

**PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
CONSEQUENCES OF ARMED CONFLICT IN
MANDHOL POONCH SECTOR AJK**



By

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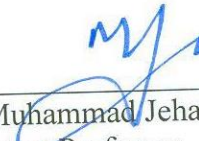


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CERTIFICATE

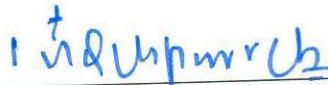
This is to certify that this thesis entitled: “*Psychosocial and Economic Consequences of Armed Conflict in Mandhol Poonch Sector AJK*” submitted by Saima Mushtaq is accepted in its present form by the Department of Development Studies, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Development Studies.

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Dedication

To the uplifted hands of beloved parents

And

Caring husband

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ABSTRACT

Conflict is defined as serious dispute, clash and disagreement between two parties. The struggle and clash between two opposite parties to gain power and property. The purpose of study is to find out the socioeconomic and psychological consequences people are facing on LOC. The population of the study was 200 houses on LOC and I was taken 30 houses for questionnaire. Researcher was taken five in-depth interviews from those people which were affected due to firing on LOC. Data will be collected through non probability sampling method. Purposive sampling will be use as a sampling technique. In the studies researcher was used percentile analysis for the purpose of find out results. The current study is found out that the people who lived on LOC were facing more problems. They face displacement issues, economic losses ad also technology gap. Children were major victim of this scenario and they faced psychological issues, they were not able to focus on their studies due to armed conflict.

Keyword: LOC, Armed conflict, psychological issues, Displacement,

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Conflict is defined as serious dispute, clash and disagreement between two parties. The struggle and clash between two opposite parties to gain power and property. Conflict is defined as when armed fight or contest as a recognized sovereign entity within a boundary involving two opposite forces to use a frequent power by the side of the outset of the warfare and civil war is one of the major conflicts (Kalyvas, 2007).

Armed conflict which concerns with a territory or government contest due to incongruity conflict, at least one of the government state between two parties in which used of armed forces and the result of this force at least 25 death occur. When deaths are increased more than 1000 its known as major conflict (Wallenstein & Sollenberg, 2001). As the result of war major losses of life are happened (The UN and International Humanitarian Law, 2016).

Negative consequences indirectly impact on the social order, infrastructure and public health due to armed conflict (Plümper at.al, 2006). The educational system is also affected by war or conflicted zone, due to destruction of the schools and educational infrastructure cause of decrease in education. Extensively the smash up of infrastructure which is badly affected the system of the economy (National Academy Press, 1987).

Armed conflict is not clearly defined internationally. According to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 common article 2 "all cases of declared war or of any armed conflict that may arise between two or more high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognised, the convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a high contracting party even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance".

Burnett (2001) studying on the issue of conflict recovery between two communities, which is Bosnia and the second community was in London. During the study of Bosnia find many problems suffered due the violent and conflict and both men and women are affected physically, psycho problems and also faced social problems, like social structure loss in many cases. Disability is also faced due to injured in conflict which is

badly affected the individuals works ability and not able to do work for their survival. Psycho-socio problems affected the quality of the life and also the relationship of the family, these symptoms studied in War countries like Afghanistan and Rwanda. Health and survival are also indirectly affected because of the armed conflict “Armed conflict both generates condition for increased morbidity and mortality (Plumper, 2016)”.

In our entire world 1.5 billion people are affected by their health, lives and livelihood by violence or conflict reported in World Bank 2011. The major problems are protecting the general public and feeding them in all these contexts (FAO, 2010). In the international War in Eritrea and Ethiopia children health is affected and the effect of armed conflict seen on their lives as long term (Akresh et. al, 2010).

As a result of conflict children are more affected, sometimes before their birth faced lack of nutritional channel. Camacho (2008) stated that lower birth weights and also premature deliveries as a result of violence or conflict which also affects the future generations. During initial stage of the pregnancy bad affects on the fetus due to unfavorable environment. The facts of study found in the Zimbabwe (Alderman, et.al 2006). In study of Zimbabwe authors find out in 2001 commonly under 5 year children are affected due to war and also in 1970s the deficiency in Zimbabwe 3.4 cm taller due to war and unfavorable climate conditions.

Bali & Akhter (2017) stated in special report people are migrated in different region and face many problem due to cross firing. They leave their places, properties, houses, livelihood, business and their communities with the fear of Indian vs Pakistan firing. Some people are not able to migrate to other cities because they have no resources for migration to other cities, that's the reasons they still lived in border areas. Every day the Indian army shelling on the innocent Kashmiries and destroy their home very badly. People are frustrated and also suffering mentally disorder. Recently during 2017 onward Indian army was shelling on Poonch and other sectors of Azad Kashmir faced heavy shelling by Indian army, and many innocent young Kashmiries died and some of them are badly injured. Armed forces also attack on the schools and public vehicles directly. There is no development in this area and many problems occur in developmental process. Kashmir is still a conflicted zone and nearly every Kashmiri is affected by the violence.

In Kashmir border the most hurtful and distressful thing is firing and explosion through guns and people are survived in this type of traumatic environment, due to unfavorable environment society faced psycho problems including anxiety, disorder and depression. In Kashmir exceptionally some people acknowledge about the psychological impact (Kleber, 1992).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Find out the causes and effects of the conflict in public of LOC AJK Poonch. To access the strategies adopted by the government of Pakistan cope with the public or civilian in AJK for peace building process. To acknowledge how the conflict and war impacts on the families, individuals and social groups of the targeted area. The study is to find out the psychological and socio issues facing by the inhabitant of LOC societies in Kashmir. The study is help to find out the displacement issues of LOC public and also help that how to develop these borders areas. To also access the current status of people they are facing due to cross firing and shelling. The purpose of the study is to acknowledge the real problems of public of LOC and how these people survive with this critical environment.

1.2 Objective Of The Study

The objective of the current study is to:

1. Find out the psychological and socio issues facing by the inhabitant of Union Council Mandhol Poonch AJK due to cross firing and shelling on LOC AJK.

1.3 Significance of the Study

To provide more knowledge for the world about conflict and war which destroy society and structure of the society in many ways. This study is helpful for knowing knowledge about the problems and hurdles of the LOC public in AJK. This study is also helpful to find out the development barrier, psychological problems and socio issues facing by the inhabitant of union council Mandhol Poonch AJK.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The whole world is suffering by violent conflict and this is big challenged for world today. Internationally in the recent year the frequency of civil war are decreased. In worldwide in the process of globally peace and also democratic system building which is carrying out the effectiveness of the worldwide growth on the many country persists in legacy of violence which disordering the living order of local inhabitant till in next generation (Harbom & Wallensteen 2009).

2.2 History of Line of Control (LOC)

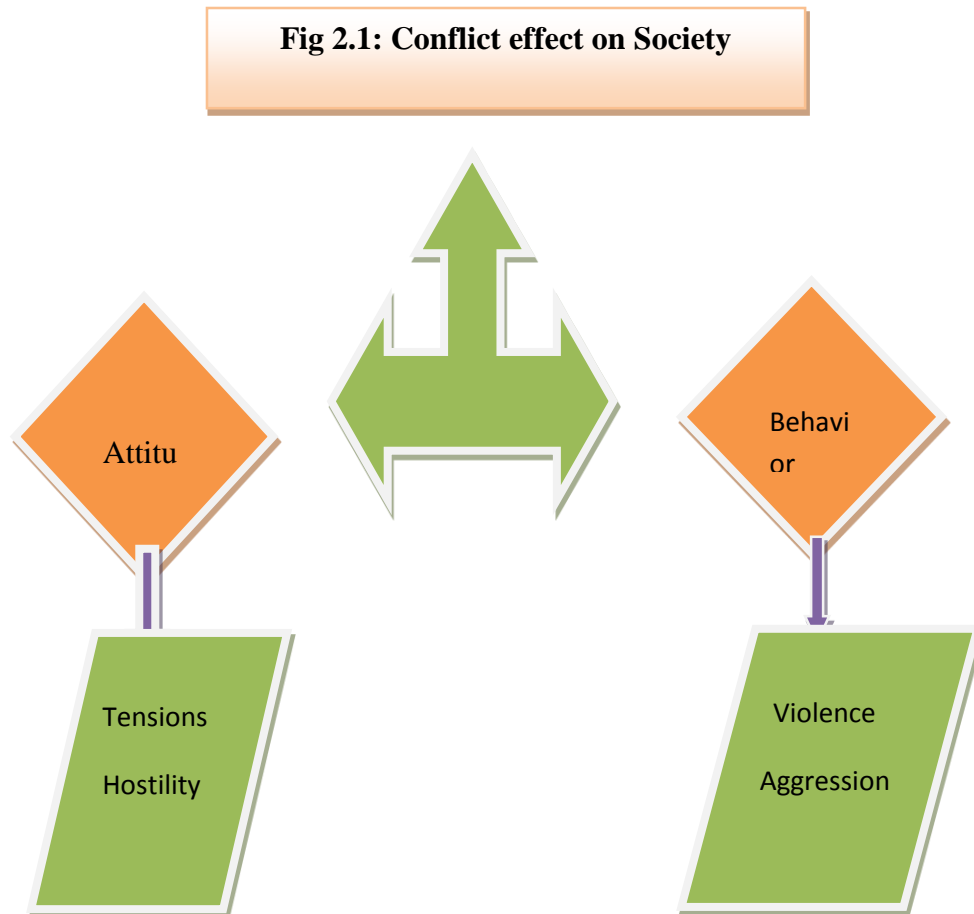
The history of LOC starting before the 1947 territorial conflict of Kashmir and before the 1947 both nations Hindus and Muslims under the control of British. Two wars were fought in the region, first war was fought in 1947 and second was in 1965 but Pak-Indo issues neither were resolved. In 1999 both countries were involved in the armed conflict and the line of control between both countries according to de-facto rule between Pakistan and India. In 2003 both countries signs the agreement of ceasefire to control the both side despite and no one break the deadlocks (Bali & Akhter, 2017).

The first phase of dialogue started in 1999 for peace building program between both countries which have eight basic issues that was in discussion like peace and security, encouragement of friendly exchange, economic and as well as Kashmir dispute (Sajad, 2012). The second phase was started in 2005 in which cross bus services on LOC started as the name of Caravan-e-Aman and that was initiative to contact between two countries. The third phase of dialogue started in 2008 which was the cross of people and also started cross trade on LOC between the people of two countries.

2.3 Affect of Conflict on Society

Approximately 1.5 billion people disturbing and badly affected their lives, health, social destruction and livelihood by violent conflict. According to Themmer & Wallensteen (2011) in recent years decreased in intra and interstate wars. Violence affected society in many contexts like conflict caused the destruction of society, physical lose, lose of human capital and also cause of insecurity of life, economy, assets and institutions,

which also affected the confidence and loss of trust in families and society, facing problem to access to industries capital and also increase the ratio of crime in communities (Justino et,al. 2012). For any country it's too difficult to recover and accept challenges, stable social contract with other state, again stable their social, infrastructure and political system after conflicted zone.



2.4 Effect on Children

Children are more affected during conflict and war. It is noted that that during Nepal violent conflict experienced the impact on uterus fetuses which causes short babies after their birth during the revolution between 1996 to 2006 (Valente, 2011). During his study he finds out the violence effect very badly on the child nutritional status and which cause lower height than their age. In output of these results children are suffering psychological stress.

Parlow (2012) report a case as same facts in Kashmir. This study is described that strain and anxiety throughout pregnancy and insufficient services of health in the Jammu and

Kashmir which is conflicted region as the result of conflict children are born smaller, generally children are mostly effected by the result of insurgency which are 0.9 to 1.4 smaller according to standard deviation and compared with those children who are less effected by insurgency. Kashmir is also a highly conflict area and conflict with India. .

The mediation and resolution of the violent conflict is the parts of research have to long time within opposite group and government (Collier & Hoeffler ,at al. 2004). In study estimating the expenses and the consequences have intense with war inflict on the countries (de Groot & Bozzoli, et al. 2012).

2.5 Education Effected by Conflict

Conflict destroy country in many ways, poverty occur in a country when country suffered by economic crises and the result the rate of education decreased. In time of war target the school and school system destroy, some of teacher and student died and some of them are suffer displacement. In this case boys start work for their family and pulled out from the schools which study found in Iraq. In the report of the UNISCO 2010 which stated that during war due to negative affects multiple exclusion suffering by different groups like facing issue of ethnicity, gender, residences, wealth issues and language gap.

O'Malley (2010) stated that due to psychological problems students are facing fear, mental disorder which affect very badly their attendance, trust, motivation and also divert their attention. As a result of the conflict vision of education affected and going towards narrow and students losses their ideas, no innovation and can't able to add of knowledge in development process and socially which is too much critical for society. Collier & Hoeffler (2004) stated that the conflict and poverty strongly related with the role of education and mentioned the increased in enrollment in secondary schools are decrease the three percentage risk of the conflict, during the war the ratio of male in secondary level are negative.

Smith and Vaux (2003) stated that the main three association between education and conflict. Education is more important for life and gives scene to fight difficult circumstances in all times. Due to education the child abuse cases also decreased and protect the child during conflict. Secondly education also decreased the poverty ratio and developed human in many positive ways. But in conflicted zone the opportunities

of education is very low and children loss the chance of getting education. These gaps affect the capacity of society in case of recovery and also cause of social capital loss. Thirdly he described that education is cause of the problem but at the other hand it will be provide the solution of the problem.

2.6 Conflict effect Household

In conflicted areas felled into poverty because of displacement of household with widows, aged, disable persons and also orphans because of conflict (Nasser et. al, 2014). Households which are already poor risk falling further into poverty (Addison et al., 2010).

The Kashmir issues started when the de facto partition of the state in the result of 1948 Indian- Pakistan war (Baba, 2007). Jammu & Kashmir divided into two parts and two hostile states are controlled on Kashmir. As the result of this conflict has many disadvantages like suffering social, economical and psychological problems are faced by these valleys (Baba, 2007).

Conflict badly affect the household in many ways which affects are long term on the individuals and welfare of household , it may be the cause of physical change, death are occurring in the result of conflict, families are separated and society also suffered psychological stress. Annan at.al, (2006) stated that “Psychological trauma, low family connectedness, abduction, and orphanage in turn predict poor labor market success”.

Deaths are unconnected or in some way linked with the war, sometimes deaths are occur in conflicted zone due to illness or vulnerability of household, lack of basic necessities and malnutrition. The lack of supplies of water and the unclean drinking water cause of different disease and infection, there is no proper availability of hospitals which also causes of death (Guerrero 2009).

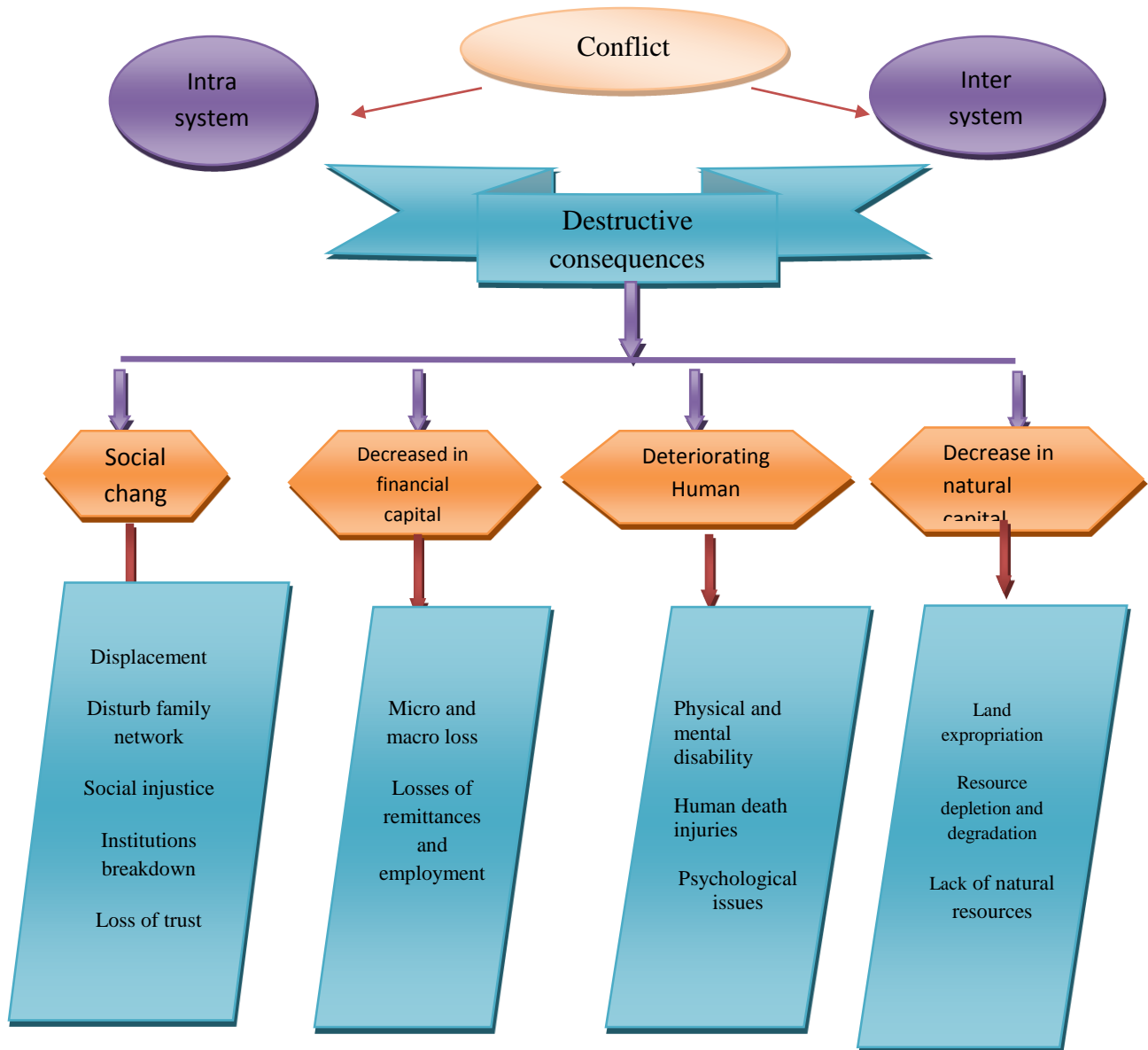
Perspectival Theory of conflict in which Schellenberg (1982) built up a systematic historical perspective in his conceptualization of conflict. In his historical perspective he spells out three strands comprising the works of Charles Darwin, Adam Smith and Karl Marx. In the first strand there is a theory of human aggressiveness based on the Charles Darwin's theory of 'species' struggle for survival in the evolutionary process.

In the second strand, based upon the work of Adam Smith, IS projected a theory of individual interests and the inherent conflict of those interests. It is this conflict of interests, which is taken to form the basis of social conflict of which war is a variety and in which parties involved are politically determined. In the third, i.e., Marxian perspective, the basis of conflict is 'conflict of class' interest as historically determined by the course of society's growth through distinct phases as given by Karl Marx in terms of factors of production and the pattern of distribution. The correlation between Adam Smith and Karl Marx is antithetical and is historically very interesting, as the two primary sources of capitalist and communist economy appear to have suffered a defeat in very real terms, and after this phenomenon has been studied in detail, it could be very well be found that primarily the failure of communist social system has been due to failure of its economic system to render the goods that it promised.

The immediate relevance of this historical development lies in the fact of the disappearance of the most potent source of international conflict, christened as the end of cold war era. However, conflicts persist and persist in acute forms of both violent and non-violent variety, and no one with certainty can say that in areas where there are no overt violent conflicts today will not have conflicts at some point of time in future, because the international system is substantially based upon the nation-state structure and there is no foreseeable possibility of this system being replaced by a unified world order, or even comprehensive consensus on vital matters among the nation-states the world over.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Difficulties Which Are Facing People Due To Conflict on LOC



The study addresses the consequences occur due to conflict and no doubt conflict is multifarious consequences and complex phenomenon. In above diagram shows according to Johan Galtung (1965) theory topology of conflict which define the category of action system during conflict. The two main action systems which are intra system conflict and second one inter system conflict. Defining an intra national conflict as a matter which done in collective level and inter system conflict is which in vast range of degree of generalization subsumes. Both have many destructive consequences

like social change, decrease in financial capital, and decrease in natural capital and deteriorating in human capital.

According to the above model social change occur due to violence or conflict. The concept is barrowed from the liberal theory of violence. The concept is also barrowed from the topology of conflict and classified into different disciplines that is interperson or intergroup, social/role or status/ class, economic, political, and national/international (Morton Deutsch, 1991) . Conflict badly affects the society in many ways like due to violence or conflict people move from one place to another for their survival. Due to displacement they suffered many problems, their families are disturbed and having trouble due to breakdown of family network and also breakdown of communities or society because of conflict. Breaking down relationship of conflict also cause of social network destruction because of conflict.

In above diagram mentioned that deteriorating in human capital is destructive consequence of conflict. When any society suffering within conflict or war which surely damage the human beings in many ways. Due to conflict injuries and death are occurring by using through weapons in armed conflict, some of them suffered in mental loss and mostly physical losses are recorded in many cases.

Above model describe the consequences of conflict, natural capital also disturbed because of conflict. Land expropriation, resource depletion and degradation and also lack of natural resources occurs in conflict zone. Crops destroy because of shelling on land.

In above diagram financial capital shows that the employment of the people disturbed when they shifted to other places for survival. Due to displacement they are losses their remittances which affect the household economy at micro and macro level.

CHAPTER 3

MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of the study is to attain the goal of the study. The research design will be explanatory.

3.2 Focus Group Discussion

Researcher will use mix method (quantitative and qualitative) during research. Semi structured and focus group discussion through questionnaire will be conducted on field by representative sample. Questionnaire of interview guide will be prepared according to the objective of the study and UDC. All question related to the study will be included in focus group discussion and also probing method will use during interview for finding the result. Research will be explanatory.

3.3 Participant observation

Researcher will do participation observation on their field for the purpose of knowing actual problems of the population. The complete participation will be studied the observation, investigation, interaction with social situation of field. As a participant researcher record the data and also complete notes. The notes will provide complete record of interview, conversation, personal observation and observation of targeted population. Researcher will follow the rules and regulation and collect data with reliable and valid source. (Lauder 2003).

3.4 Questionnaire

For data collection researcher will be using questionnaire method. Both open and closed ended questions are included for data collection according to the research problem.

3.5 Sampling Techniques

Data will be collected through non probability sampling method. Purposive sampling will be use as a sampling technique. It's also called judgmental and selective sampling. The basic purpose of selecting purposive sampling is based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling is used on targeted

population for getting sample and secondly used stratified random sampling will use on UDCs according to gender and age. UDCs will be dividing into different strata. Quantitative and qualitative method both are used for data collection and analyses of data.

3.6 Study Locale

Study will be conducted at union council mandhol District Poonch Hajira Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Mandhol village is a sub division of Hajira city. Hajira is a small city and it's a transport hub of different district. Mandhol is located in 84 km (52 mi) east of Islamabad. Mandhol is situated bank of the river Poonch. It's a beautiful valley and very hot due low latitude.

3.7 Unit of Data Collection

Unit of data collection will be residents of the union council mandhol Poonch AJK. Data will be collected from the local people of the area which are affected by conflict. Unit of data collection selected purposively from the targeted population and non probability sampling will used on the UDC according to the study. Stratified random sampling will be use on UDCs and divided into different strata according to age and gender.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

Data was collected relevantly to the topic. Spss was run on the date for getting result and percentile analysis was don using spss. This chapter is based on the results and interpretation of data which was taken by the local people of the local. Results of the in depth interviews and participant observation is also included in this chapter.

Displacement breakdown the society

Table.4.1 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	93.3	93.3	93.3
	No	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Researcher asked the question to the respondents do you think displacement breakdown the society or communities? Respondents 93.3 percent responded that yes it breaks the chain of society and 6.7 percent people are disagree with them.

Displacement is cause of economy loss

Table.4.2 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	28	93.3	93.3	93.3
	No	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

When researcher asked to the respondents you agree displacement is cause of economy loss than 93.3 percent were responds that yes due to cross firing displacement is cause

of economy. On the other hand 6.7 percent respondents disagree with them and said that no economy loss due to displacement.

**Level of cooperation and reciprocity among individuals affect
due displacement?**

Table.4.3 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	25	83.3	83.3	83.3
	No	5	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total		30	100.0	100.0	

I asked question about the level of cooperation and reciprocity among individuals affect due to displacement. The 83.3 percent respondent responds that yes the level of give and take system among the individual affected due to displacement and 16.7 percent disagree with them, said that the relation of cooperation and reciprocity among individuals were not affected because of displacement or migration.

The respondents were more elaborated and said that displacement causes migration of many people and thus the relationship among individuals are affected. Secondly many people leave their jobs, it is loss of economy. When people displace from one place to other, their contact from one to another were also finished. They also elaborated that due to their own problems they are unable to co operate one another. Co-operation and reciprocity among individuals affect due to use because it breaks to society and make people inferior. They also included that due to the displacement their business and professions affected very badly and the way of life also changed. They had losses their houses and places. They face many problems in new environment for survival. Displacement of people badly shatters the social chains and ties, close relatives are separated as well.

**Unavailability of technology cutoff with global communities
and development?**

Table.4.4 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	80.0	80.0	80.0
	No	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Researcher asked to respondents about the unavailability of technology cutoff with global communities and also development process. They said that 80.0 percent yes unavailability of technology cutoff us with all over the world and we are not able to develop like other country, we are face awareness issues as well. At the other hand 20.0 percent were disagree with them. The respondents explain more this issue and said that yes it is age of modern technology so lack of technology would definitely cutoff with global communities and development. World is progressing rapidly due to technology. Technology particularly sources of communication are important to keep close connection with outside world, using technology people can exploit their sufferings on the other hand lack of technology leaves them in on solitary position. People are unaware with current situation due to unavailability of technology. Respondents asked that technology is the need of hour today. Global communities consists of technology and strong countries thus the lack of technology push country economy towards down. If there is lack of technology will cause lack of global communities and development. We will remain backward because due to lack of technology so we do not know the mean of global communities. Some of them asked that nowadays world has become global village due to technology. Without technology you have no ideas about the activities of other countries which they adopt. In modern age every field of life depends upon technology we are unable to improve our eligibilities.

Connectivity can removing development barrier?

Table.4.5 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	90.0	90.0	90.0
	Not	3	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Researcher asked the question what is your opinion connectivity can remove the development barrier? They respond that 90.0 percent yes connectivity can remove the development barrier and 10.0 were responded that no it can't be removed the development barrier.

When I asked the question about the common development barrier people are facing due to cross firing they responded that we cannot get education with piece of mind. It is major barrier towards development. It freezes other life activities. Some of them asked that economic centers can't be established and business also suffer. They asked that we can't move out of the houses easily, in these situation school were also closed due to firing. Culture barrier change in life style, create a fearful environment and also displacement issues. We have no safe place to protect ourselves in these situations.

Conflict on Loc increases the terrorist?

Table.4.6 Results Percentile Analysis

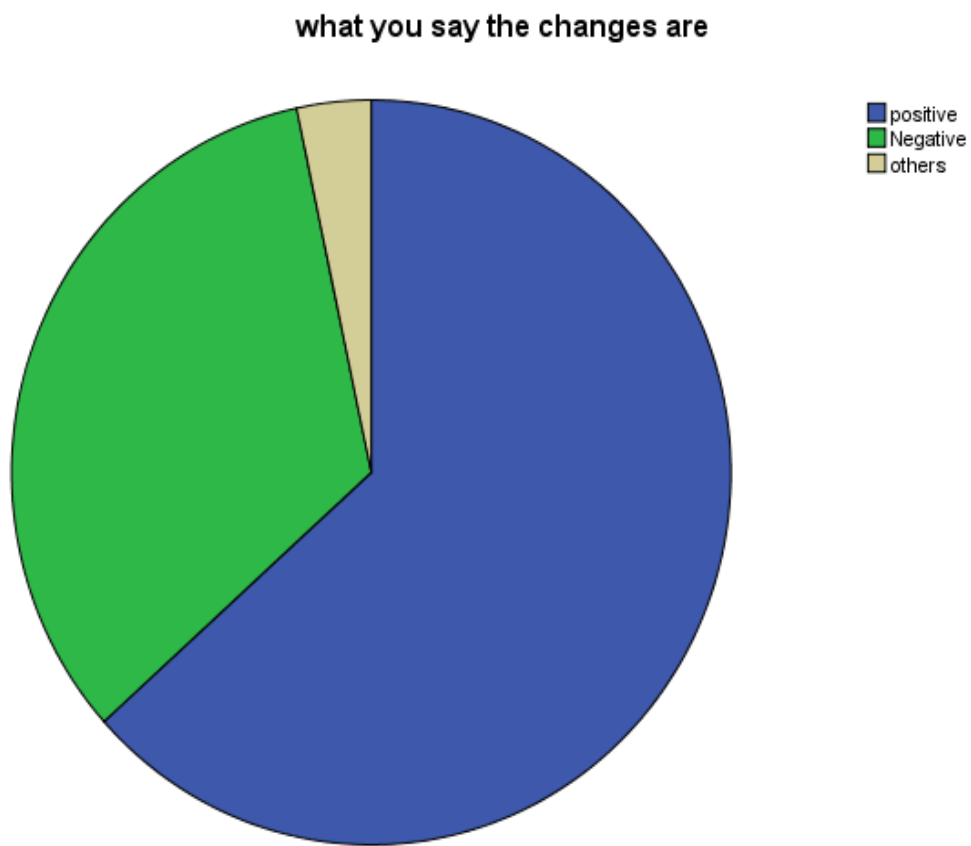
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	80.0	80.0	80.0
	No	6	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

I asked the question what you say conflict on LOC increase the terrorist? The 80.0 percent responded that yes the terror is increased due to crossfire on boarder areas and on the other side 20.0 responses that conflict on boarder cannot increase the terror.

They also elaborated and said that due to conflict on boarder the opponent countries sent their agents and organizations in other countries, which gives rise to terrorism and union among individuals remove. Terrorist destroy people as well as peace of our country.

If there is conflict on LOC the focus of government will just on the conflict on LOC so terrorist find a way to succeed their aims, and hence increase terror. Some of people respond that people become hostile and indulge in negative activities which are ultimately breeds terrorism.

Figure.4.1 Results Percentile Analysis



Researcher asked the question to respondent what your opinion is the change is positive or negative. The 63.3 percent people are responds that the change is positive which occur due to displacement and 33.7 percent were responded that the change occur is negative.

Researcher asked the question to respondent about the displacement affect on your life styles. They responded that yes displacement affected our life styles. It creates fear and discourage in us. It disturb our daily routine because of displacement we feel uncomfortable at new place. We changed our life styles according to new society. They said that we have to survive against new conditions that are being applied on us. Displacement affects our life styles by changing our attitudes. it totally changed the mental ability of the people who shifted to other places. Some of them said that life styles are greatly affected by displacement, we are disturbed and our activities are directionless and have become meaningless. Displacement creates many issues when they move from one place to another. Even life become at risk.

Conflict affect on childhood development?

Table.4.7 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	86.7	86.7	86.7
	No	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Researcher asked the question according to your opinion conflict affect on childhood development. Respondents respond that 86.7 yes it affect on the childhood development and 133.3 percent were said that no conflict can't affect on childhood development. When they are more elaborate that children are living in such an environment suffer from mental agony. They fed up with their lives and feel fear every time, they can't concentrate on their own development. Some of them asked that children are major victims of this crisis, they psychological suffer. There education is also suffers badly. Children become disabling, timid, coward and feel emotionally drained and feel anxiety due to that conflict. Mostly respondents were said that children's need mental peace as well as psychological peace. Children are disturbed due to cross firing which affects their abilities of learning and thinking.

Do you think conflict cause of cultural barrier?

Table.4.8 Results Percentile Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	26	86.7	86.7	86.7
	No	4	13.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

I asked the question to the respondents about cultural barrier faced due to conflict. They responds 86.7 percent yes conflict cause of cultural barrier and 13.3 percent said no it's not the cause of cultural barrier.

Do you think cultural barrier affect the communities within society

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	93.3	93.3	93.3
	No	2	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Do you think culture affect our society due to displacement issues

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	23	76.7	76.7	76.7
	No	7	23.3	23.3	100.0
	Total	30	100.0	100.0	

Do you often

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid headache	9	30.0	30.0	30.0
sleep disturbance	5	16.7	16.7	46.7
nerves	12	40.0	40.0	86.7
frightened	3	10.0	10.0	96.7
unhabby	1	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

INTERVIEW 1

I take interview a person who suffered shelling and cross firing from their childhood. Respondent told that he remain disturb due to cross firing from his childhood. He told that in 2001 his grandfather grandmothers were martyred because of firing. He told that he was in two class when bazaar were hit by Indian army and blast were blasted everywhere in bazaar. That time he was in school and told that my grandfather was in bazaar. My grandmother move towards the grandfather shop when she was reached at the shop the blast was blasted between them and my grandmother was martyred at a place. My grandfather was injured and in very bad condition, his intestine comes out of his abdomen. He admitted in CMH hospital Rawalakot and next day he also martyred. All these worse condition effected our education. Because of firing we were shifted to rawalakot for two year. In the same condition one of our neighbors was martyred during filling water from water. In the house of another neighbor there were hitted by Indian army and a person died there, house were totally damage due blast. Due to cross firing we suffered a lot, our houses were destroyed, our business also disturb. We can't study well. Every time there remains fear in all over the environment. We cannot sleep at night. We can't celebrate any event happily because of unfavorable environment. From 2001 to 2003 we all left our houses and displaced to other safe areas. In 2003 we come back to our village because we can't bear expensive to live in city.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter the results and discussion of the research work will describe briefly the information get from the local people of the locale.

5.2 Discussion

5.3 Conclusion

People living on LOC suffer from many problems, chiefly they are disturbed psychologically, economically, physically get handicapped. Many have lost their lives.

5.4 Recommendations

This serious problem needs international attention. Government should highlight this issue internationally and make the world realize these suffering which is facing by the Loc people. People should organize meeting and should protest in front of UN officials.

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Psychosocial and Economic Consequences of Armed Conflict in Mandhol Poonch Sector AJK

Note: All the information will be used for research purpose at PIDE .

Name_____Age_____

Profession_____Gander _____

Date_____

Q;1 What are the problems that people facing on LOC?

Q;2 What polices would government want to change for peace in LOC?

Q3; What would people do now to bring out those changes or situation?

Q4; Do you think displacement breakdown the society or community?

(1) Yes (2) No

Q5; Do you agree displacement is cause of economy losses?

1 Yes 2 No

Q6; Do you think the level of cooperation and reciprocity among individuals affect due displacement?

1 yes 2 NO

Q7; if yes how? Elaborate

Q9; Are you think unavailability of technology cutoff with global communities and development?

1 Yes 2 No

Q10; if yes ex explain how?

Q11; DO you think that connectivity can removing development barrier?

1 Yes 2 No

Q12; Do you think that conflict on Loc increase the terrorist?

1 Yes 2 No

Q13: Elaborate?

Q14; Do you think conflict affect on childhood development?

1 Yes 2 No

Q15; If yes than how?

Q16; What do you think conflict cause of cultural barrier?

1 Yes 2 No

Q17; Do you think cultural barrier affect the communities within society?

1 Yes 2 No

Q18; Do you think culture affect our society due to displacement issues?

1 Yes 2 No

Q19; what you say the changes are

1 Positive 2 Negative

Q20; what you say displacement affect on your life styles?

Q21; What are the common development barriers you're facing due to cross firing?

Q22; How can conflict affect on human migration?

Q23; what are the psychological problems occur due to cross firing in your society?

Q24; Do you often

- 1 headache 2 sleep disturbance 3 nerves
3 frightened 4 unhappy

Q25; Do you have any loss due to firing

- 1 Physical loss 2 financial loss 3 loss of
property

Q26; Are you suffered due to cross firing?

- 1 yes 2 No

Q27; Did anyone from your close family member killed by cross firing?

- 1 yes 2 No

Q28; Which aspect of your life has been most affected by conflict?

- 1 education 2 life style
3 mobility 4 other

Q29; Do you think children are more affected by conflict?

- 1 Yes 2 No

Q30: Which types of problems children are faced?

- 1 distress 2 sadness 3 Aggression
4 intrusive memories 5 concentration problem 6
speech problem
7 learning disability 8 weakness

Q31: Do you think schools systems were disturb due to crossfire?

- 1 Yes 2 No

Q32: Explain how?

Q33: Do you find it difficult to enjoy your event?

1 Yes 2 No

Q34: If yes explain which problems you were faced on you event due to dross firing?

Q35: Do you victim of any death or injury by crossfire?

1 Yes 2 No

Q36: According to your opinion which incident was affecting your personality?

1 yes 2 No

Q37: If yes than explain?

Q38: Are you thinking women are more affected through conflict?

1 Yes 2 No

Q39: If yes than explain in which aspect they were affected?
