

# SECURITY TRACKER

A Comparative Analysis of Security Scenario in the Union Territory







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A Comparative Analysis of the Security Scenario Pre and Post the Removal of the Special Status

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Introduction	1
Methodology	2
Observation	_
A Incident-wise Observation	5
Terrorist Attack	5
Arrest	11
Encounter	12
Bomb diffusion and Busted terrorist hideout	15
Unprovoked Ceasefire violation	16
<b>B</b> District-wise Observation	17
Anantnag	18
Bandipura	20
Baramulla	22
Budgam	24
Doda	26
Ganderbal	28
Jammu	30
Kathua	32
Kishtwar	34
Kulgam	36
Kupwara	38
Punch	40
Pulwama	42
Rajouri	44
Ramban	46
Samba	48
Shopian	50
Srinagar	52
Summary of Key Findings	54
Conclusion	55

# Introduction

The purpose of inserting Article 370 in the Indian Constitution was to create a temporary arrangement for a smooth emotional integration of the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir with the rest of India in due course of time. By limiting the powers of central and state government, the makers of Indian constitution believed that a localized political structure with minimum nudges from the central governance mandates will be more effective in the assimilation process. However, over the years, the emotional distance between the erstwhile state and the rest of the country had only increased substantially.

Political ambitions driven by corruption, short term agendas, lack of a comprehensive vision and indecisive political leadership were some of the many shared factors between the governance structure of both, the state and centre. These coupled with the changing geopolitical realities and Pakistani agenda created a security challenge in Jammu & Kashmir, which arguably, became the gateway for creating network of terror activities in the entire country. The lack of cooperation between the state and the central government resulted in softer retaliation against terror activities to the extent of turning a blind eye to the inhumane ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindus which ultimately resulted in the exodus of January 1990.

August 5, 2019 witnessed the historic terminus of Article 370 from the Constitution of India. This Constitutional amendment induced complete emotional as well as governance-based integration of Jammu & Kashmir with the rest of India. The erstwhile territorial boundaries of Jammu & Kashmir were altered to carve out two Union Territories, one for Jammu & Kashmir and the other for Ladakh. From the security lens, this sudden change raised two contrasting hypothesis. First, the revocation

of special status accorded to Jammu & Kashmir could lead to increase in violence in Jammu & Kashmir. The dissent or unacceptance of the decision by Pakistan's civil and military structure, separatists and terrorists could manifest in the form of increased terrorists attacks or other such allied activities and possibly, increase in unprovoked cease-fire violations from Pakistan. The alternative scenario being — with the direct supervision available, along with reduced local political interference, the security infrastructure could perform better leading to a peaceful climate which would enable the speedy development of Jammu & Kashmir and lead to complete integration of the region with the rest of the country.

This research project was conceived with the intention to understand the physical manifestation of violence by non-state and foreign actors in Jammu & Kashmir after the removal of special status on Aug 5, 2019. The project aims to quantify the verticals of physical manifestation of violence arising of political agenda of terrorists and state enemies such as attacks on civilians and security forces, encounters, ceasefire violations, arrest, etc. and make a comparative analysis of the situation in Jammu & Kashmir in one year before the decision as opposed to the situation in one year after the decision was taken.

In the subsequent part of the report, the methodology of data collection, detailed observation and analysis have been discussed. Apart from analysing the security scenario of Jammu & Kashmir for two years, a district-wise analysis for the same period has also been done. The intention behind analysing the districts was to observe the possibility of a change in the trend of anti-state activities. The report concludes with a summary of key findings.

# Methodology

Jammu & Kashmir has been the site for terrorism induced violence for more than two decades and a ground for Pakistan's direct military interference for nearly seven decades. Since the aim of the research was to study the aftermath of removal of the special status on the security scenario of Jammu & Kashmir, the scope of data collection was limited to the incidents reported within the territorial borders of Jammu & Kashmir and not anywhere else in the country. Furthermore, in order to ensure authenticity of information, incidents that were reported in areas under the illegal occupation of Pakistan were completely excluded from the database. Within the geographical scope explained, data was collected for two time period, between August 5, 2018 to August 4, 2019 and August 5, 2019 to August 4, 2020. Within these time periods, incidents reported by digital news agencies and digital newspaper were collected. Any incident covered by these agencies where undisclosed sources were quoted have been consciously avoided to ensure that the data reveals patterns closest to the real-time happenings in Jammu & Kashmir. Each data entry has been verified from multiple sources, as far as possible.

The data was collected and arranged in a spreadsheet under the following tabs – Date, Day, District, Place/City/Town/Village, Type of Incident, Actors involved, Casualty and Remark. The type of incidents reported were: Abduction, Arrest, Artillery attack on launch pads, Attack on civilians, Grenade attack on security personnel, Busted

terrorist hideout, Ceasefire violations, Diffused bomb, Encounter, Fighter plane shot down, Firing on security personnel, IED blast, Infiltration foiled, Mine blast, Spy drone carrying weapons shot down, Spy drone spotted, Stone-pelting, *Fidayeen* attack on security personnel and Violation of Indian air space. While, terror financing plays an important role in disrupting the peace and security of a region, due to lack of consistency in reporting, arrests made on grounds of terror financing alone have been not been analysed separately.

For the purpose of this report, the term 'security personnel/forces' includes member of the India Army, Central Reserve Police Force, Jammu & Kashmir State Police Force and any individual responsible for security such as Personal Security Officer and Forest Guard. The term 'civilian' includes any individual who is not a 'security personnel' as defined above. It includes, but not limited to, politicians and members of the civil society. The term 'terrorist' also includes those identified as 'terrorist associates' and 'over ground workers'.

Of the abovementioned incidents, the which analysis was limited to ones high in frequency of occurrence and which played a substantial role in defining the security of Jammu & Kashmir. These were - Arrest, Attack on civilians, Grenade attack on security personnel, Busted terrorist hideout, Ceasefire violations, Diffused bomb, Encounter, Firing on security personnel, IED blast, Infiltration foiled and Suicide *Fidayeen* attack on security personnel.

'Arrest' was calculated based on number of incidents and the number of arrests in each incident. 'Attack on civilians' covered the number of attacks on civilian life, property and area of public use. 'Grenade attack on security personnel' includes grenade attacks aimed at security personnel and their establishments. 'IED blast' includes successful incidents of IED blast. 'Fidayeen attack on security personnel' includes attacks on security personnel where the perpetrator accepts their own death as a direct result of the method used to attack the target. 'Firing on security personnel' was calculated based on the number of incidents where security personnel were fired upon, whether they were stationary or moving. Since the modus operandi of all these attacks and the response they attract are different from each other, the four have been calculated separately.

'Busted terrorist hideout' was calculated based on number of sites busted. 'Ceasefire violations' was calculated based on the number of days in each month unprovoked ceasefire violations were initiated by Pakistan, mostly by firing through small arms and shelling of mortars. Calculating the number of incidents in each day was specifically avoided as multiple violations were reported in different sectors throughout the day but were not reported with consistency. Multiple violations in different sectors of different districts on a single day have been counted as 'one' for the purposes of understanding the trend. However, for the purposes of district-wise analysis the violations have been

calculated as per the number of days in a month such violations were seen in each district. 'Diffused bomb', 'Encounter' and 'Infiltration foiled' were calculated based on number of incidents.

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir comprises of twenty-two districts, namely: Anantnag, Bandipura, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Pulwama, Punch, Rajouri, Ramban, Reasi, Samba, Shopian, Srinagar and Udhampur. Out of these, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and parts of Punch district are under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. In order to ensure the reliability of this report, incidents reported in these areas have been excluded. Out of the remaining twenty districts, no relevant incidents were reported in Reasi and Udhampur. Therefore, they find no mention in this report. The situation in remaining eighteen districts have been analysed in the subsequent part of the report.

The data collected and analysed for this report is limited to the incidents reported by media and are available in public domain. In order to rule out the discrepancy due to unreported cases, while reading this report it is important to remember that the trends represented are only indicative in nature and not conclusive. This also implies that the number of incidents and casualties have to be read as 'at least'.

# **Observation**

# A

# **Incident-wise Observation**

- Terrorist Attack
- Arrest
- Encounter
- Bomb diffusion and Busted terrorist hideout
- Unprovoked Ceasefire violation

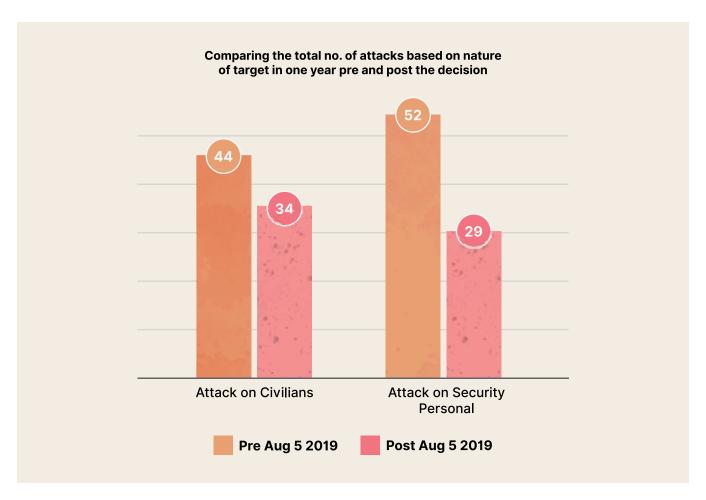
# **Observation**

#### **Incident-wise Observation**

#### **Terrorist Attack**

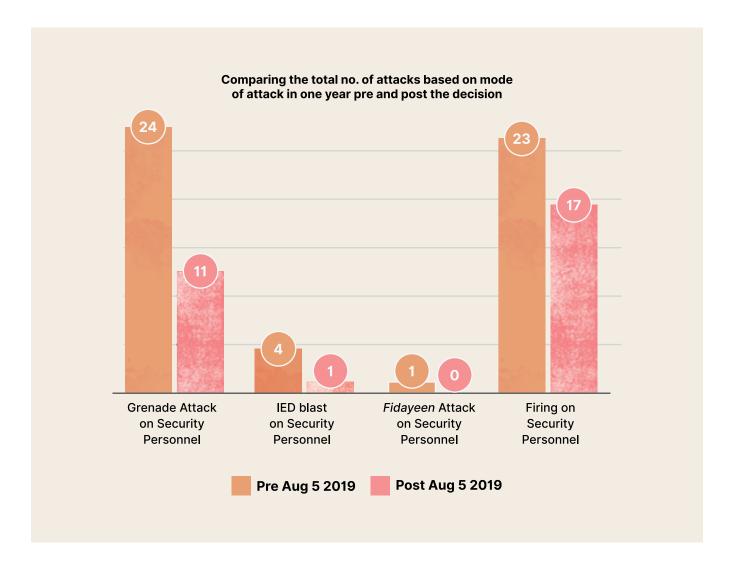
The terrorist attacks in Jammu & Kashmir have been analysed in two different ways, namely (A) based on the nature of the target and (B) based on the mode of attack.

Based on the nature of target, attacks have been categorized into being targeted on (a) civilians and (b) security forces. In the one year before the decision, at least 44 terrorist attacks were targeted on civilians. In the one year after the decision, the number of attacks targeted on civilians reduced to 34. The incidents of terrorist attacks on security forces stood at 52 in the year before the decision. This has been reduced to 29 incidents.



Based on the mode of attack, the terrorist attack on security forces have been divided into (a) grenade attack, (b) IED blast, (c) *fidayeen* attack and (d) firing.

The grenade attacks have reduced from at least 24 in the year before the decision to 11 in the year after the decision. The number of incidences of IED blast reduced from at least 4 to 1. There was 1 incidence of suicide attack (also known as the Pulwama attack) in the year before the decision. However, no such attack took place in the year after the decision. Incidents of firing on security personnel came down from at least 23 to 17 in the year after the decision.

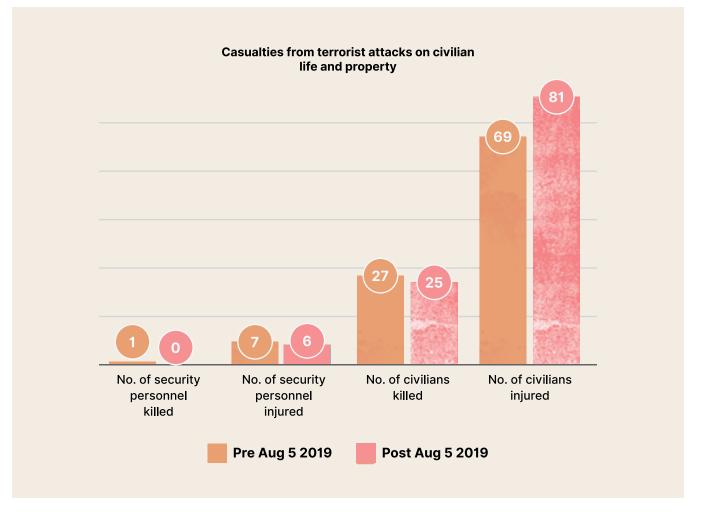


Overall there was a decline in the number of terrorist attack on civilians. However, in the month of October and November 2019, there was a comparative increase in such terrorist attacks. The casualties have remained marginally low from the previous year, except for a slight increase in the number of civilians injured.

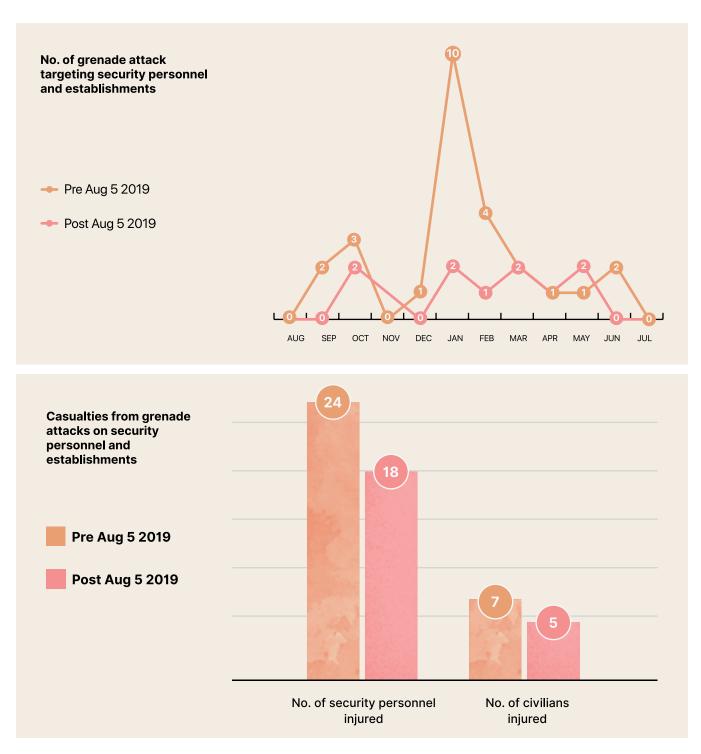


- Pre Aug 5 2019
- Post Aug 5 2019





The incidents of grenade attack on security personnel have largely remained low compared to the year before the decision. In the year preceding the Aug 5 2019 decision, there were at least 24 incidents of grenade attack on security forces. This was reduced to 11 in the year following the decision. While there were no deaths reported from such attacks, the number of security personnel injured and the collateral civilian injuries have remained low from the previous year.

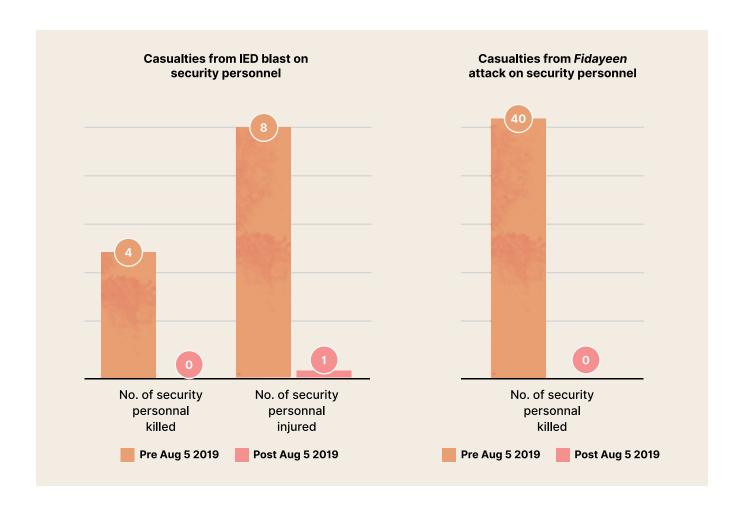


Since August 5, 2018, there has been a continuous decline in the number of firing incidents on security personnel, with occasional 1 or 2 incidents till March 2020. Post this, there was a marginal increase in April and May 2020. Over all the number of firing incidents on security forces have reduced from at least 23 to 17 in the respective periods. In the process of firing by terrorist and retaliation by the security forces, at least 6 terrorists have been neutralised. 2 civilians were also killed by terrorists in these incidents while trying to escape.



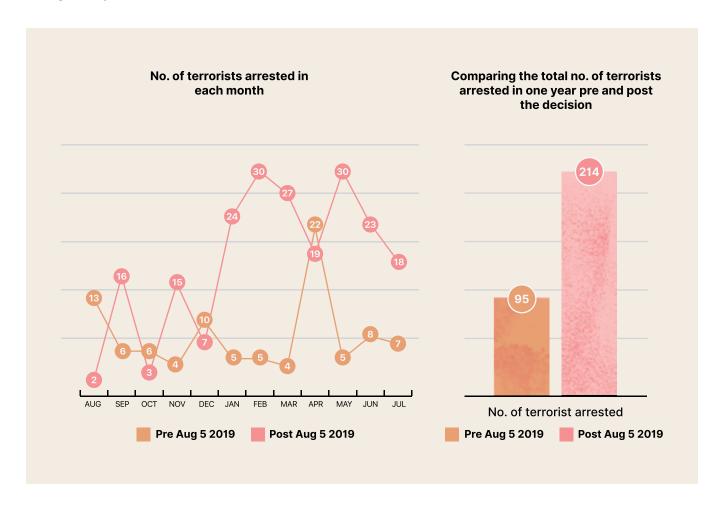


There were no casualties reported from IED blast on security forces in the year following the decision, except for one security personnel being injured as opposed to the previous year where at least 4 of them lost their lives and 8 were injured. Further, 40 security personnel lost their lives in the *Fidayeen* attack in Pulwama on February 14, 2018. No such attack took place in the year following the decision.



#### **Arrest**

The overall number of terrorist arrested between August 5, 2019-2020, has increased substantially compared to the number of terrorist arrested between August 5 2018-2019. At least 95 terrorists were a rrested in the year preceding the decision. This increased to at least 214 terrorist being arrested in the year following the decision. The number of terrorists arrested in each month in the year preceding the decision remained relatively constant with minor differences. Only in April 2019, the number of arrests increased substantially. The number of terrorist arrested in the year following the decision have spiked substantially from January 2020 onwards.



#### **Encounter**

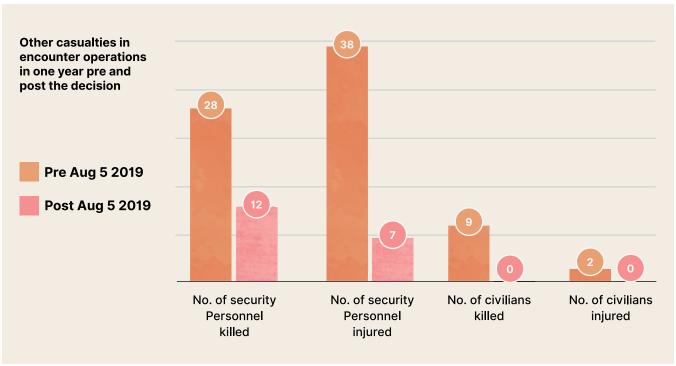
The number of encounter operations undertaken by security forces in total have been relatively low in the year following the decision as opposed to the year preceding the decision. Post August 5 2019, the encounter operations have remained relatively low for the months between August and December. However, there was an increase seen in the months of January, April, May and specifically June 2020.



The number of terrorist killed in these encounter operations also follow the same trend. The only substantial hike is seen in the month of June 2020, where at least 59 terrorists were neutralised in at least 23 encounter operations undertaken by the security forces.

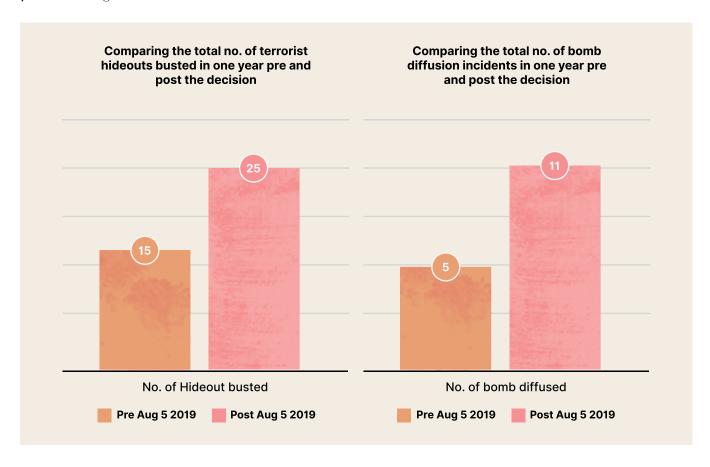
There has been a substantial decrease in the casualties suffered by security forces. At least 12 security personnel lost their lives and 7 were injured in the year following the decision as opposed to at lest 28 loosing their lives and 38 being injured in the year preceding the decision. Unlike in the year preceding the decision where 9 civilians were killed and 2 were injured, no civilian casualties were reported in the encounter operations undertaken in the year following the decision.





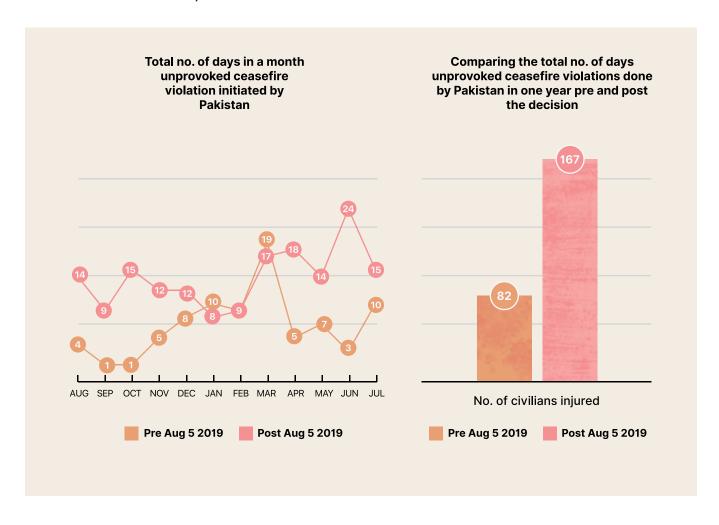
#### **Bomb Diffusion and Busted terrorist hideout**

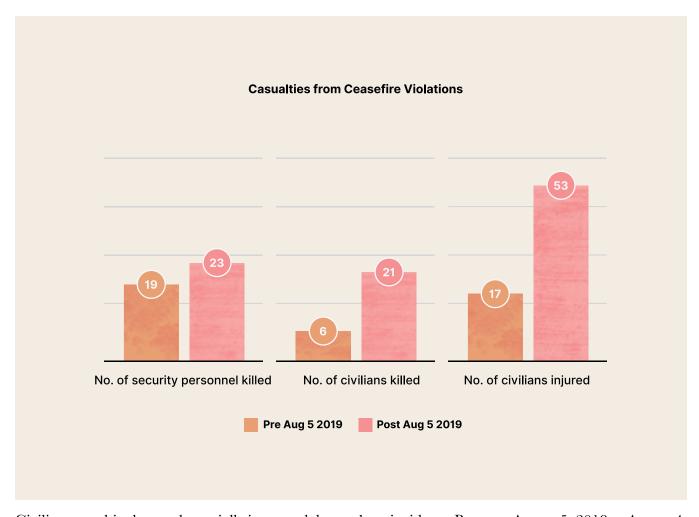
There has been a substantial increase in the number of terrorist hideouts busted and bombs diffused by the security forces. In the year preceding the decision, at least 15 hideouts were busted and at least 5 bombs were diffused. This increased to at least 25 terrorist hideouts busted and at least 11 bombs diffused in the year following the decision.



### **Unprovoked Ceasefire Violation**

The number of days in a month Pakistan initiated unprovoked ceasefire violation has increased substantially. In the year preceding the decision, Pakistan initiated ceasefire violations on at least 82 days in one year. This increased to at least 167 days in a year after the decision of August 5, 2019. The year preceding the decision saw its peak in March which was also the time India conducted the Balakot air strikes. In the year following the decision, invariably there were unprovoked ceasefire violations for almost 15 days in each of the 7 out of 12 months. The peak was seen in June 2020, when Pakistan initiated unprovoked ceasefire violations on at least 24 days of the month.





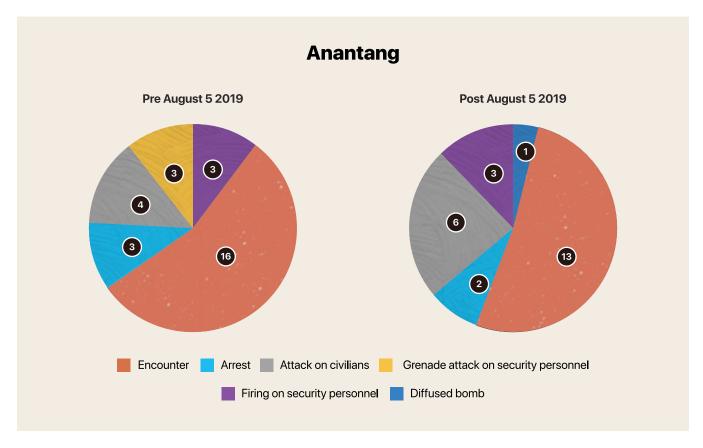
Civilian casualties have substantially increased due to these incidents. Between August 5, 2018 to August 4, 2019, at least 6 civilians were killed and 17 were injured. This increased to at least 21 civilians being killed and at least 53 civilians being injured between August 5, 2019 to August 4, 2020. The increase in number of security personnel killed in action (KIA) due to these violations have been marginal.

# **District-wise Observation**

- Anantnag
- Bandipura
- Baramulla
- Budgam
- Doda
- Ganderbal
- Jammu
- Kathua
- Kishtwar
- Kulgam
- Kupwara
- Punch
- Pulwama
- Rajouri
- Ramban
- Samba
- Shopian
- Srinagar

## **Anantnag**

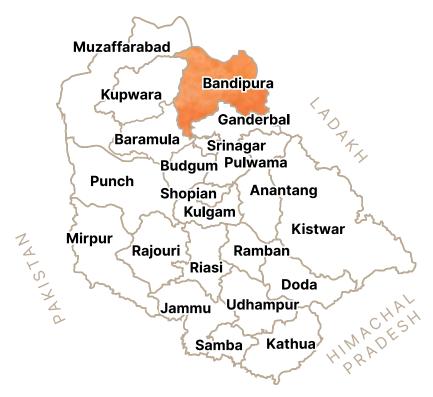


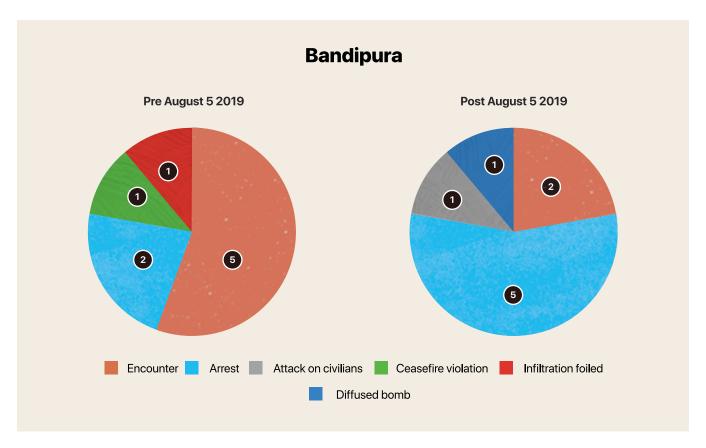


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	29	0	0	2	2
Ecounter	27	1	0	0	0
	3	-	-	-	-
Arrest	5	-	-	-	-
Attack on civilians	0	3	1	0	0
	0	6	14	0	1
Grenade attack on security personnel	0	0	4	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0
Firing on security personnel	0	0	0	7	3
	0	1	0	2	0

In Anantnag, the number of encounter operations and arrests have reduced marginally from 16 and 3 to 13 and 2, respectively. Attack on civilians increased from 4 to at least 6 incidents. In the year preceding the decision, the attack on civilians resulted in at least 3 civilians being killed and 1 being injured. This increased to at least 6 civilians being killed and 14 being injured in the year following the decision. The overall security personnel casualties have decreased substantially. The number of terrorists killed and arrested have largely remained the same with marginal variations.

## **Bandipura**

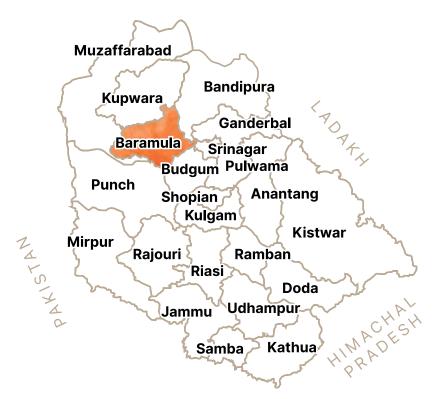


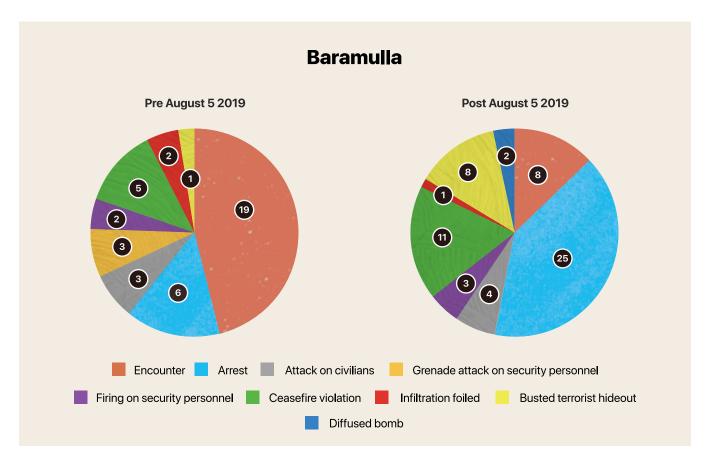


	No. of terrorists neutralised/	No. of civilians	No. of civilians	No. of security personnel	No. of security personnel
	arrested	killed	injured	KIA	injured
Ecounter	12	0	0	1	0
Ecounter	3	0	0	0	0
	3	-	-	-	-
Arrest	15	-	-	-	-
Attack on civilians	0	0	0	0	0
	0	3	0	0	0
Ceasefire violation	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Infiltration foiled	4	0	0	4	0
	0	0	0	0	0

The number of encounter operations have marginally decreased in Bandipura, while the number of terrorist arrested has increased. In the year following the decision, in at least 5 incidents, 15 terrorists were arrested. There were no unprovoked ceasefire violations by Pakistan in Bandipura post the decision on August 5, 2019. However, there was only 1 incident of attack on civilians where 3 civilians were killed.

#### **Baramulla**



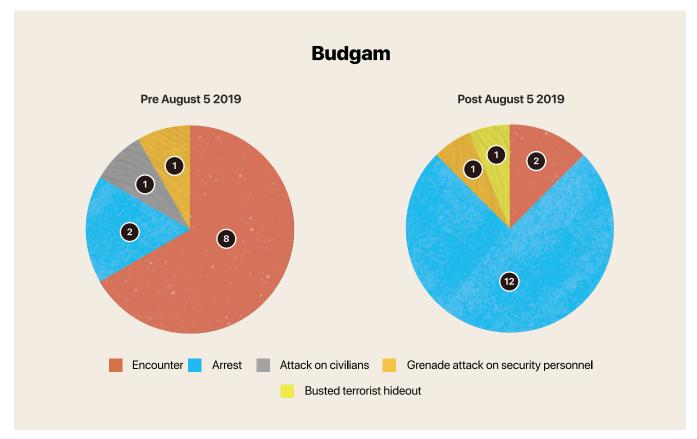


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	35	0	0	2	3
Ecounter	11	0	0	1	0
	8	-	-	-	-
Arrest	55	-	-	-	-
Attack on civilians	0	2	1	0	0
	0	1	23	0	0
Grenade attack on security personnel	0	0	0	7	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Firing on security	0	0	0	2	0
personnel	0	2	0	5	5
Ceasefire	0	0	5	0	1
violation	0	1	4	5	1
Infiltration	3	0	0	0	0
foiled	0	0	0	0	0

In Baramulla, the number of terrorist neutralised in encounter operations reduced from at least 35 to 11 in the two time periods. However, the number of terrorist arrested increased substantially from 8 to at least 55. There was a substantial increase in the number of civilians injured, which went up from at least 1 to 23. There was also an increase in unprovoked ceasefire violations by Pakistan. However, there were no grenade attack on security forces in the year following the decision.

## **Budgam**



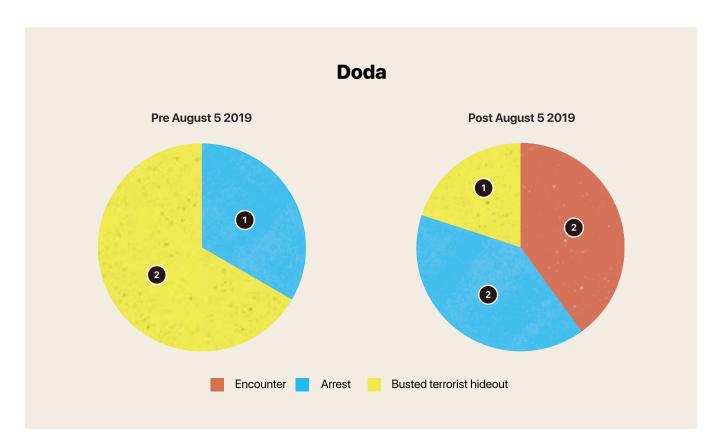


		Casu	alties		
	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Facustan	15	0	0	O	0
Ecounter	1	0	0	0	0
	4	-	-	-	-
Arrest	45	-	-	-	-
Attack on	0	0	3	0	0
civilians	0	0	0	0	0
Grenade attack on	0	0	0	0	1
security personnel	0	0	4	0	1
		Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019	

The number of terrorists neutralised in encounter operations in Budgam, decreased from at least 15 to 1. However, the number of terrorists arrested increased substantially from 4 to at least 45. There were no attacks on the civilians as opposed to 1 in the year preceding the decision. There was at least 1 terrorist hideout busted by the security forces in Budgam in the year following the decision.

#### Doda



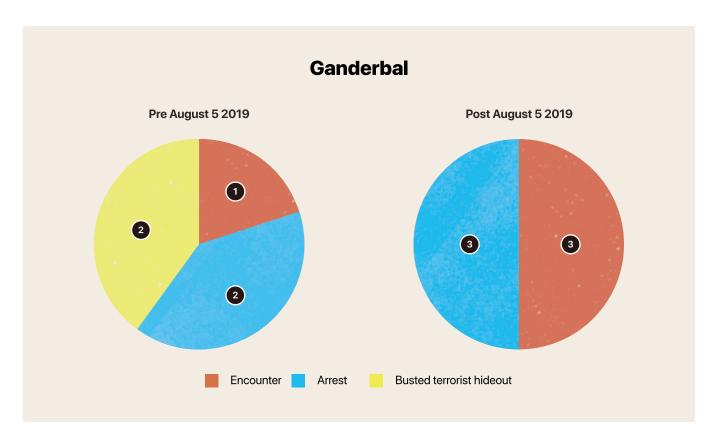


		Casu	alties		
	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	0	0	0	0	0
Loodine	2	0	0	1	0
Arrest	1	-	-	-	-
Allest	2	-	-	-	-
	-	Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019	

The situation in Doda has been largely peaceful. After neutralizing 2 terrorists in an encounter operation undertaken by the security forces, Doda was declared a 'terrorist-free' district in the year following the decision.

#### **Ganderbal**



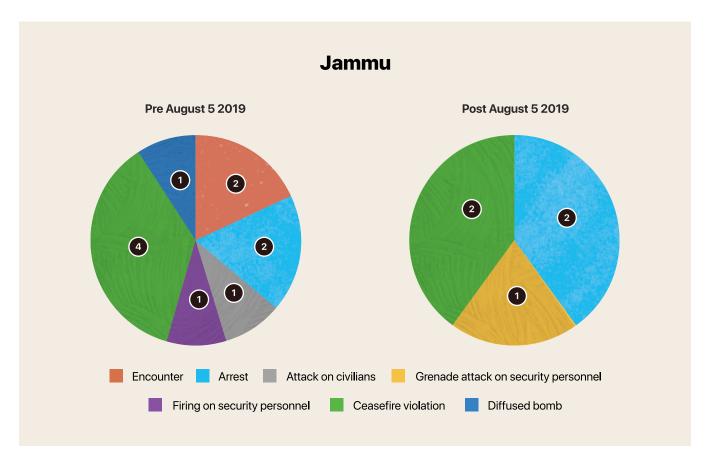


		Casu	alties		
	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	o	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0
	2	-	-	-	-
Arrest	4	-	-	-	-
		Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019	

In Ganderbal district, in at least 3 encounter operations, 4 terrorists were neutralised in the year following the decision. As opposed to 2, at least 4 terrorists were arrested post the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir. There have been no attack on both, civilians and security forces in the past two years in the district.

#### **Jammu**

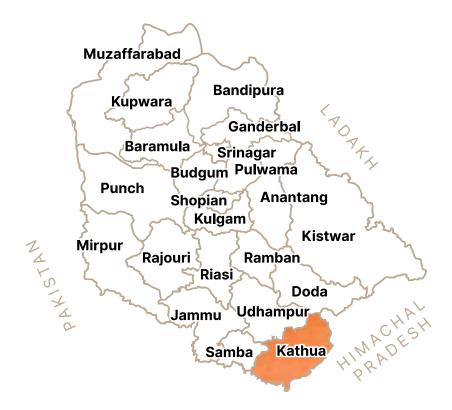


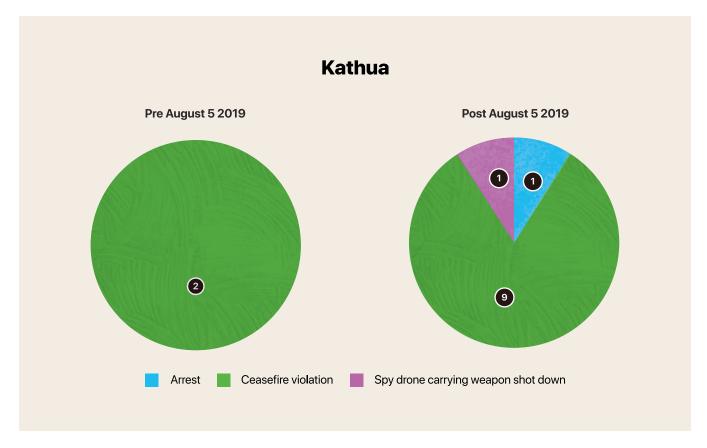


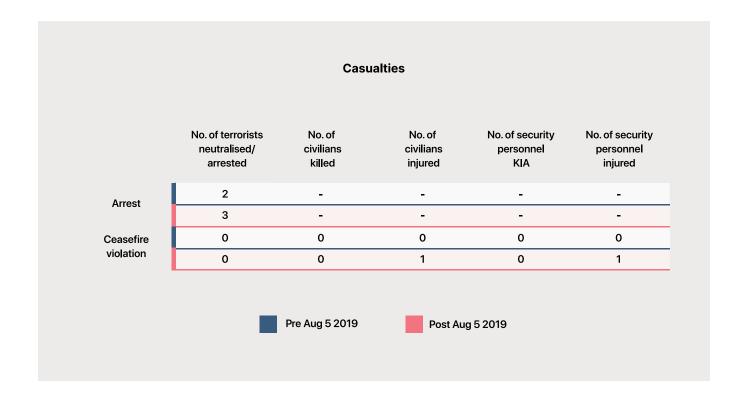
		Casua	nues		
	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	4	0	0	0	9
Lounter	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest	3	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-
Attack on civilians	0	2	32	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0
Grenade attack on	0	0	0	0	0
security personnel	0	0	0	0	3
Firing on security	0	0	0	0	1
personnel	0	0	0	0	0
		Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019	

The situation in Jammu district has been relatively peaceful. There were no encounter operations undertaken by the security forces and there were no terrorist attack on civilians in the year following the decision. There was 1 incident of grenade attack on security forces where 3 security personnel were injured. However, there were no incidents of firing on security forces.

#### **Kathua**



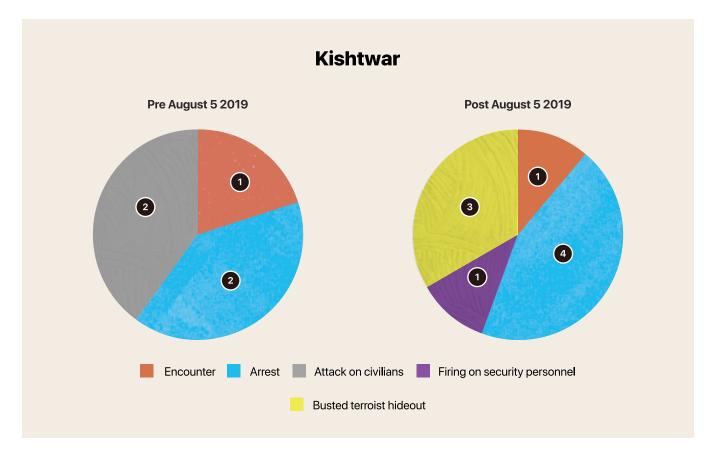




The situation in Kathua has slightly altered in the year following the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir. There has been a slight increase in unprovoked ceasefire violations initiated by Pakistan in, which at least 1 civilian and 1 security personnel were injured. A spy drone was also spotted and shot down in the Kathua district in the time period post August 5, 2019.

### **Kishtwar**



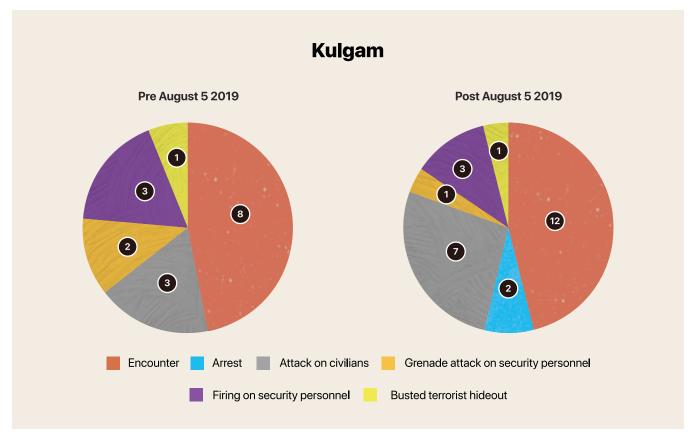


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured	
Ecounter	0	0	0	0	0	
Ecounter	2	0	0	0	0	
Arrest	2	-	-	-	-	
	10	-	-	-	-	
Attack on	0	3	0	1	0	
civilians	0	0	0	0	0	
Firing on security	0	0	0	0	0	
personnel	0	0	0	1	1	
		Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019		

In the year following the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir, there was at least 1 encounter operation undertaken by the security forces in which 2 terrorists were neutralised in Kishtwar district. There were also at least 10 terrorists arrested in 4 separate incidents in the year following the decision. There were no civilian attacks as opposed to 2 incidents in the year preceding the decision. However, there was 1 incident of firing on the security forces in which 1 security personnel lost his life and 1 was injured.

## Kulgam



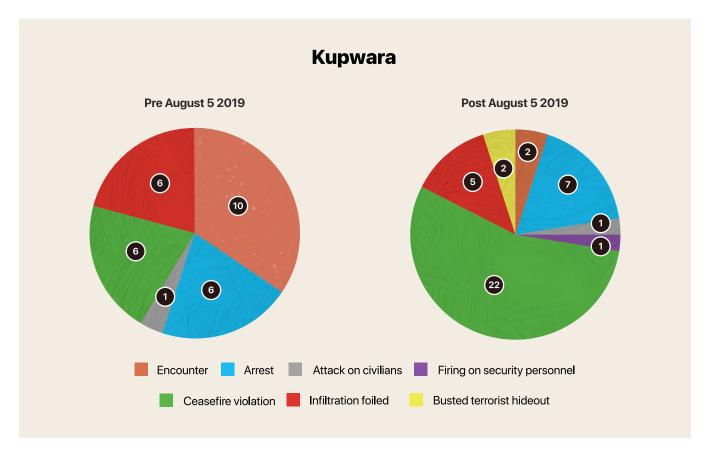


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	22	0	0	2	2
Ecounter	22	0	0	0	1
	0	-	-	-	-
Arrest	2	-	-	-	-
Attack on	0	1	3	0	0
civilians	0	6	4	0	0
Grenade attack on	0	0	3	0	1
security personnel	0	0	0	0	1
Firing on security	0	0	1	2	0
personnel	0	0	1	2	0

There was a marginal increase in violence in Kulgam district. The number of encounter operations undertaken by security forces increased from at least 8 to 12. The number of terrorist neutralised were at least 22 in both the time periods. The number of terrorist attacks on civilians increased marginally from at least 3 incidents to 7, wherein at least 6 civilians were killed and 4 were injured in the year following the decision.

### **Kupwara**



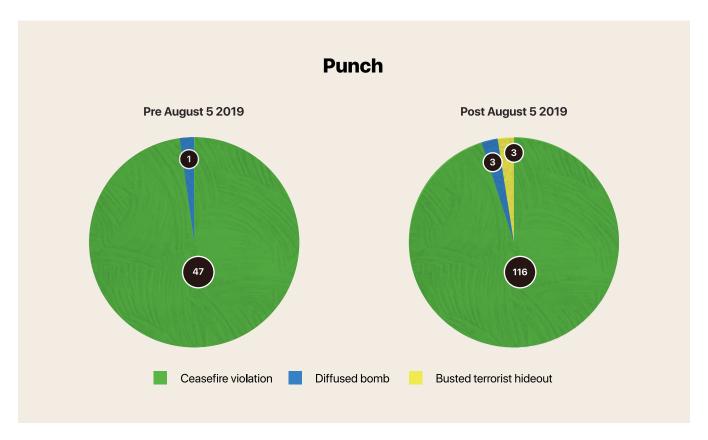


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	11	1	0	5	0
Ecounter	4	0	0	5	0
Arrest	13	-	-	-	-
	20	-	-	-	-
Attack on civilians	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0
Ceasefire	0	0	4	3	2
violation	0	7	18	2	0
Firing on security	0	0	0	0	0
personnel	1	1	0	3	7
Infiltration	17	0	0	3	0
foiled	5	0	0	5	0

Unprovoked ceasefire violations initiated by Pakistan have increased considerably in Kupwara district. From 6 days in a year, it increased to 22 days. 12 out of the 22 days were in the month of June and July 2020 alone. At least 7 civilians were killed and 18 were injured due to these ceasefire violations. The number of terrorists neutralised in encounter operations reduced from 11 to 4. However, the number of terrorist arrested increased from 13 to at least 20 in the year following the decision. Also, there were 2 terrorist hideouts busted post the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir.

### **Punch**



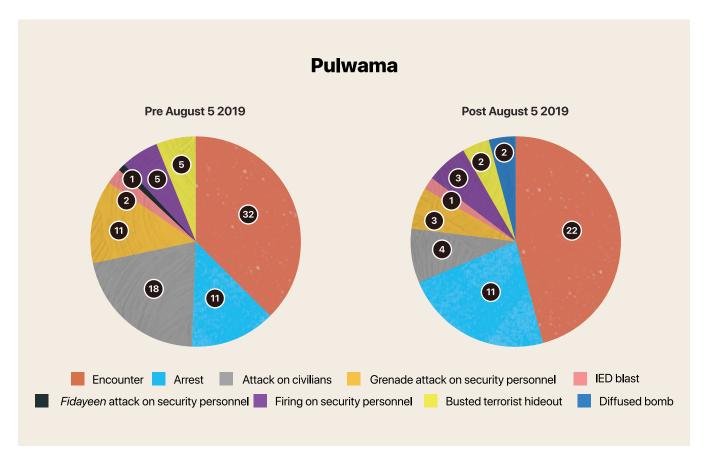


Casualties					
No. of terrorists No. of neutralised/ civilians arrested killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured		
Ceasefire - 4	7	7	4		
violation - 13	28	8	Few		

A substantial increase in unprovoked ceasefire violations by Pakistan has been observed in the Punch district in the year following the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir. From at least 47 days in a year in the year preceding the decision, there were unprovoked ceasefire violations over at least 116 days in a year in the Punch district alone, in the year following the decision. Due to this, there has been a subsequent increase in the civilian casualties. At least 13 civilians were killed and 28 were injured due to these in the year following the decision.

#### **Pulwama**



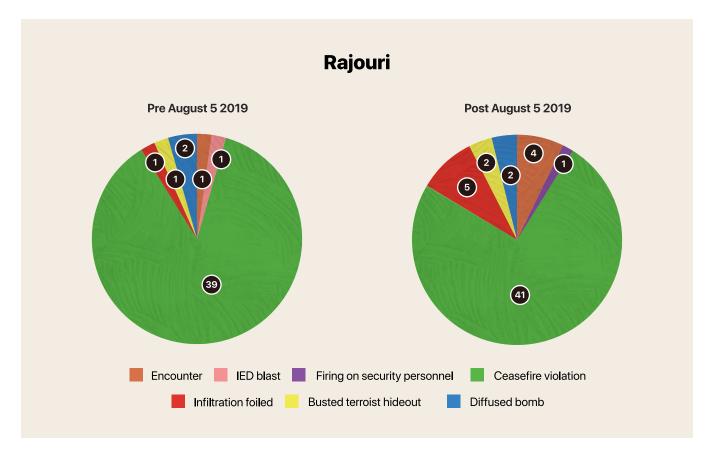


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	62	8	0	9	0
Leountei	41	0	0	1	0
	30	-	-	-	-
Arrest	21	-	-	-	-
Attack on	0	6	28	0	0
civilians	0	4	0	0	0
Grenade attack on	0	0	0	0	5
security personnel	0	0	0	0	1
.==	0	0	0	2	8
IED blast	0	0	0	0	1
Suicide attack on	0	0	0	40	0
security personnel	0	0	0	0	0
Firing on security	0	0	0	4	1
personnel	0	0	1	1	2

In Pulwama district, the number of encounter operations reduced from 32 to at least 22 and the number of terrorists neutralised reduced from 62 to 41. The number of incidents of arrest remained constant, however, the number of terrorists arrested reduced from 30 to 21. There was a decline in the number of terrorist attacks on both, civilians and security forces. *Fidayeen* attack as mode of terrorist attack has not been repeated since the Pulwama attack on February 14, 2019.

## Rajouri



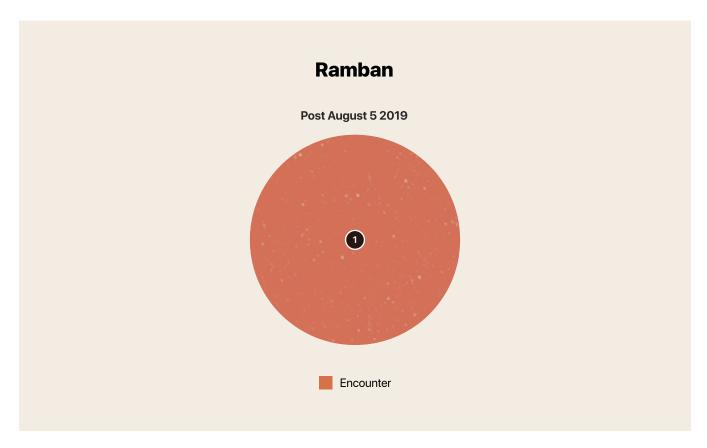


		3434	alties		
	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	2	0	0	3	1
	5	0	0	2	0
Ceasefire Voilation	0	1	7	7	0
	0	0	3	8	5
IDE Blast	0	0	0	2	0
IDE Blast	0	0	0	0	0
Firing on security	0	0	0	0	0
personnel	0	0	0	0	1
Infiltration	1	0	0	0	0
foiled	6	0	0	0	0
		Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019	

As compared to the year preceding the decision, there has been a marginal increase in tensions in Rajouri district. There were at least 4 encounter operations in which at least 5 terrorists were neutralised in the year following the decision, as opposed to 1 operation in which 2 terrorists were neutralised in the year preceding the decision. Post August 5, 2019, at least 5 infiltration attempts were foiled by the Indian security forces.

#### Ramban



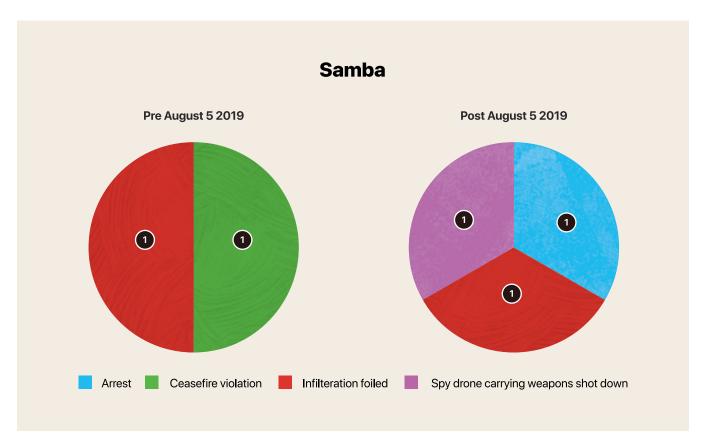


Casualties					
	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Encounter	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	1	3

In Ramban district, the only incident reported in the past two years was an encounter operation undertaken by the security forces in the year following the decision. At least 3 terrorist were neutralised in this operation.

#### Samba



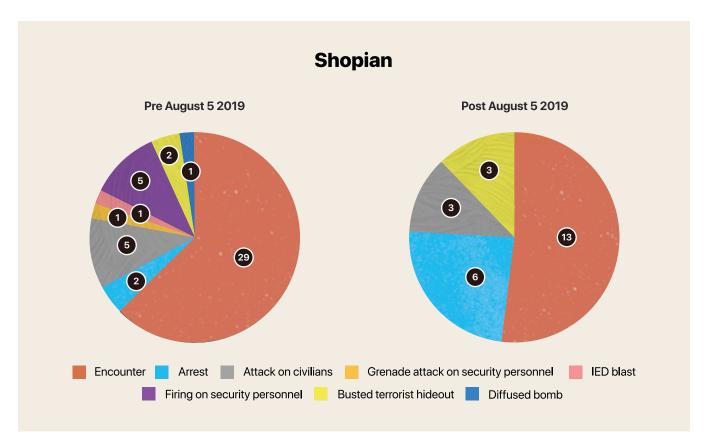


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
	0	0	0	1	0
Ecounter	0	0	0	0	0
	0	-	-	-	-
Arrest	1	-	-	-	-
Infiltration	1	0	0	0	0
foiled	0	0	0	0	0

In Samba district, no ceasefire violation were reported in the year following the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir. However, there was at least 1 terrorist arrested from the district and 1 spy drone carrying weapons was shot down post August 5, 2019 decision.

## **Shopian**



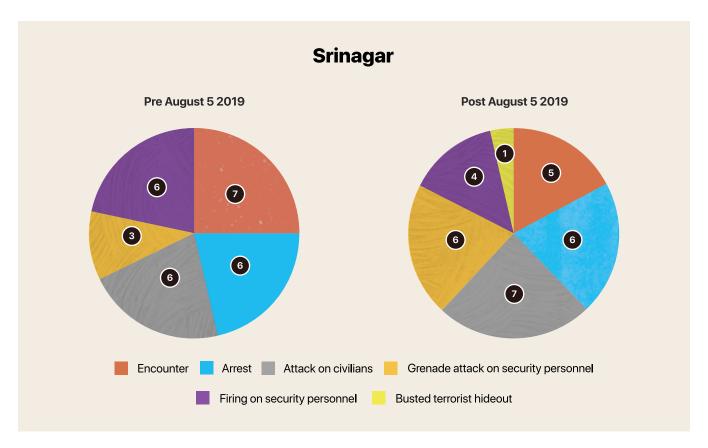


	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	58	0	0	2	0
Ecounter	39	0	0	0	0
	7	-	-	-	-
Arrest	14	-	-	-	-
Attack on	0	3	3	0	0
civilians	0	4	2	0	0
Firing on security	0	0	0	9	0
personnel	0	0	0	0	0
		Pre Aug 5 2019	Post Au	g 5 2019	

In the year preceding the decision, in at least 29 encounter operations 58 terrorists were neutralised and at least 7 terrorists were arrested in 2 separate incidents. In the year following the decision, at least 39 terrorists were neutralised in 13 encounter operation undertaken by the security forces in Shopian district and 14 terrorists were arrested in 6 separate incidents. Unlike in the preceding year, no terrorist attacks were directed on the security forces in the year following the decision. However, there were at least 3 separate terrorist attacks on civilians in which 4 civilians were killed and 2 were injured.

## Srinagar





	No. of terrorists neutralised/ arrested	No. of civilians killed	No. of civilians injured	No. of security personnel KIA	No. of security personnel injured
Ecounter	11	0	0	0	0
Leountei	9	0	0	0	0
Arrest	9	-	-	-	-
	13	-	-	-	-
Attack on	0	3	10	0	7
civilians	0	3	25	0	5
Grenade attack on	0	0	0	0	3
security personnel	0	0	1	0	12
Firing on security	0	0	0	5	6
personnel	5	0	0	3	1

As compared to most of the districts, there was a status quo in Srinagar district. In the year preceding the decision, in at least 7 encounter operations undertaken by the security forces, 11 terrorists were neutralised and 9 terrorists were arrested in 6 separate incidents. In the year following the decision, at least 9 terrorists were neutralised in 5 encounter operations and at least 13 terrorists were arrested in 6 separate incidents. While the terrorist attack on civilians increased only by 1 incident, at least 25 civilians were injured in the year following the decision as opposed to 10 in the year preceding it. There were at least 3 more grenade attacks on security forces post August 5, 2019 as compared to the year before it. Incidents of firing on security forces reduced by at least 2, however 5 terrorists were neutralised in exchange of fire when terrorists initiated the firing, in the year following the decision.

# **Summary of key findings**

The overall security scenario has improved in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir in the one year following the revocation of special status as compared to the one year preceding the decision.

#### **Incident-wise Analysis**

- Total number of terrorist attacks, both on civilians and security forces personnel, post the decision of Aug 5 2019 have reduced.
- The number of terrorist attack of civilians have been higher than the number of terrorist attack on security forces in the year following the decision.
- Total number of terrorists arrested has increased substantially in the Union Territory.
- Total number of encounter operations undertaken by security forces, while being less than that in the previous year, have been rising from February 2020 onwards.
- Total number of days in a year when unprovoked ceasefire violations were initiated by Pakistan have increased substantially since the decision to revoke the special status of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Total number of civilians killed and injured in these unprovoked ceasefire violations by Pakistan have increased substantially, while the number of security personnel killed have increased only marginally.
- In the time period of increased tensions at the Ladakh border, there is substantial increase in the unprovoked ceasefire violations by Pakistan and also the number of terrorist arrested and encounter operations undertaken by the Indian security forces.

#### **District-wise Analysis**

- Unprovoked ceasefire violations by Pakistan have nearly doubled in Punch district, tripled in Kupwara district and increased substantially in Kathua district.
- Total number of terrorist attacks on civilians and total number of encounter operations have increased in Kulgam district.

- Total number of terrorist arrested increased substantially in Baramulla and Budgam district.
- There was a near status quo in the security scenario in Anantnag, Rajouri and Srinagar district.
- Budgam, Jammu, Pulwama and Shopian districts have been comparatively less violent in the year following the decision as compared to the situation in the year preceding the decision.

#### Conclusion

Over the last one year significant progress has been seen in the area of governance, politics and security, both in Jammu and in the valley. On the governance front several initiatives were successfully implemented. Amongst these, one of the most prominent was the new domicile law which has a significant impact of lives of the people in the state, particularly the women. In the past one year successful counter-terrorism operations have led to neutralizing terrorists including their top leadership, busting of terrorist hideouts, etc. While incidents of stone-pelting have gone down remarkably, there is a tremendous increase in ceasefire violations by Pakistan, causing destruction of civilian life and property.

This research observed that, while the numbers are marginally underwhelming due to the nature of data collection, the civilian life injured and lost have substantially risen due to the terrorist attacks. and unprovoked ceasefire violations from Pakistan. There has also been an increase in the targeted killing of political workers and leaders in Jammu & Kashmir. In the one year up until August 31, 2020, out of the 7 attacks on political workers and leaders, at least 5 were affiliated with the Bharatiya Janata Party. This indicates the agenda of the terrorists to instil fear in the minds of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and de-track the developmental progress in the Union Territory.

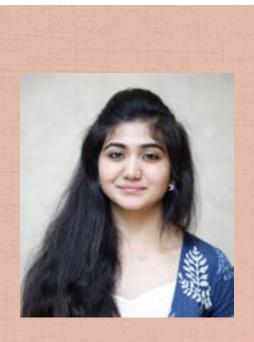
The security forces, on the other hand, have been well prepared to deal with the terrorists and the Pakistani army. Thus, their casualties have remained relatively low. Furthermore, the

increased number of arrests and relative decline in encounter operations is testimony to not only the strong intelligence that has been available with the security forces, but also the freedom they had to act on the intelligence. This has led to larger arrests of terrorists and their sympathizers. In mid-September 2020, however, suspicion was raised on the authenticity of an encounter in the Shopian district. In an open acknowledgment, the Indian army set up a committee to conduct an inquiry to ascertain the facts. This move is a shining example of the professionalism and ethical values that the Indian army stands for. While trying to get the security of Jammu & Kashmir in order, the Indian government and security establishment have ensured utmost transparency and accountability.

The research also hints at the strength and the preparedness of the Indian security architecture. The Chinese aggression on Ladakh borders became rampant from early May 2020 onwards. This was also the time of heightened unprovoked ceasefire violations from Pakistan. The distance between the non-adjacent borders of the two Union Territories, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh is only a few hundred kilometres, within which Indian security forces had to simultaneously deal with aggression from both the foreign actors on both the fronts and also the presence of terrorist on the Indian soil. Without succumbing to the pressure from both side, Indian security forces diversified their tasks and dealt with the most number of encounter operations and arrest in the same time period, while putting up a strong front at both the borders.

While it is important to ensure strong governance in Jammu & Kashmir and work for the betterment of the community, it is equally important to track the security development. With a deeper research, the incident and district-wise analysis can assist in formulating a roadmap to reward districts with developmental programs and projects where the security scenario has improved drastically. For districts with marginal variation in the security situation, soft institutional interventions may be considered to motivate the community in cooperating for a peaceful society.

## **Author**



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