

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF BORDER AREA DISPLACEMENT IN JAMMU: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Sociology**

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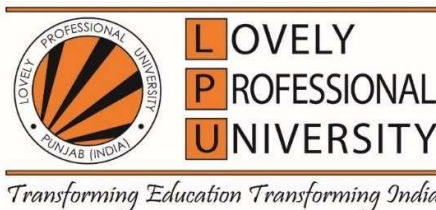
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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents Mr. Subash Chander (retd. Sub-Inspector of J&K Police) & Mrs. Neelam Devi.

Their sacrifices and belief in me have inspired me every step, and without them, this achievement would not have been possible. Thank you for always being my foundation and for giving strength to pursue my dreams.

DECLARATION

I hereby declared that the presented work in the thesis entitled “**Social Consequences of Border Area Displacement in Jammu: A Sociological Study**” in fulfilment of degree of **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)** is outcome of research work carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. Hilal Ahmad Dar**, working as **Assistant Professor**, in the **Department of Sociology** of Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India. In keeping with general practice of reporting scientific observations, due acknowledgements have been made whenever work described here has been based on findings of another investigator. This work has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work reported in the Ph.D thesis entitled “**Social Consequences of Border Area Displacement in Jammu: A Sociological Study**” submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the reward of degree of **Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)** in the Department of Sociology, is a research work carried out by **Shewani Kumari, 11816276**, is bonafide record of her original work carried out under my supervision and that no part of thesis has been submitted for any other degree, diploma or equivalent course.



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(Shewani Kumari)

Abstract

In every part of the world, the life of the people living near international borders is significantly different. This is especially relevant in Jammu and Kashmir, where enmity between India and Pakistan has kept the borders usually unstable. The life in these regions is influenced by cross-border tensions, worries of terrorism, and various types of instability, which reflect the fluctuating conditions of India and Pakistan's diplomatic ties. The hostility has led to the militarisation of the frontier along both sides, resulting in frequent conflict between the Indian army and the army on the Pakistan side. The occasional firing and shelling along the boundary is a normal phenomenon in Jammu and Kashmir; there is no concept of a peaceful period for the border dwellers. Residing on the edge of the country meant dealing with new kinds of uncertainties. People who live near the border suffer from persistent conflicts on the border. In this belt, the detrimental impact of the ceasefire was noticeable. During the initial time of the ceasefire, the environment of militancy that had pervaded here diminished significantly. Prior to that, firing and shelling accompanied the process of infiltrating and militants made an attempt to cross the boundary line. With the implementation of a ceasefire, the peace on the edge of the nation enabled border residents to resume their economic endeavours. In the Nowshera belt of border, there have been numerous instances of violations of ceasefires over the past few years. These infringements result in the return of fear into the everyday lives of border residents. Although the present study is encountered with the concern of displacement. People residing along the border have been familiar with displacement. Disputes on the border have been a result of very major conflict between India and Pakistan, forcing locals to seek protection elsewhere.

The present study is based on four major objectives, including socio-economic profile, impact of displacement on women and children, initiatives taken up for the displaced families, and the impact of displacement on the social environment of the people. The study concentrated both on men and women's socio-economic profiles. The way of life and livelihood of the border area people is covered under this study. It has a similar impact on everyone who comes into contact with it, as it extorts the strong and the weak, the talented and unskilled, the wealthy and poor, the disabled and healthy. No experience may be more traumatic for a person than being uprooted from a place where

they resided for lifetimes and being forced to relocate to an area where they may be complete strangers. The overwhelming majority of internally displaced people due to conflict are women and children. They are also prone to several problems not only during displacement but after displacement also. Women and children encounter numerous challenges during war and displacement, and as a result, they are more susceptible to exploitation. Many are killed, humiliated, harassed, jailed, assaulted, mistreated, traumatised, and left without security. A significant amount of funds has been spent on the development of border regions over the years, but no particular attempt has been made to assess their social-economic impacts in the territory. The planned background development programmes begins in 1952, as the Community Development programmes were introduced. Since then, hundreds of millions of funds have been invested in the development of villages, but few noticeable advantages have been achieved for the communities. The effects of social turmoil, war, economic change, and political transformation have changed aspects of the basic institutions of society. Displacement has varied demographic, social-economic, and political outcomes. It affects wealth, knowledge, income, labour supply, technology, and natural resources of both the accepting and sending regions. These social changes are allied to change the social institutions of society.

A systematic approach was required to gather the pertinent information for the proposed study. For the collection of new and previously unexplored information, various tools were needed. To carry out the ongoing study, the researcher has used various methods to know the current situation of border area residents and their condition during the displacement from the border area. Primary data was collected about the variables of the research objectives. Because it is collected by the researcher, it is original, valid, objective-orientated, reliable, authentic, and unpublished before. The primary data was collected from the research field by using an open-ended interview schedule and observation. Apart from this, various other approaches were used to gather the primary data, including photography, video and audio recordings, group discussions, census reports, and other governmental documents. The researcher had gathered information through empirical observation without addressing the participants. The researcher participated in the activities of the group under study. The respondents were not aware

that someone was observing them. This method helped the researcher with a clear understanding of the respondents. The interview schedule was prepared by the researcher before entering the field and checked by the experts from different institutions. It helped in gathering information through face-to-face interviews, and it has been filled by the researchers themselves because most of the respondents were not formally educated. Secondary sources have provided general information about the parameters of the research topic, and they have already been published by other organisations and researchers that were available for all. It was collected from books, newspapers, journals, websites, and magazines. The data for this study was obtained through a qualitative approach. However, qualitative analysis was used to describe the condition of camps, effects of firing and shelling, caste, religion, family type, source of income, and situation of women and children during displacement. Even though economic factors contribute significantly to displaced studies, a qualitative approach is vital to understanding the phenomena. As a result, data was gathered and analysed using a qualitative approach. For the area of study, four villages have been selected in the Nowshera tehsil of Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. In district Rajouri, the Line of Control (LOC) stretches for 120 kilometres across 72 villages, with 22 of those villages being directly affected by the cross-border firing and shelling. Villages in the Nowshera sector are continuously becoming the victims of conflict between India and Pakistan. Due to the conflict between these two nations, it further leads to displacement. The sample for the study was collected by using purposive sampling. Out of the total households in the village, 7 percent were chosen from each village based on their availability at home during the time of interview or observation. Thus, a total of 30 households were selected from the Khambah village, 19 households were selected from the Sariah village, 14 households were selected from Ghania, and 21 households were covered from the Kalal village. Thus, the total sample size for the study consisted of 84 respondents from the four villages. Data was analysed by the researcher manually. The field notes were transcribed and read by the researcher multiple times to obtain the relevant themes. These prominent themes provide the framework for writing. Microsoft Excel was used to prepare charts to describe the findings of the study.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Historical Background of Study

The sociopolitical background of Jammu and Kashmir is quite well described in the numerous manuscripts, and everyone is aware of endless wars between India and Pakistan over Jammu and Kashmir. The peace agreements, along with the “Shimla Accord of 1972”¹ and the qualitative shift that occurred post-1989, in which the problem of Jammu and Kashmir was largely envisioned as a border problem between both the nations (Raza, 1995). The Mughal ruler Jehangir, who overruled between 1605 and 1627, He considered the northern part of India, which consists of mountains, valleys, lakes, and streams, an earthly heaven. The British followed the rule of the Mughals and constructed geographical, economic, and cultural boundaries in this varied land. When India got independence in 1947, Jammu and Kashmir was among the princely states of India. At that time, Maharaja Hari Singh was the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. Most of the Muslim population was living in Kashmir Province. Later some of the princely states acceded under India, but Maharaja Hari Singh apparently did not make his mind to accede his princely state and wanted to remain independent. On October 21, 1947, a large number of Muslim Pathan tribesmen entered Jammu and Kashmir from the northwest side. The purpose of the invasion of Pathans in the territory was unclear. Some people claimed that these Muslim Pathans were forwarded by Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh was fearful; he might lose his throne and crown. On October 26, 1947, he agreed to sign the instrument of accession and cede to India and demand military assistance from India to overthrow the Pathans. The Indian government admitted the situation and deployed the army to Srinagar by aircraft. There were around 10,000 Indian troops in Jammu and Kashmir, and more than 25,000 Pathans had joined the earlier Pathan invaders. Those Muslim pathans captured a part

¹ Shimla Accord 1972; The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan are resolved that the two countries put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of durable peace in the sub-continent, so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their peoples.

Source; https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/IN%20PK_720702_Simla%20Agreement.pdf
Retrieved on 21.01.2023.

of Jammu and Kashmir, which they again surrendered to Pakistan, and that part is now called “Azad Kashmir” by Pakistan (Hay, 2006). Partitioning becomes a major turning point in the histories of India and Pakistan because, in addition to the forcible relocation of people, individuals who are forcibly displaced are brutally attacked, humiliated, abused, and enslaved by force (Aguilar, 2018). In 1947, the independence of India was based on the partition of the region and the shifting of people on the basis of Hindu and Muslim. Hundreds of thousands of people participated in the largest displacement of history; the people travelled the boundaries from Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, and West Bengal. During 1946 to 1965, approximately 9 million Sikhs and Hindus displaced to India and nearly 5 million Muslims displaced to Pakistan (Roy, 2012).

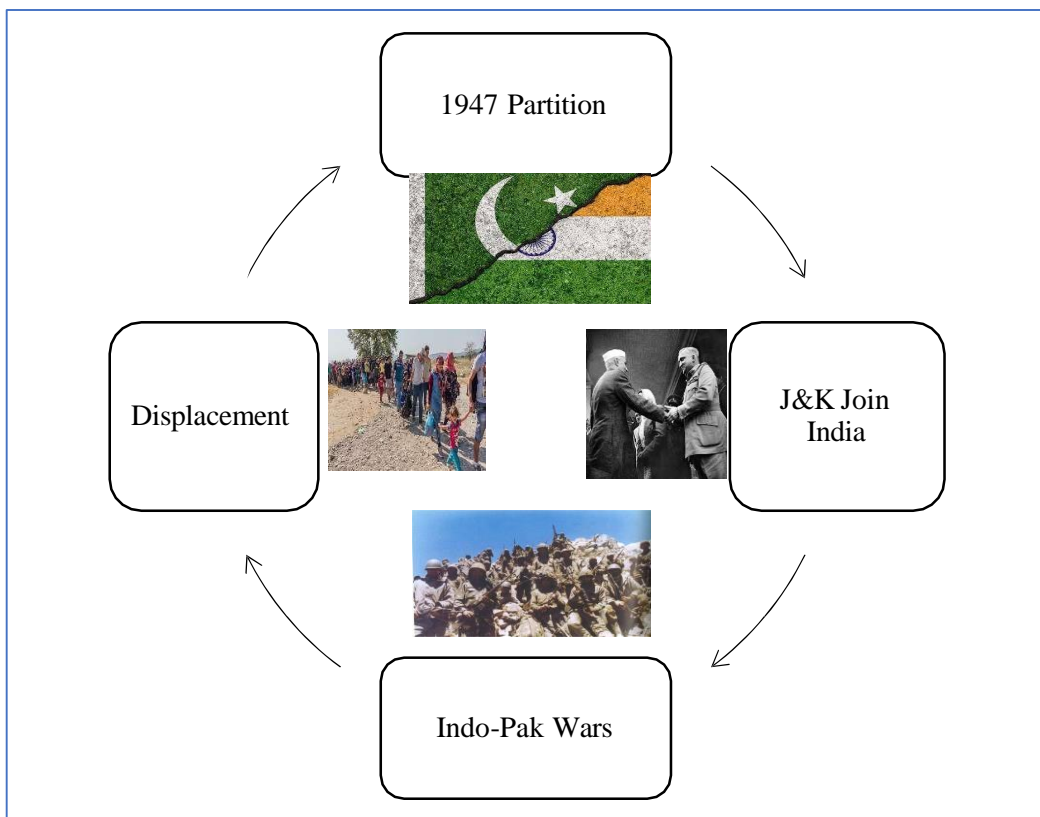


Figure 1: Historical background of the study
Source: Figure created by the researcher

The impact of partition was more chaotic and messier; neither India nor Pakistan offered them any support, and they seized property by force, and this led to violence (Chatterji, 2014). Border refugees were those people who left their region because of fear or persecution, but these border people stayed not far from their previous location, and they have maintained relations across the borders with their blood relatives who remained back (Rahman & Van Schendel 2003).

Statement of the Problem

It is envisaged that by the end of 2021, there were 53.2 million people displaced due to conflict and violence.² Physical evacuation is a ‘prima facie’ indication of fragility, as individuals disposed of their residences, families, and means of livelihood are unable to rely on conventional coping mechanisms (Weiss & Korn, 2006). Individuals are forced to migrate within their respective countries, particularly as a consequence of war, and are occasionally much more fragile. The overwhelming number of displaced people leaves their homes because they perceive the risks involved with remaining to be excessively significant. The border residents move to escape the miseries of conflict and locate a safe shelter to be able to earn a living and obtain employment opportunities. The inhabitants of the border confronted with violence during armed conflict between the two nations and make rational decisions regarding whether to remain loyal to their nation’s government or escape to temporary shelter inside their native country (Moore & Shellman, 2007).

The bifurcation of India and warfare on borders played a major role in the daily lives of the residents of Jammu and Kashmir. Comparatively, the conditions of those who reside close to the international borders are quite problematic. The border is a complicated phenomenon; it consists of multidimensional, multifaceted, and multidisciplinary organisations and processes that impact the border issue collaboratively. Borders serve not only as physical obstacles, but also as mental obstacles to interactions between both the people of the neighbouring nations (Gelbman, 2008). Border is not simply a ‘visible line’ on the surface; rather, it is especially a complex formation with several purposes and meanings (Haselsberger,

² Internal displacement monitoring Centre; <https://www.internal-displacement.org/database/displacement-data>. retrieved on 20.01.2023.

2014). When it comes to armed perceptions of national safety, the borderland becomes an exception where citizens' liberties regarding life, security, and movement are suspended. Since the independence of India and Pakistan's establishment, the boundary of Jammu and Kashmir has been a conflict-prone region. Since 1947, nations have experienced and are still experiencing conflict, displacement, and volatility on their boundaries.

The concept of 'elongated violence', which has become a regular and inevitable aspect of daily life, emerged with the establishment of a new borderline, i.e., the ceasefire line (1949), which is known as the Line of Control (1972) (Chowdhary, 2012). As a result of the aggression, the border has been militarised on both sides, with regular clashes taking place between the Indian army and the insurgents from the Pakistan side. The borderlands have always been problematic, even during times of peace. The continuous firing and bombardment are a regular occurrence in the border zone of Jammu and Kashmir (Zutshi, 2010). The bombardment and firing between India and Pakistan along the Line of Control (LOC) in Jammu and Kashmir has affected nearby villages without any warning. People in these regions are compelled to reside in constant conflict because of shelling from both sides (Anand, 2001).

Every year, the border districts of Jammu province, i.e., Rajouri, Samba, Kathua, Rs Pura, Jammu, and Poonch, are impacted by the cross-border shelling and firing, which results in a serious disruption of normal life in those areas (Jacob, 2017). Usually, people live in fear of deaths and injuries, with their safety and protection under risk. As the problems get worse, people are forced to leave their residences and displace at least 10-30 km farther from the border to safer areas.

The sophisticated system of relationships and interactions is visible in the erstwhile princely territory of Jammu and Kashmir, bordering India and Pakistan. This physical border in this area is especially problematic, given the fact that this region has been a source of continuous disagreement between India and Pakistan since their partition in 1947, with four armed wars (1947, 1965, 1971, and 1991) (Akbar, 1991). Jammu and Kashmir is a union territory with significant regional and global ramifications. It is bordered by China from the east, Afghanistan by the north-west, and Pakistan by the west. The violence in the Northwestern Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir

between terrorists and Indian security personnel is increasing gradually. Since the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, the identity of Jammu and Kashmir has been controversial, and both the nations have undertaken four wars on the issue.

Armed conflict between both nations is growing exponentially and expanding systematically into residential areas. This has led to an approximate 68.5 million individuals being forcibly displaced, including a disproportionate number of women and children (UNHCR, 2018). The displaced camps have revealed the adverse impacts of conflict and displacement, such as child mortality due to hunger, traumatic stress, and inadequate healthcare requirements.

Conceptual Framework of Study

A conceptual framework is a systematic set of ideas and theories that drive investigation, analysis, and comprehension of a certain issue. It identifies key concepts, their links, and how they interact within a specific area of study. It provides as the framework for formulating questions for study, hypotheses, and procedures. A conceptual framework for border studies gives a systematic approach to analysing and comprehending boundaries, their functions, and their consequences. It usually includes the following key dimensions:

Borders

A nation's international boundary with its neighbouring nation is the legal limit of its territory. It has a significant role in forming the identity of the nation. It is embedded well with the notion of sovereignty, which decides what is outside and what is inside in relation to any specific nation. It is paramount to comprehend the differences among the three terms, namely border, frontier, and boundary. The borders are the end result of numerous critical procedures related to boundary settlements, resulting in their designation as a border or international border (Mora-Torres, 2001). Therefore, frontier denotes a zone of transition that is in fact a foreland, which is the landmass that forms the forward edge of any geographic area. Boundaries were frequently utilised to establish frontiers. Boundaries are crucial in national politics as they indicate the lines of a state's sovereignty. Boundaries are depicted on maps as fine lines; however, they are not lines; rather, they are vertical lines that traverse the airspace, earth, and subsurface of neighbouring nations (Kristof, 1959). During the event of an agreement

between the two neighbouring countries, it might consist of an international border with rules and regulations. International boundaries divide a region's mineral resources, such as water, forests, land, and coastlines, between the two nations. It limits the people of one nation to use the resources of another nation. Each of these factors determines the economic system, political system, and profitability of a country.

Due to the close proximity, international borders are the most influenced part of the nation or country. There are certain restrictions imposed on international borders, such as the movement of people, the movement of material and animals, and the sending citizens of one nation to another due to accession.

India's Frontiers

India has a land border of 15106.7 Kilometres that passes across the 17 states and 92 districts. The coastline of India's mainland is 7516.5 Kilometres, including both the mainland and islands. India shares its longest boundary with Bangladesh and its shortest boundary with Afghanistan. The border length of Indian borders with other countries is as follow:



Figure 2: India and its neighbouring countries

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India_and_Neighbouring_Countries_Map_%28official_borders%29.png

Name of the Country	Length of Border (in Km)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699
Afghanistan	106
Total	15,106.7

Table 1: India's border length with other neighbouring countries

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management).³

The main aim of border management includes securing the country's borders from opposing forces and implementing mechanisms capable of detaining such components while promoting lawful business and trade. Border Management has launched a number of programmes as part of its objective to safeguard the nation's territory and develop infrastructure in border regions. It includes the construction of roads, fences, floodlighting, border outposts (BOPs), implementation of technological innovations, and company operating bases (COBs) along the India-China, India-Bangladesh, India-Pakistan, India-Myanmar, India-Nepal, and India-Bhutan Borders. India's relations with neighbouring countries are as below:

India-Bangladesh: India and Bangladesh have a consolidated land border of 4,096.7 Kilometres, and their maritime border is 180 kilometers. Both borders present significant challenges in terms of demarcation due to factors like fluctuating river courses, floods, and soil degradation in the delta region of the Sundarbans. India and Bangladesh have lasting connections to British colonialism, the warfare of 1971, the geopolitical connections of the people across boundaries, and Kolkata's great impact. The India-Bangladesh boundary was established following the 1947 independence of

³ Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Border Management): <https://www.mha.gov.in/en/divisionofmha/border-management-i-division-retrieved-on-08.02.2023>.

India and was formerly named the India-East Pakistan boundary prior to the East and West Pakistan war of 1971. East Pakistan declared independence from Pakistan and founded the modern nation of Bangladesh with military assistance from India (Banerjee & Chen, 2013).

India-China: China's recent assertiveness with India on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) reflects a disturbing trend of growing China's capacity and aggression. The two nuclear-powered nations have faced each other first in the Doklam standoff (border trijunction with Bhutan), then in the Galwan Valley, the deadliest clash in 49 years, and now recently in the Tawang crises (Shafiq, 2011). All this arises from disputed territorial claims from both sides. A number of terms have been used to describe the Wuhan Summit, including "game changer" and "much needed reset" of India and China's relations (Kumar & Singh, 2018).⁴ It has aroused aspirations between both nations that they will avoid conflict due to misunderstanding and inaccuracy. Since the Border Peace and Tranquillity Act of 1993, both the nations have maintained a practice of settling conflicts bilaterally through communication and negotiation (Joshi, 2018). Mao Zedong and Jawaharlal Nehru were great leaders; they controlled the policies related to foreign countries of their respective countries. In order to set up the People's Republic of China, Mao launched an insurgent movement; on the contrary, Nehru was a great follower of non-violent movements like Mahatma Gandhi (Malone & Mukherjee, 2010).

India-Pakistan: India and Pakistan have stood at odds for a very long time, engaged in constant wars, hostilities, and armed conflict. The beginning of the ongoing tension is complex, but it has primarily focused on the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Just after the 1947 partition of India, the newly created nation that is Pakistan and India disputed over it, resulting in the Indo-Pak war of 1947 and 1948 and the ultimate sharing of the state. India experiences significant challenges along its boundary with Pakistan. These consist of infiltration by militants, smuggling of narcotics, fake currency, cross-border firing and shelling, and snipping. In addition, hilly terrain

⁴ Wuhan Summit: https://www.icwa.in/show_content.php?lang=1&level=3&ls_id=2515&lid=1807 retrieved on 10.02.2023.

associated with disappointing economic circumstances in the border regions provides undoubtedly the most daunting obstacle (Das, 2014).

India-Nepal: Previously, both nations were a part of the British East India Company's controlled territories. It was during the Anglo-Nepal war of 1814 and later the Convention of Peace signed in 1816 that the border between India and Nepal was finally delimited and defined (Nayak, 2020). Over the course of several decades, India and Nepal have maintained an amicable and cordial connection. Both nations have maintained their commitment to friendly and peaceful cooperation since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations on 17 June 1947 (Behera, 2011). The concept of "open border" between the two neighbouring countries dates back before 1950 (Shrestha, 2003). Article VII of the Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1950 mentioned the free movement of the citizens of India and Nepal on a 'reciprocal basis'.⁵ In 2019, the Indian government's Home Ministry issued a new edition of the country's political map, which recognised the new Union Territories of India. On the same map, the contested 'Kalapani' area of the Himalayas was also included in India's borders.⁶ Nepal quickly objected to the mapping since it defines the territory as unoccupied terrain. The summary examines the Kalapani controversy and investigates why India and Nepal have been unable to reach an agreement of 1950.

India-Myanmar: There are strong cultural, historical, religious, and ethnic relations between India and Myanmar. The international boundary between India and Myanmar is particularly vulnerable because of its location and origin (Das, 2018). Moreover, 1,643 kilometres of land border and maritime frontier are shared by both countries in the Bay of Bengal. India- Myanmar borders were demarcated by two agreements: a land border agreement approved in March 1967 and soon after a maritime border in 1982 (Majumdar, 2020). In 1951, both nations established diplomatic ties through the

⁵ Indo-Nepal Treaty; <https://theprint.in/theprint-essential/what-the-india-nepal-peace-treaty-is-and-why-nepal-has-problems-with-it/591235/> retrieved on 09.02.2023

⁶ Kalapani Dispute; <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/why-are-india-and-nepal-fighting-over-kalapani/article31660401.ece> retrieved on 09.02.2023

Treaty of Friendship. The 1987 visit of the Indian Prime Minister to Myanmar established strong relations between the nations.⁷

India-Bhutan: In 1968, India opened a special office in Thimphu, indicating the beginning of diplomatic bilateral relations between the two countries. The India and Bhutan's Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, originally signed in 1949 and last amended in February 2007, serves as the legal basis for bilateral relations between the two nations. The Indian government has been continuously supportive of Bhutan's economic and social progress. One example of mutually beneficial collaboration between both nations is their joint effort to develop hydropower. India is Bhutan's main trading partner. In 2018, the entire value of bilateral transactions between the countries was 92227.7 crores. Bhutan imports machinery, electrical equipment, mineral products, base metals, and plastic articles from India, and India imports dolomite, cement clinkers, timber, potatoes, cardamom, ferro-silicon, carbides of calcium and silicon, and wooden products from Bhutan.⁸

India-Afghanistan: Afghanistan continues to be the focal point of the regional policy of India. Since 1947, India and Afghanistan have enjoyed warm relations, which were boosted by the Friendship Treaty of 1950. The Indian government has agreed to implement a number of protocols with pro-Soviet regimes in Afghanistan in an attempt to encourage cooperation and expand its influence. The very first indication of political exclusion and reducing of Indian influence in Afghanistan occurred after the entrance of Afghan Mujahideen against the Soviet Union, the removal of Soviet troops, the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, and the establishment of Mujahideen's government to overthrow the pro-Soviet dictatorship of Najibullah in 1992 (Kaura, 2017). In 1992, Burhanuddin Rabbani formed a non-Pashtun regime, and again, the Indian government became an active member of Afghanistan and started to provide assistance to the Afghan government. In 1996, the upswing of the Taliban and the elimination of the Rabbani government again disregarded the influence of India in

⁷ India-Myanmar Relations (Ministry of External Affairs); <https://mea.gov.in/Portal/myanmar-july-2012.pdf> Retrieved on 10.02.2023.

⁸ India-Bhutan Relations (Ministry of External Affairs); https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Brief_Bilateral_Brief_bhutan_Feb_2020.pdf retrieved on 10.02.2023

Afghanistan. India did not acknowledge the Taliban due to its pro-Pakistan slant and closed its embassy in 1996 (Ashraf, 2007). The Indian and Afghan governments signed a Strategic Partnership Agreement during the Afghan President's visit to India in 2011, which agreement codified a framework for collaboration between the nations in several sectors, including economic cooperation, security, education, politics, trade, culture, and social relations.⁹

Displacement

People who have been displaced from their homes, especially as a result of conflict, are particularly vulnerable in a plethora of ways. Death rates among the displaced are much higher than among the regular population. They generally lack access to proper shelter, sustenance, and medical services and suffer from a significant danger of violent assault. According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, internally displaced are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised border” (UNHR).¹⁰

Displacement from the place of residence is usually the culmination of a prolonged process of exhaustion of life-supporting resources, dislocation from occupation and livelihood, and subsidence of agricultural production. Displacement not only displaced people from their original place but displaced them from the wider law that establishes the right of equality and treats everyone with equality (Das, 2008). Displacement involves not only those people who are compelled to dislocate from their homes as a result of armed conflict and wars, but also individuals who are displaced from their livelihood and resources. It is generally known that displacement is responsible for numerous economic, psychological, social, and environmental issues. Most people believe that displacement is a temporary process that will completely disappear with

⁹ India-Afghanistan relation (Ministry of External Affairs)

<https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/afghanistan-aug-2012.pdf> retrieved on 10.02.2023.

¹⁰ UNHR, Office of the High Commissioner; <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-internally-displaced-persons/about-internally-displaced-persons> retrieved on 13.02.2023.

the resettlement of the displaced people; however, some major displacements have lasted for several decades and have not been settled from generation to generation (Korn, 2001).

General Cause of Displacement

The number of individuals forced to be displaced from their homes due to the prospects of armed conflict and natural calamities has risen significantly in recent years. There are multiple factors that are involved in the process of large displacement, including underdevelopment, intolerance, inequality in distribution of wealth, lack of democracy, suppression of minorities, and unemployment. The armed conflicts, internal or external wars among the different nations, cause forced displacement of people to flee from their original place and save their precious lives. Theorists have made typologies and models based on certain factors that forced displacement is the result of the subsequent circumstances: dissolution of colonial rule; realignment of economic and political forces; political conflicts; wars among different countries; unwise development programmes; corruption; bureaucratic ineffectiveness; unfavourable weather conditions, etc., (Schultheis, 1989). People who have been forcefully settled down by their governmental agencies (often to clear the way for infrastructure development projects like dams and roads) are not regarded as being outside of their state's safeguard because they have been relocated on purpose with the knowledge and permission of their government (Robinson, 2002). It is generally accepted that involuntary displaced people (displaced by armed conflict and development projects) confront the same kinds of socio-economic problems; they are experienced through the disruption of social relationships and loss of economic sources. The dynamics of displacement are changing with the changing nature of the conflict between the nations.

It is apparent that people's habitats were crucial to their household material and their sense of identity. The displacement results in emotional suffering, the disintegration of traditional beliefs and values, and the collapse of their resources.

Displacement and its Typology **Internal/External Displacement**

Displacement of people is a worldwide phenomenon that is escalating gradually. Individuals can also be compelled to be displaced internally or externally for

various factors, including economic recession, environmental issues, violence, and oppression.¹¹ This leads to the formation of displaced people, both inside (internal migrants) and outside (external migrants) of the country's boundaries (William & Efendic, 2019). Internal displacement contains the aspect of 'coercion', and it is the responsibility of the state to provide safeguards against displacement. The situation of external displacement emerges when people are unable to continue living at their place of residence out of fear for their lives and they rush towards another country crossing the border.

Involuntary/Forced Displacement

Involuntary and forced displacement implies that people are forced to move from where they live and settle somewhere. Those who are coerced to leave their place of residence as a result of war, violence, and violations of human rights are considered displaced people. Forced displacement, such as that experienced by refugees and internally displaced persons, is one of the world's most pressing humanitarian interventions today, impacting approximately 42 million people across the globe (Christensen & Harild, 2009). Displacement affects individuals and households from their livelihood and destroys the interconnections of communities. Compared to the people who are not displaced from their place of origin, displacement establishes vulnerabilities and increases the challenges for people to find a safer place to live. The displaced population also faces the challenges of access to educational institutions and healthcare facilities in their location of settlement.

Displacement induced by conflict is likely to impact the political and economic stability of the nation if inappropriately governed. In fragile nations, the presence of displaced population creates strain on the host nation's economy and polity; it leads to exacerbating relations between the host nation and the displaced persons.

Forced displacement is a less voluntary act and choice; it is a rapid decision taken suddenly following a major shock. People are forced to move primarily for convenience and security reasons instead of personal networks. As a result of unpredictable and

¹¹ UNHCR. (2018). Global trends: Forced displacement in 2016. UNHCR, Geneva.

unexpected incidents, a significant number of individuals are often compelled to be displaced (Verme & Schuttler, 2021). Displacement can be either temporary or permanent, as when displaced people seek temporary protection in a peaceful nation while expecting to return to their native countries, as when a population is wiped out permanently (Becker, 2010).

Nomenclatures Concerning Displacement

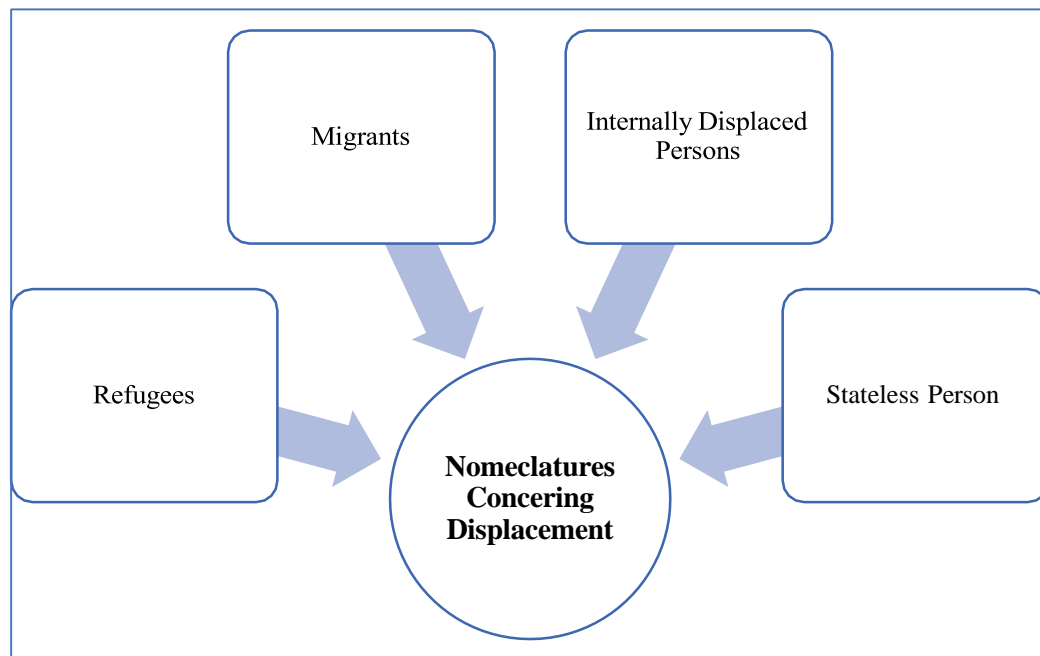


Figure 3: Nomenclatures concerning displacement

Source: Chart developed by the researcher

Refugees: As stated in the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees, the proportion of 'refugees' who displaced across the frontiers of their nation of origin is often the most predictable measure of hardship in conflict zones (Weiss, 2006). They have crossed an international boundary to take shelter in another country after fleeing from violence, warfare, and conflict. The International Refugee Organization (IRO) was established in 1947 as a UN agency, and it covered a particular assembly of displaced individuals (Moore, Musalo, & Boswell, 2011). According to United Nation, the definition of refugee is someone who *“owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reason of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or*

who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”¹² A person who cannot or will not return to their place of origin because of a well-founded apprehension of persecution on account of their ethnicity, nationality, and race affiliation with a specific social organisation, or political opinion. Melander’s definition for internally displaced persons was related to the refugee definition of 1951. He mentioned the two groups of refugees: human rights and humanitarian law.

Migrant: There is no comprehensive definition of ‘migrants’ exists. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has developed its own explanation for migrants, such as “an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.”¹³ Migration is a temporary or permanent alteration in place of habitual residence by crossing a particular kind of administrative boundary. Migrants make choices for movement from one place to another based on their economic profit. They involuntarily move from their place because of improving their livelihood. They may leave their nation for numerous reasons, such as persecution, employment, and better educational opportunities. The government of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory describes ‘migrant’ as a category of people who have migrated from Kashmir division after 01 November 1989 for security reasons and registered in the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner (Sharma, 2013).

Internally displaced person: Internally displaced persons are those people who have been forced to flee from their residences, but they are not in the position of being refugees and are considered to be internally displaced persons (stayed within their nation). Essential actions were taken in 1992 to modify the United Nations Secretary General’s proposed definition of internally displaced persons.¹⁴ The definition was amended in 1998 and defined by Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement Persons

¹² United Nation. (2022). Global Issues Refugees. <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/refugees> retrieved on 23.02.2023.

¹³ International Organization for Migration. Definition of “Migrant” <https://www.iom.int/about-migration> retrieved on 23.02.2023.

¹⁴ Analytical Report of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, E_CN.4/1992_23-EN.pdf, 14 February 1992 (hereinafter the Analytical Report), para. 17.

as: “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situation of generalised violence, violations of human right or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.”¹⁵

During the situation of risk, people generally wish to remain within their own territory. Sometimes, due to inadequate transportation facilities, they are unable to leave their nation; some nations close their boundaries, as when Iraqi Kurds fled due to repression in Iraq, Turkey closed its boundaries for them. Melander’s definition for internally displaced persons was related to the refugee definition of 1951. He mentioned the two groups of refugees: human rights and humanitarian law (Phuong, 2005). There are several issues involving the protection of internally displaced people. First, it is unclear what kind of security and safeguards should be available for them. Secondly, it is a complex issue to protect and secure the internally displaced people. There is nothing that can be undertaken to ensure the safety of internally displaced people as long as they are unable to be acknowledged and identified (Leus, Wallace, & Loretti, 2001). Internal displacement occurs in a variety of settings, including war, natural catastrophes, and the adverse effects of climatic alterations (Contor, 2021).

Stateless Person: A stateless individual is defined as ‘one who is not regarded as a national by any state in accordance with its legislation.’ A stateless individual may not be regarded as a refugee, because they are not interested in going back to his or her country of origin for many reasons.

People are entitled to access the rights granted by worldwide human rights legislation through the states. Having no state responsibility to safeguard these rights, stateless individuals can be efficiently removed from the scope of this body of regulation (Darling, 2009). In some contexts, stateless individuals must rely solely on the refugee law framework for the protection of their rights. The Convention of 1954 was the first to explain the concept of stateless people and provide assurance to improve and regulate the status of stateless people (Goodwin-Gill, 2010). They are not entitled to any

¹⁵ Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 11 February 1998 <http://un-documents.net/gpid.htm> retrieved on 27.02.2023.

protection and security in times of armed conflict, and they do not possess the identity of any nation-state.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical implications of the borderland study are still being worked out. It is well understood that theoretical application is highly essential in the field of research for reinforcing the influential force of arguments. Since this is a field-based study, it is preferable to develop a deductive method of theoretical application. The present study is based on the theory of relative deprivation.

Theory of relative deprivation

The theory of relative deprivation is closely associated with the concept of social inequality. The relationship between the proposition of deprivation and the concept of social inequality concluded that social inequality is prolonged deprivation in terms of how it works (Booserts et al., 2007). The concept reflected the sociological understanding of relative deprivation: if the people of the higher classes are less wealthy than their peers, they are probably feeling impoverished in comparison (Ritzer, 2010). When comparing African American soldiers serving in the north and south of the United States during WWII, why were those serving in the south more satisfied than the north (Stouffer et.al, 1949). According to relative deprivation theory, social comparisons are crucial in determining whether a person is deprived. In the present study, relative deprivation offers a useful theoretical and conceptual framework to investigate the exclusion of border residents of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory compared to mainstream regions of the territory. The people who are residing near the international border between India and Pakistan are living in a pathetic condition. During the firing and shelling between both nations, these people had to be displaced from their homes and temporarily stay at government schools for a certain period. They are devoid of certain facilities like education, livelihood, agricultural activities, etc. During field observations, researchers found that these people felt deprived when they compared their lives to other people who were residing far away from the border region. They assumed that the people who were living outside or far away from the international border were living without danger, getting proper education, and having all the necessary needs of life.

Research Questions

1. What is the socio-economic condition of the displaced families?
2. What is the impact of displacement on women and children?
3. How is the social environment of displaced individuals affected?
4. What is the success level of development policies taken up for the displaced people?

Research Objectives

- ✓ To understand the socio-economic profile of displaced families.
- ✓ To study the effect of displacement on women and children.
- ✓ To assess the effect of displaced families on their social environment.
- ✓ To examine the current scenario in the initiatives taken up for the displaced families.

Significance of Study

The study offers factual-based information that can assist policymakers in developing efficient strategies for resolving conflicts, sustaining peace, and securing vulnerable people. The suggested research will assist the government of Jammu and Kashmir and the central government in developing and implementing their border management policies, particularly regarding the displacement due to sudden firing and shelling. Additionally, it would serve as a framework for future research to be conducted to evaluate the role of security forces in the management of barbed wire and their interactions with civilians. Most of the research on internally displaced people tends to make generalisations about the issue and does not present the implications of displacement on women and children during the displacement. Even though many border regions are relatively impoverished, this study can provide a helpful manual for the numerous central and state agencies working towards the social development of these areas. In addition to these international agencies, non-governmental organisations

(NGOs) and other associated organisations can also contribute to the improvement and development of these regions.

Research Methodology

Learning how to demonstrate and discuss the methodology and outcomes of an empirical investigation is a necessary ability for researchers in all disciplines. The methodology section is generally believed to be the most significant part of the study, as the readers examine the facts to assess the replicability, validity, reliability, and quality of the study.

This explains the research procedure that was used in this study. Research methods were examined in terms of their justification. Data gathering methods were explained, as well as the criteria for selecting research areas. Fieldwork and the responses of informants were depicted in this chapter. It explains how the researcher dealt with the challenges that arose during the study process and how they were successfully conquered. The methodology is a technique, and a thorough investigation of the operations and processes used in the course of research. In research, methodology refers to a set of guidelines for gathering and analysing data from many sources in a way that is both scientific and practical. Various strategies and processes employed by the researcher in the current investigation are discussed here. It includes a thorough explanation of the data collection tools and techniques as well as information on the study's demographic, sample, and statistical methods. After describing the overview of the methodology and process adopted for the study, the contents of the research, including the data collection process, structure, respondents, and an analytical plan, are discussed. The intention of the preceding chapter is to precisely and unambiguously describe the study's design and processes used to gather and analyse data, as well as to clarify why each has been adopted for the study (Kallet, 2004). Finally, from information gathering to analysis of information, the methodology procedure is a step-by-step approach to conducting the research. This does not only assist us in determining the most efficient methods for addressing our research topic, but it also allows future researchers to evaluate our study's reliability and recreate it if necessary (Hathaway & et al. 2017). The methodological section of the study should encompass four important

elements: (1) the procedure of data collection, (2) design of study, (3) selection of respondents, and (4) analysis of data (Hahn Fox & Jennings, 2014).

Research Sources

A systematic approach was required to gather the pertinent information for the proposed study. For the collection of new and previously unexplored information, various tools were needed. To carry out the ongoing study, the researcher has used various sources to know the current situation of border area residents and their condition during the displacement from the border area.

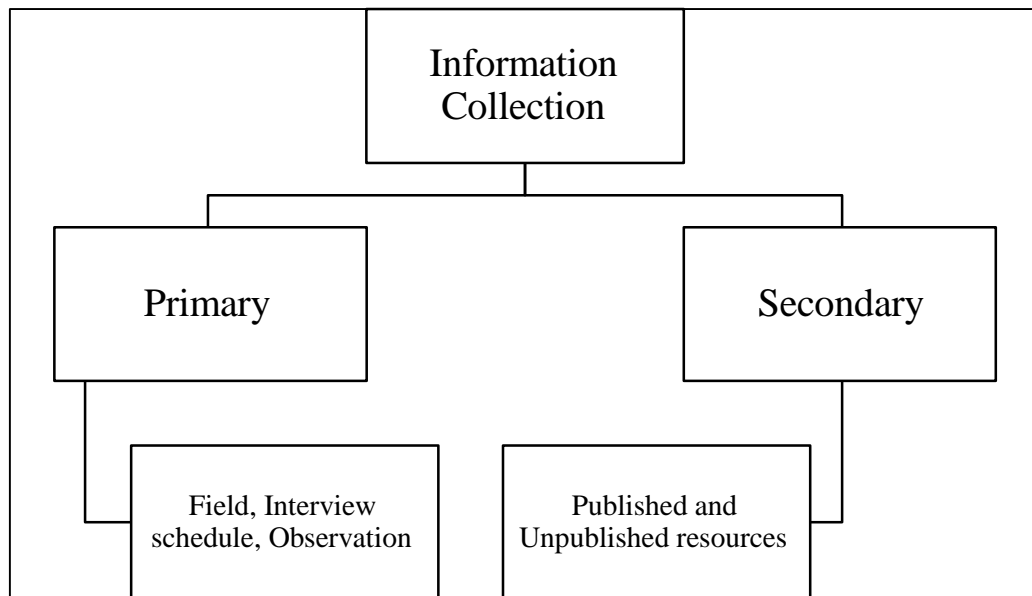


Figure 4: Research sources
Source: Chart developed by the researcher

Both Primary and secondary information has been used for research.

1. Primary Source of Information

The term 'primary data' refers to information that is obtained directly from the original source. Primary data was collected about the variables of the research objectives. Because it is collected by researchers, it is original, valid, objectives-oriented, reliable, authentic, and unpublished before.

The primary data was collected from the research field by using an open-ended interview schedule, observation, and participant observation. Apart from this, various other approaches were used to gather the primary data, including

photography, video and audio recordings, group discussions, census reports, and other governmental documents.

Participant Observation

Under the participant observation method, the researcher had gathered information through empirical observation without addressing the participants. The researcher participated in the activities of the group under study. The respondents were not aware that someone was observing them. This method helped the researcher with a clear understanding of the respondents.

Interview Schedule

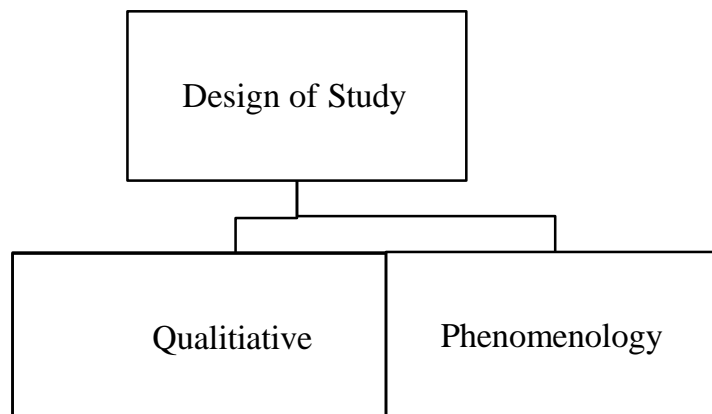
The interview schedule was prepared by the researcher before entrance into the field and checked by the experts from different institutions. It helped in gathering information through face-to-face interviews, and it has been filled by the researchers themselves because most of the respondents were not formally educated.

2. Secondary Data

It is necessary in study to support and formulate research objectives and questions. Secondary sources have provided general information about the parameters of the research topic, and they have already published by other organisations and researchers that were available for all. It was collected from books, newspapers, journals, websites, and magazines.

Qualitative Study Design

This study relied primarily on qualitative research methods. The displaced person's surroundings and environment have been fully described. The displaced person's



socioeconomic adjustments were also gathered from this. The situations of women and children during the displacement period were also discussed in this study.

The data for this study was obtained through a qualitative approach. However, qualitative analysis was used to describe the condition of camps, effects of firing and shelling, caste, religion, family type, source of income, and situation of women and children during displacement. Even though economic factors contribute significantly to displaced studies, a qualitative approach is vital to understanding the phenomena. As a result, data was gathered and analysed using a quantitative approach.

Phenomenology used as a Social Method

Edmund Husserl presents his understanding of phenomenology in the first edition of his '*Logical Investigations*'. Phenomenology is a method of research that attempts to explain the basic characteristics of a phenomenon by exploring it from the perspective of individuals who have experienced it in both the senses of what happened and how it was experienced. The purpose of phenomenology is to explain the importance of the event. Many phenomenologists believe that individuals generate meaning from their surroundings by reflecting their own experiences (Husserl, 1931; Hycner, 1985; Koopmans, 2015; Hourigan and Edgar, 2020; Gasparyan, 2021). Individual experience is very difficult not only because people are complicated, but individual experience is a multifaceted thing that is culturally influenced, as well as socially structured (Jarvis, 1987). A qualitative phenomenological approach is put forward, which will be seen, combining elements of descriptive phenomenology with elements of interpretive phenomenology (Moustakas, 1994; Lopez and Wills, 2004). In this present study, the researcher asked respondents to recall a situation when they got displaced and faced numerous issues due to displacement from their original place. The main emphasis was to obtain a description of their feelings.

Pilot Study

A pilot study was used to check the feasibility of research, problems in research design, problems in sampling procedure, problems in tools and techniques used in research, time and cost estimates, study experience, and increase research efficiency. It was necessary to conduct a pilot study to determine the validity of the present study. The

results obtained from the study provided insight into the major obstacles that researchers might encounter in their future.

Selection of Area and Sample Size

For the area of study, four villages have been selected in the Nowshera tehsil of Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. In district Rajouri, the Line of Control (LOC) stretches for 120 Kilometres across 72 villages, with 22 of those villages being directly affected by the cross-border firing and shelling. Villages in the Nowshera sector are continuously becoming the victims of conflict between India and Pakistan. Due to the conflict between these two nations, it further leads to displacement.

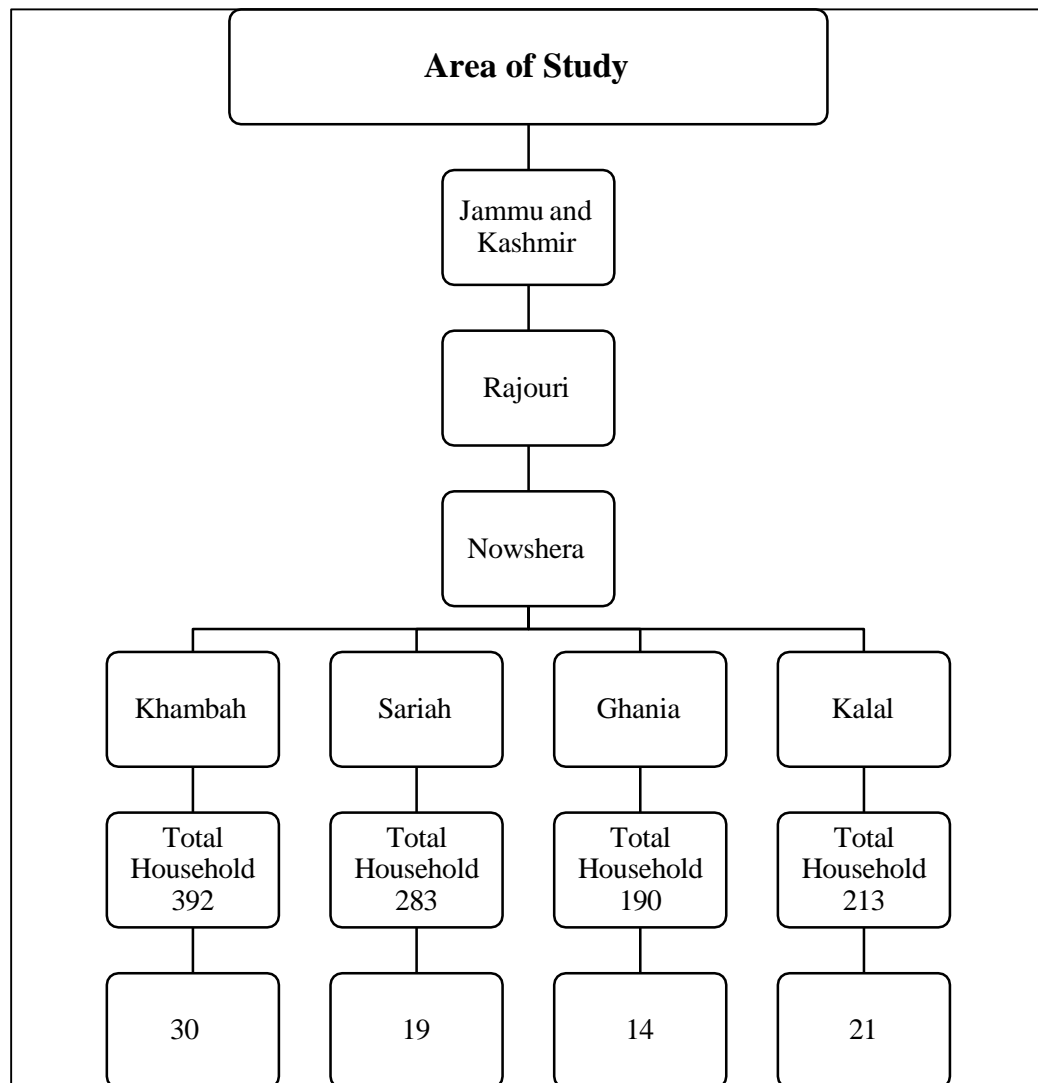


Figure 5: Selection of area and sample size
Source: Chart developed by the researcher

Sample

The sample for the study was collected by using purposive sampling. Out of the total households in the village, 7.8 percent were chosen from each village based on their availability at home during the time of interview or observation. Thus, a total of 30 households were selected from the Khambah village, 19 households were selected from the Sariah village, 14 households were selected from Ghania, and 21 households were covered from the Kalal village. Thus, the total sample size for the study consisted of 84 respondents from the four villages.

Analysis of Data

In general terms, data analysis describes the technique you have used to examine the information of the study. Data was analysed by the researcher manually. The field notes were transcribed and read by the researcher multiple times to obtain the relevant themes. These prominent themes provide the framework for writing (Kumar, 2018). Microsoft Excel was used to prepare charts to describe the findings of the study.

Summary of the Chapters

1. This chapter provides an overview of the study by discussing its aims, objectives, methods, and techniques. It focuses on the theoretical perspective that deals with border, displacement, and marginalisation of population. It also covers literature concerning the issue of the border and displacement in Jammu and Kashmir. The conceptualisation of the study and the significance of the study are also included in this chapter.
2. This chapter is arranged thematically with sections on borders, displacement, women, and children. This kind of structure for the review helps the chapter to emphasise both areas where more study is required and the main contributions to the discipline.
3. This chapter is based on the socio-economic profile of the people in the border area who got displaced during the firing and shelling between India and Pakistan. A large economic disruption is regularly made to the household because of such displacement. Border area people are devoid of economic activities and other employment opportunities. The study found that most of the households have no source of income and are totally dependent on agriculture,

but during displacement they are not able to do agricultural activities and are totally dependent on government services.

4. The chapter indicates that women and children are the main victims of the displacement. They are also prone to several problems not only during displacement but after displacement also. Women and children encounter numerous challenges during war and displacement, and as a result, they are more susceptible to exploitation; many are killed, humiliated, harassed, jailed, assaulted, mistreated, traumatised, and left without security. Women who are internally displaced also have particular social and health requirements that are generally ignored. Moreover, children are dispersed from their family, putting them in danger of being sexually oppressed. They have limited access to educational opportunities because during shelling and firing on the border they have to be displaced to another safer region, and schools usually close for a longer period.
5. This chapter determines the impact of displacement on social institutions including family, marriage, kinship, polity, economy, religion, and education. Conflict among societies leads to change in the institutions of society, as well as displacement from one region to another region, also increasing the concept of social change. It is estimated that if one element or institution is impacted, it will disturb the other one.
6. The present chapter addresses the accessibility and functioning of development programmes in border regions of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. The employment producing plans that are now being carried out are not producing the estimated outcomes. In spite of investment in different employment creation schemes in erstwhile plans, employment of educated and semi-educated individuals remains a challenge. The regional workers are uninterested in working on employment-oriented activities since they repeatedly complain about receiving sufficient payment. A significant amount of funds has been spent on the development of border regions over the years, but no attempt has been made to assess their social-economic impacts in the territory.

7. This is the concluding chapter in the study and provides a summary of the study's findings.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

Literature review is a crucial part of the research procedure, as it establishes the foundation for developing new concepts and discoveries. This will offer a thorough and extensive examination of the current knowledge regarding displacement from border regions, utilising a diverse array of sources such as scholarly publications, books, and appropriate research. Through a thorough examination of existing research and publications, we may gain a better understanding of the fundamental ideas, theories, and findings that have had an impact on the area so far. This literature review's primary goal is tripartite. Firstly, its goal is to summarize and consolidate the current research in order to present a distinct and unified understanding of what was previously known about displacement. This involves the identification of significant ideas, patterns, and phenomena that emerged from prior research. Furthermore, the review will specifically pinpoint any deficiencies or contradictions present in the existing body of research. These gaps signify regions that require additional research, presenting prospects for novel investigations that could provide useful insights to the field. Ultimately, this will situate the present research study within the wider framework of the existing literature, highlighting how it both builds upon and diverges from previous studies. The present research literature is divided into four sections:

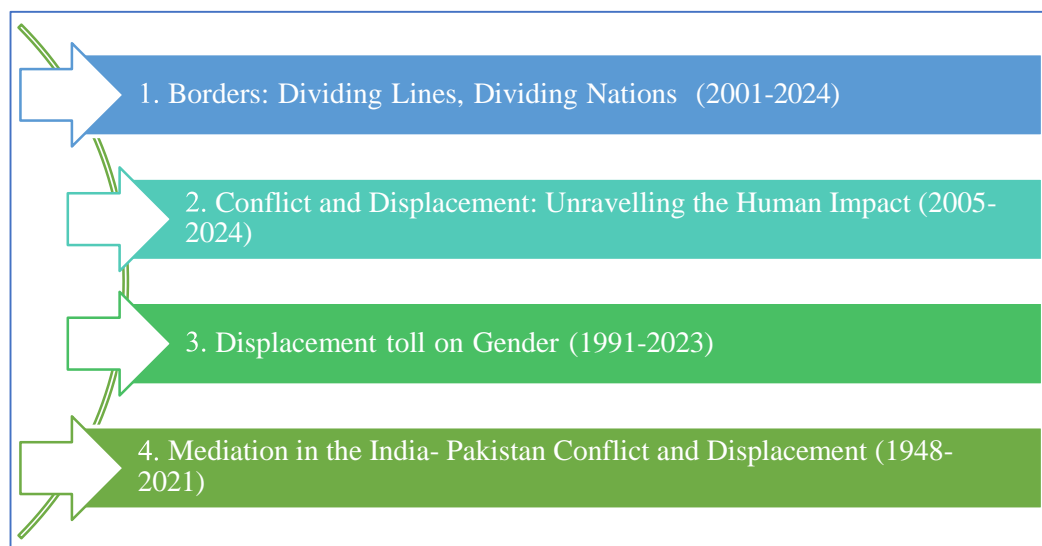


Figure 6: Organisation of review of literature

Source: Figure created by the researcher

1. Borders: Dividing Lines, Dividing Nations (2001-2024)

Political borders are essential for structuring societies, defining the scope of authority, power, and legal control of different political organisations like nations, states, and provinces. Borders are defined and delineated through formal legal agreements, international treaties, and legislative procedures. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 serves as a crucial event in establishing contemporary national boundaries and laying the foundation for the concept of sovereign territorial integrity (Burgess, 2006). Conflicts, negotiations, or changes in political alliances can alter the nature of political borders. The process of altering borders, often disregarding regional or cultural divisions, is exemplified by the decolonization of Africa in the mid-20th century, which gave rise to new geographical challenges (Agnew, 2004). Moreover, multiple entities' claims to dispute borders can lead to ongoing conflicts and geopolitical tension, as evidenced by the ongoing disputes over Kashmir between India and Pakistan (Krasner, 2001).

(Gupta, 2012) identifies the fault lines that have existed in Jammu and Kashmir as a result of the aggression that has occurred there. The term "border" refers to the fencing that is placed on the landscape; nevertheless, the fault lines that are based on the thinking of the people might clash and converge, which can cause worry in the minds of the people. In addition, the study examines fault borders in relation to antagonism and tensions in Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory by using gender as an intersecting variable rather than a separate variable.

(Das, 2014) analyse the complex relationship between the two countries, characterised by three wars and the support of extremists in Pakistan. This has resulted in a tense situation along the international border of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. There are limitations on the mobility of residents living near the border and the transportation of products and services across the international boundary. The opening of the Indo-Pak border for travel and trade is rare due to a variety of challenges, including fire incidents, terrorist infiltration, and the trafficking of arms and drugs. These circumstances provide obstacles to the effective management of the international boundary. India consistently strives to maintain a delicate balance in managing its borders and aims to regulate cross-border travel and trade between nations.

(Passi & Prokkola, 2008) highlights the ongoing debates among European countries regarding the formation of new territories. It emphasizes the critical role that these territorial changes play in the current border scenario. Furthermore, they explore how borders have become a central issue in the research process. The authors investigate the collaboration between the Swedish and Finnish borders and analyze the historical developments of this specific border since 1995. This text elucidates how the indigenous population has lived in this area. The empirical probe examines the degree of collaboration and interaction, as well as the regionalisation of border structures in the daily lives of individuals.

(Gangothri & Boopathi, 2024) explores the concept of the India and Pakistan border as illustrated in Ashvin Kumar's highly regarded Hindi short film, "Little Terrorist" (2004). The film offers a contrasting perspective on the existence of borders and the division of people based on nationality by depicting the border villages situated between India and Pakistan. The short film establishes a pathway for friendship between the two nations by recalling memories of their common history through the characters Jamal and Bhola. The film challenges the notion of the Indo-Pak border by portraying the border village and its impact on the people who were previously together. This article examines the notion of boundaries in the film.

(Pathak, 2016) stated that geopolitics has a greater chance of impacting India-Pakistan relations than conventional political systems since it focuses on strategic goals, geographic imperatives, and international dynamics of power. To resolve border and water disagreements, diplomatic efforts and political will are necessary, rather than focusing on trifling matters. Geographical constraints can only be overcome through bilateral methods, a country cannot overcome geographical limitations on its own. The border security techniques primarily aim to safeguard the borders against a range of potential dangers, whereas the border control strategy is concerned with safeguarding the nation's interests beyond the borders.

(Sangra, 2014) mentions that the study conducted carried out in border regions of Jammu and Kashmir demonstrates the discomfort experienced by the border area inhabitants. The author makes an effort to draw attention to the fact that the lack of advancement along the border between India and Pakistan is commonly reported as a

result of the instability and ongoing conflict between the two countries. As the author considers this kind of ongoing misery leads to widespread mobilization of people living in border regions, which in turn makes armed confrontation and terrorist operations more likely in such regions.

2. Conflict and Displacement: Unravelling the Human Impact (2005-2024)

Conflict-induced displacement refers to situations in which individuals evacuate their residences to get away from political violence. In my opinion, the term "displacement crisis" is a more accurate description than "refugee crisis." According to the 1951 Refugee Convention, refugees are those who have migrated across national boundaries due to a legitimate fear of oppression. The legal definition provided does not include those who flee their homes due to an internal dispute but have not crossed national boundaries.

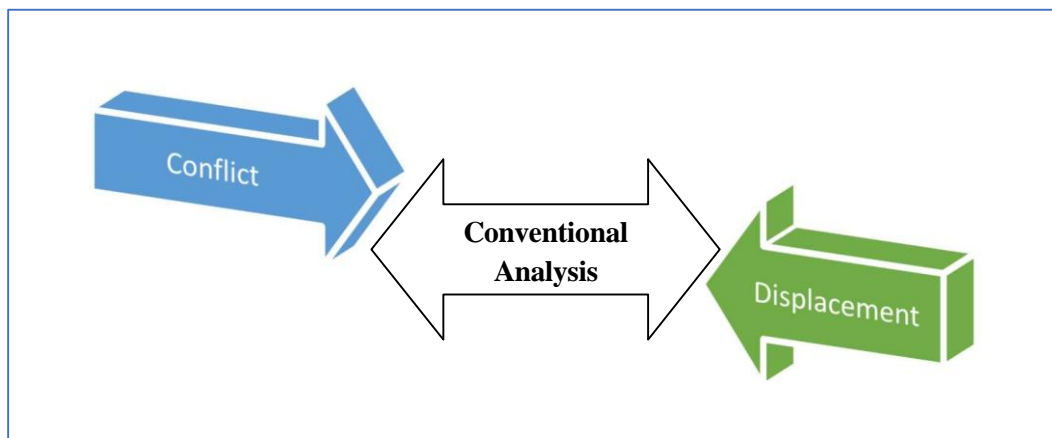


Figure 7: Conventional analysis between conflict and displacement

Source: Figure created by the researcher

(Lischer, 2007) identify that Violent conflicts force millions of people to flee from their homes every year. The subsequent displacement problems not only create complex logistic and humanitarian challenges, but they also pose a threat to global security and undermine the safety of displaced people, relief workers, and peacekeeping agencies. Although conflict-induced displacement presents significant risks to policymakers and international organisations often possess just a limited comprehension of these emergencies. Two factors primarily influence conflict-induced displacement: 1) the violence that triggered the migration, and 2) specific characteristics of the accompanying displacement crisis. Many viewers neglect to

separate each aspect, instead grouping all forms of violence together or perceiving displaced individuals as an indistinct group. The study illustrates the necessity of analysing both the factors that create conflict-induced displacement and the characteristics of a crisis in order to fully comprehend the significance of displacement in politics globally. The article constructs typologies to examine those notions and explores the consequences for future studies on violence-induced relocation.

(Mandal, 2009) examine that conflict-related displacement is mainly determined in India. Army operations and insurgency are the primary causes of displacement. The majority of displaced states include Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh, among others. Due to war and land-related difficulties, many people did not return to their homes. The national response to conflict-induced displacement is inadequate; an important step towards improving aid to displaced people is to conduct research in conflict-prone areas and assess the challenges and needs of conflict-induced displaced people.

(Ghosh, 2006) focuses on two concerns. First, he discusses the political concerns that internal as well as external migrants are involved in. In doing so, he explains the functions of the sending and receiving nations. Additionally, he addresses the region's security problems, which shows how important India is both geographically and politically. He tries to figure out from where the biggest threats to regional security are coming and how they relate to the topic concerning individuals on the move. This work is a great starting point for understanding the hardships of refugees and internally displaced people in Southeast Asia, despite its conceptual assumption that the issue of migrants in South Asia is unable to be tackled without coordinating the development strategies of regional nations.

(Skinder & Shah, 2022) in their article argued that in 1947 the partition of India established two nation India and Pakistan; it witnessed the largest displacement of population on the basis of religion. The border regions of Jammu and Kashmir has their own challenges and peculiarities, people who are residing near the international border are encountering particular difficulties due to its history.

(Kuszevska, 2022) stated that as we enter the third decade of the twenty-first century, the dispute over the Kashmir remains one of the major issues between India and Pakistan. In the greater context of regional safety, considering the activities of antagonistic neighbours and how they affect the lives of people who live in contested areas permits for a more comprehensive analysis of the Kashmir issue. To resolve this unresolvable conflict, we need to engage in extensive, compromise-based communication. It is also important to protect the rights of the people who live in Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

(Kumar, 2012) stated that Pakistan occupied Kashmir refugees become the victims of forced migration and they are classified underneath the classification of internally displaced persons, as a result of being exiled from their homeland, their historical tie to their native lands seems to have been changed. Due to displacement from their place of origin they have suffered from displacement to rehabilitation process, they have faced lot of health-related problems, educational opportunities, safety of women and children.

(Clary, 2024) investigates that India Pakistan relationships stand out in the arena of international politics due to the long-lasting nature of its militarised conflicts and the frequent occurrence of intense violence resulting from these conflicts. Recurring conflicts and violence have occurred along the disputed borders of India and Pakistan throughout their 77-year history as two independent nations. Following the partition of British India in 1947, Pakistan feared that Jammu and Kashmir, a vast princely state with a Hindu king would join India. Pakistan viewed the accession of Jammu and Kashmir as unlawful due to the region's predominantly Muslim population. In order to control violence in Kashmir and prevent the conflict from becoming uncontrollable, negotiated peace agreements have been required over the years. India and Pakistan have engaged in four armed conflicts (1947-1948, 1965, 1971, and 1999), with three of them mostly revolving around the disputed region of Kashmir. An improved India-Pakistan relationship remains essential for India's progress. Furthermore, Pakistan's fundamental problems, such as economic stagnation and domestic instability, would remain unsolved if the country keeps its eyes on India.

S. No.	Year	Major Events
1.	1947	An uprising occurred in Poonch, a region in the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, during the time of India's independence and partition. Pashtun fighters from Pakistan played a significant role in the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir. The Hindu monarch of Jammu and Kashmir received military assistance and ultimately joined India.
2.	1947-1948	The first India-Pakistan war led to the de facto partition of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir between India and Pakistan.
3.	1949	Karachi agreement establishes ceasefire line in Kashmir.
4.	1965	Second India- Pakistan war.
5.	1971	Third India-Pakistan war.
6.	1972	Simla Agreement adjusts ceasefire line and renames it Line of Control (LOC).
7.	1984	India moves troops to Saltoro Ridge, militarizing Siachen Glacier.
8.	1989	Kashmir insurgency begins
9.	1998	India and Pakistan test nuclear weapons.
10.	1999	Fourth India-Pakistan war (Kargil war).
11.	2003	Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pakistani President Musharraf agreed to LOC ceasefire.
12.	2019	India Challenges Jammu and Kashmir's Constitutional status and revokes statehood, creates new union territories for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

13.	2021	India and Pakistan militaries agree to restore LOC ceasefire.
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Table 2: Major events in the India-Pakistan conflict from 1947-2021

Source: clary, c. (2024). The 2021 India-Pakistan ceasefire: Origins, Prospects, and Lessons Learned (Report No. 527). United States Institute of Peace. https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/sr_527-2021_india-pakistan_ceasefire_origins_prospects_lessons_learned.pdf.

(Das, 2014) argued that a fragile political relationship, three and a half wars, and Pakistan's material support for extremists waging independence in the neighbouring states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab forced India to fortify its border with Pakistan. The international boundary between India and Pakistan is increasingly opening up to more trade and travel, but managing the border effectively is made more difficult by a number of problems like terrorist and rebel infiltration, cross-border gunfire and bombardment, narcotics and weapons trafficking and more. Border management has been challenging due to a lack of resources and coordination from Pakistan.

(Rather & Gupta, 2014) demonstrated that the conflict between two countries over Kashmir is the root cause of the terrorist attacks that have occurred in South Asia frequently. In May 1997, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan offered a concept known as the Composite Dialogue Process (CDP) in the Maldives. The two countries built this concept on the principles of consensus, cooperation, and peace to discuss concerns specifically related to violations in Jammu and Kashmir. The ceasefire violation that took place in 2003 persisted for a significant period following the success of Operation Parakram, which increased the frequency of violations along the Line of Control.

(Mahlotra, 2007) noted that the frequency of displacement due to conflicts is steadily increasing, leading to a rise in the number of refugees and internally displaced individuals. Internal conflicts, armed warfare, and disregard for human rights compelled a significant number of people to leave their homes during the Cold War. The international community made a commendable effort by offering reimbursements to countries experiencing conflict. This research examines the consequences experienced by those who have fled from Kashmir due to violence by a terrorist group. This study examines the strategies used by the Kashmiri community, who faced

displacement in 1989-1990 due to conflict and violence. The Kashmiri pandits were scattered across entire Indian territory.

(Majumdar, 2005) clarified that individuals would migrate if their chances of survival were poor and if they faced forcible expulsion from their place of residence. They have relocated to enhance their living conditions, a move that benefits them and provides greater security. In addition, he delineated the categories of economic migrants, migration caused by community strife, and migration driven by development. Evidently, both conflict-induced development and migration have the audacity to disrupt the process of nation-building.

(Fiala, 2015) estimated that forced relocation has impacted approximately forty-two million individuals worldwide. We have only studied a small percentage of this group to understand the impact of relocation on their livelihoods. The author of this study used panel data and geographical changes to emphasise the impact of forced displacement all over the world. The author found that forcibly displaced individuals experience a decline in their economic well-being. Upon returning to their home after a two-year absence, they continue to experience a deficiency in consumption, which will subsequently lead to a decline in their educational and economic status.

(Czaika & Kis-Katos, 2009) The paper thoroughly investigates how push and pull forces cause displacement. The present study investigates how population changes occur in conflicting communities. The researcher recognises and illustrates three main elements influencing displacement patterns. First, the most seriously affected village residents sometimes migrate to areas thought to be less difficult or safer in times of conflict. Second, while the number of emigrants leaving has dropped, the number of immigrants entering some areas has clearly increased in response to growing security issues. Finally, long-standing or conventional displacement factors primarily control population movements in specific regions.

(Datta, 2018) analysed the impact of border fencing on the citizenship privileges of Indian families that these barriers have excluded. The article delves into how the government's defensive laws and regulations, aimed at border protection, affect the rights of residents in these border areas. It delves deeper into how these policies not

only pose a challenge to these people's citizen rights but also result in their forced removal from their ancestral dwellings and communities. The study seeks to elucidate the broader impacts of those safety precautions on the lives and civil liberties of the impacted populations.

(Phukan, 2013) identifies on the issue that displaced individuals fall into the vulnerable category and face rights violations due to the lack of development for their protection, the main cause of displacement is generalised violence, armed conflict, disaster, and violation of human rights. The instruments provide protection for displaced people, as mentioned in the present study. The first instrument, the 'Geneva Convention' from 1949, proved impossible to implement during an armed conflict, while the second, the 'Guiding Principles', posed a serious problem for securing displaced persons due to their lack of legal implementation. The primary reason for the convention's lack of effectiveness is the absence of any UN organisation responsible for the protection and security of displaced individuals.

(Moroka & Tshimanga, 2010) describes that undoubtedly, healthcare services are improving for everyone; however, literature focused on border migrants reveals the challenge of providing these individuals with health care services within their respective countries. People who migrate due to cross-border shelling and firing belong to a sub-category of migrants whose health, education, and economic issues remain largely unexplored. The main obstacles to providing health care services for these migrants include immigration, language barriers, high costs, the attitude of doctors towards them, and the lack of healthcare infrastructure in their area. To recognise migrants' right to health, India should implement educational and awareness programs.

3. Displacement Toll on Gender (1991-2023)

Displacement causes significantly more harm than just the loss and destruction of goods and property. Frequently, unusual living environments can impact the social duties and obligations of both men and women. This might occur due to the breakdown of previous support structures, leading families to experience impoverishment for the very first time. Both men and women encounter restricted mobility as they must involve themselves in new regulations and engage in unfamiliar social networks, potentially

upsetting their established bonds and familial relationships. Women often lack access to well-paying employment due to limited or nonexistent opportunities for sustaining their means of living and the absence of male relatives, yet they still bear the burden of supporting their families. Being unaware of their relatives' status exacerbates trauma and cultivates a profound sense of uncertainty (Gururaja, 2000). The breakdown of social frameworks and legal safeguards puts displaced women at a heightened risk of gender-based assault, such as domestic assault, illicit trade, and sexual violence. They frequently lose their traditional positions, which forces them into unstable, low-paying jobs that exacerbate their vulnerability. Frequently, severe disruptions in access to critical services, particularly related to reproductive health, lead to negative consequences like unforeseen pregnancies and untreated sexually transmitted infections (Garnier, 2023). The interruption of education particularly negatively affects girls, often leading them to withdraw from school or push into early marriage as a means of coping with the circumstances. Moreover, the relocation of women often leads to their marginalization in decision-making processes, limiting their ability to advocate for their rights and needs. The deterioration of interpersonal relationships that typically provide support further complicates these issues. Despite these challenges, displaced women often demonstrate perseverance by taking on new responsibilities and positions, even though the move may impose additional responsibilities on them (Stark, 2022).

(Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2020) according to IDMC, the global number of internally displaced children under the age of 18 reached approximately 23.3 million by the end of 2020. Among this group, an estimated 13 million were of primary and early secondary school age, while 10.5 million fell between the ages of 15 and 24. Given that internally displaced groups are typically younger than the national population, it is probable that these numbers were underestimated. When formulating displacement policies and programs, it is crucial to consider the unique needs of children and women, as their vulnerability intensifies during displacement. Immunisation and dietary supplements may be necessary for infants, educational support for school-age children, and vocational training for young people. Because displacement can worsen existing obstacles to girls' education and increase their vulnerability to abuse and sexual assault, the effects are often particularly severe for

girls. If ignored, the adverse effects of migration can have a lifelong impact, particularly when it disrupts education and restricts opportunities for the future.¹⁶

(Klugman, 2022) mentions the gendered aspects of forced displacement significantly impact the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly due to an unprecedented number of forcibly displaced individuals. According to the most recent estimates, there are 26.4 million refugees and 48 million internally displaced people globally. Global studies reveal that women who have experienced displacement face fewer job opportunities than their male counterparts. Additionally, they encounter a dearth of access to essential services such as services related to sexual and reproductive health, support for mental health, ongoing training for skills, and services required resulting from experiences of gender-based violence.¹⁷

(Sorensen, 1998) tries to illustrate that gender relations tend to be characterised by uneven opportunities to influence in circumstances of conflict. Gender comparison in conflict situations throws light on how men and women in war conditions differ in their actions, desires, control of finances, and ability to participate in decision-making. The article's content demonstrates how women have to deal with the additional burden of caring for the family, particularly the children, during times of war when men are absent or killed. It also presents concerns about women's involvement in peacekeeping and the democratisation of resettlement approaches. Ultimately, the article demonstrates the gendered nature of post-conflict socio-economic development.

(Sawhney & Mehrotra, 2013) examines ethnographic research carried out in two distinct settings in India: residential complexes in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, and displaced camps in the Jammu region, where a portion of the displaced Kashmiri Hindus have been relocated. The Kashmiri Hindus, compelled to abandon their residences as a result of political turmoil in Kashmir, utilised all their available means to adapt themselves to these unfamiliar surroundings. As the transition from rural to

¹⁶ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2020. Internally Displaced Children, Youth and Education. <https://www.internal-displacement.org/focus-areas/children-youth-education/> accessed 22.08.2024.

¹⁷ Klugman, J. (2022). The Gender Dimensions of Forced Displacement: A Synthesis of New Research (Report No. 168165). World Bank Group. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/895601643214591612/pdf/The-Gender-Dimensions-of-Forced-Displacement-A-Synthesis-of-New-Research.pdf?_gl=1*182ob4z*_gcl_au*ODcwMTQ2OTcwLjE3MjQ2NzMxOTY_ accessed 25.08.2024

urban environments occurred, there was a notable alteration in conventional gender roles and dynamics within the local community. The chapter examines the correlation between the political unrest in Kashmir and the forced migration of a certain minority group. It specifically delves into the transformation of gender roles and obligations within this group's new societal framework.

(Kumari, 2019) identify the challenges experienced by those residing in close proximity to the international boundary in Jammu and Kashmir are highly disconcerting, particularly when viewed through a gendered lens. Cross-border bombardment and armed engagements regularly expose the region, situated along the disputed border between India and Pakistan. In times of increased tension, authorities frequently relocate inhabitants against their will to protect their lives. This abrupt displacement disproportionately affects women, who face numerous additional vulnerabilities.

(Kour, 2013) recognise that families often face significant privacy and security concerns when forced to relocate and settle in foreign locations. The sudden shift to unfamiliar and frequently ill-equipped surroundings can deprive individuals of the fundamental rights and safeguards they are accustomed to. Temporary shelters or campsites that accommodate these displaced individuals often lack adequate amenities, including designated and protected areas for women. The absence of privacy not only undermines their feeling of security but also exposes them to the possibility of gender-based violence. This study aims to investigate and record the complex and varied forms of distress endured by women during these forced relocations, specifically examining the ongoing wars and cross-border attacks in the border districts of Jammu and Kashmir. The study seeks to analyse the various obstacles faced by each gender in order to provide insight into the significant effects of displacement and warfare on women residing in this unstable area. This will emphasise the immediate necessity for focused interventions that cater to their particular needs and vulnerabilities.

(Hans, 2002) argues that with a discourse on nationalism during India's 1947 partition, which created Pakistan as a separate country. As the state itself emerged, Jammu and Kashmir became the context for boundaries in people's minds. The discourse in Kashmir does not adhere to a uniform system of gender and territorial

boundaries. Due to the regular displacement from their source of origin due to bombardment, men's power dominates women across boundaries; from 1947 to the present, women's status remains unchanged, and their responsibilities, equity, and rights have vanished with the partition of two nations.

(Mmahi, 2016) explores the challenges faced by a significant portion of the population, forced to relocate from their original locations due to natural disasters, insurgencies, disputes between farmers and herders, and clashes between different ethnic groups. A significant number of these displaced individuals found protection in camps, whereas others have resettled in various locations and localities. As they migrate from their initial residences, the act of forced displacement has exposed them to significant adversity and distressing encounters. The study comprehensively investigates the impact of displacement on women and children, specifically focussing on deprivation, psychological distress, and the social and economic ramifications. The turmoil particularly impacts these marginalised populations, causing significant disruptions to their livelihoods and overall welfare. To summarise, the study presents many suggestions designed to tackle and alleviate the difficulties encountered by displaced individuals, with an emphasis on delivering efficient resolutions to their intricate issues.

(Pedraza, 1991) This paper examines the usually underestimated position of women in the migration process. It argues that the current body of research on relationships within families and gender roles has the potential to make significant improvements to the examination of migration at both the individual and societal levels. In order to gain a deeper comprehension of the gender-specific aspects of relocation, the literature evaluation is organised according to three primary concerns:

- ✓ What are the consequences of the decision to evacuate, regardless of whether it is made by males or females?
- ✓ What are the strategies employed to integrate women into the workforce during and after migration?
- ✓ How do employment obligations affect the lives of female immigrants?

Furthermore, the study emphasises the importance of acknowledging the interplay and impact of gender, social class, and ethnicity on the migration and settlement process. Gaining a thorough understanding of these elements is essential for conducting a full examination of the difficulties experienced by women during the migration process.

(Pandey, 2023) the study proposes to evaluate the prevalence of perceived anxiety, depression, and stressful situations, as well as their correlation with demographic characteristics, among young individuals residing in the bordering regions of Jammu and Kashmir.

4. National and International Mediation in the India-Pakistan Conflict and Displacement (1948-2021)

We refer to initiatives implemented within the two nations themselves as national mediation efforts. However, political pressures, nationalistic sentiments, and deep-seated mistrust on both sides have restricted these efforts. Mutual suspicions, terrorist incidents, and divergent political agendas have frequently hindered bilateral discussions between India and Pakistan.

(The Shimla Agreement, 1972) On July 2, 1972, India and Pakistan executed the Shimla Agreement following the 1971 Indo-Pak conflict, which led to the establishment of Bangladesh. Negotiations between Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the president of Pakistan, led to the agreement. By addressing disputes bilaterally, it aimed to establish the groundwork for harmonious relations between the two nations (Dixit, 2003).

Salient aspects of the Shimla Agreement

- **Nonviolent Conflict Resolution:** Both nations mutually consented to settle their disputes by peaceful methods, refraining from the use of force.
- **Respect for the Line of Control (LoC):** The agreement acknowledged the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir as the de facto boundary between the two nations, and both parties assumed the responsibility to uphold it. However, the agreement did not recognise it as an international border.

- **Bilateralism:** A key feature of the Shimla Agreement was the prioritisation of settling conflicts directly between the parties involved, without intervention from a third party. Since then, this idea has been a fundamental pillar of India's strategy with respect to its ties with Pakistan.
- **Evacuation of Forces:** Both nations reached an agreement to withdraw their soldiers to locations that they had occupied before the start of hostilities in December 1971.

The Shimla Agreement has had an enduring influence on the international relations between India and Pakistan, namely in terms of creating an organised framework for resolving disputes. Despite future conflicts and persistent difficulties, the Shimla Agreement's concept of bilateralism continues to influence the diplomatic interactions between the two nations (Ganguly, 1995).

(Confidence Building Measures, 1965 and 1971) The Indo-Pak War of 1965 and 1971 saw the implementation of a pioneering military CBM-like mechanism. A border dispute and subsequent clashes in the Rann of Kutch, located in the western Indian state of Gujarat, preceded the 1965 conflict in Kashmir. Under the intensifying tensions, Air Marshal Arjan Singh summoned his Pakistani opponent, Air Marshal Ashghar Khan, and they established an 'informal agreement' to refrain from deploying their individual air units in the vast, desert-like region of Kutch. The purpose of this action was to protect the troops, who lacked any natural shelter, as well as the mechanized armor from aerial attacks. Both sides adhered to this agreement throughout the dispute. The below table displays a chronology of Indo-Pak Military CBMs.

Year	Military CBMs
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid deploying the air force in the Rann of Kutch's open desert region. • Develop a city avoidance strategy. • Between 1965 and 1968, use the Maritime CBMs process to resolve the Sir Creek boundary dispute through arbitration. Joint survey teams subsequently

	delineated a 403 km boundary line, established through this process.
1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DGMOs of both nations established a specialised hotline communication channel to efficiently exchange crucial information within a limited timeframe.
1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both nations had to protect nuclear installations and infrastructure, including reactors, fuel fabricators, uranium enrichment, isotope separation, and processing facilities, from attacks.
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approval of the agreement prohibiting attacks on nuclear facilities and, The annual implementation of information sharing and exchange of updated lists of nuclear installations in each state began on 01 January.
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuclear facilities were not subject to attack. We revised the annual exchange of lists to include the locations of nuclear facilities in both countries.
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DGMOs signed a memorandum of understanding regarding the resumption of weekly hotline communication.

1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both nations signed the Lahore Declaration, which established an agreement to prevent maritime incidents and guarantee the safety of naval vessels and aircraft at sea.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The informal armistice along the LOC/AGPL was forbidden. Joint reconnaissance along the international border and occasional flag gatherings were made mandatory. The creation of new ahead posts was prohibited.
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first biannual meeting took place between the Indian Border Security Forces and Pakistani Rangers.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Coast Guard and the Pakistan Maritime Safety Agency have established a partnership. Signing of an advance notification on Ballistic Missile tests.
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both nations signed and reaffirmed an agreement to reduce the risk of nuclear weapons accidents for a period of five years, until 2012.
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the first time in almost twenty years, the Indian military has declared its intention to observe a truce in Kashmir throughout the month of Ramadan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilding the 2003 Ceasefire Agreement's provisions.
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGMOS has issued a joint statement to revert the 2003 Ceasefire Protocol along the boundaries.

Table 3: Confidence Building Measures for India and Pakistan from 1965-2021

Source: (Pathania, 2021)

The Military CBMs have demonstrated to be more realistic than mere ideological in their strategy and performance. Whereas the Indo-Pak ties have been unstable in the past decade, the historical record of military confidence-building measures (CBMs) during the last seventy-eight years indicates a consistent and endure-growing pattern.

(Dutta, 2012) stated that in case of the protection and security of refugee, the constitution of India provides some fundamental rights for non-citizens.

- the right to equality (Article 14)
- the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21)
- the freedom to practice and propagate their own religion (Article 25)

Indian Supreme Court mentioned that refugees should not be discriminated for the reason that they have non-citizen position in India. The foreign policy of India is administered by certain acts. Refugees are defined under the laws that are related to aliens. The standard of protection of refugees emerged from persons who are displaced from their place of residence need economic sustenance and protection. The Registration Act of 1939, registered refugee under it and it is pertinent to all the people entering India while crossing the international borders. The Foreigners act of 1946, Indian government is authorized to control the entry process, presence and the departure process of refugees.

(Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1988) regulates the desires of people who have moved from one country to another. These principles not only acknowledge liberties and safeguards important for the safety of those experiencing displacement from their homes but also provide aid and security for those who are in the process of return, rehabilitation, and reunification. These principles are a collection of thirty principles organised into five sections. They are meant to serve as a roadmap for representatives to follow as they carry out their duties, as well as for states to follow when confronted with the occurrence of displacement, for other officials, groups, and individuals to follow when interacting with displaced people, and for non-governmental organisations to follow when handling issues related to the displaced population.

(Global Conflict Tracker, 2014) reported that in 2014, India's newly appointed Prime Minister Narendra Modi made an invitation to Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to participate in his inauguration, which raised expectations that India would engage in substantive peace negotiations with Pakistan. In September 2016, the movement towards meaningful talks was unexpectedly stopped when armed rebels launched an assault on a remote Indian Army base in Uri, which is situated near the Line of Control (LOC). The attack resulted in the deaths of eighteen Indian soldiers, marking the most devastating assault on the Indian armed forces in decades. The Indian army responded by announcing that it had conducted "Surgical Strikes" on terrorist places within Pakistani administrated Kashmir. Conversely, the Pakistani army refused that any such activity had occurred. This period was characterised by an increase in border disputes that initiated in late 2016 and remained in 2018, resulting in the displacement of thousands of inhabitants on both sides of the Line of Control and the deaths of dozens of individuals. In May 2018, India declared the intention to implement a ceasefire in the territory of Kashmir, for the first time in almost twenty years; however, operations recommenced. India and Pakistan reached a formal agreement to implement a peace agreement along the contested Kashmiri border, which would reaffirm the conditions indicated in their 2003 agreement.¹⁸

¹⁸ Council of Foreign Relations. 2024. *Conflict Between India and Pakistan*. Centre for Preventive Action. <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-between-india-and-pakistan>. Retrieved on 05.05.2024.

(United Nations, 1948-49) The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted a number of resolutions in 1948-49 to specifically tackle the ongoing dispute between India and Pakistan regarding the contested territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The most prominent among these was Resolution 47, ratified on April 21, 1948, which demanded a cessation of hostilities, the removal of Pakistani and Indian military, and a referendum to decide the destiny of the region. On January 20, 1948, the adoption of Resolution 39 established the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to mediate and investigate the situation. Disagreements about the terms for troop withdrawal and the referendum prevented the complete execution of these resolutions, despite their intention to promote a peaceful conclusion by suggesting specific measures for both nations. As a result, the United Nations has limited its involvement to peacekeeping operations, specifically through the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), without addressing the Kashmir problem (Bose, 2005).

Research Gap

According to the above-mentioned framework, it is expected to investigate the temporary displacement of border area residents during the firing and shelling in the Nowshera sector of Jammu and Kashmir. Since there is a lack of comprehensive analysis in this region, this research work aims to address this gap. The concept of how border dwellers earn their living and how they can enhance their standard of living was the main source of motivation for this study. Furthermore, no in-depth sociological studies on this topic have been conducted, especially in the border region of Jammu and Kashmir. Enough sources are not available to show the effects of displacement on social institutions and the analyses of the programs and policies made by the government for these people.

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CREDENTIALS EMERGING FROM THE BORDER REGION

Introduction

This chapter delves into the socio-economic characteristics of those displaced by the firing and shelling between India and Pakistan in the border area. The majority of border area households or rural families were displaced from their place of residence and relocated to temporary camps or schools provided by the government. People used to face numerous socioeconomic problems when they moved from their location. A country's development is associated with inadequate educational opportunities, wellbeing, standard of living, and food and nutritional security (Szirmai, 2015). Sociologists often view socio-economic status as a latent concept, evaluating it through a composite approach that includes education, wealth, and employment, or any other variant of these three independent variables, as previously described. The study concentrated both on men and women's socio-economic profiles. This chapter will discuss the way of life and livelihood of the people living in the border area.

Socio-economic emancipation refers to the process of revitalising the local population by giving them significant authority and responsibilities, enabling them to utilise the resources available for them. The socio-economic situation of border area residents living beyond the Line of Control (LOC)¹⁹ between India and Pakistan is dreadful. They are facing limitations in many areas, especially education, employment, healthcare, network connectivity, etc. Most displaced individuals must leave their homes with only the items they can carry on their backs. Such displacement frequently causes major economic distress to households. It has implications for both individual well-being and long-term progress, depending on how effectively and abruptly people are able to recover from such an unsettling situation.

Displacement is a hostile and chaotic experience. It causes a significant risk of deprivation, which often manifests itself in several dimensions: unemployment,

¹⁹ The Line of Control (LOC) is a military control line between India and Pakistan controlled parts of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir- a line which does not constitute a legally recognized international boundary but serves as the de facto border. More information can be taken from: Wirsing, Robert G. (1998), "War or Peace on the Line of Control?", in Clive Schofield (ed.), *Boundary and Territory Briefing*, Volume 2, Number 5, ISBN 1-897643-31-4.

landlessness, exclusion, malnutrition, mortality, and social disintegration are all the problems that exist today. Furthermore, the violation of human rights is widespread. During displacement, people had to leave behind their agricultural land, residences, and livestock. Due to sudden displacement from their original place, people become jobless, leaving no other source of income. During this time, they were subject to extreme hardship. An additional truth that underlies the process of displacement is that it makes no distinction between the rich and poor, or between the large and small group of people affected. It has a similar impact on everyone who comes into contact with it, as it extorts the strong and the weak, the talented and unskilled, the wealthy and poor, the disabled and healthy. It destabilises the established network of society as well as the social welfare system that sustains the young, the elderly, the impoverished, and other vulnerable members of the community. No experience may be more traumatic for a person than being uprooted from a place where they resided for lifetimes and forced to relocate to an area where they may be complete strangers.

Sociological Perspectives on Economy and Society

Functionalism emphasised the existence of manifold institutions that fulfill society's needs. The economy's primary function is to provide services, and it plays an entirely essential role. The economy is crucial for the existence of any society because it provides the products and services that any community demands. Without the assistance of the economy, society's goals are unattainable. Capitalist and communist systems provide resources in several modes, but each form of economic system has its own set of benefits and drawbacks. In the 19th century, Karl Marx's ideas on economy and society served as a major influence on conflict theory. According to Marx, capitalism is inevitably oppressive to individuals; the ruling class (or bourgeoisie) controls the means of production, while the working class (or proletariat) does not possess the means of production. The ruling class exploits and persecutes the working class with the use of power, resources, and authority. The local administration also exploits border area people, taking advantage of their lack of education and ignorance of their rights and duties.

Age Profile of Respondents

An individual's age dictates his/her level of experience and expertise with the subject matter central to the objectives of the thesis. To gain knowledge from different aspects there is a need to collect data from different age groups. The purpose of collecting age data is to determine the study's quality according to respondent's age. There is a correlation between the respondent's age and the quality of the study. And in the second position, age is also a profiling factor in social shaping because it is such an important demographic variable, great care is taken to ensure that it is accurately reported in the census. Respondents were requested to present any official documents such as Aadhaar Card ²⁰ before disclosing any personal information. The interviewer verified the respondent's age using official documents. The quality of the data increases with the increasing age of the respondents. There is a growing belief that people of various ages react differently to certain aspects of study inquiries (Knauper, Carriere, Chamanday, Schwarz and Rosen, 2016).

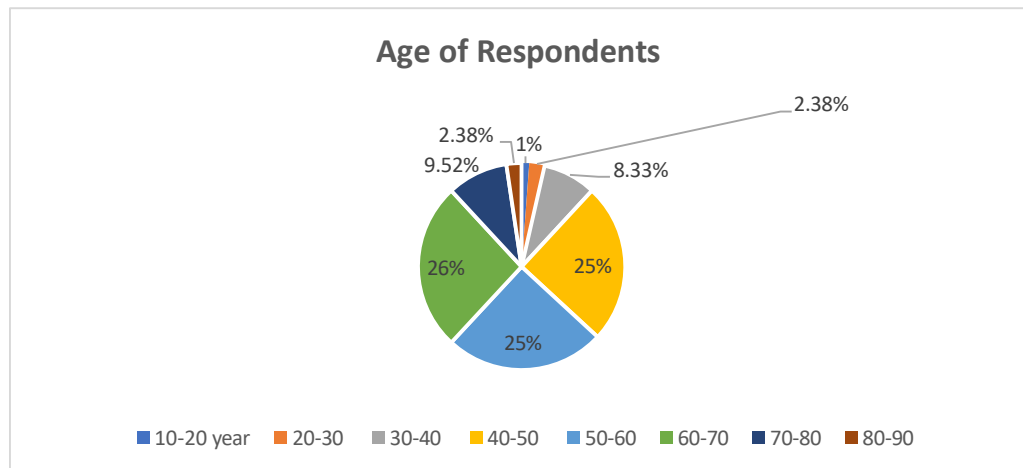


Figure 8: Age profile of the respondents
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The chart provides information on the age of the respondents, out of a total of 84. The above chart illustrates the percentage of respondents from different age groups in the study. The study found 1% of respondents between the age groups of 10 to 20 years.

²⁰Aadhaar number is unique for each individual and will remain valid for lifetime. Aadhaar Number will help the residents to avail various services provided by banking, mobile phone connections and other Govt and Non-Govt services in the course. <https://www.uidai.gov.in/16-english-uk/aapka-aadhaar.html#:~:text=Aadhaar%20is%20a%2012%20digit%20individual%20identification%20number%20issued%20by,and%20address%2C%20anywhere%20in%20India>. Retrieved on 08-05-2022.

The information for the study was mostly collected by the head of the household; if the head of the household was not present at that time, the information was collected by the other elder member of the family. In general, data acquired from older participants provides a less exact picture of the perspectives, behaviours, or other traits being examined than those gathered from younger participants (Andrews and Herzog, 1986). According to the researcher, 2.38 percent of respondents between the age groups of 20-30 years perceived that they had experienced displacement during their childhood. During the data collection period, 8.33% of respondents aged between 30 to 40 were employed and rarely found at home. 25% of respondents between the age groups 40 to 50 were found to collect information about the study. 25% of respondents between the age groups 50-60 have collected enough data to reach the criteria of the study. Based on the quality of the data gathered, the 40–60-year-old age group did not forget the experience of displacement, and they were able to recall it easily.

Interviews were conducted with 26 % of the respondents in the age group 60-70 years, most of the respondents covered this age group and gathered quality data. The older the respondent, the better the quality of the data gathered because, from 1947 to date, these border area people are getting displaced. Older people have more experience than the young ones. 9.52% of respondents attended to accumulate information between 70-80 years of age, they were toddlers during independence and faced displacement for a longer period. 2.38% of respondents found it difficult to conduct interviews between the age groups 80-90 years of age; this was the last age group from which the researcher collected the data; they were born before independence, and the main issue faced by the researcher with this age group was that they were very old people, and recalling the experiences was difficult for them, but only this category of people faced all the difficulties during the 1947 partition of India and Pakistan and displacement from Pakistan.

Gender of Respondents

Gender is also a social aspect from a sociological point of view, as it governs social life, defines social roles, and enhances individual identity and ideals. Gender influences a variety of aspects of family life and kinship, as well as work roles and responsibilities. To complete the gender profile of the respondent, data was collected from the head of the household if they were men or women.

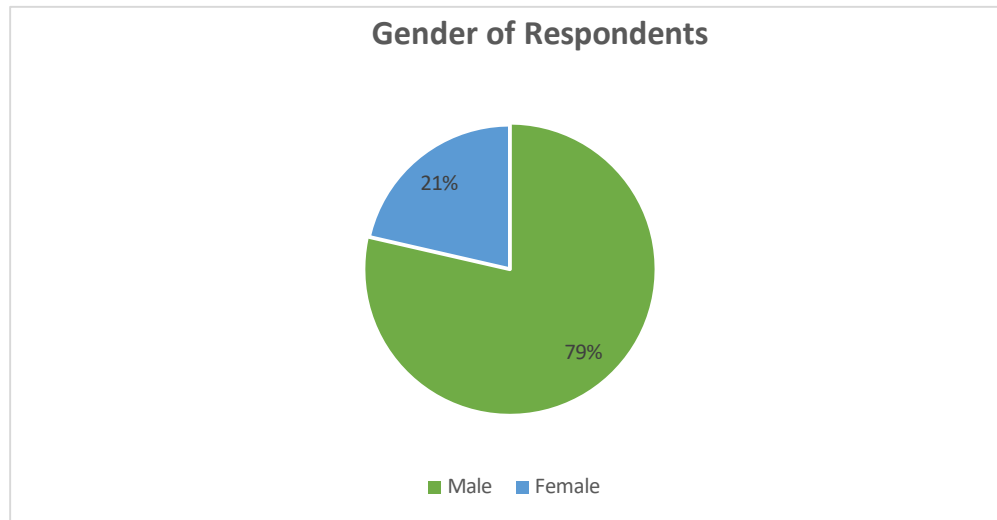


Figure 9: Gender profile of respondents
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The chart depicts the gender of the respondents; there are a total 84 respondents, of which 66 are males and 18 are females. The above chart also visualises the percentage of male and female respondents, i.e., 79% are male and 21% are female. The present study found that border villages are still under the influence of patriarchy's dominance; the head of the household is only the eldest male member of the family. Even the female member of the family was not allowed to participate in the interview process with the researcher. Particularly in rural areas, women often face intense pressure to marry at an early age, discouraging them from pursuing education or economic independence.

Educational Qualification of Respondents

Education contributes to the development of energetic human capital necessary to accomplish the desired goals while also promoting equitable growth by dispensing the fruits of advancement to all the country's citizens. It promotes productivity improvement, employment, and income prospects, as well as the use, advancement, and transition of science and technology with the goal of improving the standard of living. According to the World Bank, education is a human right, a powerful driver of development, and one of the strongest instruments for reducing poverty and improving health, gender equality, peace, and stability.²¹

²¹ World bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/education/overview> Retrieved on 10-05-2022.

The fundamental foundations of our constitutions are equality, justice, and liberty. Everyone in our nation should have the right to access high quality basic education despite of caste, religion, gender, ethnicity, and economic status. Article 21-A declares that “state shall provide free and compulsory education of all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the state may determine” (Lakmikan, 2019). “To meet the vision brought forth by the Education 2030 Framework of Action and SDG4, UNICEF released its own education strategy 2019-30, ‘Every Child Learns’, outlining three distinct goals: (1) Equitable access to learning opportunities; (2) Improved learning and skills for all; and (3) Improved learning and protection for children in emergencies and fragile contexts” (UNICEF, 2019).²² Various schemes were implemented to ensure that all children in the country had access to quality universal primary education, with special attention to reducing the disparity between genders. Measures included increasing the number of schools in close proximity to a child's home, conducting participatory school mapping, prioritising the hiring of women educators, implementing an educational system with a focus on gender equality, and improving facilities for female students (Sahoo and Panda, 2013).

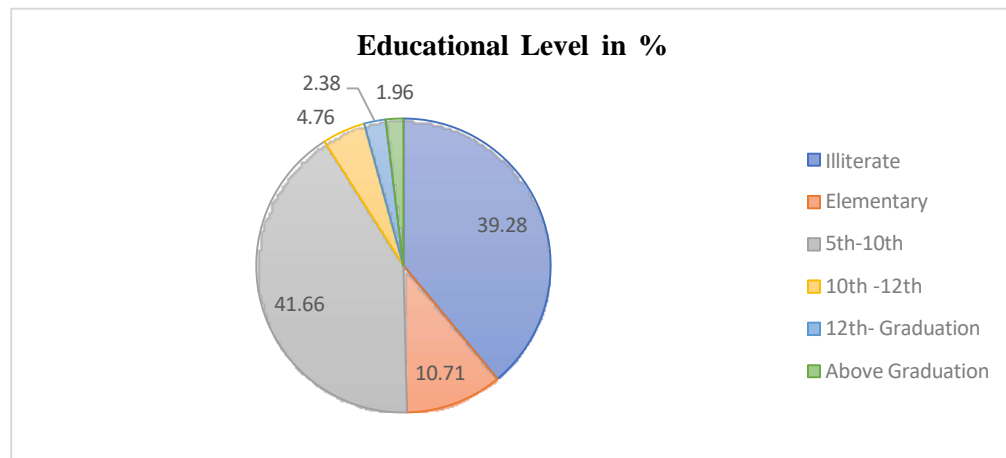


Figure 10: Educational profile of the respondents
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The education issue is particularly acute in the border regions of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. Education contributes to overall well-being; the quality of a child's education depends on the type and location of the school, as well as from the child's home. Education can play an important role in the inclusion of the excluded group in

²² United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). (2019) Education Overview.

society. The people of the border region hope to educate their children due to the unavailability of better educational facilities in these areas. The chart portrays the respondent's education profile. There are a total of 84 households chosen for the collection of information about the study area, from which the head of the household is selected to provide information about the household. Out of 84 respondents, 39.28% are illiterate, and 10.71 respondents received primary education, that is, elementary to 5th grade. 41.66 respondents obtained education from 5th to 10th. 4.76% of respondents acquired education from 10th to 12th. 2.38 respondents obtained education from 12th to graduation, and only 1.9% of respondents gained education above graduation. The information presented above indicates that the majority of the population in border regions lacks education, with only a small number obtaining a basic education due to sudden displacement from their place of birth. Therefore, it is crucial for the appropriate authorities to prioritise educational institutions in border regions, while also providing them with resources and highly qualified educators to foster the development of quality education in these areas. The majority of the respondents believed that most of the teaching staff have an apathetic attitude about schools in border regions because they do not wish to be appointed in these firing and shelling affected regions for a longer period of time and are always attempting to transfer their jobs from border regions to towns. This issue also significantly contributes to the decline in educational standards in the border villages of Jammu and Kashmir. Every parent's dream is to provide quality education to their children. People in these regions who are economically stable try to send their children to other private schools or institutions where good quality education is provided to children and well qualified teaching staff are available.

Occupation of Respondents

The study mentioned here concerned the occupation of people in the border area. Researchers have conducted interviews with 84 respondents based on the village distribution as follows: Khambah 35.71%, Sariah 22.61 %, Ghania 16.66, and Kalal 25%.

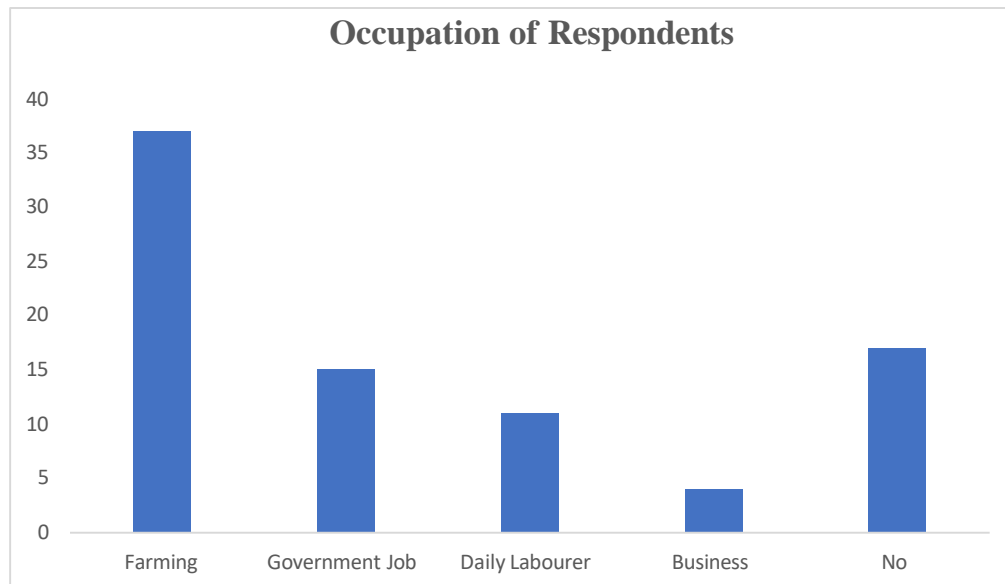


Figure 11: Occupational profile of the respondents

Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The graph indicates that 20.23% of respondents are currently unemployed or without a source of income, and they are actively seeking employment. Most of the respondents, that is 44.04 %, involve themselves in primary activities or farming due to the lack of employment opportunities provided in these regions. Only 17.85% of respondents reported working for the government, 13.09% as daily labourers, and 4.76% as business owners.

Household Size and its Significance

We sometimes refer to the total number of people in a family as the family size. The following graph displays the respondent's family size. The concept of family size further deconstructs into two segments: children and adults in a household. There are five significant family mechanisms: solidarity, procreation, socialisation, and religious unity.

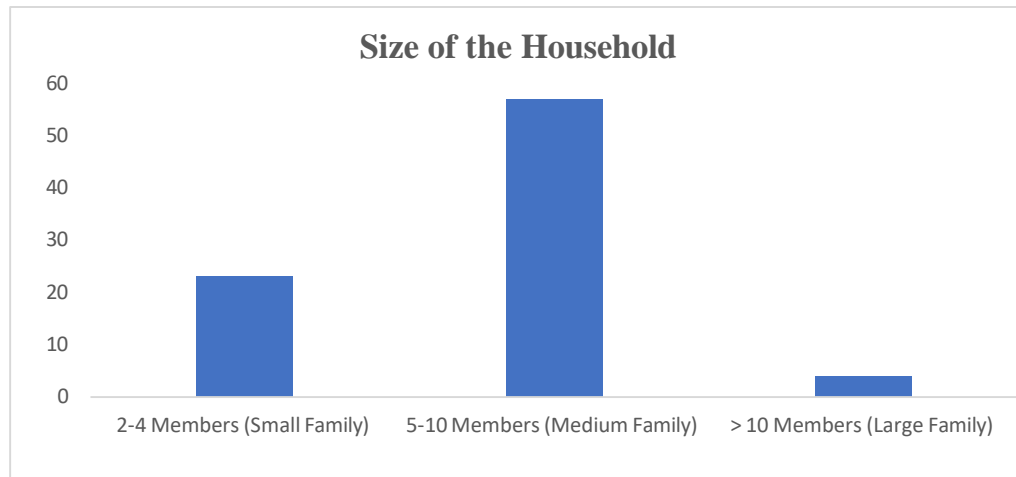


Figure 12: Size of the household
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The above graph shows that the village area of the border region has more medium-type families, with 5–10 members (67.85%), than large families, with more than 10 members (4.76%). Furthermore, we found a moderate number of small families, consisting of 2-4 (27.38%) members. The basic social units known as households significantly influence the structure of society. Their role is to represent and maintain societal norms, values, and hierarchical systems while also adapting to altering socioeconomic, cultural, and demographic circumstances.

Family Pattern of Respondents

Family is an essential part of people's lives, and the surroundings and emotional bond with family influence an individual's conduct and personality. Even though they spent their early years under the support and protection of their family, children learned a significant amount of their knowledge, beliefs, and values from their parents. The section focuses on the structure of the family, particularly the boundary area people belong to.

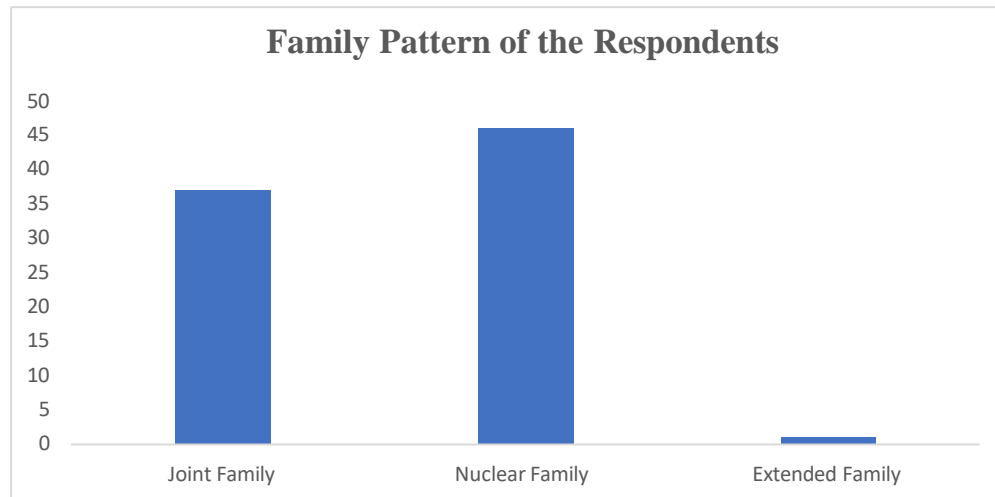


Figure 13: Family pattern of the household
Source: Data gathered by the researcher

According to the findings, the vast majority of border area village households have a nuclear structure. The study demonstrates that out of 84 households, 44.4% belong to a joint family structure. The majority of households, 54.76%, possess the household's nuclear structure, and only 1.19% of households belong to extended families. The study indicates that most of the border area village households belong to the nuclear family structure. 'Often referred to as the "traditional" family, a nuclear structure consists of a father, a mother, and their adopted or biological children; it is the most popular and accepted type of family structure globally (Bocur, 2017). Consequently, the study area is witnessing a decline in the joint family structure. As we all know, the nuclear type of family is an urbanised aspect, but this study indicates a different scenario. The joint family structure is predominant in rural areas, but the study depicts that there are more nuclear families than joint families because they want to get compensation from the government on an individual basis. That's why they are showing nuclear family structure rather than joint.

Social Categories

Indian society is primarily characterised by its emphasis on individual identity like religion, caste, ethnicity, and region. M.N Srinivas (1962) states caste "as a hereditary endogamous, usually localized group, having traditional association with an occupation, and a particular position in the local hierarchy of castes and relations

between castes are governed, among other things, by the concept of pollution and purity, and generally maximum commensality occurs within the case.”²³ According to A.R Desai (1978) “it has fixed the psychology of the various social groups and has evolved such minutely graded levels of social distance and super-inferior relationships that the social structure looks like a gigantic hierarchic pyramid with a mass of untouchables as its base and a small stratum of elite, the Brahmins, almost unapproachable, as its apex.”²⁴ According to the social stratification, communities in the border region are found with general, scheduled caste, and Scheduled tribe identities.

Most of the general population (65.47%) found during the study, which included other

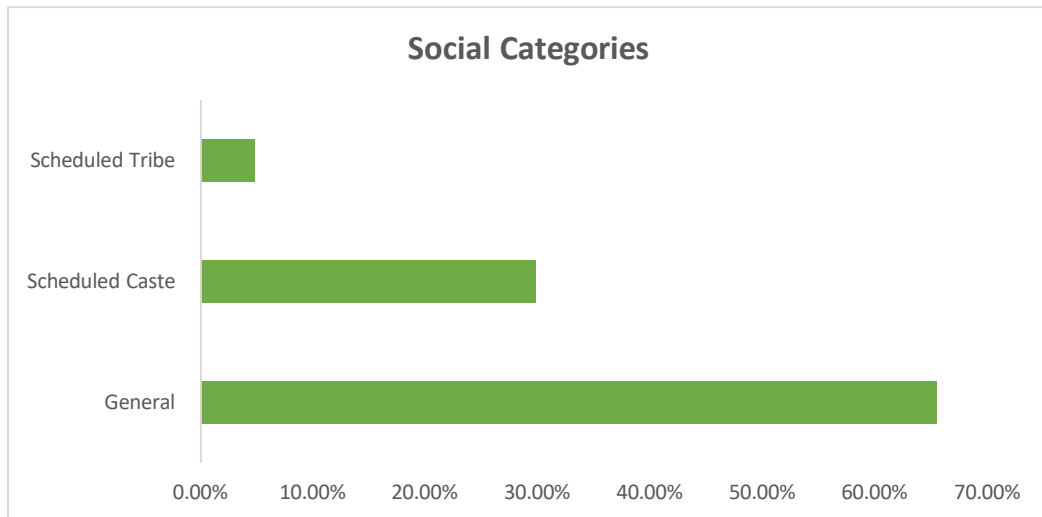


Figure 14: Social categories

Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

backward classes also. The Scheduled Caste population (29.76%) follows next to the general religious sub-group. The Scheduled tribe (4.76%) covered a very small number of populations at the border villages. Thus, the study found that the general caste population is found in the majority in border regions, but there is still a dominance of Brahmin society and subordination of Scheduled castes. The unchanging social structure of India's rural areas promotes the development of the caste system.

²³ Srinivas, M.N. (1962). Caste in Modern India and other essays, New York: *Asia Publishing House*, P-03.

²⁴ Desai, A.R. (1978). Rural Sociology In India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, p-38.

Religion

Religious faith is man's fundamental concern. It is a man's perpetual, persistent, universal and ubiquitous concerns. According to Durkheim (1962) "Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, uniting into a single moral community all those who adhere to those beliefs and practices."²⁵ Religion in Sociological terms defined by a set of beliefs, rituals, practices, and symbols that are connected to society's orientations towards the supernatural and beyond this one.



Figure 15: Religion of the household

Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The graph illustrates the distribution of religious beliefs in the border area of Jammu and Kashmir. Slightly, there are 84 households, from which 95.23% of respondents belong to the Hindu religion, and 4.76% are Muslim households found there. The population of other religions in the border region was rarely found during the study. The current research reveals that Hindu society dominates the border area in the Nowshera block of district Rajouri, with a minimal presence of Muslims. Religion here upholds the usual practice of life in rural areas, religion not only provides unity among religious members but also proves a feeling of secularism among different religious groups.

²⁵ Durkheim, E. (1926). *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, New York: Macmillan, p-47.

Current Economic Status of the Respondents

The World Bank (2007) asserts that the nutritional supply chain, which connects agricultural production to consumption of human nutrition, can be thought of as five processes, namely, a) productivity directed towards sustainability for the family's income and own subsistence; b) income-generating output for commercial purposes; c) actual food prices decline as a result of increasing agricultural output; d) women's empowerment as mediators for food security in households and quality of healthcare; and e) through the agrarian sector's role in generating national income, there is an indirect link between improving agricultural efficiency and nutritional outcomes (Parasuraman & Rajaretnam, 2011).

Source of Income

There is a correlation between a higher average income and a higher perception of wellbeing. In household surveys, income questions are one of the most complicated to respond to. Some respondents may be unwilling to tell confidential and personal information, but major cognitive difficulties exist that could make it difficult for people to accurately record their earnings. The respondent's knowledge about other members of the family was limited when asked about their income. Income helps to provide good living standards, access to quality medical care, and reduce anxiety and fear.

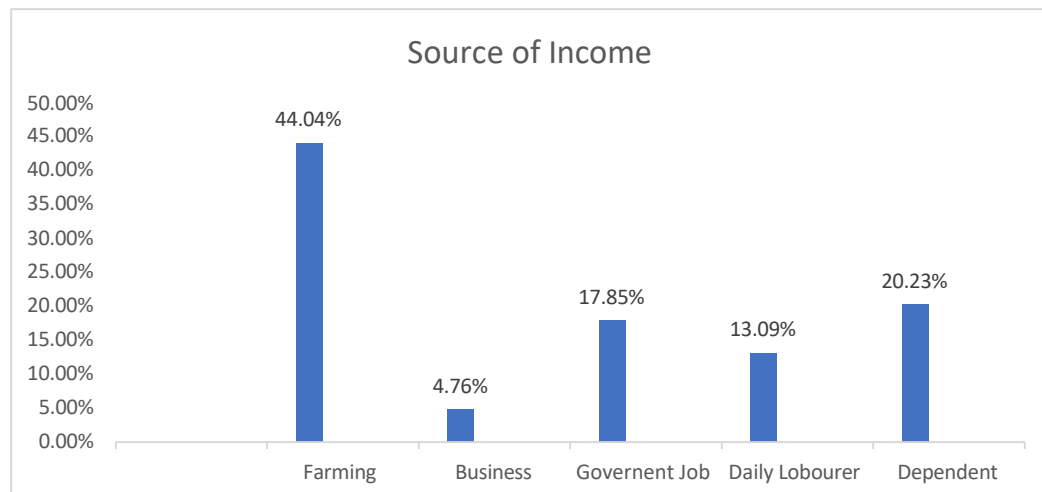


Figure 16: Source of income of the household
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The study divides the source of income into five categories: farming, business, government jobs, daily labourers, and no source. The main source of income for border

area people is farming; 44.4% of the border area population is dependent upon agriculture for their sustenance of life. Only 4.76% of the population is involved in business and tertiary activities, 17.85% of respondents are employed by the government, 13.9% work as daily labourers, and 20.233% of the border region's population lacks a source of income due to their lack of own land and low-level education.

Regular Source of Income

Income determines one's standard of living and psychological health assessments, changes in income result in changes in the quality of living standard. In the Indian Countryside, there are a plethora of sources of income that contribute to the domestic economy. Nevertheless, the amount and relative significance of these resources differ significantly. Households in border regions have a notably lower income than households far away from the border region. The study's key findings are that the lives of border residents depend upon multiple sources of income and wealth.

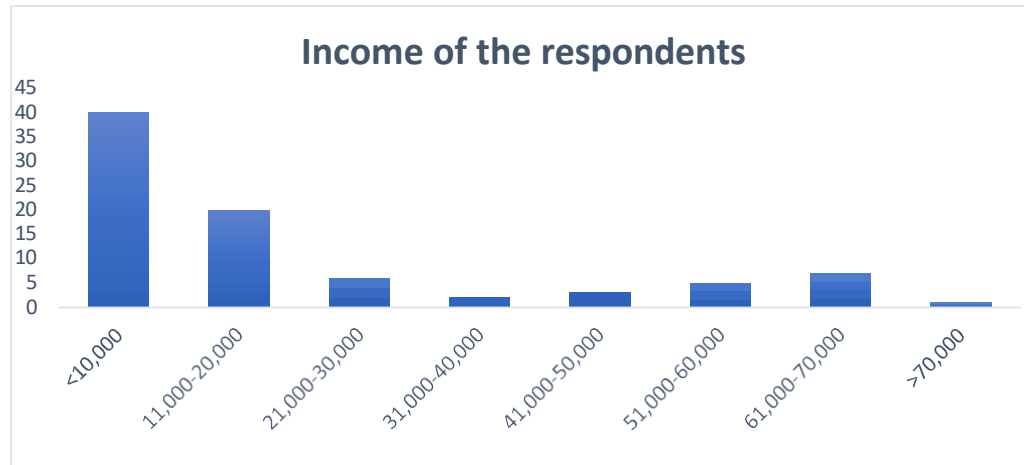


Figure 17: Income of the household
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The graph shows that the majority (47.6%) of the border area households are earning less than Rs 10,000/month. These individuals engage in primary activities to meet their basic needs, with cattle rearing and cultivation serving as their primary sources of income. They are not getting enough income due to a lack of education and vocational skills, which will raise their standard of living.

Monthly Expenditure Structure

Communities on the border, as a result of their proximity to the international boundary and their economic, financial, and social vulnerability, encounter countless forms of exploitation. As a researcher, it is usual to focus first on household expenditure when examining the capabilities of people who are residing near the international border.

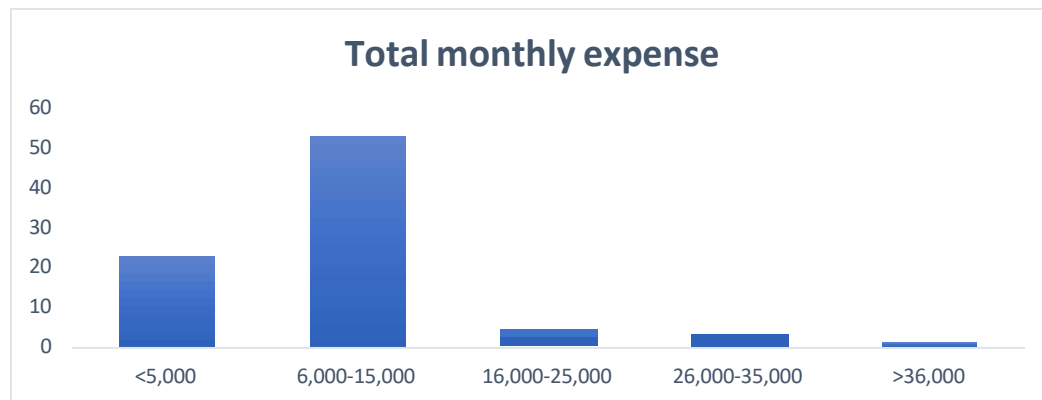


Figure 18: Total monthly expense of the household
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The above graph shows that 63.1% of border area households have 6,000 to 15,000 per month in daily expenses. Households that belong to border regions are totally dependent upon agriculture or primary activities for their nourishment, they have very little expense due to the unavailability of medical facilities, market facilities, educational facilities, etc. at the border villages.

Poverty Line

In 1992 Below Poverty Line Survey, the department of rural development, government of India has been regularly organising an examination for recognizing 'below poverty line' families in countryside areas for aiming the numerous poverty mitigation schemes, in the Tenth Five- Year Plan, all the Indian the sates and union territories have been requested to launch the Below Poverty Line survey 2002 as per the references of the report of the professional group on documentation of families below poverty line (Sundaram, 2003). The APL (Above Poverty Line) ration allocation cards were issued

to households above poverty level. Households below absolute poverty received the BPL (Below Poverty Line) ration distribution card.

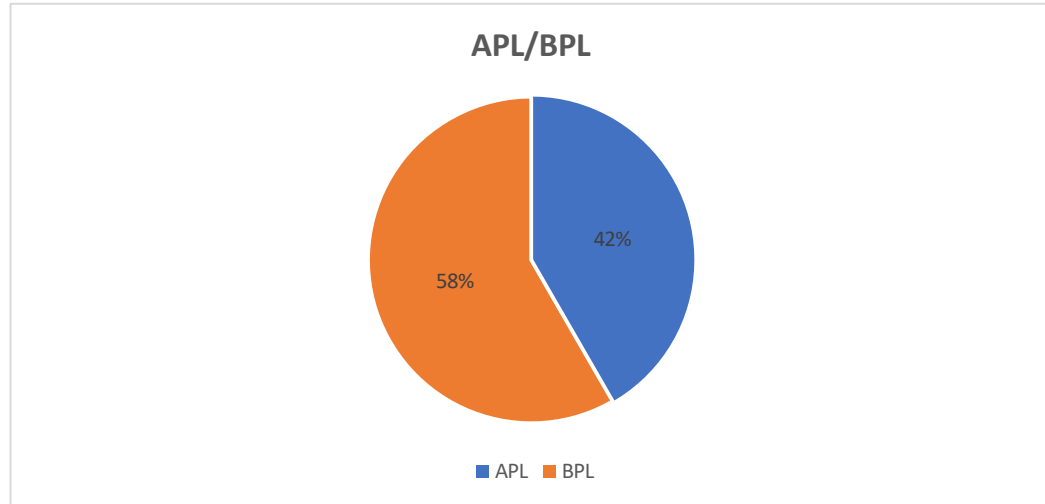


Figure 19: APL/BPL profile of household
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The above pie chart emphasises that 41.66% of border area households have APL (Above Poverty Line) ration cards and 58.13% of households have BPL (Below Poverty Line) ration issuing cards. The study also attempted to clarify why economic growth had mostly bypassed border villages. These people are not able to take part in the economic growth of the country because: (1) they do not possess productive resources; (2) they have limited access to banks and financing to acquire productive resources; (3) they could not participate because they lacked sufficient knowledge and training, (4) they are members of lower castes and tribes, which means they are socially backward and isolated, as well as economically impoverished.

Material Possession of the Household

The study focuses on the standard of living of people in the border region, as indicated by the acquisition of household material possessions. In modern society, material possessions and household goods have become status representations and measures of living conditions, contributing significantly to the growing gap between the rich and the poor.

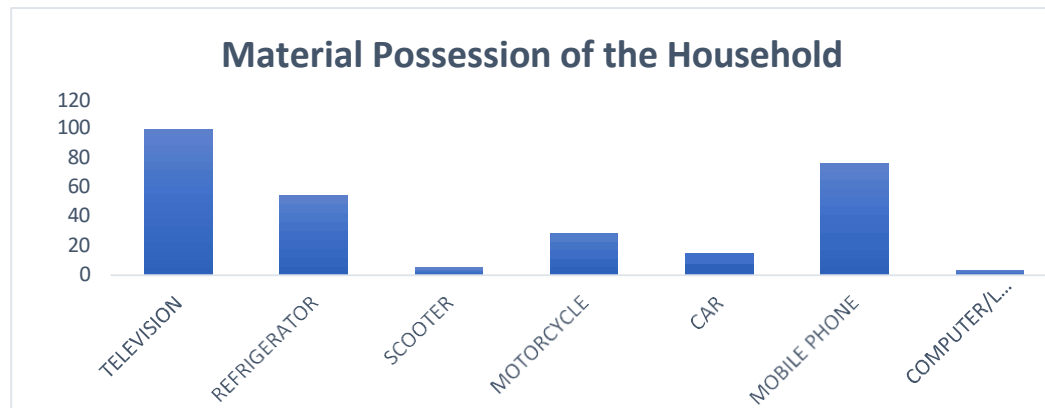


Figure 20: Material possession of the selected household
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The graph illustrates the inequality that border region households face in obtaining material possessions or household goods. The study revealed that 91.66% of border households own televisions, 64.28% have refrigerators, 5.95% have scooters, 33.33% have motorcycles, 17.85% have cars, 90.47% have mobile phones, and 3.57% have a computer or laptop. Border area residents reside in small-scale, remote, and rural villages; they face limited employment opportunities that could enhance their earnings and improve their standard of living by accumulating valuable material possessions for their households.

Total Land Holding and Agricultural Output

The main occupation of border area residents is agriculture; they engage themselves in primary activities for their livelihood. Despite possessing a substantial amount of land, these individuals struggle to cultivate it properly due to their lack of education and ignorance of modern agricultural equipment.

Total Land Holding

Land holding refers to the amount of land owned by the border area population. The land near the border region is barren and infertile, and the landowners lack the necessary education and exposure to cultivate the land using modern techniques.

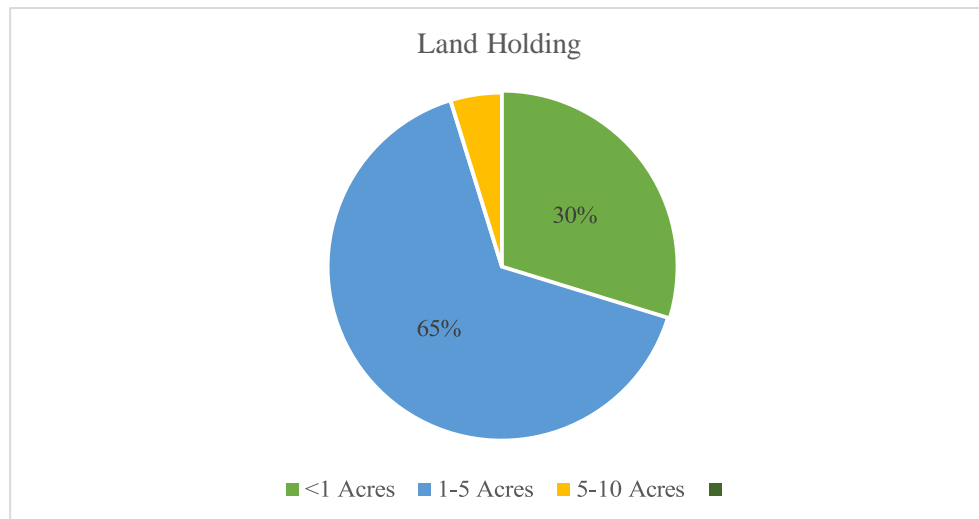


Figure 21: Land holdings

Source: Primary data collected by the researcher

The above chart illustrates that 30% of border households own less than one acre of land, 65% of border area residents own 1-5 acres of land, and only 5% of border area households own 5-10 acres of land. Land usually has a strong association with cultural identity, especially among indigenous and rural populations. Furthermore, it is not only a resource but also an integral component of the community's legacy, historical background, and cultural practices.

Agricultural Output

The agricultural production system demands a huge amount of knowledge. In the villages, farmers are usually able to handle most of the agricultural tasks spontaneously, relying on their personal experience, observations, and traditional knowledge that has been transmitted from generation to generation.

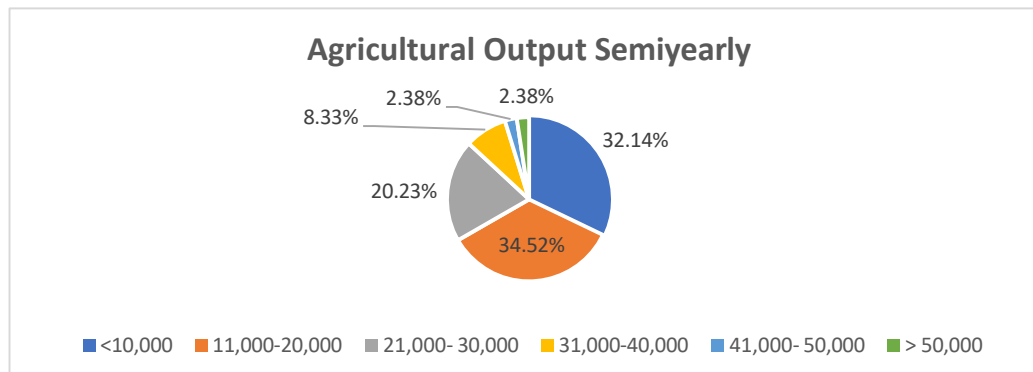


Figure 22: Agricultural output

Source: Primary data collected by the researcher

The present study examines the semi-annual agricultural output of border area residents. The majority of households have an agricultural output of less than 10,000 per month, while only 2.38% have an output exceeding 40,000 per month. Border area residents are unaware of modern agricultural techniques; they still practice traditional agricultural production and consumption. The modernization theory argues that traditional agricultural societies must shift from their existing, typically subsistence-orientated, farming practices to more modern, sophisticated agricultural techniques to improve production, economic growth, and societal progress (Escobar, 2011).²⁶

Household

Housing is crucial to the development of the country and socio-economic advancement in every humankind, and it is commonly recognised as the second most inherent human need after food, as well as a significant economic commodity in every nation. (Jiboye, 2014). Thus, the house not only helps man flourish physically, emotionally, and psychologically, but it also contributes to the development of social values among men.

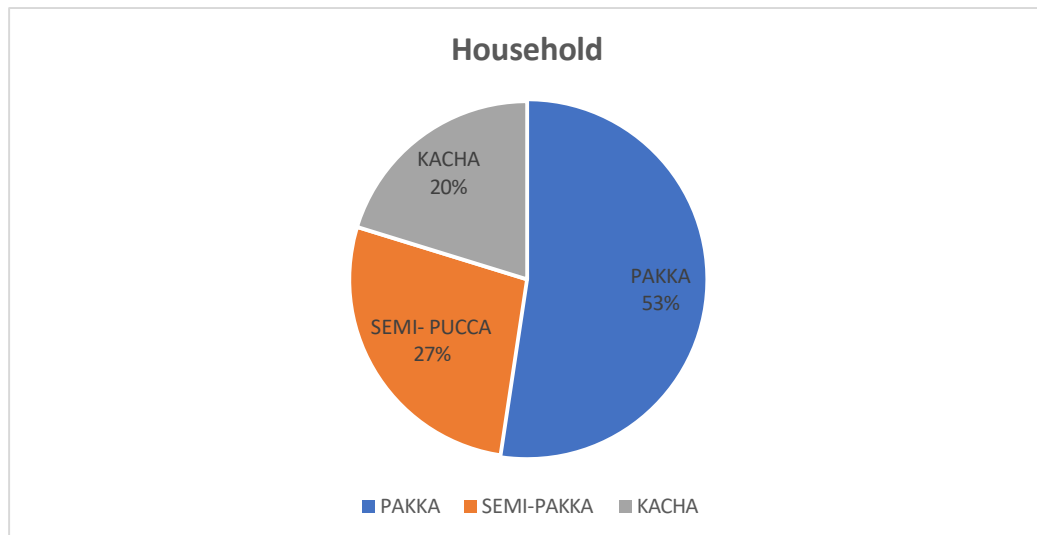


Figure 23: Household

Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The chart displays the residence data of the sample participants. Most of the households in this village live in *pucca* houses, but there are a few households residing in semi-*pucca* houses. In addition, a few families reside in *kacha* houses. The Ministry of

²⁶ For further information follow Escobar, A. (2011). *Encountering development: The making and unmaking of the Third World* (Vol. 1). Princeton University Press.

Statistics and Programme Implementation states that materials for a *pucca* house include burnt bricks, stones (filled with lime or cement), cement concrete, timber wood, and TMT bars. On the other hand, a *kacha* house consists of materials not included in the *pucca* house list such as unburned bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, and other materials can form its construction. *Kacha* dwellings are commonly found in economically deprived regions characterised by restricted affordability and inadequate resource availability. *Pucca* architecture is associated with elevated living standards, metropolitan regions, and increased financial means. The shift from kutcha dwellings to pucca dwellings is commonly regarded as the sign of progress and social development.

Expenditure on Education

Educational expenses, unlike other household expenses, are typically considered a neglected portion of a household's spending for the benefit of present and future generations. The study aims to examine the factors that influence the educational expenditure of households in border areas.

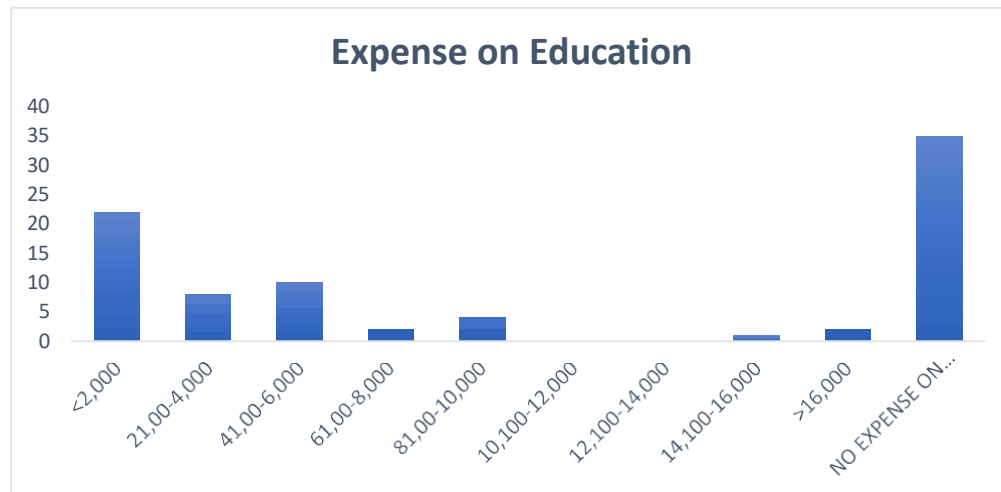


Figure 24: Expenditure on education
Source: Data gathered by the researcher

In the present study, we are looking at the connections between education and expenditure in the border region of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. We used the characteristics of the sample respondents to investigate the monthly educational expenditure process in households, as illustrated in the graph. According to the data gathered from the field, 22.6% of the households have educational expenses of less than

2,000 because there are no educational facilities; only primary schools are available with poor infrastructure and low quality of education. 41.6% of households do not have any educational expenses; either their children have dropped out of school, or they lack the funds to send their children to school for an education.

Medical Expense

Health expenditures encompass all expenses related to the provision of health services, family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid specifically designated for health, and they also align with the Sustainable Development Goal 3: “Ensure healthy lives and promote well -being for all at all ages” (WHO, 2021).²⁷

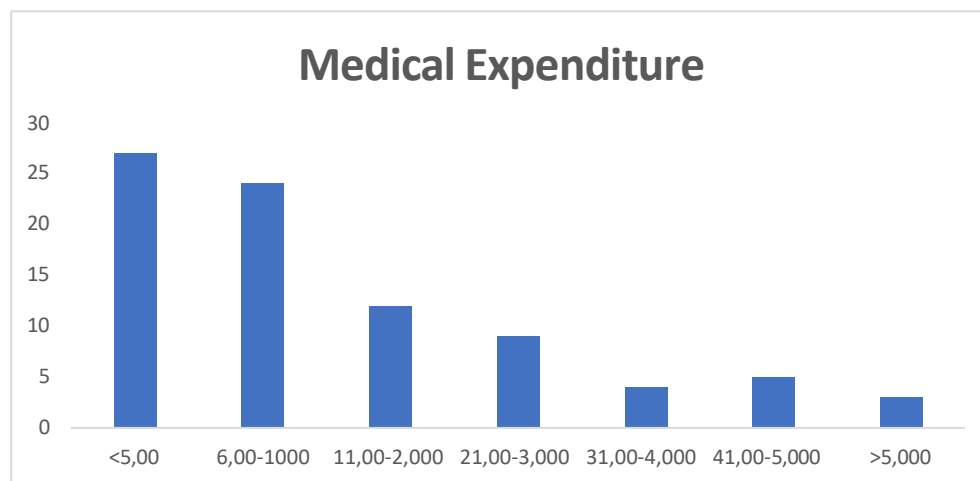


Figure 25: Monthly expenditure of household on medical
Source: Primary data gathered by the researcher

The present study demonstrates that border area residents have lower health costs than other areas because they are devoid of primary healthcare facilities. During emergencies, they have to visit a subdistrict hospital, which is 35 km away from their location. The graph shows that 32.14% of households spend less than Rs 500 per month on health, and only 3.57% of households spend more than Rs 500 per month.

Conclusion

The study's findings allow us to conclude that people living outside the international fence between India and Pakistan are experiencing violations of their human rights. The

²⁷ Nutritional Landscape system of WHO
<https://www.who.int/data/nutrition/nlis/info/healthexpenditure#:~:text=Health%20expenditure%20includes%20all%20expenditures,critical%20component%20of%20health%20systems>. Retrieved on 20-5-2022.

bombardment and shelling at the border areas between India and Pakistan have resulted in a significant number of people being displaced within their own country. The study's findings, which were derived from conducting interviews and focus group discussions with the respondents, highlight the challenges faced by those who have fled their homes due to conflict, and the limited opportunities available to them to manage their daily activities when they are required to reside in rehabilitation campsites. They were forced to relocate to an unsuitable place, instilling in them a sense of despair.

CHAPTER 4: IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN: FRAMING THE ISSUE SOCIOLOGICALLY

Introduction

Forced displacement is the end of livelihood and security. The term "forced displacement" encompasses the evacuation of individuals due to various factors such as natural disasters, armed conflicts, resource scarcity, and developmental initiatives. Certain issues emerge as a result of forced displacement, such as violations of human rights, stagnation of economic progress, degradation of the environment, strain on health and educational institutions, and tension between displaced people and the host community due to the lack of resources. This chapter examines the problems of forcefully displaced women and children from the border region of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory.²⁸ The overwhelming majority of internally displaced people due to conflict are women and children. They are also prone to several problems not only during displacement but after displacement as well. Women and children encounter numerous challenges during war and displacement, and as a result, they are more susceptible to exploitation. Many faces death, humiliation, harassment, imprisonment, assault, mistreatment, trauma, and lack of security (Otunnu, 2002). Women and girls are sometimes becoming the target of sexual molestation and other forms of systematic violence; they are forced to deal with adverse situations because of the absence of security that was provided by their family members. Internally displaced women often face unmet social and health needs. Moreover, the displacement of children from their families exposes them to sexual oppression, restricting their access to educational opportunities. The shelling and firing on the border forced them to relocate to a safer region, causing schools to remain closed for extended periods. However, we observe that the policy formulation stage typically overlooks the concerns of women and children, excluding them from both the discussion and decision-making process. Therefore, reimbursement programs tend to overlook women and children due to their status as vulnerable members of society, often initiating compensation payments in the name of male members only. Researchers studying internally displaced individuals

²⁸ Jammu and Kashmir UT; Kirk, W. and Akhtar, Rais (2021, March 22). Jammu and Kashmir. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Jammu-and-Kashmir> retrieved on 12-06-2022.

discovered that the three stages of displacement—during displacement, during the compensation process, and during the rehabilitation period—have marginalized women.

Women and Displacement

In most situations, gender-based harassment and violence go undetected during the post-conflict period as a result of the loud conversations, fatalities, breaking news, rebuilding, and political visits that precede hostilities in the affected areas (Stracham & Haider, 2015). In essence, women are underprivileged in a number of ways due to longstanding disparities that become more acute during conflict periods. Affected women often face bias in post-conflict management, leading to limited healthcare access, minimal benefits from educational policies and training programs, and limited opportunities for earning and employment.²⁹ Pre-existing inequalities between men and women enhance the consequences of violence on women, and their experiences during a conflict are likely to shape their post-conflict desires and requirements. (Algora, 2019). Men who are of combat age are in most instances the ones who are killed or injured during conflict; on the other hand, women become the victims of war, either directly or indirectly. This situation occurs when women are directly involved with war casualties and suffering, or when the social support systems of their families and communities collapse (Byrne, 1996). A woman's displacement represents not only the destruction of her house and separation from family, but it also deals with the destruction of her social life. However, conflict and displacement intensify the alterations in gender roles, convincing women to presume men's roles also.

Feminist Theory and Gender Analysis

Over time, the school of gender study has evolved, serving as a metaphor for the hierarchical organisation of men and women in society. Similarly, a culture's understanding of masculinity and femininity influences all aspects of role performance within that culture. The main prominent functionalists, Talcott Parsons, George Murdock, and John Bowlby have offered their distinct arguments in favour of subordinating women to perform secondary roles in society. The objective of

²⁹ Peace: Refugee and Displaced Women and Children, Report of the Security-General, United Nations Commission on status of women, E/CN.6/1991/4, Vienna, November 1990.

functionalist analysis was to comprehend the ‘complementary functions’ that women and men play in the proper functioning of society (Holmes, 2007). The functionalists argue that the biological distinctions between male and female are based on the division of work in society. However, anthropologist George Murdock has noted that gender division of labour occurs in every society, and this is not because of biological disparities but rather as a means of properly structuring society (Giddins & Sutton, 2009).

Liberalism

They perceive liberty as individual freedom and define it as chasing one’s personal interests. They argue that the circumstances in which women live lack supportive elements that enable them to exercise their individual freedom. They suggest that there are inadequate societal frameworks that respect and understand women's liberty and development and defend their desire for both political and social independence in order to assist them in overcoming the hardships that confront them today. In this 1869 essay, “Subjugation of Women,” the most renowned liberalist John Stuart Mill proposed that women should be granted civil and political liberties, including the power to vote (Das, 2020). Some liberals define individual freedom as a life of one’s selecting political independence and a co-author of one’s living conditions.³⁰ Although people realised that the problems and issues of women could not be solved by a single social system, the liberal feminists started demanding equal rights and opportunities through legislative and constitutional means.

Radicalism

For radical feminists, the end of the patriarchal system is necessary so that women can escape from the social barriers and assume a powerful position outside the home environment. They believe that the major cause of women’s subordination in society is men’s exploitation of women by throwing all household duties on their shoulders and demanding to do all chores for free. Furthermore, men’s hegemony persists through the organised persecution of women manifested in lines of rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence.

³⁰ Liberal Feminism, Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/feminism-liberal/>, Retrieved on 14-06-2022.

Marxism

Although Marxists infrequently address gender inequality, their interpretation of class struggle exerted a strong influence on socialist feminists. However, social feminists have the will to eradicate both the capitalist and patriarchal systems with the intention of achieving the goal of gender equality. Friedrich Engels believed that capitalism was accountable for the development of patriarchy in society. According to him, capitalists ensure the consolidation of wealth only in limited hands, whereas working-class men are supposed to be the earning members of the family. Women are generally portrayed as consumers and, essentially, the managers of children and homes without any economic compensation. So, according to Engels, men exploit under capitalism by getting low wages and women exploit under it by getting no wages. Although Marxists and Socialists conventionally agree with Simone de Beauvoir's statement that women's emancipation can be acquired through equality of opportunities in the economic field, feminists argue that equality in the social realm could be acquired only when women will get psychic and personal liberation.

Challenges Faced by Women During Displacement

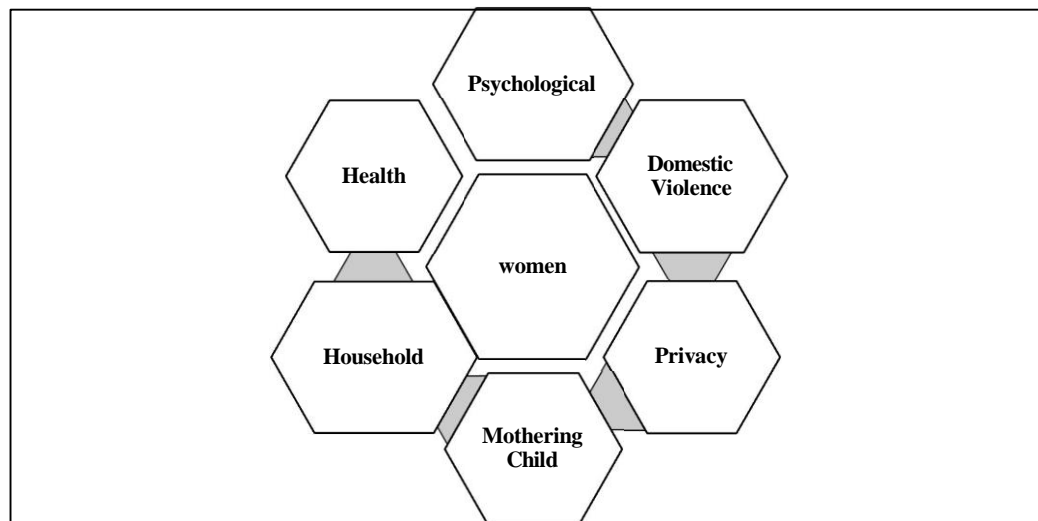


Figure 26: Challenges faced by women during displacement
Source: Chart developed by the researcher herself

Health Issues of Women

Human evolution and progress are based upon good health. A growing community offers the foundation upon which a prosperous society can be formed. It promotes good health and the opportunity to achieve one's full potential. Good health and longevity are valuable achievements that offer opportunities to obtain skills and utilise one's inherent capacity to accomplish individual goals. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity," is the justification given in the framework of the WHO constitution, which is approved at the World Health Conference in New York on June 19-22, 1946, and accepted by 61 different nations on July 22, 1946, with effect as of April 7, 1948 (World Bulletin of Public Health [WBPH], 2022).³¹ In the Indian Constitution, health is under the state list, and the Indian government plays a significant role as an advisor, controller, and financial supplier. The government is compelled to offer healthcare to all Indian citizens without regard to their sex, caste, creed, race, colour, or residence. India's first National Health Policy (NHP) was enacted in 1983 and second time enacted in 2002. In 2005, the government of India launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to guarantee the active participation of local government at the village level (Akram, 2014). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights remark on Article 25 that every person has a fundamental right to an appropriate standard of living that ensures their own and their family's mental and physical wellness and fulfilment, including access to adequate nutrition, housing, healthcare, clothing, and other essential social services; this includes the assurance that one's basic needs will be met regardless of his joblessness, illness, widowhood, old age, and disabilities, or other expected loss of income.³² The Indian Constitution has acknowledged specific obligation regarding 'right to health' under Article 21.

The overall health position of vulnerable population, including women, folk, children, unorganised labour, and ethnic people, is recognised as a crucial determinant of

³¹ WBPH (2022): Urgent Perspectives on The Subject of Public Health and Health Care

Url: <https://Scholarexpress.Net/Index.Php/Wbph/Article/View/480/450> Retrieved On 25-06-2022.

³² Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

URL; <https://www.humanrights.com/course/lesson/articles-19-25/read-article-25.html>. Retrieved on 25-06-2022.

development. Some of the problems with the rural health system in India include a shortage of medical personnel, outdated facilities, a widespread preference for home births, a high mortality rate for newborns, insufficient strategies to combat infectious diseases, and an abundance of unorganised personal healthcare providers (Singh, 2018). To obtain a broader knowledge of the health facilities in border regions, questions related to health facilities were asked of the head of the household. As per the above discussion, neither the availability nor the utilisation of healthcare services is adequate for the border people. Out of 4 sample villages, only two have dispensaries; the rest two villages do not have medical facilities, and the distance between healthcare centres and the village concerned is immense. There is non-availability of doctors, absenteeism of nurses and other staff, lack of medical apparatus, medicines are not suitable, and even first aid service is not provided properly here. These are some of the reasons why these border area people are suffering from the non-availability of healthcare services?

S.no	Villages	Dispensary	PHC	Sub-District Hospital	District Hospital	Private Shop	Medical
		Distance (km)	Distance (km)	Distance (km)	Distance (km)	Number	Distance (km)
1	Khambah	2	17	28	78	1	2
2	Sariah	-	18	28	82	-	-
3	Ghaniya	-	3	14	48	-	-
4	Kalal	1	8	19	75	-	-

Table 4: Availability of healthcare services in sample village
Source: Data collected from the field and verified with Census Data (2011)

Table highlights the availability of medical services in the border regions of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. Dispensaries do not provide satisfactory health facilities in rural areas, as they cover only 2,000 to 4,000 people. Women are especially vulnerable to health concerns during displacement due to the unhygienic situation in the camp side and the absence of adequate medical services. The dispensary requires one or two doctors as it has access to important prescriptions for treating common illnesses, helping them better service with the health care requirements of children, men, and women in their communities. Out of four selected villages, only two have a dispensary with only first aid services. These two villages are Khambah and Kalal. Only one pharmacist is appointed in each village, and they visit the dispensary on an irregular basis.

Women respondents from the village Khambah shared that they frequently buy medicines from private medical shops without consulting a doctor. This is due to the local dispensary's worst condition, which is severely under resourced. There are only two days available per week for the nurse and other staff to visit. Local midwives sometimes assist in handling pregnancy or delivery cases at home. When complications arise, they are forced to make an arduous journey to the sub-district hospital in Nowshera, which is 28 kilometers away. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian army played a crucial role by organising medical and veterinary camps in our area, providing much-needed care and resources to the villagers. However, since then, no one has been providing proper medical services. In the absence of an ambulance facility, the villagers must arrange and pay for private vehicles during emergencies. This often costs around 2,000 rupees. Tragically, it is not uncommon for people to die on the route to subdistrict Nowshera.

During field work, researcher observed that people continue to practice home treatment and perform home deliveries with the assistance of midwives. They are treating their minor illnesses with medicine available without a doctor's prescription from the grocery stores. Sociologists provide structural explanations for how differences in socioeconomic status reflect health inequalities. They provide explanations for why

employees should not enjoy the same access to private healthcare and adequate living conditions experienced by the middle class.³³

Temperament of Displaced Women

Conflict is harmful to women, and it has long-lasting effects on their lives. A variety of issues impact the mental and physical health of women residing in border regions. Displacement from the border region and settlement in camps also contribute to feelings of frustration and stress among women. Mental health is the ability of the person, the group, and the surroundings to interact in a manner that encourages well-being, the optimised development and the use of cognitive capacities (affective, relational), the attainment of individual and collective goals that are acceptable, and the accomplishment and maintenance of circumstances of essential equality (Srivastava, 2012). Armed confrontations often lead to traumatic experiences for women, including direct exposure to violence, family structure broken, and not being able to adjust within society (Bendavid, Boerma et al., 2021).

Women respondents from the border area explain that, once there was continuous firing and shelling for 6-10 hours, her husband was stuck in the jungle; only she and her pregnant daughter-in-law were at home; they hide themselves under the bed and thought that was their last day of life. The bombardment from Pakistan's side destroyed their electricity transformer. The bombardment from Pakistan's side damaged their houses and killed their cattle. They relocated to camps set up in schools, where they remained for a specific time frame.

Women who responded stated that they avoid cooking during firing and shelling because they fear for their lives. Their kitchen is located outside the house, and they typically remain without food for the entire day, as the fire can last for up to 10 hours. The Army temporarily relocated them to camps, which abruptly disrupted their children's education and caused them to drop out of school. They are concerned about their child's future, given the lack of employment opportunities available in this area.

³³Structural Theories: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/structuration-theory>. Retrieved on 29-06-2022.

Other respondents described that she is experiencing a mental health issue. She is unable to hear the sound of explosions, even when they occur on television. Occasionally, she would hear the sound of a bomb in her ear. She does not want to hear that voice again.

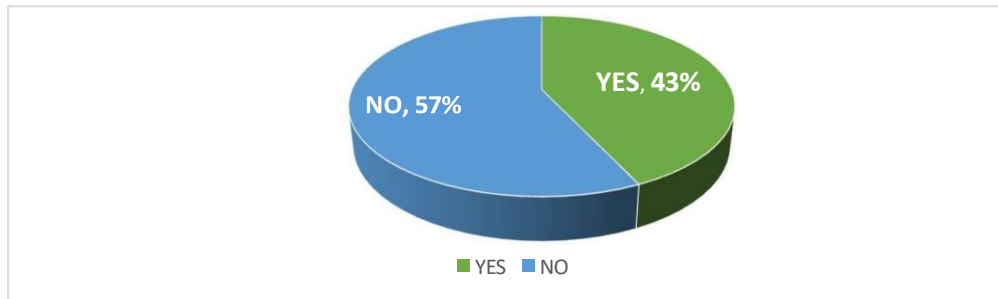


Figure 27: Psychological and mental issues of women
Source: Data collected by the researcher from field

The chart explains that 43% of border region women are facing psychological and mental issues. Due to continuous firing and shelling in border areas, fear emerges in the minds of local citizens, and the sudden announcement of displacement from their place of origin makes women feel stressed and emotional for their family and children.

During the study, it was found that border area women have a lot of mental stress and anxiety due to continuous displacement than other far away region women. They are living their lives at the mercy of God. During the interview, they revealed that they are worried about their children's future and how they will spend their whole lives in this fearful area. Sudden displacement for a certain period of time, they described that we cannot permanently shift to another safer place because they don't have enough wealth. About a century ago, Emile Durkheim's study provided a clear demonstration of the importance of sociocultural influences in determining suicide behaviour; possibly, these elements impact women and men separately (Malhotra & Shah, 2015). Max Weber's formal rationality is a predominant aspect of a healthy lifestyle in postmodern societies.

Women in Household

In today's world, women play a wide variety of roles. Historically, society has expected women to shoulder household work responsibilities (Habib & Masari, 2006). Displaced women not only care for their children and look after the family's daily needs by gathering firewood, cleaning, and cooking, but they also tend to take care of cattle and

agriculture to contribute to family income. Additionally, they provide services to the elderly, sick, and displaced members of the family. After being evacuated from their place, they face hardships such as maintaining unity among family members, cooking food, providing clothing, and providing housing for their family. In addition to cleaning and preparing food, women are the major decisionmakers for 62% of residents, and whenever it pertains to house décor, they have more justice in some other duties, women are also far more According to the Economic Cooperation and Development, Indian women spend up to 352 minutes a day on household chores, a minimum of 40% more than their counterparts in China and South Africa.³⁴

The female respondents recounted their experiences living in camps, where they struggled to cook due to the lack of basic cooking appliances such as gas or chulha. When they moved initially, they used to cook food in a community kitchen, because large numbers of people were residing there. They used to go to the forest every day to gather fuel wood. The government only provided them with rations the first time, but they were responsible for purchasing other essential items. They had to begin preparing their own food after the second displacement, as the government rarely provided rations. The lack of developed water and washroom facilities forced people to bathe by the riverside and carry water for daily use. Because it was difficult to arrange milk for infants, children didn't get enough to consume. Their children were deprived of proper nutrition during the period of displacement. Managing 10–15 families in a hall presented significant challenges, disrupting the privacy of women. They do not want to remember those days.

The position of women in sociology is more subjective than objective. Results obtained from this study support the idea that girls play a social role in society for women that includes self-determination and housekeeping. The Sociology of Housework and Housewives (Oakley, 1974) was the first sociological study to examine housework as a place of work rather than merely a task for women, utilising socio-economic methods to access household chores and start comparing them to other paying professions (Bamidele, 2020). A woman may have positive attitudes towards the homemaker role; she may identify as a housekeeper and acknowledge that homemaking is a suitable

³⁴ How domestic responsibilities are keeping India's women away from workforce, increasing inequality: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=TIME_USE. Retrieved on 30-06-2022.

character trait for women, but despite these positive attitudes, she might not enjoy performing housework (Oakley, 2018). Displacement has also changed the role and status of the sexes; during the displacement, all the burden of the family fell on the shoulders of women. Most of the rural men are engaged in services like the army, police, or any other service. During the sudden displacement from the border region due to shelling and firing, women could handle all displacement processes, like the burden of shifting their older in-laws and children and to carry necessary household items with them. The roles and responsibilities of both sexes change depending on the situation. Displacement may result in socio-economic progress and upward mobility of women in the society. It leads to increased authority of women within the family as well as increased women's participation in management of resources and decision-making power.

Privacy of Women

On 24 August 2017, a panel of nine judges from India's Supreme Court reached a unanimous decision that "the right to privacy" is guarded as an essential component of human right to life and individual freedom under Article 21 as an element of freedom assured by the constitution's third part, and that freedom of privacy was essential to liberties assured across fundamental human rights and was an essential component of self-respect, independence, and liberty.³⁵ A woman may find it challenging to protect her privacy in a situation where 10–50 families reside in a single hall. Women experience feelings of inadequacy and are unable to take care of themselves when they are menstruating. Moreover, there are unavailability of toilet facilities in displaced settings, therefore, the living circumstances for the women are unhygienic. Regular interruptions occur in the camp, disrupting the private lives of women. Occasionally, their husbands force them to engage in public sex, exposing their privacy.

The female respondents expressed a need for privacy in the kitchen and bathroom, yet their privacy was completely compromised during the displacement period. They changed their clothes in front of children and other people. They used to go to the riverside for bathing purposes. Men used to visit the riverside for the same purpose.

³⁵ Right to Privacy: <https://privacylibrary.ccnlud.org/case/justice-ks-puttaswamy-ors-vs-union-of-india-ors>
Retrieved on 04-07-2022.

Sometimes men watch them while they take showers. The toilet facility was absent. They used to go to the open area for the toilet at 4 a.m. to hide themselves from the landlord and men of that place.

Another woman respondent stated that her husband forced her to have sex with him in front of children and other elders while she was in camp. She added that sometimes they even watched other couples having sexual activities. There were frequent domestic fights among family members.

When women used to live with all the villagers in the same place, their privacy was completely exposed. Women's privacy is a method of freedom embedded in the social system, and privacy awareness is part of the larger ideological struggle for liberty, equality, and sovereignty.

Women's ability to make decisions about their own bodies and the reproduction process also links to privacy. Gender performativity, Judith Butler's work from 1990, shows how societal rules tell women what they can and cannot do, which often limits their bodily autonomy. For example, arguments about abortion rights, birth control, and sexual health services show larger issues in society that involve women's privacy. Legal frameworks, such as *Roe v. Wade* in the US, emphasize the crucial role of privacy in safeguarding women's reproductive rights, despite frequent disputes and limitations (Butler, 1990; Ginsberg, 1998; Scott, 2018).

Mothering Child

In the majority cases, the emotional connection that will exist between women and her child will start from when the women are pregnant. Motherhood refers to a set of cultural customs, obligations, and emotional connections that characterize the caregiving attachment between a mother and her child. Moreover, it encompasses not only the biological process of childbirth but also the continuous provision of social, emotional, and physical support that influences the growth and progress of the child. Deeply rooted in cultural conventions, social standards, and the wider context of familial dynamics, this idea plays a vital role in defining both the mother's identity and the child's socialization.

The women conveyed that the bombardment from Pakistan killed their sister-in-law when she was 8 months pregnant, causing her dead embryo to protrude from her

abdomen. The bombardment and the lack of proper medical services in their village claimed the lives of most pregnant women.

Other women told me that the army had installed a radar system in their house, and Pakistan had directly thrown bombs on it, resulting in the deaths of three people on the spot. Additionally, the first wife of her husband, who was seven months pregnant, was killed during the bombardment, along with her embryo.

Another person explained that during displacement situations, handling infant children was a significant task; while older and younger people can sometimes tolerate empty stomachs, infants cannot. Infants were crying due to the unavailability of milk there. The government provided them with rations but did not provide milk for infants. Her child used to cry for the whole night.

Displacement often causes severe stress and trauma, therefore greatly affecting a mother's capacity to provide adequate care for her child. The process of displacement frequently involves the deprivation of one's residence, means of earning a living, and sense of safety, resulting in the development of anxiety, sadness, and other psychological disorders. These behavioural issues may impede a mother's ability to contribute to caring and supportive maternal behaviours. Children may, in turn, absorb and reflect this pressure, resulting in problems with controlling their emotions and relationships (Masten & Narayan, 2012).

Kevin MacDonald (1992), an evolutionary theorist, suggested that, over the course of thousands of years, the emotion of love for a child has been developed because it helps to maintain strong family bonds and encourages fathers to take an active role in their children's upbringing, both of which are important for the child's survival.³⁶

John Bowlby proposed the concept of 'maternal deprivation,' which stated that a child would face severe consequences if separated from his or her mother during the first three years of their lives.³⁷

³⁶ Theoretical Perspectives on Parenting: https://us.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-assets/108645_book_item_108645.pdf Retrieved on 11-07-2022.

³⁷ Theories of motherhood and motherhood in films: <https://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/bitstream/handle/2123/385/adt-NU1999.0010chapter2.pdf;jsessionid=BBE58B4C76DD3A4B0FDC65B38C080996?sequence=7> retrieved on 11-07-2022.

Domestic Violence

The unpleasant truth of today's world is that violence against women can be found almost anywhere. We observed several instances of violence towards women in India. As a pattern of behaviour, violence can be defined as when a highly powerful individual gets the profit of a weaker individual. The correlation of disparity in power is apparent in physical and mental assault of women by men, dowry deaths, kidnapping, and rape against women. According to the Prevention of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, several women in India are subject to physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, and monetary abuse through their spouses or by a family member living in the same household which bothers the lives of several women in India (Chauhan, 2022).

Women from border areas shared their experiences of displacement, revealing that their husbands used physical and emotional violence against them. Husbands often express their frustration at being forced to relocate by beating their wives. They used to drink alcohol and exhaust their wives and children.

Other women who responded reported experiencing forced sex in front of others and their children. She said that her husband was drunk at that time and came home from his work at 11 p.m. When she was sleeping with her two kids, when her husband came home, he tried to force her to have sex, which she denied many times. He would strike her and force her to engage in sexual intercourse in the presence of other individuals in the camps when she declined, but others attempted to disregard these actions. Children used to cry after watching such insanely bizarre activities. She went on to explain that these issues not only affect her, but also her children.

Study found that almost no women haven't ever experienced exploitation, harassment, humiliation, or violence throughout her lifetime. During the condition of displacement, when they were without support, homeless women also experienced violence.

Women in rural and border regions lacks education and exposure to the outside world. They are repeatedly mistreated by their male members. In these rural regions of India, domestic violence is becoming customary. Most of the elderly women in the family teach their children that domestic violence is extremely common and that there is no cause for alarm because we all have experienced it. Therefore, with the aid of education, we hope to alter the traditional values and beliefs of rural women.

Therefore, women and girls suffer the most from economic implications, elevated unemployment, and inadequate educational opportunities during conflict. To achieve the primary goal of women's development, it is critical to formulate gender-based policies at the local, national, and international levels. In the same way that men and women play diverse characters in society and have various levels of authority over available resources, they also have discrepant needs. The state government is required to formulate programs and policies in response to these types of requirements and needs.

Challenges Faced by Children During Displacement

The children and their close relatives had previously resided near the international border; unfortunately, they were forcibly removed from their residences and moved to displaced camps that are temporarily made by the government and are located a significant distance from their usual place of dwelling. These children have lived in fear near the border owing to the constant firing and shelling there, and they have been through relocation, transit, and rehabilitation without a notion of the difficulties that lie ahead for them. Although their parents are facing financial difficulties, managing a deficit of resources, facing social tension, and dealing with an excessive sense of powerlessness, children are becoming more at risk of being displaced

Children, women, and the elderly suffer disproportionately from internal displacement. Children are especially vulnerable to the effects of displacement since it has reformed their subsistence, led to fragmentation of society and community relationships, affected their access to proper nutrition and medical services, and diminished customary norms. There is no way to reduce the effect that displacement has on children; a huge number of them passed away within the few days after being displaced by dysentery, respiratory problems, malnutrition, and dengue. They may be pushed into forced labour, forced marriage, aggravated smuggling, and trafficking and exposed to risks of exploitation and abuse; or they often lack educational opportunities and health services and find it difficult to become comfortable in the groups where they arrive; learning a new language and assimilating into a different society can make things incredibly hard.³⁸

³⁸ Migrant and Displacement (UNICEF); <https://www.unicef.org/migrant-refugee-internally-displaced-children> retrieved on 20-08-2022.

Children who have been exiled from their household are often unable to prove who they are due to the misplacement of their identity documents. Moreover, these children are becoming victims of discrimination, and their basic human rights may be challenged as a result of their displacement, e.g., if they migrate to an area that includes an ethnic minority, their rights may be accused of being violated.³⁹ Further investigation into the situation revealed that border area plebians are adversely affected by forceful deportation. Even though children are facing the mental anguish of being exiled within their native country, it has become clear that their needs demand rapid attention.

Challenges Encountered by Children During Displacement

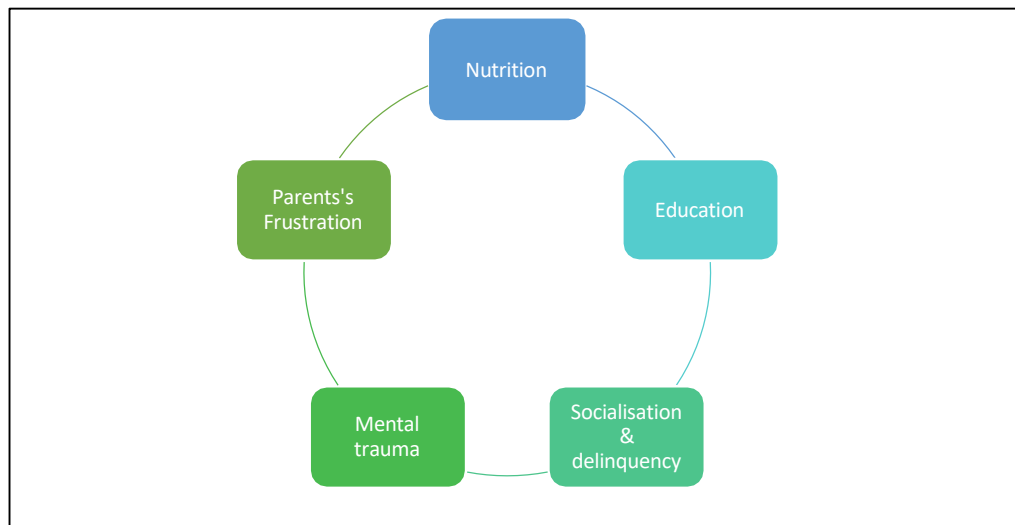


Figure 28: Challenges encountered by the children during displacement
Source: Developed by the researcher

Nutritional Health of Children

It is estimated that in 2020, child malnutrition was categorised into overweight, stunning, wasting, and underweight; globally, 38.9 million children under the age of 05 were overweight, 149.2 million were stunted, and 45.4 million were wasted.⁴⁰ The proper development of a child demands good nutritional intake, sufficient energy, prevention from diseases, and proper care. Inadequate living conditions, such as food insecurity, illiteracy of parents, limited access to health care and an unpleasant

³⁹ Displaced Children; <https://www.humanium.org/en/displaced-children/> retrieved on 20-08-2022.

⁴⁰ The UNICEF/WHO/WB Joint Child Malnutrition Estimated (JME) group released new data for 2021; <https://www.who.int/news/item/06-05-2021-the-unicef-who-wb-joint-child-malnutrition-estimates-group-released-new-data-for-2021> retrieved on 22-08-2022.

environment, are among the primary drivers of growth retardation. Homelessness and displacement have a greater negative influence on the health and proper growth of children who belong to border regions. Nutritional safety is jeopardised during armed conflict, and the rise in the proportion of children suffering from acute malnourishment is well documented; modern families are restricted to countries in armed conflict, and malnourishment is more prevalent among children residing in the immediate proximity of severe armed conflict (Bendavid, et al, 2021).

In 2021, India was ranked 101 out of 116 nations in the Global Hunger Index, placed India in the ‘severe hunger’ category. The index was based on four main groups, including 1. the rate of malnourishment as a proportion of the overall population, 2. the percentage of children under the age of 5 who have severe malnutrition, 3. the ratio of growth retardation to those under the age of 5, and 4. infant mortality rates.⁴¹

One of the respondents shared the experience of camps with children. He stated that during their displacement and stay in camps, their children were deprived of milk and resorted to drinking Kehwa instead, as they were unable to provide their own food due to poverty. Their children are not physically and mentally well and become the victims of malnutrition because the government only provides rations for them, not any special diet for infants or children. Malnutrition and other diseases afflicted most of the children at that time.

The health and well-being of children is crucial for the development of a country. In accordance with the 2011 census, India has a population of 1.25 billion people, which is rapidly increasing in comparison to other countries. This indicates that India has a larger growth of children between the age groups of 0-6 than other nations of the world. The present study observed that border area children are not getting a balanced diet for proper development. When they were displaced, they didn’t get amenities at camps. Some of the respondents reveal that their children were diagnosed with malnutrition and a lack of vitamins. There is a close relationship between a balanced diet of mother and children; if a mother gets a proper diet during pregnancy, her child will be healthy and generous. Childhood illness can be avoided by improving child healthcare

⁴¹ World Hunger Index 2022 (Global hunger index 2022 India rank); <https://www.thehistorymakersindian.in/2022/06/world-hunger-index-2021.html> retrieved on 22-08-2022.

provision and introducing integrated and comprehensive case management to promote hygiene and good health (Bougma, Hama-Ba, & Savadogo, 2022).

The National Health Policy 2002, the National Population Policy (NPP) 2000, and the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM-2005-2012) have laid down the aims for child health care.⁴² Many homeless children starve to death within a short amount of time following displacement due to numerous illnesses, hunger, and a lack of access to essential resources, especially public healthcare facilities; they also experience restricted growth because of prolonged poor nutrition (Mmahi, 2016).

Mental Health of Displaced Children

Migration is on the rise, largely attributable to globalisation, different violent and regional hostilities, and natural catastrophes; some migrants are internally displaced individuals who frequently confront physical (e.g., infection and malnutrition) and psychological issues (e.g., depression and disorder) (Owoaje, Uchendu, & Ajayi, 2016). Outcomes show that forcibly displaced children indicated a greater degree of internalising symptoms and post-traumatic depression than children who were not displaced. Children who have been uprooted from their dwellings may be suffering from mental health issues due to several factors, including exposure to death and violence, the loss of belongings, separation from their parents and other relatives, and living in harsh conditions with limited access to basic necessities of life.⁴³ In the theory of cognitive development as it relates to the social development of children, Jean Piaget proposed that children go through four phases of development: the sensorimotor phase, the preoperational phase, the concrete operational phase, and the formally operational phase.⁴⁴ The mental development of displaced children did not move through all the Piaget's stages. Initially, they experienced the stress of the later stages.

⁴² National Health Mission: [National Health Mission, Government of J&K \(jknhm.com\)](http://jknhm.com) retrieved on 22-08-2022.

⁴³ Protecting the Mental Health of Displaced Children From Ukraine; <https://www.standupukraine.org/post/protecting-the-mental-health-of-displaced-children-from-ukraine> retrieved on 23-08-2022.

⁴⁴ Sociological and Psychological Theories on Child Development; <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/sociology/sociological-and-psychological-theories-on-child-development.php> retrieved on 23-08-2022.

Most of the children's parents shared their children's experiences when they were staying at camps. All the respondents have the same answer: their children are suffering from mental trauma due to continuous shelling and firing on the borderland. Whenever they asked children to study properly, they replied that what they would do after studying because their life has no guarantee when they will die from bombardment. One of the respondents said that his child always used to say, "Abu Ghar Kabh Chaloge," and at that time he was unanswerable and made sure that they would go home tomorrow. They were also mentally stressed like them, even though they also have the habit of individual house

Therefore, border region children and displaced children suffer from psychological trauma. Several measures can be taken to safeguard the psychological state of homeless children. First, it is crucial to make sure that they have access to safe drinking water, healthy food, and appropriate shelter. Second, it is essential that they have affordable healthcare, particularly mental health treatment. Thirdly, it is essential to offer them proper psychotherapy and support. And fourth, it is essential to provide children with a safe and sympathetic living environment. The present study demonstrated that infants and fetus are also influenced by the noise of firing and shelling in border regions. Most children are deaf and dumb; some are deaf and dumb at birth, while others become deaf and dumb after birth. The villagers affirmed that the bombardment has had the greatest impact on our children.

Education of Displaced Children

A significant proportion of migrant and displaced children are not getting education, notwithstanding the fact that all children, irrespective of their nationality and legal status, have the right to attend school and learn.⁴⁵ Education of children in conflict-affected regions is hampered by the collapse of household infrastructure and the resulting migration. The classes of children were conducted in camps and open areas without proper amenities, making it difficult for the children to complete their education. In addition, the irregular class patterns brought about by the delayed school

⁴⁵ Education solution for migrant and displaced children and their host communities; <https://www.unicef.org/media/83561/file/Education-solutions-for-migrant-and-displaced-children-and-their-host-communities.pdf> retrieved on 11-08-2022.

year caused by the bombardment and sniper fire are a source of frustration for educators and administrators alike (Burde et al. 2017). The deprived children are those from economically and socially weaker sections of society who are unable to utilise the benefits of education due to imbalances of one kind or another, as well as those from internal rural regions of the nation where education systems have not yet reached. (Panda, 2009).

Respondents from border areas shared their experiences with their children's education. All the respondents affirm that firing, shelling, and displacement disrupt their children's education. Fire and shelling forced the relocation of children from their homes to safer locations, such as relatives' homes, migrant camps, and rented houses. Sometimes children are left behind with their study materials. They cannot give an exam with proper preparation and concentration. Respondents stated that border area children's inequity in educational opportunities prevents them from competing with students who live outside borders and enjoy safety.

Further, they respond that their children are facing certain problems, due to the unavailability of the internet. They are not getting any information, including job notifications and educational developments. Due to COVID-19, schools were closed, students in other areas were engaged in online studies, and their children were celebrating vacations. Their children are unaware of what's happening in other regions or around the world. Usually, roads are blocked by the army during firing in their region to save citizens, but side by side, the army prohibits their movements. Because of this prohibition, the army didn't allow them to go to school during exam time. This situation poses significant obstacles to the development of the education system in their region.

People in underdeveloped regions are suffering from a number of issues, including a lack of injustices and illiteracy. They do not have a preference for conventional wisdom and complete unwillingness to adapt to the modern world. Because of poverty and illiteracy in families and communities, children from these locations are often denied access to educational opportunities. Functionalism argues that education has numerous benefits to society; these include a) social and cultural innovation, b) socialisation, c)

social placement, and d) social integration.⁴⁶ Latent functions such as childcare, help in determining peer affiliations, and reduction of poverty and unemployment. Border region children are still not getting the education they need, and this is directly influencing the functioning of contemporary society.

Children Becomes the Victim of Parents' Frustration

A child is a blessing that benefits everyone when it is safeguarded against abuse by parents, friends, family, and the government (Dewi, 2022). Abusive behaviour from a parent can make a child feel worthless and scared. Since their emotional health will also weaken, they will never be able to achieve individuality and will have difficulty in dealing with their challenges in a level-headed manner. When parents are already stressed out by the demands of family, work, finances, and the never-ending list of basic but necessary things they have to do per day, having a child who regularly disobeys their guidelines, the parents face irritability.⁴⁷

Respondents from the border region shared their experiences with their children during displacement from their original place. They asserted that during their stay in camps, their children devoted their entire day to playing with their peers. They didn't even try to open their books. In addition, the respondent explains that as a result of having to evacuate from their home, they left everything behind at their houses, they got mental disturbance, and sometimes, due to the stubborn nature of children, they sometimes used to beat their children. Their children were learning filthy, disgusting things from other children who were living with them, their children were deviating from his/her aim in life. The children's parents believed that their children would eventually escape the situation.

Many factors, such as anxiety, loss, and adjusting to a new, frequently hostile environment, contribute to parents' frustration with their children during relocation. Even though children aren't the main cause of this anger, they can become focal points because of their more complex needs and changes in behavior after trauma. The

⁴⁶ Sociological Perspectives on Education; <https://open.lib.umn.edu/sociology/chapter/16-2-sociological-perspectives-on-education/> Retrieved on 26-08-2022.

⁴⁷ How parents can tackle their anger issues; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/parenting/toddler-year-and-beyond/how-parents-can-tackle-their-anger-issues/photostory/93054394.cms?picid=93054451> Retrieved on 26-08-2022.

suffering and exclusion of migrant and displaced children is not only unacceptable, but also preventable. *Every child, regardless of his/her background, place of residence, or conditions, ought to be treated with respect and provided with the opportunities necessary to reach his/her highest capability.*⁴⁸ People lose their stability, security, and habits when they move, leading to increased stress. For parents who already have a challenging time controlling their own emotions, taking care of their kids in such risky situations may be too much for them to handle.

Socialization and Delinquency

Conflicts and their supplementary factors, such as counterterrorism, robbery, the actions of criminal groups, climatic variability (starvations, droughts), and resource shortages, have both direct and indirect impacts on children (El Ghamari, 2020). The study examines the various backgrounds of displaced children and the various factors that shape their initial social development (Busch & Leyendecker, 2019). According to Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, ‘Socialization is when a person is slowly and logically brought into the real world or a part of it’; in other words, it refers to the procedure by which we become knowledgeable about the world, or components of it, through our interactions with other individuals. We also become aware of our position within it and how it and how we can act in it, taking into account the social and cultural differences of each situation.⁴⁹

Border area residents say that their children used to stay at camps with their parents and other members during displacement. Displacement leads to the discontinuation of their studies and a decline in the impact of parental socialisation. With the company of other children, they have started learning filthy and abusive language. Some of the adolescents used to drink alcohol and started gambling there.

According to one of the villages sarpanches, every time children used to sit on the ground where mobile towers were caught easily, and internet speed was also good. He went there and caught the children from around while watching adult videos. He

⁴⁸ Migrants and displaced Children; <https://www.unicef.org/migrant-refugee-internally-displaced-children> retrieved on 30-08-2022.

⁴⁹ Family socialization amid forced displacement: between affection, fears, and guilt; <https://unperiodico.unal.edu.co/pages/detail/family-socialization-amid-forced-displacement-between-affection-fears-and-guilt/> retrieved on 30-08-2022.

snatched their phones, beat them, and told their parents that what they were doing at this age?

Individuals in a society or community go through a process of social knowledge called socialisation in which they develop the knowledge and abilities requisite to operate normally within that society. It occurs through the process of socialisation that the human being is transformed into a social entity and developed cultural traditions that are passed down from generation to generation. Childhood, adolescence, and adulthood are all stages in a person's social development or socialisation. The initial stage involves the socialisation of the child in his/her own household. The second stage encompasses the schooling, and the third one requires an adult socialising phase.

Improper socialisation leads to poor socialisation among children. Long-term displacement is incredibly tough for children. Due to displacement, the structure of the family is destroyed, which is the major agent of socialisation of children. Therefore, the opportunity for children to learn the norms and values of their society is ruined. Occasionally, violent disagreement deprives children from their family; the children are deprived of a crucial development resource. This makes the child subject to deviant behaviour or makes it difficult for them to effectively integrate back into society. "The extreme emphasis on the accumulation of wealth as a symbol of success in our society militates against the completely effective control of institutionally regulated modes of acquiring a fortune. Fraud, corruption, vice, crime in short, the entire catalogue of proscribed behaviour becomes increasingly common...." (Merton, 1938, p.59).⁵⁰ Merton's strain theory proposes that individuals may be driven over the top of crime by the structure of society. Customary strain theory focusses on the fact that deviance occurs whenever there is a contradiction between the 'ideology' of a society and the means by which its individuals can achieve those ideologies.

Conclusion

In the light of the findings of the observations and interviews, it is clear that the displaced children and women are experiencing intense misery due to complications they confront and fewer opportunities available to them in the camps. Evacuating and

⁵⁰ Deviance and Strain Theory in Sociology; <https://www.simplypsychology.org/mertons-strain-theory-deviance.html> retrieved on 31-08-2022.

relocating to an unknown area reduces their movement and increases their sense of ineffectiveness. In spite of the fact that women and children are found to be anxious about their future in the refugee camp, they are unwilling to go back to their specific region because they are afraid of being subjected to reoccurring shelling and firing and recurrent displacement.

‘In 1989, international leaders demonstrated a historic contribution to the world’s children by implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Since then, it has become the human rights treaty with the most accession in history and has helped to change children’s lives all around the globe. However, not every child is able to experience a full childhood, and far too many childhoods are snatched away. Despite this, it is important to note that this convention has successfully transformed children’s lives all over the globe.’⁵¹ It has been studied that women who have been evacuated suffer worse than men in terms of power, social status, and resources available to them. During the time of forced displacement due to conflict, women have to go through the double-dealing of conflict along with displacement. Displaced children do not often receive education and suffer from inconceivable psychological trauma during their essential formative years of life. Despite the fact that everyone is affected by displacement, women and children are particularly at risk of suffering because of their subordinate position within society.

⁵¹ Convention on the Rights of the child; <https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention> retrieved on 21-08-2022.

CHAPTER 5: DISPLACEMENT'S RIPPLE EFFECT: IMPACT ON SOCIETY AND ITS VITAL INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

As of mid-2021, around 84 million people globally were subjected to involuntarily displacement. Presently, individuals and communities are experiencing displacement in various regions, including Ethiopia, Venezuela, Yemen, and the most recent instance of Ukraine (World Bank, 2022). Displacement is a stimulus for societal change and improvement. It establishes opportunities for collaboration across displaced persons and groups of origin, transition, and settlement. Subsequently, societies come across variations to their social system, opinions, characteristics, customs, and behaviors. Displacement has transformed every aspect of a nation in the past 76 years. The effects of social turmoil, war, economic change, and political transformation have changed aspects of the basic institutions of society. Displacement has varied demographic, social-economic, and political outcomes. It affects wealth, knowledge, income, labour supply, technology, and natural resources of both the accepting and sending regions. These social changes are allied to change the social institutions of society. Every migration is not voluntary; a few are forced, e.g., the firing and shelling between the Indo-Pak border of Jammu and Kashmir has compelled many villagers to temporarily move from their place of origin. The condition caused by these short-term displaced people requires humanitarian aid, intrusion, and protection at the national and global level (Bello Isaias, 1989). Displacement ultimately encourages social-economic and political challenges in exile and host regions, including changes in population that lead to a change in the prevailing social structure, a rise in consumer demand for services, nationals being uprooted from their rural and urban workplaces, transculturation, collapse of traditional beliefs among the local people, change in the marriage practices and tradition of family, etc., affects the foundation of the society. Specialists in cultural alteration address the long-term effects of migration on society (Richerson & Boyd, 2008). Conflict among societies leads to changes in the cultural traits of society, as well as displacement from one region to another, also increasing the concept of transculturation.

The International Finance Corporation, World Bank, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are identifying the engagement of private sector with displaced persons and their host communities to ensure access to services and opportunities. They aim to:

- Promote job Creation through the enhancement of financial accessibility and innovation
- Enhance the provision of fundamental services such as healthcare, education, and power
- Promote the implementation of measures that are favourable to businesses in places where refugees are being hosted.⁵²

People who have been displaced are extremely vulnerable. They are subjected to inequality, significantly deprived and frequently destitute, and undergo substantial deprivation. Enduring social exclusion within their own society and grappling with the emotional distress caused by their relocation, displaced people undergo a transformation into marginalised individuals who experience a deprivation of economic prospects, dissolution of customary relationships, an abrogation of societal and family structures, disruption of the educational process, and elevated poverty.⁵³ Many displaced people report feeling ‘freezing’ of their lives due to the isolation they experience, fear, confusion, and mental illness, lack of purpose in life, and becoming uncommunicative, miserable, and alienated.⁵⁴

Society is an abstract notion, but it is widely acknowledged that it is comprised of values, rules, norms, customs, and practices that preserve stability and social order in a particular society. There are seven major institutions of society that have been discussed in the present study, including family, marriage, kinship, education, economy, polity, and religion.

⁵² International Finance Corporation. 2023. *Addressing the impact of forced displacement*. <https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/fragile-and-conflict-affected-situations/forced-displacement#>. (Accessed January 29, 2024).

⁵³ International Federation of Social Workers. (2002, August 1). *Displaced Persons*. <https://www.ifsw.org/displaced-persons/>. (Accessed January 29, 2024).

⁵⁴ Ibid.

A brief overview of the effects of conflict-induced displacement on society

Displacement fundamentally imposes a significant emotional burden, fracturing the feeling of safety and connection that is essential for human welfare. Displacement is not merely an individual, group, or personal issue; it is a societal issue that puts our common humanity to evaluation.

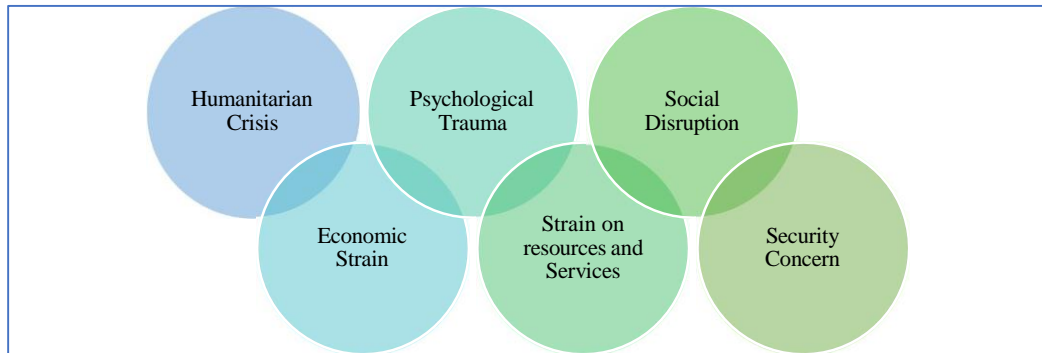


Figure 29: Effects of conflict induced displacement on society
Source: Chart created by the researcher

Humanitarian Crisis: Humanitarian crises are frequently caused by displacement, and they are characterised by inadequate access to necessities such as food, housing, and medical treatment (UNHCR, 2021). In situations where people are displaced, the absence of fundamental necessities can lead to widespread misery, deficiency in nutrition, and occurrences of diseases (Sphere Project, 2018). The absence of the ability to obtain vital services intensifies the problem, as people who have been displaced face difficulties in fulfilling their fundamental requirements for subsistence. Furthermore, displacement has a detrimental impact on relations with others and community frameworks, intensifying sentiments of alienation and trauma among those who are impacted (UNHCR, 2021). As a result, effectively dealing with the humanitarian consequences of displacement necessitates coordinated efforts from administrations, international organizations, and members of civil society to ensure the safeguarding and welfare of impacted communities (UNICEF, 2020).

Psychological Trauma: Being exposed to violence and loss during displacement can lead to serious psychological trauma, such as nervousness, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Mollica et al., 2004). Feelings of negativism and powerlessness can worsen mental health issues over time. Research has revealed that individuals who have been forced to leave their homes are more susceptible to mental

health issues as a result of being exposed to traumatic events and enduring continuing pressures related to their relocation (Steel et al., 2009). To successfully manage the psychological consequences of displacement, it is crucial to implement comprehensive strategies that give priority to mental health assistance and psychosocial treatments. This includes providing counselling, community-based initiatives, and ensuring access to specialised mental health services.

Social Disruption: Displacement causes a breakdown in societal support systems and the disintegration of community relations (UNICEF, 2020). Because of changes with conventional responsibilities and connections as well as family separation, people may feel even more alone and vulnerable (Jacobsen, 2002). Displacement causes a shift in the customary roles and connections within societies, as individuals adjust to new living situations and confront the difficulties associated with being displaced. When society is in disorder, vulnerable people, including as kids' elderly people, and women, are more likely to be victims of abuse, exploitation, or disregard (UNICEF, 2020). Rebuilding social connections and resilience among displaced populations, as well as providing psychosocial support, are essential to essential to resolving the social consequences of displacement.

Economic Strain: A lot of people lose their jobs and possessions when they are displaced, which makes poverty and financial instability much worse (World Bank, 2019). Host societies may experience heightened rivalry for scarce resources, resulting in tensions and societal upheaval. Displaced individuals are finding it challenging financially; they can't get back on their feet after losing their homes, businesses, and other sources of income. Additionally, host towns' economy and infrastructure are strained by a large number of displaced individuals, which increases competition for scarce resources (Collier, 2007). This phenomenon can lead to an increase in costs, a decline in job prospects, and a burden on social services, hence heightening economic concerns between exiled and host communities. To effectively tackle the economic consequences of displacement, it is necessary to implement comprehensive strategies that prioritise the advancement of sustainable livelihoods, facilitate integration into the economy, and create equitable development in areas affected by conflict.

Strain on Resources and Services: The displacement caused by violence puts a great deal of pressure on the facilities and amenities of the communities that receive the displaced individuals. The strain is seen in multiple sectors, which include health care, schooling, sanitation and water supply, dwellings, security of food, and social welfare. The recent influx of people who have fled exerts significant strain on health systems that are already overburdened, resulting in scarcities of medical resources, staff, and facilities (Doocy et al., 2019). Educational institutions struggle with the challenge of accommodating a growing number of students, frequently encountering issues such as overcrowded schools, inadequate resources, and communication challenges (UNHCR, 2021). The lack of sufficient possessions such as toilets and clean water worsens health hazards, especially in densely populated camp settings and informal communities. Housing markets are beginning to experience strain, resulting in deficiencies, homelessness, and increased demand for decent housing (UNHCR, 2021). The interruption of food manufacturing and distribution mechanisms causes food insecurity and starvation, hence amplifying social and economic pressures (WFP, 2017). To deal with these issues, it is necessary to adopt comprehensive strategies that give priority to meeting the requirements of both displaced individuals and host communities. These strategies should be backed by worldwide collaboration and assistance from humanitarian organisations.

Security Concerns: Displaced individuals are frequently susceptible to exploiting, mistreatment, and enlistment by armed groups due to their lack of safeguards and increased exposure to threats in new environment (ICRC, 2020). The weakening of social frameworks and cohesiveness within communities in displacement settings might provide a conducive environment for criminal activity and the expansion of illegal networks, hence intensifying security issues (UNHCR, 2021). These circumstances can result in social instability, confrontations between different communities, and possibly deadly acts of violence. As a consequence, entire regions can become unstable, and the security and stability of the people who are impacted can be compromised (UNDP, 2020). To efficiently deal with the security consequences of displacement, it is necessary to implement collaborative initiatives that enhance

protection systems, foster social cohesion, and alleviate the underlying factors contributing to displacement.

In the midst of hardship, displaced communities show incredible bravery and strength by creating new connections of unity and perseverance. The presence of migrants in communities causes distress in relationships as they navigate the intricate processes associated with integration and acceptance. The monetary capacities of host nations are severely restricted as they strive to meet the requirements of both exiled and native peoples. Without sufficient assistance and safeguards, these individuals may become victims of exploitation, prejudice, and aggression, which would exacerbate the instability of already vulnerable areas and contribute to wider geopolitical strains.

Social Institutions

Society is an abstract notion, but it is widely acknowledged that it is comprised of values, rules, norms, customs, and practices that preserve stability and social order in a particular society. Every organisation relies on a specific and well-established collection of regulations, customs, and practices. These practices and regulations might be referred to as institutions. These are the established protocols that society acknowledges and approves, regulating the interactions of people as well as organisations.

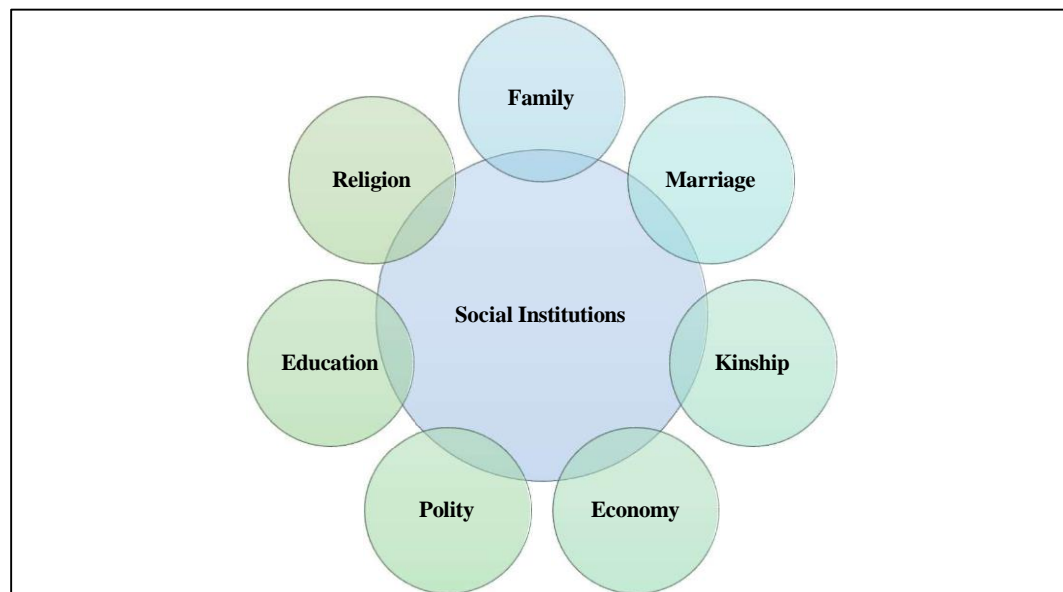


Figure 30: Social Institutions
Source: Chart developed by the researcher

Social institutions refer to the organisational frameworks or systems that established and regulated the social system and collaboration among individuals in a specific society. These institutions have several roles, including the regulation of behaviour, the establishment of stability, and the facilitation of interactions between individuals. Social institutions are fundamental components of society, serving as the structure through which people navigate their everyday existence, engage with others, and contribute to the wider social system. Social institutions are a reflection of the principles, values, and goals of a particular culture or community. They have a significant impact on forming the life experiences and possibilities that people experience within that community or culture. There are seven major institutions of society that have been discussed in the present study, including family, marriage, kinship, education, economy, polity, and religion.

Humans have developed institutions out of social ties in order to address fundamental requirements such as sustainability, social order, and clearly outline duties of high-level authority and their decision-making power. “An institution is a relatively permanent structure of social patterns of roles and relations that people enact in certain sanctioned and unified ways for the purpose of satisfying basic social needs” (Fitcher, 1964, p248).

Displacement’s Impact on Family as Social Institution

In India, the institution of family is totally based on tradition and principles of values. Families, usually considered the most vital element of society, are influenced by displacement in a variety of ways and require policymakers’ full attention. The social ramifications of displacement are largely felt by the family members who left behind their native place. Separation of family members due to displacement affects male and female differently, and the difficulties arise from separation adversely impact women and children. When a displaced person leaves his/her family behind in their place of origin or brings them with him/her to the point of destination, the concerned family will be affected. Both displaced patterns have significant consequences for the family (Parasuraman, 1986). It is only focused on the alteration in specific aspects of gender related to family structures, such as the relationships between the married couples, the division of responsibilities and duties within the household, and the balance of work life (Slany, 2018). The Indian family structure has been impacted by all of the

demographic shifts that have occurred as a result of migration, and as a result of the increased rate of mobilisation, large families are becoming physically separated (Atal, 2011).

Displacement can have a significant and diverse influence on families, influencing their mental welfare, social unity, and financial security. Numerous scholarly investigations and accounts have shed light on the difficulties encountered by displaced families. Several significant ramifications have been identified:

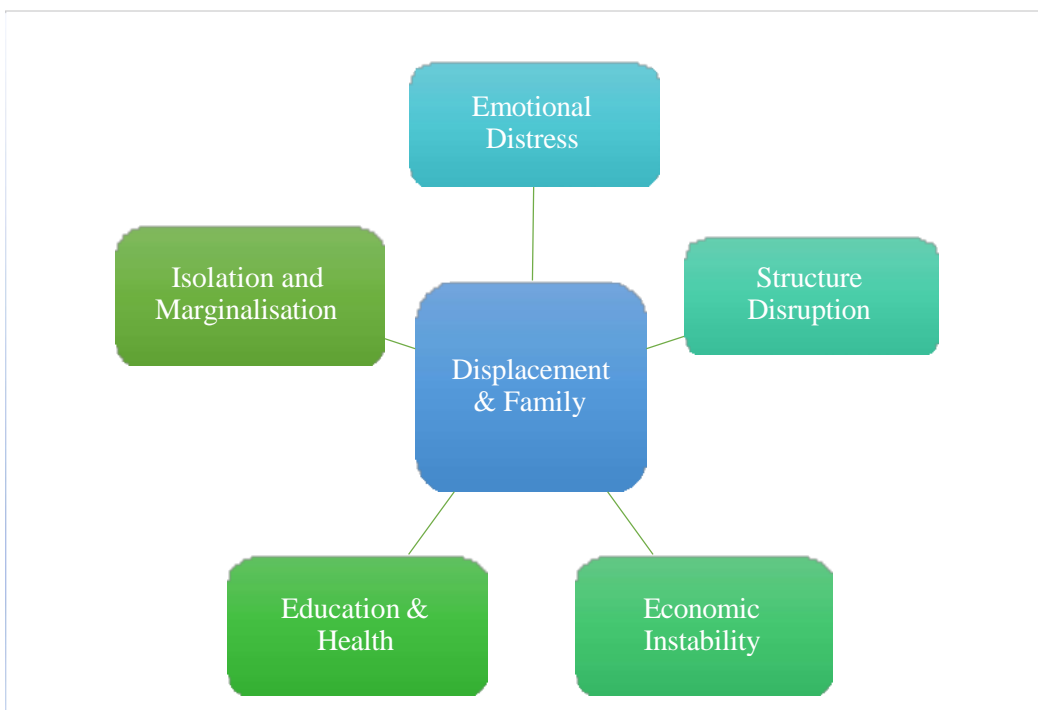


Figure 31: Displacement's impact on family as a social institution

Source: Figure created by the researcher

Emotional Distress: Displacement can often result in increased levels of anxiousness, depression, and stress among family members. Being deprived of one's residence, social group, and familiar environment could trigger feelings of sorrow, uncertainty, and loss (UNHCR, 2012). Children, especially, may undergo psychological stress and have challenges in adapting, which can have an adverse effect on their general state of health (Betancourt et al., 2011).

Disruption of family Structure: Displacement has the potential to disturb the standard family framework, resulting in the separation of members of the family and the erosion

of familial connections. The dearth of support networks from extended family and the difficulties of reuniting in unfamiliar places can place significant pressure on familial connections and unity (Porter & Haslam, 2005).

Economic Instability: Displacement frequently leads to the deprivation of means of subsistence and financial instability for families. Homeless individuals may encounter difficulties in securing employment prospects or obtaining vital resources, which can result in financial adversity and starvation (UNHCR, 2019). Economic hardship may heighten tensions between families and restrict their capacity to reestablish their lives.

Access to Education and Health care: Displaced families may encounter obstacles while trying to obtain basic necessities such as schooling and medical care. The interruption of educational and healthcare services can have a negative effect on the development of children and worsen health inequalities among displaced communities (Save the Children, 2018). Restricted access to these services can additionally heighten families' vulnerability and hamper their capacity to bounce back after displacement.

Social Isolation and Marginalisation: Displacement can lead to social estrangement and marginalisation within families, especially in their new environments where they may encounter prejudice or social exclusion (Barnett & Webber, 2010). Displaced families may find it even more difficult to integrate into society and feel like they belong due to social stigma and disparities in culture.

To mitigate the effects of displacement on families, it is necessary to implement treatments alongside assistance systems that are all-encompassing and put their health and durability first. Offering individuals access to emotional support, economic prospects, schooling, and healthcare can effectively alleviate the negative impacts of displacement and assist families in reconstructing their lives.

Findings of the Study

The study found that most of the border area families are nuclear, earlier they were joint. Displacement is an element that directly transforms family relationships and creates new family patterns. Due to displacement from their place of origin and place of stayed during displacement they have faced numerous socio-economic issues, due to such problems many of border area dwellers shifted themselves from joint to nuclear family structure.

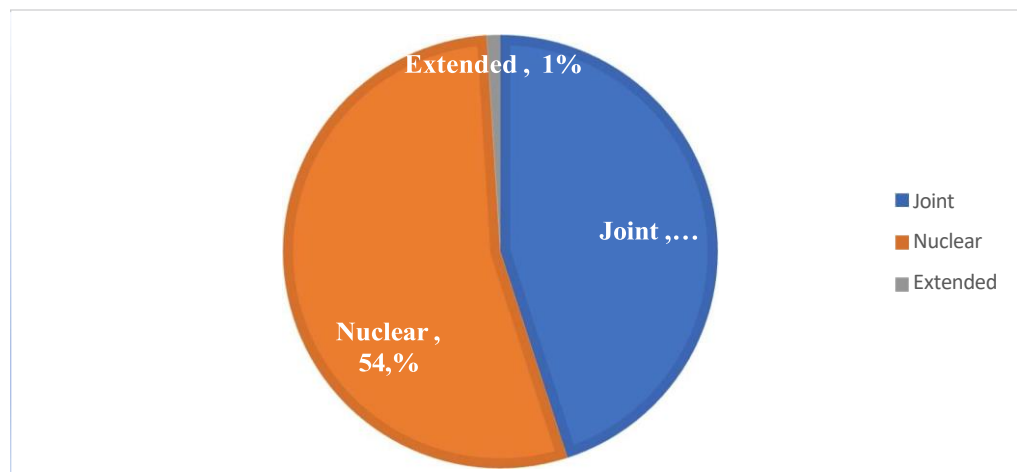


Figure 32: Family structure of border dwellings
Source: Chart developed by the researcher

The study shows that 45% of households in border villages belong to a joint family structure. 54% of households maintain a nuclear family structure, while only 1% belong to extended families. Most of the families were joined in nature before the displacement, but due to firing and shelling, they have turned themselves nuclear after the displacement.

One of the older women who responded explained that the 1947 partition disrupted her family structure throughout her entire life." She was from Pakistan; during the time of partition, she was just 5–6 years old. Her parents married her with the strange person due to the fear of sexual abuse and the fear of handling a girl child at the time of partition. She doesn't even know the faces of their parents and siblings; she was crying for the family during the interview process. Further, she explained that she has spent her whole life without any blood relatives and knows nothing about her family members.

The Sarpanch of the village narrated that he married his son from the city area and when shelling started there for the first time, her newly married daughter-in-law started screaming and got scared. She told the sarpanch, i.e., her father-in-law, that she would not live here. After some time, she left their home and now living far away from them with her husband.

The institution of the family is significantly affected by displacement, whether it is the result of conflict, natural disasters, or other crises. The family is a fundamental social unit that offers emotional assistance, socialisation, and financial independence from a sociological point of view. Displacement of families results in serious disruptions to these functions. The phenomenon of displacement frequently leads to the physical division of members of the family, either during the act of migrating or as a result of strategies implemented by the host communities that divide families across different places. This separation undermines traditional family responsibilities, such as providing care and exercising control, resulting in the collapse of the family unit's structure and functioning (Malkki, 1995). The process of displacement causes social instability in these relationships, resulting in social isolation and increasing the difficulty for families to obtain the economic and social support they earlier depended upon. This decline in social capital increases the strain on family unity (Portes, 1998).

Impact of Displacement on Marriage as Social Institution

The lives of individuals and married couples are profoundly influenced by displacement. For women, the displacement generally implies the adoption of a different way of life, as well as modifications to their social and economic level. Changes in roles of married couples after displacement have been linked to an increase in the rate of marital conflict. An American analysis of Chinese immigrants revealed that mental and physical kinds of violence were used to rebuild the husband's control and authority when his starring role as breadwinner was changed (Hyman, Guruge, & Mason, 2008). Displacement, whether caused by contention, catastrophic events, or economic factors, can impose significant strain on people and their households. Stress can show in several ways inside marriages, resulting in disagreements, disruptions in communication, and tensions between spouses (Dyer, 2015). This frequently entails the

abandonment of networks of support, such as friends and relatives at home. The decline in community cohesion can undermine the conventional support networks that typically aid marriages during difficult periods, resulting in heightened tension within marital relationships (Chatters et al., 2011). Displacement has the potential to disturb conventional gender stereotypes and dynamics of power within marital relationships. Conflicts may emerge when couples face adjustments to new dynamics, such as when a single individual becomes the main earner of income or when established roles are challenged (Yoshikawa et al., 2012). Displacement can also impact methods of parenting and the dynamics of families within marital relationships. Heightened stress and volatility can hinder parents' capacity to offer constant attention and encouragement to their children, increasing the pressure on relationships with spouses (Boscarino et al., 2011).

Findings of the study

The study found that due to displacement from the border region, the institution of marriage has been impacted the most, which poses big problems for married individuals and changes the community's social structure. There is evidence that displacement significantly affects the stability and cohesiveness of marriage relationships. Displacement can cause a lot of change and confusion, which can put a strain on relationships between spouses. This can make marital problems and resentment worse. Disruptions in conventional social frameworks and encouragement networks can also make marriage problems worse because couples have to deal with losing connections as well as assets that are used to give them security and direction. The study also found a clear trend among young people, especially girls and boys: they are turning more and more to love associations as well as early marriages as a way to find stability, affection, and safety in the chaos of moving. This is because they don't have a stable family or social structures. This change in how young people relate to each other shows how moving around can cause big changes in society, as traditional marriage rules and customs are tested and modified in times of difficulty. Hence, the consequences of migration on the institution of marriage go beyond mere problems, incorporating a complicated combination of psychological, socioeconomic, and cultural elements that

modify the functioning of marriage and family structures among displaced groups. One of the respondents revealed that.

Sarpanch of the sample village revealed that during the time of displacement, all the families used to live together. In a displaced camp, a 13-year-old girl and a 15-year-old boy began their love relationship and eventually got married. However, just two months into their marriage, the minor girl had a quarrel with her husband and returned to her parents' home, expressing her desire to end their relationship through divorce.

Sarpanch of the village informed that in the course of the displacement process, the majority of the women, children, and senior members of the family are required to migrate. Previously, the male members of the family were expected to remain at home in order to take care of the house and the cattle. However, now the women are responsible for managing the entire process of displacement. There were some of the women who had an illicit relationship with another man outside of their marriage.

The respondents discussed their personal experiences with the institution of marriage. The research villages have a high percentage of unmarried and divorced males. This is due to the fact that villages that are located outside of the bombardment zone do not want their daughters to marry in places that have been hit by shelling and firing. The divorce rate is also increasing because girls who married in a remote border village region do not want to remain in this hazardous shelling area. Most of the young boys interacted with the researcher, shared their personal experiences, and explained that their love relationships end when they disclose their address to their girlfriend.

The respondents from the sample village discussed that they are not allowed to celebrate their marriage celebration like others do; due to the restriction from the army, they cannot use drums (dhol) and clarinets (Shehnai) in their marriages and are not allowed to invite their relatives to their marriages. Only a limited number of people can attend a barat. One respondent told me that once the army allowed only the bridegroom to marry, all other relatives were not allowed to enter the fence. They must obtain early permission from the army to marry. Displacement often challenges or alters traditional marriage norms. Due to sudden displacement from their original home, sometimes people postponed or cancelled the marriages of their children.

The married life of displaced border area dwellers is impacted by the shelling and firing; the issue of over-ageing among boys is prevalent. People who are residing far away from the conflict prone region do not want to marry their daughters in this conflict-affected region because of fear and insecurity. The constant threat of conflict and unpredictability throws a dark shadow over the future of their girls, making families less interested in marrying their girls. The pattern of extramarital relations during the displacement period is found, representing the varied structure of human behaviour in an atmosphere of instability and tension. When people are displaced from their homes, their established ways of life are changed, creating room for unusual relationships. As a result of the instability caused by the displacement, the sensitive balance is disrupted, and this leads to divorce cases being very high in number. All these issues are impacting on the institution of marriage on a large scale. The lives of individuals and married couples are profoundly influenced by displacement. For women, the displacement generally implies the adoption of a different way of life, as well as modifications to their social and economic level. Changes in the roles of married couples after displacement have been linked to an increase in the rate of marital conflict. An American analysis of Chinese immigrants revealed that mental and physical kinds of violence were used to rebuild the husband's control and authority when his starring role as breadwinner was changed (Hyman, Guruge, & Mason, 2008). The phenomenon of displacement causes significant disruption to the social networks and societal institutions that have traditionally fostered marriages. The institution of marriage may suffer from the decline of community support, as it weakens the social norms that uphold the stability of marriage. Furthermore, the uncertainty and insecurity caused by displacement can lead to delays in marriage planning or an increase in unstructured or unstable marital relationships (Krause, 2014).

Impact of Displacement on Kinship

There is no society without a kinship structure, it is universal and prevalent in most societies. A strong feeling of kinship is important for the social development of the members of society. It has a profound impact on every aspect of life including social, political, religious, and economic. The kinship pattern is regulated by some principles

which are called the “facts of life”. Robin Fox (1983) in his work “Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective” mentioned the four Principles of Kinship.

“Principle 1: The Women have the children”.

“Principle 2: The men impregnate the women”.

“Principle 3: The men usually exercise control”.

“Principle 4: Primary kin do not mate with each other”.

Incubation, fertilization, dominance, and prevention from kins, lie at the foundation of social structure. The first two principles are unavoidable, the third one principle is doubt contentious nowadays. The fourth principle does increase issues if it happens. A kinship structure is characterised by the existence of different social groups. The very first unit among these is the family, which consists of a group of individuals who, at a given time, reside together in a single or number of dwellings with the same kind of financial setup that we always refer to as joint keeping. Kinship is “a system of dynamic relations between persons and person in a community, the behaviour of any two persons in any of these relations being regulated in some way, and to a greater or less extent by social usage” (Radcliffe-Brown, 1952).

Key Concepts of Displacement and Kinship

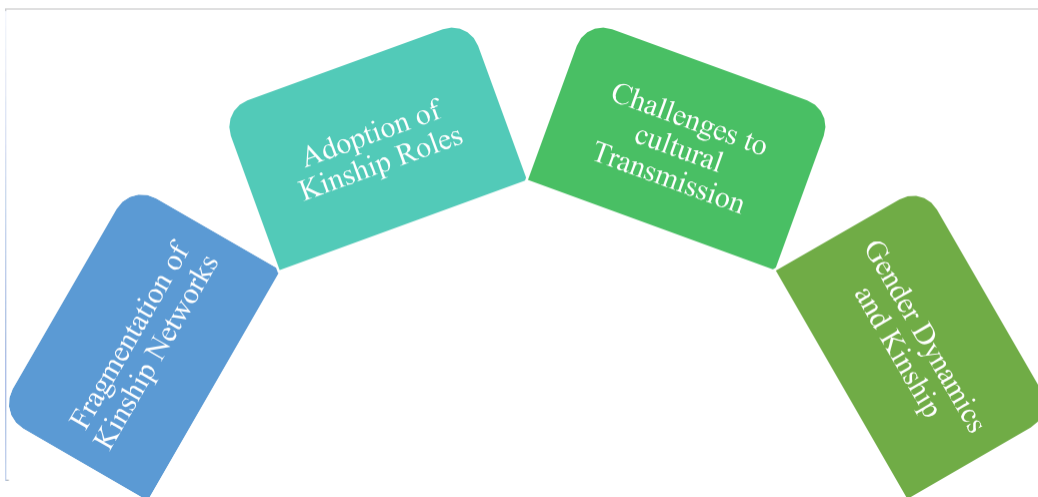


Figure 33: Key concepts of displacement and kinship
Source: Figure created by the researcher

1. Fragmentation of kinship networks

Family members are often physically separated as a consequence of displacement, leading to the fragmentation of kinship networks that have traditionally depended on close relationships. This division affects the efficiency of mutual support systems and prevents the continuation of social and cultural patterns within families (Malkki, 1995).

2. Adoption of kinship roles

With displacement, kinship roles change. Women may take on more financial obligations, or extended family members may change caregivers. These modifications can change power dynamics and kinship roles (Horst, 2006).

3. Challenges to cultural transmission

Kinship plays a crucial role in the spreading of social beliefs and customs. Displacement has an impact on this process, as displaced families may struggle to maintain their traditional culture in an unfamiliar and constantly changing environment. The result is a potential erosion of cultural continuity over successive generations (Kibreab, 1999).

4. Gender dynamics and kinship

Displacement can significantly influence gender relations in kinship systems. For instance, an absence of male family members or the change in economic roles may provide women with certain advantages, but they may also impose additional responsibilities. The kinship structure's embedded traditional gender roles may change as a result of this transition (McSpadden & Moussa, 1993).

Kinship as a social institution is significantly impacted by displacement, which disrupts the basic connections and networks that determine kinship systems. Kinship systems establish the framework for cultural norms transmission, inheritance, nurturing, and social organisation from a sociological perspective. Displacement has a profound impact on these systems in numerous ways.

Findings of the Study

Study found that displacement from border regions due to shelling and firing has impacted the institution of kinship. The relationships between dwellings are getting disturbed. Joint families are converting into nuclear families, and kin relationships are

not becoming stronger. People are no longer happy with the arrival of relatives. Older parents are living alone at village houses, while their sons with their wives, and children are displaced. One of the respondents explained that.

Respondents explained that their relatives rarely visited their place because they are afraid of regular shelling and bombardment in the border areas. Due to the border region, no one from their relatives wants to visit with them. People from outside areas are not allowed to bring their mobile phones into the village; they must be surrendered at the gate. Everyone must show their Aadhar card to the army for the entry process.

The majority of respondents revealed that displacement separates them from their families. Extended families are changing into nuclear families. Many people are relocating to regions that are situated far away from border areas. Most people migrate towards cities and attractive areas in pursuit of better education for their children. During the study, the researcher found that only older parents are living there; their sons and their families shifted to another location.

Displacement accelerated the disintegration of kinship ties among its members. The concept of kindness and brotherhood is generally associated with kinship. The mechanism of kinship and mechanism of displacement are the outcome of social inequalities and the consequence of people's efforts to combat these disparities. Kinship bonds in numerous societies establish various social responsibilities and duties, including the provision of care for the elderly, provisions for inheritance, and the raising of children. Displacement disturbs these prescribed responsibilities, as the most important emphasis changes to maintaining survival in unfamiliar as well as unfavourable environments. This phenomenon can result in a degradation of the usual responsibilities as well as assistance structures that familial relationships provide, therefore depriving vulnerable individuals, such as children and the elderly, of traditional care (Kibreab, 1999).

Displacement's Impact on Education as Social Institution

Education is essential because it has the power to increase human capital; it reduces inequalities in society, influences employment growth, and boosts a nation's income (Katiyar, 2016). Children, in particular, are at the possibility of losing not only their homes and shelters during times of displacement, but also the educational, vocational,

and professional prospects that could lead them to a prosperous future. Education contributes significantly to the improvement of human welfare and quality of living through strengthening the abilities of people as well as offering equitable possibilities and privileges to all members of society (Kumar, 2023). It is necessary to investigate the complexities of enrolment rates, low academic performance, and attainment among the displaced population in order to better comprehend the educational attainment and potential of this generation and the large number of border area children who have been brought into the world and are trying to reach elementary school in a state of displacement. Regions that are close to borders often don't have access to good schooling, which makes them suffer from inequality. One of the basic human rights that everyone is entitled to is equitable access to education (Qian & Smith, 2008). Education disruption and dropout because of the prolonged conflict and their displacement, border area children and youth are at risk of developing long-term educational inadequacies and eventually becoming a "lost generation" with diminished human capital (Brussels II Conference, 2018).

Findings of the Study

The present study reveals that children in catastrophic situations and prolonged conflict are more than twice as likely to prefer education over other basic needs of life. The overwhelming number of forcibly displaced families from the border areas lack access to a safe, equitable, and high-quality education and numerous disadvantages it provides. In addition, challenges faced by the border region education system-lack of adequate teaching capability, insufficient funding, continuous insecurity, internet connectivity, etc. are the determinants of improper educational opportunities there. One of the child respondents revealed that.

One of the children revealed that, since the conflict, there have been significant changes in the education system. The bombardment destroyed both his school and home, leading him to relocate to a kachha house. He just wants to return to studying and attending school. School is essential for them since it allows them to get work and provides socialisation for the children.

The respondent revealed that due to regular firing and shelling in their region, they had to shift to another safer place, including migrant camps, relatives' homes, or rented

houses. The schools were closed for a period of six months or longer, leading to a significant number of children abandoning their education due to the inconsistent nature of these institutions. The immediate relocation disrupted the education system.

One of the older women respondents explained that her husband died during the firing between India and Pakistan; she was the mother of four children at that time, they had to displace temporarily from their location due to firing and shelling; only primary schools were available in their area; but during the conflict they remained close for two to three years continuously; having food was a great deal for them; they did not think of education at that time and were no longer in school.

One of the respondents said there are no higher education facilities in our area. To get that, girls need to go to Nowshera. How can common people afford the daily travel expense of girl education (Rs 30 one way)? There are no private schools available; only government schools exist up to the 10th grade. They would like to express their opinion that they do not want to appoint a local teacher in their schools because those teachers will be in their relations, and they will not be able to communicate with them about their indiscipline. Instead, the government should appoint a teacher from a different region or area. One more thing: Local teachers are not taking the education process seriously; they are just getting salaries from the government and doing other business side by side.

One of the respondents said that they marry their girls very soon due to the farness of school, and they are living outside of the fencing; there is a proper time for opening the gate. Every day, crossing the fence and going to school was a challenging task for the girls. Even a special person needed to help her cross the fence. Boys can easily get out of the fence, but there is difficulty for girls. Due to the closure of the school during shelling and bombardment, my elder son left school after the 12th grade.

Education is considered one of the fundamental rights to which every human is guaranteed. Education institutions that remain available during displacement may become much more overcrowded than usual because schools may be overtaken by armed groups and displaced individuals. Educators who are employed in conflict-induced areas may leave their job permanently. Poor education opportunities increase

regional disparities in border areas. The “Dakar Framework for Action” accepted in Senegal in 2000, recognized conflict as a serious obstacle achieving education for everyone. A very small number of young people are getting education in conflict prone regions. National parties are engaged in increasing armed conflict and target innocent civilians and their infrastructure. Schools’ infrastructures are commonly viewed as appropriate targets by combatants. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) reports that conflict and relocation are prominent factors contributing to the widespread interruption of educational opportunities worldwide. Approximately fifty percent of the 75 million primary school kids who were not attending school in 2018 resided in places affected by war.⁵⁵ UNICEF emphasises the influence of homelessness on education in its documents. UNICEF asserts that education can be a matter of life or death for children impacted by violence and displacement in Yemen. Attending school ensures their safety and provides them with protection.⁵⁶ IDMC's investigation into internal migration focuses on the obstacles encountered by children in obtaining education. As per the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), children who have been forced to leave their homes often encounter obstacles when trying to get an education. These challenges include limited transportation options, congested schools, and unfair treatment.⁵⁷ The reports from Save the Children emphasise the consequences of homelessness on the educational opportunities of children. Save the Children's global report on children who have been displaced highlights that displacement hinders children's ability to pursue education, increasing their vulnerability to academic difficulties or complete withdrawal from school.⁵⁸

The educational system of a nation is not influenced by the society to which it belongs; however, structures of social classes, gender roles, economic position, and cultural

⁵⁵ UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2020). Addressing the global learning crisis: Education in the age of COVID-19 and beyond. Retrieved from <https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/report/2020/addressing-global-learning-crisis>. Retrieved on 10.03.2023.

⁵⁶ UNICEF. (2021). Yemen education crisis. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/yemen/education>. Retrieved on 10.03.2023.

⁵⁷ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. (2020). Global Report on Internal Displacement. Retrieved from <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2020/>. Retrieved on 11.03.2023.

⁵⁸ Save the Children. (2021). Displaced Childhoods: Global Report on Displaced Children. Retrieved from <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/displaced-childhoods-global-report-displaced-children>. Retrieved on 11.03.2023.

differences, as well as unbalanced economic development, have significant impacts on educational access and equitable access. The actual people living in the border villages did not receive any of the benefits of the policies that were put into place, which included enlarging the borders. The people who live far away from the border are considered to be part of the border belt and are the ones who have profited the most from the programmes (Sekhon, 2013).

Displacement's Impact on Polity as Social Institution

Civil rights preserve the freedom and independence of individuals. Civil rights comprise the right to life, protection, dignity, equality, expression, non-discrimination, assembly, movement, and privacy. Political rights ensure that people participate in government activities. It includes the right to form associations, the right to a fair trial, a fair election, and a petition. Constitutional and political rights safeguard the independence of individuals against authority, social systems, and private interference. Large-scale displacement of populations presents political institutions with difficulties in governing, allocating resources, and integrating social forces. These challenges have the potential to disrupt established political systems and result in alterations in legislation, administration, or even the fundamental character of the institutions. From a normatively organisational standpoint on entitlements, political rights include societal, cultural, and economic rights (Elisabeth Koch, 2006). In regions characterised by violence or instability along borders, populations that have been displaced may engage in a political structure to represent their viewpoints and seek resolution for their frustrations. This can lead to a shift in the distribution of authority and influence, ultimately influencing the political environment (Stel, 2019). In addition, the existence of displaced people in border regions can compel governments to reevaluate their approaches and priorities, resulting in modifications to migration and refugee control methods, as well as geopolitical interactions with neighbouring nations (Salehyan, 2017).

The 1996 “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights” (ICCPR) safeguards the political rights of each nation’s citizens (Joseph & Castan, 2013). The Indian Constitution has an enlarged list of fundamental rights in Articles 12-35 concerning the political and civil rights of Indians.

Findings of the study

Border area displacement causes enormous loss of property and lives due to continuous firing and shelling. It not only impacted on the socio-economic profile of the border area residents but also the political system of the concerned region. The effects of displacement on people's lives in border areas vary by region and by individual depending on the condition of the area. People in the border area have all fundamental rights as Indian citizens, including freedom of movement and participation in cultural, social, economic, religious, and political activities. Each state is liable for fulfilling, protecting, and respecting human rights. People's rights are exploited in border regions because they are living under the security and restrictions of the Indian army. One of the sarpanches of the village elaborates on that.

One of the sarpanch of the sample village elaborates that they are living under the proper restrictions of the army; they do not have freedom of movement; they cannot perform marriage functions with a proper DJ and drum. They cannot invite their relatives to their weddings due to restrictions there. They cannot celebrate festivals like Diwali because the army does not allow them to do so. He further said that in India everyone is enjoying the 'right to freedom' of the Indian constitution but we are completely devoid of freedom. They are not free to form associations or express themselves.

One of the respondents was the panch's husband, who explained that his wife had been elected as the panch of the village under the one-third reservation provided for women. However, how would she manage to meet with the people for meetings? She doesn't know anything about politics. Researchers discovered that the dominance of patriarchy in those border regions misplaced women's freedom and individuality.

Respondents have reported that the government is deceiving us with false promises. Last time our defense minister, Rajnath Singh, visited here, we demanded a safer place for us to move during shelling time. He assured us that the government would construct flats or provide 6-7 marlas of land for us to stay during the shelling period, but we have not received anything as of yet.

The village sarpanch described the sample villages' situation and suggested that the government fence them because they don't know if they're in India or Pakistan because there is no fence. Occasionally, we come across news stories about individuals relocating to Pakistan, such as in the movie 'Sarabjit Singh'. The researcher investigated cases where a large number of children, cattle, and drunk men went to Pakistan due to the unavailability of line control.

The study found that the political system of displaced people is really disturbed due to their continuous movement from their area. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provides one-third reservation to women in the Panchayati Raj System. In this region, women are elected to the Panchayati Raj, but their husbands or any other male member of the family is handling the position; even women are not coming in front of the public and performing their duty as a member of the panchayat. Politicians are gathering money from the government for the development of these border region people and doing nothing for them. The panchayat system of the village is also not doing anything beneficial for them. All these issues are emerging due to a lack of awareness among them and a lack of educational facilities. Due to disturbed land, unavailability of internet and mobile towers is also a huge problem in these regions, and people are not getting information regarding the programmes and policies implemented by the government for them.

Impact of Displacement on Economy

Border area displacement has a disastrous effect on displaced people, their households, their host region, and their place of origin. Its consequences on people's health, security, education, livelihoods, infrastructure, social lives of people, and the physical environment can be devastating to society in general. Displacement restricts people's capacity to make contributions to the country's economic growth and creates special requirements that must be fulfilled by the affected population, their host, or other relief agencies. In 2017, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) commenced a focused study program to evaluate these economic effects (Cazbat, 2018). The economic ramifications of displacement have been seen in the labour markets, allocation of resources, development of amenities, and overall economic growth.

From an economic standpoint, displacement can exert pressure on local resources, including medical care, housing, and education, sometimes resulting in increased competition and higher living expenses in the areas where displacement occurs. Ruiz & Vargas-Silva, 2013). Increased labour supply resulting from the arrival of displaced individuals may destabilise local labour markets, perhaps leading to a decline in wages in low-skilled industries. Notwithstanding these possible benefits, the economic consequences of displacement are frequently inequitable, since economically disadvantaged areas experience vast difficulties in assimilating and absorbing substantial groups of displaced individuals (Jacobsen, 2005). The complicated relationship between displacement and economics illustrates the significance of carefully crafted policies for effectively managing the economic consequences (Dustmann & Preston 2019).

One of the respondents from the border region explained that during firing and shelling, they were forced to flee at any time within a short period of time, such as one or two hours, and they were unable to bring their household belongings with them because they believed that saving their lives was more important than other material possessions. Their only source of income is agriculture and cattle, but during sudden displacement, they had to leave their cattle at home, and their agricultural land had turned into barren land because of heavy bombardments there. At the campsite, they were suffering for food and other necessities of life. Locals near the camp provided us food occasionally. They did not send their children to tuition to continue their education due to a lack of money. Only rations were provided by the government, but how to cook was their responsibility. Their husbands regularly visit other places in search of work.

Young respondents from the sample villages recounted their experiences with economic instability in the region, where most people rely on agriculture and cattle raising for their livelihood, with only a minority pursuing government jobs and business ventures. Bombing renders their lands unusable for agriculture, destroying the soil's fertility. During displacement from their location due to firing and shelling, they had to leave their agricultural land and cattle at home. Their survival during the displacement was challenging, as they had to sleep with empty stomachs at night. The lives of border residents are not easy; we live with the fear of death all the time.

Respondents with college degrees or higher in this area express a desire for Actual Line of Control reservations in their jobs as a means to improve their standard of living. Educated young people don't want to work in agriculture.

The present study observed that the economic condition of these border residents is worse; they have no means of subsistence. Their agricultural dependency is also underestimated. They are not getting proper education due to the improper functioning of the educational system. The study found that those who fled during displacement have no time to carry their belongings. The displaced camps were created overnight in nearby schools. However, capacity in the camp was confined, as was the less amount of stuff people could carry. Home, land, cattle, and other essential household goods, had to be forsaken (Fiala, 2015).

Impact of Displacement on Religion

Displacement and religious practice both represent active processes in human lives. Religion encourages the development of interpersonal connections and a sense of community belonging that, in some ways, mitigate the difficulties of integrating in the host region, particularly when displaced individuals are confronted with a hostile atmosphere and countless problems related to settling (Bonifacio & Angeles, 2010). The process of acquiring religion in displacement can serve many different ends, and displacement itself can have a significant impact on the day-to-day propagation of religion, especially when compared to the believers' country of origin. Religion can also serve as a cross-border source of recognition; for instance, it may play an important role in permitting migrants to conceptualise themselves as members of transnational groups of people. For displaced people, religious worship may serve not only emotional but also materialistic and social goals, such as getting involved in the community (Ryan & Vacchelli, 2013). Determinants for displacement almost surely affect religion; feeling religious or going between two nations with similar religious settings and being slightly religious, almost certainly changes people's spirituality in various ways (Saunders, 2016). The nature of displacement may also influence religious transformations. We understand that people who are temporarily displaced have less effect on the formation of religious organisations and the assumption upon which those organisations are based (Nordin & Otterbeck, 2023).

In a diverse society, religion is no longer a unifying force because people are free to practice it as they see suitable, most of the studies indicates various factors that impact the decrease or increase of displaced religious involvement and settlement in the new environment (Connor, 2009). Displacement of religious minorities provides more commitment and efforts to preserve their religious individuality in comparison to those who are residing in their region of origin (Ebaugh & Chafetz, 2000). However, there are evidence from the field that religious organisations are an essential source of information for prospective displacement, prospective displaced individuals and their families may be served by religious associations of their communities of origin, and undocumented individuals may find the leaders of their own religion and they will adopt religious practices for their protection in the host region (Hagan & Ebaugh, 2003). Despite its decreasing prevalence and fluctuating forms, religion continues to play a significant role in understanding the issues of displacement. Furthermore, we contend that the influence of religion on displaced individuals differs depending on the environment in which they reside (Pasura & Erdal, 2016).

Throughout displaced conditions, displaced people faced a lot of issue in the camps including, social, economic, political, religious, educational etc., Emile Durkheim in his Famous work “Elementary Forms of religious life” defines religion as “a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say, things set apart and forbidden- beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a Church, all those who adhere to them” (Wallis, 2019). Religion either becomes a cause of displacement or also experiencing the effects of displacement. Religion played a great role in 1947 partition of India and Pakistan.

The sarpanch of the village revealed that due to displacement, their daily religious activities were affected. Some food items were provided by the government for all the people; they cannot keep religious fasting there. They were not able to do ancestral praying there. The Hindus, the Muslims, and the Sikhs were the main religions who got displaced. The Hindus were irritated by the food habits of the Muslims, like flesh of animals. The time of praying for the Hindus and the Muslims was different; it also created religious disturbance among displaced people. During the time of festivals like Diwali or Eid, they did not invite their relatives to their locations. Not only displaced

time, but at their homes in border regions they are not allowed to invite their relatives to their homes on certain occasions like marriages and festivals because of the restrictions of the army in the border areas.

The study did not find any alterations in the religion due to the displacement from the border region. On the other side respondents elaborate that displacement affects their religious activities. Further the present study found that there were only two major religion of the word that is the Hinduism and Islam.

Conclusion

In the end, the conducted study found that the displacement from the border region has a profound impact on the functions of society. It is not solely a physical relocation of individuals but rather a profound and far-reaching disruption that affects every aspect of society as a whole, leaving a lasting impact on individuals and nations. As families are forcibly displaced from their residences and compelled to seek safety elsewhere, the wide-ranging consequences of displacement are experienced. Each element of society is impacted by displacement and conflict, including family, kinship, marriage, education, economy, polity, and religion. If one element or institution is impacted, it will disturb the other one. Border area residents were forced to flee from their original place of residence due to armed conflict and heavy firing and shelling between the countries. They fled to roadside camps, buildings of schools, and sports pavilions. Border communities, irrespective of size, are typically seen as marginal by policymakers, leading to the marginalisation of border residents' concerns in terms of social programs but of high importance in terms of security for the country. The policymakers are obsessed with the inhabitants in their central regions, neglecting border villages. Through international collaboration and cooperation, we have the ability to construct a society that is more comprehensive and adaptable, valuing and acknowledging the strength as well as the variety of the spirit of humanity.

CHAPTER 6: NAVIGATING DISPLACEMENT: ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMMES FOR BORDER PEOPLE

Introduction

This chapter addresses the accessibility and functioning of development programmes in border regions of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. India's border regions with Pakistan are still more contentious than its border regions with any other bordering nations. The years of violence in Jammu and Kashmir has intensified many of the state's concerns, including mass migration, conflict, and massacre of civilians. To counter this issue, a number of armed securities have been constantly deployed there. The inhabitants of border regions have been experiencing an increasing level of social and economic hardship, as well as mental and emotional stress. Due to the distinctive requirements of the individuals living in constrained situations, the limitations, and prospects of growth along border regions are of significant relevance in the planning and development process. Border landscape is dominated by vulnerability and inaccessibility, considering this, sustainable development in these regions must be promoted and accelerated. Whereas the vast majority of Jammu Kashmir's border region belongs to a backward sector of the province, they are suffering from acute socioeconomic unrest.

Due to three major wars between India and Pakistan, there were prolonged period of cross-border terrorism and internal displacement, the border region of Jammu and Kashmir has undergone immensely socially, economically, and psychologically. Due to their close vicinity to the international boundary as well as the risks and security, border regions are unable to develop any heavy industry there. In terms of infrastructure like schools, hospitals, water treatment plants, roads and other forms of transportation, border regions are lagging. Although, the lack of proper atmosphere that encourages the establishment of marketing and industry has aggravated the situation of the citizens in the border areas. The employment producing plans that are now being carried out are not producing the estimated outcomes. In spite of investment in different employment creation schemes in erstwhile plans, employment of educated and semi-educated individuals remains a challenge. The regional workers are uninterested in working on

employment-oriented activities since they repeatedly complain about receiving sufficient payment.

The Indian government has implemented a lot of centrally funded programmes for the development of border area people accompanied by other area of the territory to increase family earnings and force regular capital reinforcement and boost economic upsurge by constructing required societal physical setup. A significant amount of funds has been spent on development of border regions over the years, but no particular attempt has been made to assess their social-economic impacts in the territory. The planned background of development programmes begins in 1952, as the Community Development programmes were introduced, since then, hundreds of millions of funds have been made invested in the development of villages, but few noticeable advantages have been achieved for the communities (Doshi & Jain, 2018). Indira Awas Yojana (IAY, 1985) was also initiated with the intention of assisting BPL families who were either homeless or consuming inadequate amenities to construct a secure, long-lasting dwelling in rural areas (Jha, 2022).

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

During that Seventh Five-Year Planning period, BADP was launched in the border area of northwestern states to ensure an equitable development of borderline areas including infrastructure development of borderline areas and the encouragement of awareness of protection within the border people, particular attention is given to this programme to those regions nearest to the border, which at present encompasses 457 block of 117 border districts in 16 states and 2 Union Territories adjoining the international boundary, namely Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Punjab, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttar-Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Ladakh, Assam, Gujarat, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are under this programme⁵⁹. BADP is a major initiative of Central Government aimed at promoting the growth of border areas by enhancing State Plan Funding to overcome socio-economic progress disparities and strengthening the peace and stability in border districts.

⁵⁹ Border Area Development Programme Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India; <https://badp.mha.gov.in/> Retrieved on 10.10.2022.

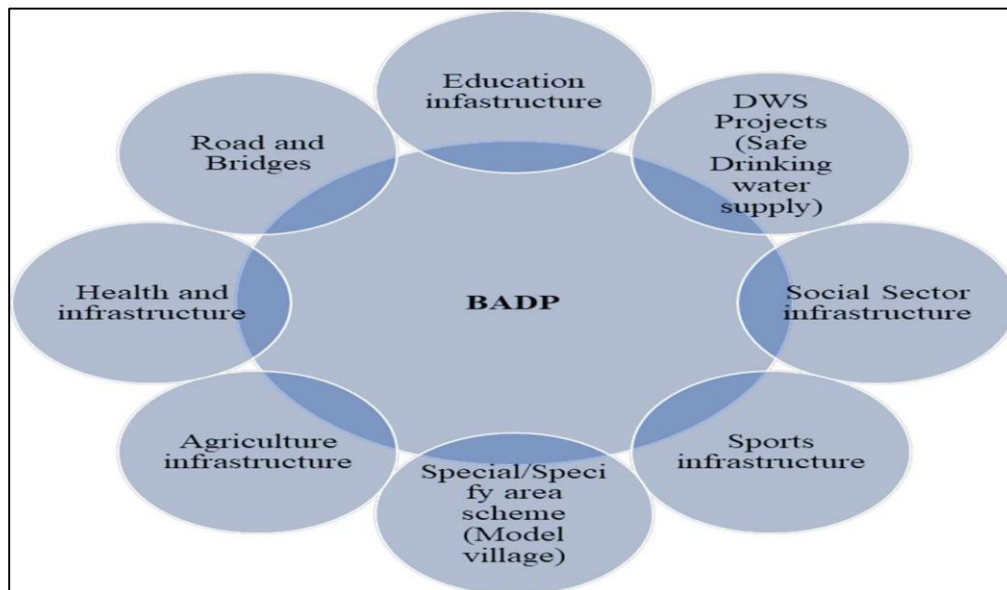


Figure 34: Thematic areas of border area development programme

Source: Chart developed by the researcher

The wide guidelines of BADP have directed number of areas appropriate for attention under the BADP. The important sectors well-thought-out under BADP are health, infrastructure, agriculture, education and miscellaneous, several sectors which is discussed below:

- **Education:** Up-gradation of primary/middle/secondary/ Higher secondary institute, and construction of computer rooms, laboratories, hostels, and dormitories.
- **Health:** erection of houses for doctors and other officials engaged in health sectors in border regions, up-gradation of SHC/PHC/CHC, arrangement of ambulances and mobile dispensaries, availability of modern medical equipment in hospitals
- **Agriculture:** establishment of irrigation projects and water management schemes.
- **Sports:** development of field, stadium, indoor courts for basketball, table tennis and handball.
- **DWS Projects:** Proper drinking Water facility in schools, villages, and towns.

- **Roads and Bridges:** Construction and upgradation of bridges, roads, culverts, walls to shield roads in mountainous region.
- **Social Sector:** Construction and upgradation of Anganwadi and Community Centre.
- **Model Village:** The state and Union Territory government can commence numerous infrastructure projects in rural areas on a spoke model.

Objectives of BADP

The principal goal of the BADP is to address the special requirements for the development and improve the quality of people who are residing in inaccessible and isolated areas near the international boundary line and by offering border regions with vital facilities by bringing together Border Area Development Scheme and central and state government schemes and using an approach that encourages participation, particularly in six areas; health, education, infrastructure, water, agriculture, and skill development, in border regions, providing essential infrastructure facilities and ways to live sustainably would help connect these regions to the rest of the country, give a good impression of how much the country cares, as well as motivate people to stay in the regions closest to the border, which would make the borders safer and more secure.⁶⁰

Fund Structure

According to the guidelines provided by the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs Department of Border Management, funds will be to state and UTs based on confirmation of expenditure (Utilization Certificates) and receipt of approved list of works. The states/UTs will be required to submit 100% UCs for the funds released up to 31st March of the year before the previous financial year, i.e., during the financial year 2020-21, States/UTs will be required to submit 100% UCs of the funds released upto 31st March, 2019, an amount equal to pending UCs will be deducted from the funds being released , amount so deducted shall be released to the State/UT on due provision of relevant UCs by 30th September of the financial year, the state/UTs Governments will not have any claim on the remaining amount after 30th September of the financial year and amount thus saved due to non-furnishing of relevant UCs by State/UT

⁶⁰ BADP Guideline 2020; https://badp.mha.gov.in/Content/pdf/Guidelines_badp_2020_new.pdf
Retrieved on 10.10.2022.

Government, will be treated as ‘savings’ under BADS and will be released to other State/UT Governments who fulfill all conditions for release funds (BADP Guidelines, 2020).

Field Findings on BADP

It has been found that the dwellers of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory borders have failed to properly utilisation of funds allocated by the central government underneath Border Area Development Programme (BADP) throughout the course of a few years. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has also not disbursed funds for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the previous two years due to the large unutilized balance lying with the UT Government.

A total of 84 crore was allocated to the Jammu and Kashmir during the 2018-19 fiscal year, while out of this amount 75.76 crore were used on economic development initiatives around the state’s borders, the Ministry of Home Affairs allocated Rs 114.37 crore for BADP in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh for the 2019-20 fiscal year, but only Rs 31.41 crore were utilized on the programme, the Ministry of Home Affairs discontinued financing under BADP for the 2021-21 fiscal year because the state government of Jammu and Kashmir’s inadequate utilization of the allocated funds for their intended purposes and an amount of 91.2 crore was remained unused, however, just RS 16 crore were allocated by the Ministry of the Union Territory of Ladakh over the financial year 2022-23.⁶¹ It is admissible that the Ministry of Home Affairs operates the BADP with the help of government of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory in the Villages that are situated between 0-10 Km from the International Borders. The main aim of BADP is to build required infrastructure in border regions and accommodate to the specific developmental requirements of those who live in secluded and hard to reach places.

⁶¹ J&K fails to fully utilize BADP funds during past several years; <https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/jk-fails-to-fully-utilize-badp-funds-during-past-several-years/> Retrieved on 11.10.2022.

S.no	Name of Village	100 % Metallic Roads	Proper Health Infrastructure	Educational Institution	Sanitation Facility	Panchayat Ghar	Sports Stadium
1	Khambah	No	No	Partial	No	No	No
2	Sariah	No	No	Partial	No	No	No
3	Ghaniya	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	No
4	Kalal	No	No	Partial	Partial	Yes	No

Table 5: Availability of infrastructure in border villages

Source: Observed by the researcher from field

The study has observed that the dwellings of border villages are still living a distressed life. Table Shows that the availability of 100% metallic roads in border region is absent. Only one village is found with partially metal road whereas, other villages have no metal road. Incredibly, just half of the villages partially completed adequate sanitation system, and no village has completed fully sanitation necessity. It has been observed that in all the selected villages there is no sports stadium at all. One sports stadium newly formed in Nowshera Block which is 35-40 km away from the selected villages. The present study has been tried to observe the availability of educational infrastructure in the selected villages. A number of schemes have been implemented in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the development of educational institutes, however, border villages have observed hardly any modification in their educational system. The above table illustrates that 100 % of villages have primary schools and Anganwari Centers for pre schooling of children, but after primary level the condition of education is totally poor.

It is noticed that half of the selected villages have secondary or middle schools, higher secondary schools are found only in one study village respectively. It has been observed that there is unavailability of any professional institute, industrial training institute, polytechnic college, or other college in border regions. An effort has been made to perceive the availability of healthcare infrastructure facilities in the border regions. The

examination of above table shows that healthcare infrastructure in border region is very poor, only one selected village found with basic healthcare amenities and other villages are left on the mercy of God as there are neither dispensary nor hospital available. Only one subdistrict hospital is available in Nowshera block which is 35-40 km away from these villages.

Therefore, it may be stated that the chosen study area received a negligible portion of funds from the BADP for development purposes. From the last two consecutive years Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory didn't receive funds under BADP due to improper utilization. Similarly, very little funds were utilized for water supply, construction of roads, agricultural activities, health infrastructure, and enhancement of sports related activities in the border areas.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The NREGA Act of parliament received the assent of the President on 05 September 2005, an Act to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto (NREGA Act, 2005). During the first phase of its implementation in April 2006, throughout the country almost 200 districts were chosen for the execution of this act. In Jammu and Kashmir all the backward districts were included under this act. A total of 50.1 crore funds was made available, out of which 9.87 crore were sanctioned and expenditure of 3.45 crore was incurred for the first time.

Objectives of MGNREGA

MGNREGA 2005's primary main goal is to increase the stability of rural households' income by guaranteeing each household 100 days of paid work in every financial year. The main objectives of this act include the following:

- ✓ Protecting the most disadvantaged people in rural areas by providing employment assistance.
- ✓ Provision of long-term assets, enhanced water security, soil protection, and increased land productivity to help the disadvantaged to improve their economic position.
- ✓ Increasing resistance to drought and control flood in rural areas.

- ✓ Fostering the implementation of legal protection laws that will help marginalized groups especially Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women.
- ✓ Integration of various Poverty alleviation and livelihood programmes for strengthening decentralisation, and participatory planning.
- ✓ Increase democratic participation at the village level by consolidating the institution of Panchayati Raj.
- ✓ Increasing the level of accountability and transparency inside the governing body.

Implementation of MGNREGA

The MGNREGA 2005 emphasises the important and essential role that Panchayats play in the system for its fulfillment. In the context of MGNREGA, the recognition of Panchayati Raj bodies serves as the primary agent of implementation.

The programme consists of the subsequent five stages of its implementation (figure) namely, Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, District Panchayat, State Government and Central Government. In all stages Gram panchayat placed at the bottom position and Central Government at the topmost.

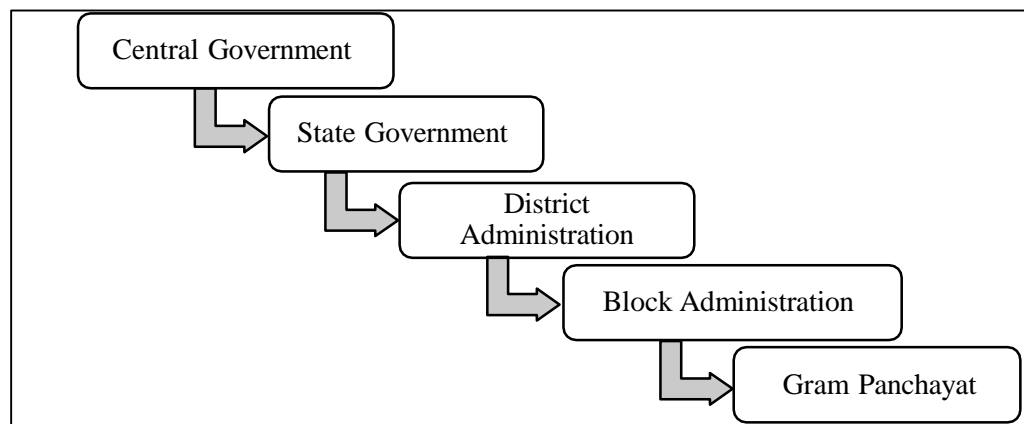


Figure 35: Implementation structure of MGNREGA

Source: Table developed by the researcher

- **Central Government:** Ministry of Rural Development is the lead agency for the execution of MGNREGA. The Central Government can establish the Central Employment Council to seek guidance on MGNREGA performance, creates budget, and manage the funds.

- **State Government:** The State government serves as an intermediary for the distribution of MGNREGA grants. It can also establish the State Employment Guarantee Council, which advises the government on the monitoring and assessment of programme in the state.
- **District Administration:** The District Panchayat oversees the activities of the scheme at the district level. It also prepares the annual plan and 5 years prospective plan in cooperation with Block and Gram Panchayat.
- **Block Administration:** 50% responsibility for the carrying out programme is handled by it, either on their own or in cooperation with the District, State and Central government. It's in charge of keeping all the data of the programme (construction records, inspection records, etc.) up to date.
- **Gram Panchayat:** It occupies the bottom level of MGNREGA's structure and carries out the responsibility of household registration, issue employment identification documents, assignment of workers, etc.

MGNREGA as an Important Step for Rural India's Growth

The government of India has implemented numerous initiatives to deal with the problems of inequality on a regular basis, including the implementation of programmes to alleviate poverty such as wage-based employment programmes, housing for the poor initiatives, and a public system of distribution (Singh, Modi, & Maurya, 2022). While some programmes were reasonably successful in combating poverty, others were hampered by substantial management issues. However, many programmes were unable to provide social protection to the rural poor (Singh, 2003). On the other hand, the MGNREGA Programme is primarily designed to help those living in rural area under hardship, unemployment, and poverty. It assures that those living in poverty in rural areas have access to alternate sources of earnings. Central and State governments have launched a number of programmes for the development of rural households. The rural border regions are inefficacious to get advantages of these kinds of programmes and schemes. Politicians and government elites are misusing the funds that are made available to them. Indian society is equivalent, dynamic, and interconnected society. MGNREGA is the best employment assurance programme in the country for rural residents.

MGNREGA In Jammu and Kashmir

In the beginning, NREGA was utilized primarily in the districts of Poonch, Kupwara, and Doda in the Jammu and Kashmir.⁶² For the programme to be brought into action, the legislature of the state passed a resolution acknowledging the enlargement of measures and taking into account the benefits of guaranteed work under central legislation in the Jammu and Kashmir union territory. In 2008, the entire state was covered by the MGNREGA, the state government issued order to constitute State Employment Guarantee Council under section 12 & 32 (1) of MGNREGA for proper reviewing and implementation of this Act in the state. The state government renamed this scheme and called as ‘Jammu and Kashmir Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (JKREGS)’ to apply the provisions of MGNREGA 2005. After 2009 the name of JKREGS scheme was changed to MGNREGA. The performance of this scheme can be measured by total number of households, total job cards distribution, number of people employed, number of working days per employee, employment of SCs, ST and Women under this scheme, availability of funds and total spend amount, total completed work.

S No.	District	Financial Year 2021-2022			
		No. of Works started	No. of Works Completed	Not Yet Completed	Work Completion Rate
	Total	142688	37250	105438	26.11
1	ANANTNAG	6476	2828	3648	43.67
2	BADGAM	2432	594	1838	24.42
3	BANDIPORA	1896	1277	619	67.35
4	BARAMULLA	6658	5585	1073	83.88
5	DODA	18330	1851	16479	10.1
6	GANDERBAL	1893	1436	457	75.86
7	JAMMU	3995	1319	2676	33.02
8	KATHUA	5291	2676	2615	50.58
9	KISHTWAR	8583	668	7915	7.78
10	KULGAM	5537	3138	2399	56.67
11	KUPWARA	7329	2911	4418	39.72
12	POONCH	17998	3120	14878	17.34
13	PULWAMA	1502	640	862	42.61

⁶² The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 essentially proposes to bifurcate the state into two Union Territories- Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir. <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/jammu-kashmir-bifurcation-ladakh-union-territory-key-takeaways-from-reorganisation-bill-article-370-amit-shah-5880177/> Retrieved on 04.11.2022.

14	RAJAURI	21288	2090	19198	9.82
15	RAMBAN	15871	2464	13407	15.53
16	REASI	9234	1889	7345	20.46
17	SAMBA	922	436	486	47.29
18	SHOPIAN	1681	1250	431	74.36
19	SRINAGAR	198	160	38	80.81
20	UDHAMPUR	5574	918	4656	16.47
	Total	142688	37250	105438	26.11

Table 6: MGNREGA work status during the Financial Year 2021-22.

Source: Secondary data taken from reports of MGNREGA 2005

LINK: [HTTPS://MNREGAWEB4.NIC.IN/NETNREGA/MISREPORT4.ASPX](https://mnregaweb4.nic.in/netnrega/misreport4.aspx)

Table indicates that the MGNREGA scheme exists in each of Jammu and Kashmir's 20 districts. It has been noticed that during the financial year 2021-22, 142688 works were started, 37250 were completed, and 105438 were not completed; the work completion rate was 26.11. The present study found that due to the trickle-down effect, the MGNREGA scheme is working very poorly in border and other far-flung areas.

Findings of the MGNREGA

In Jammu and Kashmir UT many malpractices have been involved in MGNREGA. The main issue that has influenced the implementation of this scheme is corruption which occurs on the tier of Panch, Sarpanch, Village Level Worker, and Block Development officer, they demand some portion of fund for approving the project work. Inadequate construction, duplicity in job cards, prolonged and lower wages to labour, less than 100 working days are the main issues hindering the development of MGNREGA. Below Table demonstrates that 65% of households in the study area are not employed under MGNREGA 2005, because some of them are unable to work under this due to their physical fitness and some have no need of work. Only 35% of households in study areas are working under MGNREGA due to the non-availability of employment opportunities for them in border regions.

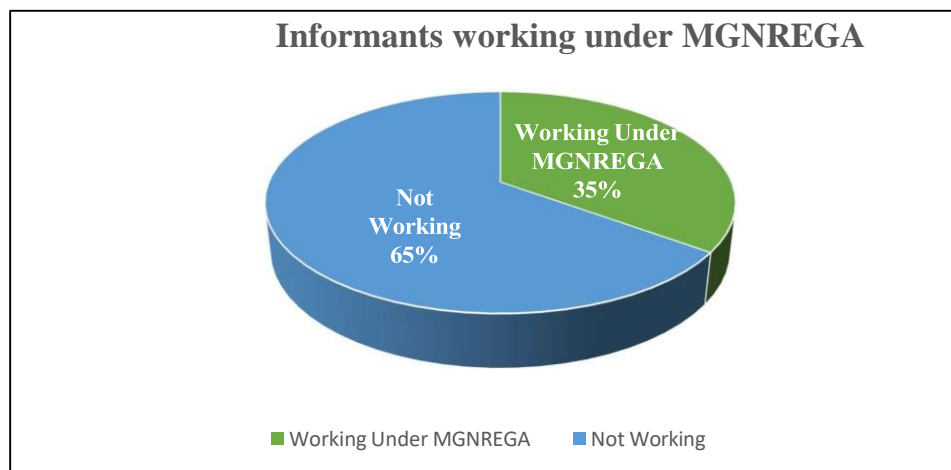


Figure 36: Working Household under MGNREGA

Source: Data collected by the researcher from filed

The Study found that village contactors are misusing this scheme. Some people are getting payment in their accounts, but in reality, they are not doing any work. Most of the village population has a job card, but only a few of them engage themselves under this programme.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin (PMAY-G)

Soon after Independence public housing was established to help refugees. Since then, it has become a major focus area of government for the purpose of reducing poverty. In January 1985, the Indira Awas Yojna was introduced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to build houses for the poor population of rural India. With the intention of enhancing “Housing for All” programme, the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna– Gramin was introduced. The national government has instructed that “Housing for All” be completed by the year 2022. The PMAY-G program’s main target is to improve the living conditions of *pucca* by providing necessary facilities. Those who eligible for this scheme usually rent or live in severely damaged kuccha house, since they cannot afford to buy their own house. The present criteria required for homes construction under PMAY-G is increased from 20 sq. mt. to 25 sq mt. Since its incorporation the achievement under PMAY-G is the cumulative target from 2016-17 to 2020-21 was 2.62 crore, the number of houses sanctioned was 2.09 crore, the total completed number of houses sanctioned was 1.63 crore. This scheme is linked to other initiatives to ensure that residences have services such as toilets under “Swachh Bharat Abhiyan”,

electricity under “Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojna-Saubhagya”, LPG connections under “Ujjwala Yojna”, accessibility to credit, insurance, remittances, and pension facilities for the weaker section of society under “Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna” (Mary, 2020).

Features of PMAYG

- ✓ The Ministry of Rural Development sanctioned all the special projects after the authorisation of the Empowered Committee.
- ✓ The primary focus of beneficiaries is to construct quality houses for poor by using suitable designs, good material, and trained masons.
- ✓ Implementation of Saturation method using District, Block, and Gram Panchayat as Unit, where probable.
- ✓ The payment of PMAY send to beneficiary to their Bank account directly with their consent.
- ✓ The National Technical Support Agency (NTSA) was set up at national level to achieve the target of this programme.
- ✓ Based on Census 2011 beneficiaries selected and identified, verification process done with the help of Gram Sabha.
- ✓ Under MGNREGA provision of 100 days of labour wage for the Construction of residences under PMAYG.

Financial year	Total Funds released to Stated/UTs (Amount in Rs. Crore)
2016-17	16,058
2017-18	29, 889.86
2018-19	29, 331.05
2019-20	27, 305.84
2020-21	36,857.93
2021-22	7,775.63
Total	1,47,218.31

Table 7: Under PMAYG total fund release to States/UTs FY 2016-2022.

Source: <https://rural.nic.in/en/press-release/pradhan-mantri-awaas-yojana-%E2%80%93-gramin-completes-5-years>. Retrieved on 08.11.2022.

According to the above table, the government has released total Rs. 1,47,218.31 crore from 2016-17 to 2021-2022 for all the States and UTs of India. In 2021-22 Rs. 7,775.63 have been released in comparison to 2016-17 Rs. 16,058 in 2016-2017. The amount released by the government increased every year.

Year	Targeted Houses	Houses sanctioned	Houses Completed
2017-18	31,53,872	31,30,595	29,76,450
2018-19	25,13,662	25,09,841	24,23,563
2019-20	58,62,199	56,44,051	49,18,527
2020-21	43,69,690	41,45,486	30,34,531
2021-22	7,00,000	34,41,482	5,81,234

Table 8: Progress of PMAYG from 2017-18 to 2021-22

Source: <https://dashboard.rural.nic.in/dashboardnew/pmayg.aspx>. Data retrieved on 08.11.2022

Table depicts that the performance of PMAY decreased from 2017-18 to 2021-22. It has shown the good performance of PMAY in 2017-18: targeted houses were 31,53,872; sanctioned houses were 31,30,595; and completed houses were 29,76,450. In comparison to 2017-18, the performance of PMAY was noted to have decreased; the targeted houses were 7,00,000, the sanctioned houses were 34,41,482, and the completed houses were 5,81,234. It indicates that the initiative assists the rural population by helping them to improve their level of living and providing employment to support their livelihoods while construction and labourers are included under the MGNREGA programme (Pandey & Agarwal, 2022).

Findings of the PMAY

The PMAY scheme started under the Union Ministry of Rural Development for construction of pucca house for the rural marginalized people, but the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir failed to achieve the objective of this scheme. Study found that most of the border region people are not taking benefits of PMAYG. Officials of the villages entered the names of their relatives in the PMAY list. Researcher found that

due to illiteracy and unavailability of digital media, villagers are unable to get the information.

Back to Village (B2V) Programme

The most crucial element of any democratic system is how people's basic problems are discovered, assessed, and coped with. There is a wide gap between the governed and the rulers in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, making this issue particularly acute in that region. The elected leaders have a duty to work for the interests of their citizens, but it has been noticed that the political elite have mostly neglected this principle over the years. The present condition throughout Jammu and Kashmir may have arisen because of this gap. This condition is extremely dangerous for the state's basic democratic fabric, and it has an impact on the country's economic evaluations of democracy.

The "Back to Village" initiative seeks to involve the residents of the state and government officials in a collective effort to achieve the purpose of balanced

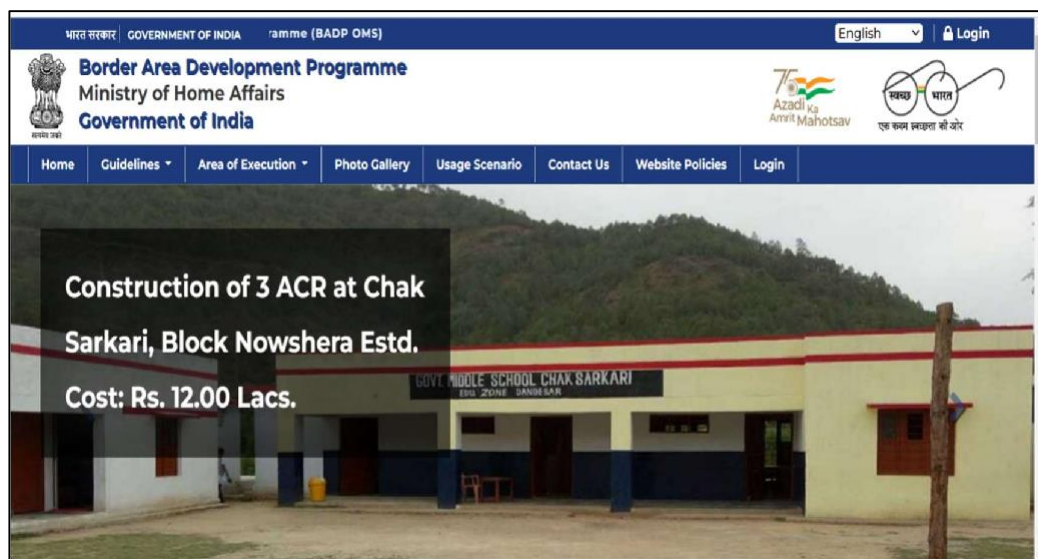


Figure 37: Picture of official website of BADP

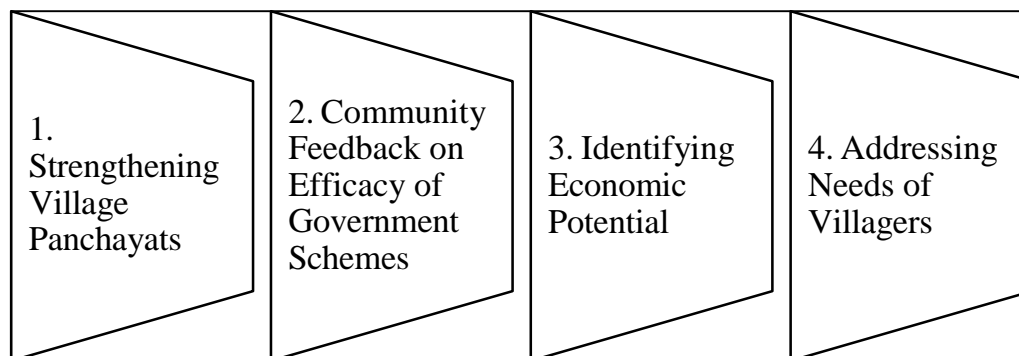
Source: Picture taken from the official website of BADP

<https://badp.mha.gov.in/> Retrieved on 24.11.2022.

development. The program's primary goal is to direct development in rural regions through community engagement, as well as to develop in the rural dwellers a sincere desire for a good degree of living.

Essential Pillars of Back to Village

The comprehensive Programme is comprised of four main goals denoting strengthening village panchayats community feedback on efficacy of government schemes, identifying economic potential, and addressing the needs of villagers.



Strengthening Village Panchayats

Gram Sabha's empowerment will offer the energy boost they need to move toward the goal of effective governance. The Gram Sabha may serve as a useful platform for exchanging information about government schemes, methodologies, and issues of shared interests. Panchayats will become fully energized and empowered when the Gram Sabha Panchayat Development Plan and forms Social Audit Committee with representatives from the SC/ST community, weaker groups, social activists, NGOs, and Prominent residents.

Community Feedback on Efficacy of Government Schemes

People's genuine feedback will be used to create government schemes that are based on their requirements. Furthermore, it would improve the efficient execution of government interventions like 'PM- Shram Yogi Mandhan' and PM-KISAN schemes etc. The response would be enormous because there are numerous issues in Villages. The greater challenge is to figure out how to evaluate feedback and address the issues that villagers are experiencing.

Identifying Economic Potential

Considering the requirements of the local community, the Back to the Village initiative will aid in the provision of individualised tailored solutions. There must be a region-specific economic policy to maximise the area's natural resources, topography, etc. For

instance, the settlements of the Northern region are blessed with a variety of economically important agricultural species. If properly addressed, it can contribute to poverty elimination, food security, and significant scope for farmer's income growth, as well as support several agro-based industries that offer employment.

Addressing Needs of Villagers

Addressing village need is essential since there may be region and population related additional issues, particularly for individuals living in rural places where connectivity is more difficult than elsewhere, or where health and educational services are located far away from their range. A major concern in addressing rural development is the dearth of thoughts and perceptions for the future of village dwellers. Throughout many regions of the world, poorly constructed policies based on false conceptions and theories have destroyed the life of rural areas.

Importance of B2V Programme

B2V Programme integrated government officials with the communities directly and gives residents a sense of connection and significance, as well as contributing to the formulation of programs for the growth and transformation of villages. It provides prospects to government officials to learn about the challenges of the villages, since they receive first-hand insight into the issues of villagers.

They then attempt to resolve the issues and get feedback from locals, which helps the administration to formulate plans and projects for the villagers. With the help of this programme, government officials visit villages to meet with the residents and collect their input regarding the growth of their villages and the provision of municipal services such as water, healthcare, electricity, school infrastructure, and roads.

Briefly said, the concept of 'B2V' has the potential to embedded grassroot democratic in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir-

1. This gives an impression to the villagers that they possess a voice that is heard.
2. Panchayats established this year on a non-party system, would feel encouraged when officers visited their areas to record their issues.

All of this provides a feeling of empowerment to the villagers, which is a fundamental component of grassroots governance. If the B2V programme executed in both letter and spirit, it can switch gears and provide governance to the door to door.

Findings of the B2V Programme

People took part in the initial two stages of Back to Village, but this present time they remained away. In addition, border area people suggested that the failure of B2V3 was the result of the inability to execute the demands made in earlier phases.

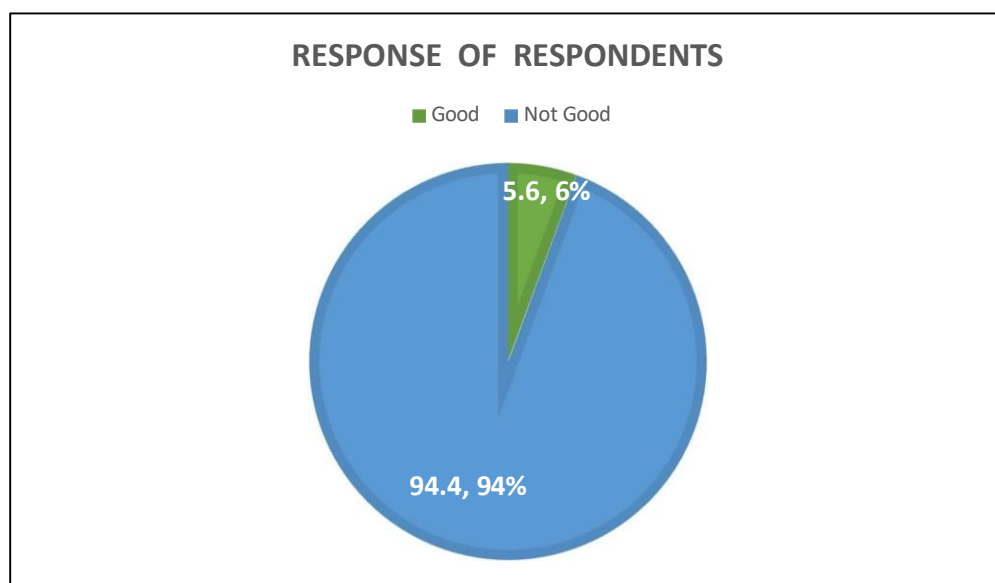


Figure 38: Response of respondents against back to village programme
Source: Chart prepared by the researcher

The table demonstrates that most of the border area residents are not aware of the working of 'Back to Village' Programme. Only a few people are aware of the working of 'Back to Village' Programme. Only a few people are aware because they belong to a high-class society. According to the study, the "Back to Village" programme is only for officials and Sarpanches, and respondents felt that it did not work on the previously discussed points. Villagers demanded water facilities early on, but they have been denied water and other developments till now. This programme is doing development for the panches and sarpanches of the village; they are getting the benefits of all the state and centrally sponsored programmes.

There are a number of border area residents who depend on the retirement plan, but due to the lack of any bank branch near their village, the old, sick, and homeless experience huge challenges. Many people remain in line at the Sub- District Bank due to the massive influx of pensioners, with no one to guide them.



Figure 39: Pictures showing the works of back to village programmes

Source: Pictures taken by the researcher

Conclusion

The process of building a nation would begin from the most basic stage of the pyramid. We need to improve the standard of living in rural India by giving voice to the people who live there. After about 20 years since the 73rd Constitutional Amendment was enacted in 1992, with the intention of establishing a local level, block level, and district levels Panchayati Raj administration. Good governance, justice, socio-economic fairness, and the overall well-being of the villages must be prioritized by the third-tier administration. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was launched to provide essential services to border region people. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was started to provide employment to rural households. Back to Village (B2V) was started in 2018 to involve the residents of the village in the development projects. There has been a lack of coherence in the effect of the developmental programmes across the country. An effective response is seen to a certain programme in one area, while the another, it is ineffective.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

Introduction

The present study was performed in the Nowshera block of Rajouri district, which is among the border districts of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. It has contained four villages of the Nowshera block, which are positioned within the range of one kilometer from the international border of India and Pakistan. It was intended to investigate the social consequences of temporary displacement from their place of residence during firing and shelling. It was designed to provide visions into rural environmental location and segregation being faced by the border area people. The issues and problems for the border area people were started with the delineation of international border between India and Pakistan in 1947 with the scandalous Radcliffe decision that demarcated the boundary line between both nations. India and Pakistan did not reach agreement on the boundary line between the nations. It has culminated in wars, rising terrorism and militancy, and aggravating security hazards. There was enrichment of security of border people through the deployment of military forces, but study found that there is not notably any progress in the lives of border belt people.

In general, borders are viewed as zones of marginalisation, irrespective of whether they are volatile or not, but the extent of deprivation might vary from one boundary to the next. Deprivation of border area people was understood as social consequences faced by the dwelling as compared to reference groups who are living in mainstream areas. The findings also look at areas where government programmes must focus on their efforts to minimise the vulnerability of border residents. People who have been displaced from their homes, especially because of conflict, are particularly vulnerable in a plethora of ways. Death rates among the displaced are much higher than among the regular population. They generally lack access to proper shelter, sustenance, and medical services and suffer from a significant danger of violent assault. Displacement involves not only those people who are compelled to dislocate from their homes as a result of armed conflict and wars, but also individuals who are displaced from their livelihood and resources. It is generally known that displacement is responsible for numerous economic, psychological, social, and environmental issues. Armed conflicts,

internal or external wars among the different nations, cause forced displacement of people to flee from their original place and save their precious lives. The dynamics of displacement are changing with the changing nature of the conflict between the nations. It is apparent that people's habitats were crucial to their household material and their sense of identity. The displacement results in emotional suffering, the disintegration of traditional beliefs and values, and the collapse of their resources.

For the area of study, four villages have been selected in the Nowshera tehsil of Rajouri district of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. In district Rajouri, the Line of Control (LOC) stretches for 120 kilometers across 72 villages, with 22 of those villages being directly affected by the cross-border firing and shelling. Villages in the Nowshera sector are continuously becoming the victims of conflict between India and Pakistan. Due to the conflict between these two nations, it further leads to displacement. For the present study, a sample of eighty-four households was selected, and the study was mainly reliant on primary sources. Respondents were taken with the help of purposive and snowball sampling techniques, and the responses of the respondents were mentioned on the prepared interview schedule. This offered a glance at the different dimensions of confinement that border inhabitants suffer.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Socio-demographic credentials from border area

The present chapter examines the socio-economic profile of the border area people who got displaced during firing and shelling between India and Pakistan. The majority of border area households or rural families were displaced from their place of residence and stayed at temporary camps or schools provided by the government. When people used to move from their location, they faced numerous socio-economic problems.

The present study found that border villages are still under the influence of the dominance of patriarchy, head of the household is only the eldest male member of the family. Even they didn't allow the female member of the family to participate in interview process with the researcher. Women are frequently discouraged from pursuing education or economic independence, and pressure for marriage is intense from an early age, particularly in rural areas.

The issue of education is particularly acute in the border regions of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory. Education contributes to overall well-being; the quality of a child's education depends on the type and location of the school and from the child's home. Education can play a vital role in the inclusion of the excluded group of society. The people of the border region hope to educate their children due to the unavailability of better educational facilities in these areas. The present study depicts the respondent's education profile; there are a total of 84 households chosen for the collection of information about the study area, from which the head of the households is selected to provide information about the household. Out of 84 respondents, 39.28% are illiterate, and 10.71 respondents received primary education, that is, elementary to 5th grade. 41.66 respondents completed their education from 5th to 10th grade. 4.76% of respondents acquired education from 10th to 12th. 2.38% of respondents obtained education from 12th to graduation, and only 1.9% respondent who has gained education above graduation. Most of the respondents believed that most of the teaching staff have an apathetic attitude about schools in border regions because they do not wish to appoint in these firing and shelling affected regions for a longer period of time and are always attempting to transfer their job from border region to towns. This is also an important factor in declining the educational level in the border villages of Jammu and Kashmir.

Most of the respondents, that is 44.04 %, involve themselves in primary activities or farming due to the lack of employment opportunities provided in these regions. Only 17.85% pf respondents found those who are working under government, 13.09% of respondents are working as daily labourers, and only 4.76% of respondents are engaged in business.

It is noticed that medium-type families exist more in the village area of the border region, including 5-10 (67.85%) members; very few large families are found there, such as more than 10 (4.76%). Moreover, small families including 2-4 (27.38) members were found at moderate level. Therefore, it was found that joint family structure is declining in the study area. As we all know, nuclear type of family is an urbanised aspect, but this study indicates a different scenario. The joint family structure is predominant in rural areas. The study found that the general caste population is found in majority in border regions, and still there is a dominance of Brahmin society and subordination of

Scheduled castes. The unchanging social structure of rural areas of India promotes the development of the caste system. The present study showed that the border area from the Nowshera block of district Rajouri is dominant with Hindu society, and very few numbers of Muslims are found there.

The main source of income for border area people is farming, 44.4% of border area population are dependent upon agriculture for their sustenance of life. Only 4.76 % of the population involved themselves in business and tertiary activities, 17.85 % respondents are working under government, and 13.9 % engage in Daily labourer services, and 20.23 % population of border region have no source of income because they do not have their own land, and they are also very less educated. They are engaged in primary activities to fulfil their basic needs, cattle rearing, and cultivation are the main source of income of these people. Due to the lack of education and vocational skills they are not getting enough income which will increase their standard of living. Households belonging to border regions are totally dependent upon agriculture or primary activities for their nourishment, they have very little expense due to unavailability of medical facilities, market facilities, educational facilities etc. at the border villages. These people are not able to take part in the economic growth of the country because: (1) they do not possess productive resources; (2) they have limited access to banks and financing to acquire productive resources; (3) they could not participate because they lacked sufficient knowledge and training; (4) they are members of lower castes and tribes, which means they are socially backward and isolated, as well as economically impoverished. The study found that 91.66% of border households have television in their house, 64.28% households have refrigerators, 5.95% households have scooters, 33.33% households have motorcycles, 17.85% have cars, 90.47% have mobile phones, and 3.57% have a computer or laptop. Border area people are living in small-scale, remote, and rural villages; they have a lack of employment opportunities to get good earnings and increase their standard of living by gathering good material possessions for their household. The study showed that less than one acre of land was covered by 30% of border households, 1–5 acres of land were covered by 65% of border area residents, and 5–10 acres of land were only covered by 5% of border area households. Border area residents are not aware of the modern techniques of agriculture; they are still practicing traditional methods for agricultural production and

consumption. Most of the households in this village live in *pucca* houses, but there are a few households residing in Semi-Pucca houses. In addition, a few families are residing in *the kacha* house. According to the data gathered from the field, 22.6% of the households have educational expenses of less than Rs 2,000 because there are no educational facilities; only primary schools are available with poor infrastructure and low quality of education. 41.6% of households have no expense on education; either their children have dropped out of school, or they do not have money to send their children to school to get an education. The present study demonstrates that border area residents have lower health expenses than other areas since they are devoid of primary healthcare facilities. During emergencies, they have to visit a subdistrict hospital, which is 35 km away from their location.

Impact of displacement on women and children

Women are especially vulnerable to health concerns during displacement due to the unhygienic situation in the camp side and the absence of adequate medical services. Out of the four selected villages, only two have a dispensary with only first aid services, and only one pharmacist is appointed in each village, and they visit the dispensary on an irregular basis. In the course of field work, it was observed that people are still practicing home treatment and performing deliveries at home with the help of *midwives*. Conflict is harmful to women, and it has long-lasting effects on their lives. There is a diverse number of problems affecting the mentally and physically well-being of women living in border regions. Displacement from the border region and settlement in camps also lead to frustration and stress on the minds of women. During the study, it was found that border area women have a lot of mental stress and anxiety due to continuous displacement than other far away region women. They are living their lives at the mercy of God. Displaced women not only care for their children and look after the family's daily needs by gathering firewood, cleaning, and cooking, but they also tend to take care of cattle and agriculture to contribute to family income. Additionally, they also offer services to elder, old, and sick members of the family. They experience hardships after evacuation from their place such as maintaining unity among family members, cooking food, clothing, and housing to their family. When women used to live with all the villagers in the same place, their privacy was completely exposed. During the

condition of displacement, when they were without support, homeless women also experienced violence. Women in rural and border regions lack education and exposure to the outside world. They are repeatedly mistreated by their male members. In these rural regions of India, domestic violence is becoming customary.

Children are especially vulnerable to the effects of displacement since it has reformed their subsistence, led to fragmentation of society and community relationships, affected their access to proper nutrition and medical services, and diminished customary norms. The present study observed that border area children are not getting a balanced diet for proper development. When they were displaced, they didn't get amenities at camps. Some of the respondents reveal that their children were diagnosed with malnutrition and a lack of vitamins. There is a close relationship between the balanced diet of a mother and children; if a mother gets a proper diet during pregnancy, her child will be healthy and generous. The present study demonstrated that infants and foetus are also influenced by the noise of firing and shelling in border regions. Most children are deaf and dumb; some are deaf and dumb at birth, while others become deaf and dumb after birth. The villagers affirmed that the bombardment has had the greatest impact on our children. Education of children in conflict-affected regions is hampered by the collapse of household infrastructure and the resulting migration. The classes of children were conducted in camps and open areas without proper amenities, making it difficult for the children to complete their education. The suffering and exclusion of migrant and displaced children is not only unacceptable but also preventable. Due to displacement, the structure of the family is destroyed, which is the major agent of socialisation of the child. Therefore, the opportunity for children to learn the norms and values of their society is ruined. Occasionally, violent disagreement deprives children of their family; the children are deprived of a crucial development resource. This makes the child subject to deviant behaviour or makes it difficult for them to effectively integrate back into society.

Impact of displacement on society and its vital institutions

The effects of social turmoil, war, economic change, and political transformation have changed aspects of the basic institutions of society. Displacement has varied demographic, social-economic, and political outcomes. The study found that most of

the border area families are nuclear; earlier they were joint. Displacement is an element that directly transforms family relationships and creates new family patterns. Due to displacement from their place of origin and place of stay during displacement, they have faced numerous socio-economic issues. Due to such problems, many border area dwellers shifted themselves from a joint to a nuclear family structure. The study found that due to displacement from the border region, the institution of marriage has been impacted the most. The relationship of married couples has been disturbed; young girls and boys are involving themselves in love relationships and getting married. The married life of displaced border area dwellers is impacted by the shelling and firing; the issue of over-ageing among boys is prevalent; the pattern of extramarital relations during the displacement period is found; and divorce cases are very high in number. All these issues are impacting on the institution of marriage on a large scale. Displacement accelerated the disintegration of kinship ties among its members. The concept of kindness and brotherhood is generally associated with kinship. The mechanisms of kinship and displacement are the outcome of social inequalities and the consequence of people's efforts to combat these disparities. Education institutions that remain available during displacement may become much more overcrowded than usual because schools may be overtaken by armed groups and displaced individuals. Educators who are employed in conflict-induced areas may leave their job permanently. Poor education opportunities increase regional disparities in border areas. The study found that the political system of displaced people is really disturbed due to their continuous movement from their area. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provides one-third reservation to women in the Panchayati Raj System.

In this region, women are elected to the Panchayati Raj, but their husbands or any other male member of the family is handling the position; even women are not coming in front of the public and performing their duty as a member of the panchayat. Politicians are gathering money from the government for the development of these border region people and doing nothing for them. The panchayat system of the village is also not doing anything beneficial for them. The present study found that those who fled during displacement have no time to carry their belongings. The displaced camps were created overnight in nearby schools. However, capacity in the camp was confined, as was the less amount of stuff people could carry. Home, land, cattle, and other essential

household goods had to be forsaken. The study did not find any alterations in the religion due to the displacement from the border region. On the other hand, respondents elaborate that displacement affects their religious activities.

Assessing the effectiveness of governmental programmes for border people

The Indian government has implemented a lot of centrally funded programmes for the development of border area people accompanied by other areas of the territory to increase family earnings, force regular capital reinforcement, and boost economic upsurge by constructing the required societal physical setup. A significant amount of funds has been spent on the development of border regions over the years, but no particular attempt has been made to assess their social-economic impacts in the territory. It has been found that the dwellers of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory borders have failed to properly utilise funds allocated by the central government underneath the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) throughout the course of a few years. The study has observed that the dwellings of border villages are still living a distressed life. The present study has been tried to observe the availability of educational infrastructure in the selected villages. A number of schemes have been implemented in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the development of educational institutes, however, border villages have observed hardly any modification in their educational system. Therefore, it may be stated that the chosen study area received a negligible portion of funds from the BADP for development purposes. From the last two consecutive years, Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory didn't receive funds under BADP due to improper utilization. Similarly, very little funds were utilised for water supply, construction of roads, agricultural activities, health infrastructure, and enhancement of sports-related activities in the border areas. The study demonstrates that 65% of households in the study area are not employed under MGNREGA 2005 because some of them are unable to work under this due to their physical fitness, and some have no need for work. Only 35% of households in study areas are working under MGNREGA due to the non-availability of employment opportunities for them in border regions. The study found that village contactors are misusing this scheme. Some people are getting payment in their accounts, but in reality, they are not doing any work. Most of the village population has a job card, but only a few of them engage themselves under

this programme. The study found that most people in the border region are not taking benefits of PMAYG. Officials of the villages entered the names of their relatives in the PMAY list. Researcher found that due to illiteracy and unavailability of digital media, villagers are unable to get the information. According to the study, the “Back to Village” programme is only for officials and Sarpanches, and respondents felt that it did not work on the previously discussed points. Villagers demanded water facilities early on, but they have been denied water and other developments till now.

Recommendations

A good connection between India and Pakistan will ultimately result in increased communication between both sides of the Line of Control. Both nations should encourage a broader selection of contacts and refrain from actions that could hinder future cooperation. All these discussions will be contentious, but they are important if India and Pakistan are to strengthen their connections to the point where they cannot be shaken again, as it was in 1999 and 2002, when they came extremely close to going to war.

Steps should be taken by both India and Pakistan

1. The current study suggests that both India and Pakistan recognise the benefits of cooperation, set aside historical disputes, and aim towards an atmosphere of stability, growth, and peace.
2. Utilising advanced surveillance equipment can greatly improve border security. This involves using subsurface sensors, optical fibre connections, detectors, electro-optic sensors, and microscopic aerostats to detect and prevent infiltration attempts.
3. Strengthening existing fences and extending fences in uprooted areas. These measures can help lessen infiltration by making border crossing challenging.
4. The Border Security Force (BSF) should maintain trust and cooperation with local residents to detect infiltration attempts in a timely manner.
5. Investing in infrastructure, creating employment opportunities, and enhancing the living conditions of border inhabitants can contribute to achieving a state of stability and security.
6. The no firing rule must be completely implemented.

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APPENDICES

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

I-Opening: -

To be read to respondent before beginning interview:

I Shewani Kumari, Pursuing Ph.D. on the topic “Social Consequences of Border Area Displacement in Jammu: A sociological Study”. I would like to ask you a series of questions about your experience. I only want to know about your experiences in the border areas and your displacement from the border area due to shelling. You are free not answer or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will eventually help us to develop a better understanding of the experiences of people who are temporarily displaced from the border areas. What you say will be kept confidential and will not be given to the government or any other group.

Altogether, this interview should take 30-45 minutes to complete. Are you willing to go ahead?

General Introduction of the Respondent (filled by the researcher only):

Name of the Respondent: _____

Actual Address: _____

Current Address: _____

Age: _____

Total Family Members: _____

Relation with the family: _____

Mobile no. _____

APL/BPL. _____

Date of Interview: _____

Time of Interview: _____

II Body: -

A. Socio-economic profile of displaced family

1. Explain the social characteristics of the household?
2. How do you manage your household expenses?
3. How is the displacement affecting your child's education?

Observation: Is there any recent development (infrastructure)?

B. Effect of displaced families on their social environment

1. What effect does displacement have on the institution of family?
2. How does displacement impact the institution of marriage?
3. How does displacement impact the institution of kinship?
4. How does displacement affect the educational institution?
5. How does the displacement affect the economic institution?
6. How does displacement impact the institution of polity?
7. How does displacement impact the institution of religion?

C. Effect of displacement on women and children

1. What kinds of challenges do women face during displacement?
2. What kinds of challenges are faced by children during displacement?
3. How is the education of your children affected by displacement?
4. Why are women and children most affected during displacement from the border area?

Observation: How does displacement impact the socialisation of your children?

D. Initiative taken up by the government for the displaced people.

1. Are you familiar with the governmental initiatives, programs, policies, and funds that have been designed for you?
2. What kind of government help has been provided to you?
3. Do you have any hope for better days?

III Closing: -

- i) I appreciate the time you took for this interview.
- ii) Is there anything else you think would be helpful for me to know?

Study Area Information

Khambah Village: 2011 Census

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	392	-	-
Population	1,754	911	843
Child (0-6)	257	146	111
Schedule Caste	1,025	525	500
Schedule Tribe	103	49	54
Literacy	71.61 %	81.18 %	61.61 %
Total Workers	386	370	16
Main Worker	61	-	-
Marginal Worker	325	316	9

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/1567-khambah-jammu-and-kashmir.html>

Sariah Village: 2011 Census

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	283	-	-
Population	1,241	666	575
Child (0-6)	190	113	77
Schedule Caste	626	332	294
Schedule Tribe	78	39	39
Literacy	70.60 %	79.75 %	60.44 %
Total Workers	384	323	61
Main Worker	48	-	-
Marginal Worker	336	285	51

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/1566-sariah-jammu-and-kashmir.html>

Ghania Village: 2011 Census

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	190	-	-
Population	751	390	361
Child (0-6)	97	56	41
Schedule Caste	15	8	7
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	79.36 %	89.22 %	69.06 %
Total Workers	199	176	23
Main Worker	171	-	-
Marginal Worker	28	20	8

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/1593-ghania-jammu-and-kashmir.html>

Kalal Village: 2011 Census

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	213	-	-
Population	830	433	397
Child (0-6)	126	69	57
Schedule Caste	260	137	123
Schedule Tribe	0	0	0
Literacy	79.55 %	88.46 %	70.00 %
Total Workers	431	237	194
Main Worker	21	-	-
Marginal Worker	410	220	190

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/1600-kalal-jammu-and-kashmir.html>

DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS

VILLAGE KHAMBAH

S.no	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Family Member	Education
1	Parshotam lal	45	M	Contractor	18	B. A
2	Parshotam Chw.	54	M	Army retd.	04	12 th
3	Babu Ram	49	M	Nil	05	10 th
4	Iqubal Hussain	50	M	Farmer	06	12 th
5	Sunita Devi	35	F	Sarpanch	04	10 th
6	Monika Devi	23	F	NIL	08	9 th
7	Santosh Raj	50	F	Farming	05	5 th
8	Kalash Devi	50	F	Farming	05	Nil
9	Bulbul	31	F	NIL	06	8 th
10	Kalash	65	F	NIL	05	Nil
11	Raju	40	M	Farming	03	Nil
12	Sant Ram	80	M	Farming	07	Nil
13	Surjeet kumar	45	M	Farming	03	Nil
14	Jaswant Raj	75	M	Army ret.	13	5 th
15	Vijay Kumar	50	M	Farmer	07	5 th
16	Poli Devi	45	F	Farmer	03	Nil
17	Neelam Devi	68	F	Home maker	06	Nil
18	Beero	68	F	Farmer	05	Nil
19	Neeraj Kumar	23	M	Business	05	12 th
20	Suraj Prakash	48	M	Farmer	04	8 th
21	Deputy Lal	65	M	No source	05	Nil
22	Rani devi	60	F	No source	06	Nil
23	Ramswaroop	62	M	Farming	11	10 th
24	Bhola ram	55	M	Farmer	06	8 th
25	Bodh Raj	50	M	Farmer	02	Nil
26	Joginder lal	73	M	Farmer	02	Nil
27	Ratan Mistri	39	M	Carpenter	08	10 th
28	Balwant Raj	70	M	PHE dept Retired	11	Nil

VILLAGE SARIAH

S. No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Family member	Education
1.	Dilip kumar	45	M	Farmer	05	7 th
2.	Ramdheja	55	M	Farmer	06	Nil
3.	Jamnadas	50	M	Farmer	05	Nil
4.	Dhanraj	42	M	Farmer	05	8 th
5.	Premdas	90	M	Ex. Retired	07	Nil
6.	Seva Ram	45	M	Daily labour	05	Nil
7.	Kulwant Chowdhary	52	M	Farmer	05	Nil
8.	Satpal 1	40	M	Daily labour	05	10 th
9.	Satpal 2	62	M	Farmer	06	6 th
10.	Godar	64	M	Nil	06	Nil
11.	Nirmal	50	M	Shopkeeper	05	10 th
12.	Rajbanti	48	F	No	05	Nil
13.	Nazir	60	M	Farmer	07	Nil
14.	Gulzar	60	M	Farmer	07	8 th
15.	Noor Hussain	75	M	Farmer	07	3 rd
16.	Sushil	49	M	Farmer	05	8 th
17.	Ramprasad	60	M	Contractor	06	10 th
18.	Tara Banti	65	F	No	06	Nil
19.	Gurucharandas	68	M	Farmer	08	8 th
20.	Mangat Ram	55	M	Farmer	06	5 th

VILLAGE GHANIA

S.no	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Family M	Education
1.	Sukhdev sarpanch	51	M	Army ret.	04	10 th
2.	Mulakhraj	75	M	Farming	04	No
3.	Pinky	50	F	No dependent	04	No
4.	Khajan	60	M	Daily labourer	09	5 th
5.	Yashpaul	65	M	Army ret	06	10 th
6.	Chandi ram	70	M	Army ret	06	5 th
7.	Manjeet	37	M	Farmer	06	8 th
8.	Peeja	70	F	Dependent	09	Nil
9.	Toshi	60	F	Dependent	06	Nil
10	Preeto	40	F	Dependent	04	Nil
11	Bachan Lal	79	M	Army ret	06	5 th
12	Jairam	45	M	Farmer	06	8 th
13	Bansi	57	M	Farmer	04	Nil
14	gourav	35	M	Daily labourer	05	8 th

VILLAGE KALAL

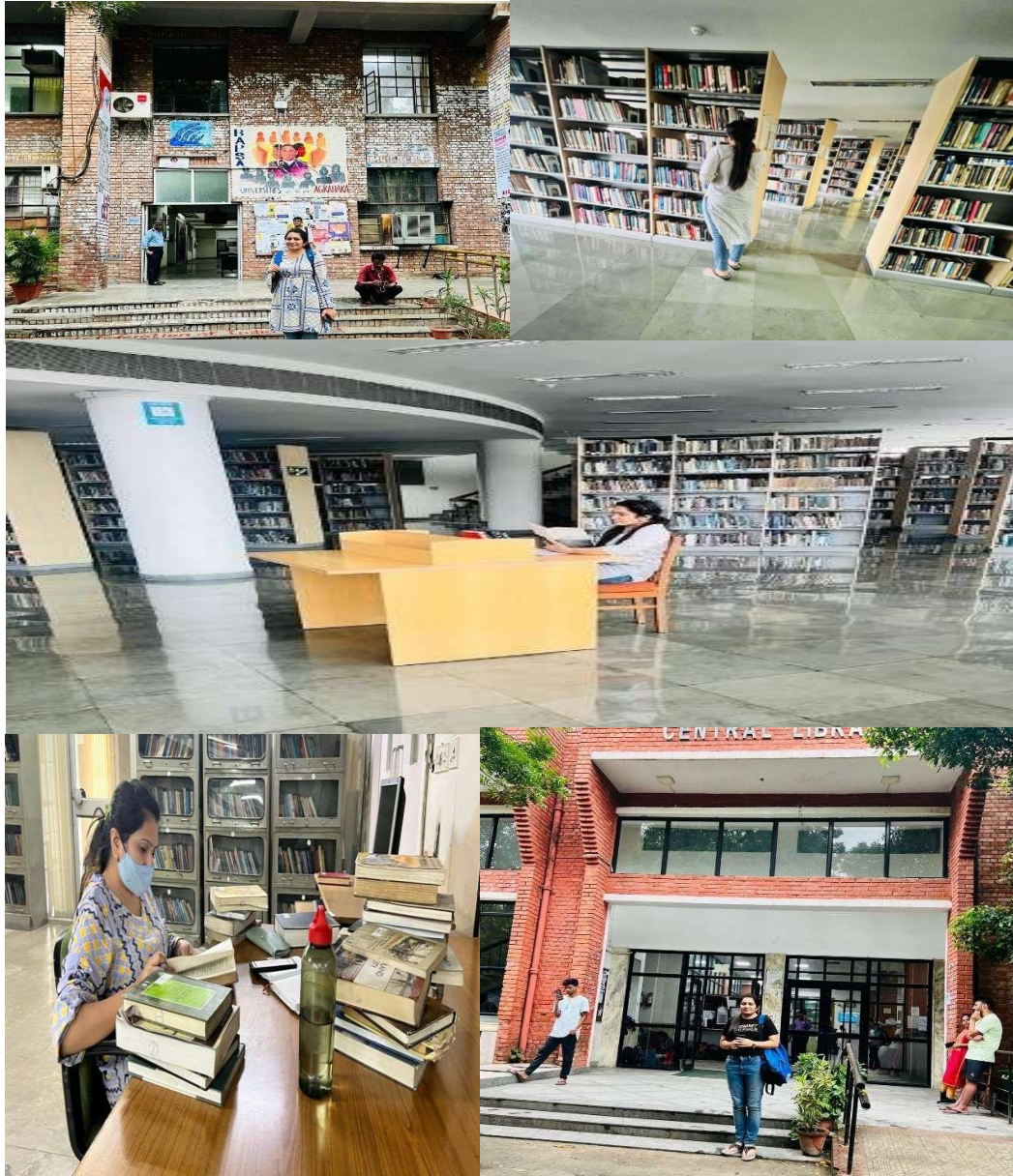
S.no	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Family Members	Education
1.	Madan Ram	60	M	Ex. Service men	07	8 th
2.	Sanjeev kumar	38	M	Businessmen	06	12 th
3.	Susheel kumar	60	M	Business	05	10 th
4.	Ramesh sarpanch	42	M	Sarpanch	03	8 th
5.	Manpreet	19	F	Student	04	BA-2
6.	Ratan lal	65	M	Farmer	06	Nil
7.	Raj kumar	55	M	Farmer	05	8 th
8.	Ashok kumar	45	M	Govt job	04	10 th
9.	Krishan lal	56	M	Farmer	07	10 th
10.	Rameh	43	M	Govt job	03	10 th
11.	Urmila	62	F	No	04	Nil
12.	Lalit kumar	56	M	Daily wager	06	Nil
13.	Susheel kumar	40	M	Daily wager	04	8 th
14.	Ravel chand	50	M	Daily wager	09	Nil
15.	Mangat ram	65	M	No	07	Nil

Field Visit Pictures





Secondary Data Collected from Libraries



LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- Published paper “**Conceptualizing Displacement: Abstracting from Diverse Regions in India**” in Journal “Educational Administration: Theory and Practice” (2024).
- Published paper “**Barriers and Bridges Access to Education for Displaced Children**” in Journal “HIV Nursing” (2023).
- Paper published in CEO International Social Science Congress entitled “**Defining and Redefining Woman Health: A Theoretical Standpoint**” (2022).
- Published paper “**Border Dispute and its Impact on Mental Health among Students: A Sociological Study**” Published in Journal “Res Militaris” (2022).
- Published Book Chapter “**Women Empowerment & the Tribal Community: A Nexus of Concepts and Practices**” in Book “Migration, Women & Community: A Sociological Standpoint (2022).
- Published Book Chapter in “**International Conference on Sociology of Social Media**” titled ‘**Impact of social media in the Borderland of Jammu and Kashmir**’. Organised by Department of Sociology University of Science & Technology Meghalaya in Association with forum for learning and Action with Innovation and Rigour, New Delhi. (2021).
- Published Paper in **Third International Online Multidisciplinary Research Conference (IOMRC- 2020)** “**Displacement and exclusion on border villages of district Rajouri**” held at Osmania University Centre for International Program, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad (India) (September 2020).

LIST OF CONFERENCES

- Research paper presented in 47th All India Sociological Conference (USTM) entitled “**Digital Media’s Portrayal on Migration and Migrants**” (2022).
- Research paper presented in CEO International Social Science Congress entitled “**Defining and Redefining Woman Health: A Theoretical Standpoint**” (2022).
- Research paper presented in “**International Conference on Sociology of Social Media**” titled ‘**Impact of Social Media in the Borderland of Jammu and Kashmir**’. Organised by Department of Sociology University of Science & Technology Meghalaya in Association with forum for learning and Action with Innovation and Rigour, New Delhi. (2021).
- Research paper presented in **Third International Online Multidisciplinary Research Conference (IOMRC- 2020)** “**Displacement and exclusion on border villages of district Rajouri**” held at Osmania University Centre for International Program, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad (India) 2020).
- Research paper presented in Research webinar entitled “**Effects of Displacement from the Border Areas**” (2020).

LIST OF WORKSHOPS, WEBINARS, AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

- ✓ Faculty Development Programme on “**Theory, Method and Techniques** (01 July to 05 July 2024) organized by Department of Sociology, Christ University, Delhi NCR Campus in Collaboration in Indian Sociological Society.
- ✓ Short Term Course on **Transitional Migration & Social Development** (27 June to 27 July 2022) organized by Department of Sociology, School of Social Sciences and Languages & Human Resource Development Center, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab.
- ✓ International Symposium on **World Order Under Strain, Emerging Political & Economic Challenges** (10th June 2022) organized by Department OF Political Science, Lovely Professional University.
- ✓ **Quality Enhancement in research** (11 January to 17 January 2022) organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC).
- ✓ **Research Methods and methodology in social science** (24 June to 30 June 2021) organised by Department of sociology, University of Lucknow.
- ✓ **International Migration from India and Indian Diaspora** (07 February to 10 February 2022) organised by Tata Institute of social Sciences, Patna.
- ✓ **International Training on Authorship, Research Methodology and Scopus Free Process**, organised by EUDOXIA research centre from 5th January to 2nd February 2021
- ✓ **Research Training programme** organised by MSME- Technology Development Centre from 18 January to 29th January 2021.
- ✓ National workshop on **research methods and methodology in social sciences** organised by the faculty of social sciences of various states from 24th June to 30th June 2021.
- ✓ National E-Conference on **Education and Development: Post COVID-19** organized on 26th September 2020 by School of Education, Lovely Professional University, Punjab.
- ✓ One Week National Level Online Workshop On “**Improving Scientific Research Writing and Publication Skill**” (12th October – 18th October 2020).

- ✓ One Week Online Short-Term Training Programme on “**Innovative teaching and learning methods for inspiring students**” organized by Dept of ECE, sagi rama krishnam Raju Engineering College (A), Bhimavaram during 12th to 17th oct 2020.