SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT WITH FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE (A CASE STUDY OF MALAKAND DIVISION)

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
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It is certified that thesis submitted by Mr. Rafiullah Reg. No.8-FSS/MSSOC/F08 titled *"Socio-Economic Impact of Internal Displacement with Fous on Agriculture"* has been evaluated by the following viva voce committee and found that thesis has sufficient material and meets the prescribed standard for the award of Degree of MS in the discipline of Sociology.

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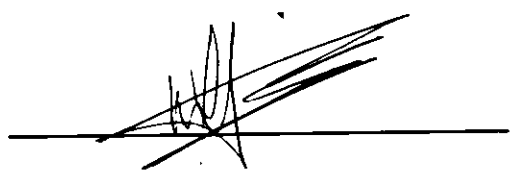

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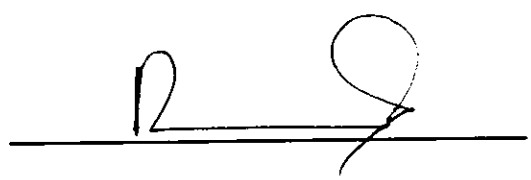

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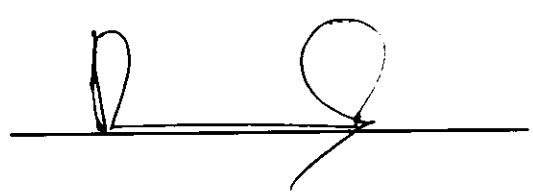

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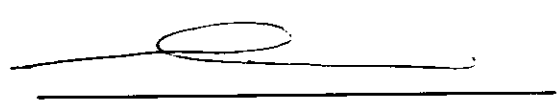

DEDICATION

This prosperous and victorious effort is dedicated to

"My ardent Parents,

Respected Teachers,

Fabulous Friends

&

Sweet

Mazhar Khan

Alyan Khan

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labor Organization
KPK	Khyber Pakhtun Khwa
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PIPS	Pak Institute for Peace Studies
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nations Fund for Development
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food program

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In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and Beneficent

First of all, I am immensely grateful to ALMIGHTY ALLAH, the Propitious, the Compassionate and Supreme, Whose blessing and glory flourished my thoughts and ambitions. His grace and mercy widened my scope to look at things with a new perspective and it also opened new doors of understanding and absorbing new things in life.

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May Allah bestow all my family, friends and mentors with a long, happy, prosperous and healthy life (Ameen)

RAFIULLAH

Abstract

The socio-economic impact of internal displacement with focus on agriculture was studied in three districts namely Swat, Dir and Buner of Malakand Division. Six Tehsils of the three districts were randomly selected for this study. The study was conducted to investigate the socio economic condition of the respondents and to explore the effects of law and order situation related to agriculture activities (crops and fruits) and livestock sector. A random sample of 360 displaced people was selected from six Tehsils of the three districts. This study highlights the dilemmas and challenges faced by the IDPs after a protracted displacement. The displaced people were helpless, as their main source of income was destroyed and food disaster made them unable to cultivate their lands for a longer period of time.

The study revealed that the majority of the respondents were married male with more than half of the respondents' experienced internal displacement for 4-6 months. They were small farmers with agriculture farming as their main source of livelihood before displacement and were unable to cultivate their land for at least six months after displacement as they did not afford to buy inputs. Family health, children's education and obligation of children marriages were adversely affected during and after displacement. It is recommended that farm inputs may be provided to affected farm families on subsidized basis at the time of cultivation. Similarly, provisions of health and sanitation facilities are required.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The Twentieth Century experienced the rising tide of forced displacement. Persons who left their homes forcibly tend to face problems and even encounter human rights abuses as a result of displacement. Several communities and population have been forced to leave their homes as a result of armed conflict and natural disasters. Even government resettlement and relocation problems have inconsistent and often encountered insufficient access to humanitarian provisions (i.e., security, food, clothing, shelter, and water) and remain at greater risk of victimization during displacement. In addition, displaced population faces greater humanitarian challenges when state fails to provide the necessary protection. Few empirical studies attempted to focus on forced displacement and challenges faced by the displaced population and how the state or international community responded to address their problems. Forced displacement refers to those who have been "pushed" to leave their homes, as opposed to those who are "pulled" by more attractive opportunities to voluntarily leave their homes (Robert, 2003).

Mostly internal displacements are taking place due to armed conflict or due to natural disaster. Migration has become an important social phenomenon in Asia in general and Pakistan in particular. The effect of such displacement is not limited to the number of people involved, but it also has several implications for the relevant communities and societies. Consideration need to be given to the fact that migration is not just an individual choice but a choice taking place within a household which intends to minimize

the risks of various markets (crop, capital, credit and insurance) and to improve its conditions in relation to other households. Migration brings about changes both in the societies of origin (where a culture of migration tends to form) and that of destination (where migrants tend to occupy niches in the labor market which can be accessed only by other migrants). The cumulative changes brought about by such migration ensure that migration flow will continue beyond the original intentions (Battistella, 2007).

Natural disasters, man-made circumstances/disasters, armed conflict and circumstances of violence and fear create the condition for persons and families to forcefully displace from their homes or places of their origin. They are time and again made to face such situations and force them to reside in other parts of the country away from their homes and belongings. Owing to armed conflict in the past in some countries, the problem of internal displacement has become even more intricate (Elizabeth, 2007).

1.2 Internal displacement and the establishment of UNHCR

The instigation of internal conflict all over the world was initially started with an emphasis on refugees, as millions of peoples started fleeing their countries of origin to escape the violence. For this purpose the United Nations through the patronage of its General Assembly during 1950 established the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Internal displacement became an issue of global concern. There was no wall behind which those people could take shelter and no new organization was established to meet their needs (Cohen & Deng, 1998).

Soon the world finally came with the decision that a wall of shelter was needed for those deemed displaced because of the discrepancy in law, which is mainly the mandate of

UNHCR which was based solely on supporting refugees. They resolved the issue by creating the position of the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons. This was done at the time of the leadership of Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali at the United Nations. It was necessary because as Michael Armacost of the Brookings Institute (which does broad research on internally displaced people) stated that the matter of "... internal displacement poses a challenge to the international community to develop norms, institutions, and operational strategies for preventing such dislocations addressing its consequences and finding durable solutions" (Cohen & Deng, 1998).

The mandate which was given to the UNHCR at the time of its establishment did not meet the criteria of encircling IDPs and therefore, the organization was not in concrete position to assist those who became displaced. One of the great setback for the displaced was the continuous internal squabbling between UN organizations (Cohen, 2006b). However, recently consensus has been found to understand that what is in need from UN agencies is a "collaborative approach" which included agencies like UNHRC (United Nations Higher Commission for refugees), UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund), WPF (World Food Program), UNDP (United Nations Development Program) and OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights). The International Organization for Migration and countless nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are expected to work together to meet the assistance, protection, reintegration, and development needs of the internally displaced (Cohen, 2006b).

The facts and figures for IDPs in the early 1990s overtook the numbers of refugees (and currently this has remained the case). During 1982 there was a total number of 1.2 million people classified as displaced, which increased to 20- 25 million in 1995 (Cohen

& Deng, 1998) & (Cohen, 2004a). During this early period in the 1990s the data for Sudan was increasing rapidly and the United States Commission for Refugees (USCR) indicated that approximately 4,000,000 Sudanese were becoming displaced every year due to armed conflict in the country (Cohen & Deng, 1998).

1.3 Displacement in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Pakistan

People living in various parts of Pakistan and especially in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa experienced many hardships of life continuously due to forced migration. The poor communities which mostly depend on land cultivation became the target of this phenomenon.

Agriculture can be defined as the fabrication, dispensation and the use of foods and fibers from crops, plants and animals (ILO, 1999). Agriculture is the key in the development of human civilization and culture, with the husbandry of domesticated animals and plants (i.e. crops) create surplus food production which allow the development of more congested populated and stratified societies. The study of agriculture is known as agricultural science. Agriculture is also observed in certain species of ant and termite (Holldobler & Wilson, 1990). The term agriculture accommodates several meanings, not only farming or cultivating crops to provide food for them, but also to keep animals to generate meat and dairy products.

Agriculture is the chief sector of economic activity in Malakand Division. This Division of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa province of Pakistan covers one third of the total area of the province. The total area of the Malakand region is 29,872 square kilometer with population of 5.52 million approximately. The region comprises Chitral, Dir Upper, Dir

lower, Swat, Buner and Shangla Districts. Agriculture provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to a significant portion of population of Malakand Division. It is very important for the country's economy. Pakistan is predominantly an agricultural country. With total area of 7, 96,096 square kilometers. Seventy percent of our population is living in rural areas, which is directly or indirectly dependent on the earning from agriculture (Shakir, 2003).

With the passage of time, different governments paid lesser attention to the development of agriculture, while more resources were diverted to industrial development. However, especially, in the rural areas where fruits, crops and livestock farming are the only available option for their livelihood, lack of attention to agriculture destroys rural livelihood and fuels poverty.

Agriculture is the major source of revenue in the affected areas of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. They predominantly depend on agriculture as the main source of economic activity. The districts of Swat, Buner and Lower Dir were famous for their particular agricultural production in the entire country. This strip contributes a great deal to national production; Peach (60 percent), Pear (34 percent), Tomato (18 percent), Apple (15 percent), Plum (14 percent), Tobacco (11 percent), Maize (8 percent), Onion (8 percent), all vegetables (5 percent), Apricot (5 percent), Wheat (1 percent) and Rice (1 percent). Malakand Division is the prime producer of Persimmon (*Japani fruit*), Swat leads the other districts of Malakand in the production of fruits by a heavy margin. National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) survey reported that almost 48 percent of the country's total fruit is produced by the KPK, with Swat district being a major contributor (Zahid, 2009).

In addition, before 2001 Swat's agricultural structure was seminal and a model for Khyber Pakhtun Khwa in particular and for the rest of the country in general, since it was a centre of fruit orchards coupled with multi utility processing industries, cold storages, huge dry storages and an efficient transportation and marketing system. Swat was a training centre for burgeoning and grafting while the nursery industry of fruits was on rise (Zahid, 2009), but due to the insurgency, Swat district has been subjected to continuous attacks since 2007. This was due to the exercises of forces, artillery shelling, blowing up of bridges in bomb blasts, blockade of roads, attacks and curfew which had damaged the district economy and rendered lose of billions of rupees to the landholders, dealers and farmers. So, it has not only affected the land owners but also all other stakeholders who made their livelihood from these fruit orchards (Ali, 2009).

Besides, Afghanistan is our neighboring country which touches federally administered tribal areas boundary, some people from Afghanistan and FATA came to Malakand Division (Shakir, 2003). The outsider with the connivance of some of the locals started organizing a religious movement initially in the name of Nifaz-e-Shariat and subsequently, various groups joined hands to oppose American interference in the region. American Drown attacks in Waziristan and Bajaur agencies further lent support of local people to those opposing American interference in government policies. The extent of challenge to the writ of the government kept on surging. The failure of dialogue between state actors and those organized against government strengthened the influence of anti-state actors and resulted rise in killing and kidnapping incidences in Buner, Lower Dir and Swat. The government buildings including schools, health centers, and police stations were occupied by the anti-state elements followed by regular patrolling on roads. The

government was left with no option but to launch military action. The acts of militancy by non-state actors while military operation by state compelled peace loving people of Dir, Swat and Buner to leave their home and became internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to an official estimate, 462535 families comprised 3390236 individuals left their homes and other assets and experienced a miserable living for more than six months (GOP, 2009). Table 1 gives detail of IDPs in each district.

1.4 District wise number of IDPs

District wise number of IDPs

S No	District	Families	Individuals
1	**Swabi**	97036	586182
2	**Mardan**	252813	2074248
3	**Charsada**	25899	155394
4	**Kohat**	3169	42758
5	**Nowshera**	25323	158643
6	**Peshawar**	58283	373011
Total		462523	3390236

Source: Social Welfare Department, Data Management Unit Emergency response unit, 7th June 2009

1.5 Types of forced migration

Forced migration is divided into different types on the basis of nature of displacement which are as follows.

1.5.1 Conflict induced displacement

People who are forced to leave their place of origin for one or more times and the state authorities are unable to protect them. A large section of displaced people flee across the international borders to seek refuge. Some of them may search for asylum under international law whereas some may prefer to stay unknown, perhaps fearing that they will not be granted asylum and will be returned to the country of origin.

1.5.2 Development induced displacement

These compelled people move as a consequence of policies and projects implemented to supposedly enhance 'development'. Examples are mega infrastructure projects like dams, roads, ports, airports etc. Affected people generally remain within the country. Evidence clearly shows that very little of them are possibly compensated. This is the responsibility of the government and interventions from outside are mostly considered inappropriate.

1.5.3 Disaster induced displacement

This category includes displaced people as a result of natural disasters. Estimating trends of people displaced by this type of disaster is even further dubious and knotty than other two categories. Millions of people are displaced each year due to this type of disaster. (Khatiwada, 2006)

1.6 Law and order situation and its effects

Law and order situation has an adverse effect on everything. It is not only concerned with human lives, but also has a major effect on the environment. For example, an agricultural community needs three things to prosper. First, there must be a fertile land; second, this land must be able to be harvested either manually or mechanically; and third, there must be a market to trade the produced goods. During the worsening law and order situation, the land is often poisoned, mined, burned, polluted, or neglected in some way. This could make the land infertile, unmanageable and unmarketable, preventing the community from prospering (PIPS, 2009). The ultimate victims of all such conflicts are generally poor farming communities. Worsening law and order situation adversely influenced all spheres of human life and particularly fruit, crops and livestock production, which were the main sources of subsistence and income of the people of Malakand Division (Iqbal, 2009).

Livestock was another major economic activity of the region. The displaced people of the area have left behind their animals unattended. According to Livestock Census 2006 the number of families rearing animals in Malakand Division stands at 232,000. If it is assumed that all the farming families rear animals, there are at least 6,000 landless households that draw benefits from livestock production. The census estimated around 14 percent of total cattle population of the province is in the Malakand region. One in every five buffaloes of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa is in these areas which have around 350,000 buffaloes. Some 145,000 families rear goats in the region with average herd size of seven animals (Government of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, 2006).

Similarly, migration of population from affected areas, left land idle and livestock abandoned; leaving post harvest product unattended. All these contributed heavy loss of

crops, livestock and fruit production. Even the rehabilitation of food and livestock production cannot be expected in the couple of years. The decline in yields resulting from lack of access to key inputs, non-availability of capital to finance cultivation activities, poor economic situation to wait for longer period for crop raising and harvesting are some of the key hurdles to bring back fruit, crops and livestock production to at least to the level of 2006 (Ali, 2010).

1.7 Emergence of military operation

Pakistan military launched a massive operation against anti state groups in Malakand region of KPK in the last week of April 2009. The operation was chosen as a last option after the failure of two agreements of the provincial government. Anti state actors refused and came to the violation of the agreement, to put down their weapons even after the proliferation of the Nizam-e-Adl Regulation in the restive region. Attacks on security forces including Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps (FC) and police did not stop either. Before launching security operation, peace agreement was still intact. Anti state actors carried out 18 terrorist attacks in Swat, Dir and Buner districts of Malakand region in the month of April 2009. Eight of these attacks targeted security forces, including the army and police (Ali, 2010). This was a clear clue that the anti state actors had no respect for the peace agreement and sought to pursue their own agenda. Indeed, these advanced attacks by anti state actors in the adjacent areas forced the government to launch a military operation.

The Malakand operation was the 15th major military operation in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (KPK) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan. Almost all previous

operations had eventually ended with the government reaching a peace agreement or truce. After every agreement, the government declared its victory. These deals had not only consolidated their control in certain areas but also helped them make new recruitments, vital for making further advances (Ali, 2010).

The state response has been called in question throughout this counter-insurgency. Reservations have been expressed about the state's will, capacity and the military capabilities to defeat the anti state actors. Very few attempts have been made so far at the state or non-state level to see the militants uprising in the counter-insurgency perception, which is fundamental to understanding the dynamics and mechanisms of the incident. Initially the militants were regarded as intransigent, temporary movement, motivated and inspired by the events in Afghanistan. The Pakistani state was against any sort of insurgency in Pakistan for the sake of peace and progress. It was also seen as a religious, social reformist and political movement at different times and the state took measures consequently. Terrorist's potential to threaten and challenge the Pakistani state and society was not assessed appropriately until the circumstances changed into a full-fledged insurgency, which alarmingly linked itself to regional and global violent movements (Rana and Rohan, 2006).

1.8 Statement of the problem

The armed conflict has made a very severe socio-economic impact on displaced people. As we know, displaced people faced a lot of difficulties at the place of destination. Though, displaced people get fiddle with or adopted social environment but it is too much difficult to adjust economically at the place of destination. Even many displaced people don't have money to survive at the place of destination, so they are compelled to

do low grade jobs. Many children are found to be street children due to conflict. After displacement numerous girls are entering toward prostitution in order to feed their families because they don't have any other option. Mostly, the aged people undergo alone and very lonely because they don't find any support towards them at the place of destination. Therefore, they are more disturbed and unhappy. There are many other unseen facts of internal displacement, so the study was conducted to investigate the socio-economic impact of internal displacement.

The socio-economic impact of internal displacement caused by worsening law and order situation is being one of the key issues in Pakistani context. Due to agony and painful situation, people are facing many difficulties and passing through a very hard time. Only few researchers have attempted to study the socio-economic impact of internal displacement. This study was planned and conducted to explore the effects of internal displacement on agriculture and livestock in Malakand Division.

1.9 Significance of the study

Agriculture is the leading occupation of the people of Malakand as two-third of the population is working for its livelihood. It is a major source of income for about three-fourths of population who lives in villages. Agriculture provides food and raw materials for manufacturing industries like textiles, vegetable oil, sugar, jute and tobacco. Agriculture is not only an imperative occupation for the people, but also a way and code of life, culture, norms, values and custom. Evidently, most of the customs and festivals are observed in accordance with agricultural seasons, activities and products.

This study was conducted to attract policy makers and planners of the government as well as donors to instigate programs that may help in a quick rehabilitation of communities to pre era status. Malakand Division's farmers are urging the government to help them to recover and leave them facing "a downward twisting of debt and poverty". The area of the study mostly has been mostly neglected in the development of infrastructure, and in the generation of employment and income earning opportunities especially after militant activities and operations of security agencies. Human development status is also low due to lack of education and health care services. The previous development projects implemented in Malakand and Government service delivery had been destroyed and local communities are in a dire need of help for their rehabilitation. A scientific analysis of the situation and comprehensive planning is required in this regard. Specific objectives of the study are as following.

1.10 Objectives of the study

Specific objectives of the study are following

1. To study the socio economic condition of the respondents.
2. To study the effect of law and order situation related to activities in agriculture (crops and fruits) and livestock sector.
3. To recommend policy measures for the healing of affected families, agriculture and livestock sectors.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agriculture was developed at least 10,000 years ago (Hamilton & Richard, 2011). It was through momentous development since the premature time of cultivation. Independent development of agriculture occurred in northern and southern China, Africa's Sahel, New Guinea and several regions of the Americas (The New York Times, 2010).

Protection problems are prevalent to the troubles of internally displaced persons. They arise not only as a reason of flight, but also within displacement and in the search for durable solutions. During past, global response has intended to focus on providing assistance, with less concentration given to protection concerns. Recently, there has been an increasing awareness within the global community for the connections between protection and assistance. Resultantly, a number of imperative initiatives have been taken in this direction. On the other hand, the connotation of protection at general level, and for internally displaced persons in particular, is yet to be fully conceptualized.

Cultivation of wheat and domestication of cattle, primarily sheep, goat and cows was evident in *Mehrgarh* by 8000-6000 BC. Early *Mehrgarh* inhabitants lived in brick made houses, stored grain in granaries. They also cultivated wheat, jujubes and dates, and shepherd sheep, goats and cattle. Residents of the later period (5500 BC to 2600 BC) put emphasis on crafts, including flint knapping, tanning, blob production, and metal work. The position was occupied continuously until 2600 BC (Possehl, 1996) (Sauer, 1952).

Indus valley civilization developed irrigation by approximately 4500 BC. The bulk and affluence of the Indus civilization grew as a result of this improvement, which ultimately

led to a more planned settlements making use of drainage and sewers. Sophisticated irrigation and water storage systems were developed by the Indus valley civilization, including artificial reservoirs at *Girnar* dated to 3000 BC, and an early canal irrigation system from *Circa* 2600 BC. Archeological facts of an animal-drawn plough can be traced back to 2500 BC in Indus valley civilization (August, 2001).

In contrast conflict is an arena of disagreement among people with conflicting opinions beliefs and practices manifested in diverse forms like inequality conflict and clash. Grievance is an essential part of conflict in which persons or groups are prevented to be unjust and provide grounds for resentment or complaints. This situation potentially explodes into conflict and agitation. When this stage overturns into a conflict rivalry, it is caused by class of cultural, political, social, natural and economic interests between individuals and groups. Conflict could be without weapon. Without weapon conflict facilitates to ongoing development of society, but weapon conflict calls disagreement, irruption, violence, rebellion and grievance in the society. In Pakistan worsening law and order situation is the greatest problem. This dilemma has been raised by the reason of violence endemic, homeless people, economic, social, political, modernization, culture, behavior, antidevelopment viewpoint and some causes. Problems of insurgency, civil war, revolution, terrorism and armed conflicts subsist all over the world in diverse time and periods of human civilization. The causes of these activities are mostly related to the influence of national and international political ideologies, geography, ethnicity, economic, excessive violation of human rights and governance system of the country. Historically, conflicts have various kinds of impacts on human civilization because of the dissimilar nature of war and insurgency terrorism of guerrilla warfare (Charles, 1978). In

early civilization, such conflicts had charge in the name of religious conviction of different tribes. The ultimate impact of these activities has both positive and negative effects on the development and progress of human civilization. The association and amalgamation of small states, licorice of human rights equality, unification and democracy can be regarded as positive impacts of conflicts. On the other hand, the negative impacts are related to the political instability, economic degradations, the destruction of infrastructures and threat to human life. The evidence of history elucidates that the whole process of human civilization is the outcome of copious conflicts (Sapkota, 2006).

Deng and Cohen also articulate a regional approach to enlighten how people in different parts of the world are affected by displacement and what are the reasons at the back of displacement. Along developing argument regarding IDPs around the guiding principles on internal displacement and regardless of the document being illegal and therefore states are not bound. It is still across the world recognized and therefore in most instances all global actors conduct themselves within the confines of this document when it comes to IDPs (Cohen & Deng, 1998).

The effort of Prunier highly acknowledged all over the world mainly concentrates on violence which has erupted on the African continent. Approaches focus mainly on investigation into the history of the region involved in the conflict to explain why violent conflict (and in most situation ethnic conflict) become certain.

The work made by Punier is of central importance to this research effort because of the historical outline. Therefore, it helps in placing the region and its violence into a historical context (Prunier, 2005).

Cohen goes in-depth to portray and makes clear why countries or states had their reservations about the principles which would be of service to those who are displaced. But more significantly she also explains why they were not well-based and that the credibility of the principles cannot be disputed (Cohen, 2004a).

Displacement is twofold. In majority of the cases, displaced persons leave their villages or small towns individually, with their families or in small groups. Some are direct victims of brutality or have been endangered. Others, including many poor, feel that they can no longer cope with the generally existing environment of insecurity. This type of displacement is often invisible. The displaced people merge into the new environment and are often too afraid or ashamed of being acknowledged as IDPs (IDMC, 2006).

Cohen is beyond doubt the one who has completed the most productive research on IDPs all over the world. She also explains in this article that UN can do and further make stronger mandate to help IDPs. The work pile up in this piece of writing has been of vital importance giving thoughts and guidelines (Cohen, 2006b).

Some medium and long-standing consequences of worsening law and order have been also anticipated. Vanished livelihoods for farmers (e.g., not being capable to plant next season's crop) and a diminish food supply is a key concern. Due to law and order situation crops, food supply, cattle, seeds, structures, and equipments are mostly destroyed. The increased prices of food since the worsening law and order prevailed in

Malakand set an economic twist on the whole population. Reconstruction of damaged and destroyed houses also expected to affect the displaced populations on return. As tensions develops and the efforts to stabilize persist, public confidence in state efforts to make available assistance are to be experienced. Enduring consequences such as damaged infrastructure (e.g., bridges, roads, electrical plants, and schools) are likely to slow down recovery efforts and have an enduring effect on the countryside (The New York Times, 2010).

The migration of a person away from his homeland causes a great impact on his social life. Rural life is characterized by cooperation, support and intimacy and every aspect of life is directed by their accepted values but when one reaches to a new place where most of his/her values, beliefs, and traditions are abandoned, then certainly one feels very discouraged and alone. He/she has to undergo bitter experiences of non-cooperation and he/she feels like he has lost all his esteem and dignity. This makes a man psychologically weak (INSEC, 2004).

2.1 Struggle for survival at subsistence levels

Though the foremost focal point is not Pakistan's economy, but there is a vital relationship, which need to be noted, between the coercive measures which compel down people's incomes and the broad-spectrum poverty of the country. Two interconnected aspects are involved. Because of Pakistan's general poverty, people especially in the remote areas, are only just managing to make both ends meet, top of which is move toward the specific coercive measures, which enlarge the downward stress on people's

in-comes to the point where the family income collapses and endurance is threatened. This is the point at which several people migrate. The measures comprise systematic, nationwide demands by the armed forces and civil authorities for uncompensated work, land, cash and goods and the implementation, not including local consultation, of obligatory, ill-considered "development" projects. They also entail soldiers with no agricultural expertise instructing farmers not only what crops to cultivate but when, where and how. Not astonishingly, the crops commonly fail (Science Magazine, 2006). The economic impact of these measures is frequently devastating, especially for the countless people who in terms of Economist Intelligence Unit "*struggle for survival at subsistence levels*" (World Bank, 2006). Coercive measures like forced labor, agricultural meddling and the authorities' requirement for building and other resources shrink the time farmers have to grow their crops. Elimination of land and animals and the extortion of goods and cash reduce their physical resource and house-hold incomes are driven down to crisis point. People in Pakistan, faced extensive poverty, rising inflation and declining real incomes, an already unstable situation is rendered critical by the coercive measures forced by the authorities resulting migration as the only option (World Bank, 2006).

The affected areas do not have a noteworthy industrial base and most of the people are involved in agriculture and associated service sectors. Inadequate income earning capacity has been a key factor pushing people to seek off-farm employment resulting in large scale migration inside the country. For most of the time, farms are dominated by aged men, women and children, with women being responsible for a large range of crop and livestock management activities. Remittances offer generous cash inflow into the

area and allow many farm families to purchase food, as their needs cannot be met by their own production (Ali, 2010).

Livestock was reduced through death, distress sales, and abandonment due to death of those caring for them. Back yard poultry and semi-commercial small farms were wiped out. Standing crops and stores of livestock feed were also destroyed (PIPS, 2009).

All kinds of businesses and corporation have been damaged i.e. petrol pumps, banks, hotels, restaurants, markets and the facilities for numerous industrial, construction and craft activities. Food and agro-products processing, small and micro businesses units, wood-manufacturing, handicrafts for house furnishing, livestock, crops, and tourism, all have suffered major destruction. Critical picture is crystal clear from the above discussion. In sum, stored crops, and crop production infrastructure including irrigation, machinery and tools; livestock, livestock shelter, grazing areas stored fodder; and forests have been lost or damaged badly (Elizabeth, 2007).

2.2 Psychological problems

Young generation, for the most part children are the psychological victims of the law and order situation, as their young psychology is daily confronting the scene of cruel killings, gun fights, war and acts of confrontational, landmines, handling and abuses of arms and weapons. What these scenes embed to the psychology of young children? What to expect from the children struggling to survive in war zones, observing wars, revenges and reprisal? One could easily visualize what children feel, observe and act when their parents, family members and loved one are killed, raped, are in custody of the military factions. Another danger indication of the malfunctioning of the society is the recognition

of '*culture of violence*' by the society. Crime and fear are the indication of dysfunctional societies. In this respect, society is gearing towards dysfunctional society (Upreti, 2006).

Such biased treatment as a result strengthens feelings of injustice and contribute to shoot up revenge and vengeance. There is no particular program of psychological counseling, trauma curing and mental rehabilitation for the conflict victims, which is the responsibility of the state in any war-torn region (Upreti, 2006).

2.3 Internal displacement a problem

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) have frequently pointed out that protection is as important to them as food. Providing food without attending protection can dent assistance programs and yet lead to circumstances in which the victims become the "*well-fed dead.*"

The global problem of internal displacement is shocking as the figure of IDPs today far exceeds the number of refugees. However, this extensive internal displacement problem has only gained global attention in recent times. This chapter explains the extent of the internal displacement problem at the global level and outlines the humanitarian and global problems related to internal displacement. Despite the extent of internal displacement, there remains no clear understanding or global acceptance of who internally displaced people (IDPs) and how to respond and address their needs (Deng & Cohen, 1998).

2.4 History of agriculture

Agricultural practices such as irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides were developed long ago, but have made great pace in the previous century. The history of agriculture has played an important role in making human history and civilization, as agricultural progress has been a fundamental factor in global, social and economic change (White, 1970). Division of labor in agricultural societies made common place specializations rare in hunting and food gathering societies (Hayden, 1992). When farmers become more competent of producing food surpluses beyond their own needs of families, other members of family are free to allocate themselves to projects other than food possession (Denham, 2003). Historians and anthropologists have long argued that the enlargement of agriculture made civilization achievable. The total population of the world probably never exceeded 15 million before the development of agriculture (Tellier, 2009).

2.4.1 Ancient Origins

The fertile curved of western Asia, Egypt, and India were location of the initial planned sowing and harvesting of plants that had previously been gathered in the wild. By 7000 BC, small-scale agriculture reached Egypt. From at least 7000 BC the Indian subcontinent saw farming of wheat and barley, as attested by archaeological excavation at *Mehrgarh* in Baluchistan presently part of Pakistan. By 6000 BC, mid-scale farming was embedded on the banks of River Nile. This, as an irrigation had not yet grown adequately. About this time, agriculture was developed independently in the Far East, with rice, rather than wheat, as the primary crop (Johannessen & Hastorf, 2007).

By 5000 BC, Sumerians developed core agricultural practices including intensive cultivation of land, planned irrigation, and the utilization of specialized labor force, particularly alongside the waterway now known as the *Shatt al-Arab*. Domestication of wild *aurochs* and *mouflon* into cattle and sheep, correspondingly, ushered in the large-scale use of animals for food and as beasts of burden. The shepherd joined the farmer as an essential provider for inactive and semi nomadic societies. Maize was first domesticated in America as far back as 5200 BC (University of Calgary, 2007).

The potato, tomato, squash, some diversity of bean, tobacco, and a number of other plants were also developed in America. The Greeks and Romans built on techniques pioneered by the Sumerians, but made a small number of new advances. Southern Greeks fight back with very poor soil, yet managed to become a leading society for years. The Romans were noted for stress on the cultivation of crops for trade (Adair, 1988).

In the same region, a similar agricultural revolution occurred, resulting in some of the most important crops grown today. In Mesoamerica wild *teosinte* was changed through human selection into the precursor of modern maize, more than 6000 years ago. It progressively spread across North America and was the most important crop of Native Americans at the time of European exploration (Johannessen & Hastorf, 2007). Other *Mesoamerican* crops comprised hundreds of varieties of *squash* and *beans*. *Cocoa* was also a major crop in Mexico and Central America. Turkey, one of the mainly important meat birds, was probably domesticated in Mexico or the U.S. Southwest. In the Andes region of South America the major domesticated crop was potatoes, domesticated perhaps 5000 years ago. Large varieties of beans were domesticated, in South America,

as well as animals, including *llamas*, *alpacas*, and *guinea pigs*. *Coca*, still a major crop, was also domesticated in the Andes (Minnis, 2003).

A slight core of domestication, the native people of the Eastern U.S. appear to have domesticated copious crops. Sunflowers, tobacco, (Heiser,1992) varieties of squash and *Chenopodium*, as well as crops no longer grown, including *marshelder* and little barley were domesticated (Adair, 1988). Other wild foods may have undergone some selective cultivation, including wild rice and maple sugar. The most common varieties of strawberry were domesticated from Eastern North America (Minnis, 2003).

2.4.2 Modern period

After 1492, a global trade of earlier local crops and livestock breeds occurred. Key crops concerned in this trade included, tomato, maize, potato, manioc, cocoa bean and tobacco going from the New World to the Old, and numerous varieties of wheat, spices, coffee, and sugar cane going from the Old World to the New (Minnis, 2003).

The potato became a significant crop in northern Europe. Since introduced by Portuguese in the 16th century, (Kingsbury, 2009) maize and manioc have replaced traditional African crops as the continent's most significant food crops (Tilman et al., 2002).

By the early 19th century, agricultural techniques and implementation of seed stocks and cultivar had enhanced yield per land entity many times than that seen in the Middle Ages. Although there is a huge and exciting history of crop farming before the sunrise of the 20th century, there is tiny question that the work of Charles Darwin and Gregor Mendel

produced the scientific underpinning for plant breeding that led to its volatile impact over the past 150 years (Tilman et al., 2002).

With the fast rise of mechanization in the late 19th and 20th century, predominantly in the form of the tractor, farming tasks could be done with a speed and on large scale which was previously unimaginable (Rindos, 1987).

Six countries, the USA, Canada, France, Australia, Argentina and Thailand furnish 90% of grain exports. Water deficits, which are previously spurring intense grain imports in plentiful middle-sized countries, including Algeria, Iran, Egypt, and Mexico, may soon do the similar in larger countries, such as China or India (Acquaah, 2002a).

2.5 Internal displacement in Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka the number of internally displaced persons has fluctuated between 500,000 and 1,000,000 since the 1980s. Sri Lanka's ethnic and racial conflict escalated in the early 1980s after anti-Tamil riots in 1983. Due to these riots Sri Lanka shift down into a twisting of violence that has busted down the economy and frayed apart its social composition. As in all internal conflicts, the heaviest casualties were civilians and since 1980 thousands of Sri Lankans have been uprooted and enforced to run away from their homes. An estimated 200,000 have fled abroad while the bulk has remained displaced within the country. Countless IDPs have been displaced a number of times. According to statistics provided by the Commissioner General of Essential Services (CGES), of January, 2002, there were approximately 174,250 persons in 346 welfare centers in

different districts. Further 509,036 displaced persons were staying with friends and relatives. The IDPs outside the camps were also appropriate to receive food from the state. According to the statistics of CGES, there were a total number of 683,286 persons displaced in January, 2002, both within and outside the camps. The government of Sri Lanka has assumed some liability toward the displaced but its strategy has been seriously influenced by military imperatives. The armed and defense machinery has played a critical role in shaping the extent and nature of the humanitarian response to the displaced, including the range and quantity of supplies that should reach to the conflicted areas. It will play a strong role if the conflict blows up again. Almost all supplies sent to the conflict areas need clearance by the Ministry of Defense, which often took much time, resulting in delayed deliveries of food and medicines. Women and children comprised the leading group amongst displaced populations' globally. In Sri Lanka, the number of displaced women exceeds those of the men considerably. In addition to the troubles shared by other internally displaced persons, women also face gender-based violence and are uncovered to gender-specific violence and exploitation (Gomez, 2002).

2.6 Globalisation and the process of market integration

Both types of investors seek locations where entrepreneurs can function in an imaginative, risk encouraging environment, where returns can maximize. For long period business development the investment houses are seeking framework circumstances that stick to banking laws, commercial law, contract law, business codes of conduct, independence of the central bank, property rights that encourage the entrepreneur, valuable processes of judicial review, international accounting standards, regulatory

oversight, laws beside conflicts of interest and a system in which officials and citizens are ready to implement these rules in a consistent manner.

To compete in this new economic setting, companies, corporations, governments and countries needs to be more resourceful, more receptive to market signals and even more inventive in order to keep up with the demands and opportunities presented by the market. Obviously, countries most likely to succeed are those, who have access to technology, innovators of technology, having highly educated labour force, having best access to risk capital, able to communicate with partners and customers, having legal and regulatory scaffold to curtail system abusers and to provide a "Net speed" flow of all the required financial information to the investors. The best adapted states to the new environment at present are industrialized countries, who are unabashedly gaining most from the system. These gains are not marginal, as leading countries take a lions' share of the profit and leave a deteriorating amount for the rest of the players. To put it in perspective, 51 out of 100 world's largest economies are private sector and 359 corporations account for 40% of the world Trade.

2.7 Agriculture in Pakistan (Crops and Fruits)

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country. An ample range of crops is cultivated here. The major crops of Pakistan are wheat, maize, rice, cotton and sugar cane. The yields of these crops are comparatively low. Agriculture contributes 24% to our GDP (gross Domestic Production). About 70% of the total population is dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly. Agriculture gives employment opportunities to a bulk of labor force. Agriculture is the key source of foreign exchange earnings. About 64% of exports

are based on agriculture raw material. Agriculture is a source of food for the growing population of our country. About 16 million tons wheat and 4 million tons rice is produced in our country. Agriculture is a source of revenues for the federal and provincial government. Local bodies are also getting revenue from the agriculture sector. It provides raw material for a number of industrial units. These units employ thousands of workers and labor. Agricultural development has resulted in more output and higher income for progressive farmers. The increased source of finance for industrial sector, as the same income is invested sector (Aleema, 2009). The most important food crops in Pakistan are Wheat, Rice, Maize, Millet, Pulses, Cotton, Tobacco and Livestock.

The livestock sector contributes about half of the worth added in the agriculture sector, amounting to nearly 11 per cent of Pakistan's GDP, which is more than the crop sector (GOP, 2006).

In 2007, one third of the world's workers were employed in agriculture. The services sector has overtaken agriculture as the economic sector employing the most people worldwide (ILO, 2009). Despite the size of its labor force, agricultural production accounts for less than five percent of the gross world product.

Integrated pest management has been promoted for decades and had some notable successes. It did not significantly affect the use of pesticides because policies encourage the use of pesticides are knowledge-intensive (Tilman et al., 2002). Although Green Revolution considerably increased rice yields in Asia, increase in yield did not occurr in the past 15–20 years The genetic "yield potential" has increased for wheat, but the yield potential for rice has not increased since 1966, and the yield potential for maize has "barely increased in 35 years" (Tilman et al., 2002).

Modern agriculture is a word used to explain the wide bulk of production practices employed by American farmers. The term depicts the push for modernization, stewardship and advancements continually made by growers to sustainably produce higher-quality products with a reduced environmental impact. Intensive scientific research and robust investment in modern agriculture during the past 50 years has helped farmers to double food production while essentially freezing the footprint of total cultivated farmland (Chandler & Dunwell, 2008).

Agriculture is the main source of revenue in most of the areas in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa in general and Malakand in particular. People in these areas rely predominantly on agriculture as their main economic activity. The districts of Swat, Buner, Shangla and Lower Dir, are famous for their specialized agricultural products all over the country. The area of Malakand Division has earlier made substantial contribution to national production of various crops i.e. peach (60 per cent), pear (34 per cent), tomato (18 per cent), apple (15 per cent), plum (14 per cent), tobacco (11 per cent), maize (8 per cent), onion (8 per cent), all vegetables (5 per cent), apricot (5 per cent), wheat (1 per cent), and rice (1 per cent). These five districts are also the main source of persimmon ('Japani fruit', in local parlance). Swat leads the other districts in the production of fruits by a huge margin (Hussain, 2003).

An analysis by the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) shows that nearly 48 per cent of Pakistan's total fruit production is produced by Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (KPK) with Swat district being a major contributor (Ali, 2009).

In most developing economies including Pakistan, the agricultural sector is of significant importance since output of this sector constitutes a large proportion of GDP in these

economies. Agriculture is the most important sector of Pakistan's economy. As it provides more than half of the country's total employment and contributes to the Gross Domestic Product. It contributes to country's foreign exchange earnings and provides the bulk of raw materials to the manufacturing sector (Elizabeth, 2002). Because of its strategic importance, the agricultural sector tends to be the most politically sensitive of all economic sectors in poor countries, that is the reason why negotiation within the world trade organization on the agricultural sector have been the most contentious.

2.8 Livestock

Animals, including horses, ox, camels dogs etc. are often used to cultivate fields, harvest crops, squabble other animals, and transport farm products to buyers (Anthony, 2007). Animal husbandry not only refers to the breeding and raising of animals for meat or to harvest animal products (like milk, eggs, or wool) on a continual basis, but also to the breeding and care of species for work and companionship. Livestock production systems can be defined based on feed source, as grassland - based, mixed, and landless (Brady & Weil, 2002).

Grassland based livestock production relies upon plant material such as shrub land, rangeland and pastures for feeding animals. Outside nutrient inputs may be used, however dung is returned directly to the grassland as a major nutrient source. This system is mainly significant in areas where crop production is not feasible because of climate or soil, representing 30-40 million pastoralists (Earles & Williams, 2005). Mixed production systems use grassland, fodder crops and grain feed crops as feed for ruminant livestock.

Manure is typically recycled in mixed systems as a fertilizer for crops. Approximately 68% of all agricultural land is permanent pastures used in the production of livestock (Acquaah, 2002b).

In United States, 70 percent of the grain grown is fed to animals on feedlots (Earles & Williams, 2005). Artificial fertilizers are more profoundly relied upon for crop production and fertilizer utilization becomes a challenge as well as a source for pollution.

Livestock refers to domestication of animals raising in agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fiber and labor. Livestock are usually raised for subsistence or profit. Raising animals (animal husbandry) is a central component of modern agriculture. It has been practiced in a lot of cultures since the shift to farming from hunting and gathering lifestyles. Animal rearing has origin in transition of cultures to settled farming communities rather than hunter-gatherer lifestyles. Dogs were domesticated in East Asia about 15,000 years ago, goats and sheep were domesticated around 8000 B.C in Asia. Swine or pigs and other birds were domesticated by 7000 B.C in the Middle East and China. The initial evidence of horse domestication dates back to 4000 B.C (Burditt et al., 2009).

Livestock plays a vital role in the local economy. It contributes to daily food through provision of milk, butter, yogurt, cheese, etc. Its flesh (beef, mutton, etc) is fed to visitors on particular occasions like funerals, marriage ceremonies etc. It makes certain fast access to cash, as they are sold when money is required. Above all it plays a corresponding role by consuming crops with manure (organic fertilizer). It also causes hindrance to the crop as there will be smaller manure (Aleema, 2009).

2.9 Law and order situation in Pakistan

The impact of law and order situation on state economy may be massive, leading to joblessness, unemployment, homelessness, poverty and other socio-economic evils. According to the Ministry and Finance division, Pakistan's contribution against terrorism has led to enormous unemployment mostly in the affected areas, which has ultimately enlarged rural poverty. It reached 37.5 percent from 23.9 percent in 2007-2008.

Crime and terrorism are generally viewed as different types of crime, increase in which directly worsen law and order. Organized crime is usually held to spotlight mainly economic profit, while terrorism is motivated primarily by ideological objectives and by wish for political change. Alongside the economic and poverty reasons, crimes may be caused by societal environment inspiring or cheering crime and the dysfunctional family situation like parental inadequacy, conflict, criminality, lack of communication, lack of respect and responsibility, abuse, and neglecting children, and family violence.

The worst victims of law and order as well as poor economy are always the poor. Their vulnerability to shocks is more than others. Therefore, it is imperative that any analysis of the impact of law and order on economic situation must start with the most vulnerable in the society. In other words, no study of economic situation is complete without taking into account at least three interrelated economic indicators of poverty, unemployment, inflation, particularly food inflation. It has been estimated that two thirds of the country's population lives on less than 2 dollars a day, with at least one third living below poverty line. During the last eight years or so, poverty in Pakistan has increased from 30 per cent in 1998-99 to almost one third in 2008-09, adding another 16 million people to the

absolute poor. While incidence of poverty decreased between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the last few years witnessed an increase.

2.10 Pakistan cost of war against terrorism (Billion)

Year	Direct cost	Indirect cost	Total cost
2004-05	67.103	192	259.103
2005-06	78.060	222.720	300.899
2006-07	82.499	278.400	360.899
2007-08	108.527	375.840	484.367
2008-09	114.033	563.760	677.793

Source: Finance division, Government of Pakistan, (2008).

One of the major examples of impact of law and order on economic situation of the country and is initial displacement and then relocation and repatriation of more than 2.5 million people. It is possibly the most horrible impact that the terrorism has on the people and the economy. While at the price of failure of business, infrastructure and private property is yet to be assessed. Another most important source of income is farm labor. Agricultural subsistence based, land holdings are tiny, crop and livestock dominates the farming system. Wheat and maize are the main food crops cultivated in Rabi (winter) and Kharif (summer) seasons and both are cultivated mostly. Other crops cultivated in these districts include rice, *barley*, fruits and vegetables. Double cropping in a year is common

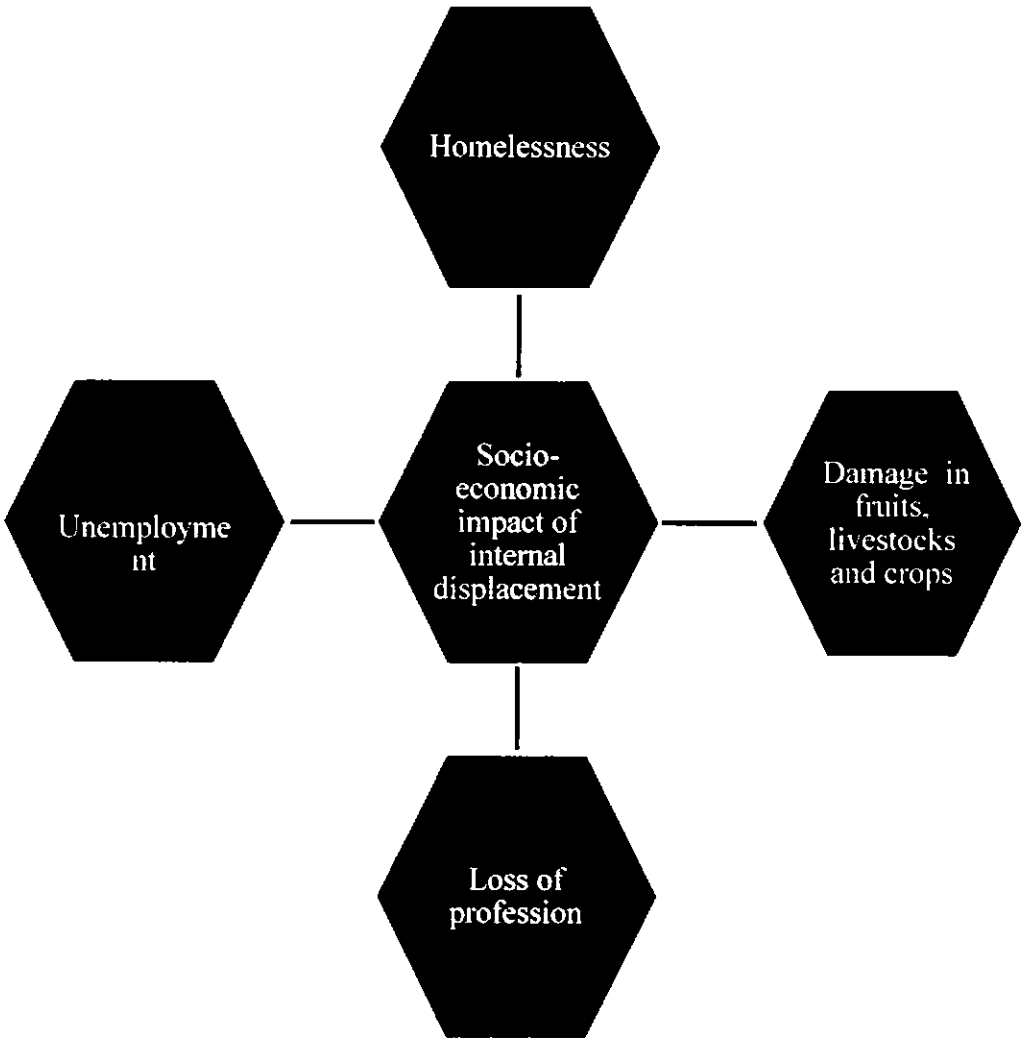
in most areas of Malakand; despite Chitral district farmers tend to cultivate only one crop per year land due to low temperatures (IUCN, 2004). In general, wheat cultivated in mountains is used for food. Up to a height of slightly over 1500 meters wheat is cultivated for food. Above this level, wheat is used as fodder due to lowest temperature which prevents the crop from growing into ripe grain (Heisey et al., 1992).

Recent events in Malakand Division have led to worst security crisis of the history. The increase of militancy and challenge posed to writ the state results in the military operation and disturbance to the people of the region. This leads to the displacement of about two million people (Ali, 2009). The violence in Malakand has disrupted lives, livelihoods and the provision of usual public services. Malakand stands at crossroads. An appropriate and valuable response will assist the people of the area in order to move towards a nonviolent future. The challenge of reconstruction is compounded by the continuing need to counter extremism, need that the government builds back better through engaging the complete contribution of local communities.

Malakand Division has strong agricultural capacity and high tourism potential well adapted to the unspoiled natural environment. Hydroelectric power, horticulture and minerals constitute impressive resources to drive development of a modern economy. Despite past progress and the proven potential for development, the region is faced with a host of socio-economic challenges. This affects current levels of poverty and some social development indicators. For instance, Malakand Division receives only 26% of the total amount of provincial funds. Furthermore, all districts within the Division, except Swat, fall within the bottom half of the infrastructure lags for the province; whilst all districts

within the Division, with the exception of Malakand, fall within the bottom half of backwardness indicators (Munir, 2003).

2.11 Theoretical framework on socio-economic impacts of displacement



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is an important aspect of social research. It is the combination of tools and techniques which are used for the collection of information for research purpose. Facts and results are verified through the method of social research with their relationship, sequence, explanation and the laws which systematically rules them. The most important purpose of the chapter is to explain various tools and techniques along with statistical tests and operational definitions of concepts used in this research study.

3.1 Rapport building

This research activity aims to investigate the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement in Malakand. For this purpose rapport building was very important for this study and also for any research activity. It needs patience, time and energy. Developing confidence is very necessary stage in order to gather required information.

3.2 Nature of the Study

This is a field-based study. The data was gathered to provide information to fulfill the objectives of the study. For the collection of required data, the researcher visited the targeted area to ensure the availability of the respondents. To get answers from the

respondents of a particular targeted area, different tools and techniques were used in this study.

3.3 Universe of the study

The study was undertaken in three districts of Malakand Division namely Swat, Dir and Buner. The above districts were chosen randomly as the area of the study; because, the narrated districts were badly affected due to worsening law and order situation. In these districts the following *Tehsils* were randomly selected namely Lal Qilla, Adenzi, Matta, Kabal, Dagar and Pir Baba were randomly selected.

3.4 Hypotheses of the study

1. There is an association between duration of displacement during law and order in Malakand and time taken to rehabilitate farm land after returning to village.

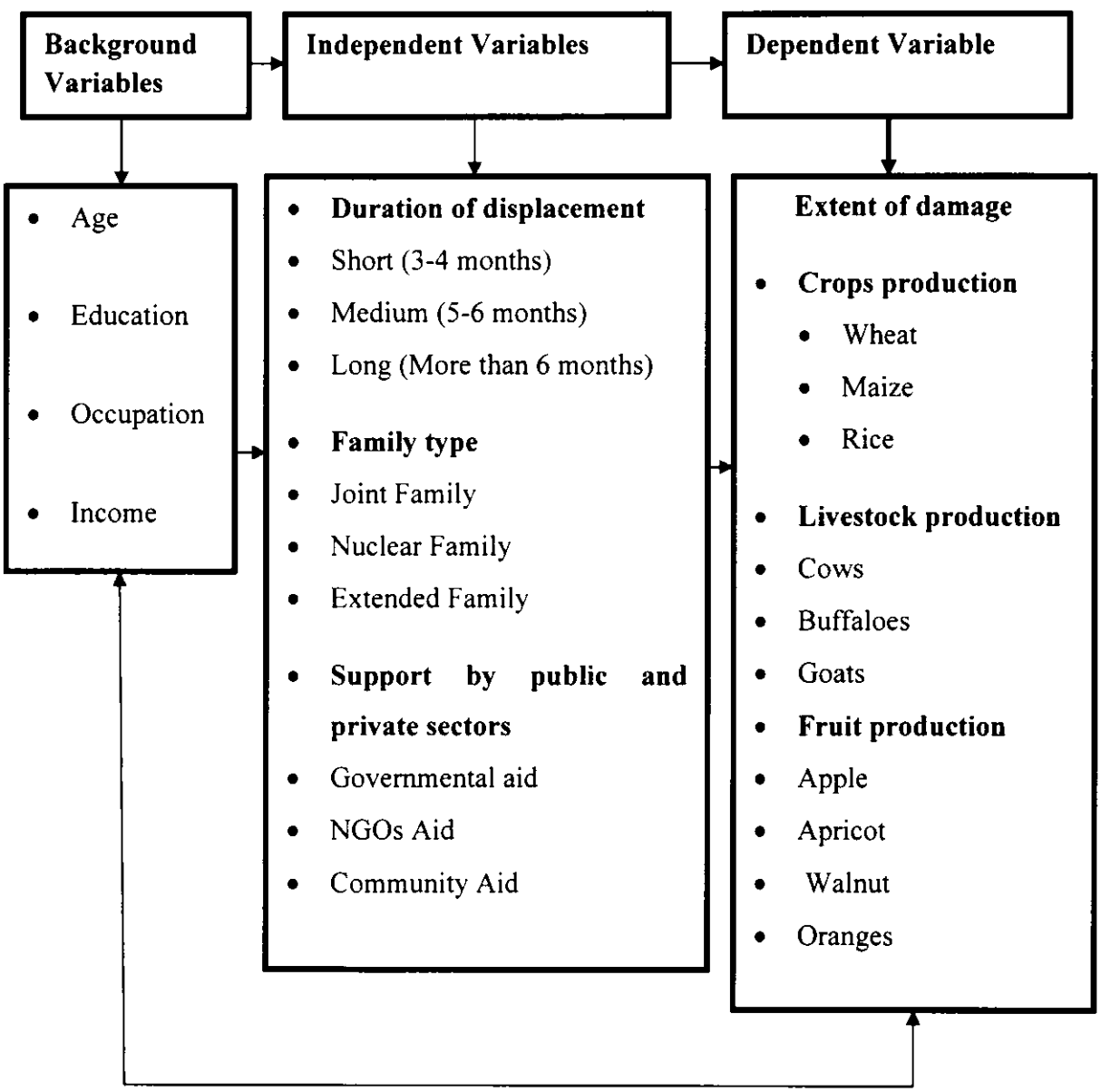
- Higher the level of displacement, higher will be the time taken to rehabilitate agricultural land for crop cultivation.

2. There is an association between land holding and monthly income enough to satisfy health needs after returning from displacement.

- Higher the farm size, higher will be the income to satisfy health needs.

3.5 Operational framework

The Researcher deigned the following conceptual frame work for this study, in which the background variables, independent variables and dependent variable were defined and operationalized for different statistical tests.



3.6 Pre--Testing

Prior to the collection of data, field visit was conducted to know the nature of field and testing of questionnaire in order to exclude irrelevant questions from the questionnaire. Three districts namely Swat, Dir and Buner were the study areas. First the displaced people refused to talk unless they were persuaded through rapport building. Then, they gave permission to take interview and provided relevant information. In field, diverse types of displaced people having high and low economic-status were found.

3.7 Sample and population

To fulfill the objective of the study, 360 respondents were approached. In majority cases the family-head was taken as the respondent. In some cases male was dead or away from home, so female headed family was taken as respondent. The study was carried out in three districts of Malakand, namely Swat, Dir and Buner districts. The study was carried out in these three districts because the flow of IDPs from these areas was high as compared to other parts of Malakand. Displaced people were not fixed at one place. They were mobile, and it was difficult to conduct other sampling method. So probability sampling technique was used to identify respondents for the study. The study was focused on 360 respondents. The study was analyzed on the basis of information obtained through these respondents.

3.8 Field experience

In the study area different displaced people behaved in different ways. Social networking technique was also used, where a number of people were very sociable. They gave their whole socio-economic information appropriately. They shared their feelings and also they introduced with other displaced people and tried to persuade them to share their feelings and to give their actual socio-economic information. Some people were very egotistic. Some people demanded money in return to their time. Some displaced people refused to admit that they were displaced and reluctant to give information. Anyway, it was good experience and the researcher learned a lot from the field experience.

3.9 Type of data

The study is based on quantitative information. Quantitative information is obtained from different social and economic factors. The quantitative data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data and information was gathered from field and secondary data and information was obtained from published and unpublished materials.

3.10 Techniques used in the collection of data

The purpose of methodology is to describe research design and techniques of research. This study was based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was obtained from published sources, and primary data was collected during field survey

visits. A total sample size of 360 respondents was selected randomly from six *Tehsils* of all three districts. The target population was returned IDPs of Buner Swat and Dir districts. These districts were divided into sub-clusters known as *Tehsils*. Therefore, two most affected *Tehsils* were selected randomly from each locality. A simple questionnaire consisting of both open and close ended questions was used to collect data from the respondents including farmers and other stake-holders. The tools and techniques, used to uncover the real information in field were structured questionnaire, unstructured interview, household survey, interview schedule and systematic focus group discussion. Structured questionnaire was used to find out the socio-economic parameters of the study. Unstructured interview was used to investigate the hidden facts by doing cross-questions. Household-survey was conducted in order to find out the socio-economic conditions before and after displacement. Interview schedule was used to ask short questions. Systematic focus group discussion was used to explore the realities, to share their state of mind, to place their troubles in front of people and to articulate their expectations.

3.11 Conceptual framework

The different concepts and variables used in the study are as following.

3.11.1 Internal displacement

Internal Displacement is a difficult term to define, as there is no such globally agreed and legal definition or list of general features to identify internal displacement or IDPs. These terms mean the random removal of public from their homes or territory against their

choice. They take for granted the deployment of compulsion and the malfunction of state authority to avoid such displacement (Islam, 2006).

3.11.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the cultivation of land, animals, plants and other existed forms of food and the products used to sustain life. The term agriculture conveys several meanings not only farming and cultivating crops but also keeping animals.

3.11.3 Livestock

Livestock refers to the domesticated animals raised in agricultural setting to create commodities like food, fiber and labor. Raising animals is significant constituent of modern agriculture. This practice can be seen in many cultures since the transition from hunter-gather to farming lifestyles.

3.11.4 Meat

Meat is an animal flesh which is used as food. It is the production of useful form of food, protein and energy. The use of meat is associated with various traditions and customs within different cultures.

3.11.5 Dairy products

Mammalian livestock is used as a great source of milk, which is easily processed into other dairy products, like yogurt, cream, cheese and butter. Livestock is also used for slaughtering purpose.

3.11.6 Fiber

Livestock produces a variety of fiber/textiles. For example, sheep and goats produce wool and cows, deer and sheep's skins are used to made shoes and bones of livestock are also used.

3.11.7 Fertilizer

Manure can be stretched on fields to increase crops production. This is an important reason, why historically plant and animal domestication have been closely linked. Dung is also used in making plaster of walls and floors, and still used for fuel purposes. The blood and bones of these animals are also used as fertilizer.

3.11.8 Labor

Animals like donkeys, horses and *yaks* are used for mechanical energy. Before steam power, livestock was the only available option for non-human labor. It is still used for

this function in many regions of the world, including ploughing land, transporting goods and also military functions.

3.11.9 Law and order

Law and order situation arises at that time when people feel insecure, threat of violence or violence arising due to host of factors disrupting the normal way of life and businesses. It may be the result of one or more factors of the following:

- External antagonism
- Inner upheavals
- Religious or sectarian radicalism
- Labor unions' protests, boycotts, lock outs, and similar actions

3.12 Statistical analysis

3.12.1 Percentage

Percentage was used in this study for various categories in order to bring in comparable form. The percentages were calculated by using following formula.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{F}{N} * 100 \text{ (Wetsburd \& Brit, 2003)}$$

Where:

F = Frequency

N = Total Number

3.12.2 Chi-Square

In this study chi-square tests were applied to examine the level of association between independent and dependent variables. χ^2 was computed by following formula.

$$\chi^2 = \Sigma \frac{(O - e)^2}{e}$$ (Wetsburd & Brit, 2003)

Where O=Observed values

e = Expected values

Σ = Total sum

To know the level of significance and association between the attributes, the calculated values of chi-square were match up with corresponding table at 0.05 significance level degree of freedom. Degree of freedom was calculated as:

$$d.f. = (r-1)(c-1)$$

Where "r" is rows and "c" denote columns respectively. The results were considered significant, if the calculated value of Chi-square was greater than the tabulated value. Otherwise it was considered as a non-significant.

3.12.3 Gamma statistics

In this study the Gamma Statistical test was also applied to determine the relationship among two or more than two independent and dependent variables.

Formula for gamma test is as following.

$$\text{Gamma} = \frac{NS-ND}{NS+ND}$$ (Wetsburd & Brit, 2003)

Where NS = same order pairs

ND = Different order pairs

The outcome data implies the socio-economic impact of displaced people. To analyze the data, editing and coding was done and finally it was computerized in SPSS. The necessary data was presented in the tabular form and interpretation was made. After feeding the data, descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions and measures of central tendency was also worked out to describe the data. Different statistical tests for significance were also applied to examine the significance of relationship between dependent and independent variables.

CHAPTER IV

Results and discussion

Results and discussion is very important part of this research report where results of analysis of collected data have been discussed. Descriptive statistics is a key branch of statistics, which is related with summarization and description of the important aspect of the data. The calculation of central tendency is an instrument for measuring average. Because it is the types of average such as 'mean' (also known as the average that refers to the result of dividing the sum of the values by the total number of cases), 'mode' (the most frequently occurring attribute) and the 'median' (the middle attribute in the ranked distribution of observed attributes).

4.1 Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis is the simplest form of quantitative (statistical) analysis. The analysis is carried out with the description of a single variable and its attributes of the applicable unit of analysis. For example, if the variable age was the subject of the analysis, the researcher would look at how many subjects fall into a given age attribute categories.

A basic way of presenting uni-variate data is to create a frequency distribution of the individual cases, which involves presenting the number of attributes of the variable studied for each case observed in the sample.

Table 4.1.1 Distribution of the respondents by Tehsil of residence, gender and age

Categories		Frequency	Percent
Tehsil of residence			
Dir	**Lal Qilla**	105	29.2
	Adenzi	15	4.2
Swat	**Matta**	60	16.7
	Kabal	60	16.7
Buner	**Dagar**	83	23.1
	Pir Baba	37	10.3
Total		**360**	**100.0**
Gender of the respondent			
Male		355	98.6
Female		5	1.4
Total		**360**	**100.0**
Age of the respondents at the time of interview (Completed year)			
Up to 25		47	13.1
26-30		82	22.8
31-35		53	14.7
36-40		74	20.6
40+		104	28.9
Total		**360**	**100.0**

Table 4.1.1 shows data on the Tehsil of residence, gender and age of the respondents. The place or areas of residence reflects the status of area in terms of development and local culture which influence attitude and behavior of the residents. An urban area possesses entirely different characteristics as compared to rural and similar is the case in developed and underdeveloped area. The study was conducted in three districts of Malakand Division. From each district two Tehsils were randomly selected for selection of the respondents and collection of required data. The table shows that majority of the

respondents (29 percent) were from Lal Qilla Tehsil, followed by Dagger having 23 percent respondents. About 17 percent of the respondents were from each of the Tehsil Matta and Kabal while 10 percent of them were from Pir Baba Tehsil.

The second portion of the table is related to the gender of the respondents. It is the biological differences between man and woman. Gender is the socio-cultural demarcation between male and female, it is socially constructed. This part of the table reveals that about 99 percent of the respondents were male and little more than one percent were female. As majority of the respondents were male, because the main focus of research activity was to study head of the household. However, females were also included in the study especially from the families which were headed by females.

The last part of the table illustrates the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of their age in complete years. Age is a very important variable and has deep influence on other characteristics of the human beings. With the growing age, one earns more experience and shows more mental maturity, earns more authority both within and outside family. Age groups of the respondents have been divided into five categories. The tabulated data reveals that majority of the respondents (28.9 percent) were about 40 years old, followed by age category 26-30 (22.8 percent). Similarly 20.6 percent were in age group of 36-40 years, while 14.7 percent of the respondents' lie in age group of 31-35 year category and only 13.1 percent of them were in age group up to 25 years.

Table 4.1.2 Distribution of the respondents by marital status, family type and profession

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Marital status of the respondents		
Unmarried	97	26.9
Married	258	71.7
Others	5	1.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Family type of the respondents		
Nuclear	14	3.9
Joint	333	92.5
Extended	13	3.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Profession of the respondents		
Government servant	34	9.4
Private service	59	16.4
Businessman	61	16.9
Agriculture farmer	154	42.8
Livestock farmer	11	3.1
Daily wager	41	11.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Marital status, family type, and profession are very important variables in social research. The married persons have quite different set of responsibilities as compared to single. Similarly, the pains and gains of divorced and separated are more as compared to others. Marriage is a socially approved, long-term, sexual and economic union between a

man and a woman. It involves reciprocal rights and obligations between spouses and between parents and children (Horton & Hunt, 1984). Marriage/wedlock is a social union or lawful contract. It is an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually intimate and sexual, are acknowledged in a variety of ways. The study also collected data on these three aspects of life of the respondents during field survey. Table 4.1.2 shows that about 72, 27 and 1 percent of the respondents were married, single and separated/divorced, respectively.

The family type shows the trend of life in a society and also reflects the modern and traditional patterns of living. In primitive societies, social order is maintained with no formal laws or courts. The only authority in simple societies is family authority. The family is a basic social institution from which other institutions have grown as increasing culture complexity made them necessary (Horton & Hunt, 1984). The table under discussion also shows that 93 percent of the respondents were living in joint family whereas 4 percent were member of each of nuclear and extended family. This reflects that people in Malakand Division still prefer to live together in joint family. As there is lack of social change and modernization in the rural setup, therefore, the most prevailing form of the family is joint family system which shows the homogeneous life in the form of same customs, traditions, language, norms, values, mores etc. Further this similarity in family and culture has close association with the study. Family units take a variety of forms, all of which involves individuals living under same roof. The family structure does not signify how healthy the family is or how they function. The family form is just the physical makeup of the family members in relationship to each other without respect to roles and function. Family type shows us size and way of behaving of the family.

Family type and its structure play a momentous role in personality development and social adjustment of the individual in most of the spheres of his/her life. In this context, the table expresses the family type wise distribution of the respondents, which has been mentioned in three categories.

The last part of the table shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of profession. The purpose of profession is to supply direction and service to others. The data has been categorized into six categories which are government servant, private service, businessman, agriculture farmer, livestock farmer and daily wager. The statistical analysis illustrates that majority 42.8 percent were farmers, 17 percent were Businessman, while 16.4 percent respondents were working in Private sector. Another 11.4 percent respondents were daily wager, while 9.4 percent respondents were in government service and 3.1 percent reported themselves in livestock farming. As bulk of the respondents fall in the farming and livestock rearing categories, then they can be quite helpful to explore the effect of displacement on agriculture and livestock sectors.

Table 4.1.3 Distribution of respondents by level of education and duration of displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Extent of schooling		
Illiterate	68	18.9
Primary	33	9.2
Middle	106	29.4
Metric	77	21.4
FA/FSC	15	4.2
BA/BSC	36	10.0
Master	25	6.9
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Duration of the displacement (Months)		
Less than 3	78	21.7
4-6	213	59.2
Above 6	69	19.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**

This table consists of two parts. The first part is related to respondent's formal educational level. Education in broadest sense means the aims and behavior of group of people transferred from one generation to the next. Education and extent of schooling in any society is closely associated with the level of economic development. The system of education in Pakistan is generally divided into five levels: primary level (grade one through five); middle level (grade six through eight); high (grade nine and ten, leading to the secondary school certificate or SSC); intermediate (grade eleven and twelve, leading to a higher secondary school certificate or HSSC); and university programs leading to

undergraduate and graduate degrees. In the same context the table shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of educational status, which has been mentioned in seven categories namely as (illiterates, primary, middle, matriculation, F.A/F.Sc, B.A/B.Sc and M.A/M.Sc) serially. The statistical data further illustrates that among the total respondents, majority (29.4 percent) respondents have educational level of middle, 21.45 percent respondents were matriculate, while 19 percent respondents were totally illiterate, 10.005 percent respondents were graduates, 9.2 percent respondents got education up to primary level, 4.2 percent respondents got education up to inter-level and 7 percent respondents have master degrees.

The next part of the table demonstrates the displacement occurred in Malakand Division. Internal displacement is the arbitrary removal of people from their homes or land against their will (Islam, 2006). An internally displaced person (IDP) is the one who is forced to flee one's own home but still remains within one's own country's borders. Robert (2003) reported that IDPs are faced with humanitarian challenges. Those respondents were selected in the study, which faced internal displacement, so all (100 percent) respondents have faced internal displacement, whereas the duration of their displacement was different. The tabulated data shows that majority 59.2 percent of the respondents were displaced for 4-6 months, 22 percent respondents have faced internal displacement for short duration of 1-3 months and 19.2 percent respondents faced displacement for more than six months.

Table 4.1.4 Distribution of the respondents by monthly income from all Sources other than agriculture before and after displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Level of Monthly Income before displacement (Rs.)		
Less than 5000	8	2.2
5001-10000	10	2.8
Above than 10000	342	95.0
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Level of Monthly Income after Displacement (Rs.)		
Less than 5000	124	34.4
5001-10000	25	6.9
10000+	211	58.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Family's monthly income plays a key role in educating a child. Family's income is generally considered a primary measure of financial prosperity. A developing country like Pakistan in general and Malakand in particular where the people cannot afford the high expenses of education, clothes, transport, medical, fertilizers, seeds, pests etc. In this regard this table shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of family's monthly income from all sources other than agriculture before displacement. The data has been categorized into three categories. The table further exposes that majority (95 percent) respondents have more than 10000 monthly income from all sources other than agriculture before displacement, 31.4 percent of the respondents have monthly family-income of 10001-15000. In addition, 2.8 percent respondents have monthly family income 5001-10000 from all sources other than agriculture and 2.2 percent respondent have monthly income less than 5000 from all sources before the displacement.

In contrast, the second part of the table shows the respondent's family monthly income from all other sources other than agriculture after returning from displacement. The table shows that majority (58.6 percent) respondents have family income of more than 10000 from all sources other than agriculture after the displacement. So it is clear from the table that this figure drops from 95 percent to 58.6 percent due to displacement. Furthermore 34.4 percent respondents have monthly income of less than 5000 from all sources other than agriculture after the displacement and 7 percent respondents have family monthly income 5001-10000 from all sources other than agriculture after returning from displacement.

Table 4.1.5 Monthly income from agriculture before and after displacement and source of income within the displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Monthly income from agriculture before displacement (Rs.)		
Less than 5000	32	8.9
5001-10000	60	16.7
Above than 10000	268	74.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Monthly income from agriculture after displacement (Rs.)		
Up to 5000	77	21.4
5001-10000	198	55.0
Above than 10000	85	23.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Source of income within the displacement		
Government aid	30	8.3
Organization aid	96	26.7
Donation by local people	84	23.3
Loan	141	39.2
Any other	9	2.5
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Agriculture is the cultivation of plants, fungi and other products used to sustain life. Agricultural income is very much important for the people of Malakand because, most of the people are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture, but due to worsening law and order situation agriculture was badly affected. Shakir (2003) reported that seventy percent of the population living in the rural areas of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa is directly or indirectly dependent on the earning from agriculture. The table shows respondent's income from agricultural sources before and after displacement. The table statistically

illustrates that majority (74.4 percent) respondents have more than 10000 Rs/month from agriculture before displacement, 16.7 percent respondents have monthly income of 5000-10000 rupees from agriculture before displacement and 9 percent respondents have monthly income less than 5000 rupees from agriculture before displacement.

The next part of the table demonstrates the distribution of respondents on the basis of family's monthly income from agriculture after displacement. The data has been categorized into three categories. The table further exposes that majority (55 percent) respondents have monthly income ranging between (5001-10000 rupees) from agricultural sources after the displacement, 23.6 percent respondents belong to the category more than 10000 rupees monthly income from agriculture before the displacement and 21.4 percent respondents have monthly income of less than 5000 rupees from agriculture. The table shows how monthly family monthly income reduced significantly after the displacement.

The last segment of the table shows sources of income for internally displaced persons within the displacement. The table exposes that majority (39.2 percent) respondents depend on loans during the displacement, 26.7 percent of the respondents depend on organizational aid, 23.3 percent respondents were dependent on donation by local people, 8.3 percent respondents depend on government-aid and 2.5 percent respondents were living with relatives or their source of income was remittances within the displacement.

Table 4.1.6 Distribution of the respondents by irrigated, rain fed and total agricultural land holding with land cultivation status after displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Irrigated land in Acres		
Not at all	31	8.6
Less than 5	328	91.1
6-10	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Rain fed land of respondents in Acres		
Not at all	4	1.1
Less than 5	346	96.1
6-10	10	2.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Total agricultural land in Acres		
Less than 5	299	83.1
6-10	59	16.4
11-15	2	.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Status of land cultivation after returning from displacement		
Land able to cultivate	78	21.7
Less than 6 months	124	34.4
7-12 months	90	25.0
More than one year	68	18.9
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The first part of this table shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of irrigated land in acres they have. Land comprises all natural resources supply of which is inherently fixed. The table further exposes that majority (91 percent) of the respondents have less than 5 acres of irrigated land, 8.6 percent respondents have no irrigated land,

and little than one percent respondent's have11-15 acres irrigated land. The table also statistically shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of rain fed land. The table reveals that majority 96 percent respondents have less than 5 acres rain fed land, 3 percent respondents have 6-10 acres land and 1.15 percent respondents have no rain fed land. The table further shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of total agricultural land. It exposes that majority 83 percent of the respondents have total land of less than 5 acres, 16.4 percent have total 6-10 acres land and little more than one percent respondents have 11-15 acres land.

The table also shows status of land cultivation after returning from the displacement. In this regard, the respondent's responses have been classified into four categories namely, land was able to cultivate, unable to cultivate for less than 6 months, 7-12 months and for more than one year. The data makes obvious that majority (34.4 percent) respondents were unable to cultivate their land for at least 6 months, 25 percent respondent's land was unable to cultivate for 7-12 months, 21.7 percent respondent's land was able to cultivate after displacement and 19 percent respondent's land was unable to cultivate for more than one year.

Table 4.1.7 Distribution of the respondents by monthly income enough to purchase fertilizers, seeds and pesticides

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Monthly income enough to purchase fertilizers		
Not at all	252	70.0
Up to some extent	104	28.9
Up to great extent	4	1.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Monthly income is enough to purchase seeds		
Not at all	277	76.9
Up to some extent	72	20.0
Up to great extent	11	3.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Monthly income is enough to purchase pesticides		
Not at all	285	79.2
Up to some extent	62	17.2
Up to great extent	13	3.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The above table shows that respondent's monthly family income is enough to purchase fertilizers or not. In this context, the responses have been categorized in three categories namely, not at all, up to some extent and up to great extent. The data demonstrates that majority (77 percent) respondent's monthly family-income was not enough to purchase fertilizers, 29 percent respondent's income was enough to purchase fertilizers up to some extent and little more than one percent respondent's family income was enough up to great extent in order to purchase fertilizers.

The table also shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family monthly income to buy seeds. In this, the responses have been classified in three categories as not

at all, up to some extent and up to great extent. The data shows that majority (77 percent) respondent's family monthly income was not enough to buy seeds, 20 percent respondent's monthly income was enough up to some extent to buy seeds and 3 percent respondent's family's monthly-income was enough up to great extent to buy seeds.

Pesticides are mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy or mitigate any pest. This section of the table shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family monthly income to purchase pesticides. The data shows that majority (79.2 percent) respondents were absolutely unable to purchase pesticides, 7.2 percent respondent's monthly income was enough up to some extent to purchase pesticides and consequently 3.6 percent respondent's family monthly-income was enough up to great extent to purchase pesticides.

Table 4.1.8 Distribution of the respondents by monthly income enough to satisfy basic needs of the family

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Satisfaction of food requirements		
Not at all	238	66.1
Up to some extent	92	25.6
Up to great extent	30	8.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Monthly income enough to buy clothes		
Not at all	233	64.7
Up to some extent	104	28.9
Up to great extent	23	6.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Monthly income enough to afford transport expenses		
Not at all	259	71.9
Up to some extent	84	23.3
Up to great extent	17	4.7
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Monthly income is enough to satisfy health needs		
Not at all	183	50.8
Up to some extent	135	37.5
Up to great extent	42	11.7
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The table shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family monthly income to satisfy family food needs, buy clothes, transport expenses and family health needs. Survival of human being is impossible without food. In this regard, the first segment shows that majority, that were 64.7 percent respondent's family monthly income was not enough to purchase clothes, 29 percent respondent's family monthly

income was enough up to some extent to buy clothes for family members and 8.3 percent respondent's family-monthly income was up to great extent to satisfy family food needs.

Clothing is a term that refers to keep the human body covered. The wearing of clothes is entirely a human characteristic and of nearly all human societies. Clothes are basic and very important right of every individual. In this regard the table shows that majority (66.1 percent) respondent's family monthly income was not enough to satisfy family food needs, 25.6 percent respondent family monthly income was enough up to some extent to satisfy family food needs and 6.4 percent family monthly income was enough up to great extent to satisfy family clothes needs.

Transport or transportation is the movement of people, cattle, animals and goods from one place to another. The next part of the table shows the respondent's monthly-income enough to afford transport expenses. In this regard, the table shows that majority (72 percent) respondent's family monthly income was not enough to afford transport expenses, 23.3 percent respondent's family monthly income was enough up to some extent to satisfy transport expenses and ultimately 4.7 percent respondent's family monthly income was enough up to great extent to afford transport expenses.

Health is wealth. It is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain. In this perspective, the table shows that respondent's family monthly income was enough to satisfy heath needs of their family members. The tabulated data gives us an idea about meeting health needs of respondents' family. The table shows that majority (50.8 percent) respondent's family monthly income was not enough to satisfy family health needs, 37.5 percent respondent's family monthly

income was enough up to some extent in order to satisfy family health needs and resultantly 11.7 percent respondent's family monthly income was enough up to great extent to satisfy health needs of the family.

Table 4.1.9 Distribution of the respondents by agricultural production enough to meet children education, food needs and grain for family.

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Meet education of the children		
Not at all	67	18.6
Up to some extent	176	48.9
Up to great extent	117	32.5
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Agricultural production enough to meet family food needs		
Strongly agree	235	65.3
Agree	105	29.2
No opinion	2	.6
Disagree	13	3.6
Strongly disagree	5	1.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Agriculture provides sufficient grain for family		
Strongly agree	28	7.8
Agree	268	74.4
No opinion	9	2.5
Disagree	41	11.4
Strongly disagree	14	3.9
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Education and extent of schooling in any society is closely tied to its level of economic development. Family monthly income plays a vital role in the education of a child. In this context, the table shows the distribution of respondents on the basis of family monthly income enough to meet the educational needs of the children, which has been mentioned in three categories namely, not at all, up to some extent, and up to great extent. The statistical data further illustrates that among the total respondents, majority (49 percent) respondent's monthly income was enough to meet education of the children up to some extent, 32.5 percent respondent's monthly income was up to great extent enough to give education to children, and obviously 18.6 percent respondents belong to the category whose monthly income was not enough for the schooling of their children.

The family food needs depend upon the availability of income of the family. Family food need is closely associated with the availability of family income. In this regard, the analysis demonstrates that agriculture provides sufficient income in order to meet family food needs, which has been categorized into five categories such as strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. The table further exhibits that majority (65.3 percent) respondents were strongly agree with the fact that agriculture provides sufficient income to meet family food needs, 29.2 percent respondents were agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to meet family food needs, whereas 3.6 percent respondents were disagree with the statement that agriculture provides sufficient income to meet family food needs. In addition little more than one percent respondents were strongly disagree and less than one percent respondents urged no opinion about the provision of sufficient income from agriculture in order to satisfy family food needs.

The availability of grain depends upon agriculture. In this regard the analysis shows that agriculture provides sufficient grain for family, which has been categorized into five categories such as strongly agreed, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. The table further reveals that majority (74.4 percent) respondents were agree with the fact that agriculture provides sufficient grain for family, 11.4 percent respondents were disagree with this fact. In addition 7.8 percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient grain for family, 4 percent respondents insist strongly disagreed and 2.5 percent respondents had no opinion related to statement.

Table 4.1.10 Distribution of the respondents by agriculture provides sufficient income to buy meat, medicines and check up expenses

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Income enough to buy meat		
Strongly agree	7	1.9
Agree	117	32.5
No opinion	83	23.1
Disagree	90	25.0
Strongly disagree	63	17.5
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Provides sufficient income to meet check up expenses		
strongly agree	20	5.6
Agree	166	46.1
No opinion	20	5.6
Disagree	67	18.6
Strongly Disagree	87	24.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Provides sufficient income to purchase medicines		
Strongly agree	17	4.7
Agree	147	40.8
No opinion	6	1.7
Disagree	78	21.7
Strongly disagree	112	31.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Balanced diet is necessary for the proper growth of human body. Eating a balanced diet means choosing a variety of foods and drinks from all food groups. In this regard, the data demonstrates that agriculture provides sufficient income to the respondents to buy meat for family, which has been categorized into five categories such as strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. The table further shows that majority

(32.5 percent) respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to buy meat for family, 25 percent respondents were disagree that agriculture provides income to buy meat for family, 23 percent respondents have no opinion that agriculture provides sufficient income to buy meat for family, 17.5 percent respondents were strongly disagree with the statement that agriculture provides sufficient income to buy meet for family, and 2 percent respondents were strongly agree that agricultural income was sufficient to buy meat for family.

Health is the most important need of a person. In this perspective, the table shows that respondent's family monthly income was enough to satisfy health check up expenses of his family members. The tabulated data gives us an idea about agriculture, which provides sufficient income in order to meet check up expenses. The table shows that majority (46.1 percent) were agree that agriculture provides income to satisfy check up expenses, 24.2 percent respondents were strongly disagree, 18.6 percent respondents were disagree, 5.6 percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to satisfy check up expenses and resultantly 5.6 percent respondents have no opinion that agriculture provides sufficient income to satisfy check up expenses.

Along with check up from the doctors, medicines are also necessary for a person to be healthy. The table shows that majority (40.8 percent) were agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to purchase medicines, 31 percent respondents were strongly disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to purchase medicines, 21.7 percent respondents were disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to buy medicines, 4.7 percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income in

order to purchase medicines for the family members and 1.7 percent respondents have no opinion in this regard that agriculture provides sufficient income to buy medicines.

Table 4.1.11 Distribution of the respondents by agriculture provide enough income to meet emergency needs, school expenses and higher education of the children

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Meet emergency needs		
Strongly agree	102	28.3
Agree	183	50.8
No opinion	8	2.2
Disagree	38	10.6
Strongly disagree	29	8.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Fulfils school expenses of children		
Strongly agree	137	38.1
Agree	184	51.1
No opinion	1	.3
Disagree	24	6.7
Strongly disagree	14	3.9
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Higher education to children		
Strongly agree	4	1.1
Agree	25	6.9
No opinion	1	.3
Disagree	137	38.1
Strongly disagree	193	53.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The table shows us the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family monthly income enough to satisfy emergency needs. The data further clarifies that majority (50.8

percent) respondents were agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to meet emergency needs, 28.3 percent respondents were strongly agree with the opinion that agriculture provides sufficient income to cope with emergency needs of the family. In addition 10.65 percent respondents were disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to meet emergency needs, 8.1 percent respondents were strongly disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to meet emergency needs and 2.2 percent respondents show no opinion about the provision of income from agriculture in order to meet emergency needs.

Education and extent of schooling in any social order is firmly attached with the level of economic development. Family monthly income plays a momentous role in the education of the child. In this context, the table shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family monthly income from agriculture sufficient to fulfill the school expenses of the children. The data further illustrates that among the total respondents, majority i.e. 51.1 percent respondents were agree that monthly income from agriculture is enough to fulfill the school expenses of the children, 38 percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to fulfill the school expenses of the children, 6.7 percent respondents were disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to fulfill the school expenses of the children. Furthermore 4 percent respondents were strongly disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to fulfill the school expenses of the children and 1.3 percent respondents show no opinion on the statement that agriculture provides sufficient income to fulfill the school expenses of the children.

Higher education is a leading source of empowerment and societal development that has significant role in flourishing human capital and economic growth. In this regard, the

table shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of family monthly income from agriculture sufficient to give higher education to the children. The data further illustrates that among the total respondents, majority (53.6 percent) respondents were strongly disagree that monthly income from agriculture is enough to provide higher education to children, 38 percent respondents were disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income for higher education of the children, 7 percent respondents were agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to give higher education to the children. Further little more than one percent respondents were strongly agree with the opinion that agriculture provides sufficient income to give higher education to children and less than one percent respondents show no opinion that agriculture provides sufficient income to give higher education to children.

Table 4.1.12 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of agricultural production enough to do marriages of the children, and fulfill religious and social requirements

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Marriages of the children		
Strongly agree	1	.3
Agree	15	4.2
No opinion	10	2.8
Disagree	109	30.3
Strongly disagree	225	62.5
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Observe religious festivals		
Strongly agree	15	4.2
Agree	158	43.9
No opinion	69	19.2
Disagree	69	19.2
Strongly disagree	49	13.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Perform social requirements		
Strongly agree	16	4.4
Agree	165	45.8
No opinion	62	17.2
Disagree	68	18.9
Strongly disagree	49	13.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Marriage is a socially approved, long-term, sexual and economic union between a man and a woman. It involves mutual rights and obligations between spouses, parents and children. Marriage is of prime importance in the life of an individual. This table shows income from agriculture to accomplish marriages of the children. Among the total

respondents, a high level of 62.5 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed that agriculture provides sufficient income to perform marriages of the children. Further 30.3 percent respondents were disagree with the statement that agriculture provides sufficient income to do marriages of the children, 4.2 percent respondents were agree with the statement, 2.8 percent respondents show no opinion whether agriculture provides sufficient income or not to do marriages of the children and less than one percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to do marriages of the children.

A society is recognized by its social and religious festivals they are observing. The table shows the extent of income from agriculture to observe religious festivals. Among the total respondents, majority of the respondents (43.9 percent) were agree and recommended that agriculture provides sufficient income to perform religious festivals. Further 19.2 percent respondents were disagree that agriculture provides sufficient income to perform religious festivals, 19.2 percent respondents articulate no opinion related to the statement, 13.6 percent respondents were strongly disagree with the opinion that agriculture provides adequate returns to observe religious festivals and 4.2 percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to observe religious festivals.

A society is also acknowledged by its social and cultural requirements. This table shows the extent of agriculture income to perform social requirements. Among the total respondents, majority of the respondents (45.8 percent) were agree and recommended that agriculture provides sufficient income to perform social requirements. Furthermore 18.9 percent respondents were disagree with the statement that agriculture provides

sufficient income to perform social requirements, 17.2 percent respondents show no opinion related to the statement. Additionally 13.6 percent respondents were strongly disagree with the opinion that agriculture provides adequate amount to perform social requirements and 4.4 percent respondents were strongly agree that agriculture provides sufficient income to perform social requirements.

Table 4.1.13 Distribution of the respondents by affected fruits productivity, damaged houses, destroyed crops and handicap family member

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Fruits productivity affected		
Not at all	60	16.7
Up to some extent	188	52.2
Up to great extent	112	31.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Houses got damaged		
Not at all	130	36.1
Up to some extent	129	35.8
Up to great extent	101	28.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Crops were destroyed		
Not at all	3	.8
Up to some extent	82	22.8
Up to great extent	275	76.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Family members became handicap		
Not at all	238	66.1
Up to some extent	104	28.9
Up to great extent	18	5.0
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The table expresses that fruit productivity was severely affected due to law and order situation. Moreover the analysis elucidates majority (52.2 percent) of the respondent's fruits productivity was affected up to some extent, 31.1 percent argues that fruit productivity was affected up to great extent and 16.7 percent respondent's fruit productivity was not suffered due to law and order situation. The table also expresses that respondent's houses got damaged due to worsening law and order situation. Moreover, the table expounds that majority (36 percent) of the respondent's houses were not damaged, 35.8 percent respondent's houses were affected up to some extent and 28.1 percent respondent's houses got damaged up to great extent.

Crops productivity is the main source of income for the people of Malakand Division, but due to worsening law and order situation this prime source of income was adversely affected. Furthermore, the analysis illustrates that majority (76.4 percent) of the respondent's crops destroyed up to great extent due to law and order situation, 22.8 percent respondent's crops destroyed up to some extent, and less than one percent respondent's crops were not destroyed due to worsening law and order situation.

Along with other destruction, family members of the respondents were also became handicapped. The table illustrates that majority (66.1 percent) of the respondent's family members were not wounded or handicapped, 28.9 percent respondent's family members became handicapped up to some extent, and 5 percent respondent's family member became handicapped up to great extent due to worsening law and order situation.

Table 4.1.14 Distribution of the respondents by having fruit orchard and number of fruit trees in orchard and number of damaged trees

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Fruit orchard		
Yes	280	77.8
No	80	22.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of trees in fruit orchard		
None	80	22.2
Up to 50	123	34.2
51-100	109	30.3
101-200	37	10.3
201-500	11	3.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of trees damaged		
None	80	22.2
Up to 20	184	51.1
21-50	92	25.6
51-100	4	1.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Fruit production is the prime sector of economic activity in Malakand Division, where different types of fruit orchard were established after spending a handsome economy and time. Zahid (2009) reported that almost 48 percent of the country's total fruit is produced by KPK with Malakand Division being the major contributor. The table shows respondents having fruit orchard or not. In this connection, the table shows that majority (77.8 percent) respondents have a fruit orchard and 22.2 percent respondents have no fruit orchard.

The data further illustrates the number of fruit trees in these orchards. The data has been divided into five categories. The table expresses that majority (34.2 percent) respondents have up to 50 fruit trees in his/her orchard, 30.3 percent respondents have 51-100 number of trees in their fruit orchard. In this regard, 22.2 percent respondents have no fruit orchard, 10.3 percent respondents fall in the category of having 101-200 trees in fruit orchard and 3.1 percent respondents have 201-500 trees in their fruit orchard.

As we observed in the upper part of the table that more or less respondents had fruit trees in their fruit orchard and it is a prime source of income for the citizens of Malakand Division, but due to worsening law and order situation, this most important source of income was badly affected. Iqbal (2009) reported that worsening law and order situation adversely affected all spheres of human life, particularly fruits, crops and livestock production, which was the main source of subsistence for the people of Malakand Division. Furthermore, the table demonstrate that majority (51.1 percent) of the respondents have up to 20 trees damaged due to law and order situation, 25.6 percent argued that 21-50 trees got damaged due to law and order situation, 22.2 percent respondents had no tree damage but actually they have no fruit orchard and little more than one percent respondents favor that trees got damaged from 51-100 trees during worsening law and order situation.

Table 4.1.15 Distribution of the respondents by income earning from each tree and type of fruit trees in orchard

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Earning from one tree (Rupees)		
None	80	22.2
Up to 500	120	33.3
501-1000	109	30.3
1001-1500	34	9.4
1500+	17	4.7
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Types of trees in fruit orchard		
None	80	22.2
Apple	64	17.8
Apricot	81	22.5
Walnut	37	10.3
Any other (plum, peaches, pomegranate and grapes	98	27.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**

A high deal of economy for the people of Malakand Division is coming from the productivity of fruit trees, but due to law and order nothing was left untouched and the core source of income got agitated. In this relationship, the table shows respondent's earning from each fruit tree before law and order situation. The tabulated data shows that majority (33.3 percent) respondents were earning up to 500 rupees from each tree before displacement, 30.3 percent respondents were earning 501 to 1000 rupees from each tree before displacement, and 22.3 percent respondents had no earning as they had no orchards. Additionally 9.4 percent respondents were earning 1001-1500 rupees from each tree before displacement and 4.7 percent respondents were earning more than 1500 from each tree before displacement.

The data given above also illustrates various types of fruit trees in the fruit orchard of the respondents. The data has been divided into five categories on the basis of nature of trees. The statistical analysis expresses that majority (27.2 percent) respondents belong to the category 'other' means that they have plum, peaches, pomegranates and grapes trees in fruit orchard. While 22.5 percent have apricot trees in his/her fruit orchard, 22.2 percent respondents have no fruit orchard, while 17.8 percent respondents have apple trees in their fruit orchard and 10.3 percent respondents fall in the category having walnut trees in fruit orchard.

Table 4.1.16 Distribution of the respondents by Government loans, agricultural inputs, trainings and vitamins supplement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Government should provide loans		
Strongly agree	262	72.8
Agree	58	16.1
No opinion	15	4.2
Disagree	6	1.7
Strongly disagree	19	5.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Provision of agricultural inputs		
Strongly agree	297	82.5
Agree	60	16.7
No opinion	3	.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Trainings need to be arranged		
Strongly agree	300	83.3
Agree	53	14.7
No opinion	6	1.7
Disagree	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Vitamins supplement maybe provided		
Strongly agree	321	89.2
Agree	39	10.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Table 4.1.16 is related to the policy implication of the government, in order to provide loans at lower interest rate for the rehabilitation process. In this context, the respondent's perception can be studied in five categories namely, strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. Moreover, the analysis explicates a high ratio of 72.8 percent respondents were strongly agree that government should take steps to provide loans at lower interest rate, 16.1 percent respondents were agree with the statement, 5.3

percent respondents were strongly disagree, 4.2 percent respondents showed no opinion, and 1.7 percent respondents were disagree that government should provide loans at lower interest rate.

Agricultural tools that are used in the process of farming are too much expensive that in Malakand a farmer cannot afford it. In this context, the respondent's perception towards the provision of agricultural input tools at lower cost were divided in five categories namely, strongly agrees, agreed, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. Statistical analysis illuminates that majority of the respondents (92.5 percent) strongly agree that government should take steps to make available agricultural input tools at lower cost, 16.8 percent respondents agree with the statement to provide agriculture inputs at lower cost and less than one percent respondents show no opinion that government should provide agricultural inputs at lower cost while no one from the respondents was in opposition (disagree and strongly disagree) that government should provide agricultural inputs at lower cost.

Training and education plays a key role in building farming a productive profession and to teach improved expertise of farming. The analysis portrays arrangement of training in order to teach improved way of farming, which was mentioned in five categories strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. The quantitative analysis demonstrates that majority (83.3 percent) respondents were strongly agree on arranging training, 14.7 percent of the respondents agree with the arrangement of training programs, 1.7 percent respondents show no opinion in respect to the statement and resultantly less than one percent respondents were against training.

Vitamin supplements for livestock are helpful in increasing the production of milk. In this connection, respondent's perceptions are shown in the table. The table shows that majority (89.2 percent) of the respondents were strongly agree to provide vitamin supplements in order to increase milk production, while another 10.8 percent also agree with the statement to provide vitamin supplements to increase milk production.

Table 4.1.17 Distribution of respondents by use of land and sources of irrigation

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Status of land usage		
Owner cultivation	332	92.2
Tenets cultivation	11	3.1
Owner-cum-tenets	16	4.4
Rent out	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Acres of land having irrigation water		
None	36	10.0
Less than 5	320	88.9
6-10	4	1.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Source of irrigation water		
Not at all	36	10.0
Irrigation channel	311	86.4
Natural spring	10	2.8
Canal	3	.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The table shows the usage of land for different purposes after returning from displacement. The table clarifies that majority of the respondents (92.2 percent) strongly advocates that they cultivate their land by themselves, 4.4 percent respondents express

that land cultivation is done through owner cum tenet, 3.1 percent were tenets cultivation and less than one percent respondents give his/her land on rent.

This table also shows the availability of water for irrigation of land per acre. The table shows that majority (88.9 percent) respondents have irrigation water for less than 5 acres, while another 10 percent respondents express their views that they have no water for irrigation of their lands and little more than one percent has irrigation water available for 6-10 acres.

Without irrigation, agricultural productivity will not be ensured. Malakand's agricultural productivity also depends on irrigation. The available sources of irrigation water in Malakand Division are described in this table. In this perspective the table shows that majority (86.4 percent) of the respondents use irrigation channels for irrigation purposes, furthermore the data shows that 10 percent respondents have no water for irrigation purposes, 2.8 percent of the respondents have irrigation water facilities in the form of natural springs and less than one percent respondents use canals for irrigation purpose.

Table 4.1.18 Distribution of the respondents by crops cultivated in Rabbi and Kharif seasons

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Rice cultivated		
Yes	290	80.6
No	70	19.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Maize cultivated		
Yes	331	91.9
No	29	8.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Sugarcane cultivated		
Yes	27	7.5
No	333	92.5
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Wheat cultivated		
Yes	358	99.4
No	2	.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Pulses cultivated		
Yes	35	9.7
No	325	90.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Pakistan is an agricultural country. A variety of crops are cultivated here. The major crops are wheat, maize, rice, cotton and sugarcane. The production of these crops is comparatively low. Agriculture contributes 24 percent to our GDP (gross Domestic Production). About 70 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly. Agriculture gives employment opportunities to a bulk of labor force. Agriculture is a source of food for the increasing population of our country. About 4

million tons rice is produced in our country. In this perspective, the table shows the cultivation of rice in Kharif season. The table shows that majority (80.6 percent) respondents cultivate rice and only 19.4 percent respondents do not cultivate rice in Kharif season.

Agriculture is the prime source of income for the people of Malakand. People of this area mostly rely on agriculture as their main economic activity. The districts of Swat, Shangla, Buner and Lower Dir are famous for their specialized agricultural products all over the country. PIPS (2009) reported that standing crops and stores of livestock feed were destroyed. In this perception, the table shows that majority (91.9 percent) of the respondents are cultivating maize in Kharif season and the data in the form of table further shows that 8.1 percent respondents do not cultivate maize in Kharif season.

The table also illustrates the cultivation of sugarcane in the concerned area. The statistical analysis articulates that majority (92.5 percent) respondents recommend that they do not cultivate sugarcane, while 7.5 percent respondents cultivate sugarcane in Kharif season. As the cultivation of sugarcane needs water and proper land therefore, sugarcane cultivation is comparatively low in the targeted area.

The area of Malakand Division has made earlier considerable contribution to national production of various crops especially wheat. The cited table shows that majority (99.4 percent) respondents cultivate wheat in rabbi season and less than one percent respondents do not cultivate wheat in rabbi season. Wheat is the only available option for the people of Malakand as it does not need water like sugarcane and rice therefore, most of the people of this area cultivate wheat in rabbi season.

Along with other crops, pulses are also cultivated in some parts of the Malakand Division especially in mountainous and icy areas. In this background, the table shows the cultivation of pulses in Malakand division. The table expounds that majority (90.3 percent) respondents do not cultivate pulses while 9.7 percent respondents were cultivate pulses along with other crops.

Table 4.1.19 Distribution of the respondents by expenses met through agriculture, loan, aid and charity/assistance after displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Expenses met through agriculture		
Not at all	6	1.7
Up to some extent	310	86.1
Up to great extent	44	12.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Expenses met through loan		
Not at all	30	8.3
Up to some extent	92	25.6
Up to great extent	238	66.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Expenses met through aid		
Not at all	101	28.1
Up to some extent	21	5.8
Up to great extent	238	66.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Expenses met through charity and assistance		
Not at all	303	84.2
Up to some extent	11	3.1
Up to great extent	46	12.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The table shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of expenses met through different sources by the respondents after returning from displacement. The data has been categorized into three categories. The statistical analysis illustrates that majority (86.1 percent) respondent's expenses meet through agriculture up to some extent after returning from displacement, 12.2 percent respondent's expenses meet through agriculture up to great extent and 1.7 percent respondent's expenses do not meet through agriculture after displacement.

The table shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of expenses met through loans sources by the respondents after returning from displacement. The table demonstrates that majority (66.1 percent) respondents expenses meet through loans up to great extent after returning from displacement, 25.6 percent respondent's expenses meet through agriculture up to some extent after displacement. In Addition 8.3 percent respondents belong to the category whose expenses do not meet through loans after displacement.

The table also shows the distribution of the respondents on the basis of expenses meet through aid after returning from displacement. The table expounds that majority (66.1 percent) respondents meet expenses up to great extent through aid after displacement. Furthermore, 28.1 percent respondent's expenses meet through aids rather other sources were used to meet expenses. Resultantly, 5.8 percent respondents agree with the statement that up to some extent expenses meet through aid.

The table also shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of expenses meet through charity and assistance by someone after returning from

displacement. In this framework, the table reveals that majority (84.2 percent) respondent's expenses do not meet through charity and assistance after returning from displacement, while 12.8 percent respondent's expenses meet through charity and assistance up to great extent after returning from displacement. Resultantly, 3.1 percent respondents belong to the category who argues that up to some extent expenses meet through charity and assistance after returning from displacement.

Table 4.1.20 Distribution of the respondents by provision of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Provision of fertilizers		
Government	18	5.0
Private organization	223	61.9
Both Government and private organization	37	10.3
Neither	82	22.8
Total	360	100.0
Provision of seeds		
Government	7	1.9
Private organization	200	55.6
Both Government and private organization	30	8.3
Neither	123	34.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Provision of pests		
Government	9	2.5
Private organization	157	43.6
Both Government and private organization	17	4.7
Neither	177	49.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Concrete efforts are required to tackle the rehabilitation of displaced people. The needs of internally displaced persons for the rehabilitation of livelihood should be determined. Steps are also need to be taken for the rehabilitation of agriculture and livelihood in Malakand. In this regard, the table shows the provision of fertilizers by different agencies. The table illustrates that majority (61.9 percent) respondents have received fertilizers from private organizations. Additionally, 22.8 percent respondents were not

provided fertilizers by someone, 10.3 percent respondents have received fertilizers both from government and private organizations and 5 percent respondents were provided fertilizers by the government departments.

The quality of seeds is very much important in order to raise the production level. In this regard, the table shows the provision of seeds for the rehabilitation of agriculture. The table illustrates that majority (55.6 percent) respondents have received seeds from private organizations. Additionally, 34.2 percent respondents were not provided seeds by anyone else, 8.3 percent respondents have received seeds from both government and private organizations and 1.9 percent respondents have received seeds by the government departments.

Pesticides have been promoted for decades and these have some outstanding successes also. The table is related to the provision of pesticides for the rehabilitation of agriculture. In this perspective, the table shows that majority (49.2 percent) of the respondents were not provided with pesticides by any department. Moreover, 43.2 percent respondents have received pesticides from private organizations, 4.7 percent respondents received pesticides from both government and private organizations and 2.5 percent respondents were provided pesticides by the government departments.

Table 4.1.21 Distribution of the respondents by provision of financial assistance, medical facilities and availability of medical facilities

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Financial assistance provided		
Government	200	55.6
Private organization	22	6.1
Both government and private organization	45	12.5
Neither	93	25.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Medical facilities provided		
Government	250	69.4
Private organization	14	3.9
Both government and private organization	54	15.0
Neither	42	11.7
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Medical facilities available		
Private hospital	23	6.4
BHU	165	45.8
RHC	58	16.1
Civil dispensary	76	21.1
Any other	38	10.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Every possible endeavor must be made to revitalize economic prospects for the affected population returning to their native areas in order to prevent recurrence of displacement. In this regard, the table shows the provision of financial assistance by different agencies. The table illustrates that majority (55.6 percent) respondents have received financial assistance from government. Additionally, 25.8 percent respondents were not provided

any sort of financial assistance by anyone, 12.5 percent respondents have received financial assistance both from government and private organizations and 6.1 percent respondents were provided financial assistance by private organizations.

The table further shows medical facilities offered by government and private organizations. Results demonstrate that majority (69.4 percent) respondents received medical facilities from health department. Additionally, 15 percent respondents have received medical facilities both from government and private organizations, 11.7 percent respondents have never received any medical assistance and 3.9 percent respondents were provided with medical assistance by private organizations.

Health is wealth. Health is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury and pain. In this perspective, the table shows the medical facilities available in respondents' villages. The tabulated data portrays the health facilities available in respondents' village. The table further clarifies that majority (45.8 percent) respondents recommended that BHUs are available in their area, 21.1 percent respondents argue that civil dispensary is available in his/her village, 16.1 percent respondents give their opinion that RHC are available in their villages, 10.6 percent respondents belong to the category 'other' which means that no medical facilities are available or dispensers and midwives in their areas and 6.4 percent respondents expresses that private hospitals are available in their village.

Table 4.1.22 Distribution of the respondents by female involved in agriculture, number of sheep and goats before displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Number of females involved in agriculture		
None	47	13.1
Less than 3	208	57.8
More Than 3	105	29.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of sheep before displacement		
None	293	81.4
One	9	2.5
Two	36	10.0
Three	11	3.1
Four	5	1.4
More than four	6	1.7
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of goats before displacement		
None	171	47.5
One	14	3.9
Two	71	19.7
Three	55	15.3
Four	35	9.7
More than four	14	3.9
Total	**360**	**100.0**

The table shows the involvement of females in agriculture before displacement. The data has been ordered into three categories namely, less than 3 females were involved in

agriculture, more than three females were involved in agriculture and no females were involved in agriculture before displacement. The statistical analysis shed light on results as majority (57.8 percent) respondents were from the category in which less than 3 females were involved in agriculture before displacement, 29.2 percent respondents belong to the category where more than 3 females were involved in agriculture before displacement and 13 percent respondents females were not involved in agriculture before displacement.

Livestock is a prime source of income in Malakand that has a significant role in flourishing human capital and economic growth. In this regard, table expresses the number of sheep before displacement, which has been categorized into six categories. The statistical analysis further reveals that majority (81.4 percent) respondents have no sheep, 10 percent respondents have two sheep and 3 percent respondents have three sheep before displacement. Alongside, 2.5 percent respondents have only one sheep before displacement, 1.7 percent respondents have more than 4 sheep before displacement, and 1.4 percent respondents have four sheep before displacement.

Animal rearing has its origin in the transition of cultures to settle farming communities rather than hunter and gathering lifestyles. Animals are 'domesticated' when their breeding and living conditions are controlled by humans. Table demonstrates the number of goats before displacement. Table further shows that majority (47.5 percent) respondents have no goats before displacement, 19.7 percent respondents have two goats before displacement, and 15.3 percent respondents have three goats before displacement. Alongside 9.7 percent respondents have four goats before displacement, 3.9 percent

respondents have more than 4 goats before displacement and 3.9 percent respondents have only one goat before displacement.

Table 4.1.23 Distribution of the respondents by number of buffaloes, cows and bulls before displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Number of buffaloes before displacement		
None	173	48.1
One	129	35.8
Two	52	14.4
Three	1	.3
Four	2	.6
More than four	3	.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of cows before displacement		
None	8	2.2
One	3	.8
Two	62	17.2
Three	77	21.4
Four	95	26.4
More than four	115	31.9
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of bulls before displacement		
None	143	39.7
One	12	3.3
Two	204	56.7
Three	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Domestication is the process whereby a population of animals or plants, through a process of selection and control. The table makes obvious the number of buffaloes the respondents are rearing before displacement. Majority (48.1 percent) respondents were rearing no buffaloes before displacement, 35.8 percent respondents have one buffalo before displacement, 14.4 percent respondents have two buffaloes before displacement, while less than one percent respondents have more than 4 buffaloes before displacement, less than one percent respondents have four buffaloes, and less than one percent respondents have three buffaloes before displacement.

The table also shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of number of cows the respondents are rearing before displacement. The table shows that majority (31.9 percent) respondents were rearing more than 4 cows before displacement, 26.4 percent respondents have four cows before displacement, 21.4 percent respondents have three cows before displacement, and 17.2 percent respondents have two cows before displacement. Alongside, 2.2 percent respondents have no cow before displacement and less than one percent respondents have only one cow before displacement.

Bulls are mostly used for ploughing purpose especially in hilly areas where tractor plough is not possible. The table expounds the number of bulls the respondents have before displacement. It shows that majority (56.7 percent) respondents have two bulls before displacement, 39.7 percent respondents have no bulls before displacement, 3.3 percent respondents have only one bull before displacement and less than one percent respondent have three bulls before displacement.

Table 4.1.24 Distribution of the respondents by having number of donkeys, camels and milk Production from livestock sources before displacement

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Number of donkeys		
None	248	68.9
One	74	20.6
Two	18	5.0
Three	12	3.3
Four	8	2.2
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Number of camels before displacement		
None	352	97.8
One	7	1.9
Two	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Milk production from all livestock sources (Liters)		
None	6	1.7
Less than 5	42	11.7
Up to 10	165	45.8
More than 10	147	40.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Along with the domestication of other animals, a segment of population rears donkeys also. The table makes it clear, that the number of donkeys which respondents have before displacement. Majority (68.9 percent) respondents have no donkey before displacement, 20.6 percent respondents have one donkey before displacement, and 5 percent respondents have two donkeys before displacement. Alongside, 3.3 percent respondents have three donkeys before displacement, and 2.2 percent respondents have four donkeys before displacement.

Camels are also found in Malakand especially in Buner. Camels are used for carriage purposes. In this context, the table exhibits majority (97.8 percent) respondents have no camels before displacement, 2 percent respondents have one camel before displacement and less than one percent respondents have two camels before displacement.

The table also demonstrates the milk production in liters from all livestock sources which has been divided into four categories namely, none, less than 5 liters, 5-10 liters and more than 10 liters. The table further exhibits that majority (45.8 percent) respondents have milk production up to 10 liters, 40.8 percent respondents have milk production more than 10 liters from all livestock sources, 11.7 percent respondents have milk production less than 5 liters, and 1.7 percent respondents have no milk production.

Table 4.1.25 Distribution of the respondents by the damages occurred in livestock during worsening law and order

Damage in Sheep	Frequency	Percent
None	309	85.8
One	23	6.4
Two	24	6.7
Three	4	1.1
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Damage in goats		
None	221	61.4
One	74	20.6
Two	57	15.8
Three	7	1.9
Four	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Damage in buffaloes		
Not at all	272	75.6
One	80	22.2
Two	7	1.9
Three	1	.3
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Livestock and poultry damage often leads to serious economic consequences. Table 4.1.25 shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of sheep damages during worsening law and order situation. The table exhibits majority (85.8 percent) respondents have either no sheep or no sheep got damaged, 6.7 percent respondents have two sheep got damaged during worsening law and order situation, 6.4 percent respondents have one sheep damaged during worsening law and order and less than one percent respondents have three sheep damaged during worsening law and order.

Livestock is a key source of income for the people of Malakand that has a significant role in flourishing human capital and economic growth but due to displacement either cows got damaged or sold at low cost. In this regard, table expresses the number of goats damaged due to worsening law and order situation. The statistical analysis reveals majority (61.4 percent) respondents faced no damage of goats during worsening law and order, 20.6 percent respondents have one goat damaged during worsening law and order, and less than one percent respondents have two goats damaged during worsening law and order. Alongside, 2 percent respondents have three goats damaged during worsening law and order and less than one percent has four goats damaged due to worsening law and order.

To some extent buffaloes also got damaged during worsening law and order. In this context, the table expresses the number of buffalos damaged due to worsening law and order situation. The analysis discloses that majority (75.6 percent) respondents have faced no damage of buffaloes during worsening law and order, 22.2 percent respondents have one buffalo damaged during worsening law and order, 2 percent respondents have 2 buffaloes damaged during worsening law and order and less than one percent have three buffaloes got damaged due to worsening law and order.

Table 4.1.26 Distribution of the respondents by damages occurred in cows, bulls and donkeys during worsening law and order

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Damage in cows		
Nones	32	8.9
One	135	37.5
Two	162	45.0
Three	26	7.2
Four	5	1.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Damage in bulls		
None	159	44.2
One	109	30.3
Two	92	25.6
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Damage in donkeys		
None	268	74.4
One	74	20.6
Two	12	3.3
Three	6	1.8
Total	**360**	**100.0**
Damage in camels during worsening law and order situation		
None	355	98.6
One	5	1.4
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Livestock is a key source of income. Due to displacement either cows got damaged or were sold. In this regard, this table expresses the number of cows damaged due to worsening law and order situation. The statistical analysis reveals that majority (45 percent) respondents have two cows damaged during worsening law and order, 37.5 percent respondents have one cow damaged during worsening law and order, 8.9 percent

respondents have not faced any damage of cows during worsening law and order. Alongside, 7.2 percent respondents have three cows damaged during worsening law and order, and more than one percent has four cows damaged due to worsening law and order.

Livestock damage often leads to serious economic consequences. The table shows the frequency distribution of the respondents on the basis of bulls damaged during worsening law and order situation. Table exhibits majority (44.2 percent) respondents have either no bulls or got no damaged. Furthermore, 30.3 percent respondents have one bull damaged during worsening law and order situation and 25.6 percent respondents have two bulls damaged during worsening law and order.

The next part of the table expresses the number of donkeys damaged due to worsening law and order situation. The statistical analysis reveals that majority (74.4 percent) respondents have faced no damage of donkeys, 20.6 percent respondents have one donkey got damaged, 3.3 percent respondents have two donkeys damaged and 2 percent respondents have three donkeys damaged due to worsening law and order. The table also shows the number of camels damaged during worsening law and order situation. The table reveals that majority (98.6 percent) respondents have no damage of camels and more than one percent respondents have one camel got damaged during worsening law and order.

Table 4.1.27 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of suggestions

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Suggestions of the respondents		
Education	22	6.1
Job opportunities	30	8.3
Training	18	5.0
Financial support	44	12.2
Loans without interest	24	6.7
Compensation of damages	29	8.1
Provision of fertilizers at lower cost	23	6.4
Provision of pesticides	15	4.2
Veterinary centers establishment	15	4.2
Establishment of poultry farm	14	3.9
Construction of fruit orchard	14	3.9
Construction of irrigation channels	19	5.3
Infrastructure development	24	6.7
Field visits of government officials	13	3.6
Involvement of NGOS	14	3.9
Farmer community organization	12	3.3
Mechanization	12	3.3
Access to market	18	5.0
Total	**360**	**100.0**

Table 4.1.27 is related to suggestions of the respondents for the rehabilitation of agriculture. In this regard, table reveals that majority (12.2 percent) respondents suggested to provide financial support for the rehabilitation process. Another 8.3 percent respondents suggested to provide job opportunities in order to accomplish rehabilitation

process. Furthermore, 8.1 percent respondents suggested in compensation of damages occurred during worsening law and order, 6.7 percent respondents recommended for provision of loans without interest, 6.7 percent respondents suggest development in infrastructure, 6.4 percent respondents demanded to provide fertilizers at lower/affordable cost, 6.1 percent respondents suggested education, 5.3 percent respondents stressed on the construction of irrigation channels, 5 percent respondents suggested arranging trainings and 5 percent respondents suggested access to market. In addition, 4.2 percent respondents suggested the provision of pesticides, 4.2 percent respondents advocated the establishment of veterinary centers, 3.9 percent respondents suggested in involvement of NGOs for rehabilitation, 3.9 percent respondents were in favor of establishment of poultry forms, 3.9 percent respondents also advocated the construction of fruit orchard, 3.6 percent respondents suggested that government official should conduct field visits on weekly basis in order to know the problems after return, 3.3 percent respondents put forward their suggestion to conduct meetings of farmers and resultantly 3.3 percent respondents strongly favored the mechanization of agriculture.

4.2 Bi variate Analysis

Bi variate refers to the relationship between two variables or statistical analysis of two variables whereas the measure of central tendency, variability, and spread summarizes a single variable by providing important information about its distribution. Often, more than one variable is collected on each individual. Bi variate data consists of two quantitative variables for each individual. Our interest is to explore the presence or absence of association or relationships between the two interacting variables.

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis: There is an association between duration of displacement during law and order in Malakand and time taken to rehabilitate farm land after returning to the village.

Higher the level of displacement, higher will be the time taken to rehabilitate agricultural land for crop cultivation

Table 4.2.1 Time taken to rehabilitate agriculture land by duration of displacement

4.2.1 Time required for rehabilitation and duration of displacement

Duration of displacement (Months)	**Time taken to rehabilitate agriculture land for cultivation (Months) % (Frequency)**			
	Less 6	**6**	**Above 6**	**Total**
i. Short (1-3)	38.6 (27)	32.9 (23)	28.5 (20)	19.4 (70)
ii. Medium (4-6)	30.2 (23)	32.9 (25)	36.8 (28)	21.2(76)
iii. Long (Above 6)	13.6 (29)	35.0(75)	51.4 (110)	59.4 (214)
Total	21.9 (79)	57.4 (123)	43.8 (158)	100(360)
Chi-square:11:815 Gamma: 0.128		**df:4**		**Significance level:0.014 Significance level: 0.05**

4.2.1 Time required rehabilitate farmland and duration of displacement

The above table indicates the association between two variables namely duration of displacement and time taken to rehabilitate farm land for cultivation.

Table 4.2.1 shows that 19.4 percent of the respondent faced internal displacement for less than three months, 21.2 percent of the respondents faced internal displacement from 4-6 months and 59.4 percent of the respondents faced internal displacement for more than six months. The table also indicates that 21.9, 57.4 and 43.8 percent of the respondents were able to rehabilitate their farm land for cultivation after 3, 6 and more than six months respectively after returning to their homes

The table further shows that majority (38.61%) of the respondents, who experienced displacement for a period of 1-3 months were able to rehabilitate their land for cultivation in less than six months. Majority (36.8%) who were displaced for 4-6 months took six months to rehabilitate their land for cultivation. Similarly, majority (51.4%) of the respondents who remained away from their villages due to worsening law and order took more than six months to bring their land again for cultivation of crops.

The data clearly indicates that the respondents whose families experienced long period of displacement took longer time to rehabilitate their farm land for crop cultivation. The application of chi-square and lambda statistics and their significance level verified the existence of association between duration of displacement and time taken to rehabilitate farm land for cultivation. It further indicates that such families had to put more efforts, energy and incurred more expenditure on bringing land again under cultivation. Hence

the study hypothesis that "Higher the level of displacement, higher will be the time taken to rehabilitate agricultural land for crop cultivation" is upheld.

The table demonstrates that there is an association between duration of displacement and time taken to rehabilitate agriculture land for crop cultivation. Association noticed through Chi-square and Gamma tests were applied to verify the existing association between two variables as indicated by data. The Chi-square value is significant at 1 percent level while Gamma statistics is significant at 5 percent level. The application of the both statistics verified the association between two variables, i.e. duration of displacement and time taken to rehabilitate the agriculture land for crop cultivation. Hence, the hypothesis framed for the study "Higher the level of displacement, higher will be the time taken to rehabilitate agricultural land for crop cultivation" is upheld.

Hypothesis Higher the farm size, higher will be the income to satisfy health needs.

Table No. 4.2.2 Satisfaction of health needs of the respondents by the size of land holding

Total agricultural land (Acres)	Monthly income enough to satisfy health needs % (Frequency)			Total
	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent	
i Less than 5	55.2 (165)	37.1 (111)	7.7 (23)	83.05 (299)
ii 6-10	30.5 (18)	39.0 (23)	30.5 (18)	16.38 (59)
iii More than 10	0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.55 (2)
Total	50.8 (183)	37.5 (135)	11.7 (42)	100 (360)
Chi-square: 31.57		df: 4		Significance: 0 .000
Lambda: 0.025				Significance: 0.354

4.2.2 Health needs satisfaction by size of land holding

The above table indicates the association between two variables, i.e. land holding and monthly income is enough to satisfy health needs after returning from displacement.

Table 4.2.2 shows that 83 percent of the respondents have less than 5 acres farm land, 16.4 percent of the respondents stated that they have 6-10 acres of agricultural land and the remaining little than one percent of the respondents have more than 10 acres of farm land. The table also indicates that 50.8, 37.5 and 11.7 percent of the respondents health needs were satisfied not at all, up to some extent and up to great extent respectively by holding land size.

The table shows that 55.2 percent of the respondents reported that they have less than 5 acres farm land and were not able to satisfy health needs after returning to their homes. Majority 39 percent of the respondents who have 6-10 acres farm land were up to some extent able to meet health needs of the family. Similarly majority 50 percent of the respondents who have more than 10 acres of farm land, their monthly income was enough up to great extent to satisfy health needs of the family.

The data clearly indicates that the respondents who were small farmers having less than 5 Acres farm land were unable to satisfy health needs of the family, but as the size of land holding increases, the respondents easily satisfy health needs of the family. The application of chi-square and lambda statistics and their significance level verified the existence of association between land size holding and monthly income enough to satisfy health needs of the family. It further indicates that such respondents who have less than 5 Acres farm land have to spent more energies and efforts to satisfy health needs of the family after returning to their homes. Hence the study hypothesis that "Higher the farm size, higher will be the income to satisfy health needs" is upheld.

The table shows that there is an association between the two variables namely sizes of land holding and family monthly income enough to satisfy health needs of family after displacement. Association was noticed through Chi-square and Lambda tests that were applied to verify the existing association between two variables as indicated by data. The Chi-square value is significant at 1 percent level while Lambda statistics is significant at 5 percent level. The application of both statistics verified the association between two variables, i.e. size of land holding and satisfaction of health needs after displacement.

The application of both the statistics verified the positive association between these two variables. Hence the hypothesis framed for the study "Higher the farm size, higher will be the income to satisfy the health needs" is accepted.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The internal displacement is increasing at global level and requires closer attention and readiness to tackle such situation. Sheer number of internally displaced persons is expected to continue to destabilize local, regional and international peace, if this problem remains unaddressed. Large-scale displacement, often seen as a symptom of potential state failure or rising civil unrest, is especially problematic for the governing states and their neighbors.

Natural and human-made disasters in Pakistan are occurring continuously, but Malakand Division's law and order situation is badly affecting the social setup. Immediate humanitarian assistance is crucial in internal displacement situations, like in Malakand and to focus needs to move beyond emergency response. The affected population has specific needs throughout various phases of displacement and even after returning from displacement.

A holistic and integrated approach is needed and it will require the recognition of many factors that should be set in place. These include participation in policy-making, security including taking preparatory measures such as regaining assets and properties that were lost, looking into the basic humanitarian needs of all communities and building local infrastructure such as roads, schools, markets and mosques. Furthermore, efforts should

be placed to rebuild their livelihoods, especially in an area where there were fewer opportunities.

5.2 Major Findings

After the analysis of required information collected from the respondents and its processing the current study comes up with the following major findings.

1. Majority, (99 percent) of the respondents were male.
2. Majority of the respondents (64 percent) were above 30 years of age.
3. Seventy two percent of the respondents were married.
4. Majority, (93 percent) of the respondents were living in joint family system which reflects that people in Malakand Division still prefer to live together.
5. Majority, (42.8 percent) of the respondents were farmers, which shows that the main focus of this research was agriculture sector.
6. Majority of the respondents (81.1 percent) have formal education which shows that most of the respondents were literate.
7. Majority, 59.2 percent of the respondents have faced internal displacement from 4-6 months.
8. Majority (74 percent) of the respondents represent the category having monthly income more than 10000 Rupees from agriculture before displacement.
9. Majority, 55 percent of the respondents represent the category having monthly income of 5001- 10000 Rupees from agriculture sources after displacement.

10. Majority, 74 percent of the respondents depend on loans and aids during the displacement as they have limited option to survive.
11. Majority, 83 percent of the respondents have total land of less than 5 acres which shows that respondents were small farmers.
12. Majority, 59 percent of the respondent's land was unable to cultivate for more than 6 months.
13. Finding shows that majority, 77 percent of the respondent family's monthly income was not enough to purchase fertilizers, pesticides and clothes.
14. Majority, 72 percent respondents reported that family monthly income was not enough to satisfy transport expenses, food and health needs.
15. Majority, 49 percent respondents state that monthly income was enough to meet education of the children which shows that respondents prefer to give education to their children.
16. Majority, 74 percent of the respondents state that agriculture provides sufficient grain for family.
17. Majority, 46 percent of the respondents state that agriculture provides sufficient income to satisfy checkup expenses, purchase medicines and emergency needs.
18. Finding shows that majority, 54 percent of the respondents were strongly disagree that monthly income from agriculture was enough to give higher education and to fulfill school expenses of the children.
19. Finding shows that majority, 62 percent of the respondents were strongly agree that agriculture doesn't provide sufficient income to perform marriages of the children.

20. Majority, 52 percent of the respondents state that up to some extent fruits productivity was affected.

21. Majority, 76 percent of the respondents reported that up to great extent crops were destroyed due to law and order situation.

22. Finding shows that majority, 78 percent of the respondents have a fruit orchard.

23. Data demonstrates that majority, 56 percent of the respondents were earning less than 500 from each tree before displacement which shows that some part of income comes from fruit production.

24. Majority, 92 percent of the respondents' advocates strongly agree that government should take steps to make available agricultural inputs at lower cost and to provide loan at lower interest rate.

25. Majority, 83 percent of the respondents were strongly agree to arrange arranging training to improve their profession.

26. Majority, 89 percent of the respondents were strongly agree to provide vitamin supplements in order to increase milk production.

27. Finding shows that 92 percent of the respondents advocate strongly that they cultivate their land by themselves.

28. Majority, 89 percent of the respondents have irrigation water for less than 5 acres.

29. Majority, 92 percent of the respondents cultivate maize in Kharif season.

30. Finding shows that 99 percent of the respondents cultivate wheat in rabbi season.

31. Majority, 86 percent of the respondents agree that up to some extent expenses are met through agriculture, loan and aid after returning from displacement.

32. Majority, 62 percent of the respondents have received fertilizers and seeds from private organizations as NGOs providing service in the distressed region.
33. Finding shows that majority, 56 percent of the respondents have received financial assistance from government, as government has paid compensation to some extent.
34. Majority, 46 percent of the respondents reported that BHUs are available in their areas.
35. Majority, 58 percent of the respondents reported that 3 female were involved in agriculture before displacement which shows that female are also playing their role in farming.
36. Finding shows that 58 percent of the respondents were rearing four or more than four cows before displacement.
37. Majority, 57 percent respondents have two bulls before displacement were used for ploughing purpose in farming.
38. Majority, 46 percent of the respondents are from the category having milk production up to 10 liters.
39. Finding shows that majority, 45 percent of the respondents state that two cows were damaged during worsening law and order.

5.3 Conclusion

An effort has been made to find out the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement with special focus on agriculture through this research study. Majority of the respondents

were married male with more than half of the respondents experienced internal displacement for 4-6 months. Although the respondents and their families faced displacement for varied duration but those with longer duration had invested more efforts, energy and time to bring their lands under cultivation again. They were small farmers with agricultural farming as the main source of livelihood before displacement and were unable to cultivate their lands for at least six months after displacement as they did not afford to buy inputs. Family-health, children's education and obligation of children's marriages were adversely affected during and after displacement. It is recommended that farm inputs may be provided to affected families on subsidized basis at the time of cultivation. Similarly, provisions of health and sanitation facilities are required. It was also concluded that fruits productivity was also adversely affected. The respondents met their expenses through aid, loans and assistance.

5.4 Recommendations and policy implementation

On the basis of analysis of information through data collected during survey and conclusion, the researcher suggests the following policy prescription in order to enhance the rehabilitation process.

i. Most of the IDPs were small farmers with agriculture as main source of livelihood. There is a need to provide inputs as well as saplings of fruit plants to the farm families in the Malakand Division for their early rehabilitation.

ii. Provision of sanitation facilities and regular supply of water especially at schools and health facilities can lessen the sufferings of school going children and patients.

iii. Due to conflict between security agencies and Taliban, law enforcing agency such as local police became weak. The personal security of IDPs families, especially when they are in the phase of rehabilitation need to be ensured.

iv. The early rebuilding of infrastructure facilities is required to accelerate the pace of rehabilitation.

v. Mobile health-camps on union council basis could help to reduce health sufferings and medical consultation may increase their output.

vi. Micro-finance facility through Zari-Tarqiati Bank (ZTB) on affordable cost and minimum procedural formalities is required for early rehabilitation of affected farm families.

Recommendations to tackle any future conflict/ Disastrous situation

i. Immediate relief activities need to be started instead of adopting wait and watch policy. Our intelligence and security set up should have sensed the warning signals and planning to tackle the forthcoming situation must be well ahead of time.

ii. During displacement provision of health and education suffered badly. All well-established education and health networks working in public and private sectors should be asked to establish these facilities immediately on short-term basis to save time of school/college going children and to cater the needs of health services.

iii. Pakistan Army is asked to rescue any such situation. There is a need to establish a disaster management section both in armed and non-armed public sectors with good helicopters and other relief equipments.

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APPENDIX

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT WITH FOCUS ON AGRICULTURE

(A study of Malakand Division)

1. **Name of the Tehsil and District to which you belong?**

   Tehsil _____ District_____

2. **Gender of the respondent?** (i) Male (ii) Female

3. **What is your age in complete year?** _____

4. **Marital status of the respondent?**

(i) Unmarried (ii) Married (iii) Divorced (iv) Widow

5. **What is the type of family you are living in?**

(i) Nuclear family (ii) Joint family (iii) Extended family

6. **Which of the following profession you are engaged?**

(i) Government Servant (ii) Private Service (iii) Businessman (iv) Farming

(v) Livestock Forming (vi) Daily Wager (vii) Any Other (please specify) ____

7. **Do you have any formal education?** (i) Yes (ii) No If no, go to question 9.

8. If yes, what is the level of your education in complete years of Schooling?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

9. Have you faced internal displacement? (i) Yes (ii) No

10. If yes, then what was the duration of displacement?

(i) Less than 3 months (ii) 4-6 months (iii) Above 6 months

11. What was your family monthly income from all sources other than agriculture before the displacement (Rs/month)?

(i) Less than 5000 (ii) 5001-10000 (iii) More than 10000

12. What was your monthly income from agriculture before the displacement (Rs/month)?

(i) Less than 5000 (ii) 5001-10000 (iii) More than 10000

13. What was your family monthly income (Rs/month) from all sources other than agriculture after the displacement?

(i) Less than 5000 (ii) 5001-10000 (iii) More than 10000

14. What was your monthly income from agriculture after the displacement (Rs/month)?

(i) Less than 5000 (ii) 5001-10000 (iii) More than 10000

15. What was your source of income within the displacement?

(i) Government aid (ii) Organization aid (iii) Donation by local people
(iv) Loan (v) Any other (please specify) _____

16. How many acres of agricultural land do you have?

Irrigated _____ Rain fed _____ Total _____

17. For how much time your land remained unable to cultivate after the displacement?

(i) Land was able to cultivate (ii) Less than 6 months (iii) 6-12 months (iv) More than 1 year

18. Up to what extent do you feel that your family income is enough to satisfy the following needs after the displacement?

S.No	Statement	Up to some extent	Up to great extent	Not at all
1	For the purchase of fertilizers			
2	Buying seeds			
3	Buying pesticides			
4	Food requirements of family			
5	Clothes			
6	Transport expanses			
7	Family health needs			
8	Education of the children			

19. In order to know your level of satisfaction about agriculture. I would like to have your extent of agreement or disagreement on the following statements?

S.#	Statement		Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Food	Agriculture provides sufficient income to meet family food needs.					
		Agriculture provides sufficient grain for family					
		Agriculture provides sufficient income to buy meat for family.					
2	Health	Income from agriculture meet checkup expenses					
		Medicine purchasing					
		Income from agriculture enough to meet emergency needs					
3	Education	Agriculture provides income to fulfill school expenses of children					
		Agriculture provides enough income to give higher education to children					
4	Social obligation	Marriages of the children					
		Observing religious festival					
		Social requirements / Custom & Tradition					

20. I would like to know that how your profession was affected by law and order situation?

S.No	Statement	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent
1	Fruits productivity was severely affected			
2	House was damaged			
3	Crops were destroyed			
4	Family members became handicap			
5	Fruit trees were badly damaged			

21. Do you have a fruit orchard? (i) Yes (ii) No If no, go to question 2

22. How many trees were there in your fruit orchard? _____

23. How many trees were damaged? _____

24. How many rupees did you earn from one tree before law and order situation? _____

25. Which of the following types of fruit trees you have in your fruit orchard?

(i) Apple (ii) Apricot (iii) Walnut (iv) Any other (please specify) _____

26. I would like to know your opinion about what type of assistance you need for rehabilitation after displacement?

S.No	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Government Should provide loans at lower interest rate?					
2	Agricultural inputs maybe provided at lower cost?					
3	Trainings programs may be arranged to teach improved skills of farming					
4	Vitamins supplements may be provided for livestock in order to increase milk production					
5	Veterinary centers need to be reconstructed					

27. How the described land currently being used?

(i) Owner cultivation (ii) Tenets cultivation (iii) Owner cum tenet
(iv) Rent out (v) Any other (please specify) _____

28. For how many acres your lands hold any irrigation water?

(i) No (ii) Less than 5 Acres (iii) 6-10 Acres (iv) More than 10 Acres

29. What is the source of this water or water right?

(i) Irrigation channel (ii) Natural Spring (iii) Canal
(v) Water storage (viii) Any other (Please specify) _____

30. Which type of rabbi and Kharif crops you grow in a year?

S.No	Statement	Crops	Yes	No
1	Rabbi crops	Wheat		
2	Kharif crops	Maize		
		Rice		
		Sugarcane		
		Millets		

31. I would like to know that how you meet your expenses after returning from displacement.

S.No	Statement	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent
1	Through agriculture			
2	Through loan			
3	Through aid			
4	Through charity and assistance			

32. Which of the following facilities you are receiving from Government or private organizations?

S.No	Statement	Government	Private organization	Both	Neither
1	**Fertilizers**				
2	**Seeds**				
3	**Pesticides**				
4	**Financial assistance**				
5	**Medical Facilities**				

33. Which of the following medical facilities are available in your village?

(i) Private hospital (ii) BHU (iii) RHC (iv) Civil dispensary
(v) Any other (please specify) _____

34. How many females were involved in agriculture before the displacement?

(i) Not at all (ii) Less than 3 (iii) More than 3

35. How many livestock you had before the internal displacement?

S.No	Statement	None	One	Two	Three	Four	More than four
1	Sheep						
2	Goats						
3	Buffaloes						
4	Cows						
5	Bulls						
6	Donkeys						
7	Camels						

36. How many liters of milk production did you get from all livestock sources?

(i) Not at all (ii) Up to 5 liters (ii) Up to 10 liters (iii) More than 10 liters

37. How many livestock-damages occurred during worsening law and order situation?

S.No	Statement	None	One	Two	Three	Four	More than four
1	**Sheep**						
2	**Goats**						
3	**Buffaloes**						
4	**Cows**						
5	**Bulls**						
6	**Donkeys**						
7	**Camels**						

38. Please give four suggestions for the rehabilitation of livestock and agriculture sectors?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____