



RESEARCH PAPER

Social Impacts of Temporary Displacement on Persons with Disabilities (PWDS) in District South Waziristan

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PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: February 07, 2022 Accepted: May 11, 2022 Online: May 13, 2022	This study explores the factors and social impacts of temporary displacement on Persons with Disabilities of District South Waziristan who made temporary displacement from their areas due to military operation against Talibanization. The quantitative method was used in this research and a sample of 100 respondents was chosen from the Persons with Disabilities, located in district Dera Ismail Khan, Tank and also in South Waziristan. Interview was a tool of data collection, using Snow Ball sampling method in which 82 Male and 18 Female were interviewed through questionnaire in order to know the social impacts of temporary displacement and PWDS major problems. This study finds out that temporary displacement had social impacts on the most vulnerable group of Persons with Disabilities. They faced many difficulties and problems related to shelter, education, medical, protection and of discrimination etc as compare to common people who made temporary displacement from South Waziristan.
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Introduction

United Nations define Temporary Displacement as 'A phenomena in which person or cluster of people enforced to leave their habitats or place of origin on temporarily basis because of aggression, armed clashes, war, violation of human rights, natural calamities or man-made emergencies, but never go across globally standard state boundary of that country (UN-OCHA, 2001). Temporarily displaced people are the most vulnerable, at risk & helpless people of the world. Over and above 42 million people on the earth dislocated due to conflicts & wars and make them deprived of many facilities (UNHCR, 2014). Among these, 16 million people are refugees who cross the international borders of the country while 26 million made displacement internally inside a country on temporary basis (Okyayuz & Angliss, 2014). Currently in worldwide, conflict is acknowledged as a vital obstruction in growth of a society and economic condition & unenthusiastically impacted life of the people politically, communally, economically, culturally, racially and on religious grounds (Collier, 2007). There are many causes of displacement due to which people around the world make temporary displacement but in Pakistan, terrorism was one of the main causes of displacement due to which millions of people displaced not only from the erstwhile Federally Administrated Tribal Area (FATA) but also from the Malakand division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (UNHCR, 2014). After 9/11 attacks on twin towers and US invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan became part of the US-led war against terrorism/ Al-Qaida group in Afghanistan, due to which fundamental groups broaden throughout Pakistan, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and in the newly merged tribal districts of Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa, adjoining Afghanistan (Rome, 2010). During this era, militancy was at a peak. Over & above .74 million inhabitants comprising of non-combatants/ common persons, personnel of departments who are responsible for enforcing law & armed forces are martyred in insurgent's firings & bombings not only in the Tribal strip but also in other provinces of the country (Ali, 2012).

Literature Review

The armed action started in 2009 in district South Waziristan in opposition to Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) group which was led by Baitullah Mehsud displaced almost 0.2 million people to Tank, D.I Khan and other parts of the country (Mahsud, 2012). In light of these circumstances armed operation against these aggressive started due to which millions of residents of the area make displacement on temporarily basis (Tahir, 2014). The effects of temporary displacement are not limited to the TDPs but it also disturbed lives of the people of host communities, not only socially but economically. Many worldwide cases of temporary displacement which confronting to large number of troubles & difficulties that practically devastated these dislocated people (AHRC, 2009). Temporary displaced people are confronting many troubles & difficulties concerning their protection, foodstuff, healthiness, schooling & safety during and after displacement (Chaudhry, 2014). Temporary displaced persons' dilemma is the dissolution of the people from their clan and culture. Lack of official recognition delays the job searching process. Even women of FATA in the TDPs camps & clusters do not have national identity cards, thus facing many different kind of problems once they comes to getting food, clothes, medicines and other necessities of life (Mohsin, 2013). Three important points which are faced by the displaced people during such situations which are security threats, economic threats: restoration of their businesses and education system which is the most imperative because in such situations education premises especially girls schools are destroyed by the militants (Freidrick, 2013). It has been anticipated that 50 percent of school-aged kids on the earth survive in war level regions. The schooling aged kids have been directly or indirectly affected by loss of earnings chances, employment, assets & infrastructure, & also child labor avert these children from getting basic schooling (Dryden, 2009). Conflicts/ violence's are connected with populace dislocation from their native homes that negatively impacted both formal and informal education of children and make them underprivileged of this valuable profit (UNESCO, 2013). Many Government buildings particularly educational institutions and medical care centers were also attacked & destroyed by these militants. Lack of health facilities and fall down of infrastructure has huge negative impact on these vulnerable groups. In Pakistan due to large number of people being displaced from their areas, they are exposed and vulnerable to such issues especially FATA and northern areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Ali, 2012). International community should expand their humanitarian support and rehabilitate these temporary displaced persons by giving them financial help in order to start their livelihood (Mohsin, 2013). Later on in 2015, the repatriation of the TDPs was decided and started in phases with the help of the Pakistan Army and repatriate all the TDPs to their native land which was cleared from the terrorist activities (Yousaf, 2014). But unfortunately the temporary displaced persons of Federally Administrated Tribal Area still look to be struggling & fighting for their fundamental right across the country (Kalin, 2008).

In this overall scenario when the military operation was started and people of South Waziristan initiated displacement, there were people from the marginalized groups like Old people, pregnant women, Children and especially Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) who are severely affected by Talibanization & subsequent military operation. Persons with disabilities consist of all those people who have prolonged corporal, psychological, cerebral & sensual defacement that is in contact to different obstructions & might deter their complete & useful contribution in the welfare and prosperity of any society (UN, 2012).

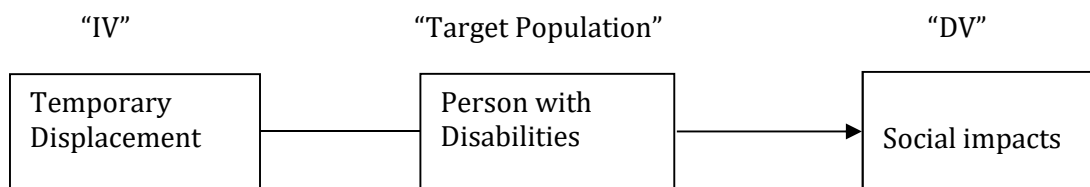
During conflicts in extremely complex conditions, the process of temporary displacement due to short notice can increase the vulnerability and difficulties of disabled TDPs, especially in case of much displacement as occurred in country like Pakistan where the capability of the state to protect vulnerable people is greatly compressed. According to Human Rights Watch (2011), more than 1 billion of the world's populations are those who are persons with disabilities. It makes an approximate of 15% of the total 7 billion people on this planet (Population Reference Bureau, 2011). According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics there are total 371,833 disabled population in Pakistan which are registered with NADRA, among which the total disabled population registered in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is 116,491 (PBS, 2021). While as per statistics of Social Welfare Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there are 112,000 PWDs who are registered with the Social Welfare Department and it is estimated that round about 170,000 PWDs are living in this province. In District South Waziristan, round about 1200 PWDs are registered while more than 5000 are from the said district whose registration is in process as per statement of Mazoor Foundation, a local NGO working on the persons with disabilities of district South Waziristan & adjacent FR regions. These marginalized inhabitants (PWDs) are mainly the most deserted & communally barred cluster within communities and populations which require much particular protection and assistance. But unfortunately, they face discrimination, stigmatization, and exclusion especially when they are in host communities after displacement. They faced many problems in shape to access food, health care, education, and other basic necessities.

The UN (2012) is on the view about the link connecting disability & dislocation that persons with disabilities (PWDs) are largely exposed to harm. They are facing many troubles & their needs are not satisfied well on time during emergencies. It has been noted also that many social organizations like NGOs, INGOs and other regional humanitarian organizations even United Nations High Commission for Refugees when work combined for the welfare or philanthropic cause, refugees which consist of persons with disabilities are repeatedly the last that are approached & facilitated (Berghs & Kabbara, 2015). Over the past years, the commonness of disability has increased due to elderly populations, disability-related continual health circumstances, and other factors such as natural & man-made disasters and conflicts (UN, 2012).

Hypotheses

H1: There is a relationship between temporary displacement and social impacts.

Conceptual Framework:



Material and Methods

This research is carried out in District Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and South Waziristan. The research data was collected from the Persons with Disabilities of district South Waziristan who made temporary displacement due to military operation against Talibanization. South Waziristan is a newly merged tribal district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

province, merged under the 25th amendment of the constitution of Pakistan in May 2018. District South Waziristan is separated into 03 administrative subdivisions of Wanna, Sarwakai & Ladha which is comprised of 08 Tehsils: Sararogha, Sarwakai, Tiarza, Ladha, Makin, Barmal, Toi Khula & Wanna. While a part of FATA, it was the largest agency by area with total area of 6,619 kilometers per square, with a population of about 679,185 as per 2017 census of Pakistan. North Waziristan District is located on its north border, Lakki Marwat & Bannu districts are to the north-east, Dera Ismail Khan & Tank districts are at east by adjoining the tribal areas, Zhob district of Baluchistan province to the south by adjoining the tribal region of D. I. Khan district, while at the west of Pakistan, Afghanistan is located. The predominant language in district South Waziristan is Pashto (97.3% of the population) while in the town of Kaniguram, mostly Ormuri language is used which is quite different from Pashto language. The two core tribes of South Waziristan are the Mahsud & Ahmadzai Wazir. The further major tribal tribes are the Sulaimankhel, Dotani, Ormur (Burki), Khomia, Ghilji, & Taji. While some Bettani tribal people are also living in a strip on the south-east border and on the south-west corner of the district Ghiljis are mainly settled. The Sulaimankhel & Dotani tribes mostly inhabitant in areas of Wana called Toi Khwla and Gulkuch.

Sample Technique

“Snow Ball Sampling” was used as a sample technique for data collection, where the questionnaires were filled from Persons with Disabilities, by visiting them individually at South Waziristan, Tank & Dera Ismail Khan and also on the International Day of Disability in District Tank.

Sample Size

Total sample size of the study was 100 members both male & female, whose ages were from 35 years and above.

Tool

Interview schedule was a tool of data collection from the respondents where the questions were designed for the data collection. As most of the respondents were illiterate and they couldn't read & understand questions in English, so the researcher asks the questions into their local language of Pashto and their responses were noted.

Data Analysis

Collected data precisely evaluated by performing different steps/tests using SPSS (Statistical Packages for Social Sciences) and Microsoft Office to draw conclusion; Reliability Analysis, Descriptive Analysis and Inferential Analysis: Correlation & Regression analysis.

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Descriptive Analysis

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gender	Male	82	82.0	82.0	82.0
	Female	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
Age	36-45	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
	46-55	24	24.0	24.0	75.0
	56-90	25	25.0	25.0	100.0
	illiterate	87	87.0	87.0	87.0

*Social Impacts of Temporary Displacement on
Persons with Disabilities (PWDS) in District South Waziristan*

Education	SSC	7	7.0	7.0	94.0
	HSSC	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
Marital Status	Married	86	86.0	86.0	86.0
	Never-married	14	14.0	14.0	100.0
Disability Type	Physical	60	60.0	60.0	60.0
	Polio	23	23.0	23.0	83.0
	Vision Impairment	6	6.0	6.0	89.0
	Other	11	11.0	11.0	100.0
NADRA Registration	Yes	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
	No	80	80.0	80.0	100.0

Reliability Analysis

The reliability tests were put through for both variables, temporary displacement which is an Independent variable and Social Impact which is a Dependent variable. In the following table, the value of Cronbach's Alpha for these two variables is shown, that is well above 0.4 (desired level).

Table 2
Reliability Results of Variables

S. No.	Variable	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1.	Temporary Displacement (IV)	08	0.732
2.	Social Impacts (DV)	15	0.702

The above table indicates results of reliability analysis of the current study on both variables. Cronbach's alpha of the temporary displacement for 08 items is 0.732 and Cronbach's alpha of the social impacts for 15 items is 0.702. Both of the values are above the desired level.

Correlation Analysis

In this correlation analysis, Temporary Displacement & Social Impacts are the variables which have been correlated. The table indicates values of mean and standard deviation on both temporary displacement & social impacts are;

Table 3
Correlation Analysis

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TD	22.1700	4.00014	100
SI	47.9400	6.77759	100

The above table indicates mean and standard deviation of the current study on both variables of temporary displacement and social impacts. Total numbers of the research participants are 100.

Table 4
Correlation

		TD	SI
TD	Pearson Correlation	1	.410**
	N	100	100
SI	Pearson Correlation	.410**	1
	N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table indicates value of the correlation (2-tailed). Number of the research participants are 100. Values of the correlation indicate significant relationship among the two variables, dependent & independent. Values of current study are significant at 0.01 level.

Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is useful tool to indicate out models in data sets. This analysis used in order to identify that whether independent variables associated with dependent variables, & also to learn about their nature of association. The variables have been shown in tables beside the important & extra particulars. The values of “R” and “R Square alter” show the association.

Table 5
Regression Analysis
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.410 ^a	.168	.160	6.21255	.168	19.827	1	98	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), TD

The above table indicates the whole model summary of the regression analysis. Analysis indicates the association among the two variables, temporary displacement that an “Independent variable” and Social Impact that a “Dependent variable”. Results are significant at 0.000 level.

Table 6
ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	765.253	1	765.253	19.827	.000 ^b
	Residual	3782.387	98	38.596		
	Total	4547.640	99			

a. Dependent Variable: SI

b. Predictors: (Constant), TD

The mentioned figures indicate values of the regression analysis, degree of freedom and value of mean. Values of the Anova are significant at 0.000 level.

**Table 7
Coefficient**

Model	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	32.531	3.516		9.253	.000
	TD	.695	.156	.410	4.453	.000

a. Dependent Variable: SI

The above table indicates values of beta, standard error and values of “t” on both constant and Independent variables. Values of both constant and independent variables are significant at level 0.000.

Discussion

The present study was conducted on Persons with Disabilities of District South Waziristan who were temporary displaced due to a military operation to adjacent areas of Tank, Dera Ismail Khan & other provinces of the country and faced many problems and difficulties during & after displacement. A questionnaire was formulated to know the views of those people who have disabilities. The result shows that response from Persons with disabilities is not unanimous. Most of the respondents were illiterate, with a percentage of 87 and were not registered with NADRA as special persons, with a percentage of 80. They have faced different kind of situations despite displaced to the same areas. They are being helped by the government and some non-government organizations at the same time in same localities but however all the people (PWDs) do not have equal opportunity to get benefited from that help. Government of Pakistan extended food, shelter, education, medical care and financial help to the TDPs of District South Waziristan but Persons with Disabilities were not facilitated due to their disability and discrimination. They were discriminated due to their disability in the host communities, with percentage of 65 and were also discriminated due their displacement, with a percentage of 64 as because the situation was disorganized and people with disabilities usually were the left over’s (Noonan et al., 2004).

These PWDs of South Waziristan are mostly very poor people with no livelihoods. At the time of displacement, there had no facilities of convince for immediate migration from that affected areas as when military operation started. Huge number of the respondents who made temporary displacement were not in the position to afford expenses of their families after instant displacement, with a percentage of 61. Secondly although the host communities welcomed them but there were no such facilities of shelter for them in the host communities as people of those areas were also very poor and living there on rent or they have homes with limited rooms which were not sufficient to accommodate these displaced PWDs. Majority of Persons with Disabilities who made temporary displacement faced many shelter related difficulties, with percentage of 65. Besides some locals of host communities were also of the pervert nature and had not welcomed the temporary displaced people whole heartedly (Chaudhry, 2014). The overall scenario shows that like other common people of South Waziristan who made temporary displacement, Persons with Disabilities were also not well benefited and handled by the Government & NGOs during and after displacement process. Their concerns were not taken seriously by the Government, with a percentage of 57. They were not provided with basic facilities on priority basis as what they deserved. They needed special attention during that worse situation of displacement but unfortunately were not facilitated well.

Conclusion

Previously many studies have been conducted on the problems & issues of the Persons with Disabilities who made displacement in all over the world. Persons with Disabilities who made temporary displacement from District South Waziristan due to a military operation against the insurgents, they were settled after displacement in different areas of Tank, Dera Ismail Khan and other parts of the country. These people faced problems of shelter (settlement and adjustment with the local residents), education, medical care, protection and of discrimination as well. Although people of the host communities were very hospitable and welcomed these temporary displaced people from the troubled lands but till date they faced these problems & difficulties. The government of Pakistan is still has not been proficient in dealing with these problems & difficulties of TDPs in a smooth way. The Government is responsible for the troubles of these temporary displaced persons in FATA and has to take practical steps in instituting a strong alteration into their lives by providing them the fundamental rights which includes protracted security & well-being guarantee, self-respect, self-esteem, safety, food & water, essential healthcare services, shelter, compensation on loss of property and basic education.

To summarize, Temporary Displacement has social impacts on society especially on marginalized groups like women, old age people, children & the most vulnerable group of Persons with Disabilities of District South Waziristan. These impacts could be minimized & controlled through proper planning and management in such situations.

Recommendations

Government of Pakistan should provide basic facilities to these temporary displaced Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) who repatriated due to armed action against the insurgents in district South Waziristan. These people were not facilitated, compensated on priority basis and they are still looking forward towards Government assistance in order to live with normal life.

Government of Pakistan should take practical steps in order to facilitate Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), their registration with NADRA and provision of basic rights as they are very poor & marginalized people.

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