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The Impact of Forced Displacement on Social Life of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) "A Case Study of District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa"

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Abstract: *This study is an attempt to understand the impact of forced displacement on the socio-life and education system of IDPs in district Swat. The objectives of the study are to focus on the impact of forced displacement on the social life and education system of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The quantitative method was utilized for the conduction of the study. The primary data was collected from a total of 384 respondents through a stratified sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Furthermore, univariate level data was analyzed through percentages and frequency distribution, and bivariate chi-square tests were applied to find the association between the study variables. The study found that forced displacement has significantly impacted various aspects of life, including social, economic, political, psychological, cultural, and traditional factors. Additionally, it examined both the upward and downward mobility of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The forced displaced people adopt new professions and establish new businesses to earn livelihood in the host areas. The internally displaced people left their homes, properties, markets, and businesses, which badly affected their socioeconomic mobility and education system. The majority of the respondents i.e. 58.6% of respondents said that forced displacement have effects on the social life and education system of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Most of the forced displaced people faced economic problems, a lack of education facilities, psychological problems, and living a low standard of life due to low income.*

Introduction

Forced displacement is a worldwide problem where people are forced to leave their homes because of wars, natural disasters, or other crises (Tabassum, 2014). Since the early 21st century, about 60 million people have been displaced (Amin, 2013). Every year, millions of people are forced to flee due to earthquakes, floods, diseases, violence, conflicts, scarcities, or civil wars (Hampton, 2014). These

situations make it impossible for people to stay in their homes, pushing them to seek safety elsewhere (Aslam, 2012).

Over the past two decades, millions of people in Pakistan have been forced to leave their homes (Ferris & Winthrop, 2010). Many were displaced from the merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, and other areas during the War on Terror. These displaced people face many challenges, including poverty and insecurity. They often struggle to get healthcare, housing, education, and jobs. Without proper protection, they are also at risk of abuse, exploitation, and extortion (FRC, 2012). Forced displacement has caused many problems in Pakistan, especially in District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kalin, 2008). It affects people in many ways, including social, economic, political, and psychological challenges. These difficulties do not only impact the displaced people but also create problems for the communities that host those (Ahmad et al., 2016). Moreover, In District Swat, the destruction of schools, hospitals, and social structures has severely disrupted daily life, basic needs, and essential services (Khan, 2011).

Hence, this study focuses on the forced displacement effects on the social mobility of internally displaced people. And also focuses on both the upward and downward mobility of forced-displaced communities.

Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate the impact of forced displacement on the social life of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
2. To explore the challenges faced by IDPs in accessing education.

Research Questions

1. How does forced displacement impact the social life of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)?
2. What challenges do IDPs face in accessing education?

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of Forced Displacement encompasses various perspectives that seek to understand the underlying causes, processes, and consequences of displacement. One key framework is the "Conflict-Induced Displacement theory" which emphasizes how armed conflicts, wars, and political instability compel individuals and communities to flee their homes. This perspective considers the difficult connections between conflict dynamics, state fragility, and the resultant Forced Displacement (Yusuf, 2021).

Conflict-induced Displacement Theory: is a theoretical framework that focuses on understanding and explaining Forced Displacement resulting from armed conflicts, wars, and political instability. It recognizes that conflict is a primary driver of large-scale population movements and displacement. This theory explores the complex interplay of factors that contribute to the displacement of individuals and communities in conflict zones (Yusuf, 2021).

Edward Newman and Joanne van Selm (2003), in their book *Refugees and Forced Displacement*, highlight that conflicts disrupt societies, destroy infrastructure, and create insecurity, making it impossible for people to stay in their communities. Such displacement can be caused by civil wars, ethnic violence, terrorism, or state persecution. The theory also recognizes that conflict-induced migration is often complex, involving multiple factors such as human rights violations, social life, economic collapse, and political instability. In many cases, displaced individuals become refugees by crossing international borders, while others remain internally displaced within their own countries. Addressing conflict-induced displacement requires legal protection, humanitarian aid, and long-term solutions like peace building and conflict resolution.

Conflict-induced displacement theory provides a framework for policymakers, researchers, and

practitioners to understand the complex dynamics of Forced Displacement in conflict contexts. It emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies that address the root causes of conflicts and promote peace and stability to diminish the displacement of vulnerable populations.

Literature Review

Migration is a global issue, with people moving both within their own countries and across international borders. According to the UN DESA (2016) report, around 244 million people were internally displaced, while in 2013, the same agency estimated that 763 million people were internally displaced within their own countries.

Forced displacement occurs when people are forced to leave their homes due to conflicts, natural disasters like earthquakes and floods, epidemics, sectarian violence, tribal conflicts, droughts, civil wars, persecution, or large-scale development projects. If they cross an international border, they become refugees. If they stay within their country, they are known as internally displaced persons (IDPs) (PwC, 2017). They often struggle with socio-economic problems such as poverty, lack of healthcare, inadequate housing, limited education, unemployment, and basic need of social life. They are also exposed to exploitation, abuse, and extortion due to a lack of legal protection (FRC, 2012).

Forced displacement has been a major issue in many developing countries throughout the 20th century. Historical examples include the mass migration caused by the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 and the Palestinian crisis in 1948 after the creation of Israel. By 1995, out of 14.4 million displaced people recognized under the 1951 UNHCR convention, only 3 million were hosted in Western Europe, Canada, and the United States (Hejrat, 1991).

Forced displacement affects multiple aspects of life, including economic, social, educational, political, and psychological well-being. On the negative side, it leads to job loss, destruction of businesses, damage to property, and the collapse of tourism and other economic sectors in both the IDP's' homeland and the host areas. Many displaced people come from remote areas and may lack awareness of their basic rights, including education (especially for women), employment, business opportunities, and political participation. Due to illiteracy and limited access to social media, they often do not know their legal and constitutional rights. However, forced displacement can also have some positive effects. When displaced people settle in new areas, they may gain access to better opportunities, education, and healthcare. Exposure to a different way of life can sometimes lead to personal growth and a higher standard of living (Ahmad, Sohail et al., 2016).

The UNHCR reported that the number of refugees and displaced people worldwide was 5.7 million in 1980, 9 million in 2005, and had grown to 231 million by the end of 2013. This large-scale displacement affects not only the migrant communities but also the economies of host countries. In many cases, displaced people compete with the local workforce, particularly for low-skilled jobs, leading to economic tensions.

In Nigeria, Africa's largest economy, forced displacement is a serious issue due to problems such as poverty, poor healthcare, and violent crimes like robbery, kidnapping, and terrorism. The Boko Haram insurgency has severely impacted the country, increasing poverty, unemployment, and insecurity. This crisis has displaced thousands of people, particularly in northeastern Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin, affecting neighboring countries like Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Benin (Kanu et al., 2019).

Pakistan also faces significant challenges related to forced displacement. Many people live below the poverty line, and the country has struggled to recover from natural disasters in recent years. Additionally, the Global War on Terror has led to further displacement. Displaced people in Pakistan, especially those from tribal backgrounds, face difficulties in accessing food, shelter, medical care, and other necessities due to strict customary laws and legal restrictions (Mohsin, 2013).

From 2001 to 2009, Pakistan lost an estimated $45 billion due to the War on Terror. The economic impact includes damage to infrastructure, loss of foreign investment, factory closures, and a decline in tourism and employment.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, forced displacement has been caused by military conflicts, terrorism, and natural disasters like floods and earthquakes. Thousands of people have been uprooted from their homes, putting pressure on the resources of host communities. This has led to difficulties in providing shelter, healthcare, and education to displaced families. The government, humanitarian organizations, and international agencies are working to help, but the crisis remains complex and requires continuous support to ensure the well-being and protection of those affected (Sultana, S. 2012).

Methodology

The quantitative method was utilized for the conduction of the study. The primary data was collected from a total of 384 respondents through a stratified sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Furthermore, bivariate data analysis chi-square tests were applied to find the association between the study variables. Administratively, District Swat is subdivided into 7 tehsils i.e. Babuzai, Barikot, Kabal, Charbagh, Khuwaza Khela, Matta, and Bahrain. 55 data were collected from each tehsil of District Swat except Bahrain where collected the data from 54 respondents. The purpose the of selection of 54 respondents was to help the researcher select an equal number of respondents i.e. 55 from the remaining 6 tehsils of District Swat.

Bi-variate Data Analysis

Bi-variate data analysis (Association between dependent and independent variables) has been given. The association between the mentioned variables has been found through the statistical application of the Chi-square Test. For details, the result of the Chi-square Test is given in the following tables.

Table No 6.3 An Association between Forced Displacement & the Host Community Effects

S. No	Statement	Response	After forced displacement, the host community affects the customs and traditions of the IDP's			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you know that forced Displacement has positive effects on the host community?	Yes	118 (30.7%)	61 (15.9%)	26 (6.8%)	205 (53.4%)	(χ^2=1.800) (P=0.000)
		No	96 (25.0%)	36 (9.4%)	16 (4.2%)	148 (38.5%)	
		I Don't Know	16 (4.2%)	11 (2.9%)	4 (1.0%)	31 (8.1%)	
		Total	**230 (59.9%)**	**108 (28.1%)**	**46 (12.0%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
2	Do you think that the host community has a strong effect on the culture and tradition of internally displaced people?	Yes	125 (32.6%)	62 (16.1%)	21 (5.5%)	208 (54.2%)	(χ^2=9.936) (P=0.000)
		No	84 (21.9%)	32 (8.3%)	14 (3.6%)	130 (33.9%)	
		I Don't Know	21 (5.5%)	14 (3.6%)	11 (2.9%)	46 (12.0%)	

		Total	**230 (59.9%)**	**108 (28.1%)**	**46 (12.0%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
3	Do you think that forced displaced changed the culture and tradition of internally displaced people?	Yes	134 (34.9%)	67 (17.4%)	29 (7.6%)	230 (59.9%)	(χ^2=6.157) (P=0.000)
		No	81 (21.1%)	32 (8.3%)	10 (2.6%)	123 (32.0%)	
		I Don't Know	15 (3.9%)	9 (2.3%)	7 (1.8%)	31 (8.1%)	
		Total	**230 (59.9%)**	**108 (28.1%)**	**46 (12.0%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
4	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the mode of the marriage of internally IDP's?	Yes	123 (32.0%)	68 (17.7%)	19 (4.9%)	210 (54.7%)	(χ^2=8.292) (P=0.000)
		No	88 (22.9%)	28 (7.3%)	16 (4.2%)	132 (34.4%)	
		I Don't Know	19 (4.9%)	12 (3.1%)	11 (2.9%)	42 (10.9%)	
		Total	**230 (59.9%)**	**108 (28.1%)**	**46 (12.0%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
5	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the Parda (veil) system of IDP's?	Yes	127 (33.1%)	86 (22.4%)	23 (6.0%)	236 (61.5%)	(χ^2=7.800) (P=0.000)
		No	87 (22.7%)	20 (5.2%)	17 (4.4%)	124 (32.3%)	
		I Don't Know	16 (4.2%)	2 (0.5%)	6 (1.6%)	24 (6.3%)	
		Total	**230 (59.9%)**	**108 (28.1%)**	**46 (12.0%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
6	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the dress and food of IDP's?	Yes	87 (22.7%)	44 (11.5%)	16 (4.2%)	147 (38.3%)	(χ^2=7.004) (P=0.000)
		No	124 (32.3%)	57 (14.8%)	19 (4.9%)	200 (52.1%)	
		I Don't Know	19 (4.9%)	7 (1.8%)	11 (2.9%)	37 (9.6%)	
		Total	**230 (59.9%)**	**108 (28.1%)**	**46 (12.0%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	

An Association between Forced Displacement and The Host Community Effects on IDP's Customs and Tradition

Forced displacement is the most important factor which directly affects the customs and traditions of internally displaced people (IDP's). The most highly significant association (p=0.000) was found between the forced displacement and the host community which has positive effects on the host community. While the most of respondents strongly agreed with this statement. Hamed (2019) in his study concluded that there is a positive impact of forced displacement the on host community in the shape of

a major contribution to Pakistan's economy by investing their money in business, providing services in the shape of doctors, teachers, and laborers, etc. According to Verme (2019) forced displacement increases the laborer force while decreasing the burden on the host community. The availability of skillful people is fruitful for the host community's development. Similarly, the most highly significant association (p=0.000) between forced displacement and the host community affected the culture and tradition of IDP's. There is most respondent's view that brings changes in the culture and tradition of IDP's due to living in the host community. According to the human rights report (2012), there is arise an issue of culture and norms diversity in both host communities and forcibly displaced people. Because they live with each other as well and diffuse their cultural traits with each other. There is a highly significant association (p=0.000) between forced displacement and the host community which affected the mode of the marriage of IDP's. Most respondents agreed that due forced displacement affected the marriage system. The existing research study supported by Hasan (2009) shows changes in the mode of the marriage of internally displaced people (IDP'S) of districts swat as they migrated to the host community. Because the IDP's belong from rural areas and there is mostly arranged marriage concept while staying in the host community change this concept to some love marriage etc. Furthermore, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between forced displacement and the Parda (Veil) system of IDP's. After forced displacement, there is a change in the Parda (Veil) system of IDP's in the host community. The findings of the previous study undertaken by Monsutti (2007) also show the changing Parda (Veil) system of IDP's in the host community. Likewise, a highly significant association (p=0.000) between forced displacement and dress and food change of IDP's in the host community. This statement is also supported by Abusharaf (2004) who concluded in his study that dress and food also changed after forced displacement.

Table No 6.4 An Association between Forced Displacement and Social Life of IDP's

S. No	Statement	Response	The effects of forced displacement on the social life of IDP's			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the social life of IDP's?	Yes	149 (38.8%)	76 (19.8%)	19 (4.9%)	244 (63.5%)	(χ^2=9.639) (P=0.000)
		No	48 (12.5%)	55 (14.3%)	13 (3.4%)	116 (30.2%)	
		I Don't Know	12 (3.1%)	9 (2.3%)	3 (0.8%)	24 (6.3%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
2	After forced displacement where were you living (Camps, Relative House, or Rent House)?	Yes	109 (28.4%)	89 (23.2%)	18 (4.7%)	216 (56.3%)	(χ^2=5.721) (P=0.000)
		No	90 (23.4%)	44 (11.5%)	14 (3.6%)	148 (38.5%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	7 (1.8%)	3 (0.8%)	20 (5.2%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	

3	Do you think that forced displacement people have faced social, economic, and psychological problems after returning to their native land?	Yes	126 (32.8%)	79 (20.6%)	16 (4.2%)	221 (57.6%)	(χ^2=1.317) (P=0.000)
		No	77 (20.1%)	57 (14.8%)	11 (2.9%)	145 (37.8%)	
		I Don't Know	6 (1.6%)	4 (1.0%)	8 (2.1%)	18 (4.7%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
4	Do you think it took a long time to get stability after your forceful displacement?	Yes	142 (37.0%)	83 (21.6%)	21 (5.5%)	246 (46.1%)	(χ^2=8.078) (P=0.000)
		No	53 (13.8%)	48 (12.5%)	8 (2.1%)	109 (28.4%)	
		I Don't Know	14 (3.6%)	9 (2.3%)	6 (1.6%)	29 (7.6%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
5	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the family life of IDP's?	Yes	136 (35.4%)	78 (20.3%)	19 (4.9%)	233 (60.7%)	(χ^2=6.675) (P=0.000)
		No	61 (15.9%)	54 (14.1%)	11 (2.9%)	126 (32.8%)	
		I Don't Know	12 (3.1%)	8 (2.1%)	5 (1.3%)	25 (6.5%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
6	Do you think that IDP's have faced social, economic, and psychological problems during their displacement?	Yes	121 (31.5%)	75 (19.5%)	25 (6.5%)	221 (57.6%)	(χ^2=9.755) (P=0.000)
		No	78 (20.3%)	58 (15.1%)	7 (1.8%)	143 (37.2%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	7 (1.8%)	3 (0.8%)	20 (5.2%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
7	Do you know that in the host community there is more social awareness than native land of IDP's?	Yes	129 (33.6%)	88 (22.9%)	15 (3.9%)	232 (60.4%)	(χ^2=5.081) (P=0.000)
		No	68 (17.7%)	43 (11.2%)	11 (2.9%)	122 (31.8%)	
		I Don't Know	12 (3.1%)	9 (2.3%)	9 (2.3%)	30 (7.8%)	
		Total	**209 (54.4%)**	**140 (36.5%)**	**35 (9.1%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	

An Association between Forced Displacement and Social Life of IDP's

The above table figures show that there is a close association between forced displacement and the social life of IDP's. Forced displacement is an important factor that affects the social life of IDP's.

After assessment of the data, a highly significant (p=0.000) association between the forced

displacement and the social life of IDP's. The most of respondents agreed with this statement that forced displacement changed the social life of IDP's. According to Verwimp (2012) that after forced displacement affected the social life of IDP's. They may become an easy target for abuse, extortion, and exploitation due to a lack of protection. This study furtherly elaborated by Kanu (2019) that in Nigeria the forced displaced people were affected due to Boko Haram's violent activities. They faced many problems including them poverty, inefficient health care delivery system, lack of portable drinking water, massive unemployment, poor quality education, and other issues of anti-social behaviors that armed robbery, kidnapping, thieving, ethnic crisis, murder, ritual killings, militancy, and terrorism. These directly affected the social life of IDP's. Similarly, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between the forced displacement and IDP's where they are living. The most forced displaced people move toward the host community and initial stage they are living in government-established comps. But due to lack of facilities, they are shifted to host community and relative's homes. According to the UNHCR report (2012) that after forced displacement only 10 percent of forcibly displaced people are living in camps while 90 percent of forcibly displaced people are residing in host communities in KP and merged districts. Because there is a lack of basic facilities and daily life needs that's they prefer to host the community. Moreover, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between forced displacement and the return of IDP's to their native land. Most respondents view that after returning IDP's to their naïve land there they faced, social, economic, and psychological problems. The present study was found by Din (2010) that after returning the forced displaced people to their native land they faced so many problems including them how to establish a business, how to start their routine life as they established and settle in the host community, how to reconstruct the houses and property, and markets, as destroyed in the war on terroir, these situations and problems, effected the forced displaced people in social, economic and psychological perspective. Conversely, a significant (p=0.004) association was found between forced displacement and the stability of forced displaced people after returning to their native land. In the above table, most respondent's view that forced displaced people took a long time to stabilize in their native land. According to Khatua (2019), the forced displaced took a long time 5 to 10 years to stabilize their land. Furthermore, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between forced displacement and the effects on the family life of IDP's. After forced displacement, the family life of forced displaced people was affected. While most of the respondents indicated effects on family life. The present study was found by Mohsin (2013) that 378,819 families were registered while NADARA verified 298,600 forced displaced families. In these figures, 285,694 forced displaced families were living in extremely vulnerable conditions. These families faced many problems after forced displacement as well affected. The ICMC report (2009) highlighted the issues and problems of forced displaced families that were affected by social and socio-economic perspectives. Around about 450 families and 3,150 individuals were livings in different schools. They faced a lack of basic needs which were most important for living standards for the social life of forced displaced people. In addition, a highly (p=0.000) association was found between forced displacement and IDP's who faced many problems during displacement. Most respondents viewed that forced displaced people there faced social, economic, and psychological problems during displacement. The current study was supported by Ahmad (2016) his study indicated that forced displacement has several socio-economic, political, and psychological problems effects. It not only affects forced displaced people but also has negative effects on the host community. According to Habib (2019), separated children and female households. The separated children and female-headed households also face severe psychological trauma, as their parents or husbands were either left behind or are dead.

On the contrary, a significant (p=0.003) association was found between the forced displacement and

IDP's and their social awareness. In the host community, there is more awareness of forcibly displaced people. The forced displaced people are belonging to remote areas where they have nothing to know about their basic needs and social life. The current was investigated by Wang (2020) in his study that for the forced displaced people there is more awareness in the host community. They belong to backward areas and nothing know about their basic need of life. While in the host community they get awareness about their basic rights and need like education, political rights, employment, social security, etc. these are positive effects which they gain in the host community.

Table No 6.5 An Association between Forced Displacement and Education of IDP's

S. No	Statement	Response	The effect of forced displacement on the education system of IDP's			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you think that forced displacement has negative effects on the education of IDP's at the initial stage?	Yes	115 (29.9%)	87 (22.7%)	9 (2.3%)	211 (54.9%)	(χ^2=9.921) (P=0.000)
		No	93 (24.2%)	67 (17.4%)	5 (1.3%)	165 (43.0%)	
		I Don't Know	5 (1.3%)	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	8 (2.1%)	
		Total	**213 (55.5%)**	**156 (40.6%)**	**15 (3.9%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
2	Do you think that after the adjustment of IDP's to the host community there is a positive change in the education of IDP's?	Yes	109 (28.4%)	78 (20.3%)	10 (2.6%)	197 (51.3%)	(χ^2=1.763) (P=0.000)
		No	91 (23.7%)	66 (17.2%)	3 (0.8%)	160 (41.7%)	
		I Don't Know	13 (3.4%)	12 (3.1%)	2 (0.5%)	27 (7.0%)	
		Total	**213 (55.5%)**	**156 (40.6%)**	**15 (3.9%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
3	Do you think that IDP's give prefer female education after their forced displacement?	Yes	81 (21.1%)	57 (14.8%)	5 (1.3%)	143 (37.2%)	(χ^2=6.496) (P=0.000)
		No	122 (31.8%)	93 (24.2%)	7 (1.8%)	222 (57.8%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	6 (1.6%)	3 (0.8%)	19 (4.9%)	
		Total	**213 (55.5%)**	**156 (40.6%)**	**15 (3.9%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	
4	Do you think the government and non-governmental organizations support forced IDP's in education?	Yes	152 (39.6%)	83 (21.6%)	10 (2.6%)	245 (63.8%)	(χ^2=0.208) (P=0.000)
		No	58 (15.1%)	71 (18.5%)	4 (1.0%)	133 (36.6%)	
		I Don't Know	3 (0.8%)	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	6 (1.6%)	
		Total	**213**	**156**	**15**	**384**	

			(55.5%)	(40.6%)	(3.9%)	(100.0%)	
5	Do you think that forced IDP's give much more importance to education as compared to before?	Yes	108 (28.1%)	101 (26.3%)	7 (1.8%)	216 (56.3%)	(χ^2=3.091) (P=0.000)
		No	98 (25.5%)	51 (13.3%)	5 (1.3%)	154 (40.1%)	
		I Don't Know	7 (1.8%)	4 (1.0%)	3 (0.8%)	14 (3.6%)	
		Total	**213 (55.5%)**	**156 (40.6%)**	**15 (3.9%)**	**384 (100.0%)**	

An Association between Forced Displacement and Education of IDP's

Forced displacement is the most important factor which also affects the education system of IDP's. This effect both can be positive and negative for forcibly displaced people. The above table also observes the association between forced displacement and the education of IDP's. The results of the above table are below.

After assessment of the data, a highly significant (p=0.000) association can be seen between forced displacement and the education of forced displaced people. After forced displacement, the education system of IDP's was badly affected as well as destroyed the education institution especially female schools and colleges. The present study has been investigated by Bangash (2012) his study indicated that during forced displacement the IDP's faced education problems. The estimated loss in the education sector is 2,696 million PKR. According to his report, 171 schools were fully damaged while 105 schools were partially damaged. According to the Bakewell report (2008), there were 114 schools blasted. Due to this situation, the illiteracy rate increased in district swat. When they migrated to established camps initially there are no such facilities available for forcibly displaced people where they continue their education. After some time, the government and Non-government organizations provide the education facilities but that is not fruitful for them and same feel easy to understand because some students are from English medium and some are from Urdu medium which is difficult. Similarly, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between the forced displacement and IDP's in the host community. In the initial stage, the forced displaced people faced problems that affected their education. But after spending some time in the host community they get positive change in their education, especially in female education. Because they know the importance of education in the host community. Because in host communities or settle areas where are living mostly educated, developed, and modern mind people which effected the migrant people. According to Crisp's (2014), research study the forced displaced people were exposed to new opportunities for education for their children. Moreover, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between the forced displacement and female IDP's' education. There is no such concept of female education in their native land because most forced displaced people to belong from remote areas and they were unaware of female education as they migrated to host communities and developed their concept about female education. The present study was found by Mumtaz (2009) his study indicated the positive change in female education after forced displacement. After forced displacement that IDP's know and realized the right of educating their girls which had always been undermined by the strict cultural norms prevailing in mostly rural areas of KP and almost the whole of the FATA region. A large number of girls breathed their wish to get a better education. Conversely, a significant (p=0.004) association was found between forced displacement and government and non-government organizations' support. Most of the respondent's view that

government and non-government organizations support the forced displaced people in their education after forced displacement. The present study was supported by Said (2012) his study investigated the government and non-government support regarding the forced displaced people. After forced displacement, the government and non-government organizations established education centers for the forced displaced people and provide the facilities they need for this purpose. Besides this, after resettlement in their native, the government and non-government organizations reconstructed the schools and colleges as destroyed in the war on terror.

Furthermore, a highly significant (p=0.000) association was found between forced displacement and the importance of education as compared to before. After forced displacement, the IDP's come to the host community. The forced displaced people mostly belong to remote areas. They are nothing know about the importance of education. The host community exposed the education opportunity. In the host community, the people give more importance to education. Where the forced displaced people see this situation as new for them and also changed their attitude toward education, especially female education. Due to this attitude improved and also adapted in their native land. The present study was investigated by Quosh (2013). It was found in his research that forced displaced people to give more priority to education as compared to before because this is the result of forced displacement and positive change for forcibly displaced IDP's.

Findings

Similarly, more than three million people were displaced from District Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. They left their homes, properties, markets, businesses, and so on after an increase in conflict between the Pakistan military and different militant groups. In the year of 2009, the crisis reached to peak after the collapse of a peace deal with the Taliban in Swat. Due to these situations, the people of District Swat faced many socio-economic, educational, and psychological problems and also affected the other life spare aspects.

After conducting the research study on forced displacement in District Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, the researcher has collected major findings of the current study which are given below.

The respondent was asked whether forced displacement *has positive effects* on the host community. 53.4 % of respondents said that there is a positive effect of forced displacement on the host community, while 38.5 % of respondents are of the view that forced displacement does not have a positive effect on the host community. 54.2 % of respondents' view that there are strong effects of host communities on forced displacement on the *culture and traditions* of people. 59.9 % of respondents said that there is a change in the culture and traditions of internally displaced people after their forced displacement, and 32.0 % of respondents are of the view that there is no change in the culture and traditions of forced IDP's. Moreover, respondents were asked whether forced displacement has effects on the mode of marriage of people. In this context, 54.7 % of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the *mode of the marriage* of the IDP's. 61.5 % of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the *Parda system* of displaced people. After forced displacement getting changed their parda system as they had before the forced displacement and the rigged mind setup. Furthermore, the respondents were asked about the change in *dress and food* of forced displaced people after their displacement. 52.1 % of respondents said that there is a great change in the dress and food styles of the forced displaced people.

Moreover, respondents were whether forced displacement has *effects on the social life* of the IDP's. In this regard, 63.5 % of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the social life of IDP's. Due to forced displacement, the IDP's faced difficulties like social, economic, psychological, etc. that

affected their social lives. 56.3 % of respondents live in camps which was one of the causes of affectless on their social lives the result of the lack of basic facilities. 57.6 % of respondents stated that forced displaced people faced *social, economic, and psychological* problems after returning to their native land. Due war on terror destroyed their properties and lost business markets and employment which was the reason for social, economic, and psychological problems. Again the starting and establishment of these was a challenge for them. Respondents were asked whether it took a long time for the *economic recovery* of forced IDP's or not. 46.1 % of respondents are of the view that it took a long time for the economic recovery of forced IDP's. Economic recovery in a short time was a hardship for them because the war on terror destroyed it. 60.7 % of respondents stated that there are effects on the *familial life* of IDP's after the forceful displacement. 57.6% of respondents are view that, the internally displaced people have faced social, economic, and psychological problems after forced displacement 60.4 % of respondents are of the view that forced IDP's got more awareness after the forced displacement. Because the internally displaced people move to host communities. They were living in backward and remote areas of the country were deprived of their basic rights i.e. education, health, business and employment, security in their lives, and property. The forcibly displaced people were unaware of their political and legal constitutional rights due to illiteracy and the unavailability of social media. It said that after forced displacement, these affected people are living in urban and city areas that availed all these facilities.

Therefore, it is said that upward in the socioeconomic life of war-affected is one of the positive aspects of forced displacement. 51.3% of respondents agreed that there is a positive impact of forced displacement for displaced people in the host community. forced displacement has negative effects on the educational life of forced displacement. 54.9 %of respondents said that forced displacement has *negative effects* on the educational life of forcefully displaced persons. In the war on terror, most education institutions were destroyed completely banned female education. When they moved toward the host community where also they faced education problems and a lack of education facilities, especially in camps which affected their education. Respondents were asked whether forced IDP's prefer *female education* after their forced displacement, while, 37.2 % of respondents said that forced IDP's prefer female education after their displacement. Also, 63.8 % of respondents said that the government and non-government organizations support their education. Respondents were asked to make a comparison of whether forced IDP's *preferred education* more before the displacement or after their displacement. In this context, 56.3 % of respondents stated that forced IDP's prefer education after their forced displacement.

Conclusion

This study is mainly focused on the impact of forced displacement on the social life of internally displaced people (IDP's) of District Swat. They often face problems and difficulties in accessing health services, housing, education, and employment. It is also a fact that forced displacement also brought changes in the educational life of internally displaced persons. Forced displacement brought awareness to internally displaced people social life which also resulted in changes in their lifestyles. There has been a change in the social and customs of the internally displaced persons and most of those adopted new ways of social life that also resulted in the changes of the Parda (Veil) system of women. Forced displacement also brought changes the in dress and food style of the displaced persons. However, some of the figures internally displaced people to still live in the host community for the sake of better facilities, basic needs, and rights of social life. It is true that forced displacement not only negatively affects the socio-economic condition of IDP's but it can also bring some positive changes to the affected people. Such as people who were living in backward and remote areas of the country were deprived of

their basic rights i.e. education, health, business and employment, and security to their lives and property. The internally displaced people were unaware of their political and legal constitutional rights due to illiteracy and the unavailability of social media. It said that after forced displacement, these affected people are living in urban and city areas that availed all these facilities. Therefore, it is said that upward in the socioeconomic life of internally displaced people is one of the positive aspects of forced displacement.

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