

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MILITANCY ON INTERNALLY DISPLACED
POPULATION (IDP's) A CASE STUDY OF BAJOUR AGENCY.**

1. Sumayya Feroz, Lecturer Department of Political Science University of Swabi
2. Afzaal Amin, MPhil Scholar AWKUM

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted on socio-economic impacts of militancy on internally displaced population (IDP's) in Bajour Agency. A total sample size of 30 was selected from total population living in Tehsil Salarzai. The study found that majority of respondents are agree that terrorism affecting their daily life activities, the study shows that the majority of respondents says that their home are not destroyed due to terrorism, from the study we found that majority of respondents says that the Jirga system become weak due to terrorism, from the study we found that majority of respondents says that terrorism has influenced their day to day activities, according to the respondents the economic setup, agriculture condition, business, economic and social situation and livestock of the peoples are badly affected due to terrorism. The education system of Bajour Agency is also affected due to terrorism. The health centers are also affected. The security threats are also created after post conflicts. The electricity system is also badly affected due to terrorism.

Key Words: Population, Jirga, Education

Introduction:

Internally displaced persons mean a person who is living somewhere else in the country after having forced to leave their habitual place due to situation of violence or conflict. Person or family displaced conflict means a person or family who is displaced internally by compulsion owing to such situation where it is not possible live in home or place of habitual residence due to armed conflict or situation of violence (*Jackson , 1986*)

Due to natural disasters, human made circumstances, armed conflict, and situation of violence and fear, persons and families are forcefully displaced from their homes and places of habitual residence. The fact is that the internally displaced persons are compelled to spend a very difficult life in other parts of country due to displacement. There arise many problems to the peoples due to displacement. Therefore the state is required to play a lead role to provide security to displaced persons, protect human rights, and make provision for immediate relief, and also make appropriate provision for their return to their place of habitual residence. (*Miller , 20003*)

Bajour is one of the most beautiful region of district Malakand the people is most traditional and simple. They are mostly agrarian and labor earning money and helping himself living in villages. They have low ratio of education and facility is low. But due to time the condition of Balouris being disconnect and some non-social group can interpret there in the whole population and the people are badly affected and they have many problems these groups can spoil there all property and life's thus the government can also take part against these groups and start apparitions. Then there have difficult to live, the people can safely displaced from one area to other districts. When the members of the people are displaced to other areas they need protection of their lives. The sense of protection of life of the family members, to avoid risk and for the individual's liberty the displaced people moved to safe areas. In Pakistan from last five years, there is a war inside the country. This war is against some non-social groups. The government of Pakistan and army is trying to finish these non-social groups inside the country. This war first in tribal areas and then move toward the beautiful valley Bajour and the spread to the whole Malakand division. Due to this war in Bajaur and violation of state laws by these non-social groups, the government took action against these non-social groups. And at last the governments send their army to abolish these non-social groups. The government starts operation there in Malakand division. In this operation, army mostly damaged the public property and due to this, the peoples of those areas left their native villages. According to local relief camp about fifty-two thousands families had migrated from district Bajour to district Mardan and district Sawabi. The stories of extreme hot, long distance traveling and the death of female and aged males were also on the tongue of every individual. (Taylor , 2016)

In Pakistan different types of migration takes place that is international migration, rural urban migration, seasonal migration and forced migration or internally displace persons. The international migration is done when someone cross the national borders and entered into other country; rural urban migration is done within the national borders these two types of migration takes place in search of better economic opportunities, white collars jobs and education. Seasonal migration mostly done in the mountainous regions of Pakistan, the nomads having huge cattle herds adopts this type of migration. Moreover, internal displacement is due to manmade disasters development projects, conflicts. Prior to this displacement the residents of this area were quite prosperous. They were prospering by leaps and bounds,. In every field they were going ahead with quick pace. This displacement

brought so many problems to the peoples of this area and these problems become hurdle in the way of development. This brought their lives to a dark site from where it seems much difficult to regain their world. In this study, I focused on those problems that has faced by the internally displaced people of the locale. Moreover, to what extent they recover their lives and position, and what problem they were facing in their rehabilitation. (*Mangalam , 1978*)

Displacement is a traditional as well as modern phenomenon. Displaced communities both donate and receive certain features and traits. Displacement influences almost all aspects of life. Some influences may be evident and others may be underneath. The peoples of district Bajour had displaced to district Mardan and district Sawabi due to operation in Bajour. This displacement affected the economy, education, culture, and social life of the peoples of district Bajour.

The unexpected terrorist attacks, shelling through tanks and aircraft bombings have destroyed the houses in the area leaving the residents with no other choice than to migrate. In addition, the educational institutions and medical centers have also been ruined by the militant attacks. In Mohmand agency, the terrorists have blown 20 schools to uproot the educational pursuits especially the girls primary schools are on the hit list of militant groups. The people of FATA are suffering due to the scarce facilities and poor socio-economic structure in the region. The unequal distribution of economic resources and fewer opportunities make the provision of basic needs to the internally displaced persons is the duty of government under which the region falls.

Therefore the government is autonomous in her responsibilities and actions. As the Guiding Principles underline, it is not the international community but national authorities that "have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction" (*Kalin , 2008*)

The internally displaced population rights must be safeguarded by the state, as laid by the guiding principles of internal displacement that has sought worldwide circulation and recognition. But internally displaced populations of FATA still seem to be fighting for their basic rights across the country. Internally Displaced Persons' dilemma is disintegration from their tribe and society. Absence of formal identification hinders the job seeking process. Women in the internally displaced person camps do not have national identity cards, thus encounter various issues once it comes to getting food, clothes, and medicines. (*Kalin , 2008*)

With the beginning of the great civilization like the Mesopotamia, Egyptian and the Roman civilization, the process of migrations had never stopped. Migration is a continuous process and had done in each phase of the history, only its form and purpose is changing. The partition in 1947 of the Indian sub-continent into two independent states, resulted in large-scale population transfers, some 6.6 million Muslims entered into Pakistan from Indian Territory, and an estimated 5.4 million Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India. The establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 resulted in the migration of hundreds of thousands of Jews to that state and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of indigenous Palestinians into neighboring countries. The break of Yugoslavia into separate ethnically based states in the early 1990s forced millions to leave their homelands, the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina (2005) in the Southern United States compelled hundreds of thousands of residents of New Orleans and the surrounding Gulf coast migrated away from the regions when their homes destroyed or damaged. The rise of globalization since the late 20th century has alerted the concept of migration, advances in transportation and communication had made it easier for workers to migrate in another country but still support their families in their home countries by sending their earnings home, in many parts of the world this migration has done informally or illegally.

That has faced by the internally displaced people of the locale. Moreover, to what extent they recover their lives and position, and what problem they were displacement, the residents of this area were quite prosperous Prior to this every field, they were going ahead with quick pace. This displacement brought so many problems to the peoples of this area and these problems become hurdle in the way of development. This brought their lives to a dark site from where it seems much difficult to regain their world. In this study, I focused on those problems. They were prospering by leaps and bounds. (*Jackson , 1986*)

With the beginning of the great civil war like in the Bajour Agency, this process of 2008 is being started in Bajour, resulted in large-scale of population migrations had never stopped. Migration in a continuous process and had done in each phase of the history, only its form and purpose is changing. All people are transfers to other districts of Pakistan from different territory. And an estimated 70 thousand peoples migrated to other districts. The war in 2008 resulted in the migration of hundreds of thousands of civilians to that area and the

displacement of hundreds of thousands of indigenous Bajour into neighboring districts. The break into separated ethnically based in the early forced millions to leave their homelands, the aftermath in the Bajour compelled hundreds of thousands of residents of SalarZai, Mamund and the surrounding other area migrated away from the regions when their homes destroyed or damaged. The rise of these wars has alerted the concept of migration, advances in transportation and supports their families in their home by sending their earnings home, in many parts of the Bajour this migration has done informally or illegally. (Amanullah , 2008)

Conflict-induced displacement

People who had forced to flee their homes for one or more of following reasons and where the state authorized are unable or unwilling to protect them, armed conflicts including civil war, generalized violence, and persecution the ground of nationality, race, religion and political opinion or social group. Displacement is the migration, in which the people migrates but this migration is internally mean that it will not cross the international boundary, in this migration is internally mean that it will not cross the international boundary, in this displacement will be temporary or permanent. In this the people mostly change their social and they start adjusting in new social environment (Jackson , 1986).

Disaster-induced displacement

This category includes people displaced because of natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes), environmental changes (deforestation, global warming) and human made disasters. The area where the people were migrated is hospitable and welcomed the people of the study area. The time, which the internally displaced persons spent in the recipient area, was very good and they provide everything that the host people can do for the guests mean internally displaced persons. (Jackson , 1986).

Development-induced displacement

These people are compelled to move because of projects implemented to supposedly enhanced development. Different social scientists and anthropologists of the past and present have worked on different social problems. Migration and specifically forced migration of great interest of social scientists and anthropologists and many anthropologists and social scientist have studied this problem. Displacement can be relates to migration, but this

migration is forcefully migration and in this migration the people does not cross the international boundary. (*Jackson , 1986*)

Migrations is the moving of people from one particular area to another within a specific time. There are some factors, which are responsible for this, some factors are push factors that compelled the person or family to migrate or displace from their area, and some factors are pull factors that attract the person or family to migrate. As Mangalam in his journal, Study of Migration says that the migrants of the study area left all their belongings in their place of origin only manage to escape their lives, in the recipient area the economic resources were limited and the migrants in that new cultural and environmental set up and face so many difficulties to earn their livelihood this caused the migrants mentally depressed. When the members of the people are displaced to other areas they need protection of their lives. (*Mgng , 1978*)

Effects on Families

When the displaced persons took residence in the host area, they spend more time with their families and do not come out from their rent houses or camps, because the area is new for them and they spend more time in the home because for the safety of children and women. About the displaced families including women and children, Rosemary in his journal “Forced Migration” says that Many families found that their status in the community was significantly altered as other families avoided them for fear that they too would be targeted for persecution. Neighbors no longer engaged in conversation with me. Sure, they said hello to me and commented about the weather, but the conversation stop there. Monica adds, I could no longer count on my neighbors to help watch my kids or with chores. This was really tough on me since my children were small and I had to work outside of the house. I understand that they were afraid, but just the same, it was difficult. (*Moore , 2004*)

Effects on Communities

Along with the families, the displacement also affected the community. The leaders of the locale or the known persons of the locale had also displaced. It greatly affected their community, due to which they faced so many problems when they came back to their native area in adjusting. Rosemary says in his journal “Forced Migration” that “just as families suffered with the relegation of loved one, communities also suffered when their leaders were

taken away. Johnny remembers what it was like when the leaders the youth group, he participated in it had taken: “when they took Fernando from us, we were divested. He was like a father figure to all of us; we knew he really cared about us. In retro respect, I now realize that we were not the only ones who suffered during his relegation.” Individual’s liberty the displaced people moved to safe areas. Forced migration in a general term refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, (migration done due to drought) or development country faces so many problems’ either displacement is due to the war or natural disasters. Due to unavailability of the fundamental need the people.(Mangala , 1978)

In Pakistan different types of migration takes place international migration, rural urban migration, seasonal migration and forced migration or internally displaced persons. The international migrations done when someone cross the national borders and entered into other country’ rural urban migrations done within the national borders these two types of migration takes place in search of better economic opportunities, white collars jobs and education. Seasonal migration mostly done in the mountainous regions of Pakistan, the nomads having huge cattle herds adopts this type of migration. Moreover, internal displacement is due to manmade disasters development projects, conflicts. Prior to this displacement, the residents of this area were quite prosperous. They were prospering by leaps and bounds. In every field, they were going ahead with quick pace. This displacement brought so many problems to the peoples of this area and these problems become hurdle in the way of development. This brought their lives to a dark site from where it seems much difficult to regain their world. In this study, I focused on those problems that has faced by the internally displaced people of the locale. Moreover, to what extent they recover their lives and position, and what problem were facing in to what extent they recover their lives and position, and what problem they were facing in their rehabilitation. Displacement is the migration, in which the people migrates but this migration is internally mean that it will not cross the international boundary, in this displacement will be temporary or permanent. In this the people mostly change their social and they start adjusting in new social environment. About this Pryor in his “Migration and Development in South Asia, a demographic perspective when the displaced persons took residence in the host area, they spend more time with their families and do not come out from their rent houses or camps, because the area is

new for them and they spend more time in the home because for the safety of children and women. The area where the people were migrated is hospitable and welcomed the people of the study area. The time which the internally displaced persons spent in the recipient area, was very good and they provide everything that the host people can do for the guests mean internally displaced persons. Jackson in his book, "Migration" describes the same issue but he views it in the international perspective. The people of study area are somewhat different from the people of the recipient area. They have difference in their language dialects. In color of the people of the study area is somehow different form the recipient people. The same issue has discussed in the book the Age of Migration. The migrants may enter dramatically different sentiments which vary from their home locales not only in climate food available. (Rang R , 1987)

The migrants at first stage find it hard to cope with the new environment, social and cultural values but gradually the migrants adopt the new changes. When the migrants spend more of the times with the receivers or the hosts adopt the traits of their culture slowly and when they came back to their areas they find some changes in themselves. Jackson also writes on the same in above lines. Urban migrants in developing nations also discusses the problems, when migrants belonged to different language and norm find it difficult to settled in the new adjustments. The people who come from different culture and different language were difficult for them to adjust in the new environment and new culture and tradition. (Jackson , 1986)

The area where the people were migrated is hospitable and welcomed the people of the study area. The time, which the internally displaced persons spent in the recipient area, was very good and they provide everything that the host people can do for the guests mean internally displaced persons. J.A Jackson in his book, Migration describes the same issue but he views it in the international perspective. The migrants at first stage find it hard to cope with the new environment, social and cultural values but gradually the migrants adopt the new changes. When the migrants spend more of the times with the receivers or the hosts adopt the traits of their culture slowly and when they came back to their areas they find some changes in themselves. J.A Jackson also writes on the same in above lines. The people of study area are somewhat different from the people of the recipient area. The language of people of the study area is somewhat different from the people of the recipient area. They have difference in their language dialects. In addition, they have difference in their traditions, cultures and patterns of

behavior. The color of the people of the study area is somehow different from the recipient people. The same issue has discussed in the book “The Age of Migration” as below The migrants may enter dramatically different sentiments which vary from their home locales not only in climate food available, work and leisure activities, housing and sanitation facilities, expected cultural behaviors and social relations, crowded housing, language differences, varying ethnic prejudice etc but even in clothing, patterns of bodily movement and access to help when needed Urban migrants in developing nations also discusses the problems, when migrants belonged to different language and norm find it difficult to settle in the new adjustments. The people who come from different culture and different language were difficult for them to adjust in the new environment and new culture and tradition. Urban Migration says as Adjustment is most difficult when migrants come from a cultural background very different from the place of the destination. (Jackson ,1986)

Problems are greatest when migrants do not share a common language with the people at the place of destination and when they have different norms for what is regarded as proper behavior. In the book “The Age of Migration” Hugo, writes that the decision to leave the place of origin is not an individual’s decision but the whole family is involved in the decision of leaving their region. A number of cases have been in the study area where the decision to leave their homes was the whole family decision. Hugo also writes the same lines as the family and the community is crucial in migration not work. Research on Asian migration has shows that migration decisions are usually made not only by individuals but by families.

When the members of the people are displaced to other areas they need protection of their lives. The sense of protection of life of the family members, to avoid risk and for the individual’s liberty the displaced people moved to safe areas. About Jackson in his book, “Migration” says that Forced migration involves moves of necessity for the protection of life of people and also for the liberty of individuals The migrants of the study area left all their belongings in their place of origin only manage to escape their lives, in the recipient area the economic resources were limited and the migrants in that new cultural and environmental set up and face so many difficulties to earn their livelihood this caused the migrants mentally depressed, Prothero stated the same problem in the book “Biological Aspects of Human Migration as given in below lines. Massive population increases result in large scale population redistribution and much of this movement is matched by equal expansion of available resources. Taken together with difficulties in earning a livelihood in new locals,

these factors lead to heavy pressure on the physical and mental health of the migrants. The guiding principle for internally displaced persons mentioned that the displacement shall not be carried out in a manner that it violates the right to life, dignity, liberty and security of the internally displaced persons. (*Rang R , 1987*)

Hundreds of thousands of Iraqi are internally displaced or have fled their country, leaving a home, a job, a plot of land, or even close relatives behind. The precarious situation of the internally displaced must be understood in the context of heightened insecurity and decaying infrastructure. Food security and the vastly inadequate water, sewage and the electrical power infrastructure exacerbate the hardship of the population and represent a public health hazard. The above lines are about the problems, which the internally displaced person faces during their displacement or migration.

The forced migration not only affected the displaced persons, but it also affected the recipients and also the government structure through a mass migration. In the book “Women, Migrants and Tribal’s Survival Strategies in Asia” Screenland discusses the same problem as below. The three most prevalent kinds of disasters (attacks on health, natural calamities and war which may of course also hit simultaneously) have implications on both the house hold level and the aggregate levels of village and region or state and interstate networks”. In his paper, Dilly Raman Dhakal discusses the negative effects of the displacement upon the migrants. In his paper he tells that, which kind of problems faced by the internally persons when they were displaced to other areas. The people of the study area when displaced from their areas, they faced so many problems i.e. problems of health and the main problem was the problem of their residence. Most of the internally displaced persons were living in the camps and in camps there was no system of education, shortage of medical facilities and so many other problems. The economic hardships, psychological trauma, physical insecurity and safety, unemployment, discontinuation, interruption, closure of schools, schooling of children, absence of health facilities, strain an economic resources in new locations, broken social infrastructure and facilities, political affiliation divide, additional pressure and burden to women and their security concerns. (*Mangala , 1978*)

Conclusion:

The main objectives of the study were to examine various socio-economic impacts to Bajour Agency due to terrorism and to find the association between social and economic impacts and terrorism. This study explore the damage and impacts of social life of the Bajour peoples due to terrorism in economic context and social context, in social context the study elaborate damaged to hotels, means of communication, travelers security, education, businesses, security issues, daily life activities, attitude of the tourists as well as local people towards each other and the number of tourist arrival. In economic context the study deals with terrorism impacts on economic condition of the local people, tourism revenue, small business enterprises and investment in Bajour Agency. The study discover that due to terrorism the infrastructure of the Bajour Agency is totally damaged along with means of communication further the study elaborate that due to terrorism foreign investors hesitate to invest in Bajour because of it the revenue and employment opportunity has reached to a low level and local people migrate to other parts of the country, most of the people shift their business to safe areas or they eliminate their business. Furthermore the security check posts had made difficult to reach these honey pots.

References

- J.A. Jackson in his book "Migration" defined migration as "The movement, temporarily or permanently, from one physical location to another of a population". Jackson, J.A. 1986, "Migration". New York: London publication.
- In the book "Age of Migration" termed migration as "Migration is a process which affects every dimension of social existence, and which develops its own complex dynamics". Castle, S. and M.J. Miller, 2003, "The age of Migration" New York, Palgrave Macmillan Publication.
- Raven stein views migration as "A movement from area of low opportunity to the area of high opportunity".
- C.G.N. Macie-Taylor and G.W. laser in their book "Biological Aspects of Human Migration" defined migration as "Migration refers to the geographical displacement of people, changes of residence involving induction of individuals into a different locale".
- Mandala, J.J. 1978, Study of Migration "A Theoretical Approach and Some Implication for Research and planning".
- R.J. Pryor, 1979, "Migration and Development in South East Asia a demographic perspective" P43
- Lewis, 1982 "Human Migration" United States. P41
- Hugo, 1949, "The Age of Migration" P27

- Jackson, J.A 1986, "Migration", New York: Longman Publisher. P51
- Prather, 1977, "Biological aspects of Human migration" P218
- Gnaedinger, Angelo. 2007, "The Humanitarian Needs of Refugees and Internally Displaced persons in Iraq and neighboring countries, international conference 17 April 2007" Geneva
- Dr. Rang raj, A.G, 1987.
- www.ICRC's.or.com, Internally Displaced persons in Serbia and Montenegro (Focus/War and Displacement) 30-8-2002
- Internally displaced persons, Questions and Answers, UNHCR, 2004, P13.
- (Mangalam, J.J. 1978, Study of Migration "A Theoretical Approach and some Implication n for Research and planning").
- R.J Pryor, 1979, "Migration and Development in South East Asia a demographic perspective" P43
- Will H. Moore, 2004, "Forced Migration" Journal of Conflict Resolution, Sage Publication P72
- Rosemary, A.Barbera, 2008, "Forced Migration", Journal of conflict. P73
- Jar, A.S. 1983, "Urban Migration" Longman Publisher.P23.
- Gnaedinger, Angelo. 2007, "The Humanitarian Needs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons.

- Karlfeldt, G. M., France, B and Meaning, W. (2015) *Terrorism and International Tourism: The Case of Germany*. Jahrbücher Für Nationalökonomie Und Statistic, 7 (1). Pp. 3-21. ISSN 0021-4027
- Ajayi, A. P. (2012). The Socio-Economic Impact of Crisis and Militancy on Tourism. *Asian Journal of Management Sciences and Education*, 1, 127-129.
- Akpan, E. I. (2012). Tourism: A Strategy for Sustainable Economic Development in Cross River State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3, 125.
- Alam, I. And Asghar, M. (2012). Sociological Analysis Of The Impact Of Militancy On Local Economy And Literacy In FATA With Reference To Challenges To The Writ Of The State. *Abasyn Journal of Social Sciences*, 7, 314.
- Ali, A. (2010). Militancy and Socioeconomic Problems: A Case Study of Pakistan. 2.

- Basu, K and Marg, V.S. (2010). Impact of Political Instability and Terrorism in the Tourism Industry of Three Middle-East Countries: An Econometric Exploration. *Politic, Instability, Tourism*, 115.
- Gazopoulou, H. (2011). Assessing the Impact of Terrorism on Travel Activity in Greece. *BANK OF GREECE Economic Research Department – Special Studies Division*(1109-6691), 19.
- Goodrich, J. (2002). September 11, 2001 Attack On America: A Record of The Immediate Impacts and reactions In the USA Travel and tourism Industry. *Tourism Management*, 3, 574-575.
- Khalid, I. (2015). Militancy And Counter Militancy Measures: Impact on Pakistan's Foreign Policy. *Journal of Political Studies journal Of Political Studies*, 22, 485.
- Rahman, F., Holdschlag, A., Ahmad, B and Qadir, I. (2011). War, Terror and Tourism: Impact of Violent Events on International Tourism in Chitral, Pakistan. *TOURISM ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPER*, 59, 486.
- Rana, M. A. (2011). Evolution of Militant Groups in Pakistan. *Conflict and Peace Studies*, 4.
- Ranga, M and Pradhan, P. (2014). Terrorism Terrorizes Tourism: Indian Tourism Effacing Myths? *International Journal of Safety and Security in Tourism\Hospitality* (5), 29.
- Shah, F., Wani, A and Mustafa, Z. (2013). Impact of Armed Conflict on Kashmir Tourism And. *EXCEL International Journal of Multidisciplinary Management Studies*, 3, 39.
- Shah, S. A. and Ahmad Wani, M. (2014). Impact of Conflict on Tourist Flow and Spatial. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 31, 1160.
- SHARMA, R., Sharma, V.k. and WARIS, V.I. (2012). Impact of face and disturbances on tourism and horticulture in jammu and Kashmir. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 2, 6.
- Uddin, I. (2014). Drone Strikes in FATA: Impact on Militancy, Social, Economic and Psychological Life. *TIGAH*, 1, 83.