

Abstract: Thousands of people were forced to escape their homes for safer zones in Jammu and other parts of India as a result of the tribal invasion of the then princely state of J&K on the 22nd of October 1947, abandoning their lands and valuables, in the process. Muzaffarabad, Mirpur and parts of Poonch of Jammu and Kashmir, which till date are illegally held by Pakistan and are referred to as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir (POJK), were among the most significant areas from which people were displaced. Until now, the displaced people have been unable to return to their original homes. Despite the fact that the state and federal governments provided several relief packages, these arguably have been insufficient and only extended to those families who had been relocated within the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This paper therefore seeks to analytically study government's role in the relief and rehabilitation of POJK refugees and furthermore examine the engagement of civil society who are vital stakeholders in democratic governance.

Keywords: Jammu and Kashmir, Tribal Invasion, Displaced Persons, Pakistan Occupied Kashmir Refugees, Relief and Rehabilitation.

Methodology: The proposed study will be based on mixed method approach i.e., empirical, and normative. Primary data will be gathered from the respondents primarily the displaced people and their community leaders from regions namely Muzaffarabad, Poonch & Mirpur. Official reports will be used for content analysis of displaced people, the role of government in ascertaining relief & rehabilitation and the inclusion of civil society for the same. Secondary sources will comprise of available literature reflecting the theme. Jammu district where majority people have been rehabilitated in different camps will encompass the study area for the current research.