



Critical Media Analyzation in Review of Scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution: A Case Study of Union Territory Jammu & Kashmir

Pyar Singh , Prof. Dr. Ramesh Chauhan

APG Shimla University, H.P., India

ABSTRACT:

The Constitution of India is the largest written constitution in the constitutions of the world. The Constituent Assembly of India has arranged for a federal Parliamentary form. It is a mixture of many constitutions of the world. It is constructed by the Constituent Assembly of India. It has 395 Articles and 12 Schedules and 22 Chapters. At present, Jammu & Kashmir has been removed from the list of States and now Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been made Union Territories of India and now India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories. The Constitution of all the States of India is the Constitution of India whereas the States are separately given powers in the Schedules of the Indian Constitution. While Jammu & Kashmir had its own separate constitution, on which no law and ordinance of the Indian Constitution except defense, external aggression and communication was applicable, in most cases, the President of India had to take the consent of the Legislature of Jammu & Kashmir before issuing the mandate. Why was Jammu & Kashmir given special State status, own constitution, separated flag, separated policy, separated citizenship, separated laws from other residents of India and required or not under Article 370 and Article 35A of the Indian Constitution. Article 35 used to discriminate with non-permanent residents as they denied to the special rights, discrimination with female resident in Jammu & Kashmir on ground of marriage to outsider or other State of India used to lose all the rights of being a permanent resident of Jammu & Kashmir but this law was not fixed on males of Jammu & Kashmir and restrictions on outsiders, etc. Or what were the reasons that Jammu & Kashmir was given a Special State Status as compared to other States of India as it is stopping the peace and development of Jammu & Kashmir. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir was empowered to recommend the extent to which the Indian Constitution would apply to Jammu & Kashmir State Assembly could also scrap the Article 370 altogether, in which case all of the Indian Constitution have applied to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. But after the State of Jammu & Kashmir constituent assembly was summoned; it recommended the provisions of the Indian Constitution that should apply to the State of Jammu & Kashmir based on which 1954 Presidential Order was issued. Since the State Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir dissolved itself without recommending the scrapping of Article 370, the Article was to have become a permanent feature of the Indian Constitution. Article-370 restricted Indian Parliament to make any laws for the State of Jammu & Kashmir and it could make laws over like the subjects of defense, external affairs and communication only The State of Jammu & Kashmir Due to misuse of Article-370, which was a 'Temporary,' 'Transitional' and 'Special Provision' in the Indian Constitution drafted in Part-11th of the Indian Constitution, Jammu & Kashmir lag behind all around development in comparison to other States of India even getting special State Status and due to this Article 370 Jammu & Kashmir was burning in the fire of terrorism and separatism almost for four decades by misusing self-interest politics of the leaders of Jammu & Kashmir. In the Indian Constitution on 17th October, 1949 as a temporary provision which exempted Jammu & Kashmir from the Indian Constitution and allowed to draft its own JK Constitution and restricted the Indian Parliament's legislative powers in the State of JK. This Article 370 was included. The earlier Central Governments of India knowingly ignored to scrap Article 370 from the Indian Constitution for Muslim majority of Jammu & Kashmir, while the human rights of minority mostly Kashmiri Pandits were being violated and genocide millions of Kashmiri Pandits by majority people of Jammu & Kashmir and local militants and Hindu Kashmiri Pandits had to exodus from Kashmir in 1990 dwelling in other parts of India as refugees in their own country, and earlier governments could not do justice with them. Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India, but remained separate from the unity and integrity of India? And now BJP ruling political party in the Central Government introduced and passed a separate Bill- The Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Bill, 2019 to eliminate the special status given to Jammu & Kashmir under Article 370 and Article-35A in both the Houses of Parliament on August 5, 2019 and scrapped it from the Constitution of India in order to stop misuse of Article 370 and Article 35A for militancy, misguiding Kashmiri youths, hindrance the development of Jammu & Kashmir and intimidate the people of Jammu & Kashmir join the unity and integrity of India and join the mainstream of developed society, and Jammu & Kashmir and its region Ladakh emerged as two separate Union Territories of India under the administration of Central Government of India. Also, Jammu & Kashmir Reservation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019 was also introduced to impart the reservation for economically weaker sections in educational institutions and government services in Jammu & Kashmir. The masses of Jammu & Kashmir affected by separatism and terrorism could not get relief. The present research study focuses on the media analysis in review of scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution done by different national and international media in their media reports, news, media programs, editorials, comments of people of India including Jammu & Kashmir, foreign leaders including leaders of Pakistani leaders, Pakistani media, local media of Kashmir, views of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and exodus Kashmiri Pandits on the perspective of all these aspects, reasons, advantages and disadvantages of scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution and review of post social-economic and political developments after these scrapping this Article 370 the major obstacle in the development and peace of Jammu & Kashmir, and reducing terrorism, maintain peace, unity in diversity, respect for human rights, respect for the nation, respect for Indian Constitution, follow law and order, proud feel of Indian citizenship, respect for the national flag, new positive change in the life of the people of

Jammu & Kashmir, generate employment, create nationalism passion, maintain secularism and provide quality education to the youths of Jammu & Kashmir. After the media analyzation, it is found in the research study that national media of India, major international media houses, leaders welcomed the scrapping of Article 370 for the peace and growth of Jammu & Kashmir and reduce terrorism from the land of Jammu & Kashmir and protection of human rights expect some radical nations including Pakistan, Pakistan media and local leaders of Jammu & Kashmir and some local newspapers of Jammu & Kashmir which remonstrated of scrapping Article 370. The research found that after scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution, the terrorism activities slacked off, peace, law & order and social, political, economic developmental affairs and employment are taking place but slowly in the regions of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh (Kargil and Leh districts).

Keywords: Constitution of India, Jammu & Kashmir, Article 370, misuse of Article 370, separatism & terrorism, violation of human rights, scrapping Article 370 and media analyzation

INTRODUCTION TO CRITICAL MEDIA ANALYZATION:

Media analysis is a type of research methodology which is used in mass communication studies, media studies, cultural studies, and other the social sciences. Media analysis is defined as the analysis and criticism by media. Its aim is to understand media's potential to impact individuals, target group and society. Its analysis has two main purposes- Criticism by Media as it can identify how individuals, target groups in society such as men, women and people of different color are represented in the media to help media, people and researchers as well to understand systemic racism, conflicts, psychology, culture, social, economic, political views and sexism. Media campaign research can also help media companies, media group identifies gaps in the advertising landscape, mass awareness to better promote their own products, feedback and claims for their interests, etc. Media analysis studies texts such as books, letters, videos, Television shows, blogs, movies, newspapers, social media, etc. Media analysis looks directly at media texts rather than interviewing media producers and reflects or throws light on what they collectively say about an issue. It is the study of "what is said on a given subject or issue in a given place at a given time" within the media as mass media thinkers and researchers Lasswell, Lerner and Pool say about it. Next, media content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text on the issues or agenda. As media thinkers Stocchetti and Kukkonen say that critical media analysis means thinking critically about the impact of the media on the distribution of power in society. Media thinker Berger says that media analysis is a media research technique that is based on measuring the amount of something like violence, negative portrayals of women, group of individuals, or whatever in a representative sampling of some mass-mediated popular form of art. Another thinker Neuman says media analysis is a technique for gathering and analyzing the content of text. Media content analysis can be conducted in multiple ways or multiple processes to reach the final results of the media study or media research. But media analysis has two core elements that must always be looked at systematically and these are the text or audio-video and it's content. Firstly, the text or audio-video is the thing media researcher or media analyst looks at while conducting his/her analysis. Media thinker Neuman says that a text as anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication. Usually, a media researcher or media analyst tries to look at a wide range of texts, visuals within a defined period of time and it may be all exodus of Kashmiri Pandits in 1990 from Kashmir valley of Jammu & Kashmir or a movie on Kargil war in 2003; or, all newspaper/magazine articles, news, editorials published in national newspapers and international newspapers/magazines about scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir State by BJP ruling Central Government of India on 5th August, 2019, and this helps increase the validity of the media analysis or media research. Media texts are newspaper/magazine articles, books, e-mail chains, Radio news, Television shows, advertisements, movies, blogs, YouTube, videos, Podcasts, Twitter, FaceBook, etc. Secondly, the media content is the 'stuff' that a media analyst or media researcher analyzes within the media text. To define it, media thinker Neuman defines media content means words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated to the society or target groups or individuals. To analyze the media content, media analyst or media researcher might count the amount of positive versus negative statements about someone or conflict, agenda or issue, how a media camera or media reporter frames someone or target group as powerful or weak or their demands, etc. and the amount of time someone or target groups or people is given to speak, and so forth. In fact, media content can be broken down into four categories- (a) **Written:** In this category, **words**, sentences, paragraphs, etc. are kept. (b) **Sonic or Audible:** In this category, spoken words, music, sound effects, etc. are kept. (c) **Visual:** In this category, images, pictures, color schemes, camera angles, facial expressions, etc. are kept, and (d) **Motive:** In this category, **the** pace at which things move, the direction they move, etc. are kept. 'Quantitative' approaches to media analysis use measurable scientific approaches to analyze media texts and these approaches involve counting exact numbers, ratios, percentages, and etc. of the research subject or media analyzation subject to get objective facts about media representation. These are the two main quantitative approaches to media analysis, such as:-Quantitative methods count the numbers of mentions, percentage, numbers, ratio, quality, keywords, latent semantic keywords, etc. in order to create measurable comparisons and this can be made between media texts, for example, Which media are more inclusive of scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution?, or between elements within a text, for example, What is the ratio between favorers in scrapping Article 370 and non-favorers representation within this text? Usually, in modern media, modern software tools are being employed during quantitative media content analysis to create a reliable, trustable and objective overview of media representation. This is the oldest method of media analysis. According to media thinker and media researcher Lasswell, a media researcher or media analyst can do a simple critique or criticism or media research of media representation by asking the five questions such as- (a) **Who?** Look at the media channels/ reading newspapers doing the communication. Are they respectable or reporting the truth and facts? Are they historically biased? Do they follow journalistic ethics and media laws? Who funds them? (b) **Says What?** Look at what is being said or published. How does it frame or raise the issue or agenda? (c) **In which Channel?** Look at the means/mediums of communication. Is it Television, radio, newspapers, magazines, blogs, podcasts, social media tools, etc.? How do the media channels or medium impact the message being communicated, broadcast or published to the target group or people? Is it a medium that attracts myriads of people? (d) **To Whom?** Look at the channels, newspapers, social media who the target audience is. What might this say about, why the message is framed or communicated or published the way it is? (e) **With what Effect?** Has the media had an impact on people, politics, public discourse, transform public, target groups, individuals the growth of certain movements, or the increased sale of certain products or ideology or mindset? Advantages of a quantitative approach of media analysis can seem more

reliable because it provides and disseminate objective figures of the research area. Moreover, it provides direct measurable comparisons also to reach the deep of the research. To some extent, disadvantages of a quantitative approach is lack of context as often, only subjective human media analysis can identify how media manipulates the people. **On the other hand**, media analysis is about looking at how media is manipulative as it is hard to use machines to pick up on the implications of media techniques. Qualitative methods are much more common for media analysis. Many media researchers have realized that it is very hard to provide a deep analysis of media texts using hard scientific ways. There are a lot of little human implications in media that require deep explanations and a critical human eye criticizing texts. This is where qualitative approaches are very beneficial. Below are the two major qualitative approaches to media analysis. Semiotics is the study of signs and symbols. It was invented by Ferdinand de Saussure who delved how 'signs' create 'meaning'. So 'Social Semiotics' is a more contemporary approach, which not only looks at signs but it also looks at how signs get their meaning from culture and language. To do a Social Semiotic Analysis, closely examine the media texts the researcher wants to analyze. Watch or read or listen to them/respondents and take notes on the contents as- **Sounds:** What sounds are present and how do they/people influence the media message? For example, music can create different taste or appeal to different people because ones have a finger on the pulse of his/her culture and language. **Words:** Words create phrases and frame meaning or frame particular groups. So a media researcher or social science researcher or analyst takes note of these words and phrases and observe how frequently words are used. **Images:** How do the images influence humans or a researcher/media analyst? A social semiotic analysis would then create a group of themes to analysis. For example, a theme of remove Article 370 from Indian Constitution might represented right or might not right by media to convince the viewers, people of Jammu & Kashmir and people of other States of India. Discourse analysis explores messages circulating in the society. This type of analysis was explored by Michel Foucault in the 1970 as it examines media texts to figure out how power is reproduced by media bias. It is similar to social semiotics. Discourse analysis requires exploring how media silences some people and empowers others. There are some unique aspects of a discourse analysis to look out for when looking at media texts- Who is silenced by the text? When closely examining media texts, think about who is absent in the text. This means not just looking at what's said and shown. A media analyst/researcher also needs to look at what is said or presented or what is not shown is just as important as what is shown. What do silences say about the message? Once a researcher/an analyst know what is not said and shown, what can a media researcher or analyst infer from this? Is media biased or unbiased? Are marginalized groups and their views missing from mainstream media? What is presumed as true and what is projected as 'untrue' within media messages? Human communication is very hard to measure quantitatively. Quantitative methods can't cover the subtle cultural, social and political messages in media in some complicated aspects. However, qualitative research gives deep, detailed explanations using bulk description of data as it can be very truthful and convincing if it is done well. Moreover, validity and authority is hard to achieve because researcher interpretation is central to this style of research. However media analysis helps to depict how media contributes to social and cultural biases which could marginalize some members of society. It can create a case to media groups about how best to advertise a product in the marketplace and aware the public for their welfare.

INTRODUCTION TO JAMMU & KASHMIR:

The great *Sanskrit* poet and scholar *Kalidasa* described about Kashmir in his literary works that Kashmir is extreme beautiful than the beauty of heaven and it has galore sources of natural beauty, prosperity, gayness, restorative climate and charming valleys. Bernier was the first European who visited Kashmir in 1665. He wrote in his book entitled '**Travels in the Mughal Empire-1656-1668**' about the kingdom of Jammu & Kashmir that in real sense of words the kingdom of Jammu & Kashmir exceeds in beauty and my ardent imagination had lingered in it. He also called Jammu & Kashmir as the paradise of Hindustan. Jammu & Kashmir is located in the northern part of India. From Vedic period to modern era, Jammu & Kashmir has its own history. Before the *Mughals* and *Pathans*, this period of Vedic era has been the home of the *Sanatan Hindu* sages and *Hindu* dynasties whose history was millions of years of golden era. But after the invasion of external *Mughals* and *Pathans*, the *Muslim* State was established, and after that the baton of the State came in the hands of Hindu rulers. After the independence of India in 1947, the history of Jammu & Kashmir has been less happy but sad in the context of human interest. Now the goodwill and hope of happy life, prosperity, terrorism free terrain of Jammu & Kashmir has been strengthened after the removal of Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of JK by BJP Government on 5th August, 2019. Mughal emperor Jahangir once said while living in a houseboat in Dal lake "gar firdaus, ruhe zamin asto, hamin asto, hamin asto, hamin asto" which means if ever there is heaven on earth, it's here, it's here, and it's here. Most part of this beautiful state is in the Himalayas, it shares international borders with Pakistan and china because of which this state faces a lot of insurgencies and conflicts. In history also J&K has always been in conflict, a lot of ruler's ruled the land of J&K. as it is rightly said nothing is perfect in this world this state has gotten everything still for the people of Jammu and Kashmir finding peace is a rare thing. Ashoka's empire flourished in this state which is evident from the historical records of the stupa's, and the Buddhist temples, another is of the great Scythian ruler Kanishka and after that of Mihirkula.

The geneses of the demand for the new constituent assembly can be traced in the struggle which Indian nationalist leaders faced during the time of independence, the demand for the constituent assembly by the congress was made by the national congress in 1934 and thereafter in all of their resolutions, this demand of a constituent assembly was always resisted by the Britishers until the outbreak of world war II when the external circumstances forced them to think upon giving India independence and solving their constitutional problem, after the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps and after a lot of negotiations it was finally decided that an elected body of Indians should frame the constitution of India to make India autonomous, finally the British government on 11th march 1942 declared to set up a constituent assembly to set up a constitution for India after the end of world war II.

While the Britishers were ruling in India, India was divided into two parts British India and Indian India, British India consisted 2/3rd of the total land and population and Indian India consisted of the remaining 1/3rd, the British India was divided into 12 provinces and the Indian India was divided into 564 princely states, there existed British paramount over the princely states which lapsed with the Indian independence act of 1947. Now the problem of bringing the princely states emerged where most of the princely states completely ceded to the union of India except Hyderabad, Kashmir, Junagarh and two insignificant ones, the agreement establishing the relationship between the union and the states laid down that the states can on their own frame their constituent assembly which was not a plausible idea as they all lacked proper direction and functioning, still the state of Mysore, Travancore and cochin and Saurashtra made their constituent assembly, in 1948 BN Rau was chosen to head the committee to make a model of constitution for the

states, the committee made a model constitution and was ready but after a meeting of the prime ministers of the states it was decided that this was not a good idea, finally this scheme became obsolete, it was consented between the states and the union that ratification of the constitution will be done by the Raj Pramukh or the Ruler on the basis of the resolution adopted by the constituent assembly of the union or the state where such body existed, the process of integration started and in this whole process of integration of states one state acted differently, the state of J&K, all other states adopted the constitution and were merged with the nation's integral part the state of J&K expressed inability to the constituent assembly and asked to extend the instrument of accession till the state's constituent assembly had taken a decision in the matter, the merger of Hyderabad and Junagarh was also problematic. After the accession of J&K with India the matters of external affairs, defense, and communications were transferred to the government of India and the parliament of India was only allowed to make laws relating to these three matters only. It retained its autonomy keeping the door open internal sovereignty was in the hands of the ruler itself which is clearly stated in the clause 8 of the instrument of accession.

Clause 8 of the instrument of accession states: -

Nothing in this instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this state, or as provided by or under this instrument, the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as ruler of this state or the validity of any law at present in force in this state.

This position has been reiterated in the case of Prem Nath Kaul vs. State of Jammu & Kashmir in which the court said that the execution of the instrument did not affect in any manner the legislative, executive, and the judicial power in regard of the government of the state, which then vested in the ruler of the state. Again in the case of Rehman Shagoo vs. State of Jammu & Kashmir in which the court said that, though certain subjects were given to the government of India by the instrument of accession, the state had its own power to legislate even on those subjects as long as it does not go against the central legislature.

So in all the government of Jammu & Kashmir did not accept the newly made Indian constitution as a constitution for itself, even after becoming a part of India the state is governed by the Jammu & Kashmir Constitution Act 1939. An interim arrangement was made for this state in the constitution of India, article 306-A was introduced and then formally added to the constitution of India as article 370. After almost two hundred years rule of the British over the small terrains of Indian rulers, India became free on 15th August, 1947 from the paws of the British rule. The 565 kingdoms of India merged into a single nation as integral part of India for India's unity in diversity as there dwell masses of different religions, faith, cultures, languages, dialects, castes and geographical diversity. During 1947, some provinces' kings merged their respective provinces into India and some were merged into after 1947. But in the way of the independence of India, the demand of Pakistan emerged as a separate nation in the name of Pakistan because Muslim League led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah wanted a big share for Muslims in ruling India and demanded other special rights which Indian National Congress rejected. So after blood-shed riots between Hindus and Muslims across India, the demand of Pakistan fulfilled on 14th August, 1947 by the then British Government in India. Like it, India divided into two nations. This division was based on two religion communities-Muslim and Hindu. But the majority of Muslim community remained firm with India, while Muslim communities with communal thoughts and some Muslim Kings with Communal views decided to meet in Pakistan, while Kings of some provinces declared themselves independent who were later forced to join India. Jammu & Kashmir was a Hindu Province that was not either side but was an independent province. Moreover, the Constitution Assembly of India enacted the Constitution of India on 26th January, 1950 and implemented this constitution for a democratic nation of India and brought the masses of India under the umbrella of a democratic sovereign nation and all political, social equality, economic equality, development, rule of law. The Constitution of India provided the written constitution of equality and establishment of democratic law, equal rights without any discrimination is a written document of democracy rule that gives equal rights to the all over development of the citizens of India and is also the ultimate law of a healthy democracy and the citizens' faith in it. The position of all States of India is as unit of the Union of India. Maharaja Hari Singh was the ruler of Jammu & Kashmir at the time of the partition of India. Hari Singh was fervently hoping to keep control his State. Hari Singh even went to the extent of looking at the possibility of a declaration of independence. Lord Mountbatten, India's last governor-general, however dissuaded Hari Singh from doing it and advised him to heed the wish of the people. J.L. Nehru had close personal bond with Sheikh Abdullah, the then Prime Minister of JK. Nehru's love for the State of JK ran deep and he knew that Sheikh Abdullah would be the key if India were to have JK. But Abdullah started his stir against the Maharaja Hari Singh's despotic rule. When Hari Singh soon found his position becoming more and more untenable then he on August 12, 1947, he made India an offer for a "Standstill Agreement" but Vallabh Bhai Patel wanted a more detailed discussion on it. On the other hand Pakistan immediately said yes to Raja Hari Singh's offer. Things, meanwhile, were moving quickly on the other side of border after the partition. Pakistani the then PM Liaquat Ali Khan began making plans for armed intervention in Kashmir with the help of paid tribal people who were free to plunder non-Muslims and retained the loot. Pakistan attacked in end-October 1947. On October 22, the Raja Hari Singh's soldiers were crushed and slaughtered by tribesmen from NWFP who were marching towards Srinagar. Releasing the peril of Pakistani troops and tribal plunders, Raja Hari Singh finally requested the Government of India to send the military. India accepted the offer of accession and defeated the Pak army and in filtered the troops of Pak from Kashmir. After this, the process of integration started and in this whole process of integration, the State of Jammu & Kashmir's Raja Hari Singh expressed inability to the Constitution Assembly of India and asked for extend the 'Instrument of Accession' till the State of JK's Constituent Assembly had taken a decision in the matter of integration of JK in the Union of India. The same problem was with the States of Junagarh and Hyderabad those days. In the context of Jammu and Kashmir, the representatives to the Constituent Assembly of JK requested that only those provisions of the Indian Constitution that corresponded to the original Instrument of Accession should be applied to the State of JK, would decide on other matters of the State. The Presidential order of 1950 regarding JK came into force on 26 January, 1950 contemporaneously with the Constitution of India. This order specified the subjects and articles of the Indian Constitution that corresponded to the Instrument of Accession as required by the clause (i) of the Article 370. The Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir was elected in 1951 and convened on 31 October 1951. This assembly abolished monarchy system which approved by the assembly on 12 June, 1952. However Hindu-dominated Jammu Praja Parishad submitted a memorandum to the President of India demanding the full application of the Indian Constitution to the State of JK. After discussion over it, the 1952 Delhi Agreement was reached and JK State's PM Sheikh Abdullah was not in favour of this agreement. Under Presidential Order of 1952, the Legislative Assembly elected Karan Singh as the new Sadar-i-Riyast who was then already acting as the Prince Regent of JK. The Article 370 was drafted in amendment of the Indian Constitution section, in Part-xxi, under Temporary and Transitional Provision. It was Article 370 which provided a constitutional link between India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir. This Article 370 acknowledged the special status of the State of Jammu & Kashmir in terms of autonomy and its ability to formulate laws for

the State's permanent residents. Further, under Article 35A of Indian Constitution, the State of Jammu & Kashmir gave special privileges to the permanent residents of JK in matters such as residence, property, education and government jobs, which were unavailable to other residents of the other States of India. The Parliament of India is said to be the law maker in India but in the matter related to JK, the Indian Parliament had to take approval while passing any law, ordinance or an Act except in the matter related to foreign affairs, defense, communication and ancillary. Financial Emergency under Article 360 could never be imposed in the State of JK by the Centre Government under Article 370. War or external aggression was the only situation in which Centre Government could declare emergency in the State of JK. This means that Union Government of India could not declare emergency in the State of JK if there was any internal disturbance but could declare emergency if there was any imminent danger with the request made to the running State Government of JK. Parliament of India could not exercise its powers given in the Amendment Act 368 of the Indian Constitution to amend or withdraw the article 370 of Indian Constitution. Furthermore, India has a system of single citizenship but the residents of JK enjoyed dual citizenship which completely violated citizenship Act and majority of India law were not applicable in State of JK like RTI, RTE and CAG, etc. Article 370 granted State of JK to have a Constitution of its own, the boundary of the State of JK and name of the State, etc. could not be altered by Indian Constitution amendment Act 368. Also, in Article 370(3), it was provided that Article 370 can only be changed or removed by the recommendations given by the State of JK Constituent Assembly. That is why, the present Government of India on 5 August 2019, President Ram Nath Kovind issued a constitutional order superseding the 1954 order, and making all the provisions of the Indian Constitution applicable to Jammu & Kashmir based on the resolution passed in both Houses of India's Parliament with 2/3 majority to scrapping Article 370 and Article 35A from the Indian Constitution in the context of special status State of JK. In addition, the JK Reorganization Act passed by the Parliament of India, enacting the division the State of JK into two Union Territories to be called Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. The reorganization took place on 31 October, 2019. This Article 370 and Article 35A proved State of JK as a separate Unit of India like a separate country and opened a gateway for the terrorism projected by Pakistan in JK and in other parts of India and Govt. of India's grip over controlling the separatist powers of JK and residents of JK comprehended themselves as independent citizens of JK or Pakistan and other local laws of State of JK did not applied for the all over development of the residents of JK to feel them as the citizens of India neither the local political parties were on the way of the common development of the people of J.K. as they benefitted in the name of Article-370, Article-35A, Separate constitution and a special status State of India. This media research study focuses how Indian mass media and foreign mass media interpreted over the scrapping of Article 370, Article 35A its advantages and disadvantages by Government of India from Indian Constitution for the sake of unity and integrity of India. What the media left in its research or media coverage behind the history and political compulsions of the contemporary times of Govt. of India and position of the contemporary ruler of JK and public of JK is the main focus of the present research. Was contemporary Govt. of India was true over the matter of JK? or Is present BJP Govt. true in the matter of scrapping Article-370 and Article-35A from the Indian Constitution for the sake of the public of the JK and unity, one family leading politics, corruption, integrity of India and terrorism free JK.? Now how present government is performing its promise for the development of JK and its public? How media is covering these all issues in true sense of media or one sided ideology based media coverage to contort the present position in JK? This all is the content of the present research synopsis in point of media research.

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF JK PROVINCE:

Jammu and Kashmir, officially known as the Princely State of Kashmir and Jammu, was a princely State during the British East India Company rule as well as the British Raj in India from 1846 to 1952. The princely State was created after the First Anglo-Sikh War, from the territories that had earlier been in Sikh Empire. The Kashmir hostilities are a territorial struggle over the Kashmir region, principally between India and Pakistan, with China taking part in a third-party role. The hostilities commenced after the partition of India in 1947 as both India and Pakistan claimed the entirety of the former princely nation of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a dispute over the location that escalated into three wars between India and Pakistan and various different armed skirmishes. India controls about 55% of the land vicinity of the vicinity that consists of Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, most of Ladakh, the Siachen Glacier, and 70% of its population; Pakistan controls about 35% of the land place that consists of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan; and China controls the ultimate 20% of the land place that consists of the Aksai Chin region, the in general uninhabited Trans-Karakoram Tract, and part of the Demchok sector. After the partition of India and a riot in the western districts of the state, Pakistani tribal militias invaded Kashmir, leading the Hindu ruler of Jammu and Kashmir to be a part of India. The ensuing Indo-Pakistani War ended with an UN-mediated ceasefire along a line that used to be finally named the Line of Control. After in addition conflict in the wars of 1965 and 1971, the Shimla Agreement formally installed the Line of Control between the two nations' controlled territories. In 1999, armed hostilities between India and Pakistan broke out once more in Kargil with no impact on the fame quo. India claims the complete erstwhile British Indian princely nation of Jammu and Kashmir based totally on an instrument of accession signed in 1947. Pakistan claims most of the region based on its Muslim-majority population, whereas China claims the generally uninhabited areas of Aksai Chin and the Shaksgam Valley. Since 1989, Kashmiri protest actions had been created to voice Kashmir's disputes and grievances with the Indian government in the Indian-controlled Kashmir Valley, with some Kashmiri separatists in armed fighting with the Indian government primarily based on the demand for self-determination. The 2010s have been marked through similarly unrest erupting inside the Kashmir Valley. The 2010 Kashmir unrest began after an alleged fake come upon between local childhood and security forces. Thousands of youths pelted security forces with rocks, burned authorities offices, and attacked railway stations and official cars in progressively intensifying violence. The Indian authorities blamed separatists and Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistan-based militant group, for stoking the 2010 protests. The 2016 Kashmir unrest erupted after killing of a Hizbul Mujahideen militant, Burhan Wani, through Indian safety forces. Further unrest in the region erupted after the 2019 Pulwama attack. According to scholars, Indian forces have committed many human rights abuses and acts of terror in opposition to the Kashmiri civilian population, which includes extrajudicial killing, rape, torture, and enforced disappearances. According to Amnesty International, no member of the Indian army deployed in Jammu and Kashmir has been tried for human rights violations in a civilian court docket as of June 2015, although army courts-martial have been held. Amnesty International has additionally accused the Indian government of refusing to prosecute perpetrators of abuses in the region.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DIFFERENT DOMINANCES IN JAMMU & KASHMIR:

The Afghan Durrani Empire dominated Kashmir from 1752 until its 1819 conquest through the Sikh Empire under Ranjit Singh. The Raja of Jammu Gulab Singh, who used to be a vassal of the Sikh Empire and an influential noble in the Sikh court, dispatched expeditions to a variety of border kingdoms and ended up encircling Kashmir by using 1840. Following the First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846), Kashmir used to be ceded under the Treaty of Lahore to the East India Company, which transferred it to Gulab Singh through the Treaty of Amritsar, in return for the fee of indemnity owed by using the Sikh empire. Gulab Singh took the title of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. From 1846 until the 1947 partition of India, Kashmir used to be dominated by using maharajas of Gulab Singh's Dogra dynasty, as a princely country below British Paramount. The British Raj managed the defense, external affairs, and communications for the princely State and stationed a British Resident in Srinagar to oversee the inner administration. According to the 1941 census, the state's population used to be 77 percentage Muslim, 20 percentage Hindu and 3 percentages others (Sikhs and Buddhists). Despite its Muslim majority, the princely rule was once an overwhelmingly a Hindu-dominated State. The Muslim majority suffered below the excessive taxes of the administration and had few opportunities for growth and advancement.

INTRODUCTION TO INDO-PAK PARTITION AND STAND OF MAHARAJA OF JAMMU & KASHMIR PROVINCE:

British rule in the Indian subcontinent ended in 1947 with the advent of new two States/Nations: the dominions of Pakistan and India, as the successor States to British India. The British Paramount over the 562 Indian princely States ended. According to the Indian Independence Act 1947, the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapsed and with it all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the rulers of Indian States. States were thereafter left to pick whether to be a part of India or Pakistan or to stay independent. Jammu and Kashmir, the largest of the princely States, had a predominantly Muslim population ruled by means of the Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh. He decided to continue to be unbiased because he anticipated that the State's Muslims would be unhappy with accession to India, and the Hindus and Sikhs would grow to be vulnerable if he joins Pakistan. On 11th August, 1947, the Maharaja disregarded his minister Ram Chandra Kak, who had encouraged independence. Observers and students interpreted this action as a tilt closer to accession to India. Pakistanis determined to preempt this opportunity through wrecking Kashmir by means of pressure if necessary. Pakistan made number of efforts to persuade the Maharaja of Kashmir to be a part of Pakistan. In July 1947, Mohammad Ali Jinnah was believed to had written to the Maharaja promising "every type of favorable treatment," accompanied via the lobbying of the State's Prime Minister via leaders of Jinnah's Muslim League party. Faced with the Maharaja's indecision on accession, the Muslim League leaders clandestinely worked in Poonch to inspire the nearby Muslims to an armed revolt, exploiting an internal unrest involving economic grievances. The authorities in Pakistani Punjab waged a 'internal war' by obstructing materials of gas and essential commodities to the State. Later in September, 1947, Muslim League officials in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan, including the Chief Minister Abdul Qayyum Khan, assisted and perchance equipped a large-scale invasion of Kashmir by way of Pathan tribesmen. Several sources pointed out that the plans were finalized on 12 September, 1947 by way of the Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, based on proposals prepared by Colonel Akbar Khan and Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan of Pakistan. One sketch called for organizing an armed insurgency in the western districts of the State of Jammu & Kashmir and the other for organizing a Pushtoon tribal invasion. Both were set in motion. The Jammu division of the nation obtained caught up in the Partition violence. Large numbers of Hindus and Sikhs from Rawalpindi and Sialkot commenced arriving in March 1947, bringing "harrowing testimonies of Muslim atrocities." According to Ilyas Chattha, this provoked counter-violence on Jammu Muslims, which had "many parallels with that in Sialkot." The Hindus and Sikhs displaced from the neighboring areas of West Pakistan. The Maharaja himself was implicated in some instances. A giant number of Muslims was killed. Others fled to West Pakistan, some of whom made their way to the western districts of Poonch and Mirpur, which were going under rebellion. Many of these Muslims believed that the Maharaja ordered the killings in Jammu which instigated the Muslims in West Pakistan to be a part of the uprising in Poonch and assist in the formation of the Azad Kashmir government. The riot forces in the western districts of Jammu were organized under the leadership of Sardar Ibrahim, a Muslim Conference leader. They manipulated most of the western components of the Jammu & Kashmir State on 22 October, 1947. On 24 October, 1947, they fashioned a provisional Azad Kashmir (Independent Kashmir) government based totally in Palandri.

INTRODUCTION TO INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION TO INDIAN STATES:

To the accession to Indian States, on July 5, 1947, the States Department was established in India to conduct its relations with the Indian States. Later on, Lord Mountbatten the then viceroy and governor general of India made a speech at a conference of the Indian Rulers and Representatives of Indian States on 25th July 1947 in which he said that Indian Independence Act, 1947 releases or liberalizes the Indian States from all their obligations to the crown/British Government. He interpreted in the conference that the Indian States have completed freedom-technically and legally and now they are independent. Lord Mountbatten had also declared that the majority of the Indian States were geographically situated in such a way that Indian States could not make their link with the Dominion of Pakistan, the only alternative left to the rulers of these States was to make their link with the Dominion of India. In his speech or declaration, Lord Mountbatten recommended that the rulers of the Indian States should add up and surrender to the Dominion of India three subjects such as Defense, External Affairs, and Communication subjects. Next, the Instrument of Accession was prepared by the States department as this State's department provided that the date on which Instrument of Accession to Indian States shall come into force would be the date August 15, 1947 but Hyderabad, Junagadh and Jammu & Kashmir States were the only States which did not sign the Instrument of Accession by August 15, 1947. Under the provision of the above provision by States Department effected that those State did not accept or assent to either of new Dominion by 15th August, 1947 became independent and sovereign automatically and the State of Jammu and Kashmir was one of them which did not accede to either of new Dominion neither Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION TO STANDSTILL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA AND PAKISTAN:

Before Maharaja Hari Singh could make any decision regarding the Accession of the State Jammu & Kashmir, the State Department expressed its desire of concluding a 'Standstill Agreement' with India and Pakistan. Under this, subject matters of Standstill Agreements which were offered to India and Pakistan were different, while offer was made to Pakistan only in regard to State's communication, supplies, post office and telegraphic arrangements, and nothing else, the telegram which was sent to Government of India was different from the above. This agreement stated that the Jammu and Kashmir government would welcome Standstill Agreement with the Union of India on all existing matters with the outgoing British India Government. So, the language of the Standstill Agreement permitted and allowed the Indian Government even to use force in the same way as could be done by the British Government under the provision of the Treaty of Amritsar, 1846. However, Pakistan accepted the agreement but India did not respond to that agreement by Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PRESSURE OF PAKISTAN ON ACCESSION OF JAMMU & KASHMIR TO MERGE INTO PAKISTAN DOMINION:

Now the political battle of Jammu and Kashmir State had gone more interested as Jammu and Kashmir State became independence when the rule of Britishers comes to an end from India. In the beginning, there was no some of kind pressure on the Maharaja Hari Singh for the Accession of the State Jammu & Kashmir either of Dominions. But later on, the State Jammu & Kashmir was continuously pressurized by the Dominion of Pakistan and its supporters inside the State Jammu & Kashmir to accede to it Pakistan. Further, on September 22, 1947, Convention of Muslim Conference workers formally asked for the Jammu & Kashmir State's Accession to Pakistan. But the National Conference, another political party of the State Jammu & Kashmir was against the Accession of the State Jammu & Kashmir to Pakistan. On the other side, Pakistan was in attempt to bring pressure on the Maharaja Hari Singh for the Accession to the State Jammu & Kashmir with Pakistan, and intervened by violating the terms of the Standstill Agreement. In protest against Jammu & Kashmir State, Pakistan cut off the supplies of essential commodities like food grains, petrol, salt, and sugar, and Jammu & Kashmir State was like economic blockade.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ATTACK OF PAKISTANI ARMY & TRIBESMEN ON JAMMU & KASHMIR IN 1947:

Pakistan assaulted Jammu and Kashmir on 22 October, just before India's accession to Jammu and Kashmir in 1947. In this assault, the tribal army along with the Pakistani army committed the genocide in Jammu and Kashmir. The hallmark of which is rarely found in human history. In retaliation to the Pakistani attack, India sent its troops but the areas which Pakistan had occupied, there Pakistani attackers massacred thousands of people. They not only genocide Hindus and Sikhs, rather, even the Muslim mosques were not spared by the tribal attackers. The author of the attack on Jammu and Kashmir was Major General Akbar Khan of the Pakistani Army, who carried out this massacre by planning and planning the attack. The Pakistani army and the Pathans together attacked Muzzafarabad, Baramulla, Poonch and Mirpur of Jammu & Kashmir. The Pakistani army mercilessly killed about ten thousand Hindu and Sikh people of Jammu & Kashmir. An American journalist, Margaret Burke White, was in Kashmir at the time of the Pakistani army invasion. He penned down that many villages were destroyed in this genocide, innocent women were raped by Pakistani army, all women were Hindu, Sikh, Muslim, and hundreds of women were kidnapped.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STAND OF MAHARAJA HARI SINGH OF JAMMU & KASHMIR:

Pakistan army supported thousand tribes men attacked the frontiers of the Jammu & Kashmir State on 20 October. The invaders were heading towards Srinagar. It was only chance and option that Maharaja Hari Singh turned towards Indian dominion of the India to accept the Accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India and left Srinagar and went to Jammu in order to save his life against the invaders. Then Hari Singh appointed Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah his emergency Minister. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah advised Maharaja Hari Singh to accede to India and ask for immediate military help against the invaders. On Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah's advice, Maharaja Hari Singh duly signed the Instrument of Accession which took Jammu and Kashmir State and India together legally and constitutionally. Those days, the yield of Jammu & Kashmir in India might be regarded as what in international law is termed partial succession in view of the fact that a part of the sovereignty of the State of Jammu & Kashmir came to be possessed by the Dominion of India. Then the State of Jammu & Kashmir continued to remain independent in all the areas except Defense, External Affairs and Communication as referred in the Instrument of Accession. King Hari Singh acceded Princely State Jammu & Kashmir to India. The Instrument of Accession of Kashmir to India was common place through the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten. Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan, the Maharaja's nominee for his subsequent prime minister, visited Nehru and Patel in Delhi on 19 September 1947, asking for imperative resources which had been blockaded through Pakistan due to the fact the starting of September. He communicated the Maharaja's willingness to accede to India. Nehru, however, demanded that the jailed political leader, Sheikh Abdullah, be launched from jail and worried in the kingdom government. Only then would he permit the kingdom to accede. The Maharaja launched Sheikh Abdullah on 29 September. The Maharaja's troops may want to not stand up to the tribal militia assault in September and October 1947; they had been closely outnumbered and outgunned through the tribal militias, and had been also dealing with inner rebellions from Muslim troops. The Maharaja made an urgent plea to Delhi for army assistance. Upon the Governor General Lord Mountbatten's insistence, India required the Maharaja to accede earlier than it may want to ship troops. Accordingly, the Maharaja signed an instrument of accession on 26 October 1947, which was once every day by way of the Governor General the subsequent day. While the Government of India time-honored the accession, it brought the proviso that it would be submitted to a "reference to the people" after the nation is cleared of the invaders, given that "only the people, now not the Maharaja, ought to figure out the place Kashmiris desired to live.", it was once a provisional accession. The biggest political party, National Conference, headed by using Sheikh Abdullah, recommended the accession. In the words of the National Conference chief Syed Mir Qasim, India had

the "legal" as properly as "moral" justification to send the army through the Maharaja's accession and the people's support of it. The Indian troops, which were airlifted in the early hours of 27 October, secured the Srinagar airport. The metropolis of Srinagar was once being patrolled with the aid of the National Conference volunteers with Hindus and Sikhs shifting about freely amongst Muslims, an "incredible sight" to journeying journalists. The National Conference also worked with the Indian Army to impervious the city. In the north of the State lay the Gilgit Agency, which had been leased through British India but again to the Maharaja rapidly earlier than Independence? Gilgit's populace did now not favor the State's accession to India. Sensing their discontent, Major William Brown, the Maharaja's commander of the Gilgit Scouts, mutinied on 1 November 1947, overthrowing the Governor Ghansara Singh. The cold coup d'état was once deliberate by using Brown to the closing detail under the code name "Datta Khel". Local leaders in Gilgit formed a provisional government (Aburi Hakoomat), naming Raja Shah Rais Khan as the president and Mirza Hassan Khan as the commander-in-chief. But, Major Brown had already telegraphed Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan asking Pakistan to take over. According to historian Yaqoob Khan Bangash, the provisional authorities lacked sway over the populace which had extreme pro-Pakistan sentiments. Pakistan's Political Agent, Khan Mohammad Alam Khan, arrived on 16 November and took over the administration of Gilgit. According to a number of scholars, the people of Gilgit as well as those of Chilas, Koh Ghizr, Ishkoman, Yasin, Punial, Hunza and Nagar joined Pakistan by choice.

INTRODUCTION TO INDO-PAK WAR OF 1947:

Rebel forces from the western districts of the State and the Pakistani Pakhtoon tribesmen made speedy advances into the Baramulla sector. In the Kashmir valley, National Conference volunteers worked with the Indian Army to force out the 'raiders'. The ensuing First Kashmir War lasted until the stop of 1948. The Pakistan military made reachable arms, ammunition and elements to the riot forces who were dubbed the "Azad Army". Pakistani military officers "conveniently" on leave and the former officers of the Indian National Army were recruited to command the forces. In May 1948, the Pakistani military officially entered the conflict, in concept to shield the Pakistan borders; however it made plans to push toward Jammu and cut the traces of communications of the Indian forces in the Mendhar valley. C. Christine Fair notes that this used to be the opening of Pakistan using irregular forces and "asymmetric warfare" to make sure workable deniability, which has continued ever since. On 1 November 1947, Mountbatten flew to Lahore for a conference with Jinnah, proposing that, in all the princely States the place the ruler did not accede to a Dominion corresponding to the majority populace (which would have covered Junagadh, Hyderabad as properly as Kashmir), the accession be determined by means of an "impartial reference to the will of the people". Jinnah rejected the offer. According to Indian pupil A. G. Noorani, Jinnah ended up squandering his leverage. Pakistani troopers and tribesman captured Rajouri on 7 November 1947, which commenced the Rajouri Massacres of 30,000 Hindus and Sikhs, locals and refugees from Partition. The massacres would solely give up with the Indian Army recapturing Rajouri in April 1948. On 25 November, the Pakistani tribesmen and soldiers attacked and took over Mirpur, and started the Mirpur Massacre of Hindus and Sikhs in the area. An estimated 20,000 Hindus and Sikhs have been killed overall. Rapes and different crimes have been also dedicated at some stage in the aftermath. According to Jinnah, India received the accession via "fraud and violence". A plebiscite was once needless and states need to accede in accordance to their majority population. He was inclined to urge Junagadh to accede to India in return for Kashmir. For a plebiscite, Jinnah demanded simultaneous troop withdrawal for he felt that 'the average Muslim would never have the braveness to vote for Pakistan' in the presence of Indian troops and with Sheikh Abdullah in power. When Mountbatten countered that the plebiscite may want to be carried out by the United Nations, Jinnah, hoping that the invasion would be successful and Pakistan might lose a plebiscite, once more rejected the proposal, mentioning that the Governors Generals should behavior it instead. Mountbatten referred to that it used to be untenable given his constitutional position and India did not take delivery of Jinnah's demand of putting off Sheikh Abdullah. Prime Ministers Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan met again in December, when Nehru knowledgeable Khan of India's intention to refer the dispute to the United Nations underneath article 35 of the UN Charter, which permits the member states to deliver to the Security Council interest situations 'likely to endanger the protection of global peace'. Nehru and other Indian leaders were afraid considering that 1947 that the "temporary" accession to India might act as an irritant to the bulk of the Muslims of Kashmir. V.P. Menon, Secretary in Patel's Ministry of States, admitted in an interview in 1964 that India had been virtually dishonest on the problem of plebiscite. A.G. Noorani blames many Indian and Pakistani leaders for the misery of Kashmiri people but says that Nehru was the major culprit.

INTRODUCTION TO UN RESOLUTION & ROPE IN ARTICLE 370 IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION:

When the constitution of India was implemented, then the situation of Jammu and Kashmir State was separate and different. So Article-370 was roped in the constitution of India in the context of Jammu & Kashmir. Although the Jammu-Kashmir State is an integral part of Indian Union like other States of India but Jammu-Kashmir's status is different than other States of India. The enemy was approaching nearby Srinagar so Srinagar's security was only dependent on hands of the Indian Army. Now Indian Army had to come on most fronts to repulse the attackers when the attackers were tired. On the other side, India filed a complaint against Pakistan for this act of illegal intrusion in the territory of India, and then Pakistan also after some weeks complained against India that India was trying to invade other regions/States like Junagadh and Hyderabad. At that time, the Security Council of the United Nations summoned both India and Pakistan on 17th of January, 1948 and ordered both countries precede to their spots as quickly as possible. Further, On 13 August, 1948, United Nations passed another resolution which was called as a 'Cease Fire Order' under which directed that stop the rise of armed forces and also directed to stop and withdraw Pakistani army, tribal invaders and other Pakistani invaders from Jammu & Kashmir and ordered that the land which was evacuated would be administered by local authorities of Jammu & Kashmir which has to be checked by United Nations with Indian Army assistance when it might considered compulsory. As result, viewing maintain peace, law and order, Indian Army also retreated from the State of Jammu & Kashmir. After those mentioned provisions by United Nations, another United Nations Resolution which was adopted and passed on 5th January 1949 suggested that ensure the future of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and the State as well. Next, the functional branch of the 5th January of United Nations decreed that a plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the commission of UNO that ceasefire and truce agreement set further in Part-1 and Part-2 of the commission's resolution of 13th August, 1948 had been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite had been completed as arranged by functional branch of the UNO. The main focus of these steps of the UNO was to involve those civilians who had escaped

because of upheaval and apprehensive in the State of Jammu & Kashmir from the assault by Pakistan army. Pakistan had seized much area of Kashmir which includes the northern areas and Baltistan during the time of ceasefire in January 1949. Next, on 31 August, 1965, Pakistan waged another military operation to seize the rest part of Jammu & Kashmir State, which resulted in 16 days war between India and Pakistan and created problems not to sort out the problem of war between the two Pakistan and India but in September, 1965 Soviet Union had ended the war with the help of Tashkent Declaration. The war issues of Jammu & Kashmir raised even during 1971 war and 1999 Kargil war between India and Pakistan and problems created by wars and negativity were risen up in both India and also in Kashmir Valley. In 1947, migration from one part to another led to a great violence, blood-shed in between Hindu people and Muslims people. In Kashmir also Kashmiri Pandit in large number migrated and compelled to vamoose from the Kashmir Valley and most of them started living in refugee camps under the fear of massacre.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ORIGIN OF ARTICLE 370 & A SEPRATE CONSTITUTION OF JAMMU & KASHMIR:

As we all know that the Constitution of India was enforced on 26th January, 1950 as it was the result of the indefatigable efforts of makers of our Constitution for two years, eleven months and seventeen days. The Article-1 of Indian Constitution defines India or constitutes India as a 'Union of States' and 'Union Territories' as specified in 'Schedule-1' of the constitution. During those days, the whole country was bifurcated into two parts that were 'British India' and 'Princely States'. The 'Preamble' of the Indian Constitution describes India as a 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'. The makers of Indian Constitution had a hard challenge to make accord with the then rulers for surrendering their candid authority which was accommodated by taking all the polity and political parties as well as legal help available at that time. But despite of all these hard challenges three States/Provinces Mysore, Hyderabad and Jammu & Kashmir were under decision to join the republic of India. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was the legal document which established the framework for the State authorities/government of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. The constitution was adopted on 17 November 1956, and came into effect on 26 January, 1957. It was once rendered in fructuous on 5 August 2019 by an order signed through the President of India and ceased to be applicable on that date. The Constitution of India granted exclusive to Jammu a special status to State of Jammu & Kashmir amongst the Indian States, and it used to be the only State in India to have a separate constitution. Article 370 of the Constitution of India mentioned that Parliament of India and the Union government jurisdiction extends over restricted matters with respect to State of Jammu and Kashmir, and in all other matters no longer particularly vested in Federal government, actions have to be supported by State legislature. Also, not like other states of India, the residual powers were vested with the State government of Jammu & Kashmir. Because of these constitutional provisions, the State of Jammu and Kashmir enjoyed a special status but temporary autonomous status as cited in Part XXI of the Constitution of India. Among amazing and visible differences with different States of India, until 1965, the head of the State in Jammu and Kashmir was known as Sadr-i-Riyasat (Head of the State) whereas in other States of India, the title was Governor, and the head of JK government was called Prime Minister in vicinity of Chief Minister in other States of India. On 5 August 2019, the President of India issued a presidential order, namely, The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019 (C.O. 272) under Article 370 making all the provisions of Constitution of India relevant to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and this has rendered the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir in fructuous from that date. Now the Constitution of India is relevant to Jammu and Kashmir, like all other States and union territories of India.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MISUSE OF ARTICLE 370:

For the new change and development of Jammu & Kashmir, the Article 370 is removed from the Indian Constitution to stop militancy, separatism and violence as this Article 370 was considered the major root of militancy, genocide, unemployment, murders, two families' dominance over the people of Jammu & Kashmir, misguiding youths and their use for spreading militancy and hatred against India and other States' people, separatism, killings of innocent people and nationalists of Jammu & Kashmir, violence of human rights, killing of minority people, exodus of Kashmiri Hindu Pandits and misuse of the legacy of Central Government of India sent to the government of Jammu & Kashmir and support of Pakistan to the separatists of Jammu & Kashmir, corruption in Jammu & Kashmir and common people of Jammu & Kashmir were deprived of public conveniences. Meaning that the autonomy that Jammu & Kashmir used to get, the separate rights it had got, have all been removed. Now two marks, two legislations, two heads in one country, these are all over. A clause of Article 370 will remain in force which states that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India.

INTRODUCTION TO THE REMOVAL OF ARTICLE 370 FROM THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION:

What will happen with the removal of Article 370 and Article 35A? The provision of Article 370 has been in force in Kashmir since 17 November, 1952. This Article gives some rights and facilities to the people of Jammu & Kashmir and its citizens, which is different from other parts of the country. If the government of India removes Article 370 from Indian constitution, then all those rights to the citizens will be lost. Now scrapping Article 370, important things have been changed. In past, the citizens of Jammu & Kashmir had dual citizenship. Jammu & Kashmir also had its own flag. Withdrawing 370 has ended these things. Insult to the National flag of India or national symbols of India was not considered a crime in Jammu & Kashmir. But with the removal of Article 370, like other parts of India, these activities have been also come under the category of crime. Supreme Court orders could not valid in Jammu & Kashmir. Now, the citizens will also have to accept the orders of the top court of law. The law of the Central Government of India could not be enforced without the consent of the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly in other matters except defense, foreign affairs and communications. But after Article 370 removed, the Central Government of India is able to implement its laws there too. The term of the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly was six years. Now, with the removal of Article 370, the tenure of the Legislative Assembly is extended to five years like all other States of India there too. In past, Hindu-Sikh minorities had not get sixteen percent reservation in Kashmir. Now, with the

removal of Article 370, minorities have got the benefits of reservation too. With this change, now Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are separate union territories of India.

INTRODUCTION TO THE RESOLUTION OF SCRAPPING ARTICLE 370 AND STAND OF POLITICAL PARTIES:

On 5th August, 2019, Union Home Minister Amit Shah moved a resolution in the Rajya Sabha, stated that not all sections of Article 370 of the Constitution of India will apply in Jammu & Kashmir. Home minister Shah further added that after the approval of the President of India, not all clauses of Article 370 will apply. Bahujan Samaj Party leader in Rajya Sabha Satish Chandra Mishra had said that his party will support the central government of India on the decision to remove Article 370 from Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir. On the other hand, NDA's Janata Dal United did not stand with the BJP ruling central government of India on this decision.

RESEARCH PROBLEM:

On the basis of the present research work, it has been observed that mass media research plays a vital role in complicated cases like developmental issues, political, social, economic issues, and development communication even in long time controversial issue like of scrapping Article 370 from Indian Constitution. It is observed that mass media of India, foreign mass media, foreign diplomats and political parties have different stand in the context of scrapping Article 370 and Article 35A from Indian Constitution as some are in favor and disfavor of scrapping these Articles, while the common public of Jammu & Kashmir has no objection so far if Government of India make much all over development in both union territories of India namely Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. These Articles were considered as obstacle in the development of these areas and door to the militancy, separatism, thrice family leading Jammu & Kashmir, corruption and vested political interests of political parties. To study these all, an analytical mass media research in review of post social-economic and political development in Jammu & Kashmir after scrapping these Articles has been conducted on the basis of different media reports.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

(a) Academic Growth & Employment

In the present times, the whole world community and nations are valuing the global development, while Jammu & Kashmir is still confined to the past due to restrictions and conditions imposed by the State of Jammu & Kashmir laws before scrapping Article 370. This opportunity of development could not prevail to the local people of Jammu & Kashmir, who found it hard to come out from the sorcery of restrictions and leverage from the multiple education and employment opportunities that have been open for all the people of Jammu & Kashmir as for any other citizen of India. Even though the State of Jammu & Kashmir has a good percentage of literate youth, but low connectivity with the educational scenario in the rest of the country has bounded their awareness about the latest education and study trends and other opportunities. Forty percent of the Jammu & Kashmir youth is unemployed, which is the major cause behind the involvement of anti-social activities in Jammu & Kashmir. Yet though there are prominent government institutes like National Institutes of India (NITs) in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, myriads of students remain deprived of quality education and training. This has been creating a vacuum in the right educational guidance, which is circumscribing maximum of the pupils of Jammu & Kashmir from contending effectively on pan-India position. With the scrapping of Article 370 and so Article 35A, the limitations on land authority will be dissolved, which will enable evolved private investment and setting up of assiduousness in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. This is continually going to give rise to specialized training institutes. Considering educational immolations by many organizations will be accessible to the youth right in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. This can bridge the wide gap prevailing between curriculum and industry and inculcate confidence into the students. With this, JK's juveniles will come in sync with the contemporary assiduousness trends. Further, it'll also break social and inner fences across the country and unlock multiple employment and entrepreneurial possibilities. Indeed, the avoidance of Article 370 is a promising step in the direction of a new dawn that will see the rejuvenation of JK and its parsimony as the pride of India. All the people of JK have the right to education and right to know everything. The law now gives the people of JK the right to get education from good institutes present within the State. Investors will invest in Kashmir, and there are 100 chances of new educational institutions coming to the dish; so, this will make children, especially girls, educated.

(b) Betterment of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and people of other States

After the decision of scrapping Article 370, there is no separate constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, no separate flag. Now Indians can come to J& K to buy land there, service of educational education, and apply for government jobs. Now, Indians can buy land there and make huge investments, which will help the land prices raise there in Kashmir. The foreign Kashmiris will get farther have for the land they give on tract to the Indians. Companies can come and invest there, which will, in return, do other jobs. Educational occasions will increase when Indians come and study there. All this will lead to the overall profitable development. This will lead to employment occasions for the Kashmiris. Crime will reduce as people will not entertain terrorism instead of working and earning for themselves and their families. Now Kashmiris will get the right to education and the right to information.

(c) Resettling of Kashmiri Pandits

Kashmiri Pandits, who had to run out after the scrapping of Article 370, can come and settle down in Kashmir again.

(d) Fostering relationship with JK Peoples

The removal of Article 370 is helpful for the people of Jammu & Kashmir as they can now unite with the rest of India. Now they are a part of India like other Indians. They can apply for study and can get government jobs there in Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) Follow One Nation, One Constitution, one Flag and Law & Order

One nation and one flag all of India is now together. There is no separate constitution for the people of Jammu & Kashmir. All the people of JK will follow the one nation, one constitution, one flag and law & order.

(f) Industrialization, Opening Jobs & Reduce Crimes and Militancy

Private investors can set up factories in Kashmir that will open job chances for the youths of JK and other youths of India. After the private investors start investing in Kashmir, the anti-social exercise will reduce. Prices of the lands will increase, which will help JK people to make good return.

(g) Protection of Human Rights

Now the people of JK will not face the violation of human rights under the democratic rules, constitution and law & order.

(h) Political Change

On August 5, BJP ruling NDA government flashed major changes in Article 370 of the Indian Constitution that granted 'Special Status' to the State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), including the Ladakh region but canceling this special status to exhaustively integrate J&K into India has been a longstanding politico-ideological demand of the Indian people, common people of JK and BJP as well. The change to Union Territory status will likely give Central Government of India more control over original executive and legislative powers in J&K, in addition to direct control over the police and protection and keep of public order. Secondly, Central Government of India may now be qualified to further emphasize the Kashmir issue as an internal matter of India in response that there is no need of third party in the matter of JK.

(i) Economic Development

Chances of fat development are large now after the scrapping of theme 370, people of Kashmir can earn well by working in the proximate companies set by the Indians. Supersizing jobs will automatically reduce crime. People of Kashmir can deal their lands on aspect to the Indians, which further will act as an economic gain for the People of Jammu & Kashmir.

(j) Secularism, Social and Cultural Connectivity:

After revocation of Article 370, the secular passion can assist the masses of Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh like people of different States of India to overcome trauma and move towards an inclusive future and educating young humans about essential social values, cultures, advocating peace, tolerance, and team spirit can have a transformative impact on now not simply people however the whole society of Jammu & Kashmir. Now after scrapping Article 370 the youths of Jammu & Kashmir struggling from disillusionment, low self-esteem, emotional despair, psychological trauma and lack of cultural connectivity with the people of rest States of India can be fostered in unity in diversity as earlier Article 370 had exacerbated the milieu of secularism, social and cultural connectivity with non-JK masses of India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the present research study are examine the analysis of mass media research in the post social-economic and political development in Jammu & Kashmir after scrapping Article 370 and Article 35A from Indian Constitution. However research topic is much wide, therefore analysis will be limited to the critical analysis of different media contents both print media and electronic media including social media in the context of post social-economic and political development in Jammu & Kashmir after scrapping these controversial Articles from the Indian Constituti on by government of India for the development of the gentry of Jammu & Kashmir, integrity of India and terrorism free Jammu & Kashmir. The specific objectives are:

(a) To examine the media reports and analysis of mass media research in the post development of Jammu & Kashmir after scrapping Article 370 and Article 35 A.

(b) To analyze the changing, transformation and impact of developmental schemes of Government of India for the welfare of the people of Jammu & Kashmir after Scrapping these Articles.

(c) To evaluate the ways in which the media influence events in Jammu & Kashmir.

(d) To examine the factors those influence the analysis and role of media in the post development of Jammu & Kashmir after these phenomena of scrapping these Articles

The main objective of the present research study is to identify the notions, thoughts of the people regarding scrapping Article 370 and Article 35A and evaluate their views for the development, peace, integrity, terrorism free and democratic Jammu & Kashmir.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

- (1) After scrapping Article 370, the position in Jammu & Kashmir will not normalize until the public of Jammu & Kashmir vouched for their all around development and security against the local and cross border terrorism from the side of Pakistan and generate employment.
- (2) The resuscitate of Jammu & Kashmir as State and respect for local nationalist leaders and ensure their security, employment to the youths of Jammu & Kashmir will create the passion of unity in diversity and terrorism will also control.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. Militancy in Jammu & Kashmir, pressure of extremists and separatist leaders' bossy behaviour in the region not allow the common people to be part of India and unity in diversity.
2. Lack of knowledge about the awareness programmes, developmental schemes and benefits of removing Article 370 by Central Government of India and awareness by media about all around development of Jammu & Kashmir, and also under the fearing of extremists, common people of JK do not express their views to repeal militancy from Jammu & Kashmir for establish peace and prosperity in Jammu & Kashmir.
3. The approach of Central Government, administration and media's awareness approach is not assertive in militancy affected areas, the backward areas, rural areas, sectarians' areas of Jammu & Kashmir, and lack of counseling people about their social, economic, political benefits after removing article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Maximum people of rural areas are depending on agriculture, gardening and work in other States of India and media coverage is limited to aware them about the developmental schemes of the government for the sake of Jammu & Kashmir and its people.
5. People of Jammu & Kashmir are not yet fully conversant with the positive use of media and be a part of a State like other States of India to attain all equal rights of being a State bona-fides and Indian citizens as well for their peaceful dwelling and roping in the main stream of human development and general development under the same constitution of India, administration and democratic rule.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

On August 5, 2019, the Government of India took a historic decision to scrap Article 370 from the Indian Constitution and sacked the semi-autonomous status of Jammu & Kashmir State of India, and split the State into the two centrally governed union territories (UT) in the name of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Alongside the Government of India also decided to expunge Article 35A of the India Constitution that defined the permanent residents of the state of Jammu & Kashmir. However, this provision was inducted in the Constitution of India in 1954 through a residential order and these decisions started a new chapter in the history of Jammu & Kashmir. Under these decisions the provisions of facilitating the people of Jammu & Kashmir, their future growth and peaceful ambiance were promised. But after these provisions, development of people of Jammu & Kashmir and peace never took place but militancy and separatism created danger for national integrity, unity, human rights and peace was exacerbating day by day. These were the main reasons, conditions which made government of India to take decision of scrapping Article 370 from the constitution of India in the interest of national unity, national security for maintain law and order, social, political, and economic growth of the people of Jammu & Kashmir. The present media research study attempted to review the August 5, 2019 announcements of scrapping Article 370 through the comments of national community, international diplomatic, national media and global media. Viewing the chances of violence in the State and in Delhi, the security arrangements were monitored during the August 5, 2019 announcement of scrapping Article 370 to prevent any sudden riots against scrapping Article 370. However sporadic event of stone-pelting took place in Jammu & Kashmir and other things remained peaceful but five civilian casualties took place during this period. From those, two had drowned, while one died due to injury caused from the side of some stone-pelted, who was protesting. The development of much security forces, communication gap or communication lockdown, and detention of local J&K leaders who are considered trouble makers have been stayed away to make civilian fuss, unrest and casualties mostly in Jammu & Kashmir. One thing was very interested that South Kashmir's hotbed area of militancy where the 2016 Burhan Wani encountered took place remained largely silent and peaceful. Only minor incidents of stone pelting and handful local people's protests were witnessed in the Srinagar valley. On the part of militancy, the internet service was strangled which made communication and public movement immensely rocky. Forbidding the Sopore aggression in which four members of a family, including three year old kid had received, and the killing of a local shopkeeper in Srinagar, no other massive injury and the killing was recorded. At Sopore of Srinagar, on September 11, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) commander and militant Asif Bhatt was killed during a police encounter. As per the local human sources, attendance of government employees in offices has gradually enhanced to above seventy percent and later on it improved to ninety five percent. Next, the attendance of teachers and students in schools, colleges, and varsities also increased after initial apprehensive. This massive attendance of teachers showed impressive respond to militancy free Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of India took its initial steps for improve local administration mostly on rural development even under critical stage when improving and maintaining law and order as it has been the top priority of the Government of India after scrapping Article 370. On the other hand, all medical institutions are open for twenty four hours and medical services are rendering speedy services. As per the media reports, there is no dearth of essential commodities and medicines so far. Local cum private transporters have also operated transporting system well. Myriad eminent journalists visiting Kashmir stated that they did no grapple with any transportation trouble, though agreeably, the demand of transportation has been low yet. Internet convenient has been established in all the districts of Kashmir for private business pursuits and selective official purpose, but later on, communication moratorium has been largely pull out. Even landline phone services have started functioning on a selective basis and mobile phone services are being reinstated. All the more, Banking Services and ATMs

are functioning well in all the districts of Jammu & Kashmir. In a few media news, it is being reported that owing to curfew business pursuits are not functioning and the markets are also closed down. Commuting in the field, one could experience that there is no ban from the government behalf. Extremists and militants are appalling people to keep the shops shut down. In spite of militants' intimidates, it is also reported and witnessed that bazaars are opening even in the night. Fruit business may not be going on in the market but on the road sides one can buy fruits in the night. The State administration of Jammu & Kashmir has improved its commodity delivery strategy and public reach has gone easy to buy daily need commodities. The residents of Srinagar are gay in their acknowledgement for Divisional Commissioner Bashir Khan's candid outreach to the heterogeneity sections of the society like vegetable vendors, fruit peddlers, and carpet sellers, newly elected Gram Panchayat leaders, Gram Panchayat members and students. The residents of Srinagar especially praise that there was no dearth of meat during Eid followed soon after the event. As per the local residents, goats and essential goods were even supplied at masses' doorsteps in various regions of JK. Home Minister Amit Shah had a meeting with Kashmir's Gram Panchayat leaders as this meeting was the result of the success of convenience to the public. The delegation from JK residents expressed that revocation of Article 370 was a greater step for the development of Jammu & Kashmir (JK). The delegation team members expressed that political dynasts of JK took advantage from the special status of the State under Article 370, while general masses of JK suffered badly. It is also observed that the grievances of the people in the context of local issues expressed from the people of Kashmir staying in other parts of India and abroad on social media as they are drawing the attention of civil administration/ government and the security forces. Here again, the Kashmir divisional administration has led the campaign. This delegation interpreted that the efforts of the local administration body and the security forces deserve for gratitude as these led the campaign. National Security Advisor Ajit Doval is regarded in Jammu & Kashmir as the key decision maker of revocation of Article 370. It is known from the account of Ajit Doval that the public of Kashmir supported the decision of revocation of Article 370 from the Indian constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir State of India. Many critics have impugned this with critical arguments if there is position is so normal, then why had many Kashmiri political leaders were restrained, and why is there still communication shut down? After observing the course of militancy and state governance from close quarters it can be emphatically said that these doubts reflect a biased and shallow understanding of the problems of Kashmir. First of all it is needed to understand that common people of Jammu & Kashmir were fed up with the political dynasts or political families and their involvement in corruption, rough governance, dubious roles of loyalties, and their feudalism and nepotism. Since these leaders' restrained, exposed their corruption and involvement in financing aid to the terrorist, and involvement in scam cases, people of Jammu & Kashmir are jollifying over these leaders' arrest and the revocation of Article 370. On the other side, the local media of Jammu & Kashmir is reporting biased reporting and narrating that Article 370 is the identity of Jammu & Kashmir but myriads of people interpret that Article 370 granted nothing but corruption, misery, poverty, unemployment, scams, fraud recruitments, illiteracy, terrorism, religious extremism, bigotry, backwardness, nepotism, lack of infrastructure, isolation and regionalism. Article 370, from many perceptions of people, had become a big source of earning big money for political and religious elites of Jammu & Kashmir, Indian National Congress party of India and anti-nationalists, while public of Jammu & Kashmir was forced to recognize these religious elites' authoritarian dictatorship, all time blaming central government of India for their misbehavior and ineptitude. The anti-nation character of the top separatist of Jammu & Kashmir, biased media, religious leaders, some main stream political parties was not hidden from nobody across the world. Former Chief Minister Mehbooba Mufti of Jammu & Kashmir had made a statement in media that those who would massage with Article 370 would entomb their hands. Due to her anti-statement against revocation 370, Mehbooba got less than two per cent votes in her Anantnag Parliamentary Election and also lost election. It was a great jerk and resentment against Mehbooba and inheritor of her father Mufti Saheb's political property. On the other side, even the separatist Hurriyat camp was happy at central government's action against corruption and nepotism by JK political families. The local sources of JK also interpreted that Hurriyat decided to refrain from mainstream political wranglers on the issue of Article 370. Hurriyat leaders expressed that mainstream political wranglers enjoyed the special status of power and signed on others' lads to pelt stones on army personnel. However, these leaders argued against revocation of Article 370 and also made a statement that if they had a bulky mass base, they should have led the movement against Central Government's decision of revocation Article 370. The positive thing it happened that common people of JK did not show there any sympathy for the wranglers or mainstream political wranglers in the form of any agitation, movement, protest and strike. After the August 5th decision of revocation Article 370, a veteran journalist Rahul Pundita covered and aired a discussion program on "Valley after Article 370" on News 24x7 TV in the context of Kashmir in his media coverage immediately, in his media coverage he stated that the clandestine majority of people supported the revocation of Article 370. That media report and discussion found that the Gujjar-Bakarwals, Shias, masses of Jammu, Ladakh and an illuminati number of Sunni Muslims in the valley supported the revocation of Article 370. One of the major factors that boosted the central government to take the decision of revocation of Article 370 on the basis of trusted intelligence and research reports of independent researchers. These researches done by independent researchers floated that people of JK were scandalized of militancy and blood-shed, conflicts and disgusting gimmickry of the separatists and family mainstream political leadership of Jammu & Kashmir. These researches depict that people of Jammu & Kashmir are seeking for honest transformation, good governance, prosperity, peace, employment and all around development of Jammu & Kashmir. But people of JK could not express and react openly in the manner depicted by the terrorist masterminds sitting in Pakistan as Pakistan is now driving the militants because of Pakistan's despair. As per well-informed middlemen, Pakistani militants are striving to terrorize the people of JK into subordination and forcing the government to keep on retaining a civil curfew. While those who wish to open their shops and outbid the situation in the valley, are being intimidated, threatened and killed. Asif Bhatt, LeT militant who was escaped from military encounter on August 11 at Sopore of JK, killed a two and half-year old baby to prevent her father from opening his shop at Sopore. No doubt, the masses of Jammu & Kashmir are facing miseries and difficulties because of security and communication obstacles. Even masses are not able to contact their siblings living outside of Jammu & Kashmir. Masses of JK are standing in the long lines for making telephone calls and they are expressing their protest, inconvenience, and despair. It is also admitted by large number of population of JK that communication shutdown was urgency. It was also evil constraint because Pakistani militants and their cyber *Jihadis* have attacked Internet services as a tool for spreading anarchy and generating remonstrance after the encounter killing of local militant Burhan Wani in 2016. The massive rampage that followed the campaign of fake news, hearsays, and malice-mongering on social media caused to one hundred forty five civilian casualties with forty two deaths took place in the very first week after Burhan Wani's military encounter. Ahead, such rampages and protests were also rioted by key mongers and coordinators of *Hurriyat* and militants. That is why; the State administration of Jammu & Kashmir had no option due to above mentioned reasons but held off Internet Services in the JK valley. Accepted that it is a gag or crush, however; the right to life has to

be given priority over other human rights. Even a sane person would not say that such measures or implements were wrong or amiss in such a difficult situation and, to some extent that is surviving even now at present time, though with a controlled dissemination. Some key political leaders of Jammu & Kashmir were kept under restraint or detention because they are likely to use their political power and space and their arbitrary freedom to inflame masses of Jammu & Kashmir into violence. Because such frivolous politics of JK authoritarian or bully Muslim politicians have the capacity to break havoc on security and peace of Jammu & Kashmir even in other parts of India. Next, it goes credit to the State administration and security forces that the beginning months have been remained peaceful with just five civilian deaths in the valley. State administration ensured that the masses faced the least distress. After 5th August, 2019, within three days on 8th August, 2019, the State government had remissness in curfew Doda, Kishtwar and Jammu region. Now restrictions lifted from most of Kashmir regions but barred few militant hotspot areas of Srinagar. Landlines have been restored in large parts of the state. Internet restriction is also being lifted depending upon the security menace assessment. This is one part where there is conflict over India's diplomatic efforts as Pakistan is accusing India for changing the status quo by revocation Article 370 from Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir, and also alleged that Indian Government is brutally suppressing the freedom of expression and liberties of JK people. However, Indian Government remained successful in order to get global community and diplomatic favors as India's internal affair in the context of revocation Article 370. Next, the friend nations of India supported the faith of Indian democracy, secularism and humanitarian provisions granted in Indian Constitution. But as expected from the side of Pakistan had strong opposition and objection to August fifth decision of revocation Article 370. In protest, Pakistan abrogated bilateral trade, sacked Indian envoy, deployed its own Pakistani envoy, and suspended the *Samjhauta Express*. As result, this decision recoiled to the Pakistani-sponsored terrorism factory in Kashmir as not a single bullet fired in Kashmir valley. That is why Pakistan is in frustration and Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan used social media about restrictions on Internet and his abusive statements, speeches at other public platforms against India and elected democratic Indian Government, have crossed the limits of Imran's madness and his uncivilized dialogues in which he accused Indian Government by calling as "fascist 16" and "supremacist 17". Not only it, Imran Khan threatened to India to attack of nuclear war in his speech to persuade the world community mostly Muslim community to pressurize India to take back the decision of revocation Article 370. Such reaction of Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan seems a thoughtful trick of Pakistan to irritate India into military action on the border, hoping for the interfering of the world powers and internationalization of the Jammu & Kashmir issue to pressurize on India. Pakistan government also accused India that Indian government forcibly changed the demography of Jammu & Kashmir province. However, Pakistan's propaganda failed to invoke diplomatic help because of Pakistan's betrayal nature with international community as Pakistan is continuing harboring militants and Jihadists and its inhuman record of human rights, civil liberties and democracy. Furthermore, Pakistan's close friend China had left no stone unturned to vindicate the Pulwama-attack-mastermind and most wanted global terrorist Masood Azhar from being proclaimed as offender and terrorist as designated by UN (United Nations), supported Pakistan. While China defined India's campaign against China and Pakistan as "unacceptable" and also accused India for "interfering and hurting Chinese autonomy by one way changing India's domestic laws". However, there is no truth in China's such complaint as China itself has forcefully occupied Aksai-Chin, the integral part of Ladakh in 1962. Next, China had got the Shaksgam Valley, the part of POK/Pakistan Occupied Kashmir from Pakistan as a gift. That POK never comes under Pakistan as per law and Pakistan has no legal right to give Shaksgam Valley to China. Later on, at China's request, this matter was filled in UN Security Council in an informal closed-door consultation. But Poland, the present President of UN Security Council, rejected Pakistan's arguments and plea to discuss the matter and succulently advised Pakistan to find a bilateral solution over POK. It was due to China, a permanent member of United Nations Security Council, made a special plea and request that the case of POK was undertaken. It may be noted that informal consultation is the lowest level of UN action on any issue and is not of any significant geo-political value. So the United Nations Security Council did not even release a general statement after the closing consultation on the case of POK. The request of Pakistan to United Nations Security council exposed the duplicity of Pakistan because Pakistan had agreed to solve the Kashmir issue only through bilateral summit as per the Shimla Agreement of 1972. It was very interested that in a seventy five minutes consultation, USA, France and other non-permanent members of UN supported India's favor and gave their verdict on the decisions on Kashmir that Kashmir issue is "internal affairs" of India. During this consultation, however, Russian and British stood up bumpily as UK supported India's stand and expressed deep concern about the "human rights situation in Pakistan", and also brought to account China for this situation. Dmitry Polyanskey, tweeted in Twitter, the Russia's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, urged India and Pakistan to solve Kashmir issue through bilateral dialogue with Jammu & Kashmir's review of post developments and revocation of Article 370 as per relevant UN Charter and resolutions. However, India and Russia are against terrorism and also resolved to fight it but unqualified. UK is also affected by fast-rising Jihadi radicalization; UK also expressed concern over Kashmir issue that Kashmir issue has become a colonial commodity that makes Kashmir issue suspect. Strategic affairs observers of UN never expected unqualified support from the side of UK because UK has also to serve and face a strong Islamist Constituency in UK's domestic politics as India caters Islamist constituencies. After the revocation of Article 370, local Pakistani followed demonstration and showed their protest outside the Indian High Commission in central London and other cities. It is clear that local authorities are also remained normal against such protest by not enforcing law and public order but local administration ensured safety of India's diplomatic mission. This event raised many serious questions over local administration how outside people can protest against Indian High Commission under the cover of revocation of Article 370. Apart from these minor local instigators, India's diplomatic out-access was successful at the G-7 Summit at Biarritz of France. France, being itself a victim of Jihadi terrorism, displaced great accord of sensitivity towards India's security concerns in Kashmir and France ensured that Kashmir issue was not tabled in G-7 Summit. Furthermore, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India stated that there were many other issues between India and Pakistan that were bilateral in nature. So this reveals the bilateral nature of Kashmir issue. Come to that, American President Donald Trump, who had earlier advised of "cogitate" over Kashmir and admitted after meeting Prime Minister Narendra Modi that Kashmir issue should patched up through bilateral dialogue. This statement of American President Donald Trump ended all previous confusion over the dispute of Kashmir. A positive, commendable and zesty response came from world Muslim community over the decision of Article 370. The UAE (United Arab Emirates) was the resounding supporter of India's action to revocation of Article 370 in the connection of Jammu & Kashmir. On the other side, Saudi Arabia made statement in the context of Jammu & Kashmir that solve the problems peacefully with international resolutions. The other Muslim nation like Others like Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and Oman did not issue any official statements on their behalf over the decision of India. But Iran expressed symbolic protest outside the office of Indian embassy in Tehran. However, Iran through its Iranian foreign office responded in its moderate message that India and Pakistan should solve their problems with dialogue

and peace. A deep analysis depicts that economic and strategic interests of Muslim world gave more importance to their interests with India and not on the basis of ideology and religion because there are more than seven million Indian transmigrates in the Gulf States as they play a crucial role in these countries' economy as they are rendering services as engineers, doctors, teachers, drivers, construction workers, and other laborers. Secondly, Indians constitute thirty percent of the UAE's (United Arab Emirates) population. Thirdly, UAE's bilateral trade with India has exceeded USD (United States Dollar) fifty million, making India UAE's second largest trade partner. More, Indian investment in UAE (United Arab Emirates) amounts to USD fifty five million as reported by Ministry of External Affairs. This is why Indians are the largest investors in Dubai's real estate market. DP (Dubai Ports) World is Dubai's global port operator as it has a plan to develop a logistics hub in Jammu & Kashmir. After Iraq, Saudi Arabia is the second largest oil supplier to India and a home to 2.7 million Indians as India and Saudi Arabia have bilateral trade relations which stand at USD (United States Dollar) 28 billion. Next, Saudi Arabia's State energy group ARAMCO has twenty percent stake in Reliance Industries' (RIL) Oil-to-Chemical business for an enterprise value of USD (United States Dollar) seventy five billion. Moreover, Saudi Arabia and UAE (United Arab Emirates) are building a mega refinery together in India at an investment of USD (United States Dollar) sixty billion. While on the side of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia's trade with Pakistan stands only at USD (United States Dollar) 3.7 billion and UAE (United Arab Emirates) stands at USD eight billion. Next, Saudi Arabia's response needs to be observed in the context of Saudi Arabia's relationship with India and Pakistan. In addition, Saudi Arabia has expressed concern over eradicating its rivalry relationship with Turkey and Iran over the mentality of world Muslim leadership. In this context, it should be mentioned that Pakistan's continuing bonhomie with Iran irks Saudi Arabia more and more as sectarian dynamics are gaining ground in the Middle East geopolitics. More, Pakistan's neutrality on the conflict or issue of Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates economic swayed the Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates response. Turkey was the only country that gave full back up to Pakistan. As far as Turkey is concerned, India's trade with Turkey is less than USD (United States Dollar) seven million annually. Besides, Turkey has been raising a secret issue of Islamist State in Kashmir in the cover of human rights and self-determination of Jammu & Kashmir masses. Not only is it, Turkey provoking Indian Muslims and other Indian States to instigate religious extremism and terrorism activities as published about it in *Haaretz*. This outlook of Turkey attentions that India's decision of revocation of Article 370 was not justified for Muslim community as told by Turkey's President Erdogan in his Press conference, which is a dangerous and a poison to shape new alliances in the geopolitics of Middle East and Muslim community of other geopolitics. While on the other side, after reviewing the nugget support by India in the Islamic countries United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia have awarded Prime Minister Narendra Modi with their highest civilian honors. This honoring of PM Modi by these countries shows not politics to make these countries in favor of India, but it is a faith, a trust and affection of these countries that motivated them to support India's decision in revocation Article 370 for the empowerment and development of Jammu & Kashmir and maintain peace, secular, terrorism free, law and order in Jammu & Kashmir. Furthermore, the inter-personal relations of PM Modi with the heads of Muslim world also played a big role in supporting revocation of Article 370. Even the Gulf Countries admitted that Pakistan has been supporting terrorists, *Jihadi* extremism and terrorism in many regions including India. One thing which came to light that Pakistan's wrong use of Islam, radical use of Islam, Islamic clerics, and misinterpretation of Islam in cover of Islam against India are bringing insult of religion and Muslim world. One more thing in this context is that Pakistan is facing and deploying Financial Action Task Force (FATF) action for sponsoring terrorism in India and other its foe countries, and this is why the Gulf Countries may be unsatisfied to be seen as being allied with the terrorism-sponsoring Pakistan and the countries like Pakistan. Pakistan's diplomatic assault at United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and scheduled United Nations General Assembly (United Nations General Assembly) session, India is facing Pakistan's tilt at/sandbag in United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), wherein Pakistan Government at Islamabad has questioned on India's democratic convincement, picking on that over six thousands of people have been arrested in Kashmir without due process of law. Repeatedly, Pakistan requested the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) establish a probe commission to investigate the alleged human rights violations in Kashmir. Indian diplomats have also given Pakistan a thrown in teeth response for Pakistan's fabricated narrative and fraud propaganda of Pakistan, which is being played by Pakistan, where the epicenter of global terrorism is existed for decades. The head of the Indian delegation said at United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) that Pakistan always uses cross-terrorism as surrogate diplomacy. Furthermore, Indian Government made statement that revocation of Article 370 is done through affirmative action as per the constitution and also accorded to the people of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh for their empowerment, terrorism free and corruption free regions. Another Indian diplomat Vimarsh Aryan also made a statement against Pakistan that Pakistan's drama will not deviate international attention from Pakistan's oppression and put an end of religious and ethnic minorities in Pakistan be it Hindus, Sikhs, Christian, Ahmadiyas, Hzaara, Bolochistani and Sindhi. As result of such oppression against minorities and ethnic, Pakistan no longer publishes or shows its official statistics about Pakistan's minorities, as India publishes and shows. Pakistan has already lost its convincement as Pakistan has poor record human rights in Bolochistan and Pashtun regions of Pakistan where Pakistan is tyrannizing on the masses of the areas, and now Sindhi of Pakistan. Pakistan is specially known for its notorious behaviour against Hindus, Shias, Sikhs, Christians, and Hazaras ethnic and minorities of Pakistan. Pakistan is conversing non-Muslim girls to Muslims at the gun point. Such incidents have become rampant in Pakistan. The temples of Hindu gods are being flamed by fiery Muslims of Pakistan. So Pakistan does not deserve for its impact at United Nations Human Rights due to its poor track of human rights. While the good human track record of India in the context of Jammu & Kashmir issue was accolade by other nations of the world in UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September, 2020. In this context, Foreign Minister of India S. Jaishankar done admirable job in placing the realistic case of India for its better move in the world. S. Jaishankar travelled world capitals, where he explained India's intentions, motivations, and obsession behind the historic decision of revocation of Article 370 from Indian Constitution in connection to Jammu & Kashmir. Not only had it, India also got a legal, high honor, and accolades around the world over this decision. At last it is the diplomatic romp of India, which India successfully maintained at home. Prime Minister Narendra Modi started his UN speech with the applicability of Gandhian principles of truth and non-violence for peace and prosperity in the world. Though Prime Minister Narendra Modi did not make any direct statement on Pakistan during his UN speech but then again he expressed his firm resolve to eradicate terrorism. Prime Minister Modi invoked the world community to unite against terrorism. He mentioned in his UN speech that India's attention is towards a serious development efforts and achievements in all aspects of life of the nation. Though PM Modi did not mention about Kashmir but he focused on the development of India, peace, environmental conservation and eradicates Pakistan sponsored terrorism from Kashmir. At last in his speech Modi emphasized on the requirement of multilateralism in diplomacy and urged to co-operate amicably beyond the borders. PM Modi ended his speech with India's message of peace and harmony to world population. On the other side, Pakistani PM Imran Khan's speech was full of

hatred, reflecting Pakistan's anger and militant attitude towards India. Imran Khan threatened India with blood-shed in Kashmir after the abolition of curfew restrictions due to revocation of Article 370. But nothing happened here in Kashmir neither be affected of the threatening of Imran Khan. Except internet and mobile phones during some days of revocation article 370, all types of freedoms have been restored in Kashmir and everyday's life was normal in business, religious congregations, marriages, social events. Everything is get into normal life in the Kashmir valley. Nothing happened like bloodshed in Kashmir. It is only designed by Pakistan as terror machinery as Pakistan used to it from the earlier days of its generated terrorism. The plans of terrorism in Kashmir by Pakistan have gone massive fail because the people of Kashmir are wised up what Pakistan has perpetrated to their felicity, peace, prosperity, humans growth and development in the past three decades. The speech of Pakistani PM Imran Khan showed a rowdy threat to India. But India's military power and Indian strong political decision will never fall prey to any kind of nuclear blackmail and groundless threats of Pakistan. On the other side, India's nuclear principle clear states "No First Use" but India reserves the right of improper retaliation during any nuclear attack. India fosters peace in the world with its strength as well. During diplomatic outreach, India has successfully whooped it up at home and Pakistan's villainy exposed in front of the world community. Not only world community, South Asia, Maldives, Srilanka and Bangladesh have supported India's decision of scrapping Article 370 in the context of Jammu & Kashmir and these nations told it as internal matter of India. However, Nepal did not notify any official statement over this decision of India. But Nepal's misdirect interpretations over India's decision can be distracted to the old relations of Indo-Nepalese but not lead to delicate relations. The silence of Nepal depicts its discomfort and trying to maintain its neutrality as Nepal's interests depend upon India. The issue of Kashmir comes under India's core interest. The then President Trump of USA had suggested during global diplomatic community that one should mediate on Kashmir. On 22nd July, 2019, during Pakistani PM Imran Khan's US visit, President Trump described Kashmir as a "difficult issue" and he offered to solve the issue amicably. In the context of President Trump, India strongly denied President Trump's claim that Indian PM Modi had requested Trump to intervene with the dispute of Kashmir. Furthermore, Indian foreign minister S. Jaishankar made the dispute of Kashmir clear to the US that Kashmir was a bilateral issue and there is no scope for third party's intervene and meditation over it. So viewing that, US State Department issued a simplification stating that US's views on Kashmir is bilateral dispute between India and Pakistan and US welcomes two nations' sitting down for talks amicably. After a few days, American President Trump once again made a statement that offer for meditation over the dispute of Kashmir was still for dialogue. However, the US supported India's action in the United Nations Security Council, so Trump's meditation offer raises matter of concern. On the other side after July 22, 2020, some journalists and security experts described that India's decision to scrapping Article 370 and then bifurcate Jammu & Kashmir into two Union Territories of India was right and negate any further suggestion of meditation offer by US President Trump. However in this context, there is no base for conjecture made by hearsay and journalistic sensational stories as these lacked concrete evidence. While India's decision to scrap Article 370 was motivated by more crucial and long time issues. This decision was prompted by all time demand of scrapping Article 370 as rising militancy, corruption, separatism, single families' sovereignty regime, poverty, illiteracy, economic underdevelopment, bad governance, human causalities, and lack in social development, and continues rowdies in Jammu & Kashmir were in full swing under the cover of special status to Jammu & Kashmir State under Article 370. Arun Singh, the Indian former ambassador to USA had also made a statement and suggested that the then American President Trump's meditation offer in the context of Kashmir was motivated by the cooperation of Pakistan in the context of Taliban in Afghanistan as it was linked to the American policy. Trump's such statement was motivated by his desiderative second term of American President in the coming election of American President at the end of December, 2020. Secondly, Trump would like to face the American electorate after fulfilling his election campaign promise of withdrawing USA armed forces from Afghanistan. Reviewing the statement of Trump as a researcher, it is Americans' frustration to bargain with the Taliban proposes hatred surrender to the Islamist and *Jihadi* forces. The concerns of America is automatically as after the debacle of ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) in the Middle East region, the position in Afghanistan is more vulnerable to Jihadi militant forces as Afghanistan is the epicenter of militant forces and brutal suicide bombings and militant group like Haqqani network is still active in Taliban. If America withdraws after a hard work done to establish a democratic government and a functional administration in Afghanistan, then America's hard work will go waste. On the other side, America has good trade and investment relations with India, so America also wants to earn good will from the side of India by suggesting offer of meditation over Kashmir issue along with the decision of scrapping Article 370. Next, it is possibility of Afghanistan-Pakistan that these regions could reemerge as the Jihadist havens/centers of the world, seriously threatening security in Kashmir and the rest of India even beyond India, and the Mujahidin became jobless after the withdrawal of America from Taliban could be used by Pakistan to revive terrorism factory in Jammu and Kashmir. It may be after the withdrawal of America from Taliban that a strong section of Taliban defecting Islamic State (IS) as now America is moving slowly from Taliban could prove disastrous to both Afghanistan and India even the peace of entire world, and Taliban-Haqqani militant networks including Islamic State cannot subjugate without theirs sinners masters and planners roosted in Pakistan. Such reasons also triggered to revocation of Article 370 as Jammu and Kashmir is purely ninety percent Muslim population and many Mujahidins are interlinked to Jammu and Kashmir. If America wants peace in these regions, it should take firm action against Pakistan through diplomacy, military and economy. America's offer of mediation over the issue of Kashmir seems to make international issue by America, while America should commitment to solve the issue of Kashmir bilaterally not by third party-mediation. Prestigious Global Opinion-makers' Biased Reporting Over the last month, as was expected, the Kashmir initiative received wide coverage in the national and international media. What was not expected, however, was the totally biased narrative that defied all established norms of fair and balanced reporting. The majority of national media supported the decision of scrapping Article 370 but some Indian communist based media and opposition based media covered a biased reporting over the decision of scrapping Article 370 by the ruling NDA government at centre. The Western media and some Muslim countries' media mostly Turkey media and Al Jazeera media also covered a biased reporting over the decision of scrapping Article 370 as these handful nations used its media to make pressure on Indian government and criticized this decision of the Indian government as these nations are never in favor of India's unity and nationalism passion. These media portrayed its anger against India at international level for violation of human rights in Jammu & Kashmir. Many international media journals and newspapers like New York Times, The Independent, Al-Jazeera and The Guardian portrayed India as an infringer of human rights in Jammu & Kashmir. These newspapers' media reports held guilty Prime Minister Modi for autocracy and Hindu extremism in India and also reported that the nationalist BJP government in India is intolerant of the autonomy being enjoyed by the only Muslim-majority State of Jammu & Kashmir in India. These international media or Western media reported to spread rumors that BJP government in India is planning to transform the demography of Jammu & Kashmir. Furthermore, these foreign media created false fears about the future of secularism and minority communities

dwelling in India. Another bulky media criticized the decision of BJP government to scrap Article 370 and then it created security, communication lockdown in Jammu & Kashmir and detention of the political leaders of Jammu & Kashmir. These braggart media alleged India for violations of human rights, violations of Indian Constitution, denial of fundamental rights, torture by security forces in Jammu & Kashmir. These rubbish media reports showed its fraudulent and insufficient knowledge of the history, background and other parts of the Kashmir conflict. Such media publications hardly showed any the references pertaining to fast growing militancy, anarchy and radicalization in Jammu & Kashmir that compelled Indian Government to scrap Article 370 to restore peace and public welfare development. These fraudulent media houses failed to show the resentment of the common people of the Jammu & Kashmir against the detained political leaders of Jammu & Kashmir and also failed to expose the political leaders of Jammu & Kashmir to instigate the local youths of Jammu & Kashmir to pelting stones on security personnel and terror financing and corruption by the political leaders of Jammu & Kashmir. Such type of fraudulent international media why not highlighted the stature of former JK Chief Minister Mehbooba Mufti as she could pull only 2.6 percent of the voters in Bijbehara to come out and vote in the parliamentary election for her Anantnag constituency. Last year in 2020, for the first time, BJP emerged as a strong political party in Jammu & Kashmir DDC Election/ District Development Councils results as people of Jammu & Kashmir cast their votes against anti-nationalism, corruption, militancy produced by the political parties of Jammu & Kashmir. Including for such items, international media like New York Times, Foreign Policy had no space even for high levels of corruption in bank recruitment during previous Jammu & Kashmir State government. When ban on Jammata-i-Islami was imposed then international media not mentioned about it that Jammata-i-Islami had been the stimulator force for Pak-sponsored terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. Interpretation of communication lockdown during scrapping Article 370 depicted as brutal suppression of human's fundamental rights but international media hid the facts that during 2016 unrest in Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan and its henchmen in Kashmir had used internet as a weapon to instigate violent protest in Jammu & Kashmir in which many civilians were killed. So the Jammu & Kashmir administration chose life over liberty first even Supreme Court of India also endorsed the primacy of people's life to avert any unrest in the protest of scrapping Article 370 and proscribe militant activities in Jammu & Kashmir. It was the best option to the administration to learn from the past history of weaponization of internet. Furthermore, Kashmir remained always a hotspot of militancy and was also the biggest obstruction in the whole development of Jammu & Kashmir and Article 370 with special status to Jammu & Kashmir could not deal with militancy, corruption and radicalization but it produced as a biggest hindrance in the development of Jammu & Kashmir. On the other side, investors always stay away from Jammu & Kashmir due to militancy, radicalization in Jammu & Kashmir, and governance also remained in poor condition, uncontrolled unemployment which virtually serving the main reason of militancy in Jammu & Kashmir. On account of Article 370, Kashmiri women who married outside the State of Jammu & Kashmir was deprived of their share of property in JK as it was a violation of their fundamental right. Even implementation of the minimum marriageable-age-law was not implemented in Kashmir. The minority sections like Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist in Jammu & Kashmir faced extreme discrimination in job appointment, recruitment, harassment and insecurity. Next, Wahhabi radicalization is much in Kashmir as it was involved in forced conversions and West Pakistani refugees dwelling in Jammu & Kashmir for last seventy years had no voting rights even other Jammu & Kashmir State government sanctioned conveniences and privileges because under Article 370 these refugees could have no permanent residence/domicile certificate. So while these refugees could cast their votes in national polls, they could not even right to vote in the Gram Panchayat polls and local body polls of Jammu & Kashmir. One step of discrimination more, these refugees could not express their agitation and protest against such violation of their political right and human rights but also their injuries or killings are hidden from media eye. Where does international media/Western media stand on this ground reality, while Pakistan's propaganda, fake news and attempt to instigate violence, terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir rarely found in the thug international media reports. Further, many fake audio-videos, pictures posted by rowdy twitter handles went viral which show incidents of Naxal violence in other States of India, and then international media also put the same propaganda in its media reports. The world reputed newspapers like New York Times and Foreign Policy published the Islamist propaganda against India, which offended the credibility of 1.3 billion people of India. Not only foreign media, India's mainstream media houses also could not deal with fair reporting in the context of multi-layered situation in Jammu & Kashmir generated from Article 370 and then militancy, corruption, unemployment, violation of human rights, killings, violence, separatism, Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir. The one sided and biased reporting by both national and international media houses inciting violence but people know the reality so they supported the decision of government to scrap Article 370. Media should develop a healthy and positive opinion, understanding on Kashmir issue and inevitableness of scrapping Article 370 which was generating terrorism factory and Jihadi terrorism. The Western countries have faced the evils of Jihadi terrorism in 9/11 and the Charlie Hebdo massacre so the media of the West should voice against terrorism and support India's decision in this context as terrorism in any nation is a challenge to all or global challenge. The Western nations and their media houses think that terrorism and Jihadi terrorism are the problems of India, they are in illusion in this context but they should strike against terrorism and not appease such forces.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present research work is based upon the doctoral method of research. The research has been done by using primary as well as secondary resources. The library is used for completing the present research. Research Methodology is a way to solve the research problem systematically. The research methodology includes the various methods and techniques for conduction of research. This study is mainly based on the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, Constitutional provisions related to Jammu and Kashmir, newspaper articles, periodicals internet sites, reports, debates, law review, judicial decisions, and commentaries of various authors. Data will be collected from books, reports, internet, political views, books, and judgments. Primary data to that extent of the books will be referred in great depth. Secondary sources such as World Wide Web and Institute of peace and Conflict Studies and articles published therein will also be made use of. Researcher plan to collect the following books by various authors on Jammu and Kashmir would be referred to. Constitution of India shall be referred. Various books dealing with never resolving issues of Jammu and Kashmir shall be referred.

(a) Sample Size:

The sample size consists of all survey elements that qualify for inclusion in the research study. The precise definition of the universe for a particular study is set by the research question, which specifies who or what is of interest. The universe may be individuals, group of people, organizations, or even objects. In these study five thousand citizens from districts of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh, fifty media persons, fifty different media organizations, twenty government officers and ten peoples from different NGO's are our sample size.

(b) Data Collection Tools:**(1) Primary Data-**

- (a) Interviews
- (b) Questioner or Media Survey
- (c) Observations
- (d) Focus Groups
- (e) Telephonic Interview

(2) Secondary Data:

- (a) Ethnographies, History and Media Studies
- (b) Documents and Records
- (c) Various Government/ Non Government departments of Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) News, Articles, Debates, Journals, books, Research works done by Researchers
- (e) Comments of People in Social Media
- (f) Indian Constitution and Decisions of Central Government of India
- (g) Political reviews
- (h) Reviews of national and International Media

MEDIA ANALYZATION ON SCRAPPING ARTICLE 370 BY MAJOR MEDIA HOUSES & PEOPLES' REACTIONS IN SOCIAL MEDIA:

(1) Article 370 in international media:

The Modi government's decision to abrogate Article 370, which gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir, was described by the world media as a big step. On the other hand, Pakistan experts say that Kashmir is still a controversial area in the eyes of international law. *Let us know how the media around the world is viewing this topic:*

(a) Eurasian Times

According to The Eurasian Times, Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan also spoke to Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad over the phone. Imran Khan claimed that Turkey is with Pakistan in this matter. Turkish news agency Anadolu has prominently placed on the website the news of Imran Khan talking to the Turkish President. According to an article published in Anadolu, the Indian move on Kashmir will have dire consequences. According to Turkey's second news agency DHA, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoan has asked both countries to resolve the issue through dialogue. Significantly, Turkey has always been with Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

(b) Malaysia's News Website Barnama

Malaysia's news website Barnama also reported that Turkish and Pakistani leaders discussed the issue of Kashmir in negative way about scrapping Article 370.

(c) Khaleej Times

Khaleej Times writes in news that after the abrogation of Article 370, there is restless peace in Jammu and Kashmir. In news, Khaleej Times writes that America has appealed to respect the rights on the Kashmir issue.

(d) Turkey's Hurriyat Daily News

According to Turkey's Hurriyat Daily News, this move of the Indian government is trying to change the demography of Muslim-majority in Kashmir to Hindu population.

(e) The Washington Post

The American newspaper The Washington Post published an editorial commentary on the Kashmir issue, titled - Indian project of settlement in Kashmir at a dangerous juncture.

(2) Scrapping Article 370 in Gulf News**(a) The New York Times**

The headline of the news published in The New York Times was - India ended the decades-old autonomy given to Kashmir, Pakistan warned

(b) The Dawn

The Dawn makes the headline of the US statement in news - India told the steps taken in Kashmir as an internal issue.

(c) The Guardian

The Guardian wrote that the BJP ruling political party in India has always been talking about removing the special status of Kashmir. But, this is the first time that a strong proposal has been tabled.

(d) CNN

CNN said on the decision of the Modi government- BJP had ended the alliance with the People's Democratic Party (PDP) in Kashmir. Since then Governor's rule was imposed in the State, since then the governance of Kashmir went directly to the Central Government.

(e) Geo TV

Geo TV said that the political stir in Pakistan has intensified after the abrogation of the special status given to Jammu & Kashmir.

(3) International Media Organizations' Comments on Scrapping Article 370:

The Central Government of India abolished Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of State of Jammu and Kashmir after President's Order. With this decision, Ladakh has been separated from Jammu and Kashmir and both will remain separate Union Territories. The world media described this decision of the Modi government as a big step. Media organizations said that by removing Article 370, the BJP government fulfilled its election promise and at the same time fulfilled the dream of the Sangh.

(a) The Guardian

Britain's English newspaper The Guardian published that the BJP has always talked about ending the special status of Jammu & Kashmir. But for the first time a concrete proposal in this regard was placed in the Parliament of India. This announcement will tell the legacy of Modi as Prime Minister. Pakistan can react sharply to this decision. Pakistan has also been claiming its part of Kashmir. After partition, there were three wars between India and Pakistan, out of which two were fought only on the issue of Kashmir.

(b) Geo TV

Pakistan's news channel Geo TV said that after the abrogation of Article 370 from Jammu & Kashmir on 5th August, 2019, President of Pakistan Dr. Arif Alvi called a joint session of Pakistani Parliament on Tuesday to resent over scrapping Article 370.

(c) CNN

American media group CNN says that after ending the alliance with the People's Democratic Party (PDP) in Kashmir, the BJP's path strengthened. After the imposition of Governor's rule, the reins of the governance of the State of Jammu & Kashmir came directly in the hands of the Central Government of India. Due to which the Central government of India got an opportunity to move ahead in the path of removing Article 370 from the Indian Constitution without the help of the local leaders of the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(d) The New York Times

According to the American English newspaper The New York Times, the BJP fulfilled its election promise. The newspaper wrote that for many years the administration in Kashmir was being run separately from other States of India. This move of the Modi government will largely be seen as a blow to the autonomy of Jammu & Kashmir. The abrogation of Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir, which is predominantly Muslim, was one of the BJP's electoral issues. The BJP government, which is in power in India, has its roots deeply rooted in the Hindutva Ideology.

(e) The Dawn

Pakistan's English newspaper The Dawn wrote that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has fulfilled the dream of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. The Dawn said that by abrogating Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir, people from other States of the India will be able to buy property in Kashmir. Now they will be able to stay in Kashmir permanently. A Kashmiri man is seeing this decision of the Hindu nationalist government of India as an initiative to increase the Hindu population in Muslim-majority Kashmir.

(4) Indian People's Reactions over Abrogation of Article 370 in Social Media:

The Central Government took a big decision regarding Jammu & Kashmir. The Central Government of India on Monday, 2019 removed Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir. Now Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh will be separate Union Territories. For This, Home Minister Amit Shah presented a resolution in the Rajya Sabha to remove Article 370 from the Indian Constitution. BJP ruling party is happy with this decision of the Government. Madhya Pradesh BJP leaders were giving their reactions by tweeting. At the same time, different types of Posts were becoming viral in social media. Various types of comments were being made in social media about Kashmir. Myriad of social media users wrote-Today every citizen of India must be feeling proud after scrapping Article 370 from Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir. Some wrote-

Today my vote to BJP was successful. Some social media users also commented on former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh- The doctor, who was the Prime Minister of India, could not even inject, the 'Chai Wala' is operating daily. Some made comments that do not rush to buy a Plot in Kashmir, more opportunities will come.

(5) Article 370, Separatists, Politicians, Media and Kashmir

After roping Article 370 in Indian Constitution, since then Indian media and people of other States of India and BJP political party always raised the questions of scrapping Article 370 from Indian Constitution under which State of JK had imparted special status of State and the separatists, politicians were utilizing the Article 370 under the guise of special status and separate constitution for militancy and retain JK separate from India in all matter of development, culture, unity, peace and nationalism.

(6) Why Jammu & Kashmir had Article 370?

Kashmiris have been living with the shadow of fear of foreign assault since the Mughal monarch oppressed on them. Kashmiri culture is confined to this small valley and it is not spread across the length-breadth of India like Punjabi, Gujrati, and Marathi, etc. Because of torture and atrocities on them by the Mughals, Kashmiri cultural and linguistic identity was under permanent threat and intimidate. When Maharaja Hari Singh assented to India in 1947 so as to save his people's linguistic, folklores, arts and cultural identity, which was not in large number and Article 370, was taken into consideration to save. This consideration gave Jammu & Kashmir a special State and thus a tool to preserve their cultural and linguistic identity.

(7) Was Article 370 relevant in Today's Scenario?

As explained earlier, Article 370 was to protect linguistic, folklores, arts and cultural identity of Jammu & Kashmir. But it is rather confusing to understand who could be the future attackers and invaders. If prominent Kashmiri Muslim journalists think of the invasion of Kashmir by the Mughals again may be that is the reason why they want to retain Article 370. If they want to protect Kashmiri cultures, linguistic, folklores and arts, why should all Indians not protect other cultures of India? Punjabis, who are large in numbers, should also be protected by all Indians and all Indians need to help them to grow expeditiously. Same for other States' people of India mostly border States also, is not it? Article 370 was a hindrance to Jammu & Kashmir's economic and social integration not only with the rest of India but the entire world. So it was better to remove it from Indian Constitution.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

(1) The mixed reactions or media analyzation in review of scrapping Article 370 from the Indian Constitution in the context of Jammu & Kashmir found that foreign media and foreign leaders revealed its respond that BJP Government in the Centre fulfilled its promise to eradicate Article 370 and special Status of Jammu & Kashmir to establish Hindutva and some Muslim countries or gulf countries and Pakistan and their media resented over scrapping Article 370 that BJP Government of India in the Centre is trying to change the demography of Muslim majority in Kashmir to Hindu population. The powerful countries and their media like USA told about the issue of Jammu & Kashmir and revocation of Article 370 as bilateral issues of Indo-Pak, while China resented over revocation of Article 370. However, Indian media, other States' Indian people and nationalists of Jammu & Kashmir welcomed the decision of BJP Government to remove Article 370 from the Indian Constitution except the separatist leaders of Jammu & Kashmir, some anti India people of Jammu & Kashmir and leftists of India as Article 370 was a greater hindrance to Jammu & Kashmir's all around development, peace, prosperity, integration and a gate of terrorism and violation of human rights but government of India should make development in the Jammu & Kashmir, provide security of the people against militants, control militancy and generate much employment for the youths of Jammu & Kashmir and people of all section of Jammu & Kashmir to bring them in the stream of development, peace, unity in diversity and prosperity, whilst the promise of BJP Government of India is not ensuring the people of Jammu & Kashmir in this context for speedy development in Jammu & Kashmir and media is also opening eyes of the government to perform its promise done with the people of Jammu & Kashmir and the break on terrorism for sometimes after scrapping Article 370 is now loosing and common people of Jammu & Kashmir are began show their resentment over the government.

CONCLUSIONS:

However, the actual mission starts now. After 70 years, the fame quo has been broken in Kashmir. In the near-term, the instantaneous precedence of the government need to be to precede the system of relaxing the safety associated restrictions and gradually restoring web and other ability of communication. Though efforts in this route are already underway, it wishes to be executed at a faster pace. This might also involve some quantity of chance and uncertainty, which is really worth taking to win the goodwill of the humans and ease their discomfort. The way out of the Chakravayuh is always difficult, but wishes to be found soon. General attention about the role, provisions and the results of Article 370 is nevertheless very scanty. The Govt. of India wishes to inform and persuade people that the Article 370 has been most detrimental to the state's increase and peace, and that the political leaders and others who adversarial its abrogation have vested interests. They desire to preserve the state underdeveloped and conflict-ridden. Their politics and economics thrive on conflict. Further, the GoI ought to additionally provide an explanation for that the abrogation is no way an assault on the identity of the humans or their diversity. The old political management stands discredited and demoralized, but it want no longer be marginalized. They will anyway be compelled through the humans to give way to a new order. Their expertise, resources, and public support ought to be roped in to construct a new Kashmir. The newly elected Panchayat leaders must be empowered politically and financially. Focusing on corruption-free and efficient governance is the surest way to win the hearts and minds of the people. The effort need to be to generate gainful employment and supply current instructional possibilities for the youth. However, it should be referred to that Kashmir is not simply about economics. Dialogue is the

most profitable way to win Kashmiri minds and hearts. Talks be initiated in due direction with the various stakeholders, with a focus on dignity, honour, and Kashmiriyat. Pakistan has been pushed to the wall. Pakistan's sole aim will be to continue to aggravate/accelerate militancy in Kashmir for which it still has the capability and a sturdy infrastructure. In desperation, Pakistan may also even intensify its efforts to destabilize the borders. Reportedly, Pakistani corporations are trying to infiltrate over 230 militants into the Kashmir. It is understood that they are currently waiting in the launch-pads close to the Line of Control. On September 12, three Jaish terrorists were arrested in the far-off Kathua district of Jammu region. As per credible reports, Pakistan tried to engineer disruption and terrorist attacks at some point of the UNGA (September 17-September30) with the sole cause of embarrassing India in the United Nations. Of late, substantial militant movement has been seen in North Kashmir. According to knowledgeable sources, sizable infiltration has also taken place. Most likely, Srinagar will be the target as it will generate excessive optics. Security forces' camps may additionally center with bombs and Fidayeen attacks. Further, there is a strong danger of Pakistan planning terror attacks in different components of India, specifically South India, as stated in a section of the national media. In addition, there are also reports suggesting renewed Pakistani efforts to revive Khalistan militancy in Punjab and unite it with Kashmir militancy. Pakistan has devised revolutionary ways of communication with terror businesses notwithstanding the conversation lockdown that consist of the use of FM channels to ship coded messages. New Delhi will want to u passion. India is aware of New Delhi can do it; India knows New Delhi will do it, and most importantly, Kashmir too desires this to be done.

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