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# THE UNSEEN CONSEQUENCES OF WAR

## OUTLINE

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1. Hook

#### 1.2. General Statements

1.3. Thesis Statement: The true cost of war not only lies in the lives lost but also in the unseen and often irreversible psychological, economic, cultural, environmental and political transformations it leaves behind.

### 2. Unseen Consequences of War

#### 2.1. Physical and Psychological Impacts

##### 2.1.1. Physical destruction

##### 2.1.2. Physical de injuries beyond battlefield.

##### 2.1.3. Psychological scars - PTSD

##### 2.1.4. Captivating trauma

#### 2.2. Economic Consequences

##### 2.2.1. Collapse of Local Economies

##### 2.2.2. Long term poverty

##### 2.2.3. Gendered Economy

Subject -  
mistake

verb agreement

#### 2.2.4. General setbacks

### 2.3. Socio-cultural and Developmental Impacts

2.3.1. Impact on governance and civic life

2.3.2. Breakdown of communal structures due to mass displacement

2.3.3. Destruction of cultural heritage

### 2.4. Environmental Damage

2.4.1. Destruction of ecosystems

2.4.2. Pollution due to chemical residue of arsenals

2.4.3. Climate Change

### 2.5. Political Instability

2.5.1. Power Vacuum

2.5.2. Peace Rebuilding Struggles

2.5.3. Shifting global dynamics

### 2.6. Global Ripple Effect

2.6.1. Impact on global security

2.6.2. International order change

2.6.3. Refugee Crisis in Neighbouring countries.

3. Way Forward

4. Conclusion

## THE ESSAY

A butterfly flapping its wings in the Amazon can impact a chain of events powerful enough to create a storm across oceans. Likewise, a single spark - a small miscalculated move, a strategic blunder, or an ignored grievance - can ripple across the borders escalating in the form of war. The tales of wars are as old as the time itself. It holds the capacity to rewrite the destiny of nations by toppling down empires and redrawing borders. The irony of war is that it rarely ends on the ground it once started. A treaty signed, a bomb dropped, or a border redrawn may seem like fixed points in history, yet their consequences touch every corner of the society. Its most devastating impacts are not always found in the smoke of the battle fields but in the quiet lingering

after shocks that ripple through the future generation. Thus, the true cost of war not only lies in the lives lost but also in the unseen and often irreversible <sup>environmental</sup> psychological, economic, cultural, and political transformations it leaves behind.

To begin with, war leaves physical and psychological impacts that linger much longer than the war itself. Physically, war causes countless casualties, loss of infrastructure, displacement of population and permanent disabilities. The loss of infrastructure and basic facilities like hospitals creates a sense of deprivation from which survivors, soldiers and civilians suffer alike. It is rightly said that after war a nation is left with cemeteries and cemeteries of minds. Unfortunately, for centuries the psychologically devastating impacts of wars were neglected. However, those memories of war haunt like an unseen ghost. Many soldiers with

permanent disabilities often suffer from deep identity crisis. Before war, they were regarded as heroes. Once the fighting ends due to their disability they are treated as burden on their family and society. This shift in identity causes distress, isolation and grief. Both survivors and civilians suffer from invisible scars in the form of fear, insecurity, mistrust and many develop PTSD. For instance, after WWI many soldiers suffer shell shock, they undergo repeated convulsions and breakdowns. Moreover, children living in conflict zone like Syria and Palestine often struggle with nightmares, mistrust and anger issues. Thus, the war does not end in the battlefield it continues in the minds for generations.

Furthermore, war cripples the economies, leaving long terms and devastating impacts. Firstly, the destruction of vital infrastructure like roads, railways and communication

networks severely hampers local economy. This disrupts both domestic and cross border trade. <sup>Secondly,</sup> Due to instability, during mass displacement people have to leave their shops, farms and factories which increases labor vacuum. Many farms and agricultural sites are abandoned, leading to food insecurity and widespread joblessness. Thirdly, when investors withdraw many factories are closed, it further pushes a community into cycle of poverty by unemployment. In addition to this in many societies, men are primary breadwinners; when soldiers are killed in war, the women have to assume this role. It increases women's vulnerability to exploitation in low wage industries, black markets or even human trafficking. Lastly, war also imposes generational set backs as many children have to leave their education in order to support their families. Many bright minds are forced and stuck in this cycle

for years to come. For instance, in Afghanistan, 4 decades of conflicts created 3 generations growing up with proper education. Hence, war hampers economic stability and obstructs long term progress of a nation.

War not only destroys infrastructure, it also shatters the social fabric. It reshapes gender and social roles within societies. Men, often on the frontlines, are killed, leaving women to assume unfamiliar responsibilities. Children denied of education rupture the cultural transmission. Culture is a part of an individual's personal and collective identity. During mass displacement, people have to migrate leaving their culture, tradition, heritage, and languages behind. After war, nothing remains same as it transforms every corner of life. According to UNHCR (2013), over 43.3 million people worldwide are displaced due to conflicts, leading to breakdown of traditional family

structures and community bonds. It leads to cultural disunity and risking social fabric as it is difficult for refugees to maintain their culture in foreign lands. Moreover, war causes destruction of cultural heritages. For instance, in WW2 many European cities were severely damaged. especially 85% of Warsaw turns into rubbles. The loss of centuries old buildings, archives and libraries robs Poland of its history. Consequently, war leads to rupture in cultural transmission.

Your points are fine. But

Focus on grammatical errors

Sentence structure

Evidences to substantiate your arguments

You may use reports book or quotes to strengthen your argument.