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# **Exploring the radicalisation and its impact over tourism in Jammu & kashmir during 1990-2000**

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## **Abstract**

Jammu and Kashmir is an important tourist destination which has been a centre of attraction for tourists for centuries. Tourism sector plays a major role in job creation and economic development in Jammu and Kashmir. A large section of the society - transporters, Shikarawalas, houseboat owners, handicraft people are dependent on tourism, it contributes about 15 percent to the state GDP. But since 1990, Jammu and Kashmir has been engulfed in a violent situation. Radical groups like JKLF, LeO, LeJ, LeT, JeM etc. disturbed the peace here by negative activities like terror, hostage taking, violence, kidnapping, rape, which threatened the sustainability of tourism. In this paper, I will examine the impact of radicalism on tourism in Jammu and Kashmir during the period from 1990 to 2000. Under this, “economic impact” – tourism is the backbone of Jammu & Kashmir's economy which has suffered a negative decline, “mental impact” – tourists suffered from extreme fear, “damage to infrastructure and tourist places” – places have been converted into places of violence, image of Jammu & Kashmir tarnished on the international platform, problem of disintegration and displacement of local communities, government policies-regulatory challenges, I will mainly focus on these.

**Keywords** - Jammu and Kashmir, radicalisation, tourism, violence, tourists

## **Introduction**

Jammu and Kashmir has been a global tourist destination and a centre of attraction for tourists for centuries. It is one of the most important tourist destinations in India. Tourism has played a vital role in integrating Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of the world, opening a new window for resources, both investment and production, leading to employment generation as well as socio-economic development of the local population, poverty alleviation and sustainable development (Hussain, 2014). The lush green forests, perennial rivers, picturesque alpine views and pleasant climate of Kashmir, also known as ‘Heaven on

Earth', remains an internationally acclaimed tourist destination while the Jammu region, known as the land of temples, attracts a large number of pilgrims throughout the year. There are various types of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir like adventure tourism, cultural tourism, eco-tourism heritage tourism, pilgrimage tourism, leisure tourism, wildlife tourism, wellness tourism and cruise tourism etc. (Khan et al., 2017). But in the 1990s, dozens of radical groups emerged in Jammu and Kashmir. Many of these groups like Hizbul Mujahideen, JKLF, Al Barq, Al Jihad and Muslim Janbaz Force were local in character as most of the people involved in them were Kashmiris. On the other hand, organisations like Lashkar, Jaish, Harkat-ul-Ansar and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen had foreign cadres – mostly Pakistanis or Afghans. Inspired by the success of the Afghan jihad, Pakistan's deep state promoted widespread militancy in Jammu and Kashmir with the aim of pushing India out of the state. Motivated by resentment against the rigging of the 1987 elections, a large number of Jammu and Kashmiri youth joined training camps in Pakistan-administered Kashmir across the LoC. Lashkar-e-Taiba emerged as the most dangerous terrorist group in Jammu and Kashmir, carrying out the 2001 attack on Parliament in Delhi. Hizbul Mujahideen is considered pro-Pakistan and was the largest among Kashmiri terrorist groups in the 1990s. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen kidnapped five western tourists in Kashmir in 1995. (JKLF) a nationalist secular group which demands independence of Kashmir from both India and Pakistan carried out the 1988 Srinagar bombing and recruited and trained Jammu Kashmiri youth in the insurgency. These extremist groups unleashed acts of terror, rape, murder, loot and abduction on the entire population of 5-6 lakh Hindus. About 1,500 Kashmiri Pandits including women and children were brutally murdered, about 250 religious places were burnt and fifty thousand agricultural families were deprived of their land, twenty thousand business establishments were looted and destroyed. This extremist activity greatly affected tourism in Jammu Kashmir during (1990-2000) 'economically' leading to fiscal crisis and financial mismanagement. Tourists were 'mentally' scared of Jammu and Kashmir and 'infrastructure was damaged'. By the end of the 1990s, there was massive destruction of the state's vital assets as roads, bridges, schools and health centres, tourist places were targeted and damaged by the radicals. The 'image' of Jammu and Kashmir was tarnished in the country and abroad and this was further exaggerated by the media. There was 'disruption and displacement of local communities'. They lost their homes along with jobs and there were policy and regulatory challenges. The central government tried to control the radicals and make tourism safe but faced many challenges. This paper will explore radicalism in Jammu and Kashmir and its impact on tourism during 1990-2000.

## **Methodology**

In this paper I am using secondary data. Secondary data is taken from various magazines, newspapers, articles, books, internet, research, public records, Government of India and Jammu & Kashmir tourism.

## **What is Radicalisation**

Radicalisation can be understood as a process whereby, under certain enabling conditions such as social, political, economic or psychological, an individual resorts to extremist and violent activities ultimately leading to terrorism. According to the United States (US) Department of Homeland Security (DHS), radicalization is “the process of adopting an extremist belief system, including a willingness to use, support, or facilitate violence as a way to effect social change.” Different scholars have defined the radicalization process differently (Joshi, 2023). For example, McCauley and Moskalenko define radicalization as “the development of beliefs, feelings, and actions in support of a group or cause in conflict.” The international community faces challenges in defining terrorism and radicalism. However, there are specific potential drivers that trigger radicalization. There is a persistent need to belong and identify with someone. These individuals or groups are vulnerable to radicalization by a terrorist organisation. Moghaddam’s ‘ladder model’ provides six stages before an individual becomes a terrorist. According to the ‘Ladder Model’, the individual experiences injustice and unfair treatment in the first stage. The second stage is the search for options to address grievances through the constitutional framework. The individual then reaches the third stage, where aggression is displaced through an ‘us versus them’ mentality. Those who are willing to vent aggression through physical means enter the fourth stage, where a terrorist organisation is seen as a parallel world, and the struggle to achieve an ideal is justified. In the fifth stage, an individual becomes a recruit with the solidification of hierarchical thinking. Ultimately, by the time an individual reaches the sixth and final stage, he or she has transformed into a terrorist, resorting to violence against civilians.

Radicalisation has been a significant concern in Jammu and Kashmir. After the invasion of Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan-sponsored radicals in October 1948 and the subsequent defeat in the Indo-Pak war in 1965, Pakistan realised that it was impossible to defeat India in a conventional war. Therefore, Pakistan resorted to proxy war in the form of sponsoring radicals across the border in Jammu & Kashmir. Moreover, the Pakistani intelligence agency, Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI), is notorious for encouraging and promoting separatist tendencies in Jammu & Kashmir. The state also cooperates with Pakistan. When various groups feel disillusioned with the state due to its socio-political and economic factors, they take up arms to fulfil their objectives and subject the state as well as the common citizens to violence and terror. Radical groups like JKLF, LeO, LeJ, LeT, JeM etc. engulfed Jammu & Kashmir with violent attacks in the 1990s.

## **Economic impact of radicalism on tourism sector**

Jammu and Kashmir is called “Paradise on Earth” having rich geographical diversity and a huge centre of historical and cultural tourist attractions (Ahmed Shah and Ahmad Wani, 2014). The main economic activity of Jammu and Kashmir is tourism. It plays a vital role in accelerating the economic development of the state. Economic activities are generated in primary, secondary and tertiary industries. Hence employment generated from tourism can be

classified into three major categories. One is direct employment which directly sells goods and services like hotels, restaurants, shops etc. The second is indirect employment which generally supplies goods, services to the tourism business and the third provides employment related to investment in construction and other capital goods industries (Saqib, 2018). Development of the tourism sector not only enhances economic growth directly but also stimulates the development of other sectors through backward and forward linkages and increases domestic income and effective demand (Gokavli and Bahar, 2006). Tourism provides opportunities for poverty alleviation and holds the key to creation of rural wealth. It can provide impetus to other industries through backward and forward linkages and generate huge revenue earnings for the nation (Bhat and Qadir, 2015) Tourism as an industry in Jammu and Kashmir has acted as an economic shock absorber in providing support to communities in both urban and rural areas (Hussain, 2014). This brings in foreign exchange earnings, contributes to government revenues, creates employment and business opportunities. Tourism has also been an interface for cultural exchange, facilitating interactions between communities and visitors (domestic and international). This has allowed local crafts, foods and personalities to survive as well as communities to develop (Hussain, 2014). Kashmir, despite gaining popularity as a major tourist destination, faced hurdles in smooth development of the tourism industry due to the spread of radicalism in the 1990s which discouraged travellers from visiting one of the most beautiful tourist destinations of India. "All the tourist attractions in valleys like Glumarg, Pahalgam, Sonmarg, Dal Lake and Mughal Gardens which used to attract thousands of tourists suddenly turned into ghost towns" (Ahmed & Hussain, 2011). Tourism industry contributes nearly 15% to the state's GDP and is the main source of income for locals but as radicalism grew the industry declined affecting the livelihood of thousands of people. The number of tourists visiting Jammu and Kashmir fell from 557,974 in 1989 to 8026 in 1993 (Sharma, Sharma and Waris, 2012) and was close to zero in 1990-1997. In these eight years, Kashmir was transformed from a tourist destination to a radical destination (Ahmed Kumar, 2018). Thus, during the most violent years of radicalism, Jammu and Kashmir lost an estimated 27 million tourists, leading to a loss of about \$3.6 billion in tourism revenue (Sharma, Sharma and Waris, 2012). A total of 758 schools, 9 hospitals, 243 bridges, 1264 other government buildings, 9309 houses and 1659 shops were destroyed between 1988 and 1997. (Ganjoo, Akshay, 'Post-Insurgency Political Economy of Jammu and Kashmir') Many institutions became useless. The situation was so bad in the initial period that it led to a major fiscal crisis. This fiscal crisis, as detailed by the Planning Commission, involved 'erosion of the tax base, increased expenditure and destruction of infrastructure'. The situation was so difficult at that time that 'it became difficult to collect user charges and sales tax revenues'. (Planning Commission, 2003) Overall, the state's economy weakened significantly and the state accumulated a large amount of debt. The impact of violence on the economy led to reduced job opportunities and created a generation of frustrated youth who turned to terrorist activities and the activities of radicals after 1989 led to fiscal crisis and financial mismanagement.

## **Psychological impact of radicalism on tourists**

Human-induced disasters of radical terrorism increase tourists' perception of travel risk as shown in the above figure. The violent incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during 1990-2000 created fear and anxiety related to the region and influenced their travel decisions. The decade-long insurgency has seen a number of dramatic actions by radical groups. On 26 July 1991, six Israeli tourists were kidnapped in Srinagar by armed separatist guerrillas of the JKLF. In an attempt to escape, one Israeli was killed and the other five Israelis escaped. In 1994, a little-known Kashmiri separatist group, Al Hadid, kidnapped four British tourists. In July 1995, six foreign tourists were kidnapped by a relatively unknown terrorist group, Al-Faran. The mutilated body of one of the hostages, a Norwegian, was recovered a month later; The fate of the other hostages is not known to date. In 1996, six Indian tourists were killed in a clash between soldiers and the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front outside Hazratbal, the state's holiest shrine in Srinagar (Ahmed Shah and Ahmed Wani, 2014, p.p 1164). Tourist flow is dependent on security and peace in any region. Tourists generally avoid areas affected by war, terrorism and political upheaval. The turmoil in Jammu and Kashmir severely affected all components of the tourism industry. Tourism cannot flourish in war and conflict, and incidents of instability and insurgency in destinations like the Kashmir Valley directly impact tourist arrivals. Jammu and Kashmir, despite gaining popularity as a major tourist destination, has been hindered by the spread of radicalism in the region (1990-2000) which discouraged travellers from visiting India's most beautiful tourist destination (Chauhan and Khanna, 2005). Tourists are often perceived as seeking a relaxed and worry-free holiday and are therefore vulnerable to incidents of violence in holiday destinations. Tourists are willing to travel to foreign destinations in large numbers only if their journey and stay are safe and secure from incidents that threaten a pleasant holiday experience. When faced with violent events in a country, potential tourists may fear for their lives or physical integrity, simply fear being involved in stressful situations, or be unable to visit places they wanted to visit according to schedule. Tourists therefore tend to choose an alternative destination with similar characteristics but a more stable situation. If the violence becomes more widespread and prolonged, official authorities in the countries where tourists visit begin to issue advisories against travel to the destination. "Security" has been identified as one of the five global forces that will drive the tourism industry in the new millennium. Proper coordination between departments such as the police and hotel associations could have ensured security management and enhancement of destination image but this is lacking. A study conducted in Jammu and Kashmir shows that about 55% of the population suffers from some level of mental illness and the condition is much more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas as socio-economic factors add to factors such as violence (Amin & Khan, 2009). For women, the most common factors include the risk of violence and a sense of powerlessness (de Jong, Ford, van de Kam, et al., 2008). In the 1990s, the threat of sexual violence was used to terrorize the Pandit community. All these factors lead to psychological impact (Shekhawat, 2009). In the last few years, many more men than women have died as a result of terrorism-based violence in Jammu and Kashmir, leaving behind thousands of widows (Qayoom, 2014). It becomes very difficult for tourists to visit a place where violence continues and fear is surrounded by negative circumstances!

## **Radicalization and its impact on infrastructure and tourist destinations**

The success of the tourism sector depends on good infrastructure which includes tourist sites, roads, residential hotels and other amenities at the destinations where tourists want to visit. The development of infrastructure will automatically attract tourists to the destinations where they feel comfortable. The tourist destination should have all the things where the tourists can spend their time and money in a satisfactory and justifiable manner (Centek Consultants, 2020). With the onset of armed militancy and large-scale radicalisation in Jammu and Kashmir in the period of 1989-90, there was massive destruction of public structures, infrastructure, and tourist places which had the most negative impact on tourism. Central government establishments, industries and offices were targeted (Bloria, S.S., 2016, *The Men Who Served Jammu and Kashmir*). By the end of the 1990s, there was massive destruction of important assets of the state as roads, bridges, schools and health centres were targeted by the militants and damaged in large numbers. Hundreds of schools and health centres were burnt down, several bridges were blown up and a large network of roads destroyed. According to one report, a total of 758 schools, 9 hospitals, 243 bridges, 1264 other government buildings, 9309 houses and 1659 shops were destroyed between 1988 and 1997. (Ganjoo, Akshay, 'Post-Insurgency Political Economy of Jammu and Kashmir') Basharat Peer, a Kashmiri journalist and author of his memoir 'A Curfewed Night', writes in his article 'The Crumbling Legacy of Kashmir' how militarisation has led to encroachment of monuments like the Pari Mahal or Fairy Palace, built by Dara Shikoh, parts of which were converted into barracks for the army. Similarly, the shrine of Nuruddin Rishi in Charar-e-Sharif became a major pilgrimage site visited by both Kashmiri Muslims and Hindus and a symbol of cultural harmony, but it too suffered from violence. In April 1995, the site was completely destroyed due to clashes and fighting between militant groups and the army. Another such example is the destruction of the Islamia College Library located in Srinagar. On October 14, 1990, a group of militants set the entire college building on fire and as a result, the library was destroyed. This was done in response to the firing by army personnel on gunmen in the funeral procession of Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq. The library contained many rare manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Sharda. When political processes were restored in 1996, the government had to spend a lot of its energy and resources in rebuilding the infrastructure. However, some resources were irreversibly damaged. For example, forests were plundered and lakes were encroached upon. Large-scale deforestation took place during the 1990s. Thousands of encroachments took place in Dal Lake during the early phase of militancy. Major tourist destinations and historical sites became hideouts of fundamentalists. Fundamentalists attacked both Indian and foreign tourists, with repeated attacks on tourist hotspots such as the Srinagar airport (EFSAS, 2017).

## **Impact of radicalism on the image of Jammu & Kashmir**

The violent activities of the radicals present a negative image of Jammu and Kashmir at home and abroad which directly or indirectly deters tourists from visiting Jammu and Kashmir. As the data above shows, the national media promotes unrest and conflict by publishing negative, shocking images “so that even those who are not afraid of terrorism are discouraged from vacationing there”. Due to negative reporting, the tourism sector of the state became the biggest loser in the long-running conflict, which has seen a lot of bloodshed over the decades. The state is used to feeding the appetite of many TRP-hungry national media organisations that have been making a living off the influence of the radicals of Jammu and Kashmir. Also, the image of Kashmir changed completely in the 1990s through cinema when Bollywood started portraying it as a place of mental oppression, a place of terrorism and Kashmiris were labelled as dreaded terrorists. The first film to have the Kashmir conflict as the primary focus in the plot was *Roja* (1992). The film presents the image of Kashmir as a region of illegal threats. This ultimately led to domestic tourists and international tourists staying away from Jammu and Kashmir. Negative perceptions can create anxiety among tourists towards a particular destination. This is likely to have a negative impact on the decision making of tourists (Baker, A.M.D., 2014). Arana E.J. and Leon J. (2008) observed that tourism demand is highly sensitive to radical activities. It is found that radical events cause a setback to tourists’ utility and tarnish the image of the destination. When tourists perceive any threat of terrorism, they plan their travel plans carefully and accordingly, thereby reducing the risk of uncertainty (Fuchs and Reichel, 2011). Tourists are vulnerable to radicalism (Neumyers and Plumpher, 2016). Hence tourists avoid destinations where they feel any kind of threat (Ritchanuet & Chakravarty, 2009). Adeloye D. and Brown L. (2017) found that radicalisation events lead to negative perceptions about a destination, and it is also very difficult to regain a state of peace and stability in a radicalised destination. These factors are very influential in the decision making process of tourists! In the age of information society, the media dominates the everyday lives of people by disseminating information, representations and images of the world on a global scale (Iwashita, 2006). Media in all forms has a major role in the representation and construction of places and tourist destinations. Tourism and media consumption are linked (Crouch, 2005). But in a conflict and turbulent state like Jammu and Kashmir, the media in general and electronic media in particular have distorted the overall identity of Kashmiris by portraying the people of Jammu and Kashmir as extremists and violent and even more vicious. Situations are created from time to time to destroy the peaceful atmosphere of the state, the game behind which is to discourage travellers from visiting Jammu and Kashmir. Increased media coverage, which makes people withdraw their travel plans on hearing about the conflict, is one of the major reasons for the decline in tourist inflow. Whenever tourism revives, certain agencies work hard to reverse it. Secretly, Indian media pushes Kashmir towards economic recession by highlighting issues that are unhealthy for the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Jammu and Kashmir wish for a peaceful resolution of Kashmir and are always ready for meaningful dialogue. Thus, peace is being disturbed here due to politics over Kashmir. Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir suffered a setback in the 1990s. People in general and youth in particular who are directly and indirectly associated with tourism have somehow managed to reorganise the tourism sector from time to time and have been working essentially for the revival of tourism every time. But the irony is that the negative role of Indian media haunts them time and again. It has been observed that



those who fearlessly visit Kashmir go back satisfied. They express disappointment and surprise at the media propaganda outside Jammu and Kashmir. Foreigners who visit here feel that the world has been greatly misled about the wonderful land of Kashmir. Tourists have no hesitation in coming and seeing Jammu and Kashmir but they do not choose this destination because of the negative propaganda created by the national media. During the last 2 decades, Kashmir has also been a victim of negative propaganda, which was largely related to the country's fight against fundamentalism. We were perhaps misunderstood and as a result, misinterpreted by the international media on many occasions. This had a direct impact on tourism development in the state. These media are a big deterrent for tourists as they have created psychological dominance in them through which they want to control the entire population of the country and it seems that they are largely successful in doing so (Ek, R., & Hultman, J. 2007). Thus, the negative impact is felt across the state, and it can be very difficult to come out of it, as it creates a pessimistic, unsafe image for everyone. The negative portrayal of events in Jammu and Kashmir has not only harmed the tourism sector, but has also tarnished the image of Kashmiris living outside. Reports from various parts of India describe how Kashmiris studying in various institutions face harassment simply because they are from the state. The US has issued a new travel advisory for its citizens, asking them not to travel to Jammu and Kashmir as it is not safe for them. Thus, the media's extremist portrayal of the violent activities of fundamentalists has led to negative publicity and image damage of Jammu and Kashmir both domestically and internationally in the 90s which has negatively impacted tourism.

## **Disruption and displacement of local communities**

Tourism is the main source of employment for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Local communities used to generate income from tourists through their culture, traditional performing arts, folk songs, handicrafts, but the violent impact of fundamentalists, which is shown in the above data, militancy-related killings of all citizens, destroyed everything. The arts and crafts of Jammu and Kashmir, which have gained fame and name all over the world, suffered a great loss of production due to unrest in 1990. This crippled the handicraft industry which was dependent on tourist purchases (EFSAS, 2017).

We can also see their employment, housing, everything through this data. According to the South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP), the number of people killed in the region of Jammu and Kashmir in the last three decades were 15,138 civilians, 6979 security personnel and 25,572 terrorists (SATP, 2020). Terrorism-based violence displaced about three lakh people (mainly Hindus) from the valley in 1989. Normal life is disrupted on a regular basis and a minor incident can result in massive protests and violence (Behera, 2016). Violence has not only caused physical injuries and deaths but has also disrupted daily life. Family structures come under strain, traditional and cultural events lose importance or are restricted for security reasons, and overall community life is affected (Amin and Khan, 2009). Violence has impacted the development of children as they are born and raised in a militarised zone where violence occurs regularly. Growing up in a society ravaged by violence has not only

hampered their mental development but also affected their cultural development (EFSAS, 2017). This prolonged conflict had also negatively impacted the intangible cultural heritage. An example of this is the almost extinct tradition of Bhaand Pather, a form of traditional folk theatre. It was usually performed in the open and was performed by Bhaands. It included mythological legends and contemporary social satire. Though Bhaands are generally Muslims, they worship the Hindu goddess Shiva Bhagawati. During the most intense years of conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, the theatre form came under attack; rejected by some radical militants on religious grounds, this traditional performing art barely survives through the marginalised Dam community. Moreover, the destruction of heritage is not limited to the destruction of its physical aspects. It includes emotional ties, values, traditions, inter-community relations and aspects of everyday life. The displacement of a community from its land due to conflict is also a destruction of heritage for that community. In this sense, when Kashmiri Pandits had to leave, they lost their land and heritage. They lost the Kashmiri part of their identity as they were forced to assimilate into the society of other regions. The dispersal of a community's population often results in the loss of their traditions and beliefs. For Kashmiri Muslims who have endured some of the worst violence, they also feel a void in their culture. Living in this situation of increasing hostility and conflict, where even leading a normal life is a difficult task, the importance or attention given to heritage is lost.

## **Policies and Regulatory Challenges**

The government has taken several initiatives to address this problem. About 70,000 additional security personnel were deployed to protect tourist spots in Jammu and Kashmir and checkpoints and security barricades were set up on popular tourist routes like the Srinagar-Leh highway to ensure the safety of travellers. In 1994, the then Prime Minister Narasimha Rao ordered the release of some terrorist leaders like Yasin Malik and Shabir Shah to initiate the political process. Several economic initiatives have also been taken by the government. These are aimed at addressing the lack of socio-economic development in the state. The central government declared Jammu and Kashmir a backward state under the new industrial policy in 1995 to encourage new industries and create employment opportunities. This was followed by the announcement of a package of Rs 100 crore. In February 1997, the state was given an economic package of Rs 7200 crore (US\$ 1714.28 million). Following complaints of human rights violations by security forces, the state government established the State Human Rights Commission in January 1997. Between 1996 and 2000, community-based tourism initiatives received funding support of Rs 20 million to empower local communities and promote sustainable tourism practices. The "Heaven on Earth" campaign launched in 1998 showcased the beautiful image of Jammu and Kashmir through attractive advertisements aired on national television channels. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee took a major peace initiative on 14 November when he announced that security forces would observe a unilateral ceasefire during the holy Islamic month of Ramadan, beginning on 27 November. It was subsequently extended twice for one month each and a third extension for three months was announced on February 22. The unilateral cessation of

hostilities by security forces in the state will remain in force till May 27. This peace initiative elicited some favourable responses but failed to elicit any positive response from the main source of the problem, the indigenous and foreign radicals who had turned militancy into a profitable venture. While the separatist All Party Hurriyat Conference welcomed the government ceasefire and hoped that it would be converted into a comprehensive truce, militant organisations under the aegis of Pakistan-based Muttahida Jihad Council (MJC) rejected the ceasefire in words and actions. There have been several major incidents of violence such as massacres (two incidents in Doda district on 21 and 23 November 2000 in which 10 civilians were killed; on 3 February in Srinagar where six Sikhs were killed and on 10 February in Rajouri district where fifteen civilians were killed), attacks on security forces (two landmine blasts in Rajouri on 18 January 2001 killing nine personnel), suicide attacks (at Srinagar airport on 7 and 16 January 2001 and at Army Headquarters in Srinagar on 25 December 2000) and storming of bases (in Rajouri on 16 December). The militancy is still far from over. The establishment of a democratically elected regime in the state or a ceasefire by the security forces have not helped the process of restoration and the annual casualty rates were quite high. Efforts to isolate Pakistan in the international community for sponsoring terrorism in the state have not yet yielded significant results. The proxy war in the state gained prominence on the international agenda after the 1998 nuclear tests, the 1999 Kargil War and the 1999 IC-814 hijacking. Kashmir figured prominently on the US President's agenda during his South Asian tour in March 2000, where he reiterated the futility of force and intervention across the Line of Control as a solution to the crisis. As expected, Pakistan has refused to commit itself to the principles of a peaceful settlement. Military ruler General Pervez Musharraf continued to publicly support these terrorist organisations. This made it difficult to control the violence of the radicals.

## **Conclusion**

The conclusion of this paper study is that radicalism and its impact on tourism in Jammu and Kashmir was very high during 1990-2000. Though the tourism industry of Jammu and Kashmir offers various lucrative possibilities for revenue generation, employment opportunities and social development, tourism was more affected by uncertain, hostile and radical activities than any other industry. After 1990, the arrival of tourists declined rapidly and in 1990-1996 it reached close to zero. During these years, life in Jammu and Kashmir was chaotic and the situation was dangerous and uncertain. This study confirms that the violence and terror of radicals has a serious impact on the arrival of tourists. Therefore, it is necessary that the state first of all stop the radicals and the main reason for this is that there should be a joint dialogue on the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan and the government needs to restore democracy, security, stability in Jammu and Kashmir and extend a hand of affection towards the people here!

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