

**THE IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICT ON EDUCATION IN KASHMIR****P.A. Ahmad<sup>1</sup> and S. Balamurgan<sup>2</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup>Rahieamir786@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

*“The students have been the worst sufferers in Kashmir. Every other year, our Education and Schooling get Disrupted” Allow us to take a few examples from history, during the underlying long stretches of World War II when there was battle among Britain and Germany it was chosen the two fighting nations that spots like Oxford, Cambridge in Britain and Heidelberg, Gottingen in Germany ought to be kept unapproachable from battle as they are spots of schooling and they ought to be absolved from revile of battle as much harm to education was at that point done by Nazis besieging U.K. urban communities which harmed colleges like Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, Bristol, Newcastle and so forth To save our instructive arrangement we need to follow such examples from history. At the point when we talk about Kashmir, struggle unavoidably comes up. It influences each part of Kashmir, including education. With endless and relentless shutdowns, curfews, restrictions, and communication barricades, getting a legitimate education is really unsure. Regardless of whether one comes from a city or a village, goes to public schools or government schools, getting a quality education anyplace in Kashmir is a test in itself. The armed conflict set down falling consequences for students of Kashmir and has likewise been answerable for huge change to essential vital citizen framework. Furthermore, the obliteration and dread caused tangibly affects regular civilian life, especially for children. Truly, every region and each piece of the Kashmir society experience in total at the individual similarly as get-together level education was the major causality because of the conflict. The paper aims to focus on the impact of armed conflict on education in Kashmir.*

**Keywords:** Armed conflict, Human Right Violation, Militarisation, Internet Barring, Enrolment in schools,

**Research Objectives**

1. Unmask the meaning and root cause of armed conflict In Kashmir.
2. To analyse the impact of Armed Conflict on education in Kashmir.

**Literature review**

	Authors	Paper Review
01	Shehryar (2018)	The Impact of Explosive violence on Students and Education In Kashmir
02	Asima Hassan ( 2020)	Impact of conflict situation on education in Kashmir, a sociological study
03	Joe McCarthy (2019)	Kashmir Crisis could upend education for Millions of Children
04	Anub Mannan (2020)	Education Paralysis In Kashmir: Need to protect The Future
05	Munazah Shakeel ( 2020)	Education In Kashmir Has been Disrupted who’s to Blame
06	Habibullah & Kumar Mishra( 2021)	Trauma and Children: Exploring Posttraumatic growth among school Children impacted by armed Conflict in Kashmir

**Introduction**

Kashmir has been the focal point of conflict among India and Pakistan since the lines of parcel were attracted 1947. All things considered, there have been four conflicts between the two nations; in 1947-48, 1965, 1971, and in 1999. The latest of these saw more than 40,000 fighters and regular folks being killed. Other than these conflicts, both nuclear countries have been consistently at low-level

clash, with engagements breaking out consistently. (Kousnsar 2010)

Education is main structure squares of human advancement. It isn't only a fundamental right, yet an establishment for progress in different regions, including health, nutrition and the advancement of foundations and democracy. Conflict sabotages this establishment and furthermore adds to the fettle that nourishes brutality. Conflict obliterates instruction framework, lessens disburse on educational institutions and teachers and forestalls

children/youth from going to classes. Schools/universities are regularly an objective for bunches antagonistic to the government in light of the relationship with state authority. Struggle influences the educational chances of children/youth in a scope of various ways. There are three unique levels whereupon vicious struggle can impact education. **(Shehryar 2018)**

Firstly, it influences kids/youth straightforwardly through the deficiency of family members, physical violence, and rape; need to venture out from home and so forth.

Besides, the harm brought about by conflict can directly affect the chance of going to school/college, as far as the risk to arrive, and furthermore the financial circumstance may presently don't take into consideration them to pay for education.

Thirdly, educational foundation and establishments grew marks and obliterated – either inadvertently or for political senses. Schools/colleges can likewise be involved and utilized as bases for fighting groups. The schooling system in the valley was the expressive causality because of armed defiance and the mind-boggling state reaction to it. In mid-90s the quantity of schooling days got diminished to 80 from 220 of every 1989. The significant reason prompting the diminishing working days were episodes of violence and disintegrating of whole arrangement of governance. **(Cervantes 2016)**

Educational Arcadian in the valley give an exchanging perspective on its actual premise, gutted school buildings, Border security personnel's involved structure, and bunker encompassed structures, abandoned classrooms, strikes and demonstrations, replicating in examinations, evacuated science education because of movement of in excess of 10,000 Pure Science and arithmetic teachers to different spots in India. There has been a weighty reduction of structure, halting educational advancement in the region.

Extracurricular activities got hindered. The act of educational trades through sojourn of academician from outside the valley has additionally halted. Quality education turned into something uncommon and significant expense product. While education in educational institutions couldn't be completed

as expected, examinations turned into a sham mostly in light of carbon copying. All should be possible through firearm or cash. **(Joe McCarthy 2019)** A significant advancement in that circumstance was the substantial exit students in the primary and secondary stages and particularly in the provincial regions for financial and non-monetary (security) reasons. As per the 2011 statistics, 59.46 % literate population in valley. The total literacy rate of a nation for a similar period is 65.38 %. Jammu and Kashmir positions 33 among the states and Union Territories of India. However the literacy rate is a long ways behind the public normal and J&K is one of the ten educationally backward conditions of the country.

According to Economic Survey 2008-09, the State of J&K lingers a long ways behind in social area for example education, public fitness, sanitation, and social government assistance. The J&K remained at 4 most illiterate and educationally backward state. According to survey around 35 per cent from different stages of education in the towns needed to exit for reasons straightforwardly or by implication identified with militancy. Youths from upper and regular workers went in thousands for schooling to different bits of the country and the world.

### Methodology

The current research has been confined to youth evaluated diverse degree universities covering the assets of general science, Humanities, and software engineering. The respondents were looked over the universities of five areas of Kashmir region of Jammu and Kashmir. The areas are (Anantnag, Ganderbal, Kupwara Pulwama and Shopian. The absolute example size was 500. The absolute number of 100 respondents was browsed every area dependent on separated irregular testing. The decision of the schools was totally founded on the circumstance with instructive establishment to the extent tremendous enrolment of understudies, courses and workplaces available, and so on for a perception of the understudies' inclination and the perspective on youth concerning the situation, the scientist used survey and meeting methods for assortment of information. To ensure a delegate response, the factors, for instance, age, sex, instructive

capability, subjects and family pay were kept into thought. Every one of the factors was picked purposely to offer depiction to all concerned social events in the sample.

### Findings of the Study

We inquired from our respondents, regardless of whether their education experienced throughout the last a long time as far as their attendance, quality and facilities, our respondents set forth their responses as referenced underneath.

### Discussion

In numerous spaces, the consistent violence or threat of violence has additionally prompted the issues with psychological well-being, just as student's intellectual development and physical growth. The students in Kashmir were observed to be over two times as prone to experience the ill effects of poor mental and enthusiastic wellbeing as those in other states of India. Armed conflict effectively affects human resources development and the aggregation of education. Conflict prompts the annihilation of school foundation and relocation or passing of students and education administrators. Schools and spots of learning are frequently unequivocal focuses during times of armed conflict. For children who do go to school, conflict can negatively affect educational attainment, expanding drop-out and decreasing educational endurance rates because of uprooting, military recruitment or monetary difficulty. Conflict in the school climate can effectively affect the academic environment, including influencing the confidence of educators, the speed at which they work, and expanding absenteeism.

### Damage to schools

Shelling along the line of control among Pakistan and India has caused significant disturbances in education for the two nations. In 2014, weighty shelling by Indian powers on the Sialkot line towns in Charrwar area caused 125 government schools to close, and caused uplifted degrees of dread and trouble for nearby networks. Further distress in 2016 prompted the conclusion of almost 350 schools in Indian towns of Jammu, Samba and Katthua regions, which are arranged inside 2.6 km of the border. The request came after

there was substantial shelling by Pakistani powers in the space prompting the deaths of 16 civilians. (Khan 2019)

On the November twelfth 2016, mortar fire by Indian soldiers obliterated many houses and schools in the Nakkyal and Baittal area of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). This prompted the quick conclusion of 26 young ladies' and 35 young men's schools in the Nakayal area. On December sixteenth 2016, a school bus was hit by shelling, killing the driver and wounding eight children. On the July 26th 2017, a school building in Poonch was vigorously harmed because of shelling by Pakistan. The week prior to, 26 schools shut due to ceasefire violations. Further interruptions in securing education have likewise been exacerbated by syllabus curtailment, mass copying, permissive checking and absence of teacher accountability – all connected to the prolonged shutdowns.

### Disruptions

The closures and violence seen in schools has prompted understudy uprisings and protests, as Kashmir students see their education put in danger and being mobilized. In April 2017, many students from Amar Singh College drove a dissent against Indian powers. Soldiers then, at that point, utilized tear gas and pellets on the students. No less than 75 school students were wounded, with many enduring pellet wounds to their eyes. A concentrate by Chinar International in 2016 tracked down a profound feeling of negativity with respect to education as far as quality and result. The proceeded violence across the district has caused numerous schools to go dismissed. This has left some school buildings in Kashmir left without legitimate sanitation facilities, water and boundary walls. The present circumstance has kept on declining. (Anub Mannan 2020) Close by the expanded levels in shelling: admittance to a limit divider fell by 14% for middle schools in the state somewhere in the range of 2014 and 2019; the accessibility of toilets for students of secondary and higher education additionally deteriorated; and the quantities of understudies per classroom likewise expanded vigorously in a similar time period, as

students moved to schools where they were less presented to impacts from hazardous violence.

### Quality of learning

In Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir in 2016, schooling for the year was just directed for an aggregate of four months. Many classes had learnt under 40% of the curriculum for the year. Quite a bit of this harm to tuition was considered 'irreparable'. Perceiving the deficiency of education because of these school closures and the weighty interruption to education, the Indian government eventually felt it important to loosen up term two examinations from classes first to eighth. This deficiency of learning can affect students' future possibilities concerning occupations and income. The degree of the harm could be adverse to the eventual fate of an entire generation. Notwithstanding, it is not just the closures alone that impact students. (Hassan, A. 2012)

### Militarisation

On the two sides of the contested border, regions encompassing schools and other populated regions have become progressively mobilized, with military camps frequently discovered near school structures and grounds. The militarization of these spaces can prompt a negative psychological sway on children which can cause higher dropout rates and has surely been the situation in Indian occupied Kashmir valley where numerous children feel terrified of the school's nearness to military camps. (Munazah Shakeel 2020) A research study led by the Working Group on Peace, Conflict and Education at Colombia University in 2016, tracked down that 85% of the military camps were a good ways off of under km of the schools analysed. A portion of these schools even shared normal borders with the camps. The children in these schools were accounted for to feel compromised and terrified while within the sight of the military personnel and because of the closeness of the camps that was probably going to be focuses of explosive weapons. The children realize that this closeness puts them at more serious danger of shelling.

### Impact on girls

The hazardous violence in the locale furthermore affects girls, which has had an adverse consequence many parents see an expanded danger for their daughters, when schools in regions have encountered shelling. In 2018-2019 there were 398,525 girls tried out education inside metropolitan regions. This figure tumbled to 99,899 young ladies in 2015-16, adding up to 78% decrease in girls in education. (Fatima. Et.al 2016) .The closeness of military camps additionally puts girls in expanded risks, with the presence of armed force personnel meaning girls are more in danger of sexual violence, misuse and different types of harassment. This prompts a further ascent in the dropout rates in these schools for girls as they look to keep away from this.

### Virtual Curfew after Abrogation of Article 370

The internet is becoming town square of the global village of tomorrow. We as a whole are presently associated by the internet, as neurons in a giant brain. The level of citizens is relied upon to increment. After the abrogation of article 370 most schools, colleges, universities have been temporarily closed to keep law and control in the territory. The Internet has been obstructed after the repeal of article 370. The internet barring made the students poor to accomplish educational aims. Truth be told, the respondent's shared their perspectives that they couldn't set themselves up for various competitive tests because of absence of internet. They said that how India will accomplish Digital India Plan of making the internet accessible to everyone on the off chance that we control admittance to it in certain pieces of the country. In the present time, admittance to internet is a democratic right and it ought not to be detracted from citizens on the affection of law and order. (Bhat, N. A 2020).

### Conclusion

Education accepts a fundamental part in Kashmir society in every individual's bubbly energy since it withstands for individual increase, stronghold, information on climate

and openings for financial improvement. It is an aftereffect of education, examination and application that society in Kashmir has progressed the way where it has and it is the shortfall of education that potentially is obligated for a significant long time spots for Youth. The education in Kashmir suffered absolutely because of the contention. While assessing the impact on education of youth, it has come to front that this point has been tremendously affected because of contention Repeat that education matters and its amazing use can break the custom of violence and question. Discontinuities in education are unfriendly to psycho-social, enthusiastic and intellectual turn of events and proficiency of the kid. As we fight to meet the thousand year's advancement objectives in training, the impact of contention on instruction and learning should be of basic concern. We need to find methods of giving our children a free from any and all harm learning climate in every situation especially during periods of contention.

A principle need for both governments ought to guarantee safe admittance to education, close by the de-heightening of the conflict and the forbidding of mortar usage. The two India and Pakistan ought to resolve to guarantee such

regions stay safe, and ought to underwrite the Safe Schools Declaration that means to see schools and children ensured during seasons of conflict. As a feature of these endeavours, India and Pakistan should quit utilizing untargeted explosive weapons and those with wide-region impacts in regions where civilians are presumably going to be among the casualties, for example, close schools. This would essentially diminish the effect of such violence on schools and schooling, permitting children to get back to their studies, realizing that the schools are a position of security.

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