

**Sociological Analysis of the Impact of Militancy on Local Economy and Literacy in FATA with Reference to Challenges to the Writ of the State**

**Intikhab Alam**

The University of Agriculture Peshawar

*Email: intikhabalamrs553@gmail.com*

**Madiha Asghar**

Department of Psychology, Islamia College Peshawar.

**Abstract**

*The present study was conducted in Khyber Agency (FATA) with the sole objectives to ascertain the local's attitude regarding the impact with its application to the writ of the state. A sample size of 380 respondents i.e. intellectuals, local elites, business community, students, IDPs and political administration was randomly drawn. Uni-variate analysis were conducted and presented in percentages while at bi-variate level dependent variable (writ of the state) was indexed and cross tabulated with the independent variable i.e. impact of militancy. Test of association i.e. Chi-Square was used to determine the level of association. The study ascertained that a highly significant relationships were discovered between investment declined in the area; business community migrated to other part of the country; the demand of man power for recruitment of insurgents along with financial support as a replacement of man power to a war fare; hospitals were ruined in view of security and weak writ of the state. Moreover, NGO access to the study area was also restricted; female student's enrollment curtailed; FATA has been witnessing in bulk of local migration from the area with the formidable decline in economic activities along with the severe jolts to educational institutions both in structural and functional terms. A strong significant relationship was found between religious institution and writ of the state. The study suggests that increase in militancy was due to enhanced number of religious schooling. Early marriages of the young girls popularity was also found highly significant with the writ of the state. Increase in abduction cases; child trafficking; and child abused were further found significant with writ of the state along with abduction as a tool being used for ransom in return responsible for providing monetary support to the militant activities. Furthermore child trafficking was very attractive being effective free of cost human being provision as crucifiers in the shape of suicide bombers. This is not the end rather study witnessed child abuse cases on rise such as sexual and physical*

*abuse including punitive i.e social and political and economic rights denied which is the outcome of unemployment and illiteracy of the youth.*

**Key words:** Militancy, impact on livelihood and social exclusion

Militancy is as old as human being and displays its explanation both as policy and methods and operationalization for certain justifiable obligation and subjugation. Pakistan since last two decades faced with civil militancy with a number of factors worked as catalyst like Lal Masjid operation etc. Pakistan is being playing leading role against war on terror and subjected to huge human and economic losses worth 67 billion till date (Ben, 2008; PIPS, 2008; HRCP, 2009 and William, 2001). The sufferings of economic and educational activities are enormous with extreme fall out on women literacy in most of the FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A direct association between economic growth and educational rise is vivid in terms of rapid growth on the economic front of the state. This national growth rate and productivity is not paradoxes in terms of quality of education. A positive co relation is always related to earning and attainment of educational level. However, dismal picture of poor attainment to these essential objectives is being reflected in Pakistani scenario due to suicide bombing and other terrorist activities which has drastically shaken the economy of Pakistan ( Baro, 1991; Bilsklenow, 2000; Haq, 1997; Hamdani, 1977; Guisenger et al, 1984; Khan and Irfan, 1985; Ahmed et Hanushek and Kinko, 2000; Barth et al (2006) has also disclosed a rise of 10% greater growth of GDP to a peaceful region suffered with low export and complex devastation of economic sectors. Rise of foreign debt and a sharp decline in foreign investment with deficit in budgeting and welfare oriented activities are some other gruesome facets of terrorist activities (Abadie and Gardeazbal, 2001; Stewarts and Fitz Gerald, 2001). Average decline is measured 2.2% decline in economic growth with an impact of 10.5% decline in GDP due to insurgency (Murdoch and Sand, 2002; Collier and Hoefffr, 2004). Pakistan as largest victim of terrorism in after math of Afghan development since 2001. It has suffered 35 to 40 billion dollar during 2001 to 2008 and huge suffering in exports worth 6

billion dollar annually due to terrorism. A total of Rs.2080 billion is supposed to be a loss calculated in in the terrorist scenario, the Pakistan has to pay (Ali, 2010); Chen and Siems have concluded that terrorism has drastically hit local stock markets and also shattered the confidence while investing in these turbulent markets like Pakistan. These effects could simply be adjudged in the number of terrorist attack, the nature of targets hits, policy designed for containing recurrence of such events as all are met with failure(Johnston and Nedelcue,2006 Karolly,2006; Bruck and Wickstom,2004). A negative effect of these terrorist activities could not be ruled out to stock markets and other financial institution of Pakistan. Moreover, it has also led to the rise in expenses on the military related activities for the purpose of bringing sharp mobility of the forces to counter with. The social impact of these development is formidable as it has led to the widespread unemployment and extreme poverty in the war stricken area in Pakistan (Gully and Sultan, 2006; Gul et al, 2010). This study designed in the shadow such precarious repercussion to the economy of the state while reassessing the issue of terrorism with a sole purpose of the local minds reflection.

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To study the people perception regarding militancy and its impact on local economy with special reference to agriculture, livestock, business, family, health, NGO,s access, child trafficking and literacy in FATA
2. To ascertain association between independent variable and dependent variable
3. To suggest policy recommendations on the basis of study findings

### **Materials and Methods**

The present study was carried out to look into the phenomena pertaining to the challenges in the establishment of writ of the state in FATA, Pakistan. The main focus of this study was centered on the Federally Administered Tribal Areas under the

perspectives of impact of militancy on livelihood. The universe was confined to Khyber Agency out of the total seven agencies. A sample size of 380 respondents including the intellectuals, business communities, IDPs, students and persons from local political administration were randomly selected in light of the criteria devised by Sekaran ( 2003). A comprehensive interview schedule based on Likert scale was constructed and served for collecting the relevant information. The data was presented in the percentages along with ascertaining the relationship between independent variable namely (impact of militancy on livelihood) with the writ of the state (Dependent Variable) by indexing and cross tabulating to ascertain the relationship through the application  $\chi^2$ -test statistics as outlined by.....Tai (1978: 353).

$$(\chi^2) = \sum \sum \frac{(f_{ij} - F_{ij})^2}{F_{ij}}$$

Where

- $(\chi^2)$  = Chi-square for two categorical variables
- $f_{ij}$  = the observed frequencies in the cross-classified category at  $i$ th row and  $j$ th column
- $F_{ij}$  = the expected frequency for the same category, assuming no association between variables under investigation

The formula simply directs one to take squared summation of the frequencies for each cell, divided by the expected frequency. The resulting frequency is distributed as chi-square with relevant degree of freedom. The degree of freedom is calculated as follows;

- Df =  $(r-1)(c-1)$  where
- Df = Degree of freedom
- r = the number of rows
- c = the number of columns

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Impact of Deteriorated Law and Order Situation on Local Community**

Table No-1 speaks about the deteriorating law and order situation greatly affected the local people. The threat to female teachers was found 90% and destruction of female school as 87.1% respectively. Mehmood (2007) and Rahimullah Yousafzai (2007) findings were also in support the study findings and mentioned that; “Female education was the main targets of Taliban. The decrees on the ban of female education were issued by these militants and destroyed female schools which resulted in a considerable damage to female education in the area of Swat, FATA and in other parts of Khyber Pakhtoon khwa.” They issued order for girls that they should not go to schools and termed it as un-Islamic. The rise in the activities of militants resulted in the increased problems and troubles of women in the area. Majority of the people were greatly terrified due to these militants activities and they confined themselves to their homes. This matter of fact disturbed the whole social fabric of the society and produced a number of problems for the people of the area. According to Coady, et al (2002) “due to human loss or disabled, particularly women and children were often the most vulnerable sometimes having lost their household, safety net. Those who were themselves injured by attacks can face unemployment, physical disability and psychological trauma.” The decline in agriculture and livestock income, demand of manpower for insurgents, the destruction of hospitals NGOS access to FATA, girls enrolments in school and increased child labor almost displayed such the similar picture, with standing from respondents (81%) and( 84.7%) respectively. This reduction and decay in the financial market causes reduction in public trust towards investment in financial market which brings blood in the business activities in the economy. (Johnston & Nedelescu,( 2006); Gulley and Sultan, (2006) and Gul et al. (2010) while looking at the stock markets of different countries of the world found that terrorist acts cause

negative returns in the stock market, similarly liquidity of these markets is much higher than other markets. While considering the impact of bomb blasts and terrorist attacks on the Pakistani financial markets, was a significant and inverse relationship between terrorism and financial markets performance. The third main affecting issue was child trafficking, child abuse abduction; migration of business community to other parts of the country was 70.8%, 75%, 75.8% and 78.68% respectively. These findings are synonymous to Duschinshki, (2009) that destruction of schools and non- investment from foreigners were the resultant factors of deteriorating law and order situation in FATA.

Table 1

*Impact of Deteriorated Law and Order Situation on Local Community*

Statement	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Total
Income declined from agriculture and livestock	309(81.3%)	53(13.9%)	18(4.7%)	380
Business community migrated to other parts of the country	299(78.68%)	71(18.7%)	10(2.6%)	380
Demand of man power for recruitment for insurgent groups occurred	317(83.4%)	45(11.8%)	18(4.70%)	380
Demand of financial support as a replacement of manpower to war appeared	306(80.5%)	47(12.4%)	27(7.1%)	380
Hospitals are ruined in view of insecurity here	314(82.6%)	53(13.9%)	13(3.4%)	380
NGOs' access to FATA is impossible	315(82.8%)	51(13.4%)	15(3.9%)	380
Girls' enrollment in schools suffered	302(79.5%)	59(15.5%)	19(5.0%)	380
Female education suffered	336(88.4%)	33(8.7%)	11(2.89%)	380
Female teachers were threatened	344(90.52%)	26(6.8%)	10(2.6%)	380
Government Girls Schools were damaged/destroyed	331(87.1%)	37(9.7%)	12(3.2%)	380

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Religious institution (Madaris) increased	299(78.7%)	61(16.1%)	20(5.3%)	380
Child marriage especially of young girls became popular	290(76.3%)	59(15.5%)	31(8.2%)	380
Abduction cases increased	295(77.6%)	62(16.3%)	23(6.1%)	380
Child trafficking leveled up	269(70.8%)	88(23.2%)	23(6.1%)	380
Child abuse cases increased	288(75.8%)	70(18.4%)	22(5.8%)	380

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Source: Field Survey, 2012. Note: (values in parenthesis indicate percentage)

### **Relationship of Deteriorated Law and Order with Writ of the State in FATA**

Impacts signify dichotomous meaning reflecting both negative and positive aspects. Any situational phenomena could be judged through the goggles of assessment by verifying various causes or otherwise. Law and order situation is a long period phenomenon and usually measured on a time span of five years or more. The study at hand, attempts to discover some of the measureable affects deteriorated law and order in the study area. A highly significant relationships ( $P < 0.00$ ) was discovered between investment declined in the area while measuring it with the writ of the state Abadie and Gardeazabal (2007) while discussing impact of terrorism on the foreign direct investment and GDP found that with increasing terrorist events there is significant reduction in the foreign direct investment and GDP. Moreover, business community migrated to other part of the country was found highly significant with the writ of the state. It could be inferred on the basis of these findings ( $p = 0.00$ ) that investment is directly related to peaceful and congenial environment. If any threatfull situation arises in an area pertaining to law and order, the investment from the investors not only gets declined but mostly the investors flee the area just to save their own self and property. It is a common saying by investor investment is his community, while little bothering about the identity. These finding are very much similar to finding of Shepiro

and Pair, 2009 that although there does not exist any sound relationship between poverty and militancy, however subjective support for the militant is threatening economic wellbeing and community economic performance. Moreover, investment law fails to provide protection when non state actors get vibrant, taking little respect of international and local law leads to fleeing of local from their native area (kitree, 2008). Similarly strong and highly significant relationship was found ( $p=0.00$ ) between the demand of man power for recruitment of insurgents along with financial support as a replacement of man power to a war affair were found significant with writ of the state. It is apparent that militant used to provide financial support as substitute for logistic and physical services of locals in the area. This is always fruitful when insurgents find a bulk of population unemployed and ready to render services for negligible returns. These results are similar to Hashmi (2012) findings upon the FATA. There most of the inhabitants of the area were deprived of social, political and economic rights. This negligence by the government is paving the ground for breeding extremism and terrorism. If insurgency continued unabated it may also lead to development of some horrible situation. Moreover, a highly significant ( $p=0.00$ ) relationship was detected between hospitals are ruined in view of security and writ of the state. In addition, NGO access to the study area was also restricted as was found highly significant ( $p<0.00$ ) with writ of the state. Female students enrollment curtailed as highly significant ( $p<0.00$ ) with writ of the state. It has been concluded from these findings that once insurgency creeps in main target included are hospitals, Ngo services, and girl enrollment at school has happened. Prosperity and development of a nation depend upon provision of services in health, education etc to the young generation. FATA has been witnessing en bulk of local migration from the area with the formidable decline in economic activities along with the severe jolts to educational institutions both in physical and monetary terms (WAZIR,2010). However, contrary to the above findings Fair (2008) did not find any relationship with the religious teachings and surge in and insurgency. Rather insurgents had mostly modern

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schooling background. In addition, a highly significant ( $P < 0.00$ ) was detected between female teachers were threatened and writ of the state. It is quite obvious from this assumption once writ of the state get weakened could lead to some unpredictable and threatening environments groups together. It was found that female teachers were worst hit by these extra ordinary phenomena. These findings are similar in nature with findings of Hashmi (2012) that educational infrastructure and manpower concerned were badly damaged in FATA as of taking them promoters of western culture and English education. A highly significant relationship ( $p < 0.00$ ) was found between religious institution and writ of the state. It simply suggests the increase in militancy was due to enhanced number of religious schooling. However, contrary to the fact there was negative relationship between madrassa and increase in insurgency Fair (2008).

In addition early marriages of the young girls popularity was also found highly significant with the writ of the state. In true sense it is difficult like this development could be linked with writ of the state rather cultural enshrinement prevails which patternised practices of early marriages. Increase in abduction cases was found highly significant ( $P < 0.00$ ) with writ of the state. Moreover increase in child trafficking was also determined as highly significant ( $P < 0.00$ ) with the writ of the state. Writ of the state was found further significantly related ( $p < 0.00$ ) with increase in child abused. These results clearly dictates new trend of abduction as a tool being used for ransom in return responsible for providing monetary support to the militant activities. Furthermore, child trafficking is very attractive as it provides free of cost human beings as crucifier in the shape of suicide bombers. This is not the end rather study witnessed child abuse cases on rise such as sexual and physical abuse and other punitive i.e social and political and economic rights denied, usually leads to unemployment and illiteracy of the youth. Moreover, lack of political representation and frequent displacements of locals divide the people of losing their religious

**Table 2**

*Impact of Deteriorated Law and Order Situation on State's Writ in FATA*

Statements		Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Chi-square
Investment declined in the area	Agree	126(40.8)	172(55.7)	11(3.6)	28.51
	Disagree	17(32.1)	32(60.4)	4(7.5)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0	13(72.2)	5(27.8)	
Business community migrated to other parts of the country	Agree	124(41.5)	163(54.5)	12(4.0)	11.36
	Disagree	17(23.9)	47(63.2)	7(9.9)	(0.00)
	Not sure	2(20.0)	7(70.0)	1(10.0)	
Demand of man power for recruitment for insurgent groups occurred	Agree	130(41.0)	178(56.2)	9(2.8)	35.86
	Disagree	13(28.9)	26(57.8)	6(13.3)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0(0.00)	13(72.2)	5(27.8)	
Demand of financial support as a replacement of manpower to war appeared	Agree	139(45.4)	160(53.3)	7(2.3)	62.92
	Disagree	4(8.5)	33(70.2)	10(21.3)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0(0.00)	24(88.9)	3(11.1)	
Hospitals are ruined in view of insecurity here	Agree	130(41.4)	176(56.1)	8(2.5)	33.32
	Disagree	11(20.8)	33(62.3)	9(17.0)	(0.00)
	Not sure	2(15.4)	8(61.5)	3(23.1)	
NGOs' access to FATA is impossible	Agree	140(44.4)	167(53.00)	8(2.5)	54.46
	Disagree	3(5.9)	39(76.5)	9(17.6)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0(0.00)	11(78.6)	3(21.4)	
Girls' enrollment in schools suffered	Agree	137(45.5)	157(52.0)	8(2.6)	62.46
	Disagree	6(10.2)	47(79.7)	6(10.2)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0(0.00)	13(68.4)	3(0.7)	
Female education suffered	Agree	139(41.1)	188(55.6)	11(3.3)	37.92(
	Disagree	4(12.1)	21(63.6)	8(24.2)	0.00)
	Not sure	0(0.0)	8(88.9)	1(11.1)	
	Agree	137(39.8)	196(57.0)	11(3.2)	

Female teachers were threatened	Disagree	6(23.1)	12(46.2)	8(30.8)	43.46
	Not sure	0(0.00)	9(90.0)	1(10.0)	(0.00)
Government Girls Schools were damaged/destroyed	Agree	137(41.4)	183(55.3)	11(3.3)	30.73
	Disagree	6(16.2)	24(64.9)	7(18.9)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0	10 (83.3)	2(16.7)	
Religious institution (Madaris) increased	Agree	137(45.8)	154(51.5)	8(2.7)	52.79
	Disagree	6(9.8)	45(73.8)	10(16.4)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0	18(90.0)	2(10.0)	
Child marriage especially of young girls became popular	Agree	130(44.7)	156(52.6)	8(2.7)	53.28
	Disagree	13(22.0)	42(71.2)	4(6.8)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0	22(73.3)	5(1.3)	
Abduction (kidnaping) cases increased	Agree	129(43.7)	158(53.6)	8(2.7)	38.92
	Disagree	14(22.6)	38(61.3)	10(16.1)	(0.00)
	Not sure	0	21(93.2)	2(8.7)	
Child trafficking leveled up	Agree	120(44.6)	141(52.4)	8(3.00)	32.33
	Disagree	21(23.9)	60(68.2)	7(08.0)	(0.00)
	Not sure	2(8.7)	16(69.6)	5(21.7)	
Child abuse cases increased	Agree	116(40.3)	164(56.9)	8(2.8)	21.31
	Disagree	25(35.7)	36(51.4)	9(12.9)	(0.00)
	Not sure	2(9.1)	17(77.3)	3(13.6)	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

### Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded that incident of 9/11 worked as a pivotal instrument in fueling insurgency in the area. The invasion of Afghanistan by Russians in 1979 and Americans in 2001 in subsequent manners enhanced the local lust for warring against the invading armies. This urge took a holy shape, when supported by local clergies in propagating under the aegis of jehad (Holy war). In addition, the abundance of arms also took it to a directional mode with increased frequencies. The prevalent low statured socio-economic profile of the area included were unemployment and abundance of youth also added to the development of a strong

acephalous mode of locals rendering little acceptance to a centralized hegemony. This tendency turned the war against foreign invaders into a war dynamics based on trade running own administrative setup in the liberated areas, with no any opportunity of solace to the locals. To deal with insurgency from the society multidimensional approach needs to be adopted encompassing socio economic package, mainstreaming of tribal people, and dialogue with warring groups with strong will of military use, provided all the mentioned approaches get no success were some of the suggestions on the basis of study inferences.

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