attack in Awneera village of Shopian District.



- **01 Sep 2013**, Two Policemen, identified as Mohammad Talib and Mehraj Ahmad, were injured in a grenade attack by suspected terrorists at Amar Garh Police Station in Sopore area of Baramulla District.
- **18 Sep 2013**, Terrorists fired on a ROP comprising Army and CRPF at Hyderpora Bypass in Srinagar city of Srinagar District and fled away after carrying out the attack.
- **28 Sep 2013**, Two scooter-borne terrorists fired at an Army patrol at Sanat Nagar in Srinagar city. A defense spokesman said they missed the target and managed to escape from the scene. One civilian in a nearby car showroom was injured in a melee that followed the attack.
- **06 Oct 2013**, A patrol party of Para-military CRPF was attacked by terrorists in Main Chowk of Sopore town in Baramulla District. Reports said the terrorists lobbed grenades on a patrol party of 179 CRPF and later resorted to firing.
- **11 Oct 2013**, One soldier of 15 Rashtriya Rifles, identified as Mahadev Patel was killed as Army foil infiltration bid along the LoC in Sunder Mali area of Keran Sector in Kupwara District.
- **02 Nov 2013**, Unidentified terrorists hurled a grenade at the camp of TA battalion on Draba road in Surankote tehsil of Poonch District.
- **08 Nov 2013**, Two CRPF personnel, identified as Pradeep Gana and Mahesh Kumar, were shot dead by terrorists on Srinagar-Jammu highway near Awantipora town in the Pulwama District.
- **15 Nov 2013**, A Police Constable, identified as Abdul Rashid Tantaray, was injured and the SHO escaped unhurt in a terrorist shoot out at Janglat Mandi area of Anantnag District.
- **16 Nov 2013**, Five Army personnel were injured when terrorists attacked an Army convoy at Drugmulla in Kupwara District.
- **22 Nov 2013**, One soldier, identified as Shiv Ram, was injured as Army foiled an infiltration attempt on the LoC along Dadot Nullah in Tarkundi forests of Balakote Sector in Mendhar tehsil of Poonch District.
- **02 Dec 2013**, One SHO, identified as Shabir Ahmad, was killed and three others including two Policemen were injured in terrorists attack at Chadoora chowk market of Budgam District.
- **07 Jan 2014**, ASI, identified as Kafeel Ahmad, was killed and three Policemen were injured in a fierce encounter between SFs and terrorists in Sopore town of Baramulla District.
- **18 Jan 2014**, Terrorists opened fire on a ROP of CRPF on Hyderpora Bypass of Srinagar city of same District.
- **03 March 2014**, Two Policemen were killed in a terrorist attack outside a court complex of Pulwama town in Pulwama District.
- **09 March 2014**, JeM terrorists hurled two grenades and fired indiscriminately on an Army Colonel's vehicle in the Khoshipora forests of Baramulla District.
- **24 March 2014**, A group of 2-3 terrorists fired at an Army patrol at village Dadsara in the Tral area of Pulwama District.
- **07 April 2014**, Five persons, including one Army officer, two Policemen and Two LeT terrorists, were killed and six security personnel were injured in a fierce gun battle with terrorists in Zunreshi area of Chowkibal in Kupwara District.
- **07 April 2014**, An Army officer, identified as Major Rahul Singh was killed in anti-terrorism operations in Anantnag District.
- **08 April 2014**, Terrorists shot at and critically injured a Policeman at Lal chowk in Anantnag town of Anantnag District and decamped with his service rifle.



- **13 April 2014**, At least four persons, including two Policemen and two terrorists, were killed in a terrorist attack on a resident of National Conference (NC) youth leader Yawar Masoodi in Khrew area of Pulwama District.
- **14 April 2014**, Two LeT terrorists were killed and two Policemen injured in a 22 hours gun battle at Shadab Colony in Ahmad Nagar area of Srinagar.
- **26 April 2014**, An Army Officer, Major Mukund Vardarajan and two HM terrorists were killed and an Army jawan was critically injured in a gun battle in Shopian District.
- **20 May 2014**, Two Army personnel were killed in separate incidents of violence in Jammu and Kashmir A RR trooper, rifleman Mushtaq Ahmad Mir, was killed in terrorists' fire in Budgam District. A soldier, Vinod Kumar, was killed when terrorists triggered an IED in Pallanwala sector of Akhnoor in Jammu District.
- **06 June 2014**, A Policeman, identified as Constable Shabir Ahmad Mir, was injured when terrorists attacked a Police post at Pakherpora area of Budgam District.
- **07 June 2014**, At least six persons, including four Policemen, were injured in a suspected terrorist attack near Bungam area in Shopian District.
- **12 June 2014**, One Army trooper, Shankar Singh, was killed and four others were injured when an IED suspected to have been planted by LeT terrorists went off along with LoC in Tarkundi forward area of Balakote Sector.
- **17 June 2014**, Terrorists fired a grenade towards a CRPF camp in Sopore area of Baramulla District injuring a civilian Faizan Ahmad.
- **26 July 2014**, A Police man was killed and four others including an Inspector of SOG of J&K Police were injured in a terrorist attack at Sopore town in North Kashmir's Baramulla District.
- **03 Aug 2014**, Terrorists fired at a Police picket guarding minority community at Haripari Tral area in Pulwama District.
- **12 Aug 2014**, A Police man, identified as Constable Rajender, was shot at and injured in a terrorist attack at Awantipora Town in Pulwama District.
- **13 Aug 2014**, Three persons, including two Policemen, identified as Manzoor Ahmed Kasba and Head Constable Mohammad Yaqoob and one civilian, identified as Mehraj-ud-Din, were killed in a terrorist attack on the National Highway in Pampora area of Pulwama District.
- **16 Aug 2014**, Two BSF personnel, identified as ASI R Yadav and Head Constable S Yadav were killed and four others were injured in a terrorist attack near Awantipora Indian Air Force airfield in Pulwama District of J&K.
- **24 Aug 2014**, Four terrorists and two Army personnel were killed and three soldiers including an officer were injured in two separate gun battles near LoC at Keran sector and Kalaroos in Kupwara District.
- **29 Aug 2014**, PSO of Deputy Commissioner Anantnag, identified as Fayaz Ahmad Bhat, was shot and injured by terrorists outside Anantnag Commissioner Office in Anantnag District.
- **30 Aug 2014**, One Army trooper was killed and another was injured in an ongoing operation against terrorists near the LoC in Keran area of the Kupwara District.
- **10 Sep 2014**, An Army porter, Khan Mohammad was killed while five people, including two BSF troopers, were injured in two blasts along the LoC in Poonch District.
- **25 Sep 2014**, CRPF trooper, identified as Constable Kritikar Nishad, was shot dead by terrorists in the Alikadal area of Srinagar city in Srinagar District.
- **13 Oct 2014**, An Army trooper, identified as Gurau Sahib Singh, was shot dead by terrorists at Muldari forests in Handwara area of Kupwara District. Army has also recovered one AK 47 rifle from the forests during searches.



- **16 Oct 2014**, Two Army personnel were injured as a powerful IED planted by suspected terrorists went off when an Army convoy was passing through Nadihal in Rafiabad area of the Baramulla District.
- **28 Oct 2014**, Two persons, including a JCO of Army and a terrorist, were killed in an ongoing fierce gun battle between SFs and terrorists in Waderbala forests near Petta Village in Handwara area of Kupwara District.
- **05 Nov 2014**, Two persons, including a woman Police Constable and a civilian were injured in a terrorist attack at Shaltakna area of Awantipora Town in Pulwama District.
- **08 Nov 2014**, An Army soldier and a 17-year old girl were killed as Pakistani troops violated ceasefire along the LoC in Kamalkote area of Uri Sector in Baramulla District.
- **29 Nov 2014**, Terrorists hurled a grenade at a CRPF bunker located at Palladium Cinema in Srinagar city injuring eight persons including a CRPF officer. The grenade attack came at a time when second phase of polling is on December 2 in North and South Kashmir.
- **05 Dec 2014**, Terrorists stormed into an Army's 31 Field Regiment Ordinance Camp located at Mohra in Uri Sector of Baramulla District near the LoC. During the intense operations, one Lieutenant Colonel and seven soldiers of the Army, one ASI and two constables of Jammu and Kashmir Police were killed. Six terrorists were also killed in the operation. Six AK rifles with 55 Magazines, two shotguns, 2 Night Vision Binoculars, 4 Radio Sets, 32 unused Grenades, 1 Medical Kit and a large quantity of miscellaneous warlike stores were recovered from the dead terrorists.
- **07 Dec 2014**, One CISF personal was injured as terrorists hurled a grenade at a polling booth in Tral constituency of Pulwama District, where polling was to be held on December 9.
- **11 Dec 2014**, Three Policemen were injured as terrorists threw a grenade towards a Police Station in Anantnag District of South Kashmir. The injured Policemen were identified as Constable Zahoor Ahmad, Mohammad Ashraf and Farooq Ahmad.

OTHER MODES OF HR VIOLATIONS/ PROPAGANDA MODES ADOPTED BY TERRORISTS

- **17 Jan 2011**, A Facebook user was arrested, who instigated violence in Kashmir. A class 12th student being involved in the online protests. Pakistan has pumped FICN worth several crores in Jammu and Kashmir, New Delhi and Bangalore through Bangladesh-West Bengal border using a number of fresh recruit of J&K, Bihar, West Bengal and other parts of the country.
- **07 March 2011**, Three terrorists, including one who worked as a communication expert with HM, were arrested near Khan Market area of New Delhi for allegedly running a fake currency racket.
- **25 March 2011**, The SIT in fake gun license racket arrested three persons including an absconding judicial clerk (Tanveer Ahmed Bhat) of Thana Mandi, Rajouri District and recovered 58 fake gun licenses from the state of Gujarat. Khem Raj Sharma and Purshotam Singh, both residents of Drori village of Rajouri District have also been arrested by the SIT during raids conducted at different places.
- **17 April 2011**, Police carried out thorough searches in Central Jail Srinagar and recovered 7 cell phones, 15 SIM cards and important documents from inmates.
- **21 June 2011**, Police arrested two youth from Kupwara District on June 21. The arrestees after were influenced by an Imam of Shopian area to join terrorism and carry out a Jihad against the State.



- **18 June 2011**, After the arrest of Sopore girl, Qurat-ul-Ain, for her alleged links with terrorism, Police has questioned and is investigating the involvement of seven more Sopore girls for terrorism, unlawful activities and LeT links.
- **02 Aug 2011**, Two young girls crossed over to PoK from Charari Mohalla in Mandhar area of Shahpur Kirni sector in Poonch District.
- **08 Aug 2011**, Two SPOs have gone missing along with their service rifles in Kulgam District. Also, two counter insurgents, Bashir Ahmad and Shakeel Ahmad, working with the Police have also reportedly gone missing along with them.
- **03 Sep 2011**, Six fresh recruits were arrested by SFs in Kalakote town of Rajouri District on September 2 and were handed over to Shopian Police.
- NIA detained three persons in Kishtwar in Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the Delhi Blast Case (September 6).
- **07 Sep 2011**, NIA detained three persons in Kishtwar in Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the Delhi Blast Case (September 6).
- **09 Sep 2011**, The Jammu and Kashmir Police arrested a teenage boy who sent an e-mail claiming responsibility for the blast outside the Delhi High Court (September 7, 2011) on behalf of the terrorist outfit HuJI from a cyber cafe in Kishtwar.
- Security agencies have arrested 98 persons and seized INR 12.3 million since 2009 as part of efforts to check pumping of hawala money into Jammu and Kashmir for funding secessionism and terrorism, the State Government informed the Legislative Assembly.
- **27 Sep 2011**, Security agencies have arrested 98 persons and seized INR 12.3 million since 2009 as part of efforts to check pumping of hawala money into Jammu and Kashmir for funding secessionism and terrorism, the State Government informed the Legislative Assembly.
- **07 Oct 2011**, China and ISI supports PLA, the Manipur based outfit, in its bid to form a 'Strong United Front' along with CPI-Maoist and Kashmiri terrorists.
- **08 Oct 2011**, The NIA has launched a manhunt to trace Kashmiri medical student Wasim Akram Malik's younger brother Junaid Akram, a HM terrorist, for his direct involvement in the Delhi High Court blast on September 7.
- **02 Jan 2012**, Troubled by inflammatory and obscene postings on social networking sites, the Jammu and Kashmir Police is establishing three special Police Stations to fight cyber crime in the State.
- **14 Feb 2012**, SPO, Mohammad Rafiq alias Rafi, has passed on sensitive and strategic information about Army to Pakistani troops, ISI and LeT commanders. Interrogation of Rafi has revealed that the SPO was won over by Pakistan Army and ISI during his detention in Pakistani jails for over one and a half years after he had illegally crossed over to PoK in 2000 for arms training.
- **01 March 2012**, Delhi Police will question APHC-G Chairman Syed Ali Shah Geelani over alleged links with LeT. Reports say Geelani had given a reference letter to the LeT terrorist, Athesham Malik to obtain a Pakistani visa.
- **06 March 2012**, Police arrested a hawala (illegal money transfer channel) operator of the terrorists from Talab Tillo area in Rajouri District and recovered INR 344,000 worth hawala money from his possession. Police identified the hawala operator as Mohammad Aslam, a private teacher and a resident of Darhal in Rajouri.
- **21 March 2012**, Police seized 121,000 more hawala money (money transferred through illegal channel) in the Rajouri District at the behest of an already arrested accused after decoding the passwords used by him for withdrawal of money sent from Jeddah in Saudi Arabia.
- **15 April 2012**, Cyber Crime Cell of Jammu and Kashmir Police claimed to have uncovered a network of youths who used social networking sites to foment trouble in the State during the last few years. Some of the youths have already been questioned,



Investigators had identified 24 persons who were operating over a dozen "anti-national pages".

- **23 Aug 2012**, China is reportedly helping Pakistan in the expansion of a railway station near IB and India has taken up the matter with the neighboring country about the matter.
- **11 Dec 2012**, SFs defused a cell-phone fitted IED planted by terrorists under a culvert at Mandoora in the Tral area of Pulwama District.
- **19 March 2013**, At least 24 persons, including SF personnel, were injured in sectarian clashes Hakarmulla village (Budgam District). Later persons from both the sects pelted stones on SF personnel who were rushed to the spot.
- **21 April 2013**, Fayaz Ahmad Dar, driver of former Minister in the current Government of the State, was arrested from Jammu city (Jammu District) for being part of LeT module which came into light after the arrest of outfits' 'divisional commander' Fahad Ullah.
- **22 April 2013**, Flags of LeT and Pakistan surfaced at the Hariparbat Fort situated at Rainawari locality in Srinagar city (Srinagar District) which houses a CRPF camp. Graffiti like "Welcome Taliban" and "Go India Go Back" were also found to be painted on the walls of the Fort.
- **28 June 2013**, A suspected terrorist threw a packed grenade, which did not explode, inside the complex of the District Hospital Kulgam when Security Forces (SFs) cordoned off the hospital after receiving inputs about the presence of a terrorist in the hospital premises.
- **02 Aug 2013**, INR 1000 million worth cocaine consignment, seized from a truck across the LoC in Baramulla District, had been smuggled in for HM.
- **18 Aug 2013**, A Kashmiri separatist group, called Kashmir Graffiti, is stamping separatist slogans on Indian currency notes to voice their demands.
- **12 Oct 2013**, Stone-pelting is back in J&K, compared to 2012, in 2013, there has been almost a six-fold increase in the number of times protesters resorted to stone-pelting on SFs.
- **27 Nov 2013**, 16 guns (all 12 bore), which were among 42 weapons looted from a gun house at Kitchloo complex in Kishtwar Town (Kishtwar District) on August 9, 2013, during riots in the District, still remained untraced and there was every possibility of the guns reaching to the hands of terrorists.
- **09 Dec 2013**, J&K Police recovered huge quantity of explosives from a vehicle near Parimpora Bypass in Srinagar city.
- **28 Dec 2013**, A huge quantity of arms and ammunition, including 20 AK 47 rifles and 20 pistols, were recovered by the Army near the LoC in Farkian Gali area of Kupwara District.
- **06 Jan 2014**, Two major hydro-electric power projects in Jammu and Punjab and a vital bridge have come under the radar of terrorists, according to an Intelligence agency report, which has prompted security agencies to further step-up their security.
- **31 Jan 2014**, BSF recovered FICN having face value of INR 2, 00,000 and approximately two kg Heroin worth INR 100 million along IB in Brahman Bela area under Pargwal belt of Akhnoor tehsil in the Jammu District.
- **05 Feb 2014**, In the last two years, there have been 541 attempts to infiltrate into J&K while 65 terrorists were killed in 2013 in encounters with the Indian Army; Defence Minister A K Antony informed Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Parliament).
- **28 Feb 2014**, The US state Department said in its Congressional mandated annual report on human rights for the year 2013 that the terrorists in J&K and North East and Naxalites groups in central India are indulging in gross violation of human rights.
- **11 March 2014**, Jammu and Kashmir Police neutralised a FICN racket and arrested 12 persons along with FICN with the face value of INR 885000 from Srinagar city of same District.



- **07 Aug 2014**, US put HuM and all its affiliates on a list of "foreign terrorist organisations" and "specially designated terrorists".
- **22 Sep 2014**, Aasim Umar, the leader of al Qaeda in the Indian subcontinent, christened Qaedat al-Jihad, is closely working with HuM and JeM to recruit and train jihadis for operations in J&K.
- **17 Oct 2014**, Police arrested two youths identified as Javed Ahmad Lone and Hashim Ahmad Mir for carrying the flag of IS in Jamia Masjid area of Srinagar.



CONCLUSION

The period between the 2011 to 2014 happened to be a silent but many new developments took place during the same period. The end of ruling Congress at central and National Conference at the state level was witnessed which provided a new phase for the developments in a fresh way. The PDP came to power in the valley with new policies for the people. It also saw the decline in the terror related incidents, the stone pelting incidents came down. Panchayat elections were also held to which the people shown the zeal. On the grass root level a localite was prosperous with the village-level works being executed and gram panchayat formulating them.

In the later period, the terror incidents showed a dip and the same period could be identified as a peaceful from the rest. Though political killings continued till the finish of the panchayat elections. After 25 years 66% voter turn was experienced, thus a regain of faith in democracy was the major event.

Ceasefire incidents were on rise, unprovoked firing from the Pakistan ruined various schools near the LoC, and moreover many innocent Kashmiris lost their lives, violating the cease fire agreement of 2003. LeT conducted various attacks on security forces after the execution of Afzal Guru, threats, warnings were issued to public in order to show their presence but they too were eliminated after a brief period. Kashmiri Jaish-e-Mohammed member Mohammad Afzal Guru was hanged over role in 2001 Indian parliament terror attack, prompting protests in which two young men were killed. In September, the prime ministers of India and Pakistan met and agreed to reduce the number of violent incidents at their disputed border in Kashmir. Followed by this India canceled talks with Pakistan after its interference in India's internal affairs. The decision came after Pakistan's High Commissioner in Delhi consulted Kashmiri separatist leaders in advance of the talks.

