Chapter 2

Social and Economic Consequences of Violent Armed Conflicts: Evidence From Displaced Camps in Jammu and Kashmir, India

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ABSTRACT

Ongoing violent armed conflict in Jammu and Kashmir has resulted in the displacement of thousands of non-Kashmiri households since early 1998. Displacement increases the pressures on young children to work, possibly at the expense of their schooling, and also leads to under-nourishment and malnutrition, which has caused poor physical growth, inability to learn, and poor work performance. The “care and maintenance” assistance and aid received by displaced families was completely undependable, erratic, and inadequate, and given the opportunity, they would like to move out from the camp as quickly as possible. The displaced children have special vulnerabilities and require additional care and protection from disease, hunger, malnutrition, and abuse. There is urgent need to meet the physical needs of displaced families such as water, sanitation, healthcare, shelter, and psycho-social assistance. Education, including literacy training, primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational, life skills, informal, and other age-specific educational opportunities, is needed for young children.

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INTRODUCTION

Developing countries are not only vulnerable to economic shocks but also to political shocks including violent armed conflicts and displacement (Bohra-Mishra, & Massey, 2011; Czaika, & Kis-Katos, 2009; Williams, Ghimire, Axinn, Jennings, & Prodham, 2012; Williams, 2013). Violent armed conflict induced displacement is likely to have significant social and economic consequences on the poverty status of households and children (Adhikari, 2013; Gressmann, 2016). Armed violence induced displacement destroy assets and livelihoods (Maystadt, & Verwimp, 2014), break social cohesion, institutions and norms and create fear and distrust. These effects are likely to push the worse-effected households into extreme forms of poverty and destitution, even if some of these households were not poor initially (Alderman, John, & Bill, 2004; Verwimp, 2005; Bundervoet, & Verwimp, 2005; de Walque, 2006; Shemyakina, 2006; Justino, 2006). Armed conflict induced displacement often leads to the simultaneous destruction of assets and serious reductions in educational attainment and nutritional status of children (Alderman, John, & Bill, 2004; Bundervoet, & Verwimp, 2005), which may push women and children into labour and poverty (Vargas-Silva, 2017; Heinze, 2016) and possibly create poverty traps since under those circumstances the household and children would have little chance of recovering their economic status by resorting to productive means (Dasgupta, & Ray, 1986).

In 1989, Kashmiri Muslims in Kashmir valley began an armed insurgency, leading to the increasing militarisation of the state, large-scale forced displacement, widespread abuses of human rights and the deaths of tens of thousands of people. Kashmiri Pandits (Hindu community) were forced to flee their homes in the Valley from 1990 onwards. They have settled elsewhere, with large numbers relocating to Jammu and New Delhi. The long displacement of the Kashmiri Pandit community has led to a loss of identity especially among the younger generation. The Jammu and Kashmir government is assisting around 15,000 families in Jammu and the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is aiding over 3,600 Kashmiri Pandit families in its territory. The assistance, albeit insufficient, is generous in comparison to the response to other displaced groups in India. In addition to basic dry rations, the aid provision includes cash relief.

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