Appendix: A

GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT*

In the growing debate on how best to enhance protection and assistance for internally displaced people, many proposals have been put forward. Entitled the guiding principles on internal displacement, they were presented to the UN Commission on Human Rights in 1998 by Francis M Deng, Representative of the UN Secretary General on Internally Displaced Persons (Hampton, 1998).

INTRODUCTION: SCOPE AND PURPOSE

1. These Guiding Principles address the specific needs of internally displaced persons worldwide. They identify rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of persons from forced displacement and to their protection and assistance during displacement as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration.

2. For the purposes of these Principles, internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

3. These Principles reflect and are consistent with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. They provide guidance to:

(a) The Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons in carrying out his mandate;

(b) States when faced with the phenomenon of internal displacement;

(c) All other authorities, groups and persons in their relations with internally displaced persons; and

(d) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations when addressing internal displacement.

4. These Guiding Principles should be disseminated and applied as widely as possible.
SECTION I - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Principle 1

1. Internally displaced persons shall enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country. They shall not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of any rights and freedoms on the ground that they are internally displaced.

2. These Principles are without prejudice to individual criminal responsibility under international law, in particular relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Principle 2

1. These Principles shall be observed by all authorities, groups and persons irrespective of their legal status and applied without any adverse distinction. The observance of these Principles shall not affect the legal status of any authorities, groups or persons involved.

2. These Principles shall not be interpreted as restricting, modifying or impairing the provisions of any international human rights or international humanitarian law instrument or rights granted to persons under domestic law. In particular, these Principles are without prejudice to the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries.

Principle 3

1. National authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction.

2. Internally displaced persons have the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance from these authorities. They shall not be persecuted or punished for making such a request.

Principle 4

1. These Principles shall be applied without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, legal or social status, age, disability, property, birth, or on any other similar criteria.

2. Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and elderly persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.
SECTION II - PRINCIPLES RELATING TO PROTECTION FROM DISPLACEMENT

Principle 5

All authorities and international actors shall respect and ensure respect for their obligations under international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, in all circumstances, so as to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement of persons.

Principle 6

1. Every human being shall have the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home or place of habitual residence.

2. The prohibition of arbitrary displacement includes displacement:

(a) When it is based on policies of apartheid, "ethnic cleansing" or similar practices aimed at/or resulting in altering the ethnic, religious or racial composition of the affected population;

(b) In situations of armed conflict, unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand;

(c) In cases of large-scale development projects, which are not justified by compelling and overriding public interests;

(d) In cases of disasters, unless the safety and health of those affected requires their evacuation; and

(e) When it is used as a collective punishment.

3. Displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances.

Principle 7

1. Prior to any decision requiring the displacement of persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that all feasible alternatives are explored in order to avoid displacement altogether. Where no alternatives exist, all measures shall be taken to minimize displacement and its adverse effects.

2. The authorities undertaking such displacement shall ensure, to the greatest practicable extent, that proper accommodation is provided to the displaced persons, that such
displacements are effected in satisfactory conditions of safety, nutrition, health and hygiene, and that members of the same family are not separated.

3. If displacement occurs in situations other than during the emergency stages of armed conflicts and disasters, the following guarantees shall be complied with:

(a) A specific decision shall be taken by a State authority empowered by law to order such measures;

(b) Adequate measures shall be taken to guarantee to those to be displaced full information on the reasons and procedures for their displacement and, where applicable, on compensation and relocation;

(c) The free and informed consent of those to be displaced shall be sought;

(d) The authorities concerned shall endeavour to involve those affected, particularly women, in the planning and management of their relocation;

(e) Law enforcement measures, where required, shall be carried out by competent legal authorities; and

(f) The right to an effective remedy, including the review of such decisions by appropriate judicial authorities, shall be respected.

**Principle 8**

Displacement shall not be carried out in a manner that violates the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected.

**Principle 9**

States are under a particular obligation to protect against the displacement of indigenous peoples, minorities, peasants, pastoralists and other groups with a special dependency on and attachment to their lands.

**SECTION III - PRINCIPLES RELATING TO PROTECTION DURING DISPLACEMENT**

**Principle 10**

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life which shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life. Internally displaced persons shall be protected in particular against:
(a) Genocide;

(b) Murder;

(c) Summary or arbitrary executions; and

(d) Enforced disappearances, including abduction or unacknowledged detention, threatening or resulting in death.

Threats and incitement to commit any of the foregoing acts shall be prohibited.

2. Attacks or other acts of violence against internally displaced persons who do not or no longer participate in hostilities are prohibited in all circumstances. Internally displaced persons shall be protected, in particular, against:

(a) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence, including the creation of areas wherein attacks on civilians are permitted;

(b) Starvation as a method of combat;

(c) Their use to shield military objectives from attack or to shield, favour or impede military operations;

(d) Attacks against their camps or settlements; and

(e) The use of anti-personnel landmines.

**Principle 11**

1. Every human being has the right to dignity and physical, mental and moral integrity.

2. Internally displaced persons, whether or not their liberty has been restricted, shall be protected in particular against:

(a) Rape, mutilation, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and other outrages upon personal dignity, such as acts of gender-specific violence, forced prostitution and any form of indecent assault;

(b) Slavery or any contemporary form of slavery, such as sale into marriage, sexual exploitation, or forced labour of children; and

(c) Acts of violence intended to spread terror among internally displaced persons.

Threats and incitement to commit any of the foregoing acts shall be prohibited.
Principle 12

1. Every human being has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, they shall not be interned in or confined to a camp. If in exceptional circumstances such internment or confinement is absolutely necessary, it shall not last longer than required by the circumstances.

3. Internally displaced persons shall be protected from discriminatory arrest and detention as a result of their displacement.

4. In no case shall internally displaced persons be taken hostage.

Principle 13

1. In no circumstances shall displaced children be recruited nor be required or permitted to take part in hostilities.

2. Internally displaced persons shall be protected against discriminatory practices of recruitment into any armed forces or groups as a result of their displacement. In particular any cruel, inhuman or degrading practices that compel compliance or punish non-compliance with recruitment are prohibited in all circumstances.

Principle 14

1. Every internally displaced person has the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his or her residence.

2. In particular, internally displaced persons have the right to move freely in and out of camps or other settlements.

Principle 15

Internally displaced persons have:

(a) The right to seek safety in another part of the country;

(b) The right to leave their country;

(c) The right to seek asylum in another country; and
(d) The right to be protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk.

**Principle 16**

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of missing relatives.

2. The authorities concerned shall endeavour to establish the fate and whereabouts of internally displaced persons reported missing, and cooperate with relevant international organizations engaged in this task. They shall inform the next of kin on the progress of the investigation and notify them of any result.

3. The authorities concerned shall endeavour to collect and identify the mortal remains of those deceased, prevent their despoliation or mutilation, and facilitate the return of those remains to the next of kin or dispose of them respectfully.

4. Grave sites of internally displaced persons should be protected and respected in all circumstances. Internally displaced persons should have the right of access to the grave sites of their deceased relatives.

**Principle 17**

1. Every human being has the right to respect of his or her family life.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, family members who wish to remain together shall be allowed to do so.

3. Families which are separated by displacement should be reunited as quickly as possible. All appropriate steps shall be taken to expedite the reunion of such families, particularly when children are involved. The responsible authorities shall facilitate inquiries made by family members and encourage and cooperate with the work of humanitarian organizations engaged in the task of family reunification.

4. Members of internally displaced families whose personal liberty has been restricted by internment or confinement in camps shall have the right to remain together.

**Principle 18**

1. All internally displaced persons have the right to an adequate standard of living.

2. At the minimum, regardless of the circumstances, and without discrimination, competent authorities shall provide internally displaced persons with and ensure safe access to:
(a) Essential food and potable water;
(b) Basic shelter and housing;
(c) Appropriate clothing; and
(d) Essential medical services and sanitation.

3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of women in the planning and distribution of these basic supplies.

**Principle 19**

1. All wounded and sick internally displaced persons as well as those with disabilities shall receive to the fullest extent practicable and with the least possible delay, the medical care and attention they require, without distinction on any grounds other than medical ones. When necessary, internally displaced persons shall have access to psychological and social services.

2. Special attention should be paid to the health needs of women, including access to female health care providers and services, such as reproductive health care, as well as appropriate counselling for victims of sexual and other abuses.

3. Special attention should also be given to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, including AIDS, among internally displaced persons.

**Principle 20**

1. Every human being has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall issue to them all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of their legal rights, such as passports, personal identification documents, birth certificates and marriage certificates. In particular, the authorities shall facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement, without imposing unreasonable conditions, such as requiring the return to one's area of habitual residence in order to obtain these or other required documents.

3. Women and men shall have equal rights to obtain such necessary documents and shall have the right to have such documentation issued in their own names.

**Principle 21**

1. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of property and possessions.
2. The property and possessions of internally displaced persons shall in all circumstances be protected, in particular, against the following acts:

(a) Pillage;

(b) Direct or indiscriminate attacks or other acts of violence;

(c) Being used to shield military operations or objectives;

(d) Being made the object of reprisal; and

(e) Being destroyed or appropriated as a form of collective punishment.

3. Property and possessions left behind by internally displaced persons should be protected against destruction and arbitrary and illegal appropriation, occupation or use.

**Principle 22**

1. Internally displaced persons, whether or not they are living in camps, shall not be discriminated against as a result of their displacement in the enjoyment of the following rights:

(a) The rights to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression;

(b) The right to seek freely opportunities for employment and to participate in economic activities;

(c) The right to associate freely and participate equally in community affairs;

(d) The right to vote and to participate in governmental and public affairs, including the right to have access to the means necessary to exercise this right; and

(e) The right to communicate in a language they understand.

**Principle 23**

1. Every human being has the right to education.

2. To give effect to this right for internally displaced persons, the authorities concerned shall ensure that such persons, in particular displaced children, receive education which shall be free and compulsory at the primary level. Education should respect their cultural identity, language and religion.

3. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full and equal participation of women and girls in educational programmes.
4. Education and training facilities shall be made available to internally displaced persons, in particular adolescents and women, whether or not living in camps, as soon as conditions permit.

SECTION IV - PRINCIPLES RELATING TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Principle 24

1. All humanitarian assistance shall be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity and impartiality and without discrimination.

2. Humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons shall not be diverted, in particular for political or military reasons.

Principle 25

1. The primary duty and responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons lies with national authorities.

2. International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors have the right to offer their services in support of the internally displaced. Such an offer shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act or an interference in a State's internal affairs and shall be considered in good faith. Consent thereto shall not be arbitrarily withheld, particularly when authorities concerned are unable or unwilling to provide the required humanitarian assistance.

3. All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate the free passage of humanitarian assistance and grant persons engaged in the provision of such assistance rapid and unimpeded access to the internally displaced.

Principle 26

Persons engaged in humanitarian assistance, their transport and supplies shall be respected and protected. They shall not be the object of attack or other acts of violence.

Principle 27

1. International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors when providing assistance should give due regard to the protection needs and human rights of internally displaced persons and take appropriate measures in this regard. In so doing, these organizations and actors should respect relevant international standards and codes of conduct.
2. The preceding paragraph is without prejudice to the protection responsibilities of international organizations mandated for this purpose, whose services may be offered or requested by States.

SECTION V - PRINCIPLES RELATING TO RETURN, RESETTLEMENT AND REINTEGRATION

Principle 28

1. Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country. Such authorities shall endeavour to facilitate the reintegration of returned or resettled internally displaced persons.

2. Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their return or resettlement and reintegration.

Principle 29

1. Internally displaced persons who have returned to their homes or places of habitual residence or who have resettled in another part of the country shall not be discriminated against as a result of their having been displaced. They shall have the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels and have equal access to public services.

2. Competent authorities have the duty and responsibility to assist returned and/or resettled internally displaced persons to recover, to the extent possible, their property and possessions which they left behind or were dispossessed of upon their displacement. When recovery of such property and possessions is not possible, competent authorities shall provide or assist these persons in obtaining appropriate compensation or another form of just reparation.

Principle 30

All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate for international humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors, in the exercise of their respective mandates, rapid and unimpeded access to internally displaced persons to assist in their return or resettlement and reintegration.


Source: http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/7/b/principles.htm
APPENDIX-B

LIST OF SCHEDULES

INTERNALLY DISPLACED KASHMIRI PEOPLE
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change

For informants below 18 years of age (For Jammu Informants)

1. Name : 
2. Age : 
3. Sex : Male/ Female 
4. Religion : 
5. Caste : 
6. Educational Qualification : 
7. In which year did you and your family migrate to Jammu:

8. Your present family staying together comprises of which all members? Your family which stayed together in Kashmir before displacement comprised of which all members? Please give the number?

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9. How often do your relatives get together on ceremonies or rituals in Jammu?
   a.) Never   b.) Occasionally   c.) Frequently
10. Where all did your relatives migrate to after displacement?

11. How big was your house back in Kashmir?

12. Which all property did your family leave behind in Kashmir?

13. How much land did your family own in Kashmir?

14. To which all communities do your friends belong?

15. Which school do you study in?

16. Do you have enough facilities to study in your house? If yes, then please state the facilities. If no, then please state what problems you face.

17. "The educational opportunities in Jammu are better than in Kashmir." Please give your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree e.) Strongly Agree

18. Which all languages do you speak?

19. Do you know the Kashmiri language properly? If yes then who taught you the language?

20. How often do you wear the traditional Kashmiri dress?
   a.) Never   b.) Occasionally   c.) Frequently

21. How often do you eat your traditional Kashmiri food?
   a.) Never   b.) Occasionally   c.) Frequently
22. Do you celebrate the Kashmiri festivals?
   a.) Never   b.) Occasionally   c.) Frequently

23. "The Muslims back in Kashmir are good people." Please state your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree
e.) Strongly Agree

24. Have you been to Kashmir? If yes, then how many times?

25. What image do you have of Kashmir?

26. Do you wish to go back to Kashmir? If yes, state why? If no, state why?

27. Which term best describes you?
   a.) Migrant   b.) Refugee   c.) Internally Displaced Person

28. Please state which of the following consumer-goods that you possess in your house.
   a.) Refrigerator
   b.) Car
   c.) Air Conditioner
d.) Cooler
e.) Television

29. Father’s Occupation : 

30. Mother’s Occupation :

   a.) less than 3000
   b.) 3000 to 6000
c.) 6000 to 10,000
d.) 10,000 to 20,000
e.) 20,000 to 30,000
   f.) 30,000 and above
INTERNALLY DISPLACED KASHMIRI PEOPLE
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change

For informants who are 18-35 years of age (Jammu)

1. Name : 
2. Age : 
3. Sex : 
   Male/ Female
4. Religion : 
5. Caste : 
6. Educational Qualification : 
7. Marital Status : Single/ Married

8. In which year did you and your family migrate to Jammu?

9. In which district did you reside in Kashmir?

10. Your family staying together in Jammu comprises of which all members? Your family which stayed together in Kashmir before displacement comprised of which all members? Please give the number

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11. Who provided you with major support after displacement?
   a.) Family Relatives b.) Welfare Organizations c.) State Agencies d.) Friends
   e.) No External Support

12. How often do your relatives get together on ceremonies or rituals in Jammu?
   a.) Never   b.) Occasionally   c.) Frequently

13. Are any of your relatives still living behind in Kashmir? If yes, then how many?

14. Where all did your relatives migrate to after displacement?

15. How big was your house back in Kashmir?

16. Which all property did you leave behind in Kashmir?

17. Which schools/colleges did you study in after displacement to Jammu?

18. "The educational opportunities in Jammu are better than in Kashmir." Please state your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree
e.) Strongly Agree

19. "The job opportunities in Jammu are better than in Kashmir." Please state your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree
e.) Strongly Agree

20. How secure are the women in your family in Jammu as compared to Kashmir?

21. Did any intermarriage take place in your family? If yes, then please state how many.

22. Which all languages do you speak?
23. How often do you wear the traditional Kashmiri dress?
   a.) Never    b.) Occasionally    c.) Frequently

24. How often do you eat your traditional Kashmiri food?
   a.) Never    b.) Occasionally    c.) Frequently

25. Do you celebrate the Kashmiri festivals?
   a.) Never    b.) Occasionally    c.) Frequently

26. Please state the class that you belonged to in Kashmir.
   a.) Upper Class    b.) Working Class    c.) Middle Class

27. Please state the class that you belong to in Jammu.
   a.) Upper Class    b.) Working Class    c.) Middle Class

28. If your property back in Kashmir got burnt/destroyed/forcibly occupied did you get any compensation for it?

29. What does the term ‘Kashmiriyat’ mean to you?

30. Which term best describes you?
   a.) Migrant    b.) Refugee    c.) Internally Displaced Person

31. Do you wish to go back to Kashmir? If yes, state why? If no, state why?

32. Please state the following consumer-goods that you possess in your house.
   a.) Refrigerator
   b.) Car
   c.) Air Conditioner
   d.) Cooler
   e.) Television
33. Occupation in Kashmir

34. Occupation in Jammu


a.) less than 3000
b.) 3000 to 6000
c.) 6000 to 10,000
d.) 10,000 to 20,000
e.) 20,000 to 30,000
f.) 30,000 and above


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b.) 3000 to 6000
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e.) 20,000 to 30,000
f.) 30,000 and above
INTERNALLY DISPLACED KASHMIRI PEOPLE
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change

For informants above 35 years of age (Jammu)

1. Name :

2. Age :

3. Sex : Male/ Female

4. Religion :

5. Caste :

6. Marital Status : Single/ Married

7. Educational Qualification :

8. In which year did you and your family migrate to Jammu :

9. In which district did you reside in back in Kashmir :

10. Your family staying together in Jammu comprises of which all members? Your family which stayed together in Kashmir before displacement comprised of which all members?

Please give the number.

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11. Who provided you with major support after displacement to Jammu?
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e.) No External Support
12. How often do your relatives get together on ceremonies or rituals in Jammu?
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13. Are any of your relatives still living behind in Kashmir? If yes, then please state how many.
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23. What does the term 'Kashmiriyat' mean to you?

24. Do you wish to go back to Kashmir? If yes, state why? If no, state why?

25. Which term best describes you?
   a.) Migrant   b.) Refugee   c.) Internally Displaced Person

26. Please tick-mark the following consumer-goods that you possess in your house.
   a.) Refrigerator
   b.) Car
   c.) Air Conditioner
   d.) Cooler
   e.) Television

27. Occupation in Kashmir : 

28. Occupation in Jammu : 

   a.) less than 3000
   b.) 3000 to 6000
   c.) 6000 to 10,000
   d.) 10,000 to 20,000
   e.) 20,000 to 30,000
   f.) 30,000 and above

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   d.) 10,000 to 20,000
   e.) 20,000 to 30,000
   f.) 30,000 and above
INTERNALLY DISPLACED KASHMIRI PEOPLE
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change

For informants below 18 years of age (Noida)

1. Name :

2. Age :

3. Sex : Male/ Female

4. Religion :

5. Caste :

6. Educational Qualification :

7. In which year did you and your family migrate to Noida:

8. Your present family staying together in Noida comprises of which all members? Your family which stayed together in Kashmir before displacement comprised of which all members? Please give the number.

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9. How often do your relatives get together on ceremonies or rituals in Noida?
   a.) Never   b.) Occasionally   c.) Frequently

10. Where all did your relatives migrate to after displacement?

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11. How big was your house back in Kashmir?

12. Which all property did your family leave behind in Kashmir?

13. How much land did your family own in Kashmir?

14. To which all communities do your friends belong?

15. Which school do you study in?

16. Do you have enough facilities to study in your house? If yes, then please state the facilities. If no, then please state what problems you face.

17. "The educational opportunities in Noida are better than in Kashmir." Please give your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree e.) Strongly Agree

18. Which all languages do you speak?

19. Do you know the Kashmiri language properly? If yes then who taught you the language?

20. How often do you wear the traditional Kashmiri dress?
   a.) Never b.) Occasionally c.) Frequently

21. How often do you eat your traditional Kashmiri food?
   a.) Never b.) Occasionally c.) Frequently

22. Do you celebrate the Kashmiri festivals?
   a.) Never b.) Occasionally c.) Frequently
   
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree  
   e.) Strongly Agree

24. Have you been to Kashmir? If yes, then how many times?

25. What image do you have of Kashmir?

26. Do you wish to go back to Kashmir? If yes, state why? If no, state why?

27. Which term best describes you?
   
   a.) Migrant b.) Refugee c.) Internally Displaced Person

28. Please state the following consumer-goods that you possess in your house.
   
   a.) Refrigerator  
   b.) Car  
   c.) Air Conditioner  
   d.) Cooler  
   e.) Television

29. Father’s Occupation :

30. Mother’s Occupation :

   
   a.) less than 3000  
   b.) 3000 to 6000  
   c.) 6000 to 10,000  
   d.) 10,000 to 20,000  
   e.) 20,000 to 30,000  
   f.) 30,000 and above
INTERNALLY DISPLACED KASHMIRI PEOPLE
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change
For informants who are 18-35 years of age (Noida)

1. Name : 
2. Age : 
3. Sex : Male/ Female
4. Religion : 
5. Caste : 
6. Educational Qualification : 
7. Marital Status : Single/ Married
8. In which year did you and your family migrate to Noida?
9. In which district did you reside in Kashmir?
10. Your family staying together in Noida comprises of which all members? Your family which stayed together in Kashmir before displacement comprised of which all members? Please give the number.

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11. Who provided you with major support after displacement?
   a.) Family Relatives b.) Welfare Organizations c.) State Agencies d.) Friends
   e.) No External Support

12. How often do your relatives get together on ceremonies or rituals in Noida?
   a.) Never b.) Occasionally c.) Frequently

13. Are any of your relatives still living behind in Kashmir? If yes, then please state how many.

14. Where all did your relatives migrate to after displacement?

15. How big was your house back in Kashmir?

16. Which all property did you leave behind in Kashmir?

17. Which schools/colleges did you study in after displacement to Noida?

18. "The educational opportunities in Noida are better than in Kashmir." Please state your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree e.) Strongly Agree

19. "The job opportunities in Noida are better than in Kashmir." Please state your response.
   a.) Strongly Disagree b.) Disagree c.) Neither Agree nor Disagree d.) Agree e.) Strongly Agree

20. How secure are the women in your family in Noida as compared to Kashmir?

21. Did any inter-caste marriage take place in your family? If yes, then please state how many.
22. Which all languages do you speak?

23. How often do you wear the traditional Kashmiri dress?
   a.) Never  b.) Occasionally  c.) Frequently

24. How often do you eat your traditional Kashmiri food?
   a.) Never  b.) Occasionally  c.) Frequently

25. Do you celebrate the Kashmiri festivals?
   a.) Never  b.) Occasionally  c.) Frequently

26. Please state the class that you belonged to in Kashmir.
   a.) Upper Class  b.) Working Class  c.) Middle Class

27. Please state the class that you belong to in Noida.
   a.) Upper Class  b.) Working Class  c.) Middle Class

28. If your property back in Kashmir got burnt/destroyed/forcibly occupied did you get any compensation for it?

29. What does the term ‘Kashmiriyat’ mean to you?

30. Which term best describes you?
    a.) Migrant  b.) Refugee  c.) Internally Displaced Person

31. Do you wish to go back to Kashmir? If yes, state why? If no, state why?

32. Please tick-mark the following consumer-goods that you possess in your house.
    a.) Refrigerator
    b.) Car
    c.) Air Conditioner
    d.) Cooler
    e.) Television
33. Occupation in Kashmir

35. Occupation in Noida


   a.) less than 3000
   b.) 3000 to 6000
   c.) 6000 to 10,000
   d.) 10,000 to 20,000
   e.) 20,000 to 30,000
   f.) 30,000 and above


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INTERNALLY DISPLACED KASHMIRI PEOPLE
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change

For informants above 35 years of age (Noida)

1. Name : 
2. Age : 
3. Sex : Male/ Female
4. Religion :
5. Caste :
6. Marital Status : Single/ Married
7. Educational Qualification :
8. In which year did you and your family migrate to Noida :
9. In which district did you reside in back in Kashmir :
10. Your family staying together in Noida comprises of which all members? Your family which stayed together in Kashmir before displacement comprised of which all members? Please give the number.

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12. How often do your relatives get together on ceremonies or rituals in Noida?
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13. Are any of your relatives still living behind in Kashmir? If yes, then please state how many.

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Appendix: C

INTERVIEW GUIDE
Internally Displaced Kashmiri People
A Sociological Study of Response Strategies and Change

Information was gathered from:- Informants (Different Age Groups), Kashmiri Welfare Associations, State Agencies, Intelligentsia in the field, Members of the host community.

1. **Heterogeneous Composition of Kashmiri IDPs**
   - Information is gathered on the name, age and marital status of the informants?
   - What religion do the informants belong to?
   - What caste/ sub-castes do the informants belong to?
   - Which class do the informants place themselves in prior to displacement and in the post-displacement stage?

2. **Relationship with the host community/ community in Kashmir**
   - What was the initial reaction of the host community towards the informants?
   - Do the informants see themselves as reintegrated in the host community?
   - How was the relationship of the informants with the Kashmiri Muslims back in Kashmir and with them after displacement? Does it have any impact on the way the informants identify themselves as a 'Kashmiri'?

3. **Structural Constraints of Displacement**
   - Were there any difficulties in accessing jobs/ houses in the host territory in the initial years after displacement?
   - Has there been any economic, social, cultural and political impact of the loss of homeland on the informants?
4. **Cultural Changes and Displacement**
   - How did the informants acclimatize to the new environment?
   - Are there any cultural changes witnessed by the informants in the new territory?
   - Are there any changes in the diet, dress, festivals or language of the informants after displacement?
   - Are there any attempts at cultural regeneration in the host territories?

5. **Changes in Family and Kinship**
   - Are there any changes in the nature of family in the post-displacement stage? How is the relationship between various kin relationships affected after displacement to a new territory?
   - Are there any changes in the marriage pattern/rituals in the post-displacement stage? How does displacement impact the conjugal relationship of the informants in any way?

6. **Local Coping Mechanisms /Agency**
   - Why did the conflict induced displacement take place? What were the experiences of the informants in the initial years after displacement?
   - Were there any strategies employed by displaced Kashmiri people in gaining access to jobs, income and housing?
   - Did the support networks (kinship networks, community networks, friends, Kashmiri Welfare Associations) play any role to ease out the uncertainty of migration?
   - Were there any social, cultural or material constraints/opportunities experienced by the informants after displacement? Did displacement lead to any political, personal or social gain/loss?
   - How is the agency exercised by the informants in order to reintegrate in the host community?
7 Social Stratification and the IDPs

- Where did the informants position themselves within the social stratification system (with regard to the criteria of class, status and power) back in Kashmir?
- How were the consumption pattern/standard of living of the informants in Kashmir? How is the standard of living of the informants in the apartments in Noida and in the camps in the Jammu region?
- Do the informants hold any political affiliation with political parties?
- What was the household income before displacement? What is the household income after displacement and whether it is sufficient for the family?
- What is the occupational status of the displaced Kashmiri people prior to displacement and in the post-displacement stage?
- Is there any mobility exercised by the displaced people to raise their position in the social stratification system in the host territory?
- Is the impact of displacement on different communities (Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs) heterogeneous?

7.1 Changes in Gender Relations after Displacement

- How have gender-relations altered after displacement in comparison to Kashmir?
- How has the everyday life of the men and women altered after displacement?
- How did the host community respond to the displaced men/women and how did displacement affect their social security?
- Have the traditional gender roles altered within the family/kinship after displacement?
- Is there any shift in gender boundaries experienced after displacement in comparison to Kashmir?
- What are the positive or negative consequences of displacement for men/women? Are the men and women negotiating to cope with their changes in their gender-roles after displacement?
7.2 Internally Displaced Children

- Do the children have any knowledge of when and why the displacement took place from Kashmir?
- Do the children have knowledge of their family relatives living in Kashmir prior to displacement and in the post-displacement phase?
- Do the displaced children identify themselves with the host population or the people of Kashmir?
- Do the children experience any intergenerational conflict after displacement with the elders at home?
- Do the displaced children make efforts to learn their culture in the host community?
- Which are the agents of socialization after displacement?
- What is the attitude of the displaced children about the Muslims back in Kashmir?
- What are the future prospects of settlement in Kashmir for the children?

7.3 Displacement and the Elderly

- Are the elderly individuals reintegrated in the host community? Are there any response strategies that they employ to reintegrate in the host community?
- What are the economic, social, political and cultural changes which the elder generation has witnessed in the host territory?
- What has been the psychological, emotional, physical, economic impact of displacement on the lives of the elder generation?
- How has displacement affected the health of the elderly generation?
- Are the elders facing any inter-generational conflict with the younger generation in the post-displacement stage?

8. Information from Kashmiri Welfare Associations

- How did the Kashmiri welfare associations come into being?
- When the initial exodus took place how was the agency exercised by the Kashmiri welfare associations?
- Where all did the informants migrate to after displacement?
- How effective have the Kashmiri Welfare Associations been in providing a migration network for the displaced Kashmiri people?
- In what ways have they provided support (social, economic or political) to the informants?
- What efforts have been taken by the IDPs for cultural regeneration in the host community?
- Which are the political parties that the Kashmiri Welfare organizations are affiliated to?
- Are there any future demands of the Kashmiri Welfare Association?

**Information from State Agencies**

- What is the size and the composition of the Kashmiri IDPs?
- Where all did the IDPs migrate to after displacement from Kashmir?
- What is the number of camps in Jammu and Delhi and where are they located?
- What is the camp-wise composition of the IDPs?
- How much and in what form is the relief given to the IDPs? What is the criterion on which the relief is distributed to the Kashmiri IDPs?
- Did the IDPs get any compensation for the loss of property back in Kashmir?
- Which is the government body which sanctions relief to the displaced people?
- Do the state authorities have any information of people who have moved out of the camp areas?
- What is the role of the state authorities in providing educational, economic, medical, social support to the IDPs?
- What are the future responsibilities of the state government with regard to the IDPs?