

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The present study deals with the impact of the displacement on kashmiris living in government camps at Jammu.

While reviewing the literature available for the study, the investigator found that very few studies had so far been conducted directly regarding the impact of displacement on kashmiris. Therefore, in this chapter, the investigator has reported studies that were:

- a) Directly related to displacement of kashmiris.
- b) Related to displacement of non-kashmiris

#### **1.1 Studies Directly Related to Displacement of Kashmiris**

A study carried out by Kachroo, in the year 1999 presented the plight of displaced kashmiris living in government camps at Jammu.

The study was carried out in one of the camps namely Muthi Phase I at Jammu with one hundred and ten displaced kashmiris.

Accidental sampling was done. Open-ended questionnaire and observation were used for data collection.

The following were the findings of the study

**A Background Information:**

- a. Majority of the respondents (88.7%) were displaced in the year 1989 - 1990 from the Valley.
- b. Majority of the respondents (80%) were unable to get their belongings from Valley
- c. High majority (92.7%) of the respondents were displaced from the rural areas and negligible percent (7.3%) of the respondents were displaced from urban areas
- d. Little more than fifty percent (52.7%) of the respondents were in the age group of 45-65 years.
- e. High majority of the respondents (98.2%) were married.
- f. Majority of the families (82.6%) were male headed.
- g. The average size of the family of respondents was eight members.
- h. Little less than forty percent of the respondents were just matriculates.
- i. High majority (94.8%) of the respondents reported that their houses were burnt in valley after displacement
- j. Nearly forty percent of the respondents were dependent on relief from government soon after displacement as there was change in occupational patterns. They were having their own private business and agricultural means before displacement

## **B Impact of Displacement:**

### **1. Infrastructural Conditions:**

- a. The rooms that had been allotted to displaced kashmiris varied in size. The minimum size of the room was 8 ft x 8 ft and maximum size was 15 ft x 15 ft. The displaced kashmiris were facing lots of problems due to less space
- b. Majority of the respondents (70.9%) reported that they had open type of drains and during rainy season water entered into their rooms.
- c. Majority of the respondents (89.1%) were using common community bathrooms.
- d. Majority of the respondents (88.2%) reported of their families turning nuclear, soon after displacement.

### **2 Economic Condition:**

- a. Nearly eighty percent of the respondents reported that they were not able to fulfill the needs of their families and were forced to borrow money from moneylenders, relatives, friends and neighbours.

### **3 Health Conditions.**

- a. Majority of the respondents (87.2%) reported they were not adjusting with the new climatic conditions at Jammu
- b. Majority of the respondents (60%) reported that soon after displacement they faced many health problems like heart problems, stress, depression, hypertension and diabetes.
- c. Nearly fifty percent of the respondents were going to government hospitals for medical treatment

### **4 Socio-cultural Changes.**

- a. Nearly sixty two percent of the respondents were unable to continue their cultural traditions and norms.

- b. Little less than forty percent of the respondents were unable to arrange marriages soon after displacement
- c. Nearly seventy three percent of the respondents were facing problems in communicating with local people, as *Dogri* language was unknown to them.
- d. Majority of the respondents (60.5%) reported change in dress pattern.
- e. Slightly more than fifty percent of the respondents reported change in food pattern.
- f. Nearly eighty percent of the respondents reported the negative attitude of youngsters towards mother tongue.
- g. Slightly more than fifty percent (52.2%) of the respondents reported the poor attitude of youngsters towards elders.

5. Educational Status of Displaced Kashmiri Students.

- a. Majority of the respondents (67.2%) reported that they sent their children to schools, out of which slightly more than sixty percent (62.2%) of children went to private schools and slightly less than forty percent (37.8%) of children were going to camp schools, which showed low credibility of camp schools. Most of the respondents expressed that camp schools lacked all kinds of infrastructural facilities.

6. Expectations for Future:

- a. Majority of the respondents (82%) reported that they were not finding any job opportunity in Jammu and Kashmir State
- b. Majority of the respondents (81.8%) reported that they were not interested to settle down in Jammu and Kashmir State
- c. Majority of the respondents (60%) reported that they were keen to go to the Valley to see their ancestral land.
- d. Nearly fifty percent of the respondents wished to go back to the Valley for settlement

**C Recommendations from Displaced Kashmiris:**

- a Improvement in infrastructural facilities in camps.
- b Increase in ration and relief.
- c Compensation for the loss of property at the Valley.
- d Job security for unemployed.

**D Recommendations from camp zonal officers:**

- a Repairing of the roofs.
- b Improvement in sanitation facilities.
- c Provision of more space
- d More number of water points.
- e Provision of shopping complexes
- f Improvement in transport facilities.

A study was carried out by the research group named 'KOLOHOI' in the year 1990 on socio-economic status, food patterns, education and medical status of the rural hindus residing at various government camps at Jammu namely Purkhoo, Muthi, Mishriwala, Jhiri and Nagrota. Data was collected from 1070 families through personal interviews.

### **Findings Of The Study:**

#### **A Background Information:**

- a Slightly more than fifty percent of the respondents had qualifications of matriculation or sixth to ninth class.
- b. Slightly less than twenty percent of the respondents had qualifications up to fifth class
- c Negligible percent, which was less than five percent of the respondents, had qualification either of graduation or post graduation
- d. On an average the respondents constituted family of five members
- e On an average the respondents were having own houses with six rooms.
- f Respondents reported of about fifty percent fall in the family income.

## **B IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT:**

### **1 Change in food pattern**

**Table 1.1: Change in the food pattern**

Group	Food consumption	Before migration	After migration
Adult	Milk (Daily)	43.4%	18.6%
	Meat / Cheese (Once a week)	25.2%	10.2%
Children	Milk (Daily)	53.1%	46.6%
	Meat / Cheese (Once a week)	31.7%	12.1%

As per table 1.1, there was a change in the food pattern of displaced kashmiris. Except for the reduction of milk for the children, the consumption of meat and cheese was reduced to almost fifty percent. The milk intake of children was reduced but it was less than ten percent.

### **2 Health Problems**

**Table 1.2: Percentage increase in health problems among displaced kashmiris**

Problems	Percentage increase
Psychomatic	48.8
Fungal infections	47.3
Heat strokes	3.7
Hyper tension	2.8
Heart diseases	0.5
Cerebral strokes	0.4

As per table 1.2, slightly less than fifty percent of families reported of having high increase in psychomatic and fungal infections  
Less than five percent of families reported of increase in the health problems of either hypertension, heart diseases or cerebral strokes.  
Besidés these problems, jaundice, decency and diahorrea were also reported by the displaced kashmiris.

### 3 Education

As per the study, the rate of dropout of students had increased from five percent to twenty three percent. According to the study, the camp schools were lacking all infrastructural facilities.  
Dependence on government for relief and ration and destruction of social milieu were also noticed among the displaced kashmiris.

### 4 Recommendations From the Research Group

- a Improvement in living conditions.
- b Awareness regarding health care and hygiene.
- c Provision of vocational training.
- d Provision of more employment opportunities.
- e Encouragement of group marriages and other ceremonies.

Afzal and others, from Political Science Department, University of Jammu carried out a group study in the year 2001.

The study was carried out on hundred displaced kashmiris belonging to the age group of 20 - 50 years in some camps at Jammu

Random sampling was done to select the sample and questionnaire was used to collect data.



## **Findings of the study:**

### **A Background Information:**

- a Majority of the kashmiri pandits were displaced in the year 1989-1990.
- b Ninety percent of the respondents reported of not having tensions before militancy between the two communities.
- c Only ten percent of the displaced kashmiris were able to dispose off their properties.
- d Ninety percent of the displaced kashmiris were not aware of the present position of their properties.

### **B Impact of displacement:**

- a Majority of the respondents reported of
  - Facing discrimination in government jobs in Jammu and Kashmir state.
  - Facing discrimination while working in services at Jammu.
  - Having compulsion to leave old age trends with respect to socio-cultural changes.
  - Having accommodation problems
  - Facing climatic problems at Jammu leading to many health problems.
  - Having change in clothing, food and language patterns
  - Not performing festivals with great pomp and show due to inadequate space.
  - Their desire to go back to the Valley.

### **C Recommendations Suggested by the Displaced Kashmiris:**

- 1 Separate homeland.
- 2 Peaceful arrangements for return to the Valley

Jasrotia and others, of Department Of Political Science, University of Jammu, carried out a study in the year 2003. The data was collected from eighty-seven displaced kashmiris selected by random sampling. The study was carried out in the camps of Mishriwala, Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Kathua.

**Major findings of the study:**

- a Eighty seven percent of the respondents reported of displacement from the Valley in the year 1990.
- b Sixty five percent of the respondents reported of selective killing of kashimiri pandits at Kashmir
- c Fifty one percent of the respondents reported of being afraid due to violence at Kashmir
- d Fifty percent of the respondents reported of getting threats through announcements from mosques. Negligible percent of respondents reported of receiving threats to leave Valley through media and letters.
- e Fifty percent of the respondents reported that muslim neighbours supported militancy.
- f Sixty one percent of the respondents did not inform muslim friends at the time of displacement.
- g Seventy five percent of the respondents reported that there was tension in the two communities before militancy.
- h Seventy nine percent of the respondents reported of not being helped by muslim friends at Kashmir.
- i Sixty one percent of the respondents reported that their muslim neighbours were helpless for the plight of kashmir pandits.
- j Seventy two percent of the respondents reported that their identity was different from muslim community
- k Nineteen percent of the respondents reported that they disposed off their properties at Valley

- l Little less than thirty percent of the respondents reported that either their property was still lying at the Valley, or illegally occupied at Valley
- m Seventy five percent of the respondents reported of not maintaining relations with muslim friends at Kashmir after migration.
- n Fifty five percent of the respondents reported that they missed their muslim friends and neighbours at Valley.
- o Sixty nine percent of the respondents reported that their muslim friends did not want kashmiri pandits to return back to the Valley.
- p Sixty two percent of the respondents reported that muslims have become more islamised.
- q Seventy nine percent of the respondents reported of facing identity crisis after migration
- r Sixty one percent of the respondents reported of having emotional attachment to their birthplace.
- s Fifty percent of the respondents reported of a desire to fight for their homeland.
- t Fifty percent of the respondents reported of their desire to settle outside Jammu and Kashmir.
- u Twenty three percent of the respondents reported that they wanted a separate homeland only for kashmiri pandits

A study was carried out by Zutshi with the help of National Social Service volunteers of Government Maulana Abdul Memorial camp college, Jammu in the year 2002. The study presented the plight of displaced kashmiris living in government camps at Muthi Phase - I and II. Three hundred displaced kashmiri families were randomly interviewed for data collection. Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection.

## **Major findings of the study:**

### **A Background Information:**

Displaced Kashmiris were mostly:

- a Falling in the age group of 50- 70 years.
- b Belonging to middle socio-economic status group.
- c From rural areas of Kashmir
- d Having varied qualifications from tenth class to masters.

### **B Impact of displacement:**

Displaced Kashmiris reported of facing problems due to:

- a Improper living conditions and inadequate space.
- b Unemployment.
- c Mental stagnation.
- d Loss of the language, cultural heritage and traditions.

Displaced Kashmiris reported of facing many health problems Given is the list of diseases and cases reported for the same.

**Table 1.3: Health Problems With Displaced Kashmiris**

<b>Health problems</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Depression	208
Diabetes	105
Neurotic	98
High blood pressure	80
Heart ailments	46
Asthma	30

Displaced kashmiris reported of facing decline in the population growth as shown below:

- Number of deaths: 250
- Number of births: 93

Another study was carried out by Javed and others, from Political Science Department, University of Jammu in the year 2002 to know the plight of displaced kashmiris living in the government camps namely Muthi, Mishriwala, Nagrota and Kathua. Random sampling was done and questionnaire was used for data collection from seventy respondents.

**A Background information:**

- a Sixty five percent of the respondents were having qualification up to higher secondary school level.
- b Five percent of the respondents were having nil qualification.
- c Ninety percent of the respondents reported that they had four to five family members.
- d Ninety percent of the respondents reported having one room accommodation after displacement.
- e Negligible percent, that is only two percent, of the respondents reported of either having two rooms or sharing a hall with other family.

**B Other findings of the study:**

- a A high majority of the respondents reported that they displaced due to growing terrorist activities
- b Fifty percent of the respondents reported that they displaced for safety precautions of their daughters.
- c Ten percent of the respondents displaced due to frequent terrifying announcements in the mosques.

- d Seven percent of the respondents reported that they left the Valley due to loss of one of the family members due to terrorism
- e Majority (85%) of the respondents reported that they became rootless due to majority community of muslims.
- f Displaced kashmiris of age thirty five years and above reported that they wanted to go back to Valley as of emotional attachment with birthplace.

**C Impact of displacement:**

- a Eighty five percent of the respondents reported having inadequate space and lack of privacy
- b Seventy five percent of the respondents reported of having problems like depression, heart problems and mental disorders.
- c Seventy percent of the respondents reported of having less interaction with neighbours.
- d Twenty eight percent of the respondents reported of having less mobility in camps.
- e Eighty percent of the respondents reported of having no hopes to go back to the Valley.

A study on impact of migration on socio-economic status of kashmiri pandits living in government camps was carried out by Gyaltsen and others from Political Science Department, University of Jammu.

The study was carried out in the year 1999 and was conducted on seventy five displaced kashmiris, out of which thirty eight were males and thirty seven were females

Questionnaire was used as a tool for carrying out the study.

## **Major findings of the study:**

### **A Background information:**

- a Majority (65.3%) of the respondents fell in the age group of 20 to 40 years
- b Slightly less than fifty percent of the respondents were from district Anantnag and Kupwara.
- c Majority of male and female respondents were married.
- d Slightly less than fifty percent of the respondents were earning in the range of Rs 3000 to Rs 6000
- e Slightly more than fifty percent of the respondents were earning in the range of Rs. 1000 to Rs 3000.
- f Slightly more than twenty percent of the respondents were matriculate or uneducated.
- g Slightly less than fifteen percent of the respondents reported of having qualification of middle, secondary and graduate level.
- h Negligible percent of the respondents, that is less than two percent, had post graduate qualification.

### **B Impact of displacement:**

- a Majority (90%) of the respondents reported that they were displaced in the year 1989 – 1990
- b All the respondents reported that they had a total loss of the property.
- c Respondents reported of facing problems with adjustment at new place, new environment and new socio-economic conditions.
- d Respondents reported of facing identity crisis
- e Children of displaced kashmiris were unable to speak their mother tongue

- f Fifty three percent of the respondents reported that their property was still lying at the Valley.
- g Less than twenty percent of the respondents reported either their property was illegally occupied or totally destroyed
- h Only one percent of the respondents reported that their property was disposed off at the Valley
- i Respondents reported they faced problems of discrimination, initially.

Another study was carried out by Choudhary with the help of students from Department of Political Science, University of Jammu (2000 - 2001) Interviews were conducted as per the questionnaire framed.

The research study was carried out to assess the socio-economic status and impact of the displacement on kashmiris living in the government camps. The sample size for the study was thirty males and twenty females from Mishriwala, Nagrota, Muthi, Kathua and Pukhroo government camps at Jammu

#### **A Background information:**

- a Slightly less than thirty percent of male and female respondents were falling in the age group of 30 – 39 years and 50 – 59 years respectively.
- b Thirty six percent of males and females were having qualification of matriculate.
- c Majority (79 0 %) of the respondents were from rural areas.

#### **B Impact of displacement:**

- a Seventy six percent of the respondents reported that they displaced in the year 1990.
- b Lack of privacy was reported by all the respondents



- c Birth rate had declined in the camps due to lack of privacy.
- d Economic conditions were not stable as reported by ninety percent of the respondents in the study.
- e Lot of health problems like high blood pressure, diabetes, heart ailments and malaria were reported by the respondents.
- f Ninety four percent of the respondents reported that they were unable to send their children for higher technical education.
- g Majority of respondents reported loss of dialect language.
- h Majority of respondents reported loss of own cultural values and traditions.
- i Less than fifty percent of the respondents reported of desire to go back to the Valley
- j Seventy percent of the respondents reported of not providing special arrangements by government to kashmiri pandits for going back to the Valley.

A survey on displaced kashmiris was carried out by an organization named, "PANUN KASHIR" run by eminent displaced kashmiris. The report was presented to National Human Rights commission, New Delhi in the year 1995.

The purpose of this report was to find out the following:

- A Population distribution
- B Impact of terrorism
- C Impact of displacement

It also aimed at making relevant recommendations

## A Population Distribution

**Table 1.4: Distribution of population according to religion for Jammu and Kashmir State in year 1985**

Region	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Christians	Others	Total
Jammu	1802832 (66.3%)	804637 (29.6%)	100164 (3.7%)	1141 (0.0%)	1514 (0.0%)	7778 (0.2%)	47 (0.0%)	2718113
Kashmir	124078 (4.0%)	2976932 (95.8%)	3317 (0.1%)	189 (0.0%)	62 (0.0%)	466 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3134904
Ladakh	5338 (3.9%)	61883 (45.4%)	334 (0.02%)	68376 (50.2%)	0 (0.0%)	237 (0.2%)	5 (0.0%)	136173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193228</b>	<b>384345</b>	<b>133615</b>	<b>69706</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>8481</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5987389</b>

(National Human Rights Commission, 1995)

**Table 1.5: Estimated population of pandits**

AREAS	POPULATION
Jammu Province	3,00,000
Delhi	1,00,000
Other metropolitans	1,00,000
Other states of the country	1,00,000
Pre-displaced members	70,000
Kashmir province	20,000
Abroad	10,000

(Source: National Human rights commission, New Delhi, 1995)

**Table 1.6: District wise details of displaced families registered in Jammu and Kashmir State in the year 1990\***

District	Number of Families	Number of persons
Jammu	46525	211785
Udhampur	6358	27403
Kathua	478	2012
Doda	360	1460
Rajouri	28	94
Poonch	1	5
TOTAL	53750	242809

**Table 1.7: Number of families accommodated at various provinces in government tents and buildings in the year 1990\***

PLACE	TENTS	BUILDINGS
Jammu	5039	1043
Udhampur	355	2234
Kathua	0	138
Doda	0	9
Rajouri	0	0
Poonch	0	0
TOTAL	5394	3424

**Table 1.8: Number of families in various camps at Jammu and Kashmir State in year 1990\***

Name of the camp	Number of families
Purkhoo- I & II	924
Mishriwala	812
Nagrota	808
Muthi- II	634
Udhampur	590
Muthi- I	499
TOTAL	4287

\*(Source. National Human rights commission, New Delhi, 1995)

As per table 1.4, Kashmir had a very high majority of muslims (95.8%) while hindus formed the majority (66.3%) in Jammu province in the year 1985

Table 1.5, presents the estimated population of hindu pandits in different provinces. As per report, approximately, three lakh kashmiri pandits displaced in the year 1989 – 1990. Equal number of members of this community were forced to migrate during 1947 – 1989. This along with the earlier displacement, which is before 1947, makes the total population of 7 lakhs kashmiri pandits scattered through out the country and abroad.

Table 1.6 shows, the number of displaced kashmiri families registered as migrants at various provinces in the year 1990. It shows more families were registered at Jammu than at other districts. Only one family was registered at Poonch in the year 1990.

As per table 1.7, more number of displaced families were accommodated in the government tents compared to buildings provided by the government in the year 1990.

Table 1.8 shows, the number of families accommodated in various government camps at Jammu in the year 1990. Highest number of families were accommodated at Purkhoo, Mishriwala and Nagrota camps. Less number of families were accommodated in the Muthi camp.

## **B Impact of terrorism**

As per the report submitted to National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi in the year 1995, the temples were being looted, destroyed and burnt. Two hundred and seven temples were destroyed in Kashmir from year 1987 to 1995.

Besides this, the houses of kashmiri pandits were also damaged as shown below:

- Burnt houses: 4862
- Fully damaged. 18400
- Slightly damaged: 11000

Not only was property, movable or immovable, destroyed, even innocent lives were not spared. Private organizations had put the number of hindus of all the shades who had been killed as two thousand five hundred, out of which kashmiri pandits stood out with a figure of eighteen hundred.

Many of the hindus whether pandits, sikhs and non kashmiris pandits, both men and children were tortured, killed and women were raped and then killed. The people killed were either political activists, mediamen, intellectuals and businessmen and at many places common people were also killed. Many tourists foreigners from Sweden, Israel, America and Germany were also kidnapped and persecuted to death and a Norwegian tourist was beheaded as per the report

## **C     Impact of displacement**

### **1     Health**

Health was the most affected area as per the report. Many of the kashmiris died in a large number during the initial period of displacement due to sudden change in environment, as suddenly they had to shift from cold place to very hot place.

According to the report, intense heat and high temperature and absence of coolers and fans created many problems. Heat and sunstrokes were the common causes for deaths. Problems were also faced due to poisonous bites by snakes and scorpions. Tuberculosis and skin diseases were also faced at an alarming rate by displaced kashmiris.

Besides this, problems like stress diabetes, insomnia, psychological depressions, panic disorder and acute anxiety were other problems faced by displaced kashmiris.

Malaria, cholera and chickenpox cases were also reported by displaced kashmiris due to lack of sanitation facilities especially in the government camps.

Cases of menopause were also reported at an early age of nearly 35 – 40 years. Nearly thirteen out of hundred cases were reported to face early menopause according to the report presented to National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi in the year 1995 Report reveals that women suffered more physically as well as mentally, than males.

### **2     Educational Problems**

As per the report, though the camp schools and colleges were provided to displaced kashmiri students, they lacked all the basic facilities and amenities (See appendix –3). It not only affected the educational quality of students but also their overall personality development.

The report reveals that the cancellation and frequent postponement of examinations in colleges caused loss of precious time of the students. Nearly six months to one year were thereby lost by displaced kashmiri students. The time lost led to frustration among the students and lack of concentration in their studies.

As per the report, inadequate infrastructural facilities, environmental change, struggle for survival and many other problems increased the drop out rate that further enhanced the closure of the camp colleges with passage of time.

Further, the admission to professional courses like biochemistry, mass communication and sociology were not granted due to lack of displaced teaching staff and biased attitude of State government.

The poor enrolment in camp schools and then in colleges further led to closure of the schools and colleges. The report clearly indicates the negative trends in the educational system of camp schools and colleges.

### **3 Job opportunities**

The report revealed that the opportunities of jobs were also snatched away from kashmiris pandits. They were forced to take up menial jobs in spite of their good academic qualifications

### **Recommendations from displaced kashmiris**

Following were the recommendations from the displaced kashmiri hindus presented to the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi.

- a Protection of minority community
- b Protection of hindu women against assault and abduction.
- c Protection of houses and other property left behind by the hindus at Valley
- d Protection against religious discrimination
- e Job opportunities in government services in Jammu and Kashmir State.

- f Concession in admission to colleges, schools and higher technical educational institutes
- g Adequate aid to displaced kashmiris and to relief holders.
- h Adequate accommodation, sanitary facilities and adequate water supply for the displaced kashmiris living in the government camps.

A report on frozen shoulders and the kashmiri pandits in exile, was prepared by Choudhary. The information was collected from 9856 cases in the year 1994. The report reveals that the kashmiri pandits presented themselves with a new problem of frozen shoulders. As per report, prolonged immobility of the arms after a minor or major trauma leads over months or years to stiffening and thickening of the capsule and ligaments around the shoulder joint.

The disease is most common in females but it was found with both kashmiri males and females especially with kashmiris living in the government camps. As per the report, in one room tenement sets the displaced kashmiris used their hands only rather than giving the proper movements to shoulders. As the things were within reach, the shoulder suffered due to disuse and the freezing process slowly crept till the shoulders were completely fixed. As per the report, other problems associated with frozen shoulders were stress diabetes, increased incidences of heart attack and paralysis.

The report on declining population of kashmiri pandits was presented by Choudhary in the year 1990. The report presented the health status of displaced kashmiris living in the government camps. The information was collected from 300 families comprising of 1365 inmates. The report reveals that there was a decline in the population as there were only 26 new births compared to 49 deaths during the month of January in the year 1990. The major reasons discussed in the report for the decline were premature aging, premature menopause and malfunctioning of the



reproductive organs. The other reasons reported for decline in the population were lack of privacy for couples due to less space in the government camps and forced separation of spouses due to unavailability of jobs for the spouse in the same place.

Intercaste marriages also aggravated the problems. The girls preferred to have intercaste marriages as to have better future through better earning partners. The report concluded that lot of divorces, more bachelors, more couples on forced separation, more psychogenic infertility, more premature aging and menopause were the unfortunate reasons of making a community to face extinction.

The relief department presented a report to assistant commissioner and district education planning officer in the year 2002, on the plight of eleven camp schools at Jammu. As per the report, the camp schools lacked infrastructural facilities. To improve the conditions of the camp schools, the following suggestions were given by the camp school principals:

**A     Infra structural facilities:**

- 1    Provision of adequate number of:
  - a    Class rooms
  - b    Laboratories
  - c    Libraries
  - d    Computers
  - e    Examination halls
  - f    Toilets
  - g    Playgrounds
  - h    Store rooms

2 Other Facilities to be Provided:

- a Water tanks
- b Septic tanks
- c Ceiling fans

3 Sports Equipment

4 Staff Rooms

5 Permanent Guards

Data from relief organization department Jammu, for the year 2001 and 2003 presented to the Assistant Commissioner gives the information regarding the displaced kashmiris in the year 2003

**Table 1.10: Community wise family break up at camps**

<b>Groups</b>	<b>Families in year 2001</b>		<b>Families in year 2003</b>	
Hindus	29836	(88.7 %)	30228	(88.3 %)
Sikhs	1856	(5.5 %)	2152	(6.3 %)
Muslims	1903	(5.6 %)	1839	(5.4 %)
Others	23	(0.0 %)	3	(0.0 %)
Total	33618		34222	

**Table 1.11: Total number of relief and non-relief holders**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Persons in year 2001</b>	<b>Persons in year 2003</b>
Relief	16028	15914
Non- relief	17590	18308

**Table 1.12: Number of families accommodated in government buildings besides camps at Jammu**

Buildings	Number of families	Percentage
Kashmir ceramics complex, Kathua	104	40.1
Forest complex, Udhampur	54	20.8
M.A.M. stadium, Jammu	50	19.3
Labour sarai / Panchayat ghar, Rail head complex, Jammu	36	13.9
G.S.I transport nagar, Jammu	15	5.8
Total	259	

As per table 1.10, the hindus formed the majority group. Less than ten percent of families were either sikhs, muslims or others

As per table 1.11, non-relief holders were more in the years 2001 and 2003 than relief holders.

As per table 1.12, slightly more than forty percent of the respondents were accommodated in Kashmir ceramics complex at Kathua. Slightly more than five percent were accommodated in G.S.I transport nagar Jammu.

## 1.2 Studies Related to Displacement of Non-Kashmiris

Rosen carried out a study of international migrations in the year 1981. The study was based on the situation of foreign migratory women living in the federal Republic of Germany

The study aimed at outlining the problems faced by the migrant women mostly from Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Spain living in alien counties. The alienation was caused due to political problems in their motherland.

The data was collected through a questionnaire. The study undertook two hundred women of age group above fourteen years.

### Findings:

The following were the main problems faced by the women:

- a **Isolation:** The main problem faced by the women was isolation after leaving the place of origin. The suffering was mainly due to lack of contacts with their relatives and neighbours compared to what they were enjoying in their motherland
- b **Housing Defects:** Women also suffered due to staying in bad conditions, insufficient living space and unhealthy dwellings without sanitary facilities. The unhealthy conditions created more tensions and conflicts in the family that reduced the output of the work and hence housework was considered as an additional burden for women.
- c **Language Problem:** Majority of the women (80%) reported that they were not able to speak and write the German language and thus faced more isolation, less self-dependence and lack of confidence
- d **Role in job security:** Partner relationship also underwent tremendous change. The women in the mother country were

used to contribute to the family living standards by helping in the farm work, but after displacement women were more dependent on their husbands as sole wage earners and contact persons

- e **Burden:** Besides household and regular jobs, women took additional part-time jobs to fulfill the family requirements. Physical exhaustion and psychic disorders were found commonly in them. Women used to fall ill more frequently than men.
- f **Cultural Conflicts:** Young girls were in the state of confusion between the two cultural groups. That resulted in the contradictions in many situations especially with traditional values and customs
- g **Discrimination:** The women and girls were discriminated mainly in the areas of jobs due to alien nationality.

Walter conducted a study for international migrations in the year 1981. The study was aimed at addressing the adjustmental problems of the Indo-Chinese women refugees.

The women targeted for study were seventeen years of age and above. Three hundred forty seven women were selected which contributed twenty eight percent of the population from two hundred and thirty eight families.

Out of these families, Vietnamese constituted majority group (78%), Lao (15%), Cambodian (3%) and Hmong (1%). Each family constituted more than eight members.

The data was collected through questionnaire and personal interviews. Besides this, telephonic messages were also recorded for the information of women who were not personally present at the time of personal interviews.

**The study revealed the following:**

- a More interpersonal conflicts were found among the family members
- b Women were forced to take up part time jobs for supplementing the family income.
- c One third of the families did not have male as the main bread earner.
- d Sudden change in the socio-economic status changed the role of women
- e Only twenty two percent of women were able to assist children with their school homework.
- f Only fifty percent of women were able to visit their friends and relatives.
- g Nearly four out of every five women, experienced loneliness.
- h Majority of women (82%) were attending English speaking classes to learn language, as English was unknown to them and caused problems in speaking and writing.
- i Nearly forty percent of the Vietnamese women were comfortably employed.
- j Only thirty eight percent of the Cambodian women had job security.
- k Only twenty three percent of Lao and just four percent of Hmong women were employed.
- l Only thirty five percent of women considered themselves as main bread earners while sixty five percent considered themselves as insignificant contributors
- m Only forty nine percent of the women felt they had enough money to tackle family needs.
- n More than fifty percent of women were unable to fulfill family needs
- o Sixty percent of women reported not having any recreational facilities in the camp dwellings leading to boredom and ill mental and physical health.

### 1.3 Conclusion

The review of the available literature on displaced kashmiris revealed that very few studies were carried out on the displaced kashmiris living in the government camps.

The studies were conducted between the years 1990 to 2002. Information was collected through self-prepared questionnaires only. The samples of the studies were displaced kashmiris living in the various government camps and the sample size varied from fifty to one thousand seventy.

All the studies revealed that the displaced kashmiris living in the government camps were facing many problems with present living conditions.

There were noted changes in the lives of the displaced kashmiris with specific reference to socio-economic status, socio-cultural and emotional changes and their inter-personal relationships.

The review of literature also revealed that no in-depth studies were carried out to find out:

- Total impact of displacement on kashmiris
- The type of problems faced by the displaced kashmiris other than the problems mentioned in the review of literature
- Differences in the level of problems among different groups with respect to gender, age, family type and family size
- The adequacy of aids provided to displaced kashmiris
- The type of the rehabilitative measures to be provided to the displaced kashmiris

The studies were conducted on limited samples, covering only few camps. There was no study conducted to see the positive impact of displacement on Kashmiris. No other groups like camp school teachers, camp doctors and camp zonal officers were taken for getting relevant information from them regarding displaced Kashmiris.

Therefore the purpose of the present study was to make an attempt to overcome the above deficiencies and provide a base for further studies.