



## The Impact of Forced Migration on Socio-Economic Condition of Migrants “A Case Study of District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.71145/rjsp.v4i1.539>

### Abstract

This study is an attempt to understand the impact of forced migration on the socio-economic condition of migrants in district Swat. The objectives of the study are to focus on the socio-economic condition of the forced-displaced community and its effects on their social mobility. The quantitative method was utilized for the conduction of the study. The primary data was collected from a total of 384 respondents through a stratified sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Furthermore, univariate level data was analyzed through percentages and frequency distribution, and bivariate chi-square tests were applied to find the association between the study variables. The study found that forced displacement has badly affected several social, economic, political, psychological, cultural, and traditional effects. Besides, the study focused on both the upward and downward mobility of forced-displaced communities. Forced displacement sometimes also exposes people to new socio-economic opportunities. The forced displaced people adopt new professions and establish new businesses to earn livelihood in the host areas. The forced displaced people left their homes, properties, markets, and businesses, which badly affected their socioeconomic mobility. majority of the respondents i.e. 59.4% said that forced displacement affected the social mobility of migrants because their socio-economic condition was affected. While 58.6% of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the social life of migrants. Most of the forced displaced people faced economic problems, a lack of education facilities, psychological problems, and living a low standard of life due to low income.

**Keywords:** Forced Migration, Mobility, Social, Economic, Political, Disasters, War on Terror, Attacks, Military Operation, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Swat, Terrorism

### Introduction

Forced displacement is a global issue. It is the involuntary movement of a person or people away from their native land because of war or natural disaster (Tabassum, 2014). Approximately 60

million people forcibly displaced since the beginning of the 21st century (Amin, 2013). Every year, millions of people are forcibly displaced from their homes in different corners of the world due to man-made or natural disasters (Hampton, 2014). Disasters, earthquakes, floods, epidemics, sectarian violence, inter-tribe conflicts and persecution, droughts, and civil wars are the causative factors behind forced displacement in different parts of the world (Aslam, 2012). Millions of people have been forcefully displaced in the last two decades in Pakistan (Ferris & Winthrop, 2010). Millions of people were forcefully displaced from the merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, and other parts of the country during the War on Terror. Forced displaced people have been facing many socio-economic problems including risks and vulnerability. They often face difficulties in accessing health care services, housing, education, and employment. They may become easy targets of abuse, extortion, and exploitation due to a lack of protection (FRC, 2012). Forced displacement of people resulted from many undesirable consequences in general in Pakistan and especially in District Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kalin, 2008). Forced displacement has several socio-economic, political, and psychological effects. It has not only an effect on the displaced people but also has negative effects on the host community (Ahmad et al., 2016). Various national and international organizations have been working to support and address the issue of forced migration. Non-governmental organizations have been providing socio-economic, educational, and health facilities to the forcefully displaced people. Terrorism has destroyed different aspects of life such as; tourism, industry, small-scale industries, and hoteling business in District Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Zada, 2018). The terrorism and military operations damaged the crops and forests during the war on terror. Moreover, the local people of District Swat have lost their properties and businesses. The educational institutions, health facilities, and socio-economic conditions are badly affected in District Swat (Khan, 2011). However, forced displacement sometimes also exposes people to new socio-economic opportunities. The forced displaced people adopt new professions and establish new businesses to earn livelihood in the host areas. They learn new skills which often bring positive changes and make them capable of creating economic opportunities (Drinkwater et al., 2003). Hence, this study focuses on the forced displacement effects on the social mobility of the forced displaced community. The study focuses on both the upward and downward mobility of forced-displaced communities. This study adds new knowledge to the available literature on the issues of forced displacement.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To investigate the socio-economic effects of forced displacement on migrated communities
2. To explore the effects of socioeconomic factors on the socio-mobility of forced-displaced communities.

### **Research Questions**

1. What are the socio-economic effects of forced displacement on forced-displaced communities?
2. How forced displacement affect the social mobility of the forced-displaced community?

### **Theoretical Framework**

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

and the resultant Forced Displacement (Yusuf, 2021). Another significant framework is the “Environmental Migration theory” which explores how environmental factors, such as climate change, natural disasters, and resource scarcity, contribute to displacement. Additionally, the Human Rights framework examines Forced Displacement through the lens of violations and abuses that lead to people seeking refuge elsewhere. While the “Structural Violence perspective” highlights how economic inequalities, discrimination, and systemic injustices create conditions that force people to migrate. These theoretical lenses collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of Forced Displacement, guiding researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in addressing the complex challenges faced by displaced populations.

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

Key elements of Conflict-Induced Displacement theory include:

- a. **Root Causes of Conflict:** Examining the basic political, economic, social, and historical factors that lead to conflicts, recognizing that displacement often stems from these root causes.
- b. **Forced Displacement Dynamics:** Analyzing how conflict disrupts communities, creates insecurity, and forces people to flee their homes due to fear of violence, torture, or other threats to their safety.
- c. **State Instability:** Recognizing the role of state weakness or failure in exacerbating conflicts and contributing to Forced Displacement. Fragile states may struggle to protect their populations, leading to displacement.
- d. **International Response:** Assessing the role of the international community in responding to conflict-induced displacement, including humanitarian assistance, peacekeeping efforts, and policies addressing the needs of displaced populations.
- e. **Long-Term Consequences:** Examining the long-term effects of conflict-induced displacement, such as protracted refugee situations, challenges in return and reintegration, and the impact on social and economic structures.

Conflict-induced displacement theory provides a framework for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners to understand the complex dynamics of Forced Displacement in conflict contexts. It emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies that address the root causes of conflicts and promote peace and stability to diminish the displacement of vulnerable populations.

**Environmental Migration theory:** Environmental migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another due to changes in the environment that adversely affect their livelihoods and well-being. The Environmental Migration theory is a subset of Forced Displacement that specifically focuses on the environmental factors that compel people to migrate. It recognizes that environmental changes can be significant drivers of population movements, leading to displacement and migration (Hunter et al., 2015).

- a. **Environmental Degradation:** Changes in the environment, such as land degradation, deforestation, desertification, and water scarcity, can directly impact the ability of communities to sustain themselves. This degradation can reduce agricultural productivity, limit access to water resources, and undermine overall living conditions.

- b. **Climate Change:** The theory also takes into account the impact of climate change, including rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and shifts in temperature and rainfall patterns. These changes can have severe consequences for community's dependent on agriculture, fishing, or other climate-sensitive livelihoods.
- c. **Resource Scarcity:** Environmental changes can lead to the reduction of essential resources, making it difficult for communities to meet their basic needs. This scarcity can trigger conflicts over resources and force people to seek alternative places to live.
- d. **Vulnerability of Certain Regions:** Some regions are more vulnerable to environmental changes than others. Low-lying coastal areas, arid and semi-arid regions, and areas prone to natural disasters are particularly susceptible to environmental migration.
- e. **Complex Interactions:** Environmental migration is often influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including environmental, social, economic, and political elements. For example, social and economic inequalities, lack of resources, and political instability can exacerbate the impacts of environmental changes and contribute to migration.
- f. **Adaptation and Mitigation:** The Environmental Migration theory emphasizes the importance of both adaptation and mitigation strategies. Adaptation involves measures to help communities cope with and adjust to environmental changes, while mitigation aims to address the root causes of environmental degradation, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

It's important to note that the Environmental Migration theory is just one perspective within the broader field of Forced Displacement. Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by a combination of factors, and environmental considerations add a layer to our understanding of the complexities involved.

**The Structural Violence perspective:** provides a theoretical framework for understanding Forced Displacement by emphasizing the role of social, economic, and political structures that systematically disadvantage certain groups of people. It considers Forced Displacement as a consequence of broader structural inequalities and power imbalances rather than isolated incidents or individual decisions. Here are key aspects of the Structural Violence perspective in the context of Forced Displacement (Parsons, 2007).

- a. **Systemic Injustices:** Structural violence theory posits that Forced Displacement is often a result of systemic injustices embedded in social, economic, and political structures. These structures can include discriminatory policies, unequal distribution of resources, and oppressive governance that disproportionately affects certain populations.
- b. **Root Causes:** Rather than focusing solely on immediate triggers of migration (such as conflict or environmental disasters), the Structural Violence perspective seeks to identify the underlying root causes. These may include poverty, economic inequality, political oppression, and social marginalization.
- c. **Institutional Discrimination:** Forced Displacement can be driven by institutional discrimination, where certain groups face systematic disadvantages in terms of access to education, employment, healthcare, and other essential services. This discrimination can push individuals or communities to migrate in search of better opportunities and improved living conditions.
- d. **Global Economic Inequities:** The Structural Violence perspective highlights the role of global economic structures that contribute to the exploitation of less economically developed regions. Economic policies, trade agreements, and multinational corporations may perpetuate poverty and contribute to displacement as people seek better economic prospects elsewhere.

- e. **Conflict and Political Oppression:** Structural violence theory also considers the impact of political structures that lead to conflict and oppression. Authoritarian regimes, human rights abuses, and armed conflicts can create conditions that force people to flee their homes in search of safety and security.
- f. **Limited Agency:** Individuals and communities facing structural violence often have limited agency and are constrained by the oppressive structures in place. Forced Displacement, in this context, can be seen as a survival strategy rather than a freely chosen option.
- g. **Intersectionality:** The Structural Violence perspective recognizes that various forms of oppression, such as racism, sexism, and classism, intersect and compound the challenges faced by marginalized groups. Forced Displacement is often influenced by the intersectionality of multiple structural inequalities.
- h. **Social Movements and Resistance:** The perspective also considers the role of social movements and resistance in challenging structural violence. Movements advocating for social justice and human rights may emerge as responses to oppressive structures and contribute to efforts to address the root causes of Forced Displacement.

Understanding Forced Displacement through the lens of structural violence provides a more nuanced analysis that goes beyond immediate and visible factors, examining the deep-seated inequalities and injustices that contribute to displacement and migration patterns. This perspective encourages efforts to address the structural roots of Forced Displacement through policy changes, advocacy, and the promotion of social justice.

## Literature Review

Migration is truly a global phenomenon, with movements both nationally and internationally across the border. According to the UN DESA (2016) report an estimated 244 million people are international migrants while the same agency (2013) reported that there were an estimated 763 million national migrants. National migration occurs within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. This term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is “In-migrants”, and with those leaving their place of origin is “Out-migrants”. This form of migration also includes movement between villages, blocks, and districts. While international migration occurs across country boundaries. Such migration is known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country). This also includes continent-to-continent migration (Castelli, 2018). Forced displacement is when a person is unable to return home (refugee), undergoes a legal procedure to qualify as a refugee in the host country, or is forced to leave their home due to conflict, earth quake, flood, epidemic, sectarian violence, inter tribe conflict, droughts, civil wars, persecution, and developmental projects but do not cross any boundaries (Internally displaced person of forced migrants) (PwC-2017). Forced displacement is the individuals who are forced to flee their residences but remain within their nation’s borders as a result of armed conflict, militancy, or natural disaster. Not being granted refugee status, these individuals are often deprived of their basic civil and human rights. Moreover, a state is forced to deal with a mass exodus of its population from one locality to another (Mohsin, 2013). Forced displaced people have faced many socio-economic problems including risk and vulnerability. They often face difficulties in accessing health care services, housing, education, and employment. They may become an easy target for abuse, extortion, and exploitation due to a lack of protection (FRC, 2012). At the time of World War I, forced displacement was more often associated with war-torn socialist Europe, other European countries, or the major immigration countries of Australia, Canada, the United States of America, and Israel. Forced displacement

phenomena started in the Third World countries throughout the twentieth century followed by the partition of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan in 1947 and the Palestinian crisis in 1948 after the creation of Israel on the world map. In 1995, only three million forcibly displaced people were hosted in Western Europe, Canada, and the United States of America out of a total of 14.4 million displaced people (recognized by the UNHCR under the 1951 convention) (Hejrat,1991). It's important to note that forced displacement is a serious problem, it can be associated with socio-economic, educational, political, psychological, health, and agricultural factors. While these factors are affected by forced displacement negatively as well as positively. Negative effects in the sense of destruction and losses that during in such situations, the people may lose their business, employment, destruction of property, -markets, tourism industries, and stagnant of the socio-economic sector in both native land and host community. Mostly forcible displaced people belong from remote and backward areas. They do not know about their basic needs and rights of social life like education mostly females, employment, business, and social security. They are also unaware of their political and constitutional rights due to illiteracy and the unavailability of social media. While on a positive perspective, they gain opportunities and are aware of all these in the host community. Forced displacement is altogether the major sufferer in their journey from being uprooted from their area of origin to the camps of their temporary settlement. When their depressing condition brought them to the beginning of hosting areas, it also became a source for them to be exposed to a new standard of living and opportunities, which they lacked back home. Not only had they confronted several issues, but improved standards of living made them optimistic about starting their lives in cities, and host areas, thus it influenced their lives largely (Ahmad, Sohail et, al, 2016). According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)'s official figures, the number of refugees and forced displacement in the world was 5.7 million in 1980 and 9 million in 2005 and reached 231 million by the end of 2013. The huge number of forced displacements not only affected the socio-economic sectors of the migrant community but also hurt employment, prices, internal migration foreign trading in the host country. In other words, refugees compete against the local workforce, especially the unskilled workforce in these regions, and deprive the natives of their jobs.

Nigeria, Africa's largest country with a population of about 200 million people and the largest economy in Africa with a GDP of US\$ 415 billion is also very rich in both human and natural resources. It is the largest producer of oil in Africa and sixth in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Nigeria is rich in terms of petroleum, gas, and a large number of mineral resources. It has fertile land for agricultural potential but is still an importer of food to feed its citizens (ADB, 2012). Despite all these human and natural resources, Nigeria is confronted with many problems of poverty, inefficient health care delivery system, lack of portable drinking water, and social behaviors that include, armed robbery, kidnapping, banditry, ethnic crisis, assassination, ritual killings, militancy, terrorism, and the never-ending saga of Boko Haram insurgency. Boko Haram's incessant attacks have caused economic backwardness in Nigeria and necessitated the increase in poverty, unemployment, insecurity, and failure in sustainable human development that is felt in the entire country as well as neighboring countries of Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Benin. This particular insurgency has caused tremendous migration problems through the displacement of people especially, in the northeastern part of Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin. Due to Boko Haram's violent activities and attacks, National and International games and events were canceled. These events' cancelation negatively affected tourism and impacted on socioeconomic of the Nigerian people (Deemua, 2013). Boko Haram violence has brought serious paralysis to business, the banking sector, markets, tourism, the

transport system, hospitality industries, internal and external investment, companies, and other economic activities. According to Okereocha (2012), due to such attacks, human capital and investments collapsed and this has led to the displacement of people to other parts of the country. Pakistan faces a pronounced challenge of forced displacement as the majority of its population lives below the poverty line, there has been a slow recovery from two natural disasters within the past five years, and the situation got worse by being the battling ground for the Global War on Terror. The issues faced by these forcible displaced in the camps are due to their tribal cultural background and strict customary laws. It also examined the status of migrants in camps their legal stature, and limited access to basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, hygiene, and medical care (Mohsin, 2013). According to the government's rough estimates, Pakistan has suffered a total loss of \$45 billion due to the war on terror from September 2001 until 2009. The negative implications for the Pakistani economy cover areas such as the devastation of the military, security, social, and developmental infrastructure, loss of inflow of direct foreign investment, flight of capital, closure of industries in the conflict zone, and its spill-over impact into the broader economy, sustenance of the forced displacement, loss to the tourism industry, loss of employment, etc.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan has witnessed significant forced displacement due to various factors. The region has been plagued by conflict, including clashes between the Pakistani military and militant groups, as well as terrorist activities. Additionally, natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes have further exacerbated the displacement crisis. The resulting forced displacement has had a profound impact on the local population, leading to the displacement of thousands of individuals from their homes and communities. This displacement has not only disrupted the lives of the affected people but has also strained the resources and infrastructure of the hosting areas, creating challenges in providing adequate shelter, healthcare, and education for the displaced population. Efforts are being made by the government, humanitarian organizations, and international agencies to address the needs of the displaced population and work towards sustainable solutions for their resettlement and recovery. However, the complex nature of the displacement crisis in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa requires ongoing attention and support to ensure the well-being and protection of those affected by forced displacement (Sultana, S. 2012). Swat has a great economic contribution to the development of Pakistan. Because of its huge tourism potential and its vast agricultural productivity. After, militancy, swat experienced various socioeconomic challenges. The major sources of income were either damaged or closed, and the social fabric was shattered. The study further concluded that violence destroyed the infrastructure of education, health, agriculture, and communication. Formers lost their fruit farms and livestock, while families were shattered and networks were destroyed. The impact of militancy on the education sector was colossal because they were against modern education, particularly female education. The socio-economic sector damage/ impact knocked at the door of almost every resident of swat and it will take many years to recover from their irreparable shock (Hazrat Bilal *et al.*, 2018).

## **Methodology**

The quantitative method was utilized for the conduction of the study. The primary data was collected from a total of 384 respondents through a stratified sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Furthermore, univariate level data was analyzed through percentages and frequency distribution, and bivariate chi-square tests were applied to find the association between the study variables. Administratively, District Swat is

subdivided into 7 tehsils i.e. Babuzai, Barikot, Kabal, Charbagh, Khuwaza Khela, Matta, and Bahrain. 55 data were collected from each tehsil of District Swat except Bahrain where collected the data from 54 respondents. The purpose the of selection of 54 respondents was to help the researcher select an equal number of respondents i.e. 55 from the remaining 6 tehsils of District Swat.

S. No	Tehsils	Number of respondents	Total
1	Babuzai	55	384
2	Barikot	55	
3	Kabal	55	
4	Charbagh	55	
5	Khuwaza Khela	55	
6	Matta	55	
7	Bahrain	54	

### Bi-variate Data Analysis

In the previous section, the description of data was given and the opinions of the respondents were narrated in the forms of frequencies and percentages. However, in this section, Bi-variate data analysis (Association between dependent and independent variables) has been given. The association between the mentioned variables has been found through the statistical application of the Chi-square Test. For details, the result of the Chi-square Test is given in the following tables.

**Table No 6.1 An Association between Economic Condition and Forced Displacement**

S. No	Statement	Response	Forced displacement affected the economic condition of migrants.			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you think that forced displacement has low incomes and cannot fulfill their family expenditures?	Yes	156 (40.6%)	41 (10.7%)	31 (8.1%)	228 (59.4%)	$(\chi^2=4.610)$ (P=0.000)
		No	57 (14.8%)	47 (12.2%)	12 (3.1%)	116 (30.2%)	
		I Don't Know	19 (4.9%)	13 (3.4%)	8 (2.1%)	40 (10.4%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232 (60.4%)</b>	<b>101 (26.3%)</b>	<b>51 (13.3%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
2	Do you know that forced displacement has economic effects on migrants?	Yes	112 (29.2%)	51 (13.3%)	29 (7.6%)	192 (50.0%)	$(\chi^2=4.842)$ (P=0.000)
		No	107 (27.9%)	41 (10.7%)	17 (4.4%)	165 (43.0%)	
		I Don't Know	13 (3.4%)	9 (2.3%)	5 (1.3%)	27 (7.0%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232 (60.4%)</b>	<b>101 (26.3%)</b>	<b>51 (13.3%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
3	Forced migrants have low incomes and cannot fulfill	Yes	142 (37.0%)	54 (14.1%)	19 (4.9%)	215 (56.0%)	$(\chi^2=1.696)$ (P=0.00)
		No	76	38	26	140	

	their family expenditures		(3.4%)	(9.9%)	(6.8%)	(36.5%)	
		I Don't Know	14 (3.6%)	9 (2.3%)	6 (1.6%)	29 (7.6%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b> <b>(60.4%)</b>	<b>101</b> <b>(26.3%)</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(13.3%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	
		Yes	118 (30.7%)	53 (13.8%)	29 (7.6%)	200 (52.1%)	
4	Do you think that forced migrants have financial issues?	No	105 (27.3%)	41 (10.7%)	19 (4.9%)	165 (43.0%)	$(\chi^2=7.585)$ (P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	9 (2.3%)	7 (1.8%)	3 (0.8%)	19 (4.9%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b> <b>(60.4%)</b>	<b>101</b> <b>(26.3%)</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(13.3%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	
		Yes	119 (31.0%)	59 (15.4%)	29 (7.6%)	207 (53.9%)	
5	Government and non-government organizations support forced displaced people financially and other basic needs.	No	103 (26.8%)	34 (8.9%)	19 (4.9%)	156 (40.6%)	$(\chi^2=8.745)$ (P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	8 (2.1%)	3 (0.8%)	21 (5.5%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b> <b>(60.4%)</b>	<b>101</b> <b>(26.3%)</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(13.3%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	
		Yes	129 (33.6%)	61 (15.9%)	29 (7.6%)	219 (57.0%)	
6	Do you think that due to financial issues, the forced migrant standard of living is low as compared to before?	No	96 (25.0%)	35 (9.1%)	19 (4.9%)	150 (39.1%)	$(\chi^2=7.004)$ (P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	7 (1.8%)	5 (1.3%)	3 (0.8%)	15 (3.9%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b> <b>(60.4%)</b>	<b>101</b> <b>(26.3%)</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(13.3%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	
		Yes	121 (31.5%)	51 (13.3%)	27 (7.0%)	199 (51.8%)	
7	Do you know that in the host community there are more economic opportunities than in the native land of migrants?	No	98 (25.5%)	44 (11.5%)	21 (5.5%)	163 (42.4%)	$(\chi^2=2.321)$ (P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	13 (3.4%)	6 (1.6%)	3 (0.8%)	22 (5.7%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b> <b>(60.4%)</b>	<b>101</b> <b>(26.3%)</b>	<b>51</b> <b>(13.3%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	
		Yes	121 (31.5%)	51 (13.3%)	27 (7.0%)	199 (51.8%)	

### An Association between Economic Condition and Forced Displacement

Forced displacement is an influential indicator to increase economic problems. Most of the above figures indicate that there is a highly significant association between forced displacement and the economic condition of migrants. The details are given below. Forced displacement is one of the most important factors that escalate the economic condition and problems of migrants after forced displacement. Understanding the opinions of the respondents has shown a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association between displacement and economic problems. The findings of the previous study conducted by Saira (2012) have a close association with the present research study. Her study shows that there is a close relationship between forced displacement and

economic problems and mostly forced displaced people faced this type of problem. Because during and after the war on terror they lose their business, property, and jobs. The forced displacement has economic effects on the migrants. These effects can be positive and can be negative for migrants. Similarly, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and the economic effects faced by migrants. Wahab's (2021) study strongly supports the findings of the present research study. They have investigated in their study that Swat has a great economic contribution to the development of Pakistan. But after militancy swat people faced various economic challenges. The major source of income was damaged due to the war on terror. In addition, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and economic problems faced by the migrants who have low income and cannot fulfill their family expenditures during such situations. Similar findings were concluded by Elendu, (2012) in his study, whose study indicated that and according to Okereocha (2012) collapsed human capital and investment. This directly affected the migrant's income and hardly fulfill their daily life expenditures. This context investigated by Mohsin, (2013) that unequal distribution of economic resources and fewer opportunities make them live below the poverty line and this is the case for about 60 percent of the residents of the merged district. The literacy rate of the region is at the worst level with 29 percent of the total population. The low literacy rate is another obstacle to finding better jobs for migrants. Data from the above table also reveals that there is a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association between forced displacement and migrants that have faced financial issues. In this context, a research study undertaken by Agbiboa (2013) is closely associated with the current study. He investigated that militant groups, violent activities, and attacks have caused economic backwardness and increased poverty. This situation and violence have brought a serious paralysis of the migrant's financial issues and paralysis to business, banking sector, markets, tourism, transport system, hospitality industries, internal and external investment, companies, and other economic activities which lead to financial issues and problems for migrants.

Most importantly, a significant ( $P=0.004$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and government and Non-government that provide financial and other support to migrants. This association is strongly supported by Hinal (2013) that the government and non-government organizations supported them in shaping financial aid and also established several camps in Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Lower Dir, D.I.Khan, Tang, and Hangu districts for their survival. This statement was further elaborated by Salman Bangash (2012) the Pakistan Army launched a comprehensive program in Swat. The program was initially provided funding of PKR 4.4 million by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. According to ICMC (2009) In the initial stage, the basic needs such as shelter, water, and food needs are fulfilled by various organizations in the camps and schools build where they reside. There is a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association between forced displacement and the living standard of migrants. Rahman (2011) highlighted this scenario that mostly those migrants living in camps whose financial position was low or low income prefer camps while those who are financially strong prefer to rented homes or relatives. In camps, the migrants faced many problems that lacks of hygiene kits, insufficient food items, lack clean water, and lack of health facilities, lack of security, and lack other basic needs leading to their low standard of living compared to before. Around 450 families and 3,150 individuals are living in different seven schools located on Shamsi road in Mardan. There they faced a lack of basic needs which were most important for living standards and the social life of the forced displaced. While the vast area and huge camp population, adults and children often get lost in the camps. The respondents have shown a highly significant

(p=0.000) association between forced displaced people and more economic opportunities in the host community. Kaiser (2006) conducted a study that forced displaced people mostly belong to remote and backward areas and they nothing knows about the basic needs of life and there are no such sufficient economic opportunities. As they migrated to settled areas or communities where are more economic opportunities as compared to their native land?

**Table No 6.2 an Association between the Mode of Life and Forced Displacement**

S. No	Statement	Response	Forced displacement has affected the mode of life of migrants in the host community			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	After forced displacement what do you have lost?	Yes	97 (25.3%)	139 (36.2%)	6 (1.6%)	242 (63.0%)	$(\chi^2=2.665)$ (P=0.000)
		No	69 (18.0%)	49 (12.8%)	4 (1.0%)	122 (31.7%)	
		I Don't Know	8 (2.1%)	9 (2.3%)	3 (0.8%)	20 (5.2%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>174 (45.3%)</b>	<b>197 (51.3%)</b>	<b>13 (3.4%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
2	After forced migration what do you gain in the host community?	Yes	91 (23.7%)	103 (26.8%)	7 (1.8%)	201 (52.3%)	$(\chi^2=4.859)$ (P=0.000)
		No	73 (19.0%)	81 (21.1%)	6 (1.6%)	160 (41.7%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (0.0%)	13 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (6.0%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>174 (45.3%)</b>	<b>197 (51.3%)</b>	<b>13 (3.4%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
3	Do you think that forced displacement has strong effects on the mode of life of migrants?	Yes	98 (25.5%)	110 (28.6%)	8 (2.1%)	216 (56.3%)	$(\chi^2=1.904)$ (P=0.000)
		No	66 (17.2%)	74 (19.3%)	3 (0.8%)	143 (37.2%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	13 (3.4%)	2 (0.5%)	25 (6.5%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>174 (45.3%)</b>	<b>197 (51.3%)</b>	<b>13 (3.4%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
4	Do you think that there is a change in the occupation of forced migrants?	Yes	91 (23.7%)	103 (26.8%)	7 (1.8%)	201 (52.3%)	$(\chi^2=7.966)$ (P=0.000)
		No	73 (19.0%)	83 (21.6%)	4 (1.0%)	160 (41.7%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	11 (2.9%)	2 (0.5%)	23 (6.0%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>174 (45.3%)</b>	<b>197 (51.3%)</b>	<b>13 (3.4%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	

5	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the mode of interaction of forced displaced people in the host community?	Yes	96 (25.0%)	109 (28.4%)	9 (2.3%)	214 (55.7%)	$(\chi^2=1.055)$ (P=0.000)
		No	70 (18.2%)	77 (20.1%)	3 (0.8%)	150 (39.1%)	
		I Don't Know	8 (2.1%)	11 (2.9%)	1 (0.3%)	20 (5.2%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b> <b>(45.3%)</b>	<b>197</b> <b>(51.3%)</b>	<b>13</b> <b>(3.4%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	

### **An Association between the Mode of Life and Forced Displacement**

Forced displacement is an important factor that brings changes in the mode of life of migrants. These changes negatively affect the mode of life of migrants. The above table also observes the association between the changing mode of life and forced displacement. The results of the above table are given below. In the very first statement of the table, there is a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) between migrants and forced displacement. The majority of the forced displaced people lost their property. The findings of the present research study are in line with the study conducted by Bahcekapili (2015) that forced displaced people to lose their jobs. Further study concluded by Bilal (2018) in his study due to war a terror destroyed the infrastructure of education, health, agriculture, and communication and the former lost their fruits farms, and livestock in district swat. While this situation is also explained by the FRC report (2012) that forced displaced people to lose their houses. Similarly, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between the migrants and forced displacement and what they gain after forced displacement. Most respondents showed positive gains in the host community after forced displacement. In this context, a previous study conducted by Porter (2005) has a close relationship with the current study. His study describes that forced displacement is mostly prolonged but may also associate a positive impact on migrants. In this situation, the migrants established social, economic, and cultural links with the host country which increased the number of economic opportunities. This migration also decreases such problems associated with mental health, social and economic sectors. Furtherly explained this context by Mukasa (2015) in his study that forced displacement sometimes also exposed people to new socio-economic opportunities. The forced displaced people adopt new professions and established new businesses to earn livelihood in the host areas. They learn new skills which often bring positive changes and make them capable to create economic opportunities. There is a highly significant association ( $p=0.000$ ) between forced displacement and migrants that has strong effects on the mode of life. This statement is strongly supported by Ghugra and Jones (2001) in their study that forced displacement affected the migrants and the risk of developing a mental disorder is an inner feeling which directly affects the behaviors as well the lifestyle of migrants. Buzan (1998) elaborated in his study that in the cases of mass migration, the host country is changed by the number of these outsiders; by a shift in the composition of the population. Malik (2019) further explained the current study that due to the presence of Afghan forced displacement in Pakistan there was no major change has been observed in culture or social identities. However, it changed the ethnic balance in Baluchistan Province which causes the ethnic conflict in Baluchistan.

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

S. No	Statement	Response	After forced displacement, the host community affects the customs and traditions of the migrants			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you know that forced migration has positive effects on the host community?	Yes	118 (30.7%)	61 (15.9%)	26 (6.8%)	205 (53.4%)	$(\chi^2=1.800)$ (P=0.000)
		No	96 (25.0%)	36 (9.4%)	16 (4.2%)	148 (38.5%)	
		I Don't Know	16 (4.2%)	11 (2.9%)	4 (1.0%)	31 (8.1%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>230 (59.9%)</b>	<b>108 (28.1%)</b>	<b>46 (12.0%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
2	Do you think that the host community has a strong effect on the culture and tradition of migrants?	Yes	125 (32.6%)	62 (16.1%)	21 (5.5%)	208 (54.2%)	$(\chi^2=9.936)$ (P=0.000)
		No	84 (21.9%)	32 (8.3%)	14 (3.6%)	130 (33.9%)	
		I Don't Know	21 (5.5%)	14 (3.6%)	11 (2.9%)	46 (12.0%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>230 (59.9%)</b>	<b>108 (28.1%)</b>	<b>46 (12.0%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
3	Do you think that forced migration changed the culture and tradition of migrants?	Yes	134 (34.9%)	67 (17.4%)	29 (7.6%)	230 (59.9%)	$(\chi^2=6.157)$ (P=0.000)
		No	81 (21.1%)	32 (8.3%)	10 (2.6%)	123 (32.0%)	
		I Don't Know	15 (3.9%)	9 (2.3%)	7 (1.8%)	31 (8.1%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>230 (59.9%)</b>	<b>108 (28.1%)</b>	<b>46 (12.0%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
4	Do you think that forced migration has effects on the mode of the marriage of migrants?	Yes	123 (32.0%)	68 (17.7%)	19 (4.9%)	210 (54.7%)	$(\chi^2=8.292)$ (P=0.000)
		No	88 (22.9%)	28 (7.3%)	16 (4.2%)	132 (34.4%)	
		I Don't Know	19 (4.9%)	12 (3.1%)	11 (2.9%)	42 (10.9%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>230 (59.9%)</b>	<b>108 (28.1%)</b>	<b>46 (12.0%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
5	Do you think that forced migration has effects on the Parda (veil) system of forced migration?	Yes	127 (33.1%)	86 (22.4%)	23 (6.0%)	236 (61.5%)	$(\chi^2=7.800)$ (P=0.000)
		No	87 (22.7%)	20 (5.2%)	17 (4.4%)	124 (32.3%)	
		I Don't Know	16 (4.2%)	2 (0.5%)	6 (1.6%)	24 (6.3%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>230 (59.9%)</b>	<b>108 (28.1%)</b>	<b>46 (12.0%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	

6	Do you think that forced migration has effects on the dress and food of migrants?	Yes	87 (22.7%)	44 (11.5%)	16 (4.2%)	147 (38.3%)	$(\chi^2=7.004)$ (P=0.000)
		No	124 (32.3%)	57 (14.8%)	19 (4.9%)	200 (52.1%)	
		I Don't Know	19 (4.9%)	7 (1.8%)	11 (2.9%)	37 (9.6%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b> <b>(59.9%)</b>	<b>108</b> <b>(28.1%)</b>	<b>46</b> <b>(12.0%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	

### **An Association between Forced Displacement and The Host Community Effects on Migrants Customs and Tradition**

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

**Table No 6.4 An Association between Forced Displacement and Social Life of Migrants**

S. No	Statement	Response	The effects of forced displacement on the social life of migrants			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you think that forced migration has effects on the social life of migrants?	Yes	149 (38.8%)	76 (19.8%)	19 (4.9%)	244 (63.5%)	$(\chi^2=9.639)$ (P=0.000)
		No	48 (12.5%)	55 (14.3%)	13 (3.4%)	116 (30.2%)	
		I Don't Know	12 (3.1%)	9 (2.3%)	3 (0.8%)	24 (6.3%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209 (54.4%)</b>	<b>140 (36.5%)</b>	<b>35 (9.1%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
2	After forced migration where were you living?	Yes	109 (28.4%)	89 (23.2%)	18 (4.7%)	216 (56.3%)	$(\chi^2=5.721)$ (P=0.000)
		No	90 (23.4%)	44 (11.5%)	14 (3.6%)	148 (38.5%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	7 (1.8%)	3 (0.8%)	20 (5.2%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209 (54.4%)</b>	<b>140 (36.5%)</b>	<b>35 (9.1%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
3	Do you think that forced displacement people have faced social, economic, and psychological problems after returning to their native land?	Yes	126 (32.8%)	79 (20.6%)	16 (4.2%)	221 (57.6%)	$(\chi^2=1.317)$ (P=0.000)
		No	77 (20.1%)	57 (14.8%)	11 (2.9%)	145 (37.8%)	
		I Don't Know	6 (1.6%)	4 (1.0%)	8 (2.1%)	18 (4.7%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209 (54.4%)</b>	<b>140 (36.5%)</b>	<b>35 (9.1%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
4	Do you think it took a long time to get stability after your forceful displacement?	Yes	142 (37.0%)	83 (21.6%)	21 (5.5%)	246 (64.1%)	$(\chi^2=8.078)$ (P=0.000)
		No	53 (13.8%)	48 (12.5%)	8 (2.1%)	109 (28.4%)	
		I Don't Know	14 (3.6%)	9 (2.3%)	6 (1.6%)	29 (7.6%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209 (54.4%)</b>	<b>140 (36.5%)</b>	<b>35 (9.1%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
5	Do you think that forced displacement has effects on the family life of migrants?	Yes	136 (35.4%)	78 (20.3%)	19 (4.9%)	233 (60.7%)	$(\chi^2=6.675)$ (P=0.000)
		No	61 (15.9%)	54 (14.1%)	11 (2.9%)	126 (32.8%)	
		I Don't Know	12 (3.1%)	8 (2.1%)	5 (1.3%)	25 (6.5%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209 (54.4%)</b>	<b>140 (36.5%)</b>	<b>35 (9.1%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	

6	Do you think that forced migrants have faced social, economic, and psychological problems during their displacement?	Yes	121 (31.5%)	75 (19.5%)	25 (6.5%)	221 (57.6%)	$(\chi^2=9.755)$ (P=0.000)
		No	78 (20.3%)	58 (15.1%)	7 (1.8%)	143 (37.2%)	
		I Don't Know	10 (2.6%)	7 (1.8%)	3 (0.8%)	20 (5.2%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b> <b>(54.4%)</b>	<b>140</b> <b>(36.5%)</b>	<b>35</b> <b>(9.1%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	
7	Do you know that in the host community there is more social awareness than native land of migrants?	Yes	129 (33.6%)	88 (22.9%)	15 (3.9%)	232 (60.4%)	$(\chi^2=5.081)$ (P=0.000)
		No	68 (17.7%)	43 (11.2%)	11 (2.9%)	122 (31.8%)	
		I Don't Know	12 (3.1%)	9 (2.3%)	9 (2.3%)	30 (7.8%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>209</b> <b>(54.4%)</b>	<b>140</b> <b>(36.5%)</b>	<b>35</b> <b>(9.1%)</b>	<b>384</b> <b>(100.0%)</b>	

### An Association between Forced Displacement and Social Life of Migrants

The above table figures show that there is a close association between forced displacement and the social life of migrants. Forced displacement is an important factor that affects the social life of migrants. After assessment of the data, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association between the forced displacement and the social life of migrants. The most of respondents agreed with this statement that forced displacement changed the social life of migrants. According to Verwimp (2012) that after forced displacement affected the social life of migrants. They may become an easy target for abuse, extortion, and exploitation due to a lack of protection. This study furtherly elaborated by Kanu (2019) that in Nigeria the forced displaced people were affected due to Boko Haram's violent activities. They faced many problems including them poverty, inefficient health care delivery system, lack of portable drinking water, massive unemployment, poor quality education, and other issues of anti-social behaviors that armed robbery, kidnapping, thieving, ethnic crisis, murder, ritual killings, militancy, and terrorism. These directly affected the social life of migrants. Similarly, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and migrants where they are living. The most forced displaced people move toward the host community and initial stage they are living in government-established comps. But due to lack of facilities, they are shifted to host community and relative's homes. According to the UNHCR report (2012) that after forced displacement only 10 percent of forcibly displaced people are living in camps while 90 percent of forcibly displaced people are residing in host communities in KP and merged districts. Because there is a lack of basic facilities and daily life needs that's they prefer to host the community. Moreover, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between forced displacement and the return of migrants to their native land. Most respondents view that after returning migrants to their naïve land there they faced, social, economic, and psychological problems. The present study was found by Din (2010) that after returning the forced displaced people to their native land they faced so many problems including them how to establish a business, how to start their routine life as they established and settle in the host community, how to reconstruct the houses and property, and markets, as destroyed in the war on terroir, these situations and problems, effected the forced displaced people in social, economic and psychological perspective. Conversely, a significant ( $p=0.004$ ) association was found between forced displacement and the stability of

forced displaced people after returning to their native land. In the above table, most respondents view that forced displaced people took a long time to stabilize in their native land. According to Khatua (2019), the forced displaced took a long time 5 to 10 years to stabilize their land. Furthermore, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between forced displacement and the effects on the family life of migrants. After forced displacement, the family life of forced displaced people was affected. While most of the respondents indicated effects on family life. The present study was found by Mohsin (2013) that 378,819 families were registered while NADARA verified 298,600 forced displaced families. In these figures, 285,694 forced displaced families were living in extremely vulnerable conditions. These families faced many problems after forced displacement as well affected. The ICMC report (2009) highlighted the issues and problems of forced displaced families that were affected by social, and socio-economic perspectives. Around about 450 families and 3,150 individuals were living in different schools. They faced a lack of basic needs which were most important for living standards for the social life of forced displaced people. In addition, a highly ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between forced displacement and migrants who faced many problems during displacement. Most respondents viewed that forced displaced people there faced social, economic, and psychological problems during displacement. The current study was supported by Ahmad (2016) his study indicated that forced displacement has several socio-economic, political, and psychological problems effects. It not only affects forced displaced people but also has negative effects on the host community. According to Habib (2019), separated children and female households. The separated children and female-headed households also face severe psychological trauma, as their parents or husbands were either left behind or are dead. On the contrary, a significant ( $p=0.003$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and migrants and their social awareness. In the host community, there is more awareness of forcibly displaced people. The forced displaced people are belonging to remote areas where they have nothing to know about their basic needs and social life. The current was investigated by Wang (2020) in his study that for the forced displaced people there is more awareness in the host community. They belong to backward areas and nothing knows about their basic need of life. While in the host community they get awareness about their basic rights and need like education, political rights, employment, social security, etc. these are positive effects which they gain in the host community.

**Table No 6.5 An Association between Forced Displacement and Education of Migrants**

S. No	Statement	Response	The effect of forced displacement on the education system of migrants			Total	Statistics
			Yes	No	I Don't Know		
1	Do you think that forced migration has negative effects on the education of migrants at the initial stage?	Yes	115 (29.9%)	87 (22.7%)	9 (2.3%)	211 (54.9%)	$(\chi^2=9.921)$ $(P=0.000)$
		No	93 (24.2%)	67 (17.4%)	5 (1.3%)	165 (43.0%)	
		I Don't Know	5 (1.3%)	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	8 (2.1%)	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>213 (55.5%)</b>	<b>156 (40.6%)</b>	<b>15 (3.9%)</b>	<b>384 (100.0%)</b>	
2	Do you think that	Yes	109	78	10	197	$(\chi^2=1.763)$

	after the adjustment of migrants to the host community there is a positive change in the education of migrants?	No	(28.4%)	(20.3%)	(2.6%)	(51.3%)	(P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	91	66	3	160	
		<b>Total</b>	(23.7%)	(17.2%)	(0.8%)	(41.7%)	
		Yes	13	12	2	27	
		<b>Total</b>	(3.4%)	(3.1%)	(0.5%)	(7.0%)	
			<b>213</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>384</b>	
			<b>(55.5%)</b>	<b>(40.6%)</b>	<b>(3.9%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	
	Do you think that migrants give prefer female education after their forced migration?	No	81	57	5	143	
3		I Don't Know	(21.1%)	(14.8%)	(1.3%)	(37.2%)	
		<b>Total</b>	122	93	7	222	( $\chi^2=6.496$ )
		Yes	(31.8%)	(24.2%)	(1.8%)	(57.8%)	(P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	10	6	3	19	
		<b>Total</b>	(2.6%)	(1.6%)	(0.8%)	(4.9%)	
			<b>213</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>384</b>	
			<b>(55.5%)</b>	<b>(40.6%)</b>	<b>(3.9%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	
	Do you think the government and non-governmental organizations support forced migrants in education?	No	152	83	10	245	
4		I Don't Know	(39.6%)	(21.6%)	(2.6%)	(63.8%)	
		<b>Total</b>	58	71	4	133	( $\chi^2=0.208$ )
		Yes	(15.1%)	(18.5%)	(1.0%)	(36.6%)	(P=0.000)
		I Don't Know	3	2	1	6	
		<b>Total</b>	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	(0.3%)	(1.6%)	
			<b>213</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>384</b>	
			<b>(55.5%)</b>	<b>(40.6%)</b>	<b>(3.9%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	
	Do you think that forced migrants give much more importance to education as compared to before?	No	108	101	7	216	
5		I Don't Know	(28.1%)	(26.3%)	(1.8%)	(56.3%)	( $\chi^2=3.091$ )
		<b>Total</b>	98	51	5	154	(P=0.000)
		Yes	(25.5%)	(13.3%)	(1.3%)	(40.1%)	
		I Don't Know	7	4	3	14	
		<b>Total</b>	(1.8%)	(1.0%)	(0.8%)	(3.6%)	
			<b>213</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>384</b>	
			<b>(55.5%)</b>	<b>(40.6%)</b>	<b>(3.9%)</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	

### An Association between Forced Displacement and Education of Migrants

Forced displacement is the most important factor which also affects the education system of migrants. This effect both can be positive and negative for forcibly displaced people. The above table also observes the association between forced displacement and the education of migrants. The results of the above table are below. After assessment of the data, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association can be seen between forced displacement and the education of forced displaced people. After forced displacement, the education system of migrants was badly affected as well as destroyed the education institution especially female schools and colleges. The present study has been investigated by Bangash (2012) his study indicated that during forced displacement the migrants faced education problems. The estimated loss in the education sector is 2,696 million PKR. According to his report, 171 schools were fully damaged while 105 schools were partially damaged. According to the Bakewell report (2008), there were 114 schools blasted. Due to this situation, the illiteracy rate increased in district Swat. When they migrated to established camps initially there are no such facilities available for forcibly displaced people where they continue their education. After some time, the government and Non-

government organizations provide the education facilities but that is not fruitful for them and same feel easy to understand because some students are from English medium and some are from Urdu medium which is difficult. Similarly, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and migrants in the host community. In the initial stage, the forced displaced people faced problems that affected their education. But after spending some time in the host community they get positive change in their education, especially in female education. Because they know the importance of education in the host community. Because in host communities or settle areas where are living mostly educated, developed, and modern mind people which effected the migrant people. According to Crisp's (2014), research study the forced displaced people were exposed to new opportunities for education for their children. Moreover, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between the forced displacement and female migrants' education. There is no such concept of female education in their native land because most forced displaced people to belong from remote areas and they were unaware of female education as they migrated to host communities and developed their concept about female education. The present study was found by Mumtaz (2009) his study indicated the positive change in female education after forced displacement. After forced displacement that migrants know and realized the right of educating their girls which had always been undermined by the strict cultural norms prevailing in mostly rural areas of KP and almost the whole of the FATA region. A large number of girls breathed their wish to get a better education. Conversely, a significant ( $p=0.004$ ) association was found between forced displacement and government and non-government organizations' support. Most of the respondents view that government and non-government organizations support the forced displaced people in their education after forced displacement. The present study was supported by Said (2012) his study investigated the government and non-government support regarding the forced displaced people. After forced displacement, the government and non-government organizations established education centers for the forced displaced people and provide the facilities they need for this purpose. Besides this, after resettlement in their native, the government and non-government organizations reconstructed the schools and colleges as destroyed in the war on terror. Furthermore, a highly significant ( $p=0.000$ ) association was found between forced displacement and the importance of education as compared to before. After forced displacement, the migrants come to the host community. The forced displaced people mostly belong to remote areas. They are nothing know about the importance of education. The host community exposed the education opportunity. In the host community, the people give more importance to education. Where the forced displaced people see this situation as new for them and also changed their attitude toward education, especially female education. Due to this attitude improve and also adopt in their native land. The present study was investigated by Quosh (2013). It was found in his study that forced displaced people to give more priority to education as compared to before because this is the result of forced displacement and positive change for forcibly displaced migrants.

## **Findings**

Historically, several people forcefully migrated from Afghanistan into Pakistan due to the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1979. They faced different problems in Pakistan after displacement. Similarly, more than three million people were displaced from District Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. They left their homes, properties, markets, businesses, and so on after an increase in conflict between the Pakistan military and different militant groups. In the year of 2009, the crisis reached to peak after the collapse of a peace deal

with the Taliban in Swat. Due to these situations, the people of District Swat faced many socio-economic, educational, and psychological problems. After conducting the research study on forced migration in District Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, the researcher has collected major findings of the current study which are given below.

Most of the respondents i.e. 59.4% said that forced displacement affected the *social mobility* of migrants because the social mobility of respondents closed relation to the economic condition of the forced displaced people. While 50.0% of respondents said that affected their *economic condition* in their native, there they had one type of economic condition when they were displaced due to such situations that affected their economic condition. In these situations, they lost their businesses, jobs, hotel industries, and markets which affected their economic condition. 56.3% of respondents said that forced displaced people have *low incomes* and do not fulfill their expenditures. People with lower incomes were affected by this situation while the financial sound forced displaced people to manage themselves in this situation. 54.9% of forced-displaced people faced financial issues. 52.6% of respondents stated that *government and non-government* organizations support the forced displaced people. They provide shelter facilities, financial support, education, health facilities, and other basic of their life. 52.3 % of respondents stated that they are *living a low standard* of life after their forceful displacement. Initially, there was no proper planning for forced displaced people with their basic needs and the availability of sufficient facilities which affected their standard of life. At the start of this situation the people were living in shelters, government schools, and a college building that's why affected their life. 46.4 % of respondents stated that they have more *economic opportunities* in the host community as compared to their native land. In such situations, the forced displaced people prefer to settle in areas where are more availability of employment and business opportunities, and 42.7 % of respondent's view that they do not have more economic opportunities in the host community as compared to their native community. Because, when they move to a host community, it's completely new for them and they don't have any connections and links there in the host community. In their adjustment, they need to spend some time so they face this type of difficulty. After forced displacement, there is an enormous change in the mode of life of migrants. In this context, 45.6% of respondents said that forced displaced people *lost their social, economic, and property*. The war on terror paralyzed the system and the forced displaced people faced this type of loss. Moreover, 55.5% of respondents said that there are strong effects on the *mode of life* of forcefully displaced people. The forcefully displaced people spend time in the host community which results in bringing changes in their mode of life. Similarly, 49.5% of respondents stated that there is a great change in the mode of interaction of forcefully displaced people in the host community. 53.4 % of respondents said that there is a *change in the occupation* of forcefully displaced persons, whereas, 38.3 % of respondents stated that there is no change in the occupation of forcefully displaced people. The respondent was asked whether forced displacement *has positive effects* on the host community. 41.4 % of respondents said that there is a positive of forced displacement on the host community, while 46.1 % of respondents are of the view that forced displacement does not have positive effects on the host community. 57.6 % of respondents view that there are strong effects of host communities on forced displacement on the *culture and traditions* of people. 52.9 % of respondents said that there is a change in the culture and traditions of migrants after their forced displacement, and 39.8 % of respondents are of the view that there is no change in the culture and traditions of forced migrants. Moreover, respondents were asked whether forced displacement has effects on the mode of marriage of people. In this

context, 54.4 % of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the *mode of the marriage* of the migrants. 51.3 % of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the *Parda system* of displaced people. After forced displacement getting changed their parda system as they had before the forced displacement and the rigged mind setup. Furthermore, the respondents were asked about the change in *dress and food* of forced displaced people after their displacement. 53.6 % of respondents said that there is a great change in the dress and food styles of the forced displaced people. Moreover, respondents were whether forced displacement has *effects on the social life* of the migrants. In this regard, 58.6 % of respondents said that forced displacement has effects on the social life of migrants. Due to forced displacement, the migrants faced difficulties like social, economic, psychological, etc. that affected their social lives. 40.6 % of respondents live in camps which was one of the causes of affectless on their social lives the result of the lack of basic facilities. 51.3 % of respondents stated that forced displaced people faced *social, economic, and psychological* problems after returning to their native land. Due war on terror destroyed their properties and lost business markets and employment which was the reason for social, economic, and psychological problems. Again the starting and establishment of these was a challenge for them. Respondents were asked whether it took a long time for the *economic recovery* of forced migrants or not. 53.6 % of respondents are of the view that it took a long time for the economic recovery of forced migrants. Economic recovery in a short time was a hardship for them because the war on terror destroyed it. 54.2 % of respondents stated that there are effects on the *familial life* of migrants after the forceful displacement. 50.0 % of respondents are of the view that forced migrants got more awareness after the forced displacement. Because the forced displaced people move to host communities. The forced displaced people who were living in backward and remote areas of the country were deprived of their basic rights i.e. education, health, business and employment, security in their lives, and property. The forcibly displaced people were unaware of their political and legal constitutional rights due to illiteracy and the unavailability of social media. It said that after forced displacement, these affected people are living in urban and city areas that availed all these facilities. Therefore, it is said that upward in the socioeconomic life of war-affected is one of the positive aspects of forced displacement. 50.3% of respondents agreed that there is a positive impact of forced displacement for displaced people in the host community. forced migration has negative effects on the educational life of forced displacement. 50.5 % of respondents said that forced migration has *negative effects* on the educational life of forcefully displaced persons. In the war on terror, most education institutions were destroyed completely banned female education. When they moved toward the host community where also they faced education problems and a lack of education facilities, especially in camps which affected their education. Respondents were asked whether forced migrants prefer *female education* after their forced displacement, while, 48.2 % of respondents said that forced migrants prefer female education after their displacement. Also, 48.4 % of respondents said that the government and non-government organizations support their education. Respondents were asked to make a comparison of whether forced migrants *preferred education* more before the displacement or after their displacement. In this context, 52.6 % of respondents stated that forced migrants prefer education after their forced displacement.

## Conclusion

This study is mainly focused on the impact of forced displacement on the socio-economic conditions of migrants of District Swat. That is how the forced displacement affects the socio-economic mobility of the migrants. The forced displaced people often face problems and

difficulties in accessing health services, housing, education, and employment. Forced migrants have gained more economic and business opportunities. It is also a fact that forced displacement also brought changes in the educational life education of displaced persons. Forced migration brought awareness to migrants' social life which also resulted in changes in their lifestyles. There has been a change in the social and customs of the forced migrants and most of the migrants adopted new ways of social life that also resulted in the changes of the Parda (Veil) system of women. Forced displacement also brought changes in the dress and food style of the displaced persons. After displacement, most of the migrants do not want to return to their areas of native due to the worst security situation. However, some of the figures forced displaced people to still live in the host community for the sake of better facilities, basic needs, and rights of social life. Because this is the upward (Positive) mobility for them. Downward (Negative) socio-mobility forced displaced people to lose their houses, properties, and businesses, badly affected their social and economic status, due to lack of income or low income can't fulfill their expenditure, faced financial issues, low living standard, burden on the host community, faced psychological issues for those who lost their parents in both host community and native land and initial stage negative effects on education system. It is true that forced displacement not only negatively affects the socio-economic condition of migrants but it can also bring some positive changes to the affected people. Such as people who were living in backward and remote areas of the country were deprived of their basic rights i.e. education, health, business and employment, and security to their lives and property. The forced displaced people were unaware of their political and legal constitutional rights due to illiteracy and the unavailability of social media. It said that after forced displacement, these affected people are living in urban and city areas that availed all these facilities. Therefore, it is said that upward in the socioeconomic life of war-affected is one of the positive aspects of forced displacement.

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