DRUG ADDICTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON YOUTH IN DISTRICT KOHAT

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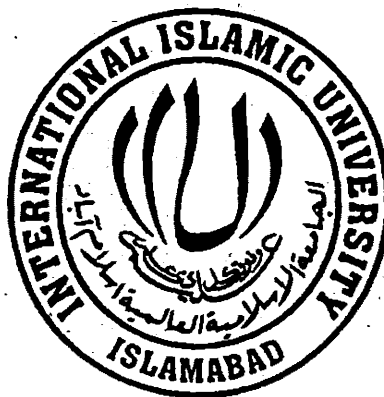
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Drug Addiction and Its Effects on Youth in District Kohat

BY

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

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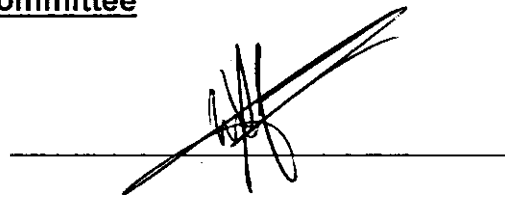
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It is certified that thesis submitted by Mr. Asif Shah, Reg. No.185-FSS/MSCSOC/F10 titled *"Affect of Drug Addiction on Youth in District Kohat"* has been evaluated by the following viva voce committee and found that thesis has sufficient material and meets the prescribed standard for the award of Degree of MS in the discipline of Sociology.

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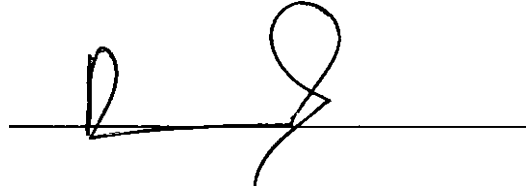
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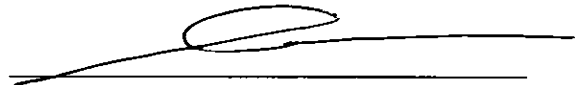
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Dedication

Dedicated to my loving

and encouraging parents,

brothers, teachers

and friends.

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Acknowledgements

Although words hardly enable me to express my feelings of gratitude, yet I am bound to use them. My first and foremost thanks is due to the Almighty Allah, whose unlimited bestowals did make me both physically and mentally efficient enough to conduct and complete this research. With all humility and eternal gratitude I praise Almighty Allah, without whose grace and kind light I could not have gone a step forward in completing this thesis. My all acknowledgement, great regard and my love is for the creator of this universe Who loves me more than I know and gives me more bodily.

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Asif Shah

Abstract

Drug is used for medical and non-medical purpose. Drug addiction is a multisided problem excess of which hit the society economically, socially and above all humanly. Unfortunately Pakistan is the worst victim of this epidemic.

Keeping in mind its significance, this research is carried out to analyses the effects of drug use on youth in district kohat. The research study is quantitative in nature. A sample of 295 respondents was drawn using multi-stage sampling technique data was collected by using interview schedule.

Finding of the study research revealed that the key factor or motivating vehicles behind drug addiction were poverty, weak family relation, frustration and peer pressure. So it is recommended that all chemists should be registered and also government should take action against drug producing factories to lessen this epidemic to a higher extent.

CHAPTER. ONE

Introduction

Drug has been used for medical and other purposes since time immemorial. The inappropriate use of drug was, however, restricted to a handful of people in the past. But it registered a gradual increase and has spread all over the world. Now, the developed countries are not the only victims, this has also afflicted the conservative societies of South Asia and Africa. Drug addiction is a multi side problem. Addiction is a medical problem for psychiatrists and other physicians who treat addicts. The viewpoint of all these disciplines on addiction differs from each other.

Narcotics have hit the whole world economically, socially, nationally and worst of all humanly. In the past problem of drug addiction was always considered to be the problem of West. But now a days, it is very much common problem. Pakistan has been hit in the worst possible manner by this epidemic. The influence of the drug has a spectrum covering all spheres of life. There is no class that has not been marred by its dangerous effects.

Leach (2001) writes in his book that patients who come at the rehabilitation center for treatment has different causes of drug use. They use drug as part of their treatment but later on they become addicted to that drug and start taking it s regularly because they feel smooth/peace of mind relax while taking that drug. Leach said that drug misuse is intermittent misapplication, of a drug, While abuse is its continuous, So non- medical or recreational use of drug is the first form of abuse, But certain medicinal drugs can also be misused/ abused, if applied for non-medicinal purposes, such as the use of amphetamines

for maintaining wakefulness or the use of morphine for euphoric purpose. Furthermore, certain drugs are used for recreational purposes in certain communities without being labeled as drug abuse, such as alcohol in the west, coca in South America, kola in black Africa. In such situations, use is distinguished from abuse with reference to the quantity of drug consumed, the method of its use and the effects it produce.

Pakistan Narcotics Control Board conducted the first nationwide survey National Survey of Drug Abuse (2003) in Pakistan, followed by a supplementary survey on heroin abuse in 2004, It estimated that there were a total of 1,300,000 drug abusers in Pakistan in 2003 constituting 1.55 percent of the total population. According to the survey, there were 1.9 million regular drug abusers in the country. The majority of the abusers were in 20-30 years of age with a tendency to start drug use even earlier.

International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (1994) also indicated that Pakistan with a total population of 120 million had about three million addicts of all kind, 1.5 million of whom were heroin addicts.

According to National Survey on Drug Abuse in Pakistan (2003), the proportion of drug abusers in the urban population was estimated to be 2.53 percent and the same for the rural population was 2.32%t. In 1989 these proportions were 2.19%and 2.32% for urban and rural areas respectively. This data suggests that drug abuse is increasingly associated with urban in Pakistan. So, it can be assumed that urban centers are more vulnerable than rural areas in the present epoch.

National survey on drug abuse in Pakistan (1993) estimated that approximately 3.01 million drug abusers exist in Pakistan. This represents an increase of 0.76 million from those reported in the 1988 National Survey on drug abuse. Taking into account the

possibility of 5 percent margin of statistical error, the survey analysis has suggested a range of 2.86 million to 3.16 million drug abusers. This rang includes abusers of all drugs listed in the International Convention together with alcohol (135,000) which is prohibited in Pakistan and other substances with psychotropic effects, including petrol, samad bond and snuff (174,000) if the estimates exclude alcohol and drugs an approximate range of 2.55 to 2.85 million with an average of 2.7 million has been calculated for the minimum number of drug abusers using narcotic (a substance inducing drowsiness sleep stupor or insensibility) and psychotropic drug section on mind or effecting psychic function behavior or experience) substances.

Farooq (1999) conducted a research and find out the use of drugs in Pakistani society as well as many other societies as illegal under law in order to prevent people from abusing these substances. Farooq says that law in various countries illegitimate the use of drugs in term of the type of drugs, quantity consumed, method and type of use, age of the user and motivation of use etc.

Glassner (2008) says that people have different reasons for taking drugs and they all have special situations in which they take drug. But it has been quoted and recorded during different researches in field that social reaction in negative sense is contributing as a responsible factor to prevent an addict to get treatment. In this respect, glassner said that one explanation for the heavy preponderance of quasi-volunteers in treatment centers may be the age of heroin addicts, yet fear of legal sanctions and social scorn may be the other reasons which prevent heroin addict from coming forward for treatment on their own.

Man has been able to dominate nature by his knowledge, inventions and his technological achievements attaining an increased control over the world. While technological progress and inventions has brought him several rights and desires. It has also increased his insecurity due to all the new problems he has to face which inevitably generate anxiety. In the present day world, anxiety does not spare class or area. Man today is therefore seeking relief from anxiety by using drugs which reduce his tension and his mood. The use of drugs has introduced the phenomenon of dependency.

Marsha (2002) conducted a research in which he proves that peer influence is the most powerful factor in a child's decision to experiment drugs. Furthermore, a drug addict child tends to disregard those friends who do not go along and limit friendship to those who do. Thus, there is a vicious cycle of reinforcement when most of one's friends smoke pot, it just a short step to believe that everybody smoke it

Hafeez (2007) conducted a study in which she finds out that the relationship between drug addiction and criminal behavior is close enough. The addicts are more likely to commit crime in order to sustain their drug usage. In this regard Sabeeha Hafeez said that if a drug abuser belongs to the upper socio-economic class,to landlords, mill-owners or businessmen,he is more likely to have money to procure daily without committing a crime. However, this hypothetical assumption needs to be verified in empirical exactitude because the regular expenditure is required to keep this habit, which the habituating individual may not be able to appropriate from his family budget. Therefore, there a ground to hypothesize also that habituation and drug dependency has a strong relationship with criminal behavior. She further says that the most common crimes which are claimed to have been committed by the addict population are theft of cars, scoters, pick-pocketing, black mailing, operating prostitution and gambling dens etc.

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Cockett (2001) Development Perspective suggests three stages of drug involvement and influence associated with each other. According to him, the key factors associated with drug use are parental influence, peer influence, belief and values and involvement in certain activities. Socialization make adolescents learn new behavior by interacting with other.

National survey on Drug Abuse in Pakistan (1986) the first significant work on the subject related to the survey conducted by the PNCB.According to this survey, the majority of drug user, I.e.820000 (63%) belong to rural areas and the remaining 480000 (37%) live in urban communities. This means that at least 1.55% of the total population of Pakistan is regular drug abuser. According to this survey, the average age of a drug abuser is 35 years; the first drug contact was being made at the age of 22. The average period of contact with drugs reported as 13 years, 50% of the abusers are less than 30 years of age and older the abuser, greater is the probability of opium abuse. Similarly, the younger the abuser, the higher would be the chances of his indulging in chars, or heroin.

Stimson (1993) conducted a research in which he says that drug is commonly known for all kind of people, as is a mood-altering substance. It has been used for medical and other purposes while inappropriate use of drugs put an individual into hallucination or intoxication until its withdrawal. Drug addictions also become a cause of many dangerous diseases, and HIV Aids is one of them. Many addicts are those who use injections to take different type of drugs. Stimson while tracing the history of injecting drug use described that this practice developed in different times in different countries. It started in 1930, in the U.S. Canada and Egypt, 1960 during in Australia and from 1946 to 1956 in Japan. For Pakistan, he argued that heroin smoking became common in 1980,but yet there is little injecting.

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1.1 Background of the study

A chemical substance affects the processes of the mind or body. Kohat is the town in Central North West Frontier Province in Pakistan, It has two tehsil and thirty two union council with most pakhtoon people living there, the present study entitled, Drug addiction and its effect on youthis conducted in district kohat, because kohat has more drug abusers using chars, bhang, heroin etc. Drugs have caused damage to the children in particular and families in general, as family of the drug addicted get disturbed. Mostly children get into or get addicted because of the ignorance of parents. But many other factors for drug usage are psychological tension, unemployment or any mental disorder.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Drug abusers are discriminated by the society. People in the surroundings of the drug abusers do not like them and they usually do not want to keep any ties with them. So, this attitude of the society also disappoints the drug users, which ultimately becomes the cause of disorder. Secondly people do not give respect to drug users; they call them by different nick names, which is also very disappointing for them. Sometimes the youth start taking drugs as a fashion but later on they become addicted to it.

Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and family conflicts are frequent causes of frustration, due to which a person want escape little from life and society and at same time he is not able to exploit the resources and opportunities available to him. Young age, especially teen age appears to be the most vulnerable age for those prone to drugs. In this age peer's pressure curiosity and the desires to do what other are doing is great.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The current study has emphasized the following objectives:

- To study the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

- To find out the causes of drug addiction.

- To find out the method of minimizing drug addiction in youth

1.4 Significance of the study

The phenomenal increase which has reportedly taken place in drug trafficking and drug abusing in greater part of the world deserve our urgent attention. The problem of drug abuse has assumed greater significance in recent years in Pakistan. The number of drug addicts is increasing rapidly and affecting the people from every walk of life. Narcotic drugs are banned all over the world with the exception of some drug, which are dispensed under medical advice. The sale of such drug is regulated under strict laws. Therefore, we have to find out the causes that promote illegal sale of these drugs despite national and international control and there is also a need to find out the motivating factors leading to drug addiction. As of drug abuse control is a national problem, so it has to be tackled at different levels national, provincial and community level.

The present study has been conducted drug addiction and its effect on youth in district kohat, it can be helpful for different organizations, like Pakistan Narcotics Control Board (PNCB) and other concerned agencies working on treatment of drug addiction, the present study highlights the motivating factors responsible for drug addiction. As for as applied significance of the present study is concerned, it will be helpful for future researchers, planners and policy makers of Pakistan for introducing development

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CHAPTER.TWO

Review of literature

Review of literature is important to conduct any research and this section provides a review of the literature dealing with the basic theme of the study and the relevance of this sociological work with present research. Review of literature validates and authenticates the research authentic. The relevant literature not only clarifies different aspects of the study, but it also acts as confirmation.

The causes of drug addiction are many and research approaches adopted by different social scientist are also different. All of them studied this problem from their own point of view. Drug addiction is a social problem and so many agencies have been working against it and law enforcement efforts have been made for its reduction which has proved useless exercise pertaining to drug addiction in Pakistani society as well as many other societies. Duster has highlighted various reasons of drug addiction while major of them is seemed as addiction under friends influence.

Duster (1999) conducted a study on drug addiction and found various reasons for drug addiction. Bad company and peer pressure were the main reasons in developing the habit of drug addiction among the teen agers.

Leach (2001) wrote in his book that patients who come at the rehabilitation centers for treatment has different causes. They use drug as part of their treatment but later on they become addicted to that drug and starts taking it regularly because they feel pleasure while taking that drug. Leach said that drug misuse is intermittent misapplication of a drug, while abuse is its continuous misapplication, or putting it to a bad use. The Medical use of drugs generally depends upon their proper application, but non- medical or recreational use of drug is the first form of abuse, Certain medicinal drugs can also be misused/ abused, if applied for non-medicinal purposes, such as the

use of amphetamines for maintaining wakefulness or the use of morphine for euphoric purpose. Furthermore, certain drugs are used for recreational purposes in certain communities without being labeled as drug abuse, such as alcohol in the West, coca in South America and kola in black Africa. In such situations, use is distinguished from abuse with reference to the quantity of drug consumed, method of its use and effect it produces.

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Kozel (2006) Proposes that drug misuse can be viewed as a manifestation of a deviance syndrome. Kozel presented a developmental model that is specific to smoking onset but which may have application for general drug use onset as well. They identify five stages of smoking preparation, initiation, and experimentation, regular smoking and habitual.

(PNCB)1997 in 1978 Pakistan Sociological Association arranged a national seminar on drug addiction and rehabilitation of drug addict in Pakistan. The papers read at the seminar deals mostly with the qualitative analysis and not with quantitative analysis of the problem. The topic of drug addiction was discussed from all aspects, treatment, rehabilitation and policy implications.

Amna (2005) conducted a study in which she finds out that in urban areas youth are influenced by western ways of fashion, tastes and their trends. The use of drugs is one of the results of this western influence. Drug abuse among the student community is well covered by Amna Nazi, whose study on the extent of drug abuse among students is a most significant one. It reveals that the drug addiction among students is considerably high than among non-students population.

Cockett (2001) development perspective suggests three stages of drug involvement and influence associated with each other. According to him, the key factors associated with drug use are parental influence, peer influence, belief and values and involvement in certain activities. Socialization make adolescents learn new behavior by interacting with others.

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contact was being made at the age of 22. The average period of contact with drugs comes to 13 years, 50% of the abusers are less than 30 years of age and abuser, greater is the probability of opium abuse. Similarly, the younger the abuser the more will be chances of his indulging in chars, or heroin.

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(1982) A nation-wide house to house survey was carried out by the Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion, Peshawar in 1982 to access the public attitude toward drug abuse, it was sponsored and supervised by the PNCB. According to it, most frequently used drug was, chars followed by bhang (hasheesh), liquor and opium.　　(PIPO),

3.2 Sampling Technique

Multistage sampling technique was used for selection of the respondents. This method is generally used in selecting a sample from a very large area. As the name suggests, multi stage sampling refers to a sampling technique which is carried out in various stages. Here the population is regarded as a number of primary units, each of which is further composed of a number of secondary stage units which is further composed of third stage units and so on till we ultimately reach the desired sampling unit in which we are interested. At each stage there is a random selection and the size of sample may be proportional or disproportional depending on the size and character of variations event to the purpose of inquiry. Thus, the area of investigation is scientifically restricted to a small number of ultimate units which are representative of the whole.

A sample size of 295 respondents drawn by using multistage sampling technique from Kohat. At the first stage of sampling, seven union councils were selected randomly from the two tehsile Kohat and Lachi.

3.3 Population of the study

In research, the target group to be studied is called population of the study (Henslin, 1997).Population of the study comprised all drug addicted persons who were using drugs in district Kohat.

3.4 Sample size

A sample is a subsets of the population-usually with the implication that the subset resembles the population closely on key characteristics (is representative of the

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population). If the sample is representative of the population, then what is true of the sample will also be true of the population (within a calculable margin of error). The total sample size selected for the study was 295 respondents.

3.5 Study Design

. Quantities research is a formal, objective, systematic process to describe and test relationship and examine cause and affect interaction among variable. (Neuman, 2007).

3.6 Sampling procedure

A process in which a set of respondents is selected for the study in such a manner as to insure that whatever is learnt about those comprising the sample would also be true of the population from which they were selected. (Bobbie, 1994)

3.7 Tool of data collection

Quantitative research method was used to conduct this study. To obtain relevant information from respondents, interview schedule was designed. Interview schedule is a brief outline of the topics covering the personal information of the respondents, their family background, socio-economic resources, nature of drug which they were using and their attitude toward drugs.

3.8 Data Analysis

In the present research the data was analyzed with the help of statistical package for social science (SPSS)

3.9   Pre-Testing

It means testing the tool on a smaller scale before the collection of data, In present research for the purpose of pre-testing, researcher randomly selected ten respondents from Kohat. On the basis of pretesting few question were added and few were modified to elicit the correct information.

3.10   Field Experience

After pretesting the researcher went to field for data collection. Researcher spent more than two weeks to collect data from the respondents. Researcher faced some difficulties in the field as some of the respondents were not willing to share their experiences.

3.11   Editing

On completion of the process of data collection, the questionnaire was properly checked to make sure that all the responses have recoded accurately. Subsequently, the entire questionnaires were numbered in a serial order. The edited questionnaires were rechecked for accuracy before entering data into the computer.

3.12   Coding:

After editing the questionnaire, a coding sheet or code book was prepared to convert responses into quantitative data for data analysis.

3.13 Conceptualization:

In social research, the process of coming to an agreement about what terms mean is conceptualization, and the result is called a concept. The process through which we specify what we mean when we extra space use particular term in research is called conceptualization. Conceptualization gives definite meaning to a concept by specifying one or more indictors of what we have in mind. An indicator is a sign of the presence or absence of the ideas concept we are studding. The clarification of concepts is a continuing process in social research. Conceptualization is the refinement and specification of abstract ideas or concepts and operationlization is the development of specific research procedures (operations) that will result in empirical observation representing those concepts in the real world.

3.14 Socioeconomic Characteristics:

According to Chapin (1978), the prevalent or existing average standard of cultural possessions, effective income sources, material procession and involvement or participation in the group activities of community defines an individual's socioeconomic status. Socio-economic characteristics are the information by which individuals can be classified, such as sex, age marital status, education, income, and family type. Such classification in turn may assist in understanding and defining several behavior and attitude in the context of specific research problem.

3.15 Age

Age is one of the important variables in any social research which affects the attitude and behavior of a person at different stages of life. Age is defined as the total number of years completed by the respondents since their birth to the time of interviews.

3.16 Education:

According to Francis (1970) education is a consciously controlled and deliberately managed process whereby alterations are observed and produced by the individual's behavior and attitude. Education plays a decisive role and is considered to be very important sociological indicator in understanding and defining respondent's behavior. Mostly various researches described and measure education under the categories of illiterate, primary, middle, secondary, intermediate, graduation, and post graduation but here in this study respondent's educational attainments were asked in completed years of schooling. It indicates that how years encompass respondent's educational attainment. This question will be asked in the format:

What is your educational attainment (in completed years)?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+

Marital Status:

A demographic parameter used to indicate a person's status with respect to marriage or single.

3.17 Profession

According to Seligman (1963), profession is defined as a specific, respective and continuous activity which is organized to attain and deliver likelihood and maintain a definite social status. In this study, profession of the respondents was asked under the categories of Government job, Private Job, Self employment, Skilled labor, Un skilled labor, Former or Businessman.

3.18 Monthly Family Income

The monthly family income of an individual refers to the total money value of the services received by her/ him from all sources including her/his own economical activities and includes rent received or any other income received by the family as income. Income contributes a significant part in studying and understanding different levels of aptitude, behavior, perceptions and priories managed and formulated by an individual. The monthly family income was categorized as:

i.   Up to 15,000   ii. 15,001---20,000   iii.   20,001------25,000

iv.   25,001-----30,000   v. 30,001-----35,000 vi. Above 35,000

3.19 Drug Abuse

It is a term applied when any drug or substance except prescription, is used excessively. In other words, the consumption of a drug apart from medical needs or prescription is drug abuse. In this regard Bertram says, Drug abuse is a persistent and usually excessive self administration of any drug which has resulted in psychological or physical

dependence or which deviates from the approved social pattern of the culture   (

Bertram,2005)

3.20   Drug addiction

This is a condition in which an individual takes one or more drugs continuously. This continuous or repeated consumption is detrimental to the individual as well as society. Addicted individual cannot usually stop this consumption easily and become dependent on it. In this respect Gardener says, state of periodic or chronic intoxication is detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Its characteristics include an overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drugs or to obtain it by any means, a tendency to increase dose, a psychic (psychological) and sometimes a physical dependency on effects of the drugs. (Sandra and Schneider, 2001).

3.21   Percentage:

The purpose of using percentage is to simplify quantitative characteristic into numerical form. Second percentage reduces frequency distribution to a common base.

Percentage is calculated with a following formula.

$P = F/N \times 100$

P = percentage

N = Total frequency

F = Frequency of class

CHAPTER.FOUR

Result and Discussion

Table 4.1Distribution of the respondents on the basis of respondent's income and respondent's family income.

Respondents income		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	32	10.8
Up to 5000	7	2.3
5001-10000	51	17.2
10001-15000	79	26.7
15001-20000	117	39.6
Above 20000	9	3
Total	295	100.0
Mean 1305424 Mode 17000 Standard deviation 6856.432 Minimum Maximum 70000		
Family income		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Up to15000	3	1
15001-20000	12	4
20001-25000	33	11.1
25001-30000	50	17
30001-35000	101	34.2
Above 35000	96	32.5
Total	295	100.0
Mean 32328.81 Mode 35000 Standard deviation 6478.406 Minimum 14000 Maximum 47000		

Socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents play a decisive role in discussion and analyzing results from data. Table 4.1 reveals the socio-economic character tics of the respondents. Table 4.1 shows that 2.3% respondents had up to rupees 5000 per month, 17.2% respondents had between rupees 5001 to 10000 per month,26.7 respondents had income between rupees 1001-15000, 39.6% respondents had between rupees 15001-20000 income,3% respondents had above rupees 20000 per month, and 10.8% respondents had no any personal income. Thus, the data shows that most of the addicts have low income. Table 4.1 shows the family monthly income of the respondents in which 1% of the respondent's family had monthly of income between 10000-15000, 4% respondent's family had income between 15001-20000,11.1% respondent's family had monthly income 20001-25000,17% respondents had income between 25001-30000,34.2% respondent's family had income between 30001-35000,and 32.2% respondent's family had income above from rupees 35000. The table under discussion also shows data on respondents' income and respondent's family income.

Table 4.2 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of age education and father education.

Age of respondents		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
15-20	40	14
21-25	66	22
26-30	113	38
Above 30	76	26
Total	295	100.0
Respondents Education		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	15	5.1
Primary	9	3
Middle	63	21.3
Matriculation	119	40.3
Above Matriculation	89	30.3
Total	295	100.0
Mean 9.58 Mode 10 standard deviation 3.070 Minimum 0 Maximum 16		
Respondent's Father Education		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	22	7
Primary	45	15
Middle	65	22
Matriculation	70	24
Above Matriculation	93	32
Total	295	100.0
Mean 8.70 Mode 10 standard deviation 4.046 Minimum Maximum 16		

respondents.50.2% respondents were government employees from the total sample of the 295, Whereas 9.2% respondent were in private service, 0.3% were self employed,while 13.9% respondent were skilled labors,15.6 % respondent were un skilled labors and 10.8 % respondents were students. The table also shows respondent's fathers education, 0.3% respondent's father were un employed, while 48.1% respondent's father were government servant, 4.7% respondent's father were in private service , 10.5% respondent's father were skilled labor, 12.9% respondent's father were unskilled labor, 5.4% respondent's father were businessman and 18% respondent's father were farmers.

Table 4.4: Distribution of the respondents by marital status and age at the time of marriage.

Marital status of the respondent		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Married	113	38.3
Single	182	61.7
Total	295	100.0
Respondent's age at the time of marriage		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	103	35
15-20	22	7
21-25	142	48
26-30	28	10
Total	295	100.0

Marriage is the acceptance of new status, with a new set of privileges and obligations, and the recognition of this new status by others. Marriage is the approved social pattern whereby two or more persons establish a family. It involves not only the right to conceive

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and rear children but also a host of other obligations and privileges affecting a good many people. Table 4.4 shows marital status of the respondents. It shows that 38.3% of the respondents were married and 61.7% of the respondents were single. The table also shows that 35% addicts were single, 7% addicts were married in the age of 15- 20, 48% addicts were married in age of 21 - 25, 10% addicts were married in age of 26 – 30, therefore majority of the respondents got married in early age.

Table 4.5; Distribution of the respondents by their marriage pattern and way of selecting mate.

Marriage pattern		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not marriage	104	35.2
within family	105	35.6
out of family	86	29.2
Total	295	100.0
how did you select your life mate		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	103	34.9
Own choice	140	47.5
Family choice	51	17.3
Relatives marriage	1	.3
Total	295	100.0

Table 4.5 highlights the marriage pattern of the respondents. It shows that 35.6% respondents were married within a family, while 29.2% respondents married out of their family and 35.2% were unmarried. It is clear from the table pattern majority of the respondents were married in the family. The table also shows that 47.5% of the

respondents selected their life mate by their own choice. 17.3%respondents said their mates were selected by the family whereas 0.3% respondents said that their mates were selected by their relatives. It is clear from the table that majority respondents selected their life mates by their own choice.

Table 4.6: Distribution of the respondents by their family type and family size.

Respondents family type		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	22	7.5
Joint	271	91.9
Extended	2	0.7
Total	295	100.0
family size of the respondents		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
1-5	15	5
6-10	184	62
11-16	96	33
Total	295	100.0

Family structure and society as a whole has undergone a significance changes. There are three kinds of family structure. These types are nuclear, joint and extended family. Nuclear Family consists of only father, mother, child/children living one roof. Extended type is two Single Parent types of families living together. There goes what we call step-father/mother and step-sisters/brothers. The table 4.6 is about the family structure of the respondents.7.5% respondents were living in nuclear families, 91.9% respondents were

living in joint families and 0.7% respondents were living in extended families. So the data shows that most of the drug addicts were living in joint family system. The table also shows that 5% respondents were living in the houses where the family consisted of five people, 62% respondents were living in the houses where the total members of the household were six to ten. While 33% respondents had eleven to sixteen members in household. Thus the data shows that most of the respondents were living in large family size.

Table 4.7 Distribution of the respondents by smoking developing and smoke habit.

Smoke Habit of the Respondents		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	288	97.6
No	7	2.4
Total	295	100.0
Respondents develop the habit of smoking		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	7	2.4
Friends	167	56.6
Family	45	15.3
Work place	76	25.8
Total	295	100.0
Respondent's children		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	120	40.7
One	63	21.4
Two	72	24.4
Three	33	11.2
Four	4	1.4
Five	3	1.0
Total	295	100.0

.The table 4.7 shows the smoking habit of the respondents. 97.6% respondents are addicted to smoking, while2.4% respondents did not smoke. Thus, most of the respondents 97.6 were smokers out of the total sample. Table under discussion also

shows data on how the respondents started smoking data is about the start of smoking of the respondents, 56.6% respondents developed the habit of smoking from their friends, while 15.3 respondents developed the habit of smoking from there, as their family members were also smokers. 25.8 respondents were also smokers and they developed this habit from their workplace. And 2.4% respondents were not smoker. Kozel has also mentioned in his book that most of the persons adopt smoking because of the company of their smoker friends. Likewise in the above mentioned statistics most of the respondents 56.6 % developed the habit of smoking by of their smoker friends. The table 4.6 shows that 21.4% respondent had one children and 24.4% respondent had two children. 11.2% respondents had three children .1.4% respondents had four children, while one percent respondent had five children and 40.7% had no children.

Table 4.8 Distribution of the respondents by the type of drug and company where drugs used/and company where the respondents use drugs.

Drugs usually taken by the respondents		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Cigarette	1	0.3
Bhang	10	3.4
Chars	237	80.3
Tablets	15	5.1
Heroin	24	8.1
Chars a-bhang and Alcohol	8	2.7
Total	295	100.0
Respondents company while using drug		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
In isolation	71	24.1
With friends	206	69.9
With family member	18	6.1
Total	295	100.0

There are many other reasons why people may start using drugs but the long and short of it is they like the way the drug makes them feel. The short-term effects of most drugs are extremely pleasant and that is what keeps the person going back. Drugs addiction is harmful not only for the addicted but also has negative impact on the fabric of a society. The effects of such an addiction can cause dangerous changes in the mind, body and spirit of the drug addict. People in our part of the world are increasingly becoming addicted to all kinds of drug including street drugs and prescription drugs etc. The table 4.8 shows that the type of drug used by the respondents were using 0.3 % respondents

used only cigarette, 3.4% respondents used bhang, 80.3% respondents were using chars, 5.1% respondents were using tablets and 8.1% respondents were using heroin, 2.7% respondents were using chars and bhang and alcohol. The addicts say that they use these things for getting sexual and fun and pleasure and they use these things by using cigarette. Maximum addicts, 80.3% were addicted to chars. the table also shows 24.1% respondents used drugs in isolation, 69.9% respondents used drugs in the company of their friends member, and 6.1% respondents used drugs in the company of their family members and Maximum 69.9% respondents used drug with friends.

Table 4.9 Distribution of respondents by place where they use drugs and for how many times.

Place where the respondents use drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
In home	31	10.5
Outside from home	264	89.5
Total	295	100.0
How many time use drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Once	16	5.4
Twice	110	37.3
Thrice	158	53.6
Above from thrice	11	3.7
Total	295	100.0
Respondents spent per day (Rupees)		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Up to 100	67	22.7
101-200	202	68.5
201-300	25	8.5
301-400	1	.3
Total	295	100.0

Many people do not understand why or how other people become addicted to drug. It can be wrongfully assumed that drug abuser lacks moral principles or will power and he could stop taking drugs simply by choosing to change his behavior. In reality drug addiction is a complex disease and quitting takes more than only good intentions. People

Table 4.10 Distribution of the respondents by the support to use drugs and method of using drugs.

Respondent support on using drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Personal income	249	84.4
Family support	37	12.5
Theft from home	2	0.7
Theft from outside	7	2.4
Total	295	100.0
Respondents Method of drug addiction		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Inhale smoke	238	80.7
Eat it	15	5.1
Sniffing	25	8.5
By drinking	10	3.4
Chars and bhang	7	2.4
Total	295	100.0

Many drugs can be swallowed and since the human stomach and intestines have evolved as a way of getting substances into the human body, including food and water then swallowing tends to be a relatively safe way of taking some drugs. Some drugs can be smoked and are absorbed into the bloodstream through the lungs. Drugs like tobacco and cannabis are commonly smoked. Often confused with smoking, snorting introduces drugs to the mucous linings of the nose where they are absorbed into the blood stream. Powdered drugs like cocaine, heroin and speed are commonly snorted in "Lines". The use of needles and syringes to take drugs directly into the blood stream is a fairly recent

development in the history of drug taking. There are significant risks in injecting drugs directly since these method by-passes the body's initial line of defense; skin and does not allow the body to filter out dangerous particles and substances as would normally happen in the gut if the drugs were swallowed. The table 4.10 shows that 84.4% respondents drugs used from personal income, 12.5% respondents used drugs by family support, 0.7% respondents used drugs by theft from home and 2.4% respondents used drugs by theft from outside. Similarly maximum respondents were drug addicts who used drugs from personal income. The table also shows that 80.7% respondents inhale smoke like chars addicts, 5.1% respondents ate drug material. 8.5% respondents used drugs by sniffing. 3.4% respondents used addiction material through drinking, while 2.4% respondents used both chars and bhang.

Table 4.11 Distribution of the respondents by purchase of drug and reason of addiction.

Respondents purchase/get drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Within city	246	83.4
Out of city	49	16.6
Total	295	100.0
Reason of drug addiction		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Peer pressure	53	18.0
Just for fun	96	32.5
Stress	24	8.1
Sexual	30	10.2
Frustration	73	24.7
Availability	19	6.4
Total	295	100.0

People have used drugs for as long as they have tried to ease pain and avoid problem. When a person is depressed or in pain, and find no physical relief from treatment, he eventually discover for himself the drug which remove his pain. When he at last finds that only drug gives him relief, he surrenders to them and become dependent upon them. Often to the point of addiction, a highly common reason behind drug addicted is the inability to cope with stress. Similarly some people become addicted due to underlying psychological disorder such as posttraumatic stress disorder or attention deficit disorder. Table 4.11 shows that 83.4% respondents were getting drugs from city and 16.4%

respondents were getting drugs out of the city. Similarly maximum number of respondents were getting drugs within city.

The table also shows that 18% respondents used drugs because of the peer pressure, 32.5% respondents used drugs just for fun, 8.1% respondents used drugs to release stress, 10.2% respondents used drugs to get sexual pleasure, 24.7% respondents used drugs because of frustration, 6.4% respondents used drugs because of the availability of drugs in their area. So, most of the drug users 32.5 used drugs for pleasure and satisfaction.

Table 4.12 Distribution of the respondents by their feeling and behavior with friends and behavior with family after using drugs.

Respondents feeling after using drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Relax	220	74.6
Tens	75	25.4
Total	295	100.0
Respondents behavior after using drugs with family		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Fighting	31	10.5
Abusing	124	42.0
Good	140	47.5
Total	295	100.0
Respondents behavior after using drugs with friends		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Fighting	56	19.0
Abusing	190	64.4
Good	49	16.6
Total	295	100.0

These feelings peak are around 2-5 minutes typically and begin disappear after 15-20 minutes. Cocaine, when snorted or taken orally results in numbness of any area that it comes in contact with. Cocaine increases heart rate. The table 4.12 shows that 74.6% respondents feel relaxed after taking drugs, while 25.4% respondents feel anxiety and tension after the drug use. So, maximum respondents 74.6% feel relaxed after taking drugs. The table 4.12 shows that 10.5% respondents fight with the family after taking

drugs, 42% respondents abuse the family after taking drugs, while 47.5% respondents shows good behavior with family after taking drugs. So, maximum respondents, 47.5% shows good behavior with their family.19% respondents fight with the friends after taking drugs, 64.4% respondents abuse their friends after taking drugs, while 16.6% respondents shows good behavior with friends after taking drugs. So maximum respondents 64.4% abuse friends after taking drugs.

Table 4.13 Distribution of the respondents by lost friends and arrested due to drugs.

Respondents lost the friend due to drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	125	42.4
No	170	57.6
Total	295	100.0
Respondent arrested due to drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	155	52.5
No	140	47.5
Total	295	100.0

The table 4.13showes that 42.4% respondents lost their friends due to taking drugs, while 57.6% did not lost any friends due to drugs. So, maximum 57.6% respondents did not lose friends due to drugs. The table 4.13 shows that 52.5% respondents were arrested and 47.5% respondents were not arrested so maximum respondents, 52.5% were arrested due to drugs.

Table 4.14 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of those who were informed about drug harm and who informed them.

Respondent inform from drugs harm		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	290	98.3
No	5	1.7
Total	295	100.0
whose informed about drugs		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	5	1.7
Family	188	63.7
Friends	75	25.4
Media	24	8.1
Neighbor	3	1.0
Total	295	100.0

Along with its intended result, a drug may cause a number of unwanted side effects. These effects can happen when one starts a new medication, decreases or increases the dose of a medication, or when one stop using a medication. Some side effects may be severe and require medical attention, while others may be mild and of little concern. Severe or annoying side effects are one of the main reasons why people stop taking their medication. The addicts should be made aware from the side effects of the drugs. The table 4.14 shows that 98.3% respondents were informed about of drugs harms 1.7 % respondents were not informed about harm of drugs addiction. So maximum respondent, 98.3% were informed about the harms of drug addiction. The table also shows that 63.7%

respondents were informed by the family, 25.4% respondents were informed by the friends, 8.1% respondents were informed by the media, 1% respondents were informed by the neighbors. So, maximum respondents 63.7 were respondents informed about harms of drug addiction by the family.

Table 4.15 Distribution of the respondents on the basis of those who got treatment and those who do not got treatment.

Respondents got treatment		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	53	18
No	242.	82.0
Total	295	100.0
Respondents why have not treatment		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	53	18
Poverty	138	46.8
Not available hospital	6	2.0
No awareness	5	1.7
No interest	93	31.5
Total	295	100.0

Drug addiction is a curable disorder. Through treatment that is tailored to individual needs, patients can learn to control their condition and live normal, productive lives. Like people with diabetes or heart disease, people in treatment for drug addiction learn behavior changes and often take medication as a part of their treatment regimen. In general, the more treatment is given, the better the results would be many patients need`

other services as well, such as medical and mental health services and HIV prevention services. Patients who stay in treatment longer than 3 months usually have better outcomes than those who stay less time. The table 4.15 shows that 18% respondents got treatment of drug addiction, 82% respondents did not get treatment of drug addiction. So maximum respondents 82% did not get treatment of drug addiction. The table also shows that 46.8% respondents did not get treatment due to poverty, 2.0% respondents did not get treatment due to non- availability of hospital, 1.7% respondents did not get treatment due to lack of awareness, while 31.5% respondents did not get treatment due to less and 18 % respondents have not related provided data.

Table 4.16 Distribution of the respondents by the problems faced during treatment and main problem faced during treatment.

Problems faced by the respondents during treatment		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	219	74.2
Yes	56	19.0
No	20	6.8
Total	295	100.0
Main problems faced by the respondents		
Categories	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	240	81.4
Not good treatment	19	6.4
Not good administration	24	8.1
Not good doctor	12	4.1
Total	295	100.0

The table 4.16 shows that 19% respondents faced problem during treatment, 6.8% respondents had not faced problem during treatment, while 74.2% respondents had no related provide data, The table 4.16 show that 6.4% respondents tell that it was not good treatment in the hospital, 8.1% respondents tell that, administration was not good, 4.1% respondents told that the doctor did not treatment well. And 81.4% respondents have no provide data.

Table 4.17: Distribution of the respondent's opinion about drugs affects the family.

Statements	Strongly agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Family members become aggressive	63.4 (187)	30.2 (89)	-	.7 (2)	5.8 (2)	100.0 (295)
Financial crises	39.7 (117)	52.2 (154)	.7 (2)	.3 (1)	7.1 (21)	100.0 (295)
Social status of family declined	40.7 (120)	46.4 (137)	-	1.0 (3)	11.9 (35)	100.0 (295)
Isolation from family	39.7 (117)	47.1 (139)	.7 (2)	1.0 (3)	11.5 (34)	100.0 (295)

Table 4.17 shows opinion of the respondents on the affects the family received due to drug abuser. 63.4% respondents had strongly agreed that family members become aggressive on drug use, 30.2% respondents agreed that family members become aggressive due to drugs use,.7% respondents disagreed that family get aggressive due to

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drugs use, 5.8% respondents had strongly disagreed that family get aggressive due to drugs use,39.7% respondents   only agreed that financial crises/ finance does get decreased due to drugs use,52.2% respondents   strongly agreed that financial crises/finance does decrease due to drugs use,7% respondents had no opinion about financial crisis, 3% respondents had disagreed ,that drugs caused financial crisis,7.1% respondents   strongly disagreed that drug caused financial crisis.40.7% respondents agreed that social status of the family declined due to drug use,46.4% respondents strongly agreed that social status declined of family due to used drugs, one percent respondents   disagreed that drug damaged social status of the family due to drug use,11.9% respondents strongly disagreed that it does not damaged social status of family due to used drugs,39.7% respondents   strongly agreed that mostly drug abuser were isolated from family,47.1% respondents agreed that mostly drug abuser were isolated from family,0.7% respondents had no opinion.

Table No 4.18: Distribution of the respondents by the affects of drug on the health.

Statements	Strongly agree	agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
People mentally disturbed due to drugs	23.7 (70).	43.1 (127)	-	2.7 (8)	30.5 (90)	100.0 (295)
People physically disturb due to dugs	13.6 (40)	24.1 (71)	-	1.0 (3)	61.4 (181)	100.0 (295)
Drugs addition affect lungs	12.9 (38)	38.6 (114)	16.9 (50)	20.3 (60)	11.1 (33)	*100.0 (295)*
Do you thing drug addiction has decreased your sexual ability	19.3 (57)	32.2 (95)	16.3 (48)	7.5 (22)	24.7 (73)	100.0 (295)

Table 4.18 shows the opinions of the respondents about the affected health due to drugs. Different respondents give their views about health. 23.7% respondents strongly agreed that people get mentally disturbed due to drugs, 43.1% respondents agreed that people get mentally disturbed due to drugs,2.7% respondents had disagreed that people get mentally disturbed due to drugs and 30.5% respondents had strongly disagreed that people get mentally disturbed due to drugs, Table also indicates that 13.6% respondents agreed that drugs caused physical disorder/disturbance, 24.1% respondents strongly agreed that drugs caused physical disturbance,1% respondents disagreed that people get physically disturb due to drugs and 61.4% respondents had strongly disagreed on disturbance caused due to drugs,12.9% respondents agreed that drug addiction affected

lungs, 38.6% respondents had strongly agreed that drug addiction affect lungs, 16.9% respondents had no opinion about infection of lungs due to drugs. 20.3% respondents disagreed that drug addiction affected lungs,11.1% respondents had strongly disagreed that drug addiction affected lungs.19.3% respondents had agreed that drugs addiction decrease sexual ability,32.2% respondents strongly agreed that drug addiction decreased sexual ability, 16.3% respondents had no opinion, 7.5% respondents had disagreed and 24.7% respondents had strongly disagreed that drug addiction decreased sexual ability.

Table No 4.19: Distribution of respondents by effect of drug on students.

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Students don't go to school	19.7 (58)	44.1 (130)	3.7 (11)	.8 (29)	22.7 (67)	100.0 (295)
Students don't take interest in studies	44 (130)	16.9 (50)	6.7 (20)	18.6 (55)	13.5 (40)	100.0 (295)
Drugs decreased literacy rate	21.0 (62)	47.1 (139)	8.5 (25)	3.4 (10)	20.0 (59)	100.0 (295)
Drugs effect the students attitude	19.0 (56)	43.1 (127)	2.4 (7)	9.2 (27)	26.4 (78)	100.0 (295)

Table 4.19 shows the opinions of the respondents about the drugs affected education, 19.7% respondents had strongly agreed that drugs affected children education because students don't go to school due to drugs, 44.1% respondents had agreed that students don't go to school due to drug use and 3.7% respondents had no opinion, 0.8% respondents had disagreed that students don't go to school due to drug addiction, 22.7%

respondents had strongly disagreed that students don't go to school due to drug addiction. Table also shows that 44% respondents strongly agreed that students don't take interest in studies due to drug addiction, 16.9% respondents only agreed that students don't take interest in studies, 6.7% respondents had no opinion about students interest in studies, 18.6% respondents had disagreed, 13.5% respondents had strongly disagreed that students don't take interest in studies. 21% respondents had strongly agreed,47.1% respondents had agreed while 8.5% respondents had no opinion that drugs decrease literacy rate,3.4% respondents had disagreed that drugs decrees literacy rate,20% respondents had strongly disagreed that drugs decrease literacy rate,19% respondents strongly agreed,43.1% respondents had agreed, while 4% respondents had no opinion ,9.2% respondents had disagreed that drugs affect students attitude and26.4% respondents had strongly disagreed that drugs affect student's attitude.

CHAPTER.FIVE

Major Finding of the study

- Most of the drug addicts (38%) were into age category of 26-30 years. It shoes that our youth is most of over involved in drug addiction

- This research showed that most of the drug addicts (61.7%) were unmarried. According to the respondents drug addiction was a main hindrance in their marriage

- Most of the drug addicts (35.6%) were married within their families.

- Majority of the respondents (62%) had the family size of 6-10 person

- Most of the respondents (91.9%) were living in joint family system.

- Most of the respondents (39.6%) had monthly income up to (15000-20,000)

- A large number of the respondents (34.2%) had monthly family income thirty one thousand to thirty five thousand.

- Majority of the respondents (40.3%) were educated up to metric.

- Majority of the respondent's father (32%) were educated above matriculation.

- Most of the respondents (50.2%) were doing government job.

- Most of the respondent's father occupation (48.1%) were doing government job.

- Most of the respondents (48%) got married at the age of 21-25 year.

- Most of the respondents (47.5%) spent their life on their own choice.

- Most of the respondents (24.4%) had two children.

- Most of the respondents (97.6%) had the habit of smoking.

- Most of the respondents (56.6%) developed the habit of smoking from friends.

- Most of the respondents (80%) usually used the drug by chars.

- Most of the respondents (69.2%) used the drugs with friends.

- Most of the respondents (89.5%) used the drug outside home.

- Most of the respondents (53.6%) used the drugs thrice in a day.

- Most of the respondents (68.5%) spent rupees101-200.

- Most of the respondents (84.4%) supported their use of drug by personal income.

- 80%of the respondents' method of drug addiction through inhale smoke.

- Most of the respondents (83.4%) purchased/got drug from city. ·

- 32.5% of the respondents used the drug just for fun.

- (74.6%) Of the respondents after using the drug become relax.

- (47.5%) Of the respondents behavior with family sameness good/well after using drugs.

- 64.4% of the respondents' behavior became abuser with friends after using drug.

- Most of the respondents (98.3%) had informed of drug harm.

- Most of the respondents (63.7%) had informed about the harm by the family.

- Most of the respondents (82%) did not get treatment of drug.

- Most of the respondents (46.8%) had not gotten treatment due to poverty.

- Most of the respondents (63.4%) had strongly agreed that family members become aggressive due to drug use.

- Most of the respondents (52.2%) agreed that family suffered financial crisis due to use of drug.

- Most of the respondents (46.4%) agreed that social status of the family declined due to drug use.

- Most of the respondents (47.1%) had agreed that people got isolated from family due to drugs use.

- Most of the respondents (43.1%) had agreed that drug use mentally disturbed the addicts.

- Most of the respondents (61.4%) had strongly disagreed that drugs physically disturbed the drug addict users.

- Most of the respondents (38.6%) agreed that drug addiction affected their lungs.

- Most of the respondents (32.2%) had only agreed that drug addiction decrees their sexual ability.

- Most of the respondents (44.1%) agreed that students did not go to school due to drug addiction.

- Most of the respondents (44%) had strongly agreed that students did not take interest in study due to drug addiction.

- Most of the respondents (47.1%) agreed that drugs decreased literacy rate.

- Most of the respondents (43.1%) agreed that drugs affected the student's attitude.

Conclusion

Drug addicts are discriminated by the society and they are labeled with different nick names. People living around the drug addicts do not like them and they do not want to keep any relationship with them. Drug addicts are stigmatized by the society. Illiteracy, weak family relations, poverty, bad company are frequent sources of frustration due to which a person expects little life and society resultantly addicts do not appear capable of exploiting the resources and opportunities available to them.

It is also revealed that in most of the cases, firstly, the youth started drug addiction as a fashion. But later, they became addicted to it. Sometimes, economic and psychological factors also became the cause of drug addiction because addicts try to escape the reality and adopt a rebellion attitude. But, the tendency of starting drugs was most prevalent the youth age because in this age people wanted to experience new things in their life.

Drug addiction has severe effects on the life of addicts. Drugs affect the routine life and family relations of the drug abusers. Inter- spousal relationships are also severely affected because of heroin chars and bhang addiction. Drug addicts do not have any social acceptance because people do not want to come closer to them. Causes of drug addiction vary from person to person and society to society such as, to satisfy curiosity, to achieve a sense of belongingness and to be accepted by other, to foster a sense of ease and relaxation, lack of recreational facilities and easy availability of drug are found to be major contributing factors.

Recommendations

- Effort should be made to impart technical skills to the addict, so that after their treatment they would be able to support themselves and their families.

- All the chemists should be registered and they must be bound to give the medicines on the prescription of doctor only.

- Parents must keep an eye on their children's activities and the company they keeps.

- Government should launch an operation against drug producing factories, especially those in tribal areas of Pakistan, from where drug is supplied to the rest of the country.

- Laws need to be amended for quick trial and strict punishment to those involved in production, sale and purchase of drugs.

- Government should build capacity of concerned law enforcement agencies like Anti Narcotics Force, Police, and FIA etc. so that they effectively take action against those involved in production and selling of drugs.

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International Islamic university Islamabad

(Department of sociology)

Affect of drug addiction on youth in district kohat

Interview schedule

1.   Age of respondents in ………………

2.   Living area. ……………………

3   Marital status   (i) single   (ii) Married   (if single then go to Q.No 9)

4.   How old were you, when you got married   (……………)

5.   What was your marriage pattern?   (i) With in family   (ii) out of family

6.   How did you select your life mate?   (i) Own choice   (ii) Family choice   (iii) Relatives

          (iv) Any other…………..

7.   How many children do you have?   (In Number ……………)

8.   What is your education status?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+

9.   What is your occupation? (i) Former   (ii) Government (iii) Private job   (iv) Self employment

          (v) Skilled Labor (VI) Unskilled Labor   (vii) any other ………………

10.   What is/was your father's education status?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+

11.   What is/was your father's occupation?   (i) Farmer   (ii) Government job (iii) Private Job

          (iv)Skilled Labor (v) Unskilled Labor (vi) Business   (vii) Any Other ………………

12.   What is your family size?   (Total Members …………………..)

13.   What is your family structure?   (i) Nuclear   (ii) Joint   (iii) Extended

14.   What is your family monthly income? (Rupees/Month) ………………………

15.   What is your income from all resources? (Rupees/Month) ……………………

16.   Do you smoke cigarette.   (i) Yes   (ii)   No   (If No then go to Q.No 19)

17.   At what age did you start smoking?   (…………………………..in years)

18.   From where did you develop the habit of smoking,   (i) Friends (ii) Family (iii) Work Place?

          (iv) Any other (specify)……………………

19.   Which drug you used first times. (i) Cigarette (ii) Bhang (iii) Tablets (iv) Heroin (v) Alcohol

          (vi) Tranquilizers (vii) any other ……………..

20.   From where did you develop the habit of drug addiction? (i) Friends (ii) Family member

          (iii) Work place (iv) Media (v) Any other ……………

21.   What type of drugs did you use mostly usually? (i) Cigarette (ii) Bhang (iii) Chars

          (iv) Tablets (v) Heroin (vi) Alcohol (vii) Tranquilizers (viii) Any other………………..

22. With whom did you use to take drugs?   (i) In isolation (ii) With friends

     (iii) With family member   (iv0 with peer group (v) any other.....................

23. Please identify the place, where did you use drug. (i) In home (ii) Outside from home

     (iii) Any other.....................

24. How many times did you use to take drug in a day?   (i) Once   (ii) Twice

     (iii) Thrice   (iv) Above from thrice

25. How much money were you spending for drugs in a day?   (i) Up to 100 (ii) 101-200

     (iii) 201-300   (iv) 301-400 (v) 401-500 (vi) Above..............

26. How do you support your habit of drug addiction?   (i) Personal income (ii) Begging

     (iii) Family support (iv) Theft from home (v) Theft from outside (vi) Any other ....

27. What type of method did you adopt for drug addiction?   (i) Inhale smoke (ii) Eat it

     (iii) By injecting   (iv) Sniffing   (v) By drinking   (vi) Any other ....

28. From where did you purchase/get drugs?   (i) Within city (ii) Out of city

29. What were the main reasons of your drug addiction? (i) Peer pressure (ii) Just for fun

     (iii) Stress   (iv0 Sexual (v) Frustration (vi) Availability

30. What type of behavior display with friends after using drugs?

     (i) Fighting (ii) Abusing (iii) Any other..............

31. Have you lost friends since you using drugs? (i) Yes   (ii) No

32. Have you ever been arrested due to drug using? (i) Yes (ii) No

     Awareness/ Treatment about drug Rehabilitation

33. Did someone inform you about the harm drugs? (i) Yes (ii) No

34. who's informed to you about harm drugs addiction.   (i) Family (ii) Friends (iii) Media

     (iv) Neighbor   (v) any other......................

35. Have you got treatment of drug addiction? (i) Yes (ii) No

36. Why have not your treatment. (i) Poverty (ii) Not available hospital (iii) No awareness

     (iv) No interest (v) any other.....................

37. Do you face any problem during treatment?   (i) Yes   (ii) No

38   Please indicate how drugs affect family.

S.No	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No opinion
i	Family people become aggressive					
ii	Financial crises					
iii	Social status of family declined					
iv	Isolation from family					

39.   Please indicate how drugs affect health.

S.No	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No opinion
i	People mentally disturb due to drugs					
ii	People physically disturb due to drugs					
iii	Drugs addiction affect lungs					
iv	Do you thing drug addiction decrees your sexual ability					

40.   Please indicate how drugs affect education.

S.No	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	No opinion
i	Students don't go to school					
ii	Students don't take interest in study					
iii	Drugs decreased literacy rate					
iv	Drugs affect the students attitude					

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MILITANCY ON MINORITY (A CASE STUDY OF KHYBER AGENCY)

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1. Social systems

2. Human sociology

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MILITANCY ON MINORITY (A CASE STUDY OF KHYBER AGENCY)

BY:

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree of

Masters of Science

In

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Department of Sociology

Faculty of Social Sciences

International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan

2012

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MOST GRACIOUS

THE MOST MERCIFUL

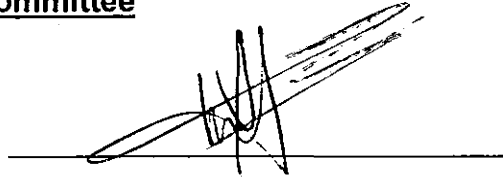It is certified that thesis submitted by Mr. Ihsan Gul, Reg. No.187-FSS/MSCSOC/F10 titled *"Socio-Economic and Psychological effect of Militancy on Minority: A case study of Khyber Agency"* has been evaluated by the following viva voce committee and found that thesis has sufficient material and meets the prescribed standard for the award of Degree of MS in the discipline of Sociology.
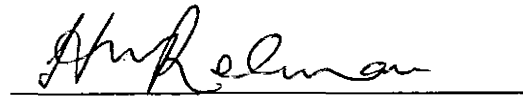
Viva Voce Committee

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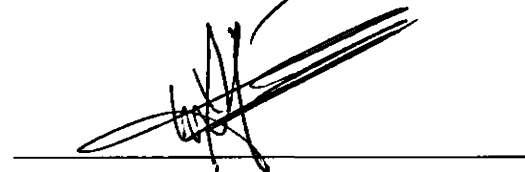
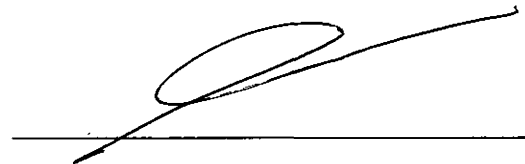Dr. Hafeez-ur-Rehman

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Ihsan Gul Afridi

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ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to know the socio-economic and psychological effects of militancy on Sikh community, in Khyber Agency. This research in quantitative in nature and a sample of 250 respondents was selected by using random sampling technique. The findings of the study reveal that suicide attacks and target killing were almost equal. The study further describes that the affectees were not satisfied with the aid and provided by the government or nongovernment agencies. The families of Sikh community were demanding that Government must ensure safety of their life and property. Civil society and Islamic scholars must play a positive role in promoting respect of minority community in Khyber Agency in particular and country in general.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Human beings have been living on this planet called Earth in the form of different civilizations. The early form of human living was hunting and gathering society, then it moved to horticulture, pastoral and gradually moved to agriculture. With the passage of time, population increased and societies moved from agriculture to industrial societies, resulting improvement in knowledge and skill. The higher knowledge and awareness made human beings more comfortable. Respect for law, care for human rights and rights of minorities gain more importance. The advancement of technology regulated the distance and societies come closer to each other. At one hand this type of development was taking place while on the other hand the powerful nation tried to control the weak nation. They exploited their weaknesses for their own benefits. This created a sense of deprivation among economically and technologically weak nations and this sense of deprivation created anger and promoted hatred. Different groups emerged on of ethnic, religious and linguistic basis each tried to control the other. Sometimes all hands to challenge foreign power assuming that she is interfering in their national affairs but most of the time they engulf each other. These internal conflicts become very serious when they armed against any other religious group. Such conflicts are common where political leadership fails to solve socio economic problems and law enforcement agencies remain busy in negotiating the political interest and pay less attention to law and order. The element of corruption ransom and blackmailing are found to be common and remain unchecked.

Globalization at one hand given scientific knowledge to human but it also make confront human beings with manifold problems such as population, terrorism, economic, gender bias and militancy. Militancy is the one that has been assuming greater proportion across the global.

A large number of population, especially in the third world countries resort to such conflicts. Pakistan in one of the unlucky counters where the ethnic, religious and political conflicts are very common and sometime it changes into a very severe form of violence and called as militancy.

The word militant came from the 15th Century Latin word *"militare"* meaning "to serve as a solider". The related modern concept of the militia as a defensive organization grew out of the Anglo-Saxon *"Fyrd"*. Typically, a militant engages in violence as a part of a claimed struggle against oppression. But the word is sometimes used to describe anyone with strongly-held views (e.g., militant Christian, militant Atheist). Popular usage sometimes sees "militant" as synonymous with "terrorist". In other words, a militant person is a confrontational person regardless of physical violence or pacifistic methods. (*encyclopedia.thefreedictionary*)

The word militancy's usage generally refers to non-state military groups pursuing an ideological program. In a way the term is deployed in the media, it is thus used as an ambiguous half way house between more legitimate terms such as, say, activist group, and the more loaded term as extremists, or terrorists.

Religious extremism changes the mind of a person about his religion in such a way that his firm belief on the concepts do not allow any negotiation as it is unbearable for him. He becomes aggressive towards the society. He not only considers himself to follow the religion strictly in his way but wants the society to do so. If unfortunately someone refuses his thoughts, he can go to any limit to make that person act upon his ideology. He can even commit the murder of a disobedient person. Militancy is aggressiveness irrespective of religion, race, nationality and language. A militant is not always a religious extremist as in the case of Tamil Tigers in Sari-

Lanka. Religious extremism is found in various religions of the world. Unfortunately the the propaganda against Islam is only fundamentalism. For instance, Christians have extremists in themselves too. Catholics and Protestants are the two major religious groups in Christianity. They are so rigid that a protestant even can't think of marrying a Catholic Christian. Hinduism contains various examples of religious extremism. Brahmans are the noblest group among Hindus while Shudders are the lowest. Shudders are treated even worst than animals. Even if a shudder hears the Holy voice of a Brahman, he is punished by pouring method lead in his ears. He even can't walk over the shadow of Brahman. Jewish are also considered as most rigid and extremists on their religion. Crusade wars were fought due to their extremism. They consider that they were Almighty's favorite nation earlier. So, they suppose themselves being beyond any law of the world. They even don't consider any nation equal to them. (Mustafe 2004)

Militancy in Pakistan

In Pakistan today, militancy has become an extremely complex phenomenon. Since 2001, when Pakistan joined the war on terror, there has been a significant deterioration in the security situation in Pakistan. The militants are using various strategies destabilize the country. Number of people has been killed in suicide bombings, although most attacks have targeted the army and police. Rallies, mosques and other locations have also been targeted. (*Firdous ,2009)*

The roots of militancy in Pakistan: An Overview

A close look at the phenomenon of militancy in Pakistan reveals that militancy is not something new for this State. It has deep historical roots. Although the roots of militancy in Pakistan can be traced back to historical/political processes that predate the Afghan war 1979, as the war in Afghanistan played a major role in a rapid increase in militancy inside the State border. The

A local tribesman, Haji Namdar laid the groundwork for LeI, he also established a local group named Amr-Bil-Maroof-Wa-Nahi-Anil-Munkar in 2003. Under its rules and regulations, the Islamist militant groups stopped people from listening music, bound men to grow beards and order women to wear pardah (veils). They also introduced self made punishments named "Abu Gharib" and Guantanamo" for giving punishments to those who did not follow their instructions. Haji Namdar also established an illegal FM radio channel of his own for the preaching of sermons through Mufti Munir Shakir, an anti-Shia preacher. Mufti Munir Shakir had already been thrown out from Kurram agency due to his preaching of violence being a staunch Deobandi follower and preacher from Karak district in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa. On the other side, Pir Saif-ur_Rehman being a preacher and follower of Barelvi school of thought emerged as a strong opposition against the Deobandi activism of Mufti Munir Shakir. (Khan, 2010)

Several Afridi tribes supported Pir Rehman, thus, having local support, he also established his own FM radio channel. Both the preachers waged religious and ideological warfare against each other until November 2005, when there was a violent clash between their supporters in Bara.

This tussle between both of them resulted in their departure from agency by the government in 2006. However, this did not help end violence in the region. In July 2006, another moderate group on ideological bases emerged named Ansar-ul-Islam in opposition to LeI. (Fishman, 2010)

Mangal Bagh took the charge of Lashkar e Islam in place of Mufti Munir Shakir.He belonged to Afridi tribe. He has not joined TTP owing to his wish of not going against the government and instructed his followers also not to go against the government or not to carry on any militant activity against the government. There seems to be cooperation between Haji Namdar and the

government, as he intimidated the government about safe havens of TTP throughout the agency. (Shahzad, 2008)

Consequently due to extending his services towards the government, he was being killed by the TTP. TTP is still having its presence in the agency and keep on fighting Pakistan Army. The traditional threats and discrimination faced by the members of religious minority and vulnerable communities in Pakistan have steadily multiplied over the last few years in conjunction with militancy, growing intolerance and the rise to power of violent extremists in parts of Pakistan. That has left these communities feeling acutely threatened by the growing violence and hate directed against them. The factors of a rise in excesses against these communities include not only the advance of militants and religious extremist elements but also the government's failure to take effective steps to protect the basic human rights of members of minority and vulnerable communities. (Hassan, 2010)

Minority group

The term 'minority' as used in the United Nations Human Rights System refers to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities as laid out in the United Nations Declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (General Assembly resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992) and in Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This Declaration also applies to indigenous people, in addition to the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (General Assembly resolution A/61/L.67 of 13 September 2007) which articulates its provisions around specific characteristics that indigenous peoples share around the world:

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The members of religious minority's benefit, just as the majority, from religious freedom and from the right to show their beliefs and express their religious convictions: these rights are recognized by Article 18 of the international Pact on civil and political rights and were included in the European Convention on Human Rights under Article 9 (Benoit, 2007).

Defined *a minima*, the term 'minority' refers to a human groups lower in number compared to the rest of the population of a State. Whereas the term 'religious' refers to different religious characteristics compared of the majority of the population. This can be taken to the extent that a 'religious minority' is defined as a group, lower in number compared to the rest of the population of a State, which based its claim for identity on the particularities of its religious convictions (Bastian 2007).

Minorities do not form a homogenous whole. They include many great religious cultures, Diasporas having settled over centuries, national religions gradually becoming minorities, religions embedded in national minorities, micro-dissidents of established religions as well as socially contested religious groups. Theodor Hanf distinguishes, in connection with the previous point, types of minority behavior. The great dominant minorities as well as small minorities which have, in the past, undergone persecutions or discrimination often encourage integration, even assimilation, and tend to preach a universalist and republican version of life in common. The first type (the great dominant minorities) thus seeks to avoid any strong community sentiment leading to rallying of the members of the dominated community liable to endanger their privileges. The second type (small minorities which have in the past undergone persecutions and/or discrimination) hopes that their strategy will enable them to benefit from equality of opportunity bound up with their integration (this is the case for the Jewish and

Protestant communities in France). Minorities permanently dominated over and discriminated against, cannot hope to benefit from the advantages of social integration and therefore tend to display their differences. They may even go as far as to claim positive discriminative measures and advocate a model of multicultural integration (or rather non-integration) (Bizeul 2007).

History of Sikh community in Khyber Agency

Persecuted by Aurangzeb in the 17th century, or sent scurrying to the hills for refuge twice in the twentieth century, the Sikhs who have joined the Pakhtun tribes in these mountain regions are a breed apart. The tribal principle of sanctuary to the Amsaya, or protected one, was what eased them into a region known for its traditional and rigid view of Islam. These anomalous "tribesmen" - their beards rolled, wearing distinctive colorful turbans - are now part of the landscape, under the protection of one Pakhtun clan or another.

Says Charanjit Singh, a Sikh trader: "The Sikhs have an ability to completely integrate into the local culture." Jadran Afridi, a medical practitioner affiliated with the Pakhtunkhwa Qaumi Party (PQP), says that the Sikhs here speak local Pakhto dialects fluently, treat their womenfolk as tribal Pakhtuns do. "They are as illiterate and hard-headed as Afridis and Orakzais, and they are just as dependable in personal loyalty. Their hospitality is proverbial; every household keeps separate utensils for their Muslim friends."

"There was a time when hardly any Sikhs remained in Peshawar," says 70-year-old Gian Singh, visiting old friends. He's from Tirah, also in NWFP, where he moved in from Jalalabad after Najibullah's fall. "But now their families in places like Tirah are growing large, and business up there is shrinking." This has pushed many Sikhs down into Peshawar or nearby areas. "There must be close to a thousand Sikh families - about 10,000 people - living in Peshawar and the

tribal areas," estimates Sona Singh, head granthi of Gurudwara Bhai Joga Singh in Peshawar's old Dabgari district.

Saroop Singh, who owns two shops and eight acres in Bara, is typical of the new generation of Sikhs who have discarded their roles as Amsayas in search of independence and a better lifestyle. "Economic pressures have weakened the ability of tribal clans to prevent outsiders from acquiring land," he says. "Many Sikhs who made money in trading have bought land; but agriculture is rain-fed, and there isn't enough arable land to go around."

The first casualty, even for the new generation, is education. Five years of religious schooling in Gurmukhi is about all the education most tribal Sikhs have had, and it's promptly discarded when the exigencies of practical life take over. According to Sona Singh, the head granthi, every Sikh settlement has at least one mohalla school to teach the Granth Sahib, though not science, history or other subjects. "The aim is mainly to keep the religious rituals alive," he explains.

But the Frontier Sikhs believe they have had a better deal than the Mona Sikhs in Pakistan. They feel particularly indebted to General Ziaul Haq, who gave them the Gurudwara Bhai Joga Singh and allowed them to buy property in Pakistan. Some have been to India, but have chosen not to settle there.

"Life in Pakistan is better," says Saroop Singh, who has visited Delhi and Ambala several times. "There is more respect for the Sikhs here." Like most of the Frontier Sikhs, he believes that Khalistan will become a reality some day. When that happens, they say, they will gladly begin the long trek back. (sikhiwiki.org)

Statement of the Problem

Militancy affects all countries in general and intracranial pressure in Pakistan. The research study aims to explore the socio-psychological and economic effects of militancy on minority. (A case study of Khyber Agency)

Significance of the study

The aim of the current study is to highlight the socio-psychological and economic effects of militancy on minority, especially in Khyber Agency. It also helps the government to make planning for minimizing the effects of militancy. The study also helps the local community to mobilize and take preemptive measures to minimize the damages. Beside these effects, the study will include the impacts of militancy on these communities.

Objectives

In view of the importance of the topic a research has been planned to conduct on "socio-psychological and economic effects of militancy on minority. (A case study of Khyber Agency) The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To explore the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

2. To study social and economic effects of militancy on Sikh community in the study area.

3. To study the psychological problems faced by religious minority.

4. To suggest the suitable measures to reduce the suffering of religious minority effected by the militancy.

Hypothesis

- The increasing rate of militancy increases the poverty.

- The militancy causes a devastating effect on the health the community.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pakistani people are surviving or leading poor or hapless life due to the failure of security forces and many of the tribal leaders who were targeted and killed since 2003. Majority of the people's agricultural lands were burnt making them jobless and this situation was created due to military operation. Kidnapping was also very common. Furthermore most of the people were killed, injured and lost close relatives in bomb blasts or military operation, people also suffered frosts human rights violations at the hand of Taliban. Many Muslims and Non-Muslims are living in Pakistan to integrate themselves in the surrounding of Pakistan culture through a peaceful co-existence, such as the Sikh in Khyber and orankzai and the Punjabi settlers in upper Kurram. The mujahedeen were killed and the remaining fled towards Blackout, Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa, where the waiting Sikh have killed all of them, a successful hammer and anvil strategy. It means that most people have been killed by the name of religion, in fate and Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and many other cities. (Taj 2011)

In Mid-October 2011, Thousands of families fleeing Khyber and one of the seven tribal agencies in Pakistan federally administered tribal areas, to start to living outside FATA. Militants have been active in Khyber for several years and some of them used the areas as a safe haven, resting between their own military operation in Afghanistan and also other parts of the country. In this era, the government of Pakistan is totally failed to implement most of the legal and political changes required to reform Khyber and to satisfy the people comfortably. Similarly, in this era it is as important hub or importance of insurgency in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. Although the military of Pakistan has launched multiple operations, the militant leadership has successfully avoided capture. Finally, without dialogue and discussion no one can stops, such kinds of critical

situations, which are making people's life brutal or compelled. The health and education setup should be improved, better monitoring of health and education facilities should be provided, to minimize the role of political agent in development activities, to introduce scheme to generate employment etc, which can change the people of life in a better way.(Samdani 2011)

2010 was the second consecutive year since the Afghanistan refugee shifted Pakistan due to many crisis and exceeded that of registered refugees. The main reason for internal displacement in the spring 2009 was military operations against militancy in Malakand region of the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province. After that flood hit the country and millions of people were affected and many other were killed, the houses of people, animals, and agricultural land were totally damaged, and still people are living in tents. People had been preceded dislocation of population following clashes between rival militant and also military operation against extremist in part of FATA and against insurgents in Balochistan, generalised violence and violations of human rights. Furthermore, Muslims and non-Muslims faced many problems or particular difficulties due to violence the military extremists. Sikh families are also living in Orakzai agency, ferozekhel and after that the Sikhs reportedly paid RS20 million Tozlya to Taliban in return for protection. Everyone has to cooperate with each other and do not create problems to the name of religions.(Najam, 2010)

The government of Pakistan prepares for the return of millions of those displaced by fighting between its military and the Taliban. Similarly, there is high and well opportunity for the Pakistani government to make lasting change by addressing the needs of Pashtuns and other minorities living in the north-west frontier province and the federally tribal areas. According to IDPS, minority right groups supported the military campaign, because they hoped that, it would bring stability. Security and development Pashtun minority is the part of global pattern, because

the civilian populations caught up in the fighting in countries on the front line of war against terrorism. Now the government of Pakistan must launch a massive reconstruction operation in areas affecting by fighting. Most of the people are associated with agriculture and government should put or provide more resources to the people to make their life get improved. Ahmaddiyas, Christians, Hindus, Ismailis, Kalash, Shias, Sikhs and so many other communities must cooperate and try to build their relationship. (Ferrie 2010)

China and India are the two largest and forest growing developing economies in the world. These two countries growth systems are developing day by day but the problems have been created due to religion, as no one tolerates people of other religion in some countries which effect people life, economy and politics. The government of china and India both argued that violence in their minority dominant areas have been caused by religion, and government suggested that inequality, poverty and social exclusion must play important role in the country. The riot in Dinjiong in July 2009, when many people were killed and many buses were burned on the streets in Urumqi, the Chinese government has realized that such political unrest is not a simple matter of religious conflict, rather due to inequalities between the religious Minorities consist of misaims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoro Astrains, so people created problems due to religions. (Shujie 2011)

Somalia does not recognize religious freedom, because there are any constitutions and legal provisions for its protection. The Christians, are in minority and do not cooperate and help each other. Each day the problem well be created due to religion. In 1995, more than 500 mobs have been killed by the Somalian government and its national security services Secret police threatened, arrested, tortured and murdered Somalia Christians. Many Christians lost their jobs and business and also migrated to other areas. The radical Muslim organizations become stronger

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and more powerful to do whatever they wish. At the time of 1991 and December 1995 over two hundred Somalia Christian adults and the adult in neighboring countries of Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti were killed. Many other were wounded and either became refugee to other countries to save their lives. (Terdman, 2006)

Mostly the religious problems are created in India because people from different religions are living over there. Religious people attacked on Sikhs in India in markets, road sides and chocks. These problems are going in every corner of the world and on time Jews faced similar challenges in Europe. Jews were hunted down and thousands were deported. The women were subjected to gang-rape. More than 2733 were dead in Delhi alone. People burned trains, buses, trucks and taxis and even the figure of 5,000 dead seemed on understatement. Weapons such as iron, kerosene and special combustible chemicals were widely in use. Operation bluster began on 1st June 1984. Up to 150000 Indian army troops were sent to the northern Indian state of Punjab, the Sikh homelands, equipped with helicopter gunships and tanks. Telephone lines were cut totally News and information was controlled by the Indian government, newspapers and stations were closed down and at least 70 dead bodies of old men, women and children were found in 1st morning attack. Furthermore 150 people whose hands had been tied behind their backs with their own turbans. (Parvinder 1984)

Muslims have been targeted by the state of Gujarat resulting in thousands of deaths, rapes and violent assaults. The attacked has been done by the plane of Hindu nationalists. Where people lost lots of life due to cover plane. Muslims were targeted with gross acts of violence and had their homes and business looted and destroyed. The government of India was totally failed to stop or decrease the violation, preserving the lives and health of victims. People of Muslims religion also suffered unemployment, severely restricted access to schools and social/cultural

ostracism. Muslims in Gujarat were totally isolated, especially the tens of thousands still living in colonies, and people rights were deprived to peruse a livelihood. The Muslim community from the attacks through the large, scale destruction of homes, businesses and properties. The government of India has not adopted any policies to reintegrate and rebuild the lives of affected people. Displaced women, many of whom were victims of sexual and physical violence in 2002, remain vulnerable to continuing violence due to their lack of adequate housing. (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2002)

Sometimes people faced similar problems at the time of census, due to Christians and others in Middle East. In Middle East people were non-Muslims and migrated from other countries due to violation of religion and in their native home land. After the attack on Christians by the terrorists in Bagdad murdering, 52 worshippers dead in one attack. The Christians of Iran, Somalia, Yemen and elsewhere faced societal inequalities, legal discrimination, and physical attacks. In past two decade million of people who were Christians have been decade by the Muslims in the South. The churches of Christians have been attacked by the terrorists in Bagdad. Series of bomb and mortar attacks in Bagdad injured more than 30 people. In 2010 the police officers threw stones on Christians, who were protesting the halt of construction on a church in Giza, just outside Cairo 300 people were wounded and 1,000 detained. (Christmas, Jerusalem office 2010)

Nowadays, Pakistan is going to be in a very harsh and crucial situation due to militancy and so many others problems or issues. In this era violence is increased due to militancy day by day and people are facing difficulties in every corner of country. Furthermore look into the effects of fundamentalism on the society as a whole. Similarly, these kinds of circumstances have made Pakistan very poorer as in every province people are compelled to come on road and take part in procession against government. All people are biased and stand against religions, like Buddhist

group, Hindu group, Muslim group and many other religious people. Religion plays a vital role in societies, but people do not follow the teaching of religion, because everyone knows the religion does not allow committing suicide. Due to these situations, Pakistan is going in very a critical time. Every religious person should cooperate with each other and try to stop such kinds of harsh situation. (Javaid 2011)

Since 2001 when Pakistan joined the War on Terror, security situation become under wars. The incident of Lal Masjid and assassination of Benazir Bhutto have changed the shape and environment of Pakistan badly. Furthermore, many people were shot dead due to these two critical situations. The militants are using many kinds of techniques and strategies to destroy or destabilize the country. Even thousands of people have been killed by the suicide bombing and still it is going on in the name of religion, which is totally wrong. Innocent and poor people are using suicide bombing and mostly mosques and other public location places are being targeted. Government should stop such kinds of bad issues and also society has to play important role to save the country and develop a good relation to each other belonging to different religions. (Firdous 2009)

Islam is a complete code of life or a particular phenomenon which provides better life or lightning future, for those who are the follower of Islam. Here the concerned with Islam and militants in Indonesia, both were developmental phenomenon and education and socio-economic systems are being disturbed in many countries, because mostly suicide bombers commit suicide in rush, like schools, bazaars, processions, in busses and markets. It means that people fear to carry out their special activities due to militancy and everyone killed other by the name of religion, which is bad phenomenon. In this era majority people are being isolated by the modernization and many people do not accept modernity and show their aggression in the form

of attacks and mass scale destruction. Before modernity and militants the Muslim's, theological, historical, socio-political and intellectual struggles were going well. Just everyone should respect other's religion and should stop suicide bombing which are destructive for country and other activities. (Munjid 2005)

Many of the Muslims have been dead due to militancy in Bangladesh killing almost 70 worshippers and police. Furthermore people of faith, Christians were targeted and there were two priests that were killed in the attack. Similarly another suicide bomb killed 21 worshipers as they were leading services at Coptic Christian church in Alexandria. This attack was against Egypt's Coptic minority in a decade. Many people were also brutally murdered by religious extremists in Egypt and their governments are not doing nearly enough to protect them and bring their murderers to justice. Another rescue operation caused death to 52 police officers and worshipers, including two priests and 75 people were wounded and further more the dozens of homes burnt by the Christians in Bagdad. However, the terrorists killed innocent people including children, young, old and ladies. (Tom Lantos, 2011)

Majority of the Muslims were targeted by the terrorist in British and so many other houses have been burnt. It is very critical to understand the policies, laws and practices of the terrorism, because they fail to protect human rights, discriminate, increasing repression or stigmatize certain groups. Most of the Muslims are being targeted by the terrorism and they are being treated as a suspect community by authorities simply because of their religion. The children of Muslim were reluctant to go in schools and colleges and their frustration is increased due to terrorism. Furthermore, the children's ideas, sense and knowledge is developed or improved due to schools, colleges and universities, but people have imposed restrictions on children due to fear of terrorists. (Fenwick, 2011)

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In 2007, people have been killed, abducted and tortured due to similar problems or due to religious issues in Sirilanka. Armed groups continue to kill, attack, abduct, torture, harass and extort innocent minority people.. Furthermore blocking of water supplies to rice farmers in nearby villages have done by srilankan people. Since early 2006, during fighting largely confined to Eastern Srilanka, at least 3,500 people are believed to have been killed and nearly 290,000 were displaced, causing a humanitarian crisis of epic proportions. Civilians who fled their villages to seek refuge in temples and mosques spoke of shells raining on them causing injury and damages to their homes. People must cooperate to each other and government must provide equality to the affected people and also try to make other people understand do not attack on them. (Minority Rights Group International 2006)

In this era many of the innocent's people are being killed due to bomb blasts and target killing in the name of Islam in every corner of the Pakistan. Thousands of innocent people lost their lives every year and the popular people are being kidnapped and killed by the terrorist in the name of religion. Majority of the non Muslims fear to live in Pakistan and reluctant to join their businesses and other social activities comfortably. So many other target of Muslim various part of discrimination at the hands of state that defines itself as Islamic as well as routine duration and even violence at the hands of Muslim follow citizens. The education, health and place of worship of non Muslims have been targeted by the Muslims, resulting in widespread loss of life and property. According to report, some 80 percent of Sindhi Hindus are poverty stricken agricultural laborers and suffer heinous farms of both caste and religious discriminations. (Yoginder, 2011)

In 2010, six million Muslims are living in America and so many other people are there who not Muslims and they do violation against Muslims. Similarly, some other people argue that people should cooperate to each other and try do not negate other's religion. The main reason behind the

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American misunderstanding of Islam can be traced to media stereotyping that has permeated American pop culture. American Muslims have their own ethnic, norms, values politics and belief system. Similarly, other Muslims faced physical abuses and social and they argued that the abuse include telephone, internet and face to face threats minor assault, shooting and bombing of homes, business and place of worship. These all threats have been done by Muslims. The mosques of Muslims have destroyed and the violations of human rights were common and people were compelled to take out their children from schools due to fear of American other people. (Ashley, 2010)

Military is considered to be a political disaster and an unprecedented act in modern Indian history. Similarly, the number of deaths among the Indian army at 83 and the number of civilian deaths at 492, though independent estimates ran much higher. In 1983 about 500-1000 persons were killed all over the Punjab by armed brigades of young motor cycle driving terrorists who would suddenly appear and with one burst of machine gun killed 10-15 people. This operation was not a military operation but it was related to the religious feeling of the Sikh community and their holy place, it was not very easy decision. This operation was proved very critical with a huge loss of human beings and properties and all violation of human rights caused many deaths and other loss due to militancy. Business and other activities of people were closed due to religion and militancy. (Satyaprakash & Mustafa 2004)

In 2002, more than 850 people have been killed due to violence in the Gujarat and most of them were Muslims. Unofficial estimate put the death toll as high as 2000. The attack against Muslims in Gujarat supported by the government and police. The violations were started in Gujarat after a Muslim mob in the town of Gujarat attacked causing 58 people killed among who many were women and children, that many of other missives were destroyed due to Hindus militants in

1992. Furthermore in 2002, many of Hindus were killed and thousands of people were injured due to Muslims. After that many Hindus looted and burnt Muslims homes, shops, restaurants and places of workshop were also damaged completely. The groups most directly responsible for violence against Muslim in Gujarat include the vishwa Hindu perished and many other violated due to other religious people. Many heroic accounts of individual police and of Hindu and Muslim civilians are recorded who risk their lives and livelihoods to rescue and shelter one another and the many peace activities that have been organized by citizens amidst the ruins of the state. (Human Rights Watch, 2002)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Sociology – the comprehensive of social sciences-uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social activity, often with the goal of applying such knowledge to the pursuit of social welfares. Sociology is methodologically a very broad discipline and applies both quantitative and qualitative research methods to the understanding of human phenomena. Quantitative research designs approach social phenomena through quantifiable evidence, often rely on statistical analysis of many cases (or across intentionally designed treatments in an experiment) to create valid and reliable general claims. Qualitative emphasize understanding of social phenomena through direct observation, communication with participants, or analysis of texts and may stress contextual and subjective accuracy over generality. This research used quantitative research techniques for collecting and analyzing of relevant data.

Methodology tells the researchers how and what steps need to be followed to collect the relevant data. Methodology is a complete framework of the whole research activity. Methods, on the other hand, are the definite tools of data collection.

Research Design

There are various research designs which are used in Social Sciences. Qualitative and quantitative researchers conduct their research in different ways. Nevertheless, the overall methods they employ share the same general structure. Since research design guides researcher to carry out research study step by step ensuring that each step is completed before moving to the next.

Methodological Construction and Definition of the Topic

See pages of the introduction

Local of the Study

The problem of current research stressed to see the issue in the wider context of Pakistani society. The data is collected from two Tehsils of Khyber Agency, Thesil Bara and Jamrud and from the respondent who migrated from this area to Peshawar city due to militancy.

Population

Population refers to the entire group of people, events or things of interest that the researcher wishes to investigate. Dixon and Marry (1957) defined population as:

"Any set of individuals or objects having some common observable characteristics constitute a population or universe".

Population of the study was the Sikh community members living in Khyber Agency.

Random Sampling

Studying and covering the entire study universe is not permitted by resources and time constraints. Therefore, the researchers in majority cases employ sampling technique. According to Neuman, sampling is a process of systematically selecting cases for inclusion in a research project. Sample then refer to the individual/unit of observation intended to represent the population to be studied.

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The sample of 250 respondents was taken from different part of the Khyber Agency and also from the people who migrated from Khyber Agency to Peshawar city due to militancy.

Sampling Technique

The best and widely used technique in quantitative study is random sampling. Random sampling means when everyone in the population has the same and an equal chance of being included in the study. Researcher randomly selected 250 respondents each from the study locale and distributed questionnaires among them. So for the quantitative part of the study, data was collected from 250 respondents through structured questionnaire.

Data Collection

In Social Sciences data (plural of datum) means groups of information that represent the qualitative or quantitative attributes of a variable or set of variables. Data collection demands immense care and research skills. For the data collection, great care was taken to ensure both validity (the extent to which operational definitions measure what they are intended to measure) and reliability (the extent to which different studies come up with similar results). Data for this research was collected with the help of the following selected quantitative data collection tools.

Questionnaire

Data for this study was collected through questionnaire. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions for the purpose of gathering relevant information from the respondents. Usually, a questionnaire consists of a number of questions that the respondent has to answer in a set format. An open-ended question asks the respondent to

formulate his/her own answer, whereas closed-ended question allows the respondent to pick an answer from a given number of options.

Keeping in view the dynamic nature of the topic, some structure comprises close and open ended questions for collecting relevant data from different units was designed.

Data presentation and analysis

After collection of data, systematic analysis and presentation has been made under quantitative techniques. Quantitative analysis involves crunching numbers and it is usually done for hypothesis testing. For the analysis of quantitative data, computer was used which facilitated the researcher in more than one way such as time saving, and reduction of large amount of data to basic pattern etc. For this purpose Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was employed.

Univariate

The simplest form of the quantitative analysis is univariate analysis which involves describing a case in term of a single variable specifically.

Percentage

For the attainment of frequency distribution of the personal traits of the respondent, simple percentage was calculated. Percentage was calculated by using the following formulas.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where

P = **Percentage**

F = **Frequency**

N = **Total number of frequencies**

CONCEPTUALIZATION

Concepts are the abstraction used by the scientists as building blocks for the development of proposition and theories which explain and predict phenomena (Goode & Hatt, 1952).

Conceptualization is the application of certain scientific terminologies with a view to clearly communicate the intended outcome of the study. Conceptualization is much more difficult in social sciences as compared to any other discipline, because the same concepts are sometimes used with the different meanings by different researchers. The need for conceptualization and definition of general concepts with specific and purified component is therefore important.

Findings and suggestions

The ultimate goal of a scientific research is the generalization of the study findings. In social science research, findings which are generalizable to a considerably large number of situations and cases can only contribute to the knowledge base of social science practice, when a careful and systematic sharing with the larger scientific community is made.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Analysis and interpretation of data are the most important steps in scientific research. Without these steps prediction cannot be achieved which is the target of the scientific research. The main purpose of the data analysis is to convert the observations made during field survey in to some meaningful form and to examine association/relationships between the variables. Analysis of the data is made with reference to the objectives of the study. It is also designed to test the hypothesis. Analysis of data involves recategorization of variables, tabulation, interpretation, explanation and casual inferences. Thus, the ultimate goal of data analysis is to draw meaningful inferences and generalization. This chapter presents the analysis of data which include univariate data analysis and bivariate data analysis. This chapter deals with the background information about the respondents and their views.

Table 4.1 Distribution of the respondents by their age and marital status

Age of the respondent (complete years)		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Less than 30	88	35.2
ii. 30-35	56	22.4
iii. 36-40	42	16.8
iv. Above 40	64	25.6
Total	250	100
Mean 34.73, St deviation 9.536		
Marital status of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Married	210	84
ii. Un married	27	10.8
iii. Divorce	2	.8
iv. Separated	11	4.4
Total	250	100
Occupation of the respondents		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Private service	9	3.6
ii. Business	195	78
iii. Skill worker	5	2
iv. Any other	41	16.4
Total	250	100

The distribution of this table shows data on social characteristics of the respondents, including the age, marital status and occupation of the respondents. Age is very important variable in research study, because with the growing age people become more responsible, their behavior and attitude become change and they get power and authority in a society. Table 4.1 shows that

most of the respondents 35.2 percent were less than 30 years old. There were 25.6 percent of the respondents who were above 40 years old. Further 22.4 percent of the respondents were between 30-35 years old and remaining 16.8 percent of the respondents were between 36-40 years of age. The mean was 34.73 while the standard deviation was 9.536. The data shows that majority of the respondent 35.2 percent were less than 30 years old which means a little portion of the respondents were young.

Table 4.1 shows that majority of the respondents 84 percent were married, 10.8 percent were unmarried, 4.4 respondents were widow/widower and less than one percent of the respondents were divorced.

The above table indicates data on occupational status of the respondents. Table 4.1 shows 78 percent of the respondents were engaged in business whereas 16.4 percent of the respondents did other work. Further 3.6 percent of the respondents did private jobs and remaining two percent of the respondents were skill worker. The data shows that majority of the respondents 78 percent were doing business which means a major portion of the respondents were businessmen.

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Table 4.2 Distribution of the respondents by their level of education

Level of education of the respondent year of schooling		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Illiterate	71	28.4
ii. Primary	93	37.2
iii. Middle	44	17.6
iv. Matric	25	10
v. Above matric	17	6.8
Total	250	100
Mean 4.44, St deviation 3.899		

Education is the major function of social institutions which provides, norms, values, knowledge and job skills to the members of a society. Table 4.2 shows that most of the respondents 37.2 percent did acquire primary level of education whereas 28.4 percent of the respondents were illiterate. Further 17.6 percent of the respondents were educated up to middle, 10 percent of respondents were matric and remaining 6.8 percent of respondents were above matric. Furthermore the mean was 4.44 and the standard deviation was 3.899. The data shows that majority of the respondents 37.2 percent did primary which means that literacy rate was high.

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Table 4.3 Distribution of the respondents by the family type, number of male and female family member and number of male and female children in the house hold

Type of family of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Nuclear	57	22.8
ii. Joint	193	77.2
Total	250	100

Male member in house hold		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Less than 5	53	21.2
ii. 5 -10	149	59.6
iii. Above 10	48	19.2
Total	250	100
Mean 7.54, St deviation 3.401		

Female member in house hold		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Less than 5	63	25.2
ii. 5-10	99	39.2
iii. Above 10	88	35.2
Total	250	100
Mean 8.63, St deviation 4.753		

Male children of the respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. No male children	38	15.2
ii. One	43	17.2
iii. Two	69	27.6
iv. Three	58	23.2
v. Above three	42	16.8
Total	250	100
Mean 2.13, St deviation 1.362		

Female children of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. No female children	51	20.4
ii. One	52	20.8
iii. Two	62	24.8
iv. Three	52	20.8
v. Above three	33	13.2
Total	250	100
Mean 1.92, St deviation 1.472		

Demographic characteristics are very important to understand the social and demographic system in the family of the respondents. These include type of family, male and female children in a

household and male and female children of the respondents. Type of family means that, in that kind of setup they are living in either nuclear or joint family system. Table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents 77.2 percent were living in joint family and 22.8 percent of the respondents were living in a nuclear family. The data shows that major portion of the respondents was living in a traditional setup.

The table under discussion shows data on male members of household of the respondents. It shows that majority of the respondents 59.6 percent had 5-10 male members in house hold whereas 21.2 percent of the respondents had less than 5 male members in a household and remaining 19.2 percent had above 10 male members in a household. The mean was 7.54 and standard deviation was 3.401.

The above table shows data on female members of household of the respondents. Table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents 39.2 percent had 5-10 female members in household whereas 35.2 percent of the respondents had above 10 female members in household and remaining 25.2 percent of the respondents had less than 5 female members in a household. The mean of the female members of a house hold also calculated during analysis which was 8.63 whereas mode was 9 and standard deviation was 4.753. The maximum male members were 22 and minimum was 1.

The above table describes data on male children of the respondents. Table 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents 27.6 percent had 2 male children where as 23.2 percent of the respondents had 3 male children 17.2 of the respondents had just 1 male child and remaining 16.8 percent of the respondents had above 3 male children. Further 15.2 percent of respondents had no male children. The mean was 2.13 and the standard deviation was 1.362.

Table 4.3 shows data on female children of the respondents. Table 4.3 shows that most of respondents 24.8 percent had two female children where as 20.8 percent of the respondents had one female children, 20.4 of the respondents had no female children and remaining 13.2 percent of the respondents had above 3 female children. The mean was 1.92 and the standard deviation was 1.472.

Table 4.4 Distribution of the respondents by their school going male and female children

School going children of respondent		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. Yes	222	88.8
ii. No	28	11.2
Total	250	100
School going male children of household		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. No one	35	14
ii. One	75	35
iii. Two	82	32.8
iv. Three	27	10.8
v. Above three	31	12.4
Total	250	100
Mean 1.84, St deviation 1.341		
School going female children of household		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. ˝ No one	107	42.8
ii. One	72	28.8
iii. Two	46	18.4
iv. Three	15	6
v. Above three	10	4
Total	250	100
Mean 1.01, St deviation 1.141		

Table 4.4 shows data on school going children of the respondents, and their distribution by sex. Table 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents: 88.8 percent had school going children and remaining 11.2 percent of the respondents had no school going children.

The table under discussion shows data on the number of school going male children of the respondents. Table 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents 35 percent had one school going male child whereas 32.8 percent had two schools going male children and remaining 14 percent of the respondents had no school going male children. Further 12.4 percent of the respondents had above 3 male school going children and at the end 10.8 percent of the respondents had just 3 school going male children. The mean was 1.84 while standard deviation was 1.341.

The above table shows data on school going female children of the respondents. Table 4.4 shows that most of the respondents 42.8 percent had no school going female children whereas 28.8 percent of the respondents had just one female school going child while 18.4 percent had two female school going children. Further 6 percent of the respondents had 3 female school going children and 4 percent of the respondents had above 3 female school going children. The mean was 1.01 while the standard deviation was 1.141.

Table 4.5 Distribution of the respondents by their occupation, earning members and their family monthly income

Occupation of the respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Private service	9	3.6
ii. Business	195	78
iii. Skill worker	5	2
iv. Any other	41	16.4
Total	250	100
Earning members in the family		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. One	55	22
ii. Two	92	36.8
iii. Three	73	29.2
iv. Above three	30	12
Total	250	100
Mean 2.33, St deviation .984		
Family monthly income from all sources (Rs)		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. 10001-20000	24	9.2
ii. 20001-30000	58	23.2
iii. 30001-40000	61	24.4
iv. 40001-50000	45	18
v. Above 50000	62	24.8
Total	250	100
Mean 44096.66, St deviation 22507.624		

The distribution of table 4.5 shows data on social and economic characteristics of the respondents and these include profession of the respondents, earning members and monthly income of the family from all sources. Table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents 78 percent were involved in business whereas 16.4 percent of respondents were doing other type of work, remaining 3.6 percent of the respondents were doing private jobs and just 2 percent of respondents were skill worker. The data shows that a major portion of the respondents were businessmen.

The above table shows data on earning members in the family of the respondents. Earning members means that how many members are earning money to serve their family. Most of the male are the head of family so they earn money to provide basic necessities and facilities to their family members. Table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents 36.6 percent had 2 earning members in a family whereas 29.2 percent of the respondents had 3 earning members in a family. Further 22 percent of respondents had just one earning members and remaining 12 percent of the respondents had above 3 earning members in the family of the respondents. The mean was 2.33 while the standard deviation was 0.984.

The above table describes data on family monthly income from all sources which means that how much money they earn from all sources per month. Table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents 24.8 percent earned Rs 50000 from all sources per month whereas 24.4 percent earned Rs 30001-40000. Further 23.2 percent of respondents earned Rs 20001-30000 whereas 18 percent of the respondents earned Rs 40001-50000 and remaining 9.2 percent of the respondents earned Rs 10001-20000 per month from all sources. The mean was 44096.00 while standard deviation was 22507.624.

Table 4.6 Distribution of the respondents by house ownership and structure

Ownership status of house of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Own	59	23.6
ii. Rented	172	68.8
iii. Relative	19	7.6
Total	250	100
House structure of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Semi pakka	58	23.2
ii. Pakka	192	76.8
Total	250	100

The distribution of the above table shows data on living status of the respondents either they are living in own, rented or relative's houses. Table 4.6 shows that majority of the respondents 68.8 percent were living in rented houses whereas 23.6 percent of the respondents were living in their own houses and remaining 7.6 percent of the respondents were living in relative's houses. The data shows that a major portion of the respondents lived in rented houses due to migration.

The above table also shows data on house structure of the respondents. It means what in which kind of houses they are living. Table 4.6 shows that majority of the respondents 76.8 percent were living in pakka and 23.2 percent of the respondents were living in semi pakka houses.

Table 4.7 Distribution of the respondents by migration reasons and involvement in politics

Reason of migration of the respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Militancy	165	66
ii. Economic gain	85	34
Total	250	100
political party affiliation of the respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Yes	110	44.
ii. No	140	56.
Total	250	100.0
Political party affiliation of the respondents		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. No affiliation	140	56
ii. ANP	33	13.2
iii. PML	14	5.6
iv. PTI	51	20.4
v. PPP	12	4.8
Total	250	44.0

The distribution of table 4.7 shows data on reason of migration, affiliation with political party. Reason of migration means that why people left their own areas to come in the present area. Table 4.7 shows that majority of the respondents 66 percent were migrated due to militancy and remaining 34 percent of the respondents migrated due to economic gain.

Table under discussion shows data on political affiliation of the respondents. Table 4.7 shows that majority of the respondents 56 percent were not affiliated and 44 percent of the respondents were affiliated with political party.

The above table shows that which political party the respondents were affiliated. Table 4.7 shows that majority of the respondents 56 percent were not affiliated with any political party whereas 20.4 percent of the respondents were affiliated with PTI and 13.2 percent of the respondents were affiliated with ANP whereas 5.6 percent of respondents were affiliated with PML and

remaining 4.8 percent of the respondents were affiliated with PPP. The data shows that majority of the respondents were not affiliated with any political party.

Table 4.8 Distribution of the respondents by their perception about militancy, determinants of militancy and people indulge in militancy

Perception of respondents about militancy		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Bomb blast	42	16.8
ii. Suicide attacks	70	28.0
iii. Target killing	33	13.2
iv. Random firing	7	2.8
v. Drone attacks	16	6.4
vi. Land mine explosion	13	5.2
vii. Kidnapping	46	18.4
viii. Theft and robbery	22	8.8
ix. Property destruction	1	.4
Total	250	100
Opinion of respondent about militancy		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Poverty	37	14.8
ii. Political instability	59	23.6
iii. Foreign interference	50	20.
iv. Religious extremism	36	14.4
v. Sectarianism	28	11.2
vi. Pro-American policies	40	16
Total	250	100
People indulge in militancy of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Political interest	42	16.8
ii. Religious extremism	62	24.8
iii. Poverty	30	12
iv. Illiteracy	56	22.4
v. Ethnical and racial conflict	24	9.6
vi. To harm opponents	36	14.4
Total	250	100

Distribution of table 4.8 shows data on perception of the respondents about militancy, main determinant of militancy and people indulge in militancy. The perception of the respondents means that which act is concerned with militancy criminal. Table 4.8 shows that majority of the respondents 28 percent said this is suicide whereas 18.4 percent of the respondent perceived militancy as kidnapping and 16.8 percent of the respondents perceived militancy as bomb blast. Further 13.2 percent of the respondents perceived militancy as target killing where as 8.8 percent of the respondent perceived militancy as theft and robbery while 6.4 percent of respondents perceived militancy as drone attacks and 5.2 percent of respondents perceived about militancy as land mine explosion. Furthermore 2.8 percent of the respondent perceived militancy as random firing and 0.4 percent of the respondents perceived militancy as property disturbance.

The table under discussion shows data on main determinant opinion of the respondents about militancy. Table 4.8 shows that majority of the respondents 23.6 percent opinion about militancy was as political instability whereas 20 percent of the respondent's opinion about militancy was foreign interference and 16 percent of the respondent's opinion about militancy was pro-American policies. Further 14.4 percent of the respondent's opinion about militancy was religious determinism whereas 11.2 percent of the respondent's opinion about militancy was sectarianism.

The above table shows data on why people indulge in militancy. Table 4.8 shows that majority of the respondents 24.8 percent were indulged in militancy due to religious extremism 22.4 percent the of respondents were indulged in militancy due to illiteracy and 16.8 percent of the respondents were indulged in militancy due to harm opponents. Further 12 percent of the respondents were indulged in militancy due to poverty and remaining 9.6 percent of the respondents were indulged in militancy due to ethnical and racial conflict.

Table 4.9 Distribution of the respondents by the extent of militancy effects

	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Total Freq (%)
i.	Interaction of minority with the local community decreased after militancy	(58.4)146	(41.6)104	-	(100)250
ii.	Militancy effect participation in social event of respondents	(63.2)158	(36.8)92	-	(100)250
iii.	Children remain afraid while playing with local community children of respondents	(51.6)129	(36)90	(12.4)31	(100)250
iv.	Migration of minority increased after militancy	(86.4)216	(13.4)34	-	(100)250
v.	Militancy induced migration increase after militancy	(45.2)113	(35.2)88	(19.6)49	(100)250
vi.	Social interaction of minority decreased with local community	(54)135	(35.6)89	(10.4)26	(100)250

Table 4.9 shows data on different variables including interaction of minority with local community, effect of militancy on public participation, children afraid to play with local community children, migration of minority increased after militancy, militancy induced migration and social interaction of minority decreased with local respondents. Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents 58.4 percent were strongly agreed that interaction of minority with local community decreased and 41.6 percent of the respondents were agreed about the lower level of interaction of minority with local community after the act of militancy.

Table under discussion shows data on effects of militancy on participation of minority in social events. Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents 63.2 percent were strongly agreed that militancy effects the participation in social events and 36.8 percent of the respondents were agree on affects on participation of the respondents in social events.

The above table shows data on children get upset to play with local community children. Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents 51.6 percent were strongly agree that children get afraid to play with other people's children whereas 36 percent of the respondents were agree and remaining 12.4 percent of the respondents were disagree about the children afraid to play with local community children.

Table 4.9 shows data on increase in migration of the minority after militancy. Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents 86.4 percent were strongly agree that migration of minority increased after militancy whereas 35.2 and 13.6 percent of the respondents agreed that the migration of minority increased after militancy.

The above table describes data on militancy induced migration which has changed family structure of the respondents. Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents 45.2 percent were strongly agree where as 35.2 percent were agree and remaining 19.6 percent of the respondents were disagree on the statement.

The above table indicates data on social interaction of minority decreased with local community. Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents 54 percent strongly agreed whereas 35.6 percent of the respondents were agree and 10.4 percent of the respondents were disagree that the social interaction of minority decreased with local community.

Table 4.10 Distribution of the respondents on by the psychological problems faced by respondents due to militancy

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Total Freq (%)
People over reacted in normal situation	(48.4)121	(27.2)68	(1.6)4	(22.8)57	(100)250
People remain sad and gloomy	(43.6)109	(28)70	-	(28.4)71	(100)250
Taking no interest in family affairs	(38)95	(27.6)69	(2.8)7	(31.6)79	(100)250
People become short tempered	(30.8)77	(28)70	(6.4)16	(34.8)87	(100)250
Taking no interest in routine work	(28)70	(33.6)84	(6)15	(32.4)81	(100)250
People remain fearful about militancy	(57.2)143	(38.8)97	(4)10	-	(100)250
People cannot sleep comfortably	(27.2)68	(32.4)81	(4.4)11	(36)90	(100)250
Show aggressive behavior toward family members	(24)60	(31.2)78	(6.4)16	(38.4)96	(100)250

Table 4.10 shows data on psychological problems faced by the respondents as a results of militancy in their local areas. These include: people shows over reaction in normal situation; people remain sad and gloomy, take no interest in family affairs and become short tempered. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 48.4 percent were strongly agree that people over react in normal situations whereas 27.2 percent of respondents were agree and remaining 1.6 percent of the respondents could not decide.

The table also shows data on people remain sad and gloomy means people look upset. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 43.6 percent were strongly agree whereas 28.4 percent of the respondents were disagree and remaining 28 percent of the respondents were agree that people remain sad and gloomy all the time.

The table further shows data on people take no interest in family affairs. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 38 percent were strongly agree whereas 31.6 percent of the respondents were disagree, 27.6 percent of the respondents were agree and remaining 2.8 percent of the respondents had no opinion.

The above table indicates data on people become short tempered in dealing with others. It means that people do not tolerate each other. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 34.8 percent were disagree whereas 30.8 percent of the respondents were strongly agree, 28 percent of the respondents were agree and remaining 6.4 percent of the respondents had no opinion.

The above table describes data on different psychological problems faced by the respondents. The variable is that people take no interest in routine work due to militancy. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 33.6 percent were agree whereas 32.4 percent were disagree. Further 28 percent of the respondents were strongly agree and 6 percent of the respondents had no opinion regarding this table.

The table under discussion shows data that people remain fearful about the militancy. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 57.2 were strongly agree whereas 38.8 percent were agree and 4 percent of the respondents had no opinion.

The above table further shows data on people cannot sleep comfortably. Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 36 percent were disagreed whereas 32.4 percent of the respondents were agree and 27.2 percent were strongly agree and remaining 4.4 percent had no opinion.

The above table also indicates data on "people have aggressive behavior toward family members". Table 4.10 shows that majority of the respondents 38.4 percent disagreed whereas 31.2 percent of the respondents were agree, 24 percent of the respondents were strongly agree and remaining 6.4 percent of the respondents had no opinion.

Table 4.11 Distribution of the respondents by educational problems faced by the minority

	Statements	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent	Total Freq (%)
i.	Drop out of Sikh community school going chiidren increase	(1.2)3	(46)115	(52.8)132	(100)250
ii.	Children of minority are fearful to go school	(.8)2	(25.2)63	(74)185	(100)250
iii.	Teacher behavior is different toward minority children	(89.6)224	(9.2)23	(1.2)3	(100)250
iv.	Minority community could not meet expenses of school going children due to financial problem	(16.4)41	(50.8)127	(32.8)82	(100)250
v.	The children are prohibited to wear their religious symbols in school	(94.8)237	(4.4)11	(0.8)2	(100)250

The distribution of this table shows data on up to what extent the minority (Sikh) Community faced educational problems due to militancy. These included dropout rate, fearful to go to

school, teacher behavior with children, could not meet educational expensive and the children prohibited to wear their religious symbols in school. The dropout rate means children were being dropped from education due to militancy. Table 4.11 shows that majority of the respondents 52.8 percent were dropped up to great extent whereas 46 percent of respondent's children dropped up to great extent and 1.2 percent of respondent's children did not drop.

The table under discussion shows data on children fear to go to school due to militancy. The majority 74 percent of the respondent's children feared up to great extent whereas 25.2 percent of the respondent's children feared up to some extent while reaming 0.8 percent did not fear to go to school.

The above table also shows data on teacher's behavior towards students. Table 4.11 shows that majority of the respondents 89.6 percent said that teacher's behavior was not good towards students whereas 9.2 percent of the respondents said teacher's behavior was good up to some extent towards students and 1.2 percent of the respondents said that teacher's behavior was good up to great extent.

The above table indicates that respondents could not meet expenses of the school going children. Table 4.11 shows that majority of the respondents 50.8 percent met expenses up to some extent whereas 32.8 percent of the respondents met expenses up to great extent and 16.4 percent of respondents could not meet expenses.

The tables 4.11 shows that students were not allowed to were religious symbols due to militancy. Table 4.11 shows that majority of the respondents 94.8 percent had not prohibited children to wear religious symbols whereas 4.4 percent were prohibited up to some extent and 0.8 percent of the respondent's children were prohibited up to great extent to wear religious symbols in school.

Table 4.12 Distribution of the respondents by economic problems faced by the minority

Statements	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent	Total Freq (%)
i. Minority members remain fearful while running their business	-	(33.2)83	(66.8)167	(100)250
ii. Mostly the shops of minority people remain closed	(10)25	(36.4)91	(53.6)134	(100)250
iii. The militancy badly affected the economic condition of Sikh community	(13.6)34	(35.2)88	(51.2)128	(100)250
iv. The business suffered a lot due to militancy	(11.2)28	(34.0)85	(54.8)137	(100)250

The distribution of this table shows data on up to what extent the respondents faced economic problems due to militancy. These includes remain fearful to run their business, shops were closed, effected economic conditions and business of Sikh community suffered a lot due to militancy. Table 4.12 shows that majority of the respondents 66.8 percent remained fearful up to great extent to run their business where as 33.2 percent of the respondents fear up to some extent.

The tables under discussion shows data on respondent's shops were closed due to militancy. Table 4.12 shows that majority 53.6 percent of the respondent's shops were closed up to great extent whereas 36.4 percent of the respondent's shops were closed up to some extent and 10 percent of the respondent's shops were not closed.

The above table shows data on affects of economic condition of Sikh community due to militancy. Table 4.12 shows that majority 51.2 percent of the respondent's economic condition suffered up to great extent whereas 35.2 percent of the respondent's economic condition suffered

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up to some extent while 13.6 percent of the respondent's economic condition did not suffer due to militancy.

The above table further shows data on suffering of business of the respondents due to militancy. Table 4.12 shows that majority 54.8 percent of the respondent's business suffered up to great extent whereas 34 percent of the respondent suffered up to some extent while 11.2 percent of the respondent's business did not suffer.

Table 4.13 Distribution of the respondents by how they currently live in local community how, Local community treats minority, who is responsible for the problems and mostly affected members

Currently living situation in local area		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Part of local community	221	88.4
ii. District minority group	29	11.6
Total	250	100
Treatment of Local community with minority		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Part of their community	221	88.4
ii. Show to consider you as a different community	26	10.4
iii. Treat as opponents	3	1.2
Total	250	100
Who is the responsible for local community problem		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Militants	47	18.8
ii. Government	75	30.
iii. Local community	61	24.4
iv. All of them	67	26.8
Total	250	100
Mostly affected members of Sikh community		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Children	77	30.8
ii. Teenagers	127	50.8
iii. Middle age elders	46	18.4
Total	250	100

The distribution of this table shows data on living style of the respondents in local community. The first variable is currently living in local community. Table 4.13 shows that majority of the respondents 88.4 percent were living as a part of local community and 11.6 percent were living as district minority group in local community.

Table under discussion shows data on treatment of minority in local community. Table 4.13 shows that majority of the respondents 88.4 percent treated minority as a part of local community

and 10.4 percent of the respondents considered minority as a different community and remaining 1.2 percent of respondents treated minority as opponents.

The above table shows data on responsibility of the problem. Table 4.13 shows that majority of the respondents 30 percent said government is responsible for these problems where as 26.8 percent said militancy, government and local community are responsible and 24.4 percent of the respondents said that local community is responsible and reaming 18.8 percent of the respondents said that the militancy is the responsible for creation of these problems.

Table above table further shows data on mostly affected members in a community due to militancy. Table 4.13 shows that majority of the respondents 50.8 percent said that teenager were affected whereas 30.8 percent of the respondents said the children are more affected and 18.4 percent of respondents said the middle age elder are affected a lot.

Table 4.14 Distribution of the respondents by their Participation in games with local community, Militancy force to change religion and Militancy affected from the operation against the militancy

Affected from the operation against the militancy		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Yes	195	78
ii. No	55	22
Total	250	·100
Participation in games with local community		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Never	27	10.8
ii. Rarely	94	37.6
iii. Mostly	129	51.6
Total	250	100
Militancy force to change religion of respondent		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. Yes	2	.8
ii. No	248	99.2
Total	250	100

The distribution of the above table shows data on; respondents were affected from operation against the militancy. Table 4.14 shows that majority of the respondents 78 percent affected from the operation against the militancy and 22 percent of the respondents were not affected.

The table under discussion shows data on participation of the respondents in games with local community means that either they participated in any kind of games with local community or not. Table 4.14 shows that majority of the respondents 51.6 percent participated mostly whereas 37.6 percent of the respondents participated rarely and 10.8 percent of the respondents never participated in any kind of games.

The table further shows data on militancy force to change the religion of the respondents. Table 4.14 shows that majority of the respondents 99.2 percent were not forced to change the religion

by the militancy and 0.8 percent of the respondents were forced by the militancy to change the religion.

Table 4.15 Distribution of the respondents by crimes against minorities

	Statements	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent	Total Freq (%)
i.	Kidnapping by someone of respondent	(64)160	(28.4)71	(7.6)19	(100)250
ii.	Faced harassment	(97.6)244	(1.6)4	(.8)2	(100)250
iii.	Life threat of respondent	(36.8)92	(38.4)96	(24.8)62	(100)250
iv.	Feeling fear at home	(10)25	(30.4)76	(59.6)149	(100)250

The distribution of this table shows data that up to what extent the respondents faced different social problems due to militancy and these include kidnapping, harassment, life threat and feeling fear at home. Table 4.15 shows data on kidnapping of people by someone. Majority of the respondents 64 percent did not kidnap whereas 28.4 percent of the respondents kidnapped up to some extent and 7.6 percent of the respondents kidnapped up to great extent.

The table under discussion shows data on facing harassment by someone. Table 4.15 shows that majority of the respondents 97.6 percent did not face harassment whereas 1.6 percent faced harassment up to some extent and 0.8 percent of the respondents faced harassment up to great extent.

The above table under discussion also shows data on facing life threat by someone. Table 4.15 shows that majority of the respondents 38.4 percent faced life threats up to some extent whereas 36.8 percent did not face life threats and 24.8 percent of the respondents faced life threat up to great extent.

The above table further shows data on feeling fear to live at home. Table 4.15 shows that majority of the respondents 59.6 percent felt fear up to great extent whereas 30.4 percent of the respondents felt fear up to some extent and 10 percent of the respondents did not feel fear to live at home.

Table 4.16 Distribution of the respondents by their financial loss

Financial loss of house during militancy of the respondent (Rs)		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. No financial loss	17	6.8
ii. Less than 1000000	81	32.4
iii. 1000000-2000000	78	31.2
iv. 2000001-3000000	31	12.4
v. 3000001-4000000	21	8.4
vi. Above 4000000	22	8.8
Total	250	100
Mean 1822220.00, St deviation 2021627.736		
Financial loss of business of respondent (Rs)		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
i. No financial loss	4	1.6
ii. 100001-1000000	84	33.6
iii. 1000001-2000000	77	30.8
iv. 2000001-3000000	31	12.4
v. 3000001-4000000	18	7.2
vi. Above 4000000	36	14.4
Total	250	100
Mean 2239680.00, St deviation 2423079.436		

The distribution of this table shows data on different financial loss and these include financial loss of house building and business. The first variable is about the total financial loss of house

building faced by the respondents. Table 4.16 shows that majority of the respondents 32.4 percent faced less than Rs 1000000 financial loss of house building whereas 31.2 percent of the respondents faced Rs 1000000-2000000 financial loss and 12.4 percent of the respondents faced Rs 2000001-3000000 financial loss. Further 8.8 percent of the respondents faced financial loss above Rs 4000000 where 8.4 percent of the respondents faced Rs 3000001-4000000 financial loss and 6.8 percent of the respondents did not face any financial loss of house building. The mean was 1822220.00 while the standard deviation 2021627.736.

The table under discussion shows data on total financial loss of business of the respondents due to militancy. Table 4.16 shows that majority of the respondents 33.6 percent faced Rs 100001-1000000 financial loss of business whereas 30.8 percent of the respondents faced Rs 1000001-2000000 financial loss of business and 14.4 percent of the respondents faced above Rs 4000000. Further 12.4 percent of the respondents faced Rs 2000001-3000000 financial loss of business whereas 7.2 percent of the respondents faced Rs 3000001-4000000 financial loss of business and 1.6 percent of the respondents did not face financial loss of business. The mean was 2239680.00 while the standard deviation was 2423079.436.

Table 4.17 Distribution of the respondents by the financial loss worth than from the local community, Extortion money pay to militants, Extortion amount, and who helped in these circumstances

Financial loss is worth then from the local community		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. Yes	55	22
ii. No	195	78
Total	250	100
Extortion money pay to militants of respondent		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. Yes	127	50.8
ii. No	123	49.2
Total	250	100
Extortion amount of respondent		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. 1000	127	50.8
ii. Not given	123	49.2
Total	250	100
Mean 508.00, St deviation 500.939		
In all these situations who helped of respondent		
	Frequency	Percentage
i. No one	154	61.6
ii. Local community	32	12.8
iii. Govt	12	4.8
iv. NGOs	35	14
v. Other	17	6.8
Total	250	100

The distribution of this table shows data on financial loss and different extortion money taken by the militany. The first variable is financial loss is worth than from the local community. Table 4.17 shows that majority of the respondents 78 percent said financial loss is not worth than from the local community and 22 percent of the respondents accepted that financial loss is worth than the local community.

The table under discussion shows data on Extortion money paid to militants by the respondent. Table 4.17 shows that majority of the respondents 50.8 percent paid extortion money to militants and 49.2 percent of the respondents did not pay extortion money to militants.

The table 4.17 shows data on how much money they gave to the militants. Table 4.17 shows that majority of the respondents 50.8 percent gave Rs 1000 per year and 49.2 percent of the respondents did not give money to the militancy. The mean was 508.00 while the standard deviation was 500.939.

The above table indicates data on in all these circumstances helped the respondent. Table 4.17 shows that majority of the respondents 61.6 percent did not get any help from others whereas 14 parents of the respondents were helped by the NGOs and 12.8 percent of the respondents got help from the local community. Further 6.8 percent of the respondents got help form others and 4.8 percent of the respondents got help from government.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

Militancy involves systematic use of violence in peace time by an organization other than a national government to frighten the target audience. The Sikh people kidnapped, harassed, tortured and killed local community suffered a lot in Khyber Agency. They lost their business, houses, children and relationship with others due to the militancy war. Majority of the Sikh communities migrated from the Khyber agency to other cities or areas. Furthermore, the other community faced similar difficulties due to the migration of Sikh community because of losing their businesses and other activities. The drop out increased due to the targeting of schools and other institutions because of militancy war and after that people became more intended on businesses.

The study was conducted in 2012 to explore the socio economic effects faced by the Sikh community in Khyber Agency. The result has been discussed in chapter four and major findings, conclusion of the study and suggestions to improve the existing retaliation are presented in this chapter of the research. The area of Khyber Agency where such community was settled, faced growing wave of militancy during this new situation which upset the farming life and business matter of the minority community.

MAJOR FINDINGS

- Most (35.2) percent of the respondents were less than 30 years old.

- Majority of the respondents (84) percent were married.

- About (37.2) percent did acquire primary level of education in whereas 28.4 percent of the respondents were illiterate

- Majority of respondents (77.2) percent were living in a joint family.

- Majority of respondents (59.6) percent had 5-10 male members in household.

- About (39.2) percent of the respondents had 5-10 female members in house hold.

- About (27.6) percent of the respondents had 2 male children.

- Mostly (24.8) percent had 2 female children.

- Longer part (88.8) had school going children.

- Thirty five percent of the respondents had 1 school going child.

- Major part (42.8) percent of the respondents had no school going female children.

- Major portion (78) percent of the respondents were businessmen.

- Thirty seven percent of the respondents had 2 earning members in family.

- About (24.8) percent of the respondents earned Rs 50000 from all sources per month.

- Major portion (68.8) percent were living in rented houses.

- Longer part (76.8) percent were living in pakka.

- Majority of the respondents (66) percent were migrated due to militancy and remaining 34 percent of the respondents migrated due to economic gain.

- Major part (56) percent were not affiliated with any political party.

- Twenty eight percent of the respondents perceived militancy as a suicide attacks.

- About (23.6) percent of the respondent's opinion about militancy was political instability.

- About (24.8) percent of the respondents were indulged in militancy due to religious extremism.

- Longer part (58.4) percent were strongly agree about interaction of minority with local community.

- Major part of the respondents (63.2) percent were strongly agree on militancy's effects on participation in social events.

- Majority of the respondents (51.6) percent were strongly agree that children get afraid due to playing with other people's children.

- Larger part (86.4) percent of the respondents were strongly agree that migration of minority increased after militancy.

- About (45.2) percent of the respondents were strongly agreed that militancy induced migration which has changed family structure of respondents.

- Majority of the respondents (54) percent were strongly agreed that social interaction of minority decreased with local community.

- Major part (48.4) percent were strongly agree that people over react in normal situations.

- About (43.6) percent of the respondents were strongly agreed that people remain sad and gloomy means they look upset all the time.

- Thirty eight percent of the respondents were strongly agree that people taking no interest in family affairs.

- About (34.8) percent of the respondents were disagree that people become short tempered to deal with people.

- About (33.6) percent of the respondents were agree that people take no interest in routine work due to militancy.

- Majority of the respondents (57.2) were strongly agree that people remain fearful about the militancy.

- There were (38.4) percent were disagree that people have aggressive behavior towards family members.

- Majority of the respondents (52.8) percent were dropped out up to great extent.

- Larger part (74) percents of the respondent's children fear up to great extent.

- Significantly larger (89.6) percent said that teacher behavior was good toward students.

- Major portion (50.8) percent met expenses up to some extent.

- Significantly larger (94.8) percent of the respondent's children were not prohibited to wear religious symbols.

- Majority of the respondents (66.8) percent remained fearful up to great extent to run their business.

- Major portion (53.6) percent of the respondent's shops were closed up to great extent.

- Majority (51.2) percent of the respondent's economic condition suffered up to great extent.

- Major part (54.8) percent of the respondent's business suffered up to great extent.

- Larger part (88.4) percent were living as a part of local community.

- Majority of the respondents (88.4) percent were treated as a part of local community.

- There were (30) percent of the respondents said government is responsible for these problems.

- Major part of the respondents (50.8) percent said that teenager were affected members in community due to militancy.

- Larger part of the respondents (78) percent affected from the operation against the militancy.

- Majority of the respondents (51.6) percent participated mostly in games with local community.

- Significantly larger (99.2) percent did not force to change the religion by the militancy.

- Majority of the respondents (64) percent were not kidnapped.

- Largest (97.6) percent did not face harassment.

- There were (38.4) percent of the respondents faced life threats up to some extent.

- Majority of the respondents (59.6) percent felt about fear up to great extent.

- About (32.4) percent of the respondents faced less than Rs 1000000 financial loss of house building.

- There were (33.6) percent of the respondents faced Rs 100001-1000000 financial loss of business.

- Larger portion of the respondents (78) percent said financial loss is not worth than the local community.

- Majority of the respondents (50.8) percent paid extortion money to the militants.

- Major part of the respondents (50.8) percent gave Rs 1000 per year.

- Major portion of the respondents (61.6) percent did not get any help from others.

CONCLUSION

Terrorist activities in the area like suicide attacks, bomb blasts, etc occurred in the area under study. The kidnapped and deceased persons were mostly married, earning members of the family and resultantly their families were subjected to different economic, social and psychological problems. The financial assistance announced by the government was not provided to the migrated Sikh community. As the people being terrified restricted their frequent movements and avoided to visit in Khyber Agency. Militancy adversely effected children academic performance. The members of minority community also suffered from psychological problem such as fear, depression, short temper and no more toleration.

SUGGESTIONS

Keeping in view the problems faced by the Sikh community, the following steps are suggested to improve the situation in the area.

i. Government must ensure safety of life and property of minority community by the development of law enforcing agencies.

ii. Financial assistance need to be extended to affected people for their early rehabilitation.

iii. The school/college going children of the Sikh community should be extended free educational opportunities and all the educational institutions working in the areas should be provided with appropriate security.

iv. The civil society should feel the responsibility of extending moral support to the affectees and also highlight their problems to draw public attention towards their problems and situations.

v. Islamic religious scholars may be invited to play their positive role for the promotion of respect of the minority and safety of their lives and properties.

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INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. **What is your age (in complete years)?** _____ Years

2. **What is your marital status?** (i) Married (ii) Un married (iii) Divorce (iv) Widow/widower (v) Separated

3. **Which area do you belong to?** (i) Rural (ii) Urban

4. **What is your occupation?** (i) Government service (ii) Private service (iii) Business (iv) Agricultural Farming (v) livestock farming (vi) Skill worker (vii) Non Skilled worker (viii) Retired (xi) Any other _____

5. **How many children do you have?** (i) Male _____ (ii) Female _____

6. **What is your level of education (completed year of schooling)**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	+16

7. **What is ownership status of your house?**

   (i) Own (ii) Rented (iii) Relative (iv) Rent Free (v) Govt. Provided (vi) Other

8. **What is the structure of house you are living in?** (i) Kacha (ii) Semi Pakka (iii) Pakka

9. **How many members are there in your Family?** (i) Male _____ (ii) Female _____

10. **What is the type of family you are in?** (i) Nuclear (ii) Joint (iii) Extended

11. **How many earning members are there in your family?** _____

12. **Do you have any school going children?** (i) Yes (ii) No **(if no go to QNO 14)**

13. **How many school going children are there in your family?** (i) Boys _____ (ii) Girls _____

14. **What is the monthly income of your family from all sources (in rupees)?** _____

15. **How many siblings do your have?** (i) Brothers_____ (ii) Sisters_____

16. **For how long you have been living here?** (i) Since fore father (ii) Migrated

17. **What are the reasons due to which you are migrated?**

    (i) Militancy (ii) Economic gain (iii) Display by Local community (iv) Any other_____

18. **Do you have any political party affiliation?** (i) Yes (ii) No **(if No, go to Q # 20)**

19. **What of the following political party you are affiliated?**

    (i) ANP (ii) PML (N) (iii) PTI (iv) PPP (v) JUI (F) (vi) JI (vii) Any other (specify)_____

20. **What do you perceive about militancy?** (i) Bomb Blast (ii) Suicide attacks (iii) Target killing (iv) Random firir

    (v) Drone attacks (vi) Land mine explosion (vii) Kidnapping (viii) Theft and robbery (ix) Property destruction

    (x) Any other (specify)_____

21. **in your opinion what are the main determinants of militancy?** (i) Poverty (ii) Political instability (iii) Foreign interference (iv)Religious extremism (v) Sectarianism (vi) Pro-American policies (vii) Any other (specify)_____

22. **Why people indulge in militancy?** (i) Political interest (ii) Religious extremism (iii) Poverty (iv) Illiteracy (v) Ethnical and racial conflict (vi) To harm opponents (v) Any other (specify)_____

23. **I would like to know effect of militancy on the level of minority community and the terms of following statemeı**

Social problem

S.No	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Interaction of minorities with the local people decreased after militancy	1	2	3	4	5
2	Militancy affected participation of minority in social events of majority	1	2	3	4	5
3	Children remain afraid of playing with the children of local community	1	2	3	4	5
4	Migration of Minority community increased after militancy	1	2	3	4	5
5	Militancy induced migration has changed family structure of minorities (Joint- Nuclear)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Social integration of member of minority with local community decreased	1	2	3	4	5

24. Now I would like to know your agreement/disagreement that minority community faced psychological problem due to militancy.

S.No	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	People over reacted in normal situations	1	2	3	4	5
2	people remain sad and gloomy	1	2	3	4	5
3	Taking no interest in family affairs	1	2	3	4	5
4	people become short tempered in dealing with people	1	2	3	4	5
5	Taking no interest in routine work	1	2	3	4	5
6	people remain fearful about military	1	2	3	4	5
7	people cannot sleep comfortably at night	1	2	3	4	5
8	Show aggressive behavior toward family members	1	2	3	4	5

25. Now I would like to know up to extent that minority community faced educational problem due to militancy?

S.No	Statement of problems	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent
1	Minority owned schools are destroyed			
2	Drop out of Sikh community school going children increase			
3	Children of minority are fearful to go schools			
4	Teachers behavior are different toward minority children			
5	Minority community could not meet expenses of school going children due to financial problem			
6	Their children are prohibited to wear their religious symbols in school			

26. Now I would like to know up to extent that minority community faced economic problem due to militancy

S.No	Statement	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent
1	Tex imposition from militancy influenced their business badly			
2	Local community avoid shopping from the business running by the minority community			
3	Minority member remain fearful while running their business			
4	Mostly the shops of minority people remain closed			
5	The militancy badly affected the economic condition of Sikh community			
6	The business of Sikh community suffered a lot due to militancy activities			
7	Member of minority community are not given jobs by local community			

27. **How you are currently living in local community?** (i) Part of local community (ii) District minority group

(iii) Community with other minority

3. **How does local community treat you?** (i) Part of their community (ii) Show to consider you as a different community

(iii) Treat as opponents (iv) Extreme level of hatter

29. **in your opinion who is responsible for the problems facing by the minorities?**

(i) Militants   (ii) Government   (iii) Local community   (iv) All of them

30. **Who are mostly affected?** (i) Children (ii) Teenagers (iii) Middle age elders   (iv) Older

31. **How often people from your community participates in healthy activities like games with other community (majorit**

(i) Never   (ii) Rarely   (iii) Mostly

32. **Do you face any problems while practicing your religion?**   (i) Yes   (ii) No **(if no, go to Q # 34)**

33. **What kinds of problems did you face due to while performing your religious practices?**

4. **Have you ever been forced by the militancy to change the religion?** (i) Yes   (ii) No

5. **Are you affected from the operation against the militancy?** (i) Yes   (ii) No

6. **Up to what extent do you feel threats of following acts?**

S.NO	Problems of statement	Not at all	Up to some extent	Up to great extent
1	Kidnapping by someone			
2	Faced Harassment			
3	Life threat			
4	Force to change the religion			
5	Force to migrate from this area			
6	Feeling fear at home			

37. **Can you please tell me how much financial loss did you face during militancy?**

    (i) House loss in Rupee_____ (ii) Business loss in Rupee_____

38. **Do you think your financial loss is worth then from the local community?**

                                    (i) Yes   (ii) No

39. **Have you ever been faced to pay extortion money by the militants?**

                        (i) Yes   (ii) No **(if No, go to Q # 41)**

40. **How much amount have you given (In rupee)?**_____

41. **How frequency extraction money gather by militancy?**

                        (i) Once in month (ii) Once in year (iii) Any other.

42. **In all these situations who helped you?**

    (i) No one (ii) Local community (iii) Govt (iv) NGO's   (iv) Any other (specify)_____

43. **What you suggest, who should help you to all these problems you maintained and how?**

    (I) _____

    (ii) _____

    (iii) _____

    (iv) _____