



Reaction of adolescents towards armed conflict in Kashmir

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Abstract

The present study was an attempt to observe the reaction of adolescents towards armed conflict in Kashmir as per affect of conflict (intact and disrupted), dwelling and gender. The sample was selected through multi stage sampling technique. For the sample 800 adolescents were selected from urban and rural areas of Kashmir. The sample was collected with the help of self constructed questionnaire. The study shows that the majority of intact-disrupted adolescents, adolescent boys-girls and rural-urban get worried on hearing news regarding killing of person, disappearance of person, harassment of women, arrest of militants, custodial killing, blasts and attacks, cross firing at LOC and kidnapping of person. However a good percentage of adolescents feel fear and curiosity on hearing such news. A Meager fraction of adolescents show no reaction in this context.

Keywords: reaction, adolescents, armed conflict, Kashmir

Introduction

In recent decades, armed conflict has blighted the lives of millions of civilians. Serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are common in many armed conflicts. In certain circumstances, some of these violations may even constitute genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity (United Nations, 2011) ^[1]. When adolescents have experienced traumatic or other events in times of war, they may suffer from increased anxiety about being separated from their families, or they may have nightmares or trouble sleeping. They may cease playing and laughing, lose their appetites and withdraw from contact. Adolescents may become anxious or depressed, feel hopeless about the future or develop aggressive behavior (Machel, 1996) ^[2]. There are many features to adolescents suffering in conflict zones and adolescents of Kashmir are no exceptional. In Kashmir the nature and frequency of some of the conflict-related events are risk factors associated with PTSD. Family member being dead and missing, personally being threatened with death, witnessing distressful media portrayal of conflict, a feeling of living in the conflict, and a higher level of personal exposure to conflict emerge as risk factors associated with PTSD symptomatology among youngsters of Kashmir (Bhat and rangaiyah, 2015) ^[3].

Review of literature

Oudeh *et al.* (2014) ^[4] used varied methods to assess emotional and cognitive reaction of Palestinian children attending summer camps within the three districts of Ramallah, Jerusalem and Jericho because of high levels of armed violence, occupation limits and joblessness. Results reveal children signify higher levels of traumatic cognition and emotional trauma.

Thabet *et al.* (2014) ^[5] explored types of traumatic events due to war on Gaza experienced by Palestinian adolescents in

relation to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and anxiety and managing tactics as intervening factor and showed girls had more anxiety problems than boys. More girls (33 per cent) than boys (26 per cent) met the investigative criteria of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder even though boys reported more violence exposure than girls.

Kithakya *et al.* (2010) ^[6] examined pre and post conflict data from 84 children living in Kibera Kenya during the December 2007 political conflict. Results indicate that children's debacle experiences (residence devastation, bereavement of a blood relation, parent and child harm) are connected with adjustment complexity and that emotion regulation is an important defensive aspect post debacle. Specially, sternness of the debacle experience was connected with increased anger and decreased pro community behavior. Emotion regulation was connected with less anger and more pro social behavior post conflict.

Dubow (2009) ^[7] collected data from a representative sample of 600 Palestinian youths aged 8, 11, and 14 years to appraise the relation of exposure to political conflict and violence, and violence in the family, community, and school, to posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms and aggressive behavior. Results show up the additive effects of exposure to political conflict and hostility, signifying that interventionists should consider the full gamut of sources of environmental hazard for Post-Traumatic Stress symptoms and aggressive behavior.

Posada and Wainryb (2008) ^[8] carried out a research on Colombians children's judgment in the context of survival and revenge. Based on interview of 96 Colombian children and adolescents it was revealed that all participants judged it wrong to steal or harm others because of thoughtfulness with impartiality and benefit, and most also judged it wrong to slot in such actions even when they can assist in survival. Their judgments in the background of retribution were more varied, with a considerable percentage approving stealing and hurting

in that situation. In addition, the greater part predicted that people would steal and hurt others in most situations. Noteworthy age differences were also found.

Objectives

The present study is based on the following objectives:

1. To study the reactions of adolescents regarding armed conflict in Kashmir.
2. To study the attitude of adolescents towards armed conflict incidents in Kashmir.

Material and Methods

The present study was an attempt to study the reaction of adolescents regarding armed conflict in Kashmir as per affect of conflict (intact and disrupted), dwelling and gender. The information was gathered from adolescents in urban and rural areas of Kashmir region. The study was investigated through multi stage sampling technique. This type of sampling was taken because the size of population (i.e. Kashmir) was very large and was scattered as per socio-economic characteristics of adolescents. The sample selected by this method was more representative of population. It permitted the fieldwork to be concentrated and yet large area covered. Sample was selected from Kashmir region-800 adolescents were selected for the purpose, 400 adolescents from urban areas and 400 adolescents from rural areas. The tool used for the study includes a detailed questionnaire. The data obtained was carefully scrutinized, categorized and coded in order to fulfill the objectives. The data was analyzed applying appropriate statistical measures.

Results and Discussion

Unrest has become daily part of life in Kashmir. Violence in forms of causalities, explosions, attack, assaults, abductions and tension at borders are frequently witnessed by civilians in Kashmir. Such kind of repeated violence leaves its mark on behavior of people and adolescents are no exclusion.

A) Reaction over Killing of Person: Due to armed conflict in Kashmir, it is civilians who suffer most. Killings, disappearances, harassment, arrests, custodial deaths, blasts, attacks, cross-border firing and kidnapping has become norm in Kashmir. In this perspective table 1 shows that 60.8 per cent (f=243 each) intact and disrupted adolescents get worried on hearing news regarding killing of person; while 21.8 per cent (f=86) intact and 20.8 per cent (f=83) disrupted adolescents feel fear. In the same way, 62.75 per cent (f=251) boys and 58.75 per cent (f=235) girls get worried. However 22 per cent (f=88) boys feel fear and 20.25 per cent (f=81) girls get curious. Similar to this, 61.25 per cent (f=245) rural and 60.25 per cent (f=241) urban adolescents also get worried. But 20.5 per cent (f=82) rural and 21.75 per cent (f=87) urban adolescents get curious. Overall, 50.8 per cent (f=486) adolescents get worried, 21.1 per cent (f=169) get curious, 15.8 per cent feel fear and only 2.4 per cent adolescents show no reaction on such kind of report. Regarding reaction over killing of person insignificant differences are viewed among intact-disrupted adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 1.87, p=0.59$. However, adolescent boys and girls show highly significant differences $\chi^2 (3,800) = 28.72, p=0.00$. Yet again, insignificant

differences are seen among rural and urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 0.68, p=0.33$. Response over news about killing of a person shows highly positive insignificant correlation between intact-disrupted adolescents $r(400) = 0.010, p=0.773$, rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = 0.002, p=0.966$, whereas adolescent boys and girls show negative insignificant correlation $r(800) = -0.008, p=0.829$.

Table 2 shows that killing of person worries 57.5 per cent (f=115) intact rural and 64 per cent (f=128) urban adolescents. Similarly 65 per cent (f=130) disrupted rural and 56.5 per cent (f=113) urban adolescents also get worried when someone gets killed. Intact rural-urban adolescents as well as disrupted rural-urban adolescents show insignificant differences in relation to killing of person $\chi^2 (3,400) = 3.46, p=0.32$ and $\chi^2 (3,400) = 5.69, p=0.12$ respectively. Reaction over news regarding killing of person reveals highly positive significant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.098, p=0.049$ whereas negative insignificant correlation between disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = -0.078, p=0.117$ are observed in this context.

Table: 3 depicts that on killing of person, 65 per cent (f=130) intact boys get worried and only 5.5 per cent (f=11) don't react. While as, 56.5 per cent (f=113) intact girls also get worried and 25.5 per cent (f=51) get curious. In the same way, 60.5 per cent (f=121) disrupted boys and 61 per cent (f=122) disrupted girls get worried. However, 26.5 per cent (f=53) disrupted boys and 24 per cent (f=48) disrupted girls get curious and feel fear respectively. Significant differences are demonstrable among intact boys and intact girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 14.5, p=0.002$, while highly significant differences are depicted by disrupted boys and disrupted girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 25.9, p=0.00$. Expression over killing of person shows positive significant correlation between intact boys-girls $r(400) = 0.210, p=0.004$ and highly significant correlation among disrupted boys-girls $r(400) = -0.054, p=0.001$.

Yasir (2017)^[9] put forth the annual report of Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) and found that total numbers of killings in 2016 are 383; the list includes 145 civilians, 138 militants and 100 state and Central forces. Yousuf (2017)^[10] studied police records in south Kashmir district which revealed that over 27 civilians were killed in first two days after the killing of Burhan Wani on July 8, 2016. Police records maintain that the highest number of deaths during the conflict has taken place in south Kashmir's Anantnag district followed by neighboring Kulgam. On the first day, 19 civilians were killed in forces action, 13 in Anantnag and six in Kulgam districts. At least, 52 civilians were killed in the four districts of south Kashmir- that remained epicenter of the current unrest.

B) Reaction over disappearance of person: Saha (2015)^[11] points an estimated 10,000 cases of enforced disappearances are reported in Kashmir. Enforced Disappearance is term that refers to people who go missing after allegedly being taken away by armed force. In this context, table 1 depicts that majority i.e. 53 per cent (f=212) intact adolescents and 49.5 per cent disrupted adolescents get worried even, though 25.2 per cent (f=198) intact and 24.8 per cent (f=99) disrupted adolescents feel fear on hearing, reading or watching news about disappearance of a person. In the same mode, 56.25 per

cent (f=225) boys and 46.25 per cent (f=185) girls also get worried. On the other hand, 28.25 per cent (f=113) girls and 21.75 per cent (f=87) boys feel fear. Similarly 52.25 per cent (f=209) and 50.25 per cent (f=201) urban adolescents get worried even; though 26.75 per cent (f=107) rural and 23.25 per cent (f=93) urban adolescents feel fear. In general, 51.2 per cent (f=410) adolescents get worried, 25 per cent (f=200) feel fear, 19.9 per cent (f=159) get curious and only 3.9 per cent (f=39) never react on hearing, reading or watching news related to armed conflict. Insignificant differences are evident among intact-disrupted adolescents in relation to disappearance of person $\chi^2 (3,800) = 7.04, p=0.07$. Though highly significant differences are seen among adolescent boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,800) = 25.77, p=0.00$. Insignificant differences are visible among rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 6.52, p=0.08$. Information regarding disappearance of a person shows highly negative insignificant correlations between intact-disrupted adolescents $r(800) = -0.037, p=0.295$ and rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = -0.035, p=0.324$. However, negative significant correlation are found between adolescent boys-girls $r(800) = -0.076, p=0.031$.

Table 2 put forth that disappearance of person make 52.5 per cent (f=105) intact rural and 53.5 per cent (f=107) urban adolescents worried. In the same way 52 per cent (f=104) disrupted rural and 47 per cent (f=94) urban adolescents get worried. Regarding news on disappearance of person as per dwelling, insignificant differences are visible among intact rural and urban adolescents and disrupted rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 5.85, p=0.11$ and $\chi^2 (3,800) = 2.17, p=0.53$ respectively. Response over news about disappearance of person discloses negative insignificant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = -0.014, p=0.777$ and disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = -0.059, p=0.242$.

As per table 3 on hearing news about disappearance of person, 57.5 per cent (f=115) intact boys, 48.5 per cent (f=97) intact girls, 55 per cent (f=110) disrupted boys and 44 per cent (f=88) disrupted girls get worried. Reaction of intact boys and intact girls have significant difference $\chi^2 (3,400) = 11.5, p=0.009$, while highly significant difference are found among disrupted boys and disrupted girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 19.4, p=0.00$. Report over disappearance of persons reveal positive significant correlation between intact boys-girls $r(400) = 0.74, p=0.007$ and disrupted boys-girls $r(400) = 0.041, p=0.002$.

As per Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons (2016) around 8,000 to 10,000 cases of enforced disappearances have been reported in Jammu and Kashmir since 1989. Human Rights Watch (2006) observed that suspicion and fear continue to permeate the Kashmir valley. A knock on the door late at night sends spasms of anxiety through households, afraid that a family member will be asked by the security forces or militants to step outside for "a minute" and then never return.

C) Reaction over Harassment of Women: Table 1 found that on hearing, reading or watching news regarding harassment of women, 52.8 per cent (f=211) intact and 50.5 per cent (f=202) disrupted adolescents get worried. Whereas, 32 per cent (f=32) intact and 31.5 per cent (f=126) disrupted adolescents feel fear. On contrary to this, 61.5 per cent

(f=246) boys get worried and 50.75 per cent (f=203) girls feel fear. Majority i.e. 49 per cent (f=196) rural and 54.25 per cent (f=217) urban adolescents also get worried. Consequently, 51.6 per cent (f=413) adolescents get worried, 31.8 per cent (f=254) feel fear, 13.5 per cent (f=108) get curious and just 3.1 per cent (25) feel nothing. With respect to bulletin about harassment of women, insignificant differences are observed among intact-disrupted adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 1.58, p=0.66$. Nevertheless, highly significant differences are seen among adolescent boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 150.38, p=0.00$ and rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 10.66, p=0.001$. Response on report about harassment of women shows negative insignificant correlations between intact-disrupted adolescents $r(800) = -0.029, p=0.408$ and positive insignificant correlation among rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = 0.018, p=0.603$. Whereas positive significant correlation are noted among adolescent boys-girls $r(800) = -0.069, p=0.051$.

As per table 2 harassment of women fears 41.5 per cent (f=83) intact rural and worries 61 per cent (f=122) urban adolescents. On the other hand, 53.5 per cent (f=107) disrupted rural and 47.5 per cent (f=95) urban adolescents get worried. In relation to reaction over information about harassment of women highly significant differences are evident among intact rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,400) = 20.2, p=0.00$; whereas insignificant differences are seen among disrupted rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,400) = 4.01, p=0.26$. Expression over report on harassment of women shows highly positive insignificant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.069, p=0.169$ and negative highly significant correlation between disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = -0.121, p=0.01$.

Table 3 reveals that regarding news on harassment of women, 66 per cent (f=132) intact boys and 57 per cent (f=114) disrupted boys get worried; while 52.5 per cent (f=105) intact girls and 44 per cent (f=88) disrupted girls feel fear. Intact boys-girls have highly significant difference $\chi^2 (3,400) = 81.9, p=0.00$. Similarly highly significant difference are also found among disrupted boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 71.3, p=0.00$. Details over harassment of women reveals positive significant correlation between intact boys-girls $r(400) = 0.64, p=0.002$ and disrupted boys-girls $r(400) = 0.22, p=0.004$.

ICRC (2014) ^[14] reported that armed conflicts affect women and men differently. Although women are not inherently vulnerable, they frequently face heightened danger in these situations of violence, including the increased risk of sexual violence. Security concerns, the destruction of infrastructure and separation from male relatives can drastically affect women's socio-economic condition and personal safety. Similarly, Adetunji (2011) ^[15], reported that about 48 women are raped in the Democratic Republic of the Congo every hour. The DRC has been racked by war, with rapes widely documented in the conflict-hit east of the country.

D) Reaction over Arrest of Militants: Table 1 shows that arrest of militants makes 50.2 per cent (f=201) intact adolescents worried whereas 13.8 (f=55) show no reaction on it. On the other hand, majority disrupted adolescents 58.2 per cent (f=233) and 22 per cent (f=88) get worried and scared respectively. Likewise, 60.25 per cent (241) adolescent boys get worried and 19 per cent (f=76) boys get curious. Similarly,

48.25 per cent (f=193) adolescent girls also get worried and 29 per cent (f=116) girls feel fear. In the same manner, 53.25 (f=213) rural and 55.25 per cent urban adolescents get worried. However, 25.5 per cent (f=102) rural and 19 per cent (f=76) urban adolescents feel fear. Overall, 54.2 per cent (f=434) adolescents get worried, 20.6 per cent (f=165) feel fear, 16.8 per cent (f=134) get curious and merely 8.4 per cent (f=67) have no reaction on arrest of militants. Intact and disrupted adolescents as well as show highly significant differences regarding reaction over hearing about arrest of militants $\chi^2 (3,800) = 30.6, p=0.00$ and adolescent boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,800) = 34.94, p=0.00$ respectively. While significant differences are seen among rural and urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 14.30, p=0.002$ in this context. Reaction over news about arrest of militants shows positive highly significant correlations between intact and disrupted adolescents $r(800) = 0.121, p=0.001$ and negative significant correlations between adolescent boys-girls $r(800) = -0.068, p=0.054$. However, negative insignificant correlation between rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = -0.021, p=0.551$ are observed.

Table 2 describes that arrest of militants worries 46.5 per cent (f=93) intact rural and 54 per cent (f=108) urban adolescents. In the same mode, 60 per cent (f=120) disrupted rural and 56.5 per cent (f=113) urban adolescents also get worried on arrest of militants. With reference to response on news about arrest of militants highly significant differences are apparent among intact rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,400) = 21.47, p=0.00$; whereas insignificant differences are seen among disrupted rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,400) = 1.46, p=0.69$. Militant arrest news demonstrates positive insignificant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.145, p=0.004$ and disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.102, p=0.041$.

Table 3 depicts that most intact boys i.e. 59 per cent (118), 41.5 per cent (f=83) intact girls, 61.5 per cent (f=123) disrupted boys and 55 per cent (f=110) disrupted girls get worried on hearing news about arrest of militants. Detaining of militants show highly significant differences between intact boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 17.8, p=0.00$ as well as disrupted boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 34.2, p=0.00$. Seizing of militants show positive significant correlation between intact boys and girls $r(400) = 0.44, p=0.002$ and disrupted boys and girls $r(400) = 0.24, p=0.006$.

Baweja (2015) studied police records which revealed that the ground reality in Kashmir is changing slowly and can be gauged even from plain statistics. In 2013, 31 local youths joined militancy and the number in 2015 jumped to 66. Similarly, Pandit (2017) ^[17] also studied official records and found that the number of local militants is fast going up. There have been around 100 fresh recruitments in the militant ranks over the last one year.

E) Reaction over Custodial Killing: Table 1 shows that when watching, hearing or reading news about custodial killing, 51.5 per cent (f=206) intact and 53.8 per cent (f=233) disrupted adolescents get worried, while 28.2 per cent (f=113) intact and 29.8 per cent (f=119) disrupted adolescents feel fear. In the same way, 53.75 per cent (f=215) boys and 51.5 per cent (f=206) girls get worried. Maximum rural i.e. 52.75 per cent (f=211) rural and 52.5 per cent (f=210) urban

adolescents also get worried. Accordingly, 52.6 per cent (f=421) adolescents get worried, 29 per cent (f=232) feel fear, 14.6 per cent (f=117) get curious and only 3.8 per cent (30) show no reaction for custodian deaths. In relation to response over custodial killing insignificant differences are noticeable among intact-disrupted adolescents along with rural and urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 2.24, p=0.52$ and $\chi^2 (3,800) = 0.97, p=0.80$ respectively. While adolescent boys-girls show highly significant differences $\chi^2 (3,800) = 28.07, p=0.00$ in this context. Reaction over custodian death show positive insignificant correlations among intact-disrupted adolescents $r(800) = 0.036, p=$, adolescent boys and girls $r(800) = 0.034, p=0.339$ and negative insignificant correlations among rural and urban adolescents $r(800) = -0.011, p=0.750$.

As per table 2 custodial killing worries 50 per cent (f=100) intact rural, 53 per cent (f=106) intact urban, 55.5 per cent (f=111) disrupted rural and 52 per cent (f=104) disrupted urban adolescents. Insignificant differences are evident among intact rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2 (3,400) = 0.41, p=0.93$ and disrupted rural-urban adolescents and $\chi^2 (3,400) = 2.15, p=0.54$. Response on news regarding custodial killing depicts positive insignificant correlation among intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.073, p=0.146$ and negative insignificant correlation between disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = -0.001, p=0.989$.

Table 3 depicts that more than half i.e. 51 per cent (f=102) intact boys, 52 per cent (f=104) intact girls, 56.5 per cent (f=113) disrupted boys and 51 per cent (f=102) disrupted girls get worried on hearing news about custodial killing. Killing in detention show insignificant differences between intact boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 4.43, p=0.21$, while highly significant differences among disrupted boys-girls $\chi^2 (3,400) = 32.6, p=0.00$ are observed. Significant positive correlation is seen among intact boys-girls $r(400) = 0.44, p=0.04$ and disrupted boys-girls $r(400) = 0.24, p=0.006$ in context to this.

Essa (2011) ^[18] reported that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had briefed United State's diplomats on widespread torture in jails of Kashmir and their disappointment with the government's letdown to address such concerns. Din (2016) ^[19] studied reports of several human rights defenders and observed that around 12000 custodial killings have been reported during the past twenty-six years in Kashmir conflict.

F) Reaction over Blasts and Attacks: Table 1 finds that blasts and attacks scares 49.8 per cent (f=199) intact and 43 per cent (f=172) disrupted adolescents. Whereas 39.5 per cent (f=158) boys get worried, while 60 per cent (f=240) girls feel fear. Rural urban adolescents i.e. 52.25 per cent (f=209) and 40.5 per cent (f=162) feel fear respectively. Thus, 46.4 per cent (f=371) adolescents feel fear, 33.8 per cent (f=270) get worried, 11.1 per cent (f=89) get curious and 8.8 per cent (f=70) show no reaction on news of blasts and attacks. With reference to reaction over explosions and attacks, insignificant differences are evident among intact and disrupted adolescents $\chi^2 (3,800) = 5.19, p=0.157$. However adolescent boys and girls along with rural and urban adolescents show highly significant differences $\chi^2 (3,800) = 71.11, p=0.00$ and $\chi^2 (3,800) = 14.76, p=0.00$ respectively. Response on hearing news on blasts and attacks depicts positive insignificant correlation among intact-

disrupted adolescents $r(800) = 0.056$, $p=0.116$, adolescent boys-girls $r(800) = 0.019$, $p=0.593$ and rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = 0.008$, $p=0.830$.

Table 2 depicts that blasts and attacks fears 60.5 per cent ($f=121$) intact rural and 39 per cent ($f=78$) intact urban adolescents. In the same mode, 44 per cent ($f=88$) disrupted rural adolescents and 42 per cent ($f=84$) disrupted urban adolescents also feel fear. In terms of blasts and attacks, highly significant differences are noticeable among intact rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2(3,400) = 24.6$, $p=0.00$, while insignificant differences are shown by disrupted rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2(3,400) = 2.78$, $p=0.42$. Reactions on explosions and attacks reveals positive significant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.143$, $p=0.004$. However, negative insignificant correlation among disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = -0.024$, $p=0.625$ are observed in this context.

Table 3 illustrates that majority i.e. 37 per cent ($f=75$) intact boys and 41.5 per cent ($f=83$) disrupted boys get worried on watching news about explosions and attacks while 63 per cent ($f=126$) intact girls and 57 per cent ($f=114$) disrupted girls undergo fear. Explosions and attacks demonstrate highly significant differences between intact boys and intact girls $\chi^2(3,400) = 28.2$, $p=0.00$ as well as disrupted boys and disrupted girls $\chi^2(3,400) = 53.9$, $p=0.00$. Blasts and attacks shows positive significant correlation between intact boys-girls $r(400) = 0.242$, $p=0.002$ and disrupted boys - girls $r(400) = 0.42$, $p=0.007$.

NBDC (2017) [20] reported that India had the highest number of bomb blasts in the world in the past two years (2015-2016). Iraq witnessed 221 Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) blast incidents, the second highest in 2016. Pakistan was at the third place with 161 IED blasts. About 132 IED blasts took place in Afghanistan, 92 in Turkey, 71 in Thailand, 63 in Somalia and 56 in Syria. The states which suffered the highest number of IED blasts last year were Chhattisgarh-60, Jammu and Kashmir-31, Kerala-33, Manipur-40, Odisha-29, Tamil Nadu-32 and West Bengal-30.

G) Reaction over Cross Firing at LOC

Table 1 portrays that cross firing at Loc gets no reaction from 26.8 per cent ($f=107$) intact adolescents whereas 37 per cent ($f=148$) disrupted adolescents get worried. On the other hand, 34 per cent ($f=136$) boys get worried but 41.5 per cent ($f=166$) girls feel fear. Rural adolescents i.e. 35.75 per cent ($f=143$) feel fear, while 36.75 per cent ($f=147$) urban adolescents get worried. So, 32.9 per cent ($f=259$) adolescents get worried and 32.4 per cent ($f=259$) adolescents feel fear. Whereas, 19.5 per cent ($f=156$) show no reaction for cross firing at LOC. Highly significant differences are clear among intact-disrupted adolescents $\chi^2(3,800) = 27.3$, $p=0.00$, adolescent boys-girls $\chi^2(3,800) = 35.86$, $p=0.00$ and rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2(3,800) = 16.21$, $p=0.00$ with reference to cross firing at LOC. News regarding cross firing at LOC reveals positive highly significant correlations between intact-disrupted adolescents $r(800) = 0.150$, $p=0.000$ and positive significant correlation among adolescent boys-girls $r(800) = 0.087$, $p=0.014$ and rural-urban adolescents $r(800) = 0.072$, $p=0.042$.

Table 2 reveals that cross firing at LOC draws no reaction from 33.5 per cent ($f=67$) intact rural adolescents; while as

37.5 per cent ($f=75$) intact urban adolescents get worried about exchange of fires at LOC. In contrast to this, 35 per cent ($f=70$) disrupted rural adolescents and 34.5 per cent ($f=69$) feel fear due to cross firing at LOC. Intact rural-urban adolescents show highly significant differences $\chi^2(3,400) = 28.6$, $p=0.00$ with respect to reaction over cross firing at Loc. Insignificant differences are found among disrupted rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2(3,400) = 0.69$, $p=0.87$. Response over cross firing at Loc discloses positive highly significant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.244$, $p=0.000$. Although positive insignificant correlation among disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.056$, $p=0.260$ are observed.

Table 3 demonstrates that equal percentage of intact boys and disrupted boys i.e. 34 per cent ($f=68$ each) get worried about cross border firing. While 37 per cent ($f=74$) intact girls and 46 per cent ($f=92$) get scared. Fire exchanges at borders have significant differences among intact boys and intact girls $\chi^2(3,400) = 13.0$, $p=0.004$; whereas highly significant differences among disrupted boys and disrupted girls $\chi^2(3,400) = 59.1$, $p=0.00$. Positive significant correlation is found between intact boys and intact girls $r(400) = 0.741$, $p=0.007$ and negative highly significant correlation among disrupted boys and girls $r(400) = -0.241$, $p=0.001$.

H) Reaction over Kidnapping of Person: Table 1 depicts that kidnapping of person worries 47.5 per cent ($f=190$) intact, 48 per cent ($f=192$) disrupted, 53 per cent ($f=212$) boys, 42.5 per cent ($f=170$) girls, 51 per cent ($f=204$) rural, 45 per cent ($f=180$) urban and 47.8 per cent ($f=382$) all adolescents. On contrary, 31 per cent ($f=124$) intact, 32.2 per cent ($f=129$) disrupted, 22 per cent ($f=88$) boys, 41.25 per cent ($f=165$) girls, 33 per cent ($f=132$) rural, 31.5 per cent ($f=126$) urban and 31.6 per cent ($f=253$) all adolescents feel fear on news about kidnapping of person. Insignificant differences are visible among intact-disrupted adolescents related to kidnapping of person $\chi^2(3,800) = 4.52$, $p=0.20$. On the other hand, adolescent boys-girls as well as rural-urban adolescents signify highly significant $\chi^2(3,800) = 71.86$, $p=0.00$ and significant differences $\chi^2(3,800) = 14.49$, $p=0.002$ respectively. Reports with regard to kidnapping of person discloses positive insignificant correlation between intact-disrupted adolescents $r(800) = 0.006$, $p=0.861$. Adolescent boys-girls depict negative insignificant correlation $r(800) = -0.017$, $p=0.627$. Positive insignificant correlation is observed among rural-urban adolescents correlation $r(800) = 0.002$, $p=0.960$.

Table 2 describes that kidnapping of person worries 51 per cent ($f=102$) intact rural and 45 per cent ($f=63$) intact urban adolescents. In the same way, 51 per cent ($f=102$) disrupted rural and 45 per cent ($f=90$) disrupted urban also get worried. Response over kidnapping of person shows insignificant differences among intact rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2(3,400) = 7.24$, $p=0.064$ and disrupted rural-urban adolescents $\chi^2(3,400) = 7.24$, $p=0.064$. Reaction on kidnapping of person unveils positive significant correlation between intact rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = 0.103$, $p=0.039$ and negative insignificant correlation among disrupted rural-urban adolescents $r(400) = -0.085$, $p=0.090$.

As per table 3 greater part of intact boys i.e. 55 per cent

(f=110), 40 per cent (f=80) intact girls, 51 per cent (f=102) disrupted boys and 45 per cent (f=90) disrupted girls get worried about news on kidnapping of person. Abduction of person due to armed conflict have highly significant differences between intact boys and intact girls χ^2 (3,400) =25.0, p=0.00 and disrupted boys and disrupted girls χ^2

(3,400) =50.4, p=0.00. Response over news about kidnap of person shows positive highly significant correlation between intact boys and girls $r(400)=0.447$, p=0.00 and negative highly significant correlation between disrupted boys and girls $r(400)=-0.411$, p=0.00 are found.

Table 1: Reaction towards Armed Conflict

Variable	Category (N=800)				Gender (N=800)				Dwelling (N=800)				All adolescents (n=800)	
	Intact adolescents (n=400)		Disrupted adolescents (n=400)		Adolescent boys (n=400)		Adolescent girls (n=400)		Rural adolescents (n=400)		Urban adolescents (n=400)		F	%
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Killing of person														
No reaction	12	3.0	7	1.8	18	4.5	1	0.25	11	2.75	8	2	19	2.4
Curious	86	21.5	83	20.8	88	22	81	20.25	82	20.5	87	21.75	169	21.1
Fear	59	14.8	67	16.8	43	10.75	53	13.25	62	15.5	64	16	126	15.8
Worried	243	60.8	243	60.8	251	62.75	235	58.75	245	61.25	241	60.25	486	50.8
χ^2	1.87,df=3,p=0.59				28.72, df=3, p=0.00				0.68, df=3, p=0.33					
r	0.010, p=0.773				0.002, p=0.966				-0.008, p=0.829					
Disappearance of person														
No reaction	20	5.0	11	2.8	25	6.25	6	1.5	18	4.5	13	3.25	31	3.9
Curious	67	16.8	92	23.0	63	15.75	96	24	66	16.5	93	23.25	159	19.9
Fear	101	25.2	99	24.8	87	21.75	113	28.25	107	26.75	93	23.25	200	25.0
Worried	212	53.0	198	49.5	225	56.25	185	46.25	209	52.25	201	50.25	410	51.2
χ^2	7.04,df=3,p=0.070				28.77, df=3, p=0.00				6.52, df=3, p=0.08					
r	-0.037, p=0.295				-0.076, p=0.031				6.52, p=0.324					
Harassment of women														
No reaction	13	3.2	12	3.0	24	6	1	0.25	9	2.25	16	4	25	3.1
Curious	48	12.0	60	15.0	79	19	29	7.25	48	12	60	15	108	13.5
Fear	128	32.0	126	31.5	51	12.75	203	50.75	147	36.75	107	26.75	254	31.8
Worried	211	52.8	202	50.5	246	61.5	167	41.75	196	49	217	54.25	413	51.6
χ^2	1.58,df=3,p=0.66				150.38, df=3, p=0.00				10.66, df=3, p=0.013					
r	-0.029, p=0.408				-0.069, p=0.051				0.018, p=0.603					
Arrest of militants														
No reaction	55	13.8	12	3.0	34	8.5	33	8.25	27	6.75	40	10	67	8.4
Curious	67	16.8	67	16.8	76	19	58	14.5	58	14.5	76	19	134	16.8
Fear	77	19.2	88	22.0	49	12.25	116	29	102	25.5	63	15.75	165	20.6
Worried	201	50.2	233	58.2	241	60.25	193	48.25	213	53.25	221	55.25	434	54.2
χ^2	30.6,df=3,p=0.00				34.9, df=3, p=0.00				14.30, df=3, p=0.002					
r	0.121, p=0.001				-0.068, p=0.054				-0.021, p=0.551					
Custodial killing														
No reaction	18	4.5	12	3.0	25	6.25	5	1.25	15	3.75	15	3.75	30	3.8
Curious	63	15.8	54	13.5	69	17.25	48	12	54	13.5	63	15.75	117	14.6
Fear	113	28.2	119	29.8	91	22.75	141	32.25	120	30	112	28	232	29.0
Worried	206	51.5	215	53.8	215	53.75	206	51.5	211	52.75	210	52.5	421	52.6
χ^2	2.24,df=3,p=0.52				28.07, df=3, p=0.00				0.97, df=3, p=0.80					
r	0.036, p=0.42				.034, p=0.339				-0.011, p=0.750					
Blasts and attacks														
No reaction	37	9.2	33	8.2	57	14.25	13	3.25	35	8.75	35	8.75	70	8.8
Curious	43	10.8	46	11.5	54	13.5	35	8.75	32	8	57	14.25	89	11.1
Fear	199	49.8	172	43.0	131	32.75	240	60	209	52.25	162	40.5	371	46.4
Worried	121	30.2	149	37.2	158	39.5	112	28	124	31	146	36.5	270	33.8
χ^2	5.19,df=3,p=0.157				71.11, df=3, p=0.00				14.76, df=3, p=0.00					
r	0.056, p=0.116				0.019, p=0.593				0.008, p=0.830					
Cross firing at LOC														
No	107	26.8	49	12.2	98	24.5	58	14.5	92	23	64	16	156	19.5

reaction														
Curious	58	14.5	64	16.0	73	18.25	49	12.25	49	12.25	73	18.25	122	15.2
Fear	120	30.0	139	34.8	93	23.25	166	41.5	143	35.75	116	29	259	32.4
Worried	115	28.8	148	37.0	136	34	127	31.75	116	29	147	36.75	263	32.9
χ^2	27.3,df=3,p=0.00				35.86, df=3, p=0.00				16.21, df=3, p=0.00					
r	0.150, p=0.00				0.087, p=0.014				0.072, p=0.042					
Kidnapping of person														
No reaction	25	6.2	35	8.8	55	13.75	5	1.25	20	5	50	12.5	60	7.5
Curious	61	15.2	44	11.0	45	11.25	60	15	44	11	44	11	105	13.1
Fear	124	31.0	129	32.2	88	22	165	41.25	132	33	126	31.5	253	31.6
Worried	190	47.5	192	48.0	212	53	170	42.5	204	51	180	45	382	47.8
χ^2	4.52,df=3,p=0.20				71.86, df=3, p=0.00				14.49, df=3, p=0.002					
r	0.006, p=0.861				-0.017, p=0.627				0.002, p=0.960					

Based on field survey

df denotes degree of freedom

χ^2 denotes chi square; p denotes pearson's and spearman's level of significance and r denotes spearman's correlation

Table 2: Reaction towards Armed Conflict as per Dwelling

Variable	Intact (N=400)				Disrupted (N=400)			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Killing of person								
No reaction	7	3.5	5	2.5	4	2.0	3	1.5
Curious	50	25.0	36	18.0	32	16.0	51	25.5
Fear	28	14.0	31	15.5	34	17.0	33	16.5
Worried	115	57.5	128	64.0	130	65.0	113	56.5
χ^2	3.46,df=3,p=0.32				5.69,df=3,p=0.12			
r	0.098, p=0.049				-0.078, p=0.117			
Disappearance of person								
No reaction	12	6.0	8	4.0	6	3.0	5	2.5
Curious	26	13.0	41	20.5	40	20.0	52	26.0
Fear	57	28.5	44	22.0	50	25.0	49	24.5
Worried	105	52.5	107	53.5	104	52.0	94	47.0
χ^2	5.85,df=3,p=0.11				2.17,df=3,p=0.53			
r	-0.014, p=0.169				-0.121, p=0.015			
Harassment of women								
No reaction	3	1.5	10	5.0	6	3.0	6	3.0
Curious	25	12.5	23	11.5	23	11.5	37	18.5
Fear	83	41.5	45	22.5	64	32.0	62	31.0
Worried	89	44.5	122	61.0	107	53.5	95	47.5
χ^2	20.2,df=3,p=0.00				4.01,df=3,p=0.26			
r	0.069, p=0.169				-0.121, p=0.015			
Arrest of militants								
No reaction	21	10.5	34	17.0	6	3.0	6	3.0
Curious	29	14.5	38	19.0	29	14.5	38	19.0
Fear	57	28.5	20	10.0	45	22.5	43	21.5
Worried	93	46.5	108	54.0	120	60.0	113	56.5
χ^2	21.47,df=3,p=0.00				1.46,df=3,p=0.69			
r	0.145, p=0.004				0.102, p=0.041			
Custodial killing								
No reaction	9	4.5	9	4.5	6	3.0	6	3.0
Curious	32	16.0	31	15.5	22	11.0	32	16.0
Fear	59	29.5	54	27.0	61	30.5	58	29.0
Worried	100	50.0	106	53.0	111	55.5	104	52.0
χ^2	0.41,df=3,p=0.93				2.15,df=3,p=0.54			
r	0.073, p=0.146				-0.001, p=0.989			
Blasts and attacks								
No reaction	21	10.5	16	8.0	14	7.0	19	9.5
Curious	13	6.5	30	15.0	19	9.5	27	13.5
Fear	121	60.5	78	39.0	88	44.0	84	42.0
Worried	45	22.5	76	38.0	79	39.5	70	35.0

χ^2	24.63,df=3,p=0.00				2.78,df=3,p=0.42			
r	0.143, p=0.004				-0.024, p=0.625			
Cross firing at LOC								
No reaction	67	33.5	40	20.0	25	12.5	24	12.0
Curious	20	10.0	38	19.0	29	14.5	35	17.5
Fear	73	36.5	47	23.5	70	35.0	69	34.5
Worried	40	20.0	75	37.5	76	38.0	72	36.0
χ^2	28.6,df=3,p=0.00				0.69,df=3,p=0.87			
r	0.244, p=0.000				0.056, p=0.260			
Kidnapping of person								
No reaction	10	5.0	25	12.5	10	5.0	25	12.5
Curious	22	11.0	22	11.0	22	11.0	22	11.0
Fear	66	33.0	63	31.5	66	33.0	63	31.5
Worried	102	51.0	90	45.0	102	51.0	90	45.0
χ^2	7.24, df=3, p=0.06				7.24, df=3, p=0.06			
r	0.103, p=0.039				-0.085, p=0.090			

Based on field survey
 df denotes degree of freedom
 χ^2 denotes chi square
 p denotes pearson's and spearman's level of significance
 r denotes spearman's correlation

Table 3: Reaction towards Armed Conflict as per Gender

Variable	Intact (N=400)				Disrupted (N=400)			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Killing of person								
No reaction	11	5.5	1	0.5	7	3.5	0	0.0
Curious	35	17.5	51	25.5	53	26.5	30	15.0
Fear	24	12.0	35	17.5	19	9.5	48	24.0
Worried	130	65.0	113	56.5	121	60.5	122	61.0
χ^2	14.5, df=3, p=0.002				25.9,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.210, p=0.004				-0.054, p=0.001			
Disappearance of person								
No reaction	14	7.0	6	3.0	11	5.5	0	0.0
Curious	23	11.5	44	22.0	40	20.0	52	26.0
Fear	48	24.0	53	26.5	39	19.5	60	30.0
Worried	115	57.5	97	48.5	110	55.0	88	44.0
χ^2	11.5,df=3,p=0.09				19.4,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.741, p=0.007				0.041, p=0.002			
Harassment of women								
No reaction	12	6.0	1	0.5	12	6.0	0	0.0
Curious	33	16.5	15	7.5	46	23.0	14	7.0
Fear	23	11.5	105	52.5	28	14.0	98	49.0
Worried	132	66.0	79	39.5	114	57.0	88	44.0
χ^2	81.9,df=3, p=0.00				71.3,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.642, p=0.002				0.221, p=0.004			
Arrest of militants								
No reaction	22	11.0	33	16.5	12	6.0	0	0.0
Curious	35	17.5	32	16.0	41	20.5	26	13.0
Fear	25	12.5	52	26.0	24	12.0	64	32.0
Worried	118	59.0	83	41.5	123	61.5	110	55.0
χ^2	17.8,df=3,p=0.00				34.2,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.447, p=0.002				0.331, p=0.001			
Custodial killing								
No reaction	13	6.5	5	2.5	12	6.0	0	0.0
Curious	33	16.5	30	15.0	36	18.0	18	9.0
Fear	52	26.0	61	30.5	39	19.5	80	40.0
Worried	102	51.0	104	52.0	113	56.5	102	51.0
χ^2	4.43,df=3, p=0.21				32.6,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.441, p=0.044				0.241, p=0.006			
Blasts and attacks								

No reaction	24	12.0	13	6.5	33	16.5	0	0.0
Curious	28	14.0	15	7.5	26	13.0	20	10.0
Fear	73	36.5	126	63.0	58	29.0	114	57.0
Worried	75	37.	46	23.0	83	41.5	66	33.0
χ^2	28.2,df=3,p=0.00				53.9,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.242, p=0.002				0.424, p=0.007			
Cross firing at LOC								
No reaction	51	25.5	56	28.0	47	23.5	2	1.0
Curious	35	17.5	23	11.5	38	19.0	26	13.0
Fear	46	23.0	74	37.0	47	23.5	92	46.0
Worried	68	34.0	47	23.5	68	34.0	80	40.0
χ^2	13.0, df=3,p=0.004				59.1,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.741, p=0.007				-0.241, p=0.001			
Kidnapping of person								
No reaction	20	10.0	5	2.5	35	17.5	0	0.0
Curious	25	12.5	36	18.0	20	10.0	24	12.0
Fear	45	22.5	79	39.5	43	21.5	86	43.0
Worried	110	55.0	80	40.0	102	51.0	90	45.0
χ^2	25.0,df=3,p=0.00				50.4,df=3,p=0.00			
r	0.447, p=0.000				-0.411, p=0.000			

Based on field survey

df denotes degree of freedom

χ^2 denotes chi square

p denotes pearson's and spearman's level of significance

r denotes spearman's correlation

Conclusion

Killing of persons worries most of the intact-disrupted adolescents, intact rural-urban adolescents, disrupted rural-urban adolescents, intact boys-girls and disrupted boys-girls. Majority intact and disrupted adolescents get worried over disappearance of persons. In a similar manner, intact rural-urban and disrupted rural-urban adolescents along with intact boys-girls and disrupted boys-girls also get worried. Harassment of women creates fear among most adolescent girls as compared to adolescent boys. More disrupted adolescents and adolescent boys get worried over arrest of militants. More than half of adolescents get worried over custodial killing.

Blasts and attacks cause fear among intact and disrupted adolescents. Similarly, more intact rural-urban and disrupted rural-urban adolescents as well as intact boys-girls and disrupted boys-girls also feel fear. Cross firing at LOC causes fear among most intact adolescents. Whereas, most disrupted adolescents get worried. Compared to this majority intact and disrupted girls feel fear of cross firing at LOC. Greater part of intact-disrupted adolescents, intact rural-urban adolescents, disrupted rural-urban adolescents, intact boys-girls and disrupted boys-girls get worried over kidnapping of person.

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