

# The Unseen Consequences of War.

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## OUTLINE:

### 1. Introduction

- (i) Loss of hope and emotional numbness after war.

### (ii) Thesis Statement:

The unseen consequences of war, psychological, economic, and environmental, linger beyond battlefields, reshaping societies and identities.

## Main headings

### 2. Psychological and Social Consequences

- (i) PTSD, survivor's guilt, and collective trauma.
- (ii) Breakdown of morality and empathy.
- (iii) Fragmented identities in post-war societies.

## Not argument

- (iv) Reflections in the Kite Runner and A Thousand Splendid Suns (Khaled Hosseini)
- (v) Corruption of ideals and power in Animal Farm (George Orwell)

### 3. Economic and Infrastructural Consequences

- (i) Destruction of industries, education and healthcare.
- (ii) Rise in Poverty, inequality and dependency

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- (iii) Refugee crises and migration.
- (iv) Post World War II recovery and Lindt's LINDOR chocolate as a symbol of resilience

#### 4. Environmental and Climate Consequences.

- (i) Pollution, deforestation and soil destruction
- (ii) Chemical warfare and radiation effects
- (iii) Climate change acceleration due to war emissions.
- (iv) Habitat loss and long-term ecological imbalance.

#### 5. Conclusion:

## THE ESSAY

"How fortunate we were who still had hope; I did not then realize, I did not know, how soon the time would come, when we could have no more hope and yet be unable to die." Vera Brittain's haunting words

from *Testament of Youth* embody the loss of faith and innocence that war inevitably brings. The human cost of war is immeasurable, a stark reality we witness with heavy hearts. Beyond the immediate tragedies, however, lies a less visible but equally devastating consequence:

The profound impact of war conflict in human

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psyche. In *Peaky Blinders*, the returning soldiers like Thomas Shelby embody this post-war numbness, their valor replaced by alienation, greed and emotional detachment. Civil wars and War between states (formal wars) both fracture societies, not only through physical destruction but through emotional and spiritual impact collapse. The impact of war extends beyond immediate physical destruction; it permeates emotional and psychological landscapes. Soldiers and civilians experience trauma that can persist throughout their lives, affecting mental health, relationships and overall well-being. These experiences contribute to a collective memory that influences cultural narratives surrounding war. In the realm of international relations, the repercussions of armed conflicts, be it within the state or out of the state, extend beyond the visible scars on nations and the tragic loss of lives, they leave an indelible mark on the socio-economic, political, and psychological fabric of nations.

War, in its essence, is not only a contest of power but also a test of humanity's endurance. Its visible consequences - death, destruction, and displacement - often overshadow the unseen ruins it leaves behind. Behind every statistic of casualties lies a silent story of trauma, disillusionment, and moral corrosion. While political narratives often glorify victory and heroism,

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literature and lived experiences tell a different truth  
one of psychological decay and collective despair.

In *The Kite Runner*, Khaled Hosseini portrays often  
glorify this invisible suffering through Amir's haunting  
guilt over his moral failures amid violence. His  
inner turmoil becomes symbolic of the post-war conscience  
a society that wins on paper but loses its soul.

Similarly, *A Thousand Splendid Suns* shifts focus to  
the enduring pain of women caught in the  
crossfire, their lives echoing the prolonged agony that  
outlasts physical war. Wars create survivors, not  
victors, and these survivors carry forward the weight  
of memory. From soldiers battling post-traumatic stress  
disorder to civilians trapped in ruins, the psychological  
aftermath of war becomes an invisible enemy - one  
that seeps into generations and defines national  
character long after peace is declared.

The invisible psychological wounds of war  
also manifest in the collective consciousness. Wars  
erode empathy, normalize violence, and blur moral  
boundaries. People once driven by compassion begin to  
perceive cruelty as necessity. This degradation of humanity  
is powerfully mirrored in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*,  
where revolutionary ideals are corrupted by power until  
oppressors and oppressed become indistinguishable. The  
story serves as an allegory for societies that

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emerge from conflict only to replicate the evils they sought to abolish. Similarly, modern societies emerging from war often face this moral confusion, justifying injustice in the name of survival. In many war-torn regions like Gaza, and Syria (Sudan) morality slowly begins to bend under the weight of survival. Acts once condemned become quietly tolerated, not because people have become heartless, but because war rewrites the conditions of what it means to live as can be seen in the compromises made by Gazan's in the Peace-deal with Israel (Trump's 20 points agenda) Similarly as Syrian teacher on BBC Hardtalk said, "We donot teach history anymore, we live it, again and again" These words reveal a silent tragedy: classrooms turn into shelters, history becomes a repeating mound, and identity shifts from citizen to survivor. War not only kills people but also reshapes how people (left behind) think, how they justify and how they remember. The unseen consequences, thus, extend far beyond battlefields; they reside in the internal dissonance of humanity itself.

Beyond the realm of emotion and morality, war devastates the foundations upon which societies function. Infrastructure crumbles, economies falter, and nations become dependent on foreign aid. The unseen consequences here lie not only in the destruction

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of property but in the erosion of stability and self-reliance. After World War II much of the ~~world~~ Europe lay in ruins - cities reduced to ash, economies bankrupt and populations displaced. Yet amidst this wreckage, nations sought symbols of renewal. In 1949, the Swiss chocolatier Lindt introduced its now famous LINDOR chocolate, representing sweetness in a world starved from comfort. This seemingly trivial moment captured a profound truth: that rebuilding after war requires emotional healing as much as economic recovery. However, not every nation finds its metaphorical chocolate. In Afghanistan, decades of civil conflict have created a cycle of dependency and despair, where education, healthcare, and infrastructure never fully recover. The physical reconstruction of buildings cannot mend the psychological and cultural dislocation that conflict engenders. The real economic cost of war lies not merely in expenditure but in lost generations - those who might have been teachers, inventors or leaders, but instead became refugees or casualties of poverty as shown in the books of Khaled Hosseini.

This economic ~~emotional~~ disparity permeates inequality, often turning post-war societies into fertile grounds for corruption and unrest. The elite profit from reconstruction contracts while the poor

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bear the cost of inflation and unemployment. The humanitarian crisis that follow wars are not mere accident; they are systematic consequences of fractured economies and power vacuums. When resources become scarce, moral boundaries blur further. Families forced into poverty often face impossible choices between survival and ethics and ordinary people redefine morality in the face of hunger and loss. Economic deprivation, therefore, becomes a form of prolonged warfare, one that starves nations from within.

War's unseen toll also extends to the environment, a dimension too often ignored in the retelling of history. Bombings, chemical leaks, and deforestation destroy ecosystems for generations. Landmines buried in rural landscapes continue to claim lives decades after ceasefires. Soil poisoned by explosives become infertile, rivers turn toxic, and air pollution rises from the burning of cities. During the Vietnam War, the use of Agent Orange not only defoliated forests but poisoned the genetic legacy of human population, leading to birth defects and diseases that persist to this day. More recently, in 2023, The Guardian reported that military conflicts contribute an estimated 5% of global carbon emissions - an invisible yet catastrophic legacy that accelerates climate change. War also accelerates habitat destruction, forcing wildlife into

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extinction and creating refugee crises not only among humans but within nature itself. The environment becomes an unacknowledged casualty of humanity's rage, its slow decay mirroring our moral decline.

The unseen environmental consequences intertwine deeply with deeply with human suffering. Deeply. Displacement due to drought, radiations, and pollution further destabilizes regions, igniting new conflicts over dwindling resources. In the Middle East and Africa, water scarcity, intensified by wars that destroy irrigation systems, has become a source of renewed tension. Each bomb that falls is not only a strike against the enemy but against the climate, the soil, and the generation yet unborn. The paradox is cruel: the same wars fought for resources end up destroying them. Thus, the ecological aftermath of war becomes a self-perpetuating crisis, extending destruction far beyond human lifespans. Recovery, when it comes, is not measured in years but in centuries.

As the dust of war settles, nations often declare victory, but what remains is a hollow peace. Political instability, fragile institutions, and unhealed trauma ensure that peace exists only in name. In such societies, history is not a lesson but a wound reopened.

it requires collective introspection, empathy, and a willingness to rebuild humanity itself. The works of Khaled bin Waleed Hosseini remind readers that redemption, though possible, is painful and incomplete. Amir's final act of courage in The Kite Runner, his attempt to be "good again" symbolizes the long, uncertain path to healing that individuals and nations must walk. Yet, as Orwell warns through Animal Farm, The danger lies in forgetting. When societies fail to learn from their past, they are condemned to repeat it. The cycle of destruction continues, disguised in new rhetoric, fought with new weapons but inflicting the same timeless wounds.

In conclusion, the unseen consequences of war stretch beyond battle fields into deepest recesses of ~~success~~ human existence. The psychological scars, economic collapse, and environmental degradation that follow every conflict are testaments that to the long shadow war casts over any civilization. Literature serves as both witness and warning, Brüllian's grief, Hosseini's guilt, Orwell's corruption, all echo the same truth: that the cost of war cannot be counted in the dead alone. It is measured in the silence that follows, in the lives unlivéd, in the lands left barren, and in the minds that can never find peace. The real victory lies not in the

Improve the structure of your essay

Make a well coherent and well articulated outline

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Give one idea in one point

Infrastructural loss and economic losses are two different points.

Improve the introduction start was good but follow the structure of intro

Improve body paragraph

Need to work on argumentation

You don't need to give reference anywhere at the start or at the end ... It must be placed in a proper loci

Avoid grammatical errors

Bring coherence in your essay through transitional devices