THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Refugees' Perspectives' on Azerbaijan: Armenia Conflict

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Abstract:
National level conflicts often neglect the wrath they cause their very own people who fear loss of life, livelihood and thrive to survive in those tough conditions. Those who flee are termed refugees and the ones who decide to stay are labelled as "victims of war". The study focused on male and female adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan, where conflict has been breeding through generations and has become the part of the very values, beliefs and choices. The study aimed to explore the underlying difference in opinion and behaviour of male and female adolescent refugees who have same cultural patterns and adorn similar collective identities, yet are different in attributing causes of conflict, discussing strategies and the weightage they give to external (political) and internal (community) factors of the Conflict. In this study, sample size of 12 (5 males and 7 females) was taken and were interviewed using semi-structured interviews and transcribes were then analysed. The themes which came up were discussed with a framework of role of culture (interpersonal relationships and responsibility ownership). Having a shared culture, the insights projected a tangential nature of both: one's own identification and beliefs regarding the self and on someone from the other side of the boundary. There was mutual agreement on certain aspects of living for example pride for one's own country, urge to be financially stable, having an ambition, keenness for finding one's purpose and an extremely high zest to resolve ambiguity of situation and anonymity of self. The adolescents' were persistent and passionate, wanting a secure meaningful worthy life for themselves and their community members. The study contributes to greater understanding of this infamous Azerbaijan-Armenia Conflict and scientifically presents the opinion of male and female adolescent refugees, who are essentially the change agents.

1. Introduction

Humans acquire majorly from their nurturance and function as a product of their environment (Lewin, 1943). As we live in a society, we tend to associate ourselves with certain groups and follow the norms and inhibit its cultural qualities unconsciously or consciously. Intergroup behaviour is a pervasive context in which individual identifies with in-groups and categorizes others as out-groups (Sherif, 1966; Tajfel, 1982). It has various agreed-upon perspectives and is also referred as "any perception, cognition, or behaviour that is influenced by people's recognition that they and others are members of distinct social groups" (Hogg & Vaughan, 2005, p.392). "Conflict is an essential part of society", is a famous Marxist notion primarily arising out of non-fulfilment/partial-fulfilment of physical and psychological needs (Burton, 1988) or due to comparisons made between experiences and expectations, what is also understood as relative deprivation (Stouffer, Suchman, De Vinney, Star & Williams, 1949; Festinger, 1954; Gurr, 1970). The consequences of conflict induced environment is far reaching and disturbing to individuals' own harmonious self. One such infamous conflict is among Azerbaijan & Armenia, countries sharing the Caucasus region, having rich cultural heritage. The fight is over the disputed land of Nagorno-Karabakh. Despite good-living conditions at country level, among the citizens, there is a group even deprived of the basic human/citizen rights, this sample population of "Azeri refugees", are the "internally displaced" citizens of Azerbaijan, who were forcefully uprooted from their homelands and allotted special zones to live in amidst the harsh nature. The present research has explored the needs, expectations from future as well as the perspectives of male and female adolescent refugees on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. This research paper is an initiative to open and allow a better understanding of the conflicts and as interpreted by adolescents, that also receive lesser media coverage. The opportunity to live in a Refugee Settlement and get direct exposure to the lives of a few adolescents' of our age; to observe the turbulences in their lives, to acknowledge the hopes, admirations and dreams that they wanted to fulfil, was indeed a humbling and life-changing experience. We hope that the paper would be of use to the academicians and practitioners' in the field as well as of some interest to the readers and people from interdisciplinary fields (media sciences, sociology, social work etc). The effort is directed at contributing to the society and fill in the gaps of knowledge in this context.

2. Understanding Conflict

The contribution of Sheriff & Sheriff (1966) in understanding nature, characteristics and evolvement of conflict is a base understanding of the concept with the social psychological understanding (Harvey, White, Hood, & Sheriff, 1961). There is an upsurge in literature and understanding of the concept of conflict and peacemaking around the globe, hence it can be inferred that the world is witnessing conflicts at mass level and it has been an integral part of society (Deutsch, Coleman, & Marcus, 2006; Vollhardt & Bilali, 2008).

Conflict is central to needs and dynamics of one's life (Medina, Munduate, Dorado, Martinez & Guerra, 2005). As a domain, there are multiple understandings to it (Amason, 1996; Jehn, 1995). Conflict has far reaching effects on satisfaction levels (Jehn, 1995), stress levels (Friedman, Curral and Tsai, 2000), low self esteem, depression (Fritz & Helgeson, 1998) and poor health (Helgeson &Fritz, 2000). Conflict has occurred through history and is a behavior common among both animals and humans; prominent in a society where there is class division, or manifestations of prejudiced behaviors (Huddy 2004; McDonald, Navarrete & Vugt, 2012). Although there can be many typologies of conflict, but at the simplest understanding level, conflict can be at individual level, group level and country level. Considering the country level conflict, it is characterized by power balances (Rummel, 1976), having distinct range of behaviors (like exchange, authoritative and coercive) (Gluckman, 1963). Analyzing various levels of conflict and assessing vast behaviors is beyond the scope of this paper. So we have considered the notion of generational conflict, which is prominent in this context especially among refugees of Azerbaijan.

Generational conflict, becomes more audacious among youth because of the breeding consequences of violence, turbulence and anonymity as a way of life. The term youthful rebellion is more a result of generational conflict (Roseman, 1995). Beginning with understanding generation, it is more of a biological determinant concerning those who have spent their birth year until the last days sharing same space and location (Strauss & Howe 1992). An interesting sociological review (Peter, 2001) presented the four contexts of generations:

- Family and genealogy: The conflict arises in the relations in context of one's family lineage and ancestry, especially in circumstances of set-ups where family roles are not clearly divided, as in the cases of, bi-national families, families with no children etc.
- In the terms of pedagogy: The conflict arises in understanding the learning process, with the ever evolving concepts of norms, knowledge, cultural, economic and social inheritance, an individual socially learn by setting the role models and imbibed cultural values in it.
- In the terms of historians: The conflict arises from within, the ungrouped powerless people less willing for a change, like in context of specific actions and actions by the means of movements and historical events which gained momentum and were talked about events.
- In the terms of socio-political context: The conflict arises within even if there is a hint of threat to the state machinery or its functionality. As humans frustrate when needs are not fulfilled owing to corrupt state rules/policies, fuelling rage and anger, a conflict of demands shape up. (Burton, 1990)

Generational conflict is characterized by interdependency, where there are positive and negative interdependencies, spoken in terms of solidarity and the resolvement is aimed at unfolding it (Hopflingre, 1999). It is understood in terms of generational inequality, ambivalence in relationships, unclear psychological contracts, fatalistic blame, financial insecurities and lack of legal support system (Richter, 1997).

Hence, it becomes essential to understand this determinant of conflict cultivating in the country, hence, important role of culture is briefed up.

3. Understanding Culture

There is a close linkage between conflict and culture, it however does not educe that culture differences lead to a conflicting situation, but rather the response to difficulties when any problem arises within or among cultures (Michelle, 2003). Hofstede and Geertz, (1991) opined that culture is sheer programming of mind where a rigid pattern of perceiving an event is created and of a strong personality by which an individual understands or identifies such events.

Culture is something which is not hereditary, an entity always shared between members of society, not capable of existing on its own as a separate phenomenon. It is rather a complex concept defined in versatile ways by various Sociologists, Anthropologists, Psychologists and Historians alike. However, all of them agree on one common denominator: it is always evolving. Various domains have explained meaning of the term culture in various but all valid specifications of one's own self and his/her surroundings. Threads of meanings in terms of which humans express, articulate, understand and experience resulting in a guided action and "ordered structure of symbols & meanings by which social interactions take place" (Geertz, 1973). Anthropology studies humans as its main subject, not just in terms of evolution, development of mind, body, art and tools but also the patterning with reference to specific geographical and historical traditions. This patterning has been termed as "Culture" (Wagner,1975).It has also been widely understood as a system of shared beliefs, values, customs/rituals, behaviours and artifacts that the members of the society use to cope with their world and with one another, and that are transmitted from generation to generation through learning (Hall, 2002). Culture plays an important role in understanding of conflicts as differences in values and norms of "acceptable and unacceptable" differ from culture to culture. A person acts in accordance with values and norms of that person's culture which some other person holding a different perception might interpret as a completely opposite conduct (Williams, 1994). It provides a complete understanding of human interaction process, and conflict, in cultural terminologies is a part of human interaction (Daniel, 2000). Leeds (1997), is of the opinion that culture is very much a group identity process, adherence is to rules and structures is mandatory, and due to diversity within culture and strengthening of third party, a conflict like situation may arise as it threatens the identity and survival of the norms. It hence becomes extremely essential to link here the importance of culture

as it helps in both "fighting against" and "fighting for" any human caused adversity. Arising or evolvement; interpersonal support and resolvement can all be attributed culture which is a penetrative element of human society.

There are certain factors or determinants which strengthens the continuation of conflicting times such as religion (Huntington, 1993), social position bases projected differently in individualistic and collectivist cultures (Ting-Toomey et al., 1991; Triandis, 1989), conflicting ethnic identities (Gurr, 1994), sharing of space and infrastructure due to weak economy (Carment, 1993) etc. Hence, there is still un clarity on whether cultures will remain the main determinant of future conflict as they are difficult to compromise upon with respect to the economy and political issues (Huntington, 1993) or whether solution is the basic need theory (Burton, 1991), or relative deprivation theory (Festinger, 1954) that unless the primary needs are satisfied , culture cannot be blamed and requirements are the existence of fair and fulfilling state machinery ensuring at least bare minimum or survival needs (Rubenstien & Crocker, 1994). Based upon the above review and understanding, it becomes obvious that conflict is pertaining to various social, economical, political, affective factors and very much a part of human interaction process. However, at the receiving end are the sufferers/victims, the entire stimulus of a conflicting station disguises and touches upon various other inter linked issues. Here, we limit the study, to the underlying factors of cultural ideologies affecting self as the individuals interpret or pattern the conflicting situations. The study is conducted on adolescents' refugees who left behind their country of origin and are living in various camps. These people are often forced to migrate and flee from persecution or threat to their livelihoods (Aspinall & Watters, 2011). As a matter of fact, this country's context is not much touched upon and neither the analysis at the latent level highlights any major cause of conflict apart from acquisition of land. There is no fight for any resources (oil, water etc.) , and an absence of any apparent political upsurge. The researcher was assigned the job of an English teacher in the refugee camps for 6 weeks, and that is how the whole life and situations were experienced firsthand and the interactions helped in gaining an understanding of the underlying situation. Moreover, all adolescents who are an asset and resource to their communities (UNICEF, 2002), on whom the future of the country and family depends are living in anonymity and zero security. It becomes a doubly stressed situation when the adolescents are refugees and negated all bare minimum rights which leave them astray and survive through mental and physical state of conflicts. War and conflicts have distant reaching affect on mental and physical health of women and children, having extreme consequences such as elevated symptoms of PTSD, depression, behavioural problems further hampering the overall psycho-social adjustment. (APA, 2009, working with refugee children and families: Update for mental health professionals). It is further a serious context of study because of the severe consequences on children who have been exposed to conflicts, (Joshi and O'Donnell, 2003). Here in this study, to observe the difference in opinions of the male and female adolescent refugees, semi-structured interview were conducted and an attempt is made to understand varying difference in opinion existing in spite of the same cultural upbringing and exposure.

The following objectives have been formulated:
- Interpersonal relationships (personal, societal and country level) perceived differently by the males and females adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan.
- Sense of shared belief, values and responsibilities variation among the males and females adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan.

4. Sample
Total 12 adolescents (5 males and 7 females) from refugee camps of Azerbaijan were purposely selected. They were not in the count of local citizens of the country. The mean age of males was 20.7 years and females' was 20.2 Years.

5. Data Collection and Analyses
Semi-structured interviews were conducted among these 12 refugee adolescents (7 females and 5 males). All the participants were informed about the goals of the research and informed consent was taken from them. The participants had the freedom to withdraw anytime from the research process. The interviews were conducted in a friendly and non threatening environment and participants were happy to share their stories. The interviews were written down following short hand and then later transcribed. The responses of these 12 respondents were later analysed using descriptive methodology. Then, the differences between responses of males and females adolescents are presented in percentiles so that comprehensibility becomes easy and meaning can be inferred.

S. No.	Participant Code	Gender	Age in years	Employment status
01	M.1	Male	21	Student
02	M.2	Male	21	Student
03	M.3	Male	19	Student
04	M.4	Male	19	Student
06	F.1	Female	18	Student
07	F.2	Female	20	Student

S. No.	Participant Code	Gender	Age in years	Employment status
08	F.3	Female	20	Student
09	F.4	Female	23	Teacher
10	F.5	Female	22	Student
11	F.6	Female	19	Student
12	F.7	Female	23	Teacher

Table 1

6. Results

The concept of conflict is as common as its existence; we see a two person conflict to a national level war, causing destruction and devastation. On an outset, there is total loss at an individual as well as global level. Here in this study, we probe into the understanding of Azerbaijan-Armenia Conflict and how the young refugees (adolescent males and females) perceive the breeding issue and their reflections through the cultural lens. There is a long history to this conflict studied by various researchers in various other domains (Stedman, 1991; Carley, 1998; Mooradian & Druckman, 1999). For this particular study, semi structured interviews were conducted, among 5 male (20.7 years) and 7 female (20.2 years) adolescents, having total mean age as 20.5 years. A set of questions were asked which reflect upon the political and cultural ideologies and examined further if required. Three major dimensions were undertaken, that came out strongly during the review and interview: Interpersonal relationships (personal, societal and country level), cultural aspect, and responsibility ownership among male and female adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan. The responses of the participants' (males and females) on the 12 questions (table-1) are represented in the table-2 below. They were compacted, so as to understand how the themes are interpreted and choices determined by the adolescent refugees.

S. No	Question
Q.1	Who do you think is to blame for the current situation?
Q.2	Why do you think the land was conquered?
Q.3	Who should take care of the Refugees?
Q.4	What is your life Ambition?
Q.5	What do you think is the solution of the problem?
Q.6	With all the funds the government receives, do you think the leader of the country is doing a fair job, are the resources being utilized efficiently (both financial and non-financial)?
Q.7	What according to you, should be done to the land of conflict?
Q.8	Would you like to go back to your area and live peacefully with Armenians?
Q.9	Would you ever get married to/let your children marry an Armenian?
Q.10	Would you ever adopt an Armenian Orphan?
Q.12	Does the time span bother you, for how long can you keep the zest on and fight for the region?
Q. 13	How pro social can you be, to an Armenian wounded soldier, or vice versa, just for instance: In case of a medical emergency, would you want to/agree to have blood transfusion from an Armenian or accept any other kind of help?

Table 2: Represents The Questions Which Were Probed During The Semi-Structure Interview Session

From the above table, it can be inferred that the interview questions used simple understandable language, or were further exemplified, so as to maintain relativity. Most of the questions were further elongate to decipher underlying opinions and behaviors on the interpersonal aspect, in the light of cultural understanding of the conflict which is very much the automatic learning and pervasive part of these displaced refugees.

	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9	Q10	Q.12	Q.13
M.1	Armenia	Greed	Govt.	A cited profession	War	Yes	Return Back	No	No	Maybe	Do not know.	No
M.2	Armenia	Bad People	Community	To migrate to US	No Solution	Yes	Do Not know.	No	No	Maybe	Forever	Yes
M.3	Russians	Politics	Govt.	To get the land back.	No solution.	Yes	Do not know.	No	No	No	Forever	No
M.4	Armenia	Greed	Govt.	To fight for the land	War	No	Returned Back.	No	No	No	Until it is returned.	Maybe
M.5	Armenia	For war	Govt.	To fight for the land	Military Force.	No	Grow food crops.	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	Do not know.	No
F.1	Armenia	Greed	Govt.	A cited profession.	Political Talks.	Yes	Returned back.	No	Yes	No	Until it is Returned.	Yes
F.2	Armenia	Want to Increase the country	Community and Govt	Do not know.	No Solution.	Do Not know	Do not know	Yes	No	No	Till we can.	No
F.3	Russians	Resources	Community	Help the Refugees.	War	Yes	Autonomous Status	Depends	Maybe	No	Do not know.	Yes
F.4	Russians	Disturbing Harmony	Govt.	Get the land back.	No Solution.	No	Return Back.	Maybe	Maybe	No	Forever.	No
F.5	Armenia	Greed	Govt.	To earn a lot of money	War.	Yes	Returned Back.	No	No	Yes	Until it is Returned.	Maybe
F.6	Armenia	No Reason, just want	Community and Govt	Do not know.	Political Talks.	Yes	Do not know.	No	No	Maybe	Forever.	No
F.7	Armenia	Greed, Stubbornness	Govt.	A cited Profession.	Military Force.	Yes	Agriculture Purpose.	No	No	No	Until it is Returned.	Yes

Table 3: Summarises The Responses Of Males And Females Adolescent Refugees Of
Azerbaijan On The Following Questions In A Compact Form

As can be seen in the above table, the responses seem to be slightly varied among males and females, the difference in opinion can be due to identity formation process and analysing of the context as per the exposure. The adherence to culture, regional and religion identity has strongly come up, responsibility ownership being different. The political stance of males and females are also slightly different, females being more detailed and aware whereas male perspective is based more on face value and is direct. The themes have been extracted pertaining to responses from these questions and have been summarised in percentiles in table 3 for comparison.

Questions	Responses	Males	Females
Q.1	Armenians	80%	71%
	Russians	20%	29%
Q.2	Greed	40%	44%
	Bad People	20%	14%
	Politics/ Increase the country size	20%	14%
	War	20%	14%
	Acquiring resources	-	14%
	Disturbing Harmony	-	14%
Q.3	Government	80%	57%
	Community	20%	14%
	Both	-	29%
Q.4	A cited Profession	20%	28.5%-
	Help the Refugees	-	14%-
	Earn a lot of Money	-	14.5%
	Get the land back	20%	14.5%
	Migrate to US	20%	-
	To fight for the land	40%	-
	Do not Know	-	28.5%
Q.5	War	40%	28.5%
	Military Force	20%	23.5%
	Political Talks	-	28.5%
	No solution	40%	28.5%
Q.6	Yes	60%	71%
	No	40%	14.5%
	Do not know	-	14.5%
Q.7	Returned Back	40%	43%
	Autonomous Region Status	-	14%
	Agriculture Purpose/ Grow food crops	20%	14.5%
	Do not know	40%	28.5%
Q.8	Yes	-	14%
	No	80%	20%
	Maybe	20%	28.5%
	Depends	-	14%
Q.9	Yes	-	14.5%
	No	80%	71%
	May be	20%	14.5%
Q.10	Yes	-	71%
	No	40%	29%
	May be	60%	-
Q.11	Forever	40%	43%
	Till we can	-	14%
	Until it is returned	20%	43%
	Do not know	40%	-
Q.12	Yes	20%	43%
	No	60%	43%

	Maybe	20%	14%

Table 4: Summarises The Percentiles On The Themes Which Came Up As Responses Among
Males And Females Adolescent Refugees Of Azerbaijan

As can be seen from the above table, in the current context and as responses to the questions probed, males blame Armenia (80%) over Russia (20%) whereas females blame Armenia (71%) in a comparatively lesser percentage than the males and Russia (29%) which is more than the male responses. Greed as a determinant of conflict came up strongly as a probable cause of conflict among both males (40%) and females (44%) as well as political reasons were also highly weighted by both males (20%) and females (14%), acquisition of resources and disturbing the harmony of the country were also laid as factors that led to conflict by 14% of the females. As a response to the care and rear practices, females emphasized more on the responsibility of the community and government both (43%) and for government alone (57%) whereas males majorly entitled the care as a government (80%) responsibility than the community (20%). From the responsibility angle, males (20%) and females (28.5%) both cited renowned professions, whereas there were also responses like "would migrate to U.S." by the males (20%) and for the females (14.5%) the responses were earning more money. Interestingly, nearly 40% of the males insisted on getting the land back and fighting for it as their prime ambition on the other hand females were unsure (28.5%) and listed helping their fellowmen (14.5%) and getting the land back (14.5%) as the only ambition they would be interested in. On probing to the solution to this problem of conflict, males (40%) and females (28.5%) were unsure as to what will happen and both consider war to be the solution, whereas resolvement through political talks (Females, 28.5%) and increased support from military force (Females, 23.5%) would contribute to little peace if not whole. Government was blamed by both males (60%) and females (71%) for poor leadership. There was very insightful solution when asked to what can be done to the conflicting land, where both males (20%) and females (14.5%) innovatively suggested growing crops or usage for agricultural purposes so that both countries could be benefited and surprisingly, there was immense clarity on the subject, where both males (40%) and females (43%) responded that the piece of land should be returned whereas there were also little un surety as to what can be done with this conflicted land. The regional and relational identity came up strongly among both males and females as can be seen from the responses from questions 8 to 13. Males (20%) and females (28.5%) both were not really sure to be going back to their country doubting security and good living factors, whereas more males (80%) than females (43.5%) were confident that they would claim the ownership and righteously live if ever returned. A very high percentage of both males (80%) and females (71%) were sound that they would never marry an Armenian whereas mixed responses were there, when the question was asked for adopting an Armenian orphan (40% males said no and 71% females said no). Extreme devotion was mapped when asked on the how long would you be fighting for this, males (40%) and females (43%) both replied forever in almost same proportion whereas females insisted on getting it back at any cost (43%) and till it is possible (14%) for them. Considering the social aspect and helping behaviors from a cultural as well as community perspective, males (60%) more than females (43%) were not comfortable receiving any help, whereas females (43%) more than males (20%) said that they would readily help in an emergency situation.

The above results are now discussed along the parameters of interpersonal relationships (personal, societal and country level), cultural aspect, and responsibility ownership among male and female adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan with the help of existing studies and notions in this context.

7. Discussion

It was observed that gender, and regional identity has collectively come up as a strong factor in evaluating the notion of present conflict, also which was explained as identity politics (Luckham, Moncrieffe, and Harris, 2006). Political reasoning in this context is reflected all throughout. The highlights are the awareness and the extreme enthusiasm they have of taking the responsibility, a hope of resolvement being constant in all the responses of these young refugees of Azerbaijan who have witnessed the culture where conflict has been prevalent through generations. These findings are discussed at three levels as mentioned in the above two objectives as well as the third level where the related themes pertaining to strong identity has come up in the conflicting context:

The objective one states that "Interpersonal relationships (personal, societal and country level) would be perceived differently by the males and females adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan", it was observed that males more than females insisted on poor involvement of government, and thinks politics is a good way in dealing with them. Whereas at a personal and community level, it was seen that females insisted being more pro social and raising a helping hand than the males. However peace and resolvement was insisted by both males and females. At a societal level, females were more comfortable managing a situation if it even requires adopting an Armenian Orphan as exemplified than the males. This was also justified in a study by Neff (2009), where it listed compassion as playing an influential role in maintaining harmony towards one's own self and towards others. Taking care in day to day life was listed as role of community and government by both males and females emphasizing the social role that both play to maintain the dynamics, and so is also verified by the responsibility of any country for protection of refugees by UN bodies (UNHCR, 2007). A study also opined that rendering care and concern and expectation for the same comes more from an individual difference of opinion, and those compassionate serve in a better way to the sufferings of others (Goetz, Keltner, and Simon-Thomas, 2010). Considering the gender difference, females were seen to be less aggressive than the males, interestingly females here also listed as being more subtle although active, which was also stated in a study, where it was explored that traditionally women are stereotyped to be non aggressive and soft in their in participation, despite them being active especially in armed/ unarmed conflicts, wars, liberation struggles etc. (Babiker, 1999; Cockbum 2002; El-Bushra 2000; Moser and Clark 2001). There is a contribution of seminal research on the conflicts of North Ireland where culture, interpersonal relationships were attributed as having positive implications and ascribed people as having higher trust and forgiveness levels and become close knit (Hewstone, Cairns, Voci, Hamberger & Niens 2006).

The second objective states that " sense of shared belief, values and responsibilities would vary among the males and females adolescent refugees of Azerbaijan", this was mapped in the aspect of taking responsibility where males and females equally wanted to be of good financial resource to the family, by citing a clear ambition and rendering more money in such circumstances. The decision of choosing a career was extremely high, spontaneous and unambiguous among both males and females, and it was also studied with respect to parenting practices, that socio-cultural issues contribute in custodial decision making in an international study (Azar & Cote, 2002). Both males and females were extremely clear about their strong regional norms, where they negated marrying someone from the other country despite both of them highly similar cultural practices and living. Culture, specifically social support has been previously studied as an important predictor of adjustment to such conflicting situations and dealing with traumatic situations among Sudanese refugees (Schweitzer, Melville, Steel & Lacherez, 2006). Interestingly, both males and females wanted to go back to their alma mater and listed it on a priority with interesting strategies for claiming their rights and re union with their region, similar was also discussed in a study where it was researched that need for remaking the family life and re establishing the continuity was very high among the Congolese refugees (Rousseau, Rufagari, Bagilishya & Measham, 2004) Further, few interesting findings also came up, both males and females blame the country policies and poor leadership and management for this conflicting situation which is merely failure of state and has also been a major cause of conflict in general as cited in a study by (Douma, 2006; Van Wyk, 2007). Both males and females listed need for power and autonomy as an important reason for this conflict by naming it as greed of these political land bugs, which is also studied as an important factor leading to conflicting situations (Kagitcibasi, 2003; Murshed & Tadjoeddin, 2009). Both males and females were high on self motivation and extremely driven to perform even when they were living in such poor security zone, they were extremely high on their personal as well as collective identity (Colic-Peisker & Walker, 2003). Collectively, the entire situations was a dynamic play between politics and identity (gender, culture, regional and self), which is also considered as an important and pervasive aspect (Luckham, Moncrieffe, and Harris, 2006). Lastly, an insightful solution was given by both males and females that the disputed land currently can be used for agricultural purposes showing the young minds and their contingent perspective and how the adolescents globally are creative having untapped power and uniqueness, living with so much curiosity even in the turbulent times. It was also realized that there is a sublime prerequisite for wellbeing for smooth functioning of operations in everyday life and so is the need of young refugee youth (Brough, Gorman, Ramirez & Westoby, 2003).

8. Conclusion

Living in anonymity and ambiguity makes the situation double stressed, moreover being an adolescent having so much passion, desires and vigour and if one has to repress these energies, it would surely have far reaching affects on emotional, social, physical, psychological health. The young male and female adolescent refugees were also ruled by same ambitions and go through same human development phases of growth, however it is immensely important that these adolescents' confront adaptively to such conflicting demands rearing through generations and it is safe to say that coping is now absorbed in their culture. To understand what perspectives and feelings these young male and female Azeri-refugees had towards people and society from the lens of culture beliefs, values and sharing, semi structured interviews were conducted with impressive results and difference in opinions among the two genders being explored. The results revealed intense frictions and tensions where majority of Azeri- Youth blame Armenians for the unrest and war only subtly downcast in cases where extreme human empathy is required (eg. Adopting an Armenian Orphan). An outsized amount of youth is willing to go ahead for a fight in spite of the disturbing repercussions. Despite peace efforts by the UN, the majority feels that they should prove a point and their viewpoints should be primarily considered. It is imperative to understand that Azerbaijan is a former Soviet Nation so the sentiment of forming one's identity as a nation is very profound. Males and females both consider political propagandas responsible for generating an extreme wave of uncanny need for influence. The findings and results can be used for better understanding and identifying the nodes entangled leading to a possible resolution of the Conflict. Considering the fact that Visa is very hard to get and there is "not-so-warm" environment for the "outsiders", there is an urgent need to reach out to these capsule restricted territories and recognize the needs of the refugees of the war.

9. References

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