

Socio-Economic impact of conflict on sustainable development of Swat



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Department of Anthropology
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2011

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**The dissertation submitted to the Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University,
Islamabad for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Philosophy in
Anthropology**

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Final Approval of Thesis

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Beginning with the name of ALLAH, most gracious and merciful, who enable me to conduct this impact study on household level in the most sensitive area of district Swat.

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CHAPTER # 1

1.0 Introduction

The invasion of Afghanistan was a nine-year proxy war during the Cold War era involving the Soviet Union, supporting the Marxist-Leninist government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that proved to be a milestone of terrorism generally in Pakistan and specifically in Swat. The mujahedeen received unofficial military and financial support from the United States, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, Israel, Indonesia and China while the Afghan government received military and financial support from the India under Indira Gandhi.

The initial Soviet deployment of the 40th Army in Afghanistan began on December 24, 1979 under Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, while the final troop withdrawal started on May 15, 1988 that ended on February 15, 1989 under the last Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Due to the interminable nature of the war, the conflict in Afghanistan has sometimes referred to as the "Soviet Union's Vietnam War." The Al-Qaida and other militant groups supporting the American cause during the war in Afghanistan fighting against the Soviet forces with the help and assistance of American arms supply and financial support were left to the destiny of their fate after the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan while Taliban either stayed there or shifted back to their native areas in Pakistan having no specific tasks but to confront the religious sentiments of the people that were, according to them, against Islamic ideology.

During the Cold War struggle against Stalinism, the US organized a civil war in Afghanistan to drive out the USSR and hailed the Islamic fundamentalist guerillas like the

Mujahidin and Bin Laden as freedom fighters. It is an open secret that the US was the key force in the initial formation, organizing, financing, arming and training of these groups. When the Soviets were kicked out, the different Islamic fundamentalist groups and figures turned against the US for its invasion of Iraq in 1991 and its support for Israel. The US military action in the Middle East created an absolute nightmare in the region and the situation was ready to explode, while the state of affairs in Israel and Palestine was already in the pit. The Israeli government sees the recent events as a green light to ratchet up of its repression of Intifada. The attachment of militant groups with the Iraq and Pakistan's hidden support to US deteriorated the relationship between the Al-Qaida and Taliban militants and Pakistan and its military establishment followed by the terrorist attack allegedly by the Al-Qaida on the twin-towers in the New York City and Washington, DC on Tuesday September 11 were a horrific tragedy. The world community completely and absolutely opposed and condemned the brutal, horrendous crime, its wanton slaughter of thousands of innocent workers: secretaries, firefighters, waiters, and janitors and general public of all races, ethnicities, nationalities, and religions. Hundreds of millions remain in a state of shock after repeatedly watching people jump to their deaths and the appalling loss of thousands of lives in the collapse of the World Trade Center. An estimated 300 firefighters and 85 police officers were killed as they rushed to the scene to help with rescue efforts. Whole families in the hijacked planes were kidnapped and flown to their deaths. Body parts rained down on passers-by. Some of the most haunting aspects of the tragic events were last minute phone calls from passengers or those trapped in the rubble to their loved ones, saying last good-byes. The outpouring of support, solidarity, self sacrifice and heroism has attained gigantic proportions throughout the world. Thousands of volunteers surged into New York City from across the country offering to help in any way. All across the country people have flooded into

blood banks to give blood. Americans, and people around the world, were justly shocked, saddened, angered, and outraged. Unfortunately, politicians and the media were exploiting the genuine grief in order to further the ruling class' right-wing agenda. As millions mourn and trying to put their lives back in some kind of order, the US government bangs war drums.

The US government was seriously considering declaring war on any country that harbors or supports terrorists. The immediate targets were the Islamic fundamentalists, in particular Osama bin Laden and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. A large international coalition of governments led by the US, stretching from Europe to Russia, while NATO invoked its famous Article 5 for the first time in its history, declaring that the terrorist attack amounted to an act of war against the US and the entire alliance.

The campaign leads to a terrible wave of anti-Arab and anti-Muslim hysteria accompanied by racist attacks. Polls in the New York Times/CBS News claimed that 85% of Americans supported military retaliation while most of the media maintained a thin veneer of respectability; the gutter press was more direct. The New York Post bayed for blood in its editorial on September 13 saying "They terrorists need to bleed. Not next month, not next week but Now. At least 35,000 and possibly up to 50,000 National Guard and army reserves were called for active duty to prepare the country for war. Bush had already received \$20 billion to beef up military and intelligence for his War on Terrorism and a virtual blank check from Congress allowing him to take almost any military action he pleases.

Previous constraints that defined earlier that U.S. dropped the idea of air strikes against Bin Laden just to avoid American casualties as reported by a defense officials "We recognize that launching a few cruise missiles and rearranging the sand isn't enough". A broad range of

military options were being weighed including sending special operations forces to capture Bin Laden and his core leadership as well as dismantling what little core infrastructure they've built up there." (Wall Street Journal September 14, 2001).

Francois Heisbourg, a French military expert and the incoming chairman of the International Institute for Strategic Studies proclaimed "forget about cruise missiles... the coalition that takes on the terrorists has to actually send in people with guns and that means taking high risks" (New York Times September 14, 2001).

The alternative view put forward by Senator Joe Lieberman (D-Connecticut), the Democrats' candidate for Vice President in the 2000 elections, said that US retaliation should be directed against "not just Afghanistan, but Iraq, Iran, Syria which we know is harboring terrorists." Lieberman also called for the creation of a department of "homeland defense" (Financial Times September 13, 2001).

Washington was clearly preparing a tremendous, multilateral, brutal military attack to send a powerful message that US interests cannot be attacked without terrible consequences. The terrorist attack of September 11 was so big and so audacious that the US ruling class thinks it needs to lash out with an even more spectacular act of "retribution."

The most likely scenario was the "punishment" that would take the form of savage bombings against Afghanistan and possibly other countries, coordinated with raids, massive arrests and persecution of everyone labeled as a terrorist in a number of other countries. There was also a strong possibility of some sort of ground invasion or military action against Afghanistan. The political will to declare war and send in ground troops certainly exists in

Washington, and the media has built up immediate public support to do so (polls show over 80% support such measures). Nevertheless, the potential public opposition when US troops begin to get killed means the government probably prefers to limit any ground war to a rapid deployment of a small number of "Special Forces." But in the prevailed context, it was quite possible a much wider and longer deployment that could take place. At the same time, a number of factors restrains, Bush for carrying out a spectacular retaliatory attack, he has no clear target or enemy state to declare war against. Further, any major strike in the Middle East has the possibility of further destabilizing the region. The government feared that massive military action would be perceived as an attack against the world's 1.2 Billion Muslims. The likely collateral damage (read: indiscriminate killing of innocent people) entailed in any such response could provoke a massive backlash in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa and Asia. If the US' retaliation was seen as indiscriminate, it was also likely to produce a reaction in countries throughout Europe.

After a long strategy by the involving the NATO and western allies, the United States of America with the prior permission of the Congress and the UN by engaging Pakistan as its front line ally on war on terror moved its military into Afghanistan in October, 2001 in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States that was gradually shifted to Pakistan especially in the North West Frontier and specifically in Swat as an armed conflict between the Pakistan Armed Forces and armed religious groups such as the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Islam, TSNM, Arab, and Central Asian militants including Al-Qaeda, regional armed movements, and elements of organized crime. The armed conflict began in 2004 when tensions, rooted in the Pakistan Army's search for Al-Qaeda fighters in Pakistan's mountainous Waziristan area (in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas), escalated into armed resistance. Pakistan's

actions were presented as its contribution to the international War on Terror. Clashes erupted between Pakistani army troops and Arab and Central Asian militia forces. The foreign militants were joined by Pakistani non-military veterans of the War in Afghanistan (2001–present) which subsequently established the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan and other militia organizations such as Lashkar-e-Islam. The Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (TSNM) established in 1992 allied with the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan and Lashkar-e-Islam.

The study undertaken by the researcher was aimed to explore the “impact of war against terror on household economy in Village Darmai, Union Council Darmai, Tehsil Matta, district Swat”.

Since 2007, Swat was passing through disturbed situation due to war against terror, which caused large-scale internal displacement of local people to different regions of the country. While what kind of disturbance that was; but during the study period situational perception of researcher declared it as “unrest”. According to participant observation technique applied in this study, different media reports and local views, many households lost their members, paid high costs by their right to lives and personality liberties were snatched, and they were exposed to murders, killings, and deaths of their kins and other closed relatives in different ways.

The fact has historically been proved that district Swat consisted of natural beauty, called “Switzerland of the East” (Rome, 2008) and was among one of leading districts of KPK, where basic facilities were satisfying household needs being a peaceful state of Pakistan. The household study comprised of socio-economic contents of war against terror at household level, by

comparison between the states of household economy in 2005 with existing situation in 2010. For making comparison of local people's energies, efforts and capabilities with coming challenges required for sustainability. It also aimed to explore seasonal income and their impact on social relationships among and between households.

Majority of the households in the locale were earning their livelihood from agriculture, livestock and poultry, Businesses, Shops, Jobs, Foreign Remittances, hotels, Government and private sector services, Orchards / Hill Orchards' management, Bee keeping / forming, Medicinal Plants and wage Labor like occupations; seasonal incomes of 2005 and 2010 was explored for comparison in this study. A development model consists of respondents' suggestions are presented in scheme of the study for strengthening socio-economic bonds in the targeted village, which linked to sustainable development of the whole district.

Through the exhaustive study efforts it was understood that how local people were affected by the unrest and faced difficulties in execution of their routine activities. It was also observed that children in streets left their toys during playing games, and ran to their homes when they saw a helicopter flying in the area. In fact those were the major threats to mental health, which affect the socialization of up growing households' generation and other aspects too. The study also explored that how the household economy was affected by the turbulence conditions after repatriation to the district.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Swat was among one of the peaceful districts of KPK (NWFP), where the people were engaged in normal earning process for survival, and their daily efforts brought Swat up to some extent on track of socio-economic stability. The district was blessed with natural beauty and

plenty of resources and was considered as a tourist's paradise (Alam, 2005), where socio-economic exchanges took place on national and international level. Local people were leading normal life according to their expectations, strong bond of sincerity were found in social relations, but unfortunately the situation changed and their paradise turned into a battle field killing people in different ways, some of them were threatened, some were made forcibly flee from their homeland, some were kidnapped for unlimited period of time, local economic process became unstable, social relations were weakened and social order of the district was badly damaged. Local people migrated for life security and Swat took a fresh start (restarted) after their repatriation. In the changed atmosphere, the household study was of an important nature for elaborating the major socio-economic conditions affected by war against terror in Swat; along with the methods of overcoming by presentation of development model consisted of respondents' suggestions at the end.

The study in uncertain conditions was conducted in the village Darmai for exploration of different dimensions of household economy through empirical guidelines to investigate all the relative aspects of household economy.

1.2 Hypothesis

A hypothesis is a proposed explanation for a phenomenon and the word has been derived from the Greek language meant for "to put under" or "to suppose." A working hypothesis is a provisionally accepted hypothesis proposed for further research.

The *hypothesis* refers to a provisional idea whose merit requires evaluation. For proper evaluation, the framer of a hypothesis needs to define specifics in operational terms. A hypothesis requires more work by the researcher in order to either confirm or disprove it. In due

course, a confirmed hypothesis may become the part of a theory or occasionally may grow to become a theory itself. Normally, scientific hypotheses have the form of a mathematical model. Usually hypothesis is based on observation or derived from theory, in case of its failure the study must not be rejected, the researcher must be aware to work on alternative aspects to achieve his research goals.

Hypothesis is a conjectural statement of the relation between two variables” (Rafiq, 1987). “Hypothesis is a proposition which is tested to establish its validity; generally such a proposition contains two or more variables” (Goode & Hatt, 1981). Similarly, the household level impact study also consists of a hypothesis “War has adversely affected the household economy of local population in the locale of study.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The overall study objective is to formulate a broad planning and development framework setting out guidelines and standards for more effective and comprehensive planning for a study based on which conceptual plan would be prepared for application and assessment of broad investigation and implementation of the proposed mechanism. The researcher adopted the tool for the purpose of limiting the concentration on the topic and its conceptual framework and formulated the following objectives for the study:

- 1) To study the local views about unrest and effects on household economy;
- 2) To explore seasonal household income for comparative analysis of household economy in 2005 with existing situations in 2010;
- 3) To assess the impact of temporary migration on household economy;

- 4) To draw a development model consists of respondents' suggestions for maintenance of socio-economic growth at household level.

1.4 Review of Literature

As the study was on recently emerged situations, therefore detailed and most relevant literature was not easily available, but some articles and books that were available labeled according to the situational perception of the authors that were consulted by the researcher to analyze the events that were relevant to the study.

A study conducted by World Bank (Murdoch & Sandler, 2002), for exploring the impact of civil wars on per-capita growth at household level in the neighboring targeted four regional groupings of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Latin America. According to the study, unrest conditions affected the growth differently in the regions. It was indicated that there was less dispersion in Africa than in Asia and Latin America, while Africa indicated greater ability to recover from the adverse effects of civil wars than other regions which were examined during the respective study.

Another study that was conducted by National Bureau of Economic Research (Abadie & Gardazabal, 2001), for exploration the major economic effects of unrest conditions at country level, focusing upon terrorist conflict in the case study of Basque country. Two different strategies were analyzed in the study. First, "synthetic" were formed by combination of other regions, and control region which discussed many economic characteristic of Basque country before terrorism in 1970's. The subsequent economic evolution of the "counter factual", the targeted country in normal conditions was compared with factual experience of the Basque country. Finding that, after terrorism per capita GDP in the Basque country declined about 10 percent points relatively to the synthetic control region, the gap seemed to be huge in response to

spikes in terrorist action. The second part of the study comprises of agreement of September 1998 as an experiment to estimate the impact of unrest conditions. If it was considered that unrest was negatively affecting the Basque economy, stocks of firms with an important portion of business would have indicated the positive functions in a case when agreement became credible, and show negative impacts when Cease-fire's time.

A micro level study was also conducted by Asian Development Bank, for the purpose of pointing out the impact of continued decline in development expenditures on GDP growth by measuring economic cost of conflict and the Nepal Macro Model (NMM) was used for estimating GDP growth targeting different unrest and normal scenarios of development expenditures. The respective study also included comparative analysis of the time period of 2005 to 2009 concluding that if development expenditures decline at the current rate (4.2%), the total GDP growth loss was 8.3% and an average loss of 1.7% was of growth per annum. If the conflict intensifies and development expenditures decline at twice the current rate (8.4%), total GDP growth loss was 10.3% an average loss of 2.1% points of growth per annum (Sungsup & Singh, 2005).

In another study which has covered the overwhelming period of time (Hoeffler & Querol, 2003), presenting the economic and human cost of civil war during 1960-99. It was concluded that adverse consequences of war were faced by the ordinary civilians, whether the conflict was initiated or whether it was settled. Global data set was used in the study to show the unrest condition of five years reducing the average annual growth rate by more than two percent. While in normal situations, the economic recovery greatly depends on country's ability of implementing considerable policy reform. The study also contained a survey for estimating human costs of conflict; shows that even long after the war stops people were killed or maimed,

the main causes were (i) public health infrastructure were badly destroyed and (ii) population was displaced. The post-war number of fatalities and casualties were approximately equal during the unrest condition. It was also considered whether the terrible costs could be seen as a high but necessary price to pay for future improvements. Finally, it was concluded from the study that an average of civil wars during the past forty years were not showing positive impact but left a terrible legacy of high economic and social costs.

An event-study was conducted by World Bank, for the purpose of the aftermath of civil war in a cross-section of countries. The study targeted those cases where the end of conflict marks the beginning of relatively lasting peace. The study analyzed that 41 countries involved in internal wars over the period 1960–2003. A range of social areas was considered for comprehensive evaluation of the after effects of unrest: basic indicators of economic performance, health and education, political development, demographic trends, and conflict and security issues. Normal and unrest situations were compared and their dynamic trends during the post-conflict period were examined. The analysis was conducted in both absolute terms and relative to control groups of countries that were similar except for conflict. The findings indicated that even though war left distressing effects and its consequences could be immensely difficult, when the end of war marks the beginning of lifelong peace, revival and improvement were achieved (Chen et al. 2008).

A study by (Miguel et al. 2003) for the purpose of determining the impact of poverty on the likelihood of civil conflict in less developed countries by (Miguel et al. 2003), the study concluded that unrest conditions were negatively effecting the economic growth; a negative growth shock of 5 percentage points increased the likelihood of major civil conflicts by roughly

one-half. The relationship was not much diverse in countries having higher per capita income, which were more democratic or more culturally diverse.

The Maoists insurgency in Nepal was disposed to present the conflict as a result of socio-economic inequalities in the country (Khatiwada, 2006). The spatial-horizontal inequality characterized by caste and gender-based discriminations, landlessness, unemployment, chronic malnutrition, poor infrastructures, and illiteracy, which was most intense in the rural areas of western region, was the major factors of conflict. Two models were constructed in the study encompassed various indicators of inequalities to separate the aspects related to armed conflict. The first model consisted of the “district’s position”, whether a district was affected by insurgency or not. The second model based on the “proportion of people killed” during the period of unrest conditions in each district. The study concluded that the targeted affected districts have lower GDP, lower adult literacy rate, lower average land holding size, and inhabited by higher proportion of ethnic people.

Similarly the Harvard University reviewed a research work on relationships between economies and violent conflicts. The study explored one of the main economic factors of violent conflict was poverty and that was the major trait in civil wars. The study declared whether violent conflict was caused by economic inequality, and the ways in which economies were structured and found to matter. The study reviewed the type of economic policies chosen by the governments, influenced the probability of unrest conditions. The modes on finance used by the government, economic policies and the allocation of revenues were also assessed. International corporations played their roles in conflict zone under increasing scrutiny, mostly by NGOs. Foreign governments employed economic tools for working in conflict areas, such as sanctions of military aid and trade. While fear was also found that donor economic involvement in post-

conflict situations may be counterproductive, the evidence indicated that the impacts of aid on economic growth were particularly strong in countries emerged from large-scale civil wars, especially when social policies were prioritized. The study concluded by highlighting areas where policy prescriptions followed from the research, as well as areas where policy prescriptions were not in fact adequately supported by data, and by identifying areas where more research was needed in order to help developed adequate policy responses (Humphreys, 2003).

The European Commission in 2008 undertaken a macro-level study on the economic impacts caused by acts of terrorism focusing on the major aspects and their economic impact (ii) the direct and indirect economic impacts resulted from security measures taken by private and public agents and (iii) the dynamics that security measures triggered in the patterns of acts of terrorism. Furthermore, the study clarified direct and indirect impacts as “Accounting for the economic impacts of acts of terrorism involved two factors: the cost of losses of human life and health, and with respect to the latter the longer term costs resulted from the treatment of chronic injuries and potential psychological traumas. On the other hand, terrorist attacks incurred indirect impacts resulting from the disruption of economic processes and activities, which may not be confined to the terrorized economy itself, but may, spilled over to other activities, sectors and economies.

The relative size of the direct costs of terrorism which households, firms and the public sector have to bear was determined by the nature and the target of terrorism, i.e. it varied across events. Yet, irrespective of the nature and type of attack, economists argue that costs were likely to be underestimated as non-monetary impacts, such as repercussions on psychological wellbeing and life satisfaction, were not accounted for. These impacts may be economically significant due to their potential repercussions on labor productivity.

to contain worst economic impacts of terrorism not only by helping economic agents to resume their activities but especially by restoring confidence into the economy. At the aggregate, macro-economic level, the economic repercussions of terrorism on growth have shown transient in large, well diversified economies, which can easily absorb shocks. Despite its scale, 9/11 did not have a permanent impact on the US economy.

In contrast, terrorism was derived significant long term negative impacts on small, less developed economies, especially when terrorist events recurred frequently. In summary, the economic impacts of acts of terrorism were determined by the nature, scale and frequency of terror activities; the immediate response reactions of economic agents which contributed to mitigate or aggravate attacks; and the maturity of the economic system and thus its ability to absorb shocks and contain spill-over effects. Given the uncertainty about the nature and scale of future terrorist events, more attention was paid by researchers and policy makers to the significance of “systemic resilience” to buffer terror attacks”.

Another conducted study was focused on major unrest conditions on country level including (i) The Kargil war with India and (ii) ISI’s involvement in the Afghan War of 1980’s (iii) The year 2007 saw the clash between government and Islamic militants at Lal Masjid, (iv) Incursion of Taliban into the Swat valley and (v) the emergence of suicide bombings. It was concluded at the end of the study that according to Western views about Pakistan; it was a safe haven for Taliban and Al-Qaeda groups; while Pakistan’s views for itself was being invaded from Afghanistan (Mutiny & Twitter, 2008).

The above studies were conducted on country level terrorism responsible for decline in national economic growth at macro level, and comparison of unrest and normal conditions took

place, the major findings included the negative impacts were found during conflict (unrest period). But the current study is about the impact of terrorist activities on household level, negative or positive impacts have been given the chapter # 4 including data analysis.

Unrest in District Swat valley

By the end of October, unrest was started in Swat district of NWFP (KPK) in which Maulana Fazlullah was the commander of Taliban (militants). Approximately three thousand (3000) paramilitary soldiers were sent to stop the anti state activities (imposing miss interpreted Sharia law) of them. On 1st and 3rd November round about two hundred and twenty (220) soldiers or police officials surrendered. The fighting was the serious insurgent (unrest) threat from pro-Taliban forces in a settle area of the country. Loyal and devoted associates of Maulana Fazlullah with some foreign fighters took control of towns and villages and started to implement their own Sharia law in November 2007. In mid November the Army was sent for necessary actions and in the start of December Pak Army recapture Swat. Approximately, four hundred (400) pro -Taliban were reported dead and fifteen (15) Pakistani soldiers and twenty civilians died during the military action (Wikipedia, 2009).

The relevant part of the study has been detailed in Chapter # 3 “Major Findings” had showed agriculture (farming) as main industry for earning of households in the study area, in this regard; a research study was conducted by “Aryana Institute For regional research and Advocacy” along with orchards and deforestation, and other major income sources of households on district (macro) level. The impact study was based on statistical (quantitative) analysis, which concluded the following facts and findings:

In 2003, Zahid's study about losses of agriculture highlighted that Swat was an area of 153730 hectares, normally brought under cultivation included 130369 hectares in cereal crops, like wheat, maize and rice, 12218 hectares for fruit orchards and 11143 hectares for vegetable. Gross output from the area was round Rs. 9 billion per annum or Rs. 55000 per hectare. On the basis of data collected from field, aggregate losses to the sector were round Rs. 4.00 millions per annum or Rs. 25000/- per hectare. Total impact during 17 months war period from crop production alone was Rs. 7914 millions. Losses that occurred due to displacement of 0.11 farm families that included average of 500 kgs' stored food grains, livestock, poultry and transportation was 7458 million rupees. Deforestation along with cutting of fruit orchards, which were established after decades of hard work, continues. Approximately 1000 hectares orchards have been cut down or damaged due to several causes. The orchards were a source of sustainable income for the farm families, who now stand deprived of the income. Next five years, the losses were expected beyond Rs. 1000 millions. Farm sector provided opportunity to engage 56% of the 70% labor force alone that involves more than Rs. 5.4 billion during the years. During war period 30% of the labor force went jobless that resulted in losses to the tune of 1.6 billion rupees. The total losses to farming sector in the above context ranged from rupees 19 billion to 22 billion (Zahid, 2009).

The following literature highlighting the day to day happenings of Swat, associated with war against terrorism, which has affected house hold economy, and associated conditions of their members in that regard; presentation of developmental model at the end will be sustenance in their socio-economic, and cognitive' developmental activities.

Media is one of the largest communication system which is uniting the whole world in strong fibers of their networks, and also served the targeted population, by their situational

perceived voices are heard on international level. Printed media is also a source of knowledge for capturing the unrest situations. The below presented data is composed of news paper's for the collection of data, focusing on conditions of unrest in the targeted district, elaborating ground realities resulting compulsion related to conduction of this study.

The study also focused on indigenous unrest condition of Pakistan 2007 started from various areas of the country. It was he concluded that over 1,300 deaths were accounted due to violence, in which 250 were recorded as the result of suicide bombings. Following is a detail of arm conflicts occurred in Pakistan; was considered one of the important supportive pillar to this household study; reports of losses mostly of humans represented in yearly sequential form started from 1999 to 2007 below.

During 2007, fighting continued throughout various areas of the country while violence intensified between government security forces and foreign militants in North and South Waziristan. Over 1,300 deaths were reported due to violence including 250 as a result of suicide bombings. President Musharraf held in abeyance the constitution from the 3rd of November to the 15th of December, sparking international outcry and resulting in Pakistan's suspension from the Common wealth. Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto returned from exile, she was assassinated on the 27th of December which resulted in elections originally scheduled for January 2008, rescheduled for February (Armed Conflicts Report, 2007).

Conflicts in several areas of Pakistan killed upwards of 1,650 people as a result of Sunni and Shia Muslims conflicts; the military and rebels seeking autonomy in the province of Baluchistan; and the military and Islamic militants along the porous Afghan border. While in 2005 Sectarian violence across Pakistan and military operations in northeastern Pakistan

continued. In October a major earthquake in northern Pakistan killed 55,000 people (The Los Angeles Times, 2007). In 2004, Armed Conflicts Report reported that sectarian attacks continued on civilians and security forces, bombing of mosques, and shootings of politicians killed at least 190 people. Most casualties were civilians who died in the year's two most serious attacks, both on Sunni mosques. President Musharraf was entrenched as head of the government and the army until 2007, by a bill approved by the Pakistan's lower house. Pakistan was declared a "major ally" by US President Bush in recognition of Pakistan's contribution to the fight against al-Qaeda, in 2003 sectarian violence claimed approximately 100 lives consisting of Shia Muslim civilians. President Musharraf continued a crackdown on militant groups suspected to be involved in an attempt on his life in December (Human Rights & Labor, 2008).

During sectarian violence, the Christian Science Monitor, 2007 claimed loss of dozen of minorities life with the militant attacks, the sectarian violence continued (The Age, 2003), with targeted killings of prominent members of the community. In August, the Sindh provincial government initiated a crackdown on Islamic militants. According to a Pakistani media source, more than 250 people were killed in the violence during the year. Although violence has declined, since the military coup of October, sectarian tensions persisted between the majority Sunni and the minority Shiite Muslim groups in Karachi. The killing of prominent religious leaders and political activists resulted in violent protests taking lives of more 150 people. During 1999, despite the central government's imposition of Governor's Rule in late 1998 in response to Sindh violence, political and sectarian killings persisted in Karachi, albeit at a much reduced level. At least 75 were killed during the year, down from the estimated 1,000 conflict deaths (BBC, 2001).

An article of a prominent newsgroup focused on the displacement of local population from Bajaur as a result of violent conflict when a large number of people were made flee from the area. Agencies have made their efforts to establish camps; however the displaced persons perceived that was insufficient. There was a common hatred among the sufferers for no provision of formal aid either by the government or by the non-governmental organizations that . Similarly these conditions are responsible for major threats to each house hold economy of war affected areas (The News, 2008).

An article written by Yousaf Zai clearly defined that the valley was non-violent and peaceful; the people were peace loving and hospitable of nature was became a battle field with the emergence of a violent mind set by the non-native forces to create an environment of terror to satisfy their forged Islamic desires and disturbed the social fabric of the area, they people became terrified and dislodged the traditional social character inherited by them from their forefathers. (Yousafzai, 2008)

In another article by Zehra, the spreading of terror and in Swat was completely narrated in the terror perspective. The government servants included policemen, teachers especially Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) were registered by the Pakistan Army for issuance of special permits to move around either for their duties or for social service without any restriction, while there were many obstacles stopping their mobility. To counter the denial of movement, the Lady Health Visitors published their registration for the permission of all the stakeholders not to create hurdles for their social and official movement in the local newspapers like Azadi. (Zehra, 2009).

The New York Times on April 27, 1950 published an article "*Tiny Swat is (was) Oasis in seething World*" written by C.L Susburger explained the conditions in which people of Swat

were used to live. During unrest period, major social evils took place such as suicide attacks, bomb blasts, deforestation, mismanagement of resources, un-employment, in-efficiency of justice system, people beheaded in the military operation that generated headline stories about the beautiful valley of Swat; once the tourists paradise.” (Haqqani, 2009)

The historical material views initiated the theory based on work that resulted in acquiring the basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. Marx ideology was pregnant from the ways which organize the work socially, and the technology of production has great (overwhelming) effect on every other social aspect of society. He further stated that human labor is responsible for resulting valuable things. Therefore working class is engage in making feasible environment for their survival in socio-cultural setup accordingly.

Key elements of material views

For the sake of survival, individuals are staunch into a social chain of relationships based on their will. According to the view point relating to production into a given stage by the development forces is directly relating to production from economic structure of society, which results legal and political superstructure and then lead to different social consciousnesses. The mode of production of material life conditions is the general process of social, political and intellectual life and the social existence determines their consciousness (Marx, 1971).

In the material views, the history is divided into the key stages, Feudalism, capitalism, and socialism. The central theme of Marx’ writing includes materialistic view of society to capitalism and the stage of social and economic development in 19th (nineteen) century Europe. Private property is the content of Capitalist society, which includes controlling of capital by a small minority of the population. Furthermore, the system consists of capital’ owners

(bourgeoisie) and the workers (proletariat) who have only the property of selling their labor time to the capitalists. The owners make profit by exploitation of labor (workers), for they have been paid fewer amounts than their work done. Marx further clarify means of production includes capital, land, and labor, whereas social relations are based on division of labor leading class relationships. (Ritzer, 1996)

The exploitation of labor (workers) in economic sector results political oppression, and the owners use their economic power to control the state for their own interests. The forces works in owners' interest and unfair contracts took place between owners (capitalists) and workers. The oppression includes which applied in favor of capitalists, the intellectuals are paid directly or indirectly by the capitalists; they became the slaves, for their career is spent in rationalization and justification of socio-economic arrangements. Marx also explains the superstructure, which consists of thoughts (ideas) i-e (mortality, art, ideology, literature); and the social institutions are supportive pillars to class structure of society (State, education, family, religion, etc). Social relations of production are controlled by the owners (bourgeoisie) who are considered as dominant ideology of capitalist society. Ideology and social institutions are responsible for production of the economic class structure. Marx saw the exploitative economic arrangements of capitalist resulting social, political, and intellectual consciousness (Horton & Hunt, 1984).

Marx writes about dialectical method, based on Hegel's philosophy, that how the social arrangements produce anti thesis. Furthermore every social condition / situation / synthesis emerges from struggle. He believes on his optimistic view that any historical stage of history based on exploitation in economic sector. Thesis originates from itself with the destructive elements the feudalism in which the land owners exploited the peasant community for their own

profits, which ends to the bourgeois' revolution. He believed that the class relations of capitalism will lead to socialism. Contradiction found in class relationships; capitalism comprised of workers, and vice versa, here the interest of the both groups is opposite, such type of conditions are extended to inherit ant conflict and visibility in capitalist system. Marx expected that the resulting economic cycles (profit producers) of expansion and contraction, both creates understanding of exploitation in working class, which prepare base for socialist revolution. (Ritzer, 1996)

1.5 Significance of the study

The study undertaken by the researcher will enrich the discipline of Anthropology with recent and factual knowledge regarding most current situations of district Swat and will be useful for further research studies highlighting that the local people of every household were facing lot of socio-economic hindrances in their life; the study will help local population of "Darmai", and also of Swat for bringing them again on the track of socio-economic development; the study contains suggestions given by the respondents and will also provide an opportunity to both private and governmental sectors for serving the nation; because study will also consist of local views regarding sustainable development of the district drawn for providing a guideline to lessen the socio-economic hurdles in the way of households, along with methods of overcoming those obstacles; after practical implementation targeted village will support Swat in poverty reduction and socio-economic development in long run, and Swat will be able to produce more and more intellectuals, experts, professionals, and scholars because.

1.6 Methodology

For the anthropological study, various tools and techniques were applied by the researcher for the exploration of relevant flow of information. Generally a research study is conducted for bringing new theory confirming the existing theory as stated by Thio & Alex:

"Social research is conducted for knowing how people behave in a certain environment"

(Thio & Alex, 1996).

Anthropology is considered as a social science, because scientific tools and techniques are applied for investigation. The scientific method of investigation is to be completed stepwise accordingly i-e (i) Definition of the problem (ii) Review of the relevant literature (iii) Formulation of research hypothesis (iv) Planning of research design (v) Data Collection (vi) Analysis of collected data (vii) Drawing of Conclusion (viii) Replication of the study (Horton & Hunt, 1984).

Research methods are commonly used for exploring new factual knowledge, and became theory at the end. The most common Research methods are (i) Sample Survey method (ii) The Case study method (iii) Participant observation method (iv) The Experiment method (Perry & Perry, 1994). Similarly this household level Anthropological study also consists of methodological tools and techniques as follow.

1.6.1 Establishment of rapport

Good rapport building was the first and important task of Anthropological researcher during the field work in a specific community for getting relevant and necessary information. The traditional family system was found stimulating factor for favoring the rapport building

because of presence multiple members at home that helped the researcher for gathering data in a single go that not only saved the time but provided timely opportunity to meet them for detailed discussion.

The village Darmai that reopened (September – October, 2009) after curfews for the repatriates, the researcher entered the village for undertaking his research work getting permission from the Pak Army and concerned police station; because the situation of law and order situation was vague, therefore the guests and visitors were not usually allowed without their registration at a Pak army's check point. Due to the uncertain situation, the researcher paid numerous visits to get in but could not succeed and finally after the reopening the area for the local people who migrated to different areas during the violent time, thus the period of study was extended from three to six months for the field work to three months in indecisive situation.

The people of the village were not in the state to provide any study related information to an unknown person immediately after coming back to their homes. But with the help of Pak. Army and the police, the researcher succeeded to establish rapport building with the influential people, while the general public was reluctant to provide any kind of information about the violence taken place there and its impact on the households. Due to cultural rigidity and unfavorable social atmosphere, the females could not be interviewed.

1.6.2 Sampling strategy

The stratified systematic random sampling method was used for selection of targeted group in Village Darmai, Tehsil Matta, District Swat. According to the situation, local people of the locale were recently repatriated and were not willing to share related information. But only specific information was shared by them in the beginning, therefore it was the situational need to

follow the stratified systematic random sampling” for free flow of related information. By practical implementation, information about all study’ related aspects were shared by the respondents of every household that were given equal chances to respond. The sample size that was selected with care to ensure the researcher’s accessibility was consisted of 80 respondents representing the whole population of the village. As there was no other source to count the exact number of households except the census survey method applied by the researcher.

Accordingly to the census report, the total population of the union council Darmai in 2009 was twenty thousand four hundred and seventy three (20473) persons and about two thousand seven hundred and forty households (2740), while the number sample households according to the information provided by some of the inhabitants, the households that were inhabiting there were provided information during field work, there were approximate two hundred and thirty to two hundred and fifty (230 – 250) households in the targeted village. Inhabit.

According to Goode and Hatt:

“Sample is a selection of hopefully representatives of the total population or universe that one desire to study” (Bailey, 1978). “Goode and Hatt” explains Sample as “a name implies, is a smaller representation of large whole.”

(Goode & Hatt, 1981)

Bernard defined the sampling as:

“Sample is used to estimate the true values, or parameters of statistics in a population, and to do so with a calculable probability of errors.”

(Bernard, 1998)

1.6.3 Questionnaires / Interview schedule

A form containing a set of questions; submitted to people to gain statistical information, personality assessment, personality inventory - a questionnaire that is supposed to yield a description of a person's personality traits; a personality inventory is a direct test of personality, as contrasted with a projective test.

Questionnaire was used for educated (literate) and Interview schedule for illiterate respondents; both the open and close ended questions were asked for data collection during fieldwork. Through the interview schedule, respondents clearly understood the objectives of the study and responded accordingly. Both structured and unstructured interviews were conducted for collection of qualitative data.

Denzin defined the interview as:

"A fixed list of questions or problems to be covered but alters that list and rephrases questions for each respondent" (Denzin, 1978). "Bernard" defines "informal interviews that it is the method of choice during the first phase of participant observation, when you are just setting in and getting to know the layout of the land. It is also used throughout the field work to build greater report and to cover new topics of interests that might have been overlooked."

(Bernard, 1994)

1.6.4 Key informants

When a questionnaire survey is being conducted, the informants are chosen randomly to ensure the differences in opinion and behavior that occur in a community, however, when researchers are trying to collect specific and detailed kinds of data, they may rely on "key informants." The researcher's key informants may consist of a small sample size of community

members in order to achieve research goals through reliable key informants. The key informant must be reliable and willing to share what they know about the locality, its people, their habits and perception about a specific issue. Generally speaking being the representative of whole the population, a single informant can provide information about all the nuances of the phenomenon the researcher is interested in. Ideally, key informants should represent different walks of life, their importance remains in providing in-depth understanding about a particular phenomenon. In other words, key informants are usually selected on the basis of their competence and the specific information they have.

Key-informant interviewing is an important part of field research. Good informants are people whom the researcher can talk easily and gets the needed. This kind of interviewing is used for the best advantage with close interaction with the participants by putting pre-designed open ended questions about a specific subject and for getting information about cultural practices and behaviors that have become extinct or that have radically changed over time.

On the other hand, it is important that researchers not choose their key informants too quickly, choosing them, for example, soon after entering the field. The identification and selection of good key informants in a community can therefore, take some time to accomplish, and is better left until the researcher has become familiar with the community and culture that is being studied.

The technique of key informant was used by the researcher and key informants were selected from among the community who remained helpful during the entire spell of research. They were selected from among the local population to help the researcher for receiving information from different sources.

The number of key informants that were selected by the researcher were six having an access to the community, known by the people and having social standing in the community. According to Russell:

"More than someone who controls a lot of information about a culture and willing to talk to you."

(Bernard, 1982)

1.6.5 Participant observation

The Participant observation is a structured type of research strategy widely used in many disciplines, particularly, cultural anthropology and sociology, communication studies, and social psychology to gain a close and intimate familiarity with a given group of individuals (such as a religious, occupational, or sub cultural group, or a particular community) and their practices through an intensive involvement with people in their natural environment, usually over an extended period of time. The method originated in field work of social anthropologists investigating the research objectives throughout the world.

In anthropology, participant-observation is organized to produce a non-controversial data. A key principle of the method is that one may not merely observe, but must find a role within the group observed to participate in some manner, even as outsider observer. Overt participant-observation, therefore, is limited to contexts where the community under study understands and permits it. Critics of overt participant observation argue that study is subsequently restricted to the public fronts socially constructed by actors.

Participant observation in rapid-assessment situations usually means going in and getting on with the job of collecting data without spending a lot of time in developing rapport. This often means going into a field situation armed with a list of questions that needs to be answered and a checklist of data that needs to be collected. Although this shortened field-work limits the kind and amount of information that can be collected, a researcher's effectiveness can be increased by entering the field already partially familiar with the culture and community. This can be achieved by reading any available literature on the community, talking with researchers who have done work there in the past, and checking historical and vital records to gather preliminary histories.

An extension of participant observation is direct-reactive observation. This is a technique where the researcher is directly involved in observing the behavior of community members while actively taking measurements or notes. It is an intrusive form of obtaining data, particularly when the data is needed rapidly. It has been used with great success in gathering exact information on a specific research subject.

Generally speaking, this is an intensive and difficult form of data collection that requires constant interaction between the researcher and the people being observed, and consequently places stress on all parties involved. It works most effectively when researchers have had enough previous interaction with the participants that their presence will not unduly distract or discomfort them.

The main anthropological technique which also distinguishes anthropology from other disciplines is participant observation that was used by the researcher for his research. The researcher participated in the daily activities; used local language used local dress during the stay in the locale of study.

The efforts made by the researcher facilitated him to adjust in an alien atmosphere to carry out his research initiatives with peace of mind and with the collective support of the local people who were friendly and cooperative. Participant observation method was followed for transparency of data. Due to having no permission from the Police and the Pak Army for a night stay in the village, the researcher was compelled to leave the targeted area before 03:00 pm every day, the practice continued for six months that was originally planned for three months but lingered on because the village was considered top most sensitive zone affected by the militancy unrest.

According to Malinowski:

"Participant observation is a technique in which an Anthropological field worker should totally immerse in the lives of people; and that can only be done through months of residences in the local community. Residence in the local community ensures that field worker observes daily life and activity enacted by the people who have relatively in different to an unabashed by the presence of a foreigner."

(Malinowski, 1964)

1.6.6 Focus group discussions

A focus group discussion is a form of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards a specific topic. Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group members. The first ever focus group was created at the Bureau of Applied Social Research in the USA, by associate Director, sociologist Robert K. Merton, while the term itself was coined by psychologist and marketing expert Ernest Dichter.

The focus group is a survey method to collect the views of selected people about certain factors of a specific topic to better understand the motivations of the people of a specific locale. The focus group implies several participants and can only collect subjective data, not objective data.

The tool of focus group discussion was applied by the researcher to get better knowledge of the unrest and its impacts on the economic conditions at household level. To engage in the discussion, the people from all segments of the village were involved to share quantitative data. Group discussions were arranged between members of the village (knowledgeable people), especially elders; for capturing the holistic view of reality. Mostly during formal and structured interviews, the respondents remained conscious while responding to the questions in spite of creating a friendly atmosphere. For frequent flow of information through the unstructured group discussion, eight (08) group discussions were arranged with different age groups' respondents. Each focused group was consisted of five to six active participants, invited to a mutually selected spot, on a specific time, inside the research locale.

CHAPTER # 2

2.0 Swat District

Swat was a valley and an administrative district in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, located close to the Afghan-Pakistan border and was the upper valley of the Swat River rises in the Hindu Kush range. The capital of Swat was Saidu Sharif, while the main town was Mingora. It was a princely state in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa until it was dissolved in 1969. The valley was almost entirely populated by ethnic Afghans/Pashtuns. The language spoken in the valley was Pashto/Pakhto. With high mountains, green meadows, and clear lakes, it was a place of great natural beauty and popular among the tourists as "the Switzerland of South Asia". District Swat was a scenic region of Pakistan comprises of mountains, lush green valleys and beautiful forests through which the crystal water of Swat River flows down. The rich cultural heritage of the valley goes back to the time of Aryan migration succeeded by the Persian, the Greeks, the Buddhists and the Muslims.

2.1 A Brief history of Swat

Swat was inhabited for more than four thousand years. In 327 BC, Alexander the great invaded the area in 327. In Greece accounts, the towns of the area had been referred to as Ora, Massaga and Bazira. Around 2nd century BC, the area was occupied by Buddhists who were attracted by the peace and serenity of the area, many ancient Buddhist remains were found there. In the 11th century, Mohammad of Ghazni invaded Swat moving his troops via Dir and defeated Raja Gira the then ruler and settled down Swati Pukhtoons in Swat.

During the Buddhist epoch, the region was known as "Udhyana" which literally means a garden or a Park, in Alexander's time, it was referred to as "Swastu" which means white possibly

alluding to the crystal clear water of the Swat River. The Mughals called the area “Swad” which over a period of time became Swat. Till 1917 the area remained a Tribal society in which the conduct of a person was governed by the Pukhtoon Walli code of life. It was in 1917 that Mingul Abdul Wadood popularly known as Badshah Sahib, the grandson of the Akhund of Swat (Abdul Ghafoor Saidu Baba) founded the state of Swat which was officially recognized by the British government of India in 1926.

Throughout the history, Swat state retained its independent status loyal to the British crown till 1947. With the partition of the Indian sub-continent into two independent countries of India and Pakistan in 1947, Swat acceded to the later one the same year and afterward it was amalgamated into Pakistan in 1969.

The Swat state was founded by Badshah Sahib who ruled it till 1947, the year when he abdicated in favor of his son and heir-apparent Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb popularly known as Wali Sahib. Wali Sahib ruled Swat till its merger into Pakistan in 1969 and was given the status of full-fledged district.

As compare to their counter-parts of other states such as Dir and Amb, the rulers of Swat state were progressive and development minded, they built roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, colleges, telephone and post offices and ensured the law and order situation throughout their domain where Justice was crude but swift. Buner and Shangla remained the part of Swat district till their declaration as districts in 1991 and 1995 respectively (Hayat, 2008).

2.1.1 Geographic location of district Swat

The valley of Swat was situated in the north of N.W.F.P, 35° North Latitude and 72° and 30° East Longitude, and was enclosed by the sky-high mountains, Chitral and Gilgit are situated

in the north, Dir in the west, and Mardan in the south, while Indus separates it from Hazara in the east. The total area of the district was 5445 square kilometers. It is a part of the Malakand Division, Saidu Sharif was the district as well as the divisional headquarter. Topographically Swat was a mountainous region. River Swat which originates from Chitral flows down rapidly from North to South cutting across almost the entire length of the district into the two northern mountainous area of the district in the upper reaches of Swat River known as “Swat Kohistan” comprises of tehsil of Kalam and Bahrain. There was a wide variation in elevation in the district ranges from 3000 feet to 9500 feet above the sea level. The northern areas of the district experienced a harsh and sever winter from November to March, accompanied by rain and extensive snowfall. The southern area of the district was also very cold and windy during the winter months, while spring was from March to April (Hayat, 2008).



Map of KPK

War in North-West Pakistan

Part of the War on Terrorism



District map of KPK and FATA.

Source: (Wikipedia, 2009)

2.1.2 Battle of Swat valley

By the end of October, fighting erupted in the Swat district, a large Taliban force under the command of Maulana Fazlullah tried to impose Sharia of his choice confronted by 3,000 paramilitary soldiers deputed to eliminate the elements of terror and destruction causing unrest in the area in the name of Islam. After almost a week of heavy fighting, the battle came to a standstill from both the sides after heavy casualties. Then on November 1 and November 3, paramilitary soldiers and policemen surrendered their position on a hill-top including two police stations and as a result of guerilla warfare of the militants that enabled the Taliban to control most of the Swat district.

The fighting in Swat was the first serious insurgent threat from Taliban forces to a well settled area of Pakistan. Forces loyal to Maulana Fazlullah, including some foreign fighters, after taking control of a series of small towns and villages, tried to implement strict Islamic law in November 2007. In mid-November, the regular army was deployed initially with strength of 2,500 officers and soldiers supported by the gunships Helicopters to crush the uprising. By the beginning of December, the fighting had ended and the Army recaptured Swat. Almost 400 Taliban militants were killed including 15 Pakistani soldiers and 20 civilians in the military offensive. (Wikipedia, 2011)

2.2 Locale of study

The study was confined to district Swat; while the field work was undertaken at village Darmai, union council Darmai, Tehsil Matta being the locale of the study. The hypothesis and formation of questioner were made keeping in view the historical aspects of the village.

The village Darmai, according to the Benazir Income Support Program was located at 35.07831 N, and 72.44280 E (GPS coordinate, BISP Swat, 2010), on a distance of approximately 60 to 65 kilometers towards North West from Mingora and Saidu Sharif.

The beauty of the not only attracting the tourists but also invited social scientists for its unique social setup; especially after the war against terror. The study area was endowed with natural beauty and full of natural resource; the mountains along the valley were densely forested but due the cutting of trees 33% of the natural forests (KPK, Forest Department, 2009) have been uprooted. Vegetation of the area consists of Moist Temperate Forest extending to sub alpine and alpine pastures. The local forested land was the property of households of the study area. Before the unrest, the household economy was enjoying a better status due to proper utilization of natural resource like land and forest, but unfortunately the source of household economy was negatively affected by the war against terror.

2.2.1 Climate

The area falls in moist temperate climatic zone with sub humid region. Mon Soon rainfall was received in July and August ranges between 1500mm and 2000mm, the mean monthly rainfall in a year was 146-152mm. Maximum rainfall occurs in July to August. In August, the range of rainfall was 125-130 mm. Snowfall normally starts in mid November and ends in mid of April, while at high altitude, the maximum snowfall was approximately 66-68 inches in January and February, but in low altitude the maximum snowfall was 36-40 inches. The average mean daily temperature of the year was 14. 75 C° in June and July, the maximum and minimum temperature ranged from 35C° and 28.25C° respectively. The mean temperature of two months was 30.26C°. In January and February, which were the coldest months, the minimum

temperature remained 0.6°C and maximum of 3.44°C . The mean temperature in the two months was prevailed 0.2°C (KPK, Metrology Department, 2010). The climate of the village Darmai was favorable for agriculture produce, while it was also beneficial for the forests and orchards' management being the household' income source. But during the unrest period, the livelihood sources were negatively affected which were no more functional and were of no support to the household economy.

Due to severe weather conditions and continuous snow fall, dead bodies could not be buried in a formal way, while most of the dead bodies buried in informal way were eaten by the dogs and other wild animals. The people were unable to earn their livelihood normally and kept hand to mouth for number of months for severe weather that affected the household economy.

2.2.2 Health

There was one basic health unit in the village Darmai insufficient to cater the entire population having no adequate treatment facilities for the serious nature of illness, the serious patients were referred to Matta hospital, to Central hospital emergency unit or to Saidu group of teaching hospitals at Saidu Sharif, Swat. Due to war against terror, the only basic health unit of the village remained closed; the people were compelled to utilize other sources of treatment. But after the unrest it was again made functional by the Pakistan Army and a non-governmental organization named Merlin.

The people were facilitated by providing free medical aid by the hospitals by paying only Rs.5.00 as registration fee. The ultrasound and other facilities of clinical laboratory's tests were available for the local people; the treatment was carried out by the male and female expert doctors with the help of technical staff. In spite of availability of medical aid facilities, the local

people used other sources of treatment included Homeopathy, Hikmat and religious methods of treatments according to their mind sets and financial standards.

During the unrest period, local people of the study area were unable to come out from their houses, either for curfew or because of severe firing. In case of rescue or emergency or any other illness, the targeted households paid high fees to doctors for immediate treatment, moreover, the households has to provide transport for carrying the patient to the hospital that was a very critical matter due to non-availability of fuel, while the availability of Taxi was also rare, the running Taxi drivers were demanding higher fare unaffordable for the families having no source of income. The females were more affected due to the factors explained, as they were unable to move outside the household even in the emergent circumstances alone in an uncertain situation in the village. In fact, increase in expenses in health sector, and frequent spreading of diseases was responsible for negative impact on the household economy during and after the unrest periods. The following diseases were observed during the field work in the village “Darmai”:

Table 1: Major diseases

Diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Before Unrest	04	04	01	09	02	02	03	10	04	06	20	01
During Unrest	01	01	14	02	05	02	26	03	01	02	02	22
%age	01.25	01.25	17.05	02.05	06.25	02.05	32.05	03.75	01.25	02.05	02.05	27.05
After Unrest	01	01	14	13	05	03	09	02	01	01	01	41

(1)Cough, (2) Flu, (3) Skin Diseases, (4) Diarrhea, (5) Fever, (6) Typhoid, (7) Heart Diseases, (8) Diabetes, (09) BP, (10) T.B, (11) Asthma, (12) ENT Diseases. Majority of the respondents

approximately 32% were became heart patients, while, round about 27% became ENT patients, and 17% skin diseases cases.

2.2.3 Education

According to the report of “Global Affairs rights of Pakistan” literacy rate of females in Swat was 22.89%, while of males was 52.79% (Yousafzai, 2009). Due to unrest in the study area, educational institutes remain closed, and after the repatriation of local people to the village, gap between reopening has badly destroyed the system creating problems for the students and for their parents. For the students, the major evil was degradation in their learning capabilities, while no fresh enrolment was in progress in the schools during unrest period. They respondents said that, the students forgotten their course syllabus and parents also terrified to send their children to the institutes as their household economy was affected by unrest. According to students’ household affordability, brain drain of students was started from the research local, as well as from the entire district due to the militant’s and army’s occupation of the institutes. Physical infrastructure of schools, colleges, and other technical / vocational institutes was partially or fully damaged, which was considered not feasible for the students. The following table highlights the expenses on education by the respondents at household level.

Table 2: Expenses on education

Groups (PKRs) / Month From – to	Respondents / Frequency	%age
5,00 – 1,000	16	20.00
11,00 – 2,000	12	15.00
21,00 – 3,000	23	28.75
31,00 – 4,000	15	18.75
41,00 – 5,000	12	15.00
51,00 – 6,000	02	02.05
Total	80	100

Accordingly to the above table, categorization of respondents in expenditure groups at household level has been given, according to 16 households (20 %) reported their expenses on education from rupees 500 – 1000 per month, 12 (15 %) were found in the group of 1100 – 2000 rupees per month, 23 (28.5 %) were in group of 2100 – 3000, 25 (18.75%) were belonged to 31000 – 4000, while, 02 (2.5%) of them were found in expenditure’s group of 5100 – 6000 rupees per month.

2.2.4 Occupations

Most of the local population of the study area was earning their livelihoods from primary and secondary sources, but major source of the household economy was agriculture and foreign remittances. Following information is about the main occupations.

Table 3: Major occupations

Occupations / Household' income sources	%age
Agriculture & Foreign Remittances	42.05
Jobs	02.05
Agriculture	12.05
Foreign Remittances	10.00
Rent /Qalang /	02.05
Livestock	10.00
Businesses	02.05
Transportation / Vehicles	05.00
Shops	02.05
Hair cutters / dressers	01.25
Orchards	06.25
Poultry	02.05
Total	100

The above table consists of the respondents’ occupations, in which, (42.5 %) of the respondents belonged to agriculture and foreign Remittances, (2.5 %) were engaged in jobs

inside and outside the study area, (12.25%) of them earned purely from agriculture as primary income source of household, (10%) was foreign remittances,(2.5%) belonged to businesses in the targeted village,(5%) were engaged in earning from transportation / vehicles’ related sources, (2.5 % were engaged in shops,(12.5%), (1.25 %) belonged to hair cutting / dressing, (6.25 %) belonged to utilization of orchards and hill orchards as income source of households, and (2.5 %) were involved in poultry related income at household level.

Medicinal plants and bee keeping were the secondary sources of household economy, which were destroyed due to war against terror. Following medicinal plants were essential for earning purposes of the households. They were collected by the local people and then were purchased or exchanged in their respective seasons, which were used for benefits of the mankind and were promoting agents of household economy as most of the medicinal plants were of high market value and considered as economic plants in the market.

Table 4: Local medicinal plants

Specie Name in Local Language	Part used	Disease treatment
Kwaray	Root	Pain & wound treatment
Mameykh	Root	Body ache
Chutal	Root	Diarrhea
Barmea	Root	Gas trouble
Kakora	Root	Diarrhea
Musk bala	Root	For abdominal pain
Rattan gok	Seed	For increasing & purifying blood
Cheer kat	Leaves	For body pain
Weylanay	Leaves	For abdominal & for cough
Falood	Seed	As vegetable & as apatite
Nazar panra	Leaves	Eye sight, cough & body pain
Satta parri	Seed	As vegetable
Guchi	Whole	For sale
Zeera	Seed	For sale

Following were found the major tribes / *Khel* in the study area.

Table 5: Ethnic composition

Tribe names	Respondents / Households	%age
Miraas Khel	45	56.05
Sulemen Khel	09	11.25
Miangaan	04	05.00
Mulliyan	02	02.05
Sheikhan	05	06.25
Paracha	10	12.05
Ingaraan	02	02.05
Nayaan	03	03.75
Total	80	100

Majority of 56.5% of the respondents belonged to the local tribes / Khels, Miraas Khel 09 (11.5%) were from Sulemen Khel, 04 (05%) were from Miangaan, 02 (2.5%) of them were from Mulliyan, 05 (6.25%) were of Sheikhan, 10 (12.5%), were paracha, 02 (2.5 %) from Ingaraan, and 03 (3.75) were from Nayaan tribe in the targeted area. Due to unrest in the study area, local tribes were affected on household level; some of them migrated from the village, and not repatriated consisted of the families involved directly or indirectly in creation of unrest in the study area. Their houses were blasted, and have no valid reason for repatriation, and to be integrated in the local culture as they were. But researcher was told by the key informants not to interview such members of households. Relevant information regarding affect of unrest on household economy is discussed in chapter # 4 of the study.

2.3 Social organization

A social organization is the network of human behavior and contact, while guides the interaction.” (Perry & Perry, 1994). During and after unrest period it was observed it plays a key role for development and strengthening of socio-economic bonds, which was possible through

recovery of household income sources in the targeted village. After repatriation of local people, contents of social organization became weakened. According to the respondents, during and after the unrest period, they saw a change in the social organization; they said that after unrest period, the social organization restarted from the zero point. The social organization of the study area consisted of the following elements:

2.3.1 We Feeling

All the activities in the targeted community were based upon cooperation among different tribes struggling for survival in the district. From the time of unrest when local people were made flee from their homes, cooperation was highly stimulated in them, highlighted at the time when they started moving towards an unknown destiny, and also helped each other at that time when local people were called IDP's "internally displaced persons". Most of respondents said that they faced several social evils at that time in basic needs assistance; they hopelessly helped each other in solutions of emerged problems during survival in the different regions, to which they were migrated.

Several households faced severe situations of deaths of their members in different situations in the village, as well as at the places to which they were migrated. Local people were and trying their best level in the maintenance of household's losses. They have learned from their elders to live with self support system. They had developed and established system by which households were supported during distress at any level; most of the energetic persons of the targeted village were earning their livelihoods from foreign countries, mostly from Arab countries in the shape of support to household economy from foreign remittances. They were settled there from long period of time, they live together and helped each other in provision of employment opportunities and other support when required. Every household tried their level

best for having their labor force / manpower at foreign countries and who were present there from long time were trying to provide more and more opportunities for the youngsters, who were unemployed, but some members of households were living at the village permanently, for their property in the village as well as for representation of the particular household at social gatherings at village level. Similarly, they gathered in the foreign countries for supporting the household through foreign remittances, for the purpose they established a Committee of support system.

2.3.2 The Committee support system

The committee was collecting money from the labor force working in the foreign country and transferring to village during trouble conditions to help the needy households, the need was assessed by the elders of the village nominated for the purpose.

Similarly, a committee was established at the village level; associated by the villagers, organized and functional by elder members of households, head of the committee was to be selected from any tribe living in the village. Committee's function was to facilitate the needy household by every possible support. Support committee mainly facilitated every household financially. The foreign currency was transferred by Foreign Support committee for the needy households.

The role of the committee was very much appreciated by the village people as the committee was not only providing financial support to the people irrespective of their caste and creed but also supporting morally by providing labor force on such occasions where the households needing the multiple peoples support.

In addition, the local population has their own support system generated through the volunteer contributions called *Tull Tolay*.

2.3.3 Tull System

The support system was similar to Committee support systems headed by a chief called *Dha Tull Mashar* nominated by its members responsible for announcements of deaths, time and space of funeral (Janaza), through loudspeaker of the local mosques requesting the people to make sure the participation of at least one person from each household, while the participation of more persons was considered positive during death occurrence in the village. Chief of *Tull* was usually elder person; in case any disability, the *Tull* members select another chief with the consent of the preceding chief.

The interviewed respondents considered *Tull* system very beneficial during the death occurrences. The *Tull* functions only with the consultation of the grieved household and assigned duties to different persons for providing food in Breakfast, Lunch, Tea at Asar time, and Dinner as per the desire of the family. The *Tull* members provide the defined quantity and quality of food according to daily schedule that was decided verbally by Mashar. If a *Tull* member could not provide the food according to agreed parameters, he has to bear cash compensation in accordance with the prevailing market rates of food agreed to be served. Similarly during the marriage ceremonies, fix amount of cash was collected by Mashar and hand it over to the marriage celebrating household.

2.3.4 Tolay

Tolay was the alliance of the village givers called *Tull* members, *Tull* system was a set of social rules, and *Tolay* was the labor force, therefore the whole system was called *Tull Tolay*.

The village was mostly populated by rural community, and was difficult to facilitate them all by any organization but *Tull Tolay* was providing relief to all the needy people of the village as compared to other areas of Swat. In the cooperative rural community, the members have also a well developed mechanism of jealousy as discussed below.

2.3.5 Jealousy (Hasadh / Swazeydhal)

In local language the jealousy was called *Swazeydhal / Hasadh* the phenomenon was observed during the field work between different households of the targeted village. It has strong roots and belonging of the elders from centuries. Basically it was a calm and quite passion of feelings of individuals for any member and was ever green desire in once inner self, the phenomena was observed very closely by the researcher during the stay in the village. The people on one hand were cooperating but on the other hand their cognitions were full of jealousy for each others inside and outside the households.

2.3.5.1 Inside the household

With the passage of time the youngsters were growing on and wish to become independent. In the study area, most of the wealth including land was distributed by their insisters among their youngsters according to the traditional and religious norms called *Weysh* in the local language; that means distribution was considered an honor for household and particular person; depends upon the image and needs of youngsters in the cognitions of elders.

2.3.5.2 Dhauthar / Miraas

The distribution of materials, wealth and land of elders between youngsters was called *Dhauthar / Miraas*. When youngsters want to sell the Miraas due to some compulsions, first they

inform all the household members, if they do not purchase, then the kin relatives were asked to buy, on their denial, the property was sold to outsiders.

2.3.5.3 Seyrai

The purchase of property by outsiders was called *Seyrai* of previous owner. In the village Darmai *Dhauthar* was expected to sell and purchase inside household as the jealousy was found due to Miraas and Seyrai. A person having more Dhauthar / Miraas and sense of maintain and buying more Seyrai was considered well reputed person.

2.3.5.4 Tharbur Wali

The jealousy between father's brother's sons was a common factor in the village; they show loyalty and sincerity during face to face interaction but having desire of bad luck for each others. Sometimes they harm each other while the majority was very cooperative and loyal to their kins and out of kins.

2.3.5.5 Among households

The feelings of *Hasadh* were found in the shape of expressing views among the different people, while at the household level the phenomena was rarely practiced and were so much cooperative in routine life; but they have no good wishes / feelings for each others. They smile during the interacting with the members of other households but disclose their ill feelings while talking to others and sometimes they harm them directly or indirectly.

2.3.5.6 Hospitality (Melmastiya)

The local people were the followers of the social norms of hospitality transmitted from their forefathers. In the local language a person who strictly follows the hospitality rules was

called *Melma Dost*. Usually the phenomenon was found at household level during local ceremonies or other gatherings.

2.3.5.7 Death (Marg)

The dead person was called *Maray* when death occurred in any household, on the arrival of guests, the hospitality activated inside that particular households, neighbors provide their services needed by the targeted household, mostly in the shape of manpower; males facilitates the males and females perform household jobs to facilitate the host households.

The arrived guests have to stay for minimum three and maximum forty days (completion of forty days was called *salweykhthama* in local language). After three days shorter distance guests (might be a Household) went back and remaining guests of longer distance have to stay for longer period of maximum forty five days; while the local guests provided services by ensuring attendance frequently until the host family's head order / message or they themselves felt need of their presence for how many days. The *Tull Tolay* also served for minimum three days and maximum seven days.

2.3.5.8 Marriage (Wadha)

Marriage was one of the prominent activities based on economic conditions of the households. Local households with more expenditure on marriage were considered as superior in the study area. Due to the unrest, household economy became weakened, which has changed the idea of economic aspects. The local households were trying to save their household economy during marriages after unrest. For strengthening the social organization of the study area, the process of marriage was remained unchanged, but due to negative effects on household economy, the expensive aspects of rituals were changed to cheaper aspects.

Hospitality at wedding ceremony was as similar to death, but main difference was of played music (mostly local) from morning to evening, the outer look of the gatherers, and household' members shows satisfaction and happiness. The quantity of gathered guests was mostly similar to death but the time period was short maximum for fifteen days gathering at household level, to support the family, *Tull Tolay* provide cash to household and was responsible for facilitation of guests in provision of necessary materials like food, medicines, transportation, social protection and security.

When any household have more guests was considered to be honorable and respectable, other households have feelings of jealousy for that one and leads to hospitality. The process / passion of hospitality became stronger after repatriation in the targeted community, they said that they faced the situation and saw other villagers of the locale in such conditions where they were helpless. They hopelessly lead life counting time waiting for death, that's why respect, sympathy and honor for community members (either from every tribe) was increased and the bond become stronger than before unrest conditions. Usually wedding ceremony was completed in three days, in which household of marriage was responsible for everything.

(i) First day

The dowry's materials from bride's home were arranged in the allotted room for new couple at bridegroom's house before one week / three days of proper start of the ceremony. In case the dowry was acceptable by the bridegroom's family, then they have to inform the bride's household members. Normally, on first day at noon time bridegroom's household members leave for bringing the bride and stay there till evening and handover the announced quantity of jewelry. During their stay at the bride's home, they were served with specially cooked food, tea, cold

drinks; in most of the cases they were also entertained with music of their choice. All the activities were undertaken in a lawn where the guests along with hosts practice culture dance in which everyone must have to participate, while elderly persons were exempted and were left with their choice. After the dinner dance became specific to female guests from bridegroom's family.

They dance in a circle placed decorated pots full of fixed candles on their heads, called "Shamey" in the local language. This dance was a sign of dispersion of the first day, after two to three hours of candle dance the guests dispersed to respective bridegroom's household and from there local guests went to their houses and other guests (long distanced) stayed there.

(ii) Second Day

In continuation of the ceremony, the second day was the day of bride's departure to her husband's home, vehicles of best quality were decorated for the couple and her in-laws to carry them with social fervor, while other vehicles sequenced in a line form followed by bridegroom and bride's vehicles and thus the caravan proceed to its destination. The bride was accompanied to the vehicle by her brothers, sisters and elders as per the old traditions. The caravan was escorted by two or more well decorated vehicles that was considered to be an honor for the bride's family and the drivers. On arrival at the in-laws residence, the bride was welcomed and taken into the house by the aged males and females members of the family. According to local terminology, the sequence of vehicles was called as *Junj*. In fact that was not a line of vehicles but *Junj* was moving on road leaded by many well decorated vehicles. Logically wedding ceremony was completed on arrival of the *Junj* at the bridegroom's house.

(iii) Third Day

The third day was the day of *Wama* (Walima) where the Bride' family members and their kins along with local guests were invited by bridegroom's family who were expected to make sure their presence after gathering at bride's house. Lunch along with *tae*, fruit and cold drinks was the responsibility of host family; the invited guests mostly were consisted of *Junj's* participants who were cordially welcomed by the host family in an environment reflecting happiness everywhere and strong influence where everybody have to smile naturally, music and dancing of females and youngsters were going side by side from morning till evening.

After the feast, the plane area (Mostly lodge) was vacated for show and announcement dowry consisting of clothes, shoes and other costly gifts provided by bride's family that was given to the bridegroom's family. After the activity, usually the male guests were expected to leave, while females were expected to stay at bride's home. After the display and announcement of the dowry, the guests were served with tea at *Asar's* time and then were expected to leave. The occasion was of traditional and religious nature celebrated with utmost happiness and hospitality.

2.3.5.9 Straight forwardness

In the local terminology, a straight forward person was called *Spin Daagay*; the local people of the village were fair, honest, and straight forward in every sphere of life. Due to their straight forwardness, they have to suffer some time because of least compromising attitude during the decision making in any sphere of social life. They were the believers of a known myth or saying "*Niyat safa manzal asaan*" means that a straight forward person will achieve his goals in an easiest way without any difficulty.

2.3.6 Jirga

It was one of the oldest and informal ways to resolve local conflicts in the study area; it was a system of norms for maintaining social order. Through Jirga resolve many complicated disputes of the locals with utmost justice by speedy trials. The Jirga was general body of social rules, pertaining situational perceptions, decision, implementation, and obeying for prevention of traditional Pukhtoon code of life.

Among the Jirga members, mostly the elders persons were preferred who were following the local set of social rules similar to the mechanism of Punchayat. All the concerned households have to inform for make sure the presence of at least one member preferably elder at a defined place, date, and time for Jirga. After the course of hearing and investigation, the Jirga announce its unanimous decision in the presence of both the parties and other people that have to be obeyed by everyone without any hesitation. In case of non-acceptance of the decision, the family was boycotted or asked to leave the village; if the case was forwarded to formal courts, then the executive members of local Jirga appear before the court as witnesses to the real happening and the grounds on which the decision was announced by the Jirga. It is worth mentioning that most of the cases referred to the formal courts, the decisions were similar to the Jirga final verdict. The local Jirga was mainly influenced by the major tribes, Miraas Khel and Sulemen Khel, Executive body members of Jirga. Though the Jirga was the institution of paramount importance supported by the Pakhtoonwli, the code of Pakhtoons, but with the creation of unrest in the village, it lost the credibility and existence.

3.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of profile of the respondents and major findings of the study explored from the analysis of data gathered through different sources. Following are the major findings along with data tabulation:

Table 6: Ages of the respondents

Ages From-to	Respondents / Frequency	%age
10-20	02	02.05
21-30	08	10.00
31-40	10	12.05
41-50	22	27.05
51-60	08	10.00
61-70	11	13.75
71-80	09	11.25
81-90	10	12.05
Total	80	100

3.1 Findings

During the field work, (02) 2.5% of the respondents were in age group of 10-20, (08) 10% were in 21-30,(10) 12.5% were in 31-40,(22) 27.5% were in 41-50 and (08) 10% were belonging to 51-60, (11) 13.75 were in 61 – 70, (09) 11.25% were 71 – 80, and (10) 12.5% were found in age group of 81 – 90 years of age; total (18) eighteen male respondents were interviewed, and cultural rigidity was found a key barrier in the process of interviewing female respondents in the study area.

Table 7: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Respondents / Frequency	%age
Married	66	82.05
Un married	14	17.05
Total	80	100

3.1.1 Findings

Majority of (66) 82.5% of the respondents were married and (14) 17.5% of them were unmarried, all of them belonged to joint family system, a traditional and well established family pattern especially in rural setting

Table 8: Household sizes

House hold sizes (Members) From - to	Respondents / Frequency	%age
6 – 10	04	05.00
11 – 15	13	16.25
16 – 20	17	21.25
21 – 25	14	17.05
26 – 30	15	18.75
31 – 35	09	11.25
36 – 40	08	10.00
Total	80	100

3.1.2 Findings

Approximately 04 (5%) of respondents were having household sizes from 6 – 10 members,13 (16.25%) of them were having 11 – 15, 17 (21.25%) have 16 – 20 household members, while 14 (17.5%) of the respondents Indicated household sizes of 21 – 25, 15 (18.75%) were in group of 26 – 30 household members, 09 (11.25 %) respondents were in 31 – 35, and 08 (10 %) were having household sizes of 36 – 40 members.

Table 9: Formal education

Literacy Rate / Education	Respondents / Frequency	%age
Illiterate	50	62.05
Primary	10	12.05
Middle	02	02.05
Matriculate	08	10.00
Inter mediate	04	05.00
BA / BSC	02	02.05
MA / MSC	03	03.75
M.Phil	01	01.25
Total	80	100

3.1.3 Findings

Among the sample size of the study, 50 (62.5%) of the respondents were illiterate, 10 (12.5%) were primary literate, 02 (2.5%) were middle. while 08 (10%) of the respondents were matriculate, 04 (5%) among them were Intermediate, 02 (2.5 %) were BA / BSC, 03 (3.75 %) were having masters and 1 (2.5 %) was M.Phil among the respondents.

Table 10: Ethnic composition of the respondents

Tribe names	Respondents / Frequency	%age
Miraas Khel	45	56.05
Suleman Khel	09	11.25
Miangaan	04	05.00
Mulliyar	02	02.05
Sheikhan	05	06.25
Paracha	10	12.05
Ingaraan	02	02.05
Nayaan	03	03.75
Total	80	100

3.1.4 Findings

As ethnicity was a major contributor in understanding variations amongst the respondents, it was also focused during the research. The above table indicates, 45 (56.5%) of the respondents were from Miraas Khel, 09 (11.5%) were from Sulemen Khel, 04 (05%) were from Miangaan, 02 (2.5%) of them were from Mulliyar, 05 (6.25%) were from Sheikhan, 10

(12.5%), were from Paracha, 02 (2.5 %) were from Ingaraan, and 03 (3.75) were from Nayaan tribe in the targeted area during field work.

Table 11: Household’ income sources

Occupations / Household’ income sources	Respondents / Frequency	%age
Agriculture & Foreign Remittances	34	42.05
Jobs	02	02.05
Agriculture	10	12.05
Foreign Remittances	08	10.00
Rent /Qalang /	02	02.05
Livestock	08	10.00
Businesses	02	02.05
Transportation / Vehicles	04	05.00
Shops	02	02.05
Hair cutters / dressers	01	01.25
Orchards	05	06.25
Poultry	02	02.05
Total	80	100

3.1.5 Findings

According to the above table, 34(42.5 %) of the respondents belonged to agriculture and foreign Remittances , 02 (2.5 %) were engaged in jobs Inside and outside from the study area,10 (12.25%) of them earned purely from agriculture as primary income source of household, 08 (10%) were earning from foreign remittances from outside country. 02 (2.5%) belonged to businesses in the targeted village, while 04 (5%) were engaged in earning from transportation. 02 (2.5 % were engaged in shops, 05 (12.5%), and 01 (1.25 %) belonged to hair cutting / dressing. 05 (6.25 %) belonged to utilization of orchards and hill orchards as income source of households, and 02 (2.5 %) were involved in poultry as secondary income source at household level.

Table 12: Comparative analysis of seasonal income at household level

Livelihood sources	Approximate Total income/season and current prices/ units		2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	Respondents / Frequency	%age
	Price	Unit								
Agriculture & Foreign Remittances	01 – 02	l	00 – 20 t	30t – 00	70 – 80 t	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	34	42.05
Jobs	01 – 02	l	00 – 30 t	30t – 00	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	02	02.05
Agriculture	80 – 90	t	00 – 05 t	00	40 t – 00	80 – 90 t	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	10	12.05
Foreign Remittances	03 – 04	t	80 – 90 t	70 – 80 t	02 – 03 l	02 – 03 l	02 – 03 l	02 – 03 l	08	10.00
Rent /Qalang /	30 – 40	t	00 – 05	00	10 t – 00	20 – 30 t	30 – 40 t	40 – 50 t	02	02.05
Livestock	70 – 80	t	00 – 10 t	00	30 t – 00	50 – 60 t	60 – 70 t	70 – 80 t	08	10.00
Businesses	80 – 90	t	00 – 10 t	00	20 t – 00	30 – 40 t	60 – 70 t	80 – 90 t	02	02.05
Transportation / Vehicles	01 – 02	l	00 – 10 t	00	10 t – 00	50 – 60 t	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	04	05.00
Shops	01 – 02	l	00 – 10 t	00	10 t – 00	40 – 50 t	70 – 80 t	70 – 80 t	02	02.05
Hair cutters / dressers	30 – 40	t	30 – 40t	00	30 t – 00	20 – 30 t	30 – 40 t	30 – 40 t	01	01.25
Orchards	01 – 02	l	00 – 10t	00	02 l – 00	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	01 – 02 l	05	06.25
Poultry	09 – 10	t	00 – 01t	10t – 00	10 t – 00	08 – 10 t	09 – 10 t	09 – 10 t	02	02.05

Key:

l = Lake (s), t = Thousand (s)

3.1.6 Findings

Among the majority of the respondents, 42.5% were having agriculture and foreign remittances as household income sources generating rupees 1 to 2 lakes six monthly but during the unrest period, the income suddenly decreased to rupees twenty thousands to thirty thousands. Thus a un-expected short fall was observed in the households’ income during the year 2008 and 2009 as indicated in the above table indicates negative impact on each household economy in the village.

Table 13: Economic impact of seasonal losses at household level

Livelihood sources	Approximate Seasonal Loss (PKRs)	Respondents / Frequency	%age
Agriculture & Foreign Remittances	1,80,000 – 2,00,000	34	42.05
Jobs	1,70,000 – 2,00,000	02	02.05
Agriculture	1,95,000 – 2,00,000	10	12.05
Foreign Remittances	1,20,000 – 1,30,000	08	10.00
Rent /Qalang /	40,000 – 45,000	02	02.05
Livestock	60,000 – 70,000	08	10.00
Businesses	70,000 – 80,000	02	02.05
Transportation / Vehicles	1,80,000 – 2,00,000	04	05.00
Shops	60,000 – 70,000	02	02.05
Hair cutters / dressers	00 – 00	01	01.25
Orchards / Hill Orchards	1,80,000 – 2,00,000	05	06.25
Poultry	8,000 – 9,000	02	02.05
Total		80	100

3.1.7 Findings

The seasonal income of six months was derived from the study investigation, which was physically there, while before the unrest, the income from agriculture and foreign remittances was one to two laks of rupees. By comparing the household income in 2005 with 2010, seasonal loss of one lake and eighty thousand to two Lake rupees was observed. In the same manner jobs were also affected that were the source of household income in the study area. The approximate seasonal loss of one lake and seventy thousand to two lake rupees was estimated due to the loss of different job opportunities. Agriculture was the primary contributor in the sustenance of household economy of round about twelve percent of the respondents, but with the severe damage of crops and agriculture fields, a seasonal loss of one lake ninety five thousand to two lake rupees was reported by the respondents. In the same way, the foreign remittances were also supporting the 10% households as a primary source of income, with the short fall in remittances there was a seasonal loss of one lake and twenty thousand to one lake and thirty thousand rupees. Rent / Qalang was also affected by the seasonal loss of forty thousand to forty five thousand rupees, while the livestock being a secondary source of household' income was also faced severe affects by seasonal loss of sixty thousand to sixty five thousand rupees. Seasonal loss of

businesses was approximately seventy thousand to eighty thousand rupees. Transportation was also an income source households of round about five percent of the respondents, and the approximate seasonal loss was reported as one lake and eighty thousand to two lake rupees. Similarly two percent of the respondents were earning their livelihoods from shops; they had reported approximate seasonal loss of sixty thousand to seventy thousand rupees. Orchards / Hill Orchards were affected by the approximate seasonal loss of one lake and eighty thousand to two lake rupees. Poultry raring was also considered a secondary income source of household economy in the study area, round about two percent of the respondents indicated approximate seasonal loss of eight thousand to nine thousand rupees.

Table 14: Variations in land ownership

Groups	Land' Representative Unit / s	Respondents / Frequency	%age
From – To			
0.5 – 2. 5	Acres	60	75.00
03 – 05	Acres	11	13.75
5.5 – 7.5	Acres	06	07.05
08 – 10	Acres	03	03.75
Total		80	100

3.1.8 Findings

The above table indicates that, 60 (75 %) of the respondents were having land of 0.5 – 2.5 Acres, 11 (135 %) were the owners of 03 – 05 Acres, 06 (7.5 %) of them were owners of 5.5 – 7.5 Acres of land, and 03 (3.75 %) of the interviewed respondents were having land of 08 – 10 Acres. Following similar methodology of this tabulation; further land related stratification of the respondents in tables given below. Following are the categorized types of land, described in cultivated, uncultivated, and other types, along with other household’s assets of the respondents.

Table 15: Changing patterns of cultivation

Groups	Land' Representative Unit	Respondents / Frequency			
From – To		Before Unrest	During Unrest	After Unrest	%age
0.5 – 2. 5	Acres	50	00	50	62.05
03 – 05	Acres	11	00	11	13.75
5.5 – 7.5	Acres	06	00	06	07.05
08 – 10	Acres	02	00	02	02.05
Total		69	00	69	86.25

3.1.9 Findings

Majority of the respondents, 62.5% had 0.5 – 2.5 Acres of cultivated land in Darmai before and after unrest period. While all of respondents reported, that they do not have ownership of their every category of land, i.e. cultivated, uncultivated, and other types.

Table 16: Description of uncultivated land

Groups	Local Representative Unit	Respondents / Frequency			
From – To		Before Unrest	During Unrest	After Unrest	%age
0.5 – 2. 5	Acres	08	00	08	10.00

3.1.10 Findings

The 10% of the respondents had 0.5 – 2.5 Acres uncultivated land for earning their proportionate income, they also faced a tremendous loss to their income and even the ownership due to the heavy presence of militants occupying the land and households even schools and colleges for their collective gains.

Table 17: Other categories of land

Groups	Local Representative Unit	Respondents / Frequency			
From – To		Before Unrest	During Unrest	After Unrest	%age
0.5 – 2. 5	Acres	02	00	02	02.05
03 – 05	Acres	-	-	-	-
5.5 – 7.5	Acres		-	-	-
08 – 10	Acres	01	00	01	01.25
Total		03		03	03.75

3.1.11 Findings

Majority of 2.5% of the respondents had 0.5 – 2.5 Acres other categories of land; similar to the above land ownership descriptions, they also do not have ownerships during unrest period in the study area.

Table 18: Other household assets

Household Assets	Groups	Respondents / Frequency	Before Unrest	During Unrest	After Unrest	%age
	From – to					
Motor Cycle	01	02	02	00	01	01.25
Car	01	15	15	00	08	10.00
Taxi / Rickshaw	01 – 05	14	14	00	04	05.00
Dish	01 – 05	12	12	00	03	03.75
Refrigerator / Freezer	01 – 05	25	25	00	09	11.25
Computer	01 – 05	02	02	00	02	02.05
Telephone / Mobile	01 - 10	10	10	00	03	03.75
Total		80	80	00	30	37.05

3.1.12 Findings

In an general gathering, all the respondents told the researcher that during the unrest, all assets and property were physically intact, but the ownership was a question mark due to non-attendance due to the unlimited curfew and un-certain law and order situation, that also affected

the household economy. The respondents further said that income sources of household level were completely collapsed; savings in cash or kind were the stepping stones, to face the worst and problematic situation of their life. According to the respondents' point of view, during unrest, household economy was destroyed, and members were tortured by strange situations never faced before. Due to disciplinary boundaries, this study cannot label or judge any psychological disease, by using any judgment's scale; most of the respondents said that they were psychologically ill, and illness will continue up to next three generations due to war against terror.

Table 19: Fluctuations in educational expenses

Groups (PKRs) / Month From – To	Respondents / Frequency	Respondents before Unrest	Respondents During Unrest		Respondents After Unrest
				%age	
5,00 – 1,000	16	16	00	00.00	16
11,00 – 2,000	12	12	00	00.00	12
21,00 – 3,000	23	23	03	03.75	23
31,00 – 4,000	15	15	04	05.00	15
41,00 – 5,000	12	12	08	10.00	12
51,00 – 6,000	02	02	04	05.00	02
Total	80	80	19	23.75	80

3.1.13 Findings

It was observed during investigating the households' expenditure on education in the study area that 16 (20 %) of the respondents were in expenditure group of 500 – 1000 rupees per month on education of households, 12 (15 %) were in group of 1100 – 2000, 23 (28.75 %) were in group of 2100 – 3000, 25 (18.75%) were belonged to 31000 – 4000, 02 (2.5%) of the respondents were found in expenditure's group of 5100 – 6000. During the unrest period households were suffered from raising in education expenditure as shown in the above table; sudden increase was found responsible for creation of socio-psychological impacts on children (students) as well as on elders in satisfaction of the above basic household' needs.

Table 20: Other expenses at household level

Groups (PKRs) / Month From - To	Respondents / Frequency	%age	Respondents			
			Before Unrest	During Unrest		After Unrest
					%age	
1,000 – 5,000	35	43.75	08	20	25.00	07
6,000 – 10,000	20	25	02	12	15.00	06
11,000 – 15,000	09	11.25	02	06	07.05	01
16,000 – 20,000	04	5	- -	04	05.00	--
21,000 – 25,000	05	6.25	- -	05	06.25	--
26,000 – 30,000	03	3.75	- -	02	02.05	01
31,000 – 35,000	02	2.5	- -	02	02.05	--
36,000 – 40,000	02	2.5	- -	02	02.05	--
Total	80	100	12	53	66.25	15

3.1.14 Findings

The above table highlights the other respondent's households expenditures, 35 (43.75 %) of the respondents were in expenditure group of rupees, between 1000 – 5000 per month , 20 (25 %) were in group of 6000 – 10000, 09 (11.25%) of them were in group of 11000 – 15000, 04 (5 %) of the respondents were having other expenditures up to 16000 – 20000, 05 (6.25 %) were in group of 21000 – 25000, 03 (3.75 %) were in group of 26000 – 30000, 02 (2.5 %) were in groups of 31000 – 35000, and Rs. 36000 – 40000 per month. Majority 43.75% of the respondents spent PKRs. 1000 to 5000 per month on satisfaction of other household' needs before and after unrest, in which 25% were able to spend accordingly, while 6.25% were compelled to spend PKRs. 21000 to 25000 per month during unrest.

Table # 21: Expenses on health

Groups (PKRs) / Month	Respondents / Frequency	%age	Respondents			
			Before Unrest	During Unrest		After Unrest
					%age	
1,000 – 5,000	45	56.25	01	35	43.75	10
6,000 – 10,000	09	11.25	02	06	07.05	01
11,000 – 15,000	04	5	01	03	03.75	- -
16,000 – 20,000	02	2.5	- -	02	02.05	- -
21,000 – 25,000	05	6.25	- -	05	06.25	- -
26,000 – 30,000	10	12.5	03	05	06.25	02
31,000 – 35,000	02	2.5	- -	02	02.05	- -
36,000 – 40,000	03	3.75	- -	02	02.05	01
Total	80	100	06	60	75	14

3.1.15 Finding

Majority of the respondent's i.e.56.25% were spending 1000 to 5000 rupees per month as health expenditure, in which only 43.75% were able to expend during unrest period accordingly.

Table 22: Variation in diseases at household level

Diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Before Unrest	04	04	01	09	02	02	03	10	04	06	20	01
During Unrest	01	01	14	02	05	02	26	03	01	02	02	22
%age	01.25	01.25	17.05	02.05	06.25	02.05	32.05	03.75	01.25	02.05	02.05	27.05
After Unrest	01	01	14	13	05	03	09	02	01	01	01	41

Key:

(1)Cough, (2) Flu, (3) Skin Diseases, (4) Diarrhea, (5) Fever, (6) Typhoid, (7) Heart Diseases (8) Diabetes, (09) BP, (10) T.B, (11) Asthma, (12) ENT Diseases.

3.1.16 Findings

Majority of 32.5% of the respondents were heart patients, while 27.5% were facing ENT problems and 17.5% were suffering from skin diseases during the unrest period.

3.2 Testing / verification of hypothesis

The hypothesis of the study at household level was “*War has adversely affected the household economy of local population in the study area.*” that was verified from the major findings of the study.

CHAPTER #4

4.0 Introduction

This chapter endowed the major causes, as well as effects of terrorism on household economy in the study area. Household economy of the locale was mainly based upon the livelihood sources. During and after the unrest period, the major occupations were affected badly and were not able to support the household's economy.

In this chapter the unrest period was labeled as *Terrorism*, before explaining the causes and effects of terrorism, the researcher attempted to define the basic concepts of *Terrorism, Household, and Economy*. The terrorism is the premeditate use of threat, extra-normal violence or brutality to gain a political objective through intimidation or fear. (Sandler & Hartley, 1995).

According to the common concept, terrorism has emerged as the defining threat of the 21st century—in the words of former President Bill Clinton, “*the enemy of our generation*.” One purpose of the US State Department's annual report, Patterns of Global Terrorism was to substantiate that claim. The report was widely published by the print media to influence the world for taking their sympathies on board for an un-defined enemy in the Muslim states. In its effort to portray terrorism as a global contagion, however, the report not only exaggerates and distorts reality but also obscures the political context in which specific episodes of terrorism actually occur” (Bacevich & Andrew, 2001). In the words of Elias and Robert:

“Terrorism is an “illegitimate” form of violence--pales by comparison to “legitimate” forms of violence perpetrated by governments and corporations. This institutional and structural violence and is far more pervasive, insidious and damaging than terrorism”

(Elias & Robert, 1995)

The households are the task oriented residential units, within which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing and shelter are organized and implemented may or may not be synonymous with the family (Haviland, 2002). While “economy is a social institution that organizes as society’s production, distribution and consumption of goods and services (Taga & Taga, 2010). In the study area the concept of household was understood that was called as *KOR* in the local terminology.

4.1 Local views regarding terrorism in Swat

Majority of the respondents, more than eighty three percent reported negative affiliation to the activities like wars, and terrorist activities, which were responsible for creating unrest in the targeted village, as well as in Swat. The respondents reported that, maintenance of peace, and law and order situation was impossible without army operation in Swat; which was completed with lifting of negative impact on household economy. Local people paid high price in the shape of facing food shortages or hunger and deaths of their household members. They argued that unrest has created sense of deprivation among the people of the study area. Following were the major causes and effects of war against terror on household economy in the study area.

4.2 Causes of Terrorism

Majority of the respondents said during the investigation that during and after the period of terrorism, local people were not engaged in productive activities as was required to earn their livelihood; they spend most of the time without doing anything. Following were the major causes of unrest as per data collected during the research work.

4.2.1 Unemployment

During and after the terrorism, the unemployment was the burning issue of village Darmai raised by the acute poverty as the terrorism has affected households in economic sector, therefore education of household members were negatively affected. Approximately sixty two percent of the respondents were illiterate having no jobs due to meager employment opportunities, but educated and uneducated people worked on fewer wages in the locale. Before the terrorism, they were able to support their household economy. The sectors which provided such opportunities were based on the natural resource utilization; namely, farming / agriculture, orchards' management, jobs, businesses, skilled and unskilled labor, collection of medicinal plants, bee keeping / forming, transportation, etc. But unfortunately, war against terror affected the local income sources, which were no more functional as needed, and promoted unemployment as a social evil in the study area.

4.2.2 Illiteracy

The illiteracy ratio was high in the village Darmai that was an active and dominant promoter of terrorism, round about sixty two percent of the respondents were found illiterate. During the field work, almost eighty two percent of the respondents were of the view that farming culture of the area was responsible for promoting illiteracy as a social evil in Darmai. They expressed their views that if the young generation was fully involved in the education, then the agriculture sector would be a secondary source of their income and earnings through jobs would be the primary source of income for the households. Therefore, according to the respondents, the illiteracy was one of the major causes of unrest in the targeted village.

4.2.3 Ignorance

During the field work, the ignorance was observed the common problem of local households. They were mostly busy in strengthening their household economy. Therefore local people of Darmai were unaware of developmental activities. Due to ignorance local people were straight forward in decision making either for their own households or to decide the matters of other people without prior thinking, therefore they faced the situation of terrorism.

4.2.4 Slave master's relationship (*Khanism*)

All of the respondents said about *Khanism* that few persons (landlords) hijacked the socio-political and economic developments of the targeted area. The *Khans* were influential on country level and were notable and educate persons as compared to other local people. The respondents said that, *Khanism* was the process of controlling the attitudes and behaviors of local people and for solving their problems personally on village level. *Khans* always kept the local community busy and confused in meaningless issues just to keep them away from their specific domain. Specific regions were allocated to *Khans* by their insisters, and the local people were influenced by them; they were their slaves from generation to generation in terms of their dependency on the *Khans*.

4.2.5 Tharbur Wali

Tharbur wali was the product, enriched with jealousy among the households, specifically with cushions (father's brother sons). This phenomenon contained desired expectations of cushions to harm each other indirectly, sometimes directly which affect each household's economy. The concept of *Tharbur wali* was discussed in detail in chapter # 2 of the study. The unrest period was the suitable time for *Thurburaan* (cushions) to express their desired expectations practically. If one cushion has joined the militants' association, the other must have

to join directly or indirectly. Two major causes were explored during the field work; firstly, the household of militants' associate was considered superior in power having resources for strengthened the household economy, secondly if any household was harmed through the Tharbur, the household utilized the unrest condition for taking revenge. There were two options for other cushion (i) He have to permanently leave the KPK province immediately (ii) to join the militants' group to gain equal power at household level as other cushions have. Tharbur Wali was also observed as dominant indicator for promoting unrest in the study area.

Remaining 13 % of the respondents expressed their views, in which round about 5% said that misbehavior of local police with the community was also the cause of promoting unrest in the targeted area, while 7% said that public sector organizations were not serving the community as compared to their funding for the targeted area.

4.3 Effects of terrorism

Almost all the respondents said that due to sudden decrease in monthly incomes of household, their members could not run their routine matters and were also unable to generate income from other sources During the period of terrorism, members of household were tortured, household education, health and other expenses were disturbed due to unemployment and poverty. They further told the researcher that un announced curfew was the main pillars of destruction of major household' income sources. They also reported that most of government officials were threatened by the militants to leave the province or to die with dishonor.

War against terror has left effects on household economy in the village Darmai, which was based on local livelihood source. The major industries of household income were failed to

perform as required for providing economic help to the households as their support was available before the unrest in the area. The local affected livelihood sources as under:

4.3.1 Agriculture and foreign remittances

It was observed during the field work that agriculture and foreign remittances were the major sources of household economy of the village. More than 42% of the respondents were earning their livelihoods from the stated sources. During the unrest period, shortfalls on six monthly bases were observed in the year 2007, approximate seasonal income from the sources was one lack to two lack rupees. During 2008, income was declined to seventy to eighty thousand, while in 2009 the seasonal income was decreased to thirty thousand rupees and in some cases came down to zero. After repatriation of the local people to the village, they started their economic activities from zero point. The respondents were of the view that sudden shortfall in agriculture and remittances were the major threats to household economy, negatively affected by war against terror.

4.3.2 Jobs

Jobs were also mentioned as household income source by the respondents; more than 2% of them were earnings from jobs. They indicated that jobs were also affected by the unrest, seasonal income and losses were approximately estimated in the year 2007 from jobs were one to two lacks rupees. During 2008 income was decreased to seventy to eighty thousand rupees. Similarly in 2009, more decrease were observed and income of thirty thousand rupees fell to zero, because all the banks were closed and local people were forced to flee from the locale. After repatriation of the local people, members of households who were having jobs, were

started their household' income from zero to twenty thousand rupees per season. The household economy was affected by decrease in income accordingly.

4.3.3 Qalang / Rent

It was a system in which land, housees, pastures, alpine pastures and other household assets were given on rent to a willing people for income generation. The assets were used as income generating sources for specific household and the income was called as "Qalang" in the local terminology. Qalang was considered as secondary source of household economy; more than 2% of the respondents were belonged to that source of household income. In the year 2007, seasonal income from the sources was twenty to thirty thousand rupees. In 2008 it was decreased to ten thousand rupees, and then to zero, while in 2010, it was started from zero to five thousand rupees seasonally. Due to unrest condition, Qalang as secondary source of household economy was negatively affected by decreasing rates of Qalang in the universe.

Most of the respondents argued that the local people earned from agriculture and other land related sources like rent, and Ijaradari system. Ijaradari system consisted of land owner's agreement with farmer (Zamidaar), usually for two years with frequent renewal, till withdrawal by one or both parties. Zamidaar were also called Kandari in local terminology, belonged to lower economic class leading their lives in a small mud houses (kacha), they were providing their services to the landowners for promoting their agriculture and livestock. The whole family of "Kandari" was found active labor force providing services to the landowner's household. Therefore after harvesting the crops, *Kandari* and land owner distribute the income according to the agreement.

Another system of purchasing was called *Khars* beneficial for orchard, in which fruit was purchased in flowering time and collected from the trees on its maturity, 50% amount of the agreement was paid in advance by the purchaser while remaining on the completion of fruit collection, while care of fruit trees / plants, proper supply of fertilizer and pesticides, technical cutting was the responsibility of purchasing party.

4.3.4 Livestock and poultry

Livestock was the secondary source of household economy of 10% of respondents that was negatively affected by the unrest in the village. As per the data collected, the seasonal income from livestock in 2007 was fifty to sixty thousand rupees (in cash or kind). In 2008, the household income from livestock decreased to about thirty thousand rupees and further declined to zero that was reported by the respondents for 2009 and 2010. More than 10% of the respondents lost their buffalos, cows, and other pets in the unrest; they expressed the losses as decrease in household economy. Similarly round about 2% respondents were belonged to poultry rearing and reported the losses and effects of terrorism accordingly.

4.3.5 Businesses

Different small sized businesses were also the main contributors for household economy in the study area; more than 2% of the respondents were earning their livelihoods from the business, who were of the view that in 2007 the seasonal income from jobs was 30 to 40 thousand rupees that decreased during 2008 to 20 thousand rupees and gradually to zero in the years 2009 and 2010. Similarly, the sudden decline in household income was the negative effect of war against terror on household economy.

4.3.6 Transportation

According to the data collected from the village, about 5% of the respondents belonged to income from transportation; their seasonal income in 2007 was 50 to 60 thousand rupees that decreased in 2008 to 10 thousand rupees gradually fall down to zero in 2010. The transport business was also affected by the unrest.

4.3.7 Shops

The frequent supply of daily use commodities was through the shops of the area run by 2% of the respondents. By explaining the effects of terrorism on their business, they told the researcher that their seasonal income in 2007 was approximately 40 to 50 thousand rupees that declined to 10 thousand rupees in 2008 that further fall down to zero in 2009, after the repatriation and restarting of the business in 2010 that gained its momentum from zero to 10 thousand rupees. The income variation definitely effected the household economy only due to fighting against the terrorists.

4.3.8 Agriculture

Agriculture was the primary as well as secondary source of household income in the targeted village that was also negatively affected by the unrest. To develop their agriculture output, the farmers used to practice inorganic agriculture by using pesticides, fertilizers and seeds of high market rates in sowing period for increasing their household economy. But due to unrest in the village, the people were made to flee from the entire area, while their fields' were on the mercy of the militants generating no more income for their needs, more than 12% of the respondents belonged to agriculture and their seasonal income in 2007 was 80 to 90 thousand rupees that decreased in 2008 to 40 thousand and in 2009 to zero. The agricultural activities were

restarted in 2010; the initial income was not more than 5 thousand rupees per season. Similarly income from orchards and hill Orchards was also disturbed due to the unrest. The sudden decline in the seasonal income from agriculture was the outcome of unrest that affected each household's economy.

4.3.9 Foreign remittances

The local people of "Darmai" considered an honor if their male members earn in the foreign countries and send money for the households. Mostly, the foreign remittances were transferred from Arab counties. During the field work it was observed that around 8% of the respondent's sons or brothers were earning from foreign countries. During 2007, and 2008, seasonal income was 2 to 3 lacs of rupees that declined in 2009 to 70 to 80 thousand rupees, while it came back in 2010 to a tune of eighty to ninety thousand rupees. The decline in flow of foreign remittances to the study area was responsible for negative effect on household economy.

4.4 Effects of terrorism on education

The educational facilities were provided to the local people of "Darmai" up to school level, for intermediate and secondary level of education, the students were compelled to go outside the village for about thirty to forty kilometers. There were three government schools in which two were girls' primary and one boys' high school, and two private schools in the targeted village.

The education has been defined by Perry & Perry:

"Education is the formal aspect of socialization in which a specific body of knowledge and skills is deliberately transmitted by specialists"

(Perry & Perry, 1994)

According to the respondents, due to terrorism in the study area educational institutes remained closed and after the repatriation of the local people to the village, gap in studies badly

affected the education and created problems for the students and their parents. For students the major evil was degradation in their learning capabilities, while fresh admissions were also not in process. The respondents said that the students forgotten their course syllabus and parents also terrified to send their children to the institutes. According to students' their brain drain was started due to occupation of their educational institutions by the militants. The infrastructure of the village including schools, colleges, and other technical / vocational institutes were partially or fully damaged that also affected the studies.

During investigation about social impact of war against terrorism, the respondents said that education was important for developmental process required for the targeted village. Due to negative impact on the socialization, both the formal and informal educational systems were affected in the study area. Social functions of education were failed to transform culture and social integration. The war against terrorism also left negative impact on family living, and division of labor inside the households that were changed from normal to abnormal situation. The dysfunction of the local educational institutions was responsible for promotion of illiteracy in the study area and brain drain of the students, while the temporary migration of local people from the study area and their repatriation has also created a gap in the studies that left negative impact on the students.

4.4 Effects of terrorism on health facilities

Majority of the respondents said, that there was one Basic Health Unit (called Aspathaal in local terminology) in the study area because of their damage during the war and were reconstructed by the Pak Army but not functional due to absence of doctors and other paramedic staff. The decrease in number of doctors effected the provision of health services to the local people, while the unrest conditions increased the number of ailments. Environment (air) was

polluted due to gunpowder and other explosive, while water of Swat River and local streams was of no use, while there was ban on fishing imposed by the government due to polluted water.

During the unrest period, local people who were present in the study area were unable to come out from their houses either for curfews or because of severe firing. In case of rescue or emergency or any other illness, the households' members were to seek permission from the authorities to take their patients at their own to the doctors who were also charging highest rate of fee. The availability of Taxi was also not proper, the available drivers were also charging high rates due to non-availability of petrol. In fact increase in expenses of household' health, and frequent spreading of diseases in the universe, was responsible for negative impact on the household economy during and after the unrest period.

4.5 Special effects of terrorism

Most of the respondents were of the view that the unrest has developed economic degradation by promotion of unemployment in the study area. Militants had high jacked thoughts of the people, by misinterpreted religious preaching, through which they fulfilled their illegal desires of anti state activities, local people faced losses in every sector without any gain / benefit. No foreign investors came, and no labors were available in the market, because they were in struggle of getting free food items by standing in line waiting for it.

The militancy left destructive effects on agriculture, businesses, and other income sources. Check points of army and police (special force) were time wasting agents in movement of local people for satisfaction of basic household' needs. Employment opportunities were no ore that brought a devastating conditions for sustain the household needs even by the influential people, the respondents defined the situation by adding that facing of blasts was the fate of the local people, and there was no nobody save in the village.

CHAPTER #5

5.0 Religious militancy

The district was in the state of unrest since 2007 by a group of militants which rose against the state and the government and started violations of formal and informal rules of Swat. During the study, that specific group was labeled as *Religious Militants* who started Islamic teaching according to their brand of Islam and gradually taken over the area in a very short time with the help of religious minded population and with the foreign support and established their own state and system of governance for providing justice to the people.

5.1 Internal Support

The militants' group was supported by local people forcibly; they were directed to provide one young or adult healthy male to join them, in other case a monthly fine of 2 thousand rupees was charged. Thus the militant increased their strength and faced the armed forces with weapons provided by the foreign powers.

i) Contribution of Women

The militants were supported financially or by providing market value items like jewelry and other costly material, while some were forced to do so, while provision of cooked food was the routine matter especially of women interest. While discussing the scenario, the most of the respondents said that the local women were found more helpful to the militants for the security of their male members and their religious thoughts because of having no Islamic knowledge at all, They were influenced by the FM radio broadcasts that continued from early morning to late

night preaching their brand of Islam to overcome not only the Swat but the whole country for establishing Islamic state for practicing brutality and justice system of their own.

5.1.1 External support

More than ninety nine respondents said that the militants were fully facilitated by foreign support of money and latest armament like heavy artillery, automatic firing weapons, mortars, rocket launchers, heavy machine guns and sniper rifles that were not available to the armed forces. They were also provided with the war expert foreign human resource including motivators, psychologists, Commanders, military strategy makers etc. who helped them to carry out the foreign designed agenda in Pakistan.

i) Motivators

The motivators started their duties of mis-interpreted religious mobilization towards suicide bombing, local people were told that suicide bombing was the direct access to paradise while those who died in fighting against the armed forces were called *shaheeds*. According to militant's ideology, the existence of the people not following their agenda was illegal and they have no right to live. Mostly the teenagers were convinced to join the militant groups washing their brains by the motivators.

ii) Psychologists

The respondents expressed their views that religious militants were also associated with top class psychological experts, who categorized different trainees suggested by motivators into various classes, and directed their roles to be played in various fields of militants' interest. Psychologists applied their practical knowledge on the trainees, that, in which field the trainee

should be beneficially utilized, for achievement of hidden goals of religious militants, like suicide bombings, weapons operating and repairing, murderers, slaughters and butchers, security and body guards, soldiers, (upper, middle, and lower managerial units) etc. According to the respondents' point of view, the whole militants' mechanism was operated by the most powerful hidden foreign elements, who were expert of various fields. By establishing first local militants' batch of performing duties on regular basis; other local people were convinced on the idea that Swat was no more the part of the government and became the part of militancy to support them for their hidden objectives and agenda.

iii) Trained military

The military of militants also consisted of foreign military officers, who were integrated in local culture. They trained local associates against government and local people too, for making militants' networks for the hidden objectives. Local people told that they have enough knowledge of every action to be taken by government, or any force against them in advance; therefore they were ready every time, for quick, prompt, and practical response for their defense, and existence, with the support of local trained professionals.

iv) Bomb Experts

The militants' group was associated with foreign people, having knowledge of bomb making, fixing, and blasting. Local people said that, materials for such anti state activities were supplied from foreign countries.

v) Weapon experts

They were weapon experts with the militant groups making, repairing and operating the weapons in regions of their control. The weapons' operating and repairing mechanism was carried out in front of the local associates, for their capacity building and to train them so that in future may might be controlling the region with their military might.

5.1.2 Law and order

They developed a well established system of law like a state, which was almost functional by the trained professionals in different sectors, for which they were paid high packages of salaries, on daily, and on permanent basis, for imposing their system consisted of law making, defining, and implementation. The system was imposed for the purpose of ensuring social control in the regions of their control.

i) Law Making

The law making bodies consisted of think tanks, policy makers; their supremacy was imposed on local associates through law defining and implementing bodies. Law making bodies were functional by association of foreign people, who were spreading their misinterpreted religious agenda through motivation of local community. The respondents said that, many dead bodied of militants were found physically different in appearance and biological characteristics from local population (they were not circumcised) and were not religiously prepared for Islamic practices. According to respondents' point of view, they have never seen them before.

ii) Law Defining

Laws were defined mostly at militants' courts, because criminals / violators of defined militants' rules and regulations were brought to the courts in the manner like formal district's

courts; where freedom of expression of criminals was respected, evidences were collected for presentation in the court for on the spot decisions.

iii) The militant's court

According to the respondents, there was one militants' court in the study area, consisted of law defining, and enforcement bodies; while after defining law, in the shape of punishment to arrested criminals, the enforcement bodies took action against criminals on the spot. All concerned people were present at the courts, according to situational needs. They were informed about their presence at court, by verbal instructions at the door / house of wanted peoples. In some cases, when they were not obeyed the given instructions. Then the concerned militants went inside homes of wanted people by militants' court; directly, without any permission, which was unethical and deviant behavior, violating socio-cultural rules of Swat, as they were prevailed before unrest in the targeted area, and was brought to the court as directed.

Their courts solved very complicated cases, present on the record of formal courts, from long period of time, in a wink of eye. All the punishments were imposed on local criminals as well as on their own professionals at the time when any crime was committed by them. Local people were allowed to be silent participants of any hearing of court, for learning a lesson, of not practice that action in future, by which the criminals were punished. The courts were functional on verbal orders for civilians. During the militants' rule, all the record of local police station was burned, along with physical damage of building infrastructure was completely destroyed, and police' employs were threatened for resigning from duty or to die.

iv) Law Implementation

The militants' group was hugely associated by local trained professional experts, who were expected to obey the given orders of commanders of their established hierarchy. Law implementing body was consisted of such force, committed to the concept / approach of "Do or Die". Local associates were hired / recruited by higher authorities, for performing twenty four hours' duty for hidden plans. Local associates were mostly jobless and knowledgeable people (mostly young generation) of targeted community. If invitation of joining religious militants' group was rejected; then alternate various sources were applied and compelled locals to do so. If anybody was wanted by militants' court, then it was not impossible for law implementers, to bring that person before concerned authorities, in their locally established courts, while few could not be brought as they left the province during militants' regime. The Law implementing body contained hierarchical layer of local associates.

Gunmen were the part of every visit of any authority in the militants' hierarchy for assigned duties; some were placed at various sensitive places for providing quality services. They were trained professionals, and were used in different sectors as needed. They were paid more than any security company, or government jobs (PKRs 2000 / Day).

Local people said that militants' drivers were local people of the targeted area, having knowledge about local tracks / roads, and were also experts of the provided vehicles. During field work, the respondents said that, some vehicles were snatched from the local people of the study area, and also from other government, and private organizations, which were working before unrest in the area. The drivers were paid three thousands to four thousands on daily basis for the job.

During the unrest in the locale, local technical experts of needed fields were compelled for joining militants' group as skilled and technical staff. The skilled staff was private practitioners, or servants of private organizations, and rarely of government. They were paid four thousands per day as salary.

The Murderers / Killers were trained by foreign military experts, and were mentally and physically trained for implementing the orders of concerned authorities. If anybody was given death sentence, the decision was transmitted to those people expecting to be implemented in minimum time period of twenty to thirty minutes, and maximum of one to two hours. The wanted person was killed in their courts on the spot; if he was failed to make sure his presence in the given time period, he was killed found anywhere, even inside his house.

The slaughters were present at militants' courts and were rarely seen in village. They were also local residents trained by foreign experts. During the time period of their trainings at various academies, the local people were slaughtered directly by foreign militants in the targeted area. Local slaughters of militants' group were associated by local butchers, jobless youngsters, and other adult male members of local households, for several reasons, who were compelled to join accordingly. During the selecting criteria of slaughters, butcher / any other person, who refused to work as directed then were slaughtered by them, and bodies were sent back with cut heads / thoughts / upper body parts were placed on their injured bodies and were placed at main roads / markets. Local people were threatened of not disturbing the placement' order of a dead body till eleven o' clock of particular day, through written message fixed on slaughtered body; from which local people were depressed and tortured.

When local people were slaughtered by local trained people, their dead bodies were hanged in various famous roads' junctions of entire area; for displaying their will and strong hold over the people. The slaughters were paid high salaries of eight thousands to ten thousands daily for their job.

Bomb Makers were also the associates of same hierarchy, who were trained by the foreign experts; bombs were made by provision of materials through regular supply of materials to region of their control. Local people said that, they were the master minds of bomb blasts; quantity and quality for targeted areas were planned, and practiced by them. Bomb fixers / fitters were guided about different types of bombs along with blasting methodology/ techniques, and were paid according to their desires.

Suicide Bombers were mostly local teenagers, and were psychologically prepared for such attacks, by representing their misinterpreted religious tails, and centralized philosophies of hidden' objectives. That after such attack suicide bomber will go directly to paradise without any hindrance in the way, and were paid huge amount of currency, negotiable at the time of joining.

All the associates of militants' group were trained for punctuality in the duty timings, and devoted to twenty four hours duty. Policies were planed, action plans were developed, and implemented in their defined time frame; extra time (relaxation) was sometime given to those, who were direct or indirect support provider to professionals of militants' group.

During the research in the village Darmai, some of the respondents told the researcher that when religious militancy was dominant in the village, th militants were patrolling on main roads and in the streets, the mechanism of militants' patrolling was a network of communication

between the civilians associates and militants for gathering day to day information of each and every household and the residents.

During implementation of some militants' laws, local people were treated wildly, somewhere they were shoot openly, some where they were killed, and bodies were found with separate / cut body parts, (cut with knife etc) in some cases dead bodies were hung at electric poles, for visibility of punishment to local citizens, and nobody was allowed to misplace or touch that till the defined time.

They have snatched all the useful things of choice included vehicles, buildings, as well as humans from targeted area. They ordered that all households containing adult unmarried girls must be married by their own choice or arranged by elders in the defined time period as directed by militants; if not then they will be forcibly married with adult associates of militants' group.

They were trying to develop a welfare state, policy included abolishing of all the drug suppliers were killed and the addicts were arrested on the spot and were imprisoned in their jails; and in cold weather they must have to dive in the local river in the morning and then were tied with rope in front of started fans. After punishment they were unable to take illegal drugs again.

They were found as the agents of decline in prices of all necessary goods and procedures of daily life, market rates were remained the same everywhere in the study area, no one was allowed to buy or purchase anything against their specified price list. Livelihood sources of local people were became weakened to a level that household economy were collapsed, natural resources were exploited and mismanaged. The peace loving people left the area and migrated to different places to save their lives, while few of them stayed there due to certain reasons.

5.2 Effect of militancy

When the militants were in dominant position in the district' headquarters, they were expected to take control of Swat, the then government announced to vacate the area in a specified time, the people left the village by leaving their houses in running conditions, containing of livestock, poultry and other pet animals. Almost of the respondents said that in few cases mothers left their infants too, because they have to leave the troubled area in few hours. The local transportation was no properly functional; local people left the area by foot or by their own vehicles. After completion of announced time period, nobody was allowed to enter or leave the entire area due to imposing of curfew.

5.2.1 Isolation

When local people migrated, the district Swat was sealed by the state, some members of local households were left in their houses as more than 4% four percent of the respondents were not migrated, but majority were migrated. During the time when Swat was vacated, then no local people were allowed to entered or leave except concerned authorities. People who were not migrated and stayed there were also affected at household level; on one hand militants were devoted to perform their duties accordingly, on another hand concerned authorities announced for Swat operation against militancy. The lifted population in the targeted area was not allowed to go outside from homes. In case of severe emergency, for entering or leaving of targeted area, concerned authorities must be informed as per situational need. People in severe emergency were rarely allowed for entering or leaving the district, were not allowed for utilization of their own vehicles, but they were picked and dropped in government' vehicles to desired places in strict check of concerned authorities emergency accordingly. During investigation, almost five percent

of households faced the same problems in entrance to the targeted area, for their households' members were died in the village. The respondents said that, time period of fifteen days were spent in entrance to the study area.

The remaining five percent who were not migrated, replied that, unrest have also impact on social organization of the study area, remaining people in houses, made strong network on household level. They were accompanied by each others, for survival in critical situation; they have struggled through self-help generation basis for satisfaction of basic needs. The impact was that, local people were compelled to live for collecting food, for no proper availability at market.

Electricity supply to the whole district was dis-functional through bomb blasts at main grid station, while official staff failed to repair the damages for given threats by militants and were engaged in focused areas as needed accordingly. Similarly Gas (fuel) pipelines supply was failed to satisfy basic needs in Swat; the study area does not contain regular gas pipe line supply and due to lake of market supply local people were also unable to get through cylinders. The respondents said that, fuel was the need for cooking food, gas was used as common and legal source used in the village; for unlimited curfew, the remaining people in the village were failed to go outside of their houses for collecting wood, or to discover other sources for household needs.

i) Market accessibility

District Swat was sealed, the left their shops due to continuous curfew for long period of time, round about five to ten people were killed in struggle for food as the stock at household level was exhausted and markets were closed. The households having excessive food could not

provide to others, while needy families could not move outside the households for arranging food items from others due to continuous curfew and fear of life.

ii) Left households

After migration of local people, almost 95% of the respondents migrated; households and household material along with livestock, poultry and other pets were left behind unattended at the mercy of militants, while communication system was also not functional most of the time due to security reasons. Thus the people were in great trouble irrespective of migration or staying at homes.

ii) Animals in isolation

During the field work, the non-migrated 5% five percent of the respondents reported that during isolation, when majority of the respondents were migrated, local people don't have anything to eat even the fodder for their animals who were either died of hunger or killed by the owners as they could not see them in miserable condition.

5.2.2 From owners to IDPs

During the field work respondents were asked about their migratory period, round about ninety five percent said that they have never seen worst situation, like displacement from their own homes before. The following social evils were faced due to inconvenience by IDP's.

The IDP's of urban and rural areas faced lot of problems in transportation and communication sector, they were un-aware of local transportation' terms and conditions, they don't have any information about transport services to different necessary areas / places. The

interviewed respondents argued that drivers were not behaving well with IDP's. Mostly they were deprived from utilization of local resources, for they were considered as second citizen of that area and have to earn food for their households. Established Employment providing firms were not facilitating IDP's, in provision of such opportunities, if they provided, then the IDPs were exploited by doing double duty on single / half salary, which were not satisfying basic needs of migrated households.

Market rates of newly area to whom IDP's migrated were high, as compare to their local area' market, their savings were invested in settlement at migrated areas with nil incomes; as compare to rural structure urban was found more expensive for them, they do not have opportunities of continuous earning, and traveling to necessary areas were needed, high costs of routine activities were not affordable by those households.

Right to human dignity was the main violation of fundamental human rights of IDP's, for they were not behaved properly by host people as expected. All of them were migrated to strange areas for unknown period of time, with broken social networks; they were harshly treated of not to integrated in the local culture, but were recognized as IDP's. The areas were heterogeneous culture contended for IDP's, in which they lost their own cultural identity. They were neither accepted by the host culture, nor practiced their routine activities, and were mentally tortured by loss of cultural identity in heterogeneity.

Educational conditions of IDP's were badly collapsed; as per respondents the young generation engaged in formal education forced to discontinue their education in the migrated areas due to several problems and uncertainty of their stay, while high cost of education in the

urban centers where most of the people migrated were out of their reach. The situation was the real threat for the education of IDPs.

Health facilities were not provided to them in relief, but everyone has to the facilities either by spending handsome money or by personal contacts. Due to panic in hospitals and Basic Health Units, local people were given preference as compared to the IDP's. The respondents said that numerous deaths were observed in the IDPs camps for want of adequate healthcare and medicines. The registration process took lot of time and energy of the IDPs after that the relief activities started that were too problematic especially for the elderly people to stand in long queues for getting food and non food items that not only affected their honor and dignity but also their health that resulted in numerous deaths among the elder ones.

The socio-economic conditions and having no livelihood means badly affected the household economy even at the IDPs camps and after repatriation in their area.

6.0 Conclusion and suggestions

This Chapter deals with the conclusion of the study, and suggestions of respondents collected during the field work in the village Darmai on the topic of research at household level.

6.1 Conclusion

The study was focused upon exploration of major effects of unrest in Swat valley and its village Darmai based on the terrorism started since 2007. The unrest became severe and the local people were compelled to leave their respective houses and migrated to other regions of the country. The field work was started after the repatriation of population to their native areas. It was concluded from the study that 83.5% of the respondents reported negative impacts of war against terror on household economy, and said that such activities must not be repeated.

The unrest (terrorist) activities were responsible for economic degradation and unemployment' promotion agent, because thoughts of local people were hijacked by misinterpreted religious preaching of religious militants; of course special effects were there to household economy.

Most of the respondents argued about the sudden decrease in monthly incomes and thus the expenditures of the households, while there were no opportunities to enhance the income and control the ongoing expenditure especially on food and health. The agriculture sector due to its destruction was also unable to support the household economy of those who were totally dependent on it. According to the data sources 34(42.5 %) of the respondents were solely

dependent on agriculture produce and 02 (2.5 %) were busy in jobs inside and outside of the study area, while 10 (12.25%) of them were earning from agriculture as primary income source of household, 08 (10%) were earning from foreign remittances, 02 (2.5%) of them belonged to businesses in the targeted village, 04 (5%) were engaged in transportation, 02 (2.5 %) were engaged in shops, 05 (12.5%), 01 (1.25 %) belonged to hair cutting / dressing, 05 (6.25 %) belonged to utilization of orchards and hill orchards as income source of households. 02 (2.5 %) were involved in poultry related income at household level. 60 (75 %) of the respondents were having land of 0.5 – 2.5 Acres, 11 (13.5 %) were the owners of 03 – 05 Acres, 06 (7.5 %) of them were owners of 5.5 – 7.5 Acres of land, and 03 (3.75 %) of the interviewed respondents were having land of 08 – 10 Acres. Majority of the respondents replied that, during unrest period all the assets / property were physically present but no one was the owner of that, due to curfew for unlimited period of time, on the other hand militant' rule was on peak; and fluctuations mentioned in the data tabulation of the study, were found responsible for negative impact on each household economy. Respondents also stated that, income sources at household level were completely collapsed; savings in cash or kind were stepping stones to face the worst and problematic situation of their life. According to the respondents' point of view during unrest household economy was destroyed and members were tortured by strange situations never faced before. But due to disciplinary boundaries this study was unable to label or judge any psychological disease by using any judgment's scale. Due to unrest in the study area educational institutes remain closed, and gap between reopening of these institutes, has badly destroyed the system, with degradation in learning capabilities of children, and no fresh candidates were enrolled in the schools during unrest period. Physical infrastructure of schools, colleges, and other technical / vocational institutes were partially or fully damaged. They said that the students

forgotten their course syllabus, and parents also terrified to sent their children to these institutes. This result the Brain Drain of students, started from the research local, as well as, from the entire district, for militants and army stay at these institutes. 16 (20 %) of the respondents were in expenditure group of 500 – 1000 rupees per month on education of households. 12 (15 %) were in group of 1100 – 2000, 23 (28.5 %) were in group of 2100 – 3000, 25 (18.75%) were belonged to group 31000 – 4000, 02 (2.5%) of the respondents were found in expenditure's group of 5100 – 6000. During unrest period households were suffered from increase in education' expenditure; sudden increase in household' education expenditures was responsible for negative effects on household economy.

While exploring other household' expenditures, 35 (43.75 %) of the respondents were in expenditure group of rupees, between 1000 – 5000 per month , 20 (25 %) were in group of 6000 – 10000, 09 (11.25%) of them were in group of 11000 – 15000, 04 (5 %) of the respondents were having other expenditures up to 16000 – 20000, 05 (6.25 %) were in group of 21000 – 25000, 03 (3.75 %) were in group of 26000 – 30000, 02 (2.5 %) were in groups of 31000 – 35000, and Rs. 36000 – 40000 per month.

There was one Basic Health Unit (called Aspathaal in local terminology) in the study area that was not functional due to its destruction and having no staff and were fully damaged; were reconstructed by Pak Army on repatriation of local people to their homeland. Decrease in number of doctors effects provision of health services to the local people, on the other hand unrest created socio-cultural causes of mental illness. Environmental (air) was polluted due to gunpowder and other explosive. Water of Swat River and local streams in the study area was of no use and the state has announced banned on fishing for eating. 56.25% of the respondents were spending PKRs. 1000 to 5000 per month in which only 43.75% were able to

expend on health sector of household, during unrest period accordingly. 32.5% of the respondents were became heart patients while 27.5% became ENT patients and 17.5% argued of facing Skin diseases Psychological illness was found 100% during fieldwork.

The seasonal income of six months was observed through the field investigation, which was physically carried out in the study area. Before unrest in normal conditions the estimated income from agriculture and foreign remittances was one to two lakes. While comparing the household income in 2005 with 2010, seasonal loss of Agriculture and Foreign Remittances was one Lake and eighty thousand to two Lake rupees. In the same manner jobs were also found affected source of household income in the study area; the approximate seasonal loss of one lake and seventy thousand to two lake rupees was estimated. Agriculture was the major contributor in the sustenance of household economy of round about twelve percent of the respondents, which was primary source of income of their households; they had reported the seasonal loss of one lake ninety five thousand to two lake rupees from this households' income source, for war against terrorism in the locale. In this connection Foreign Remittances was also a primary source of ten percent of the respondents, they had indicated the approximate seasonal loss of one lake and twenty thousand to one lake and thirty thousand rupees. Rent / Qalang was also affected by the seasonal loss of forty thousand to forty five thousand rupees. Livestock was a secondary source of household' income and affected by seasonal estimated loss of sixty thousand to sixty five thousand rupees. Seasonal loss of businesses was approximately seventy thousand to eighty thousand rupees. Transportation was also an income source households of round about five percent of the respondents, and the approximate seasonal loss was reported as one lake and eighty thousand to two lake rupees. Similarly two percent of the respondents were earning their livelihoods from shops; they had reported approximate seasonal loss of sixty thousand to seventy

thousand rupees. Orchards / Hill Orchards were affected by the approximate seasonal loss of one lake and eighty thousand to two lake rupees. Poultry rearing was also considered a secondary income source of household economy in the study area, round about two percent of the respondents indicated approximate seasonal loss of eight thousand to nine thousand rupees.

The major causes of unrest in Swat valley were reported during the field work as majority 87.3% of the respondents argued that local people were jobless and without farming activities, most of the time they remained at the households. The unemployment, ignorance, illiteracy, slave masters relationship (Khanism), miss behavior of police with the local community and jealousy (Hasadh / Tharbur wali) were the key pillar for creating inferiority complexes in the local population and bad economic conditions.

6.2 Suggestions

Following are the suggestions made on the basis of data collected from the village Darmai, like unrest, unemployment, fear of terror, discontinuation of farm and non-farm activities, jobs and business was completely diminished for having no infrastructure and mobility in the area. The issues were discussed with almost all the respondents who were of the view that by applying the following suggestions, the income generation and household economic conditions could be brought into better conditions:

1. Such unrest conditions must not be repeated.
2. Relief in shape of cash or kind should be distributed among local households.
3. Costs of human and other household' losses, along with infrastructural damages should be provided to affected households.

4. The targeted area was mostly agriculture contended, therefore government should provided necessary tools of advancement, for promotion of mentioned sector (provision of tractors to farmers, for they have reported of cannot afford the daily wage expenses, which was charged per hour of defined wages).
5. As local farmers lost their crops due to migration from the village in harvesting time, they argued that free and best quality seeds should be provided to them for restarting of the activities, which has affected household economy.
6. Best quality fertilizer and pesticides must be provided free of cost for promotion of cash crops and recovery of affected fruit orchards.
7. Water of the local stream and springs should be properly managed for irrigation and drinking purposes.
8. Water storage ponds / tanks should be constructed for not to waste and proper usage of water as needed accordingly.
9. Due to use of heavy artillery, and other explosives in the unrest period, respondents said that important measures should be taken for soil conservation; check dams must be constructed.
10. Wild life of local habitat was finished due to unrest, therefore wild animals and birds must be released in the local forests along with ensuring protection.
11. Respondents said that the people of swat faced unrest conditions for they were not united; therefore strong bond of solidarity should be maintained among and between households.

12. Necessary steps must be taken by participatory approach of government and local community for reorganization of Jirga system for the purpose of strengthening social organization.
13. The government should help in provision of relief in cash or kind for promotion of local livelihood sources (mentioned in chapter # 4 data analysis)
14. Preventive measures should be taken for deforestation and new forest / wild plants should be planted in local mountains.
15. Reconstruction of damaged government buildings (infrastructure) must be insured for sustainable development.
16. Roads, link roads, pathways and streets should be constructed as soon as possible for promotion of market accessibility.
17. The interviewed respondents insisted upon number of boys and girls schools should be increased, they also reported that equal standard of education for every child must be implemented as soon as possible to eradicate different economic classes in education system for promotion of merit as required.
18. Health facilities should be made easily accessible for everybody; number of functional hospitals should be increased.
19. Free clinical tests and medical relief should be provided along with increase in number of doctors and other technical staff in the entire village.
20. During field work respondents stressed upon the work (activities) of non-governmental organizations must be observed and checked because they are the disturbing agents of local socio-cultural setup; they suggested of not to destroy the lifted norms and values.

21. Joint family system should be strengthened and encouraged for promotion of strong fabric relationships among and between households.
22. All the local cultural contents must be reviewed as before unrest; they want their socio-cultural setup back in regional form.
23. Cultural nights of local (folk) music must be reviewed and encouraged by ensuring legal security and protection.
24. Poverty should be eradicated through implementation of different legal schemes by concerned authorities in the village. Creative measures must be taken for economic reconstruction; loans and grants should provide to affected households for ensuring economic development.
25. All the necessary items of daily use must be provided on subsidized rates for at least three years for local people who were not in position to continue household expense as before unrest, after repatriation of local people to the study area.
26. Child labor (juvenile delinquency) must be abolished from the study area and then from Swat.
27. Employment opportunities should be provided to local people instead of outsiders avail the opportunities to earn from Swat, for high talented and qualified people of every sector are present in the targeted area.
28. Ignorance should be abolished from the entire area by education must be common and accessible for everyone.
29. Respondents suggested provision of situational stability for maintenance of social order by ensuring social protection and security.

30. Religious awareness and knowledge should be commonly spread by establishment of recognized centers by the government, for not be deceived again and again to promote such kind of unrests in the village as well as in Swat.