

Socio-economic impacts of North Waziristan Agency's internally displaced persons on Lakki Marwat: 2014-2017

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Received: 26-Apr-2022 | Revised: 13-Oct-2022 | Accepted: 14-Oct-2022 | Published: 23-Oct-2022

Abstract

The implications of the 9/11 incident affected the whole region, but unfortunately, Pakistan was at the most. Due to the NATO forces attacks, most militants migrated to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) for the sake of refuge, which caused the growth of militancy and extremism in Pakistan. To cope with terrorism and stop the advancement of this evil, the government decided to launch operation Zarb-e-Azb as a last vengeance in North Waziristan Agency to evacuate citizens and then extinguish militants. Resultantly, around about 1 million IDP's displaced to the adjacent areas, i.e., Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Karak etc., in the mid of June 2014. This research article focuses on IDPs hosted in Lakki Marwat and their socio-economic impact on the host community. The research is descriptive-exploratory based on a mixed study approach; data used in this research were collected from both primary & secondary sources. The people of the host community argue that IDPs create a number of socio-economic problems like a rise in prices, compromised quality of goods, shortage of houses, occupation of schools, increase in crime rate, security problems etc.

Keywords: FATA, NATO, TTP, Tehreek-i-Taliban, Operation Zarb-e-Azb, Taliban, Al-Qaeda, military operations, terrorism, militancy.

How to Cite: Khan, I. U., Khan, A., & Ullah, A. (2022). Socio-economic impacts of North Waziristan Agency's internally displaced persons on Lakki Marwat: 2014-2017. *Journal of Humanities, Social and Management Sciences (JHSMS)*, 3(2), 20-39. <https://doi.org/10.47264/idea.jhsms/3.2.2>

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1. Introduction

In the war against terror in Pakistan, thousands of innocent people died, thousands of soldiers embraced Shahadat, billions of dollars infrastructure destroyed, rise has been seen in target killing, kidnapping, murdering and bomb blasts. The different military operations had dismantled the militants on different occasions, but they rise again and again. In 2014, after the severe attacks on Pakistan Army General Headquarter (GHQ) and Pakistan Navy headquarters (PNS) Mehran realized to Pakistani authorities to destroy militants and their facilities. So, operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched in North Waziristan Agency to eliminate the militants and destroy their hideouts (Khan et al., 2022).

Before starting the operation, Pakistan was facing great pressure from the local population as well as from world leaders and states. Public opinion was very much in favour of a military operation against Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and all other terrorist organizations. People wanted to come out of fear and terror. Although the military operations in other agencies of FATA were fruitful but North Waziristan Agency was considered as their hub and safe heaven. The world public opinion was also in favour of the military operation in North Waziristan Agency. US being a major actor in war against terror several times demanded for military operation in North Waziristan Agency. Similarly, India and China also demanded from Pakistan to dismantle the militants and their strong holds in FATA and especially in North Waziristan Agency. In 2014 US Congress linked the military assistance to Pakistan with the military operation in North Waziristan Agency. In the time of former chief of army staff General (R) Ishfaq Pervez Kayani, who led the armed forces for six very difficult years successfully absorbed the pressure and never want to open another front of military engagement (Abbasi, 2014). On the other side the US and NATO were greatly dependent on Pakistan for NATO supply through Pakistani routes, they want to secure and smooth the supply through Pakistan into Afghanistan and to destroy Haqqani Network in North Waziristan. Drone strikes were the ultimate way to secure those objectives for time being but have no encouraging impacts.

After the operation started it was appreciated locally as well as internationally. Pakistani population showed great enthusiasm for Pakistan military and the whole political, religious factions endorsed the operation. While talking to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and former Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio Guterres, Raza Rabbani, Acting President and Chairman Senate said that the entire nation and all political wings are backing military Operation in North Waziristan Agency. He added that the state is committed to eliminate the curse of terrorism and militancy from our society, so international actors especially the West should consider the difficulties Pakistan is going through (Daily Times, 2015). Imran Khan, leader of the second popular political party; Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) and their government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also endorsed the operation and criticized US Congress for linking the Coalition Support Fund with the military Operation in North Waziristan Agency. Chief of Army Staff (COAS) General Raheel Sharif said while addressing the Apex Committee meeting, "there is no other option but to eliminate all the militants and extremists without gauging the cost and effect." ISPR said to combat militancy and terrorism National Action Plan (NAP) has been-approved recently, constituting Apex committees at the provincial level with both political and military leadership to start the implementation of the NAP. The operation went with full swing and the results came were tremendously encouraging and were praised worldwide (Daily Times, 2015).

1.1. Beginning of Zarb-e-Azb

On June 15, 2014, at 01:30 PST, PAF combat jets started attacks over the hideouts of militants in Datta Khel and Degan of North Waziristan Agency (Singh, 2015). Later on, Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) confirmed that Pakistan armed forces had launch a composite Operation *Zarb-e-Azb* on the directions of governmental authorities against local as well as foreign militants without any discrimination. Experts and foreign representatives from the whole world appreciated this bold step against militants and acknowledged it as a “final blow” to the militants inside Pakistan. Pakistan Prime Minister Mia Muhammad Nawaz Sharif affirmed in National Assembly on June 16, 2014, that to restore peace and stability Operation *Zarb-e-Azb* was the last resort and it will continue till the elimination of last militant from the soil of Pakistan. The immediate cause for Zarb-e-Azb was the militants attack on Karachi Airport on June 8, 2014, which resulted in 33 deaths including all the ten attackers. The responsibility was claimed by Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). General Raheel Sharif, COAS, on June 16 emphasized on the demilitarization of the region without any care for “Good” and “Bad” Taliban. He added that the operation isn't against our own local tribal people but against every terrorist and extremist (Singh, 2015). The operation is three tier strategy: a) evacuation of the local population from North Waziristan Agency; b) elimination of terrorism; and c) restoration of Government's writ.

Before launching, the operation governmental authorities directed the local people of North Waziristan Agency to leave the area. A large number of people started migration and for 3 days nearly one million people left North Waziristan Agency and sheltered in Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Karak and Peshawar etc. Government has also established IDPs camp for the people with all necessities. People were ensured that the operation will end soon and soon they will return home. According to Khawaja Asif Federal Defence Minister, “we will try to complete the Operation in North Waziristan Agency as soon as possible” (Singh, 2015).

1.2. Migration of internally displaced persons to adjacent areas

The migration of population from the North Waziristan Agency started in the beginning of 2014, when they felt that there could be a military operation in the near future. The PAF strikes on the militant's hideouts ensured them the forthcoming military Operation. Many of the people started migration to nearby districts and towns. Markets became closed and the business activities also. Officials said that after the airstrikes some 500 families left the area and settled in Bannu & Lakki Marwat. In June before the operation Zarb-e-Azb, curfew was relaxed for local peoples to migrate to safe places. People along with their belongings and food items shifted to Bannu and Lakki Marwat in miserable situations. Many of the people travelled on their feet, several died due to hot weather and shortage of water and food. After a formal request from the Pakistani authorities on June 23, 2014 UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies responded to the displaced persons. These agencies provided tents, kits, mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen accessories, soaps, sanitary cloths and plastic sheets. Although at the beginning there were some discoordination in the aid for IDPs but later on the thing were smoothed down and now nearly every family was getting ration, health care facilities and funds from the government (Hameed, 2015).

1.3. Hard moment for government and Lakki Marwat People

Since June 2014, when the military Operation by the Pakistani enforcement agencies started in

North Waziristan Agency against the militants, large number of people migrated to Lakki Marwat. Round about 1 lac North Waziristan Agency IDPs settled in Lakki Marwat, in tents, schools, Hujras and rented houses. This huge influx of people had doubled the population of Lakki Marwat which had adversely affected the whole district. This displacement not only severely affected the IDPs but also the Lakki Marwat people and government agencies. After their arrival to Lakki Marwat many problems like rise in prices, compromised quality of goods, shortage of houses, occupation of schools, increase in crime rate, security problems etc. were witnessed. On the other -side government agencies were not prepared and equipped to settle down these large number of people in days, there seemed to be a huge rush on governmental offices like, Registration offices, NADRA, Passport Offices, Deputy Commissioner Office (DCO), District Education Officer (DEO) etc. (Ullah A. U., 2017).

1.4. Government's aid to IDPs

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had transferred the services of 18 specialists and 45 attendants to Bannu, Lakki Marwat and connecting areas to give best medicinal services to the dislodged individuals of North Waziristan Agency. These specialists and attendants performing obligations in various health camps, BHUs and medical centres of Bannu, Tank, Lakki Marwat and Karak where immense number of IDPs had relocated. Doctors and other medical staff were additionally put on the disposal of administration of Khalifa Gulnawaz Teaching Hospital Bannu, District Headquarters Hospitals Lakki Marwat, DI Khan and Karak to care for the migrants. Patients with genuine sicknesses were being dealt at Khalifa Gul Nawaz Teaching Hospital Bannu where all significant medical facilities are accessible. X-Rays, and lab tests of these patients were free of cost. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government endorsed Rs. 200 million for provision of necessary medicines while necessary transfer of the doctors done to those areas to handle the deficiency of specialists in hospitals. Eleven medical camps in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Lakki Marwat Districts have been setup to help IDPs; five camps in Bannu, four in Dera Ismail Khan and two in Lakki Marwat are additionally helping. Nine ambulances have been arranged in the two regions to move patients to doctor's facilities during emergencies (Rehman A. , 2014).

According to SAFRON (2014) 92,702 families consisting of 992,649 individuals have been displaced and residing in different districts as in: district Bannu 80%, district Lakki Marwat 6%, district D.I. Khan 5%, district Karak 1%, district Hangu 262 families only, and all over the country 7% approximately.

2. Literature review

According to Cohen (1998) “Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”

Given the broad scope of the description, this research study is mainly focused on those internally displaced who have been forced to flee from “armed conflict”. Those who have been internally displaced as a result of natural or man-made disasters are not included in this article. A comprehensive report about the IDPs covering different related facts and factors. It is clearly

mentioned in the report that Internally Displaced people did not forsake their own hometown by choice, rather critical situations made this happened. In 2014 Pakistan Army launched Operation Zarb-e-Azb to eradicate stems of TTP from Waziristan those have been a safe breeding and were noticed as safe havens. After the final decision the peaceful residences of the Areas including Miran Shah, Mir Ali and Razmak were told to leave their homes to avoid any consequences of collateral damages. Most of the peace-loving people could not see their children dying, due to this reason they left their homes, property, and business, started their journey towards safe areas including Bannu, Lakki Marwat and Karak etc. (FDMA, 2014).

The situation of North Waziristan's IDPs was miserable and were forced to flee to safe and peace prevailing areas due to military Operation. The IDPs faced a tremendous amount of stress and problems in the newly migrated areas. The houses in which they took shelter were not large enough to accommodate their families comfortably because most of them were shared by the local residents who were trying to help the saddened and poor IDPs in their own capacity. They are thankful to the people of District Lakki Marwat, Bannu, DI Khan and Karak for showing great hospitality. The people of the aforementioned areas opened their hearts and doors to welcome them warmly. This action was desperately courageous, because it helped them out in lessening their burden. Credit goes to the facilitators, because their careful attitude taught them that, how to put best foot forward in order to find out solution for severe issues. Homelessness people were pleadingly looking forward for help, but the people of Punjab and Sindh refused to take them in. They made it clear that their doors will remain closed for the displaced people (Humayun, 2014).

IDPs of Waziristan faced the problems at registration point. To take hold of turn women waited for hours, because the registration process was deadly slow and was not coherent with the number of IDPs. The registration office was not proper facilitated and remained that is why IDPs waited for hours. Punctuality and coming in time were the two basic ingredients of one's duty, but unfortunately same was not the case with the assigned staff. Waiting areas could not offer basic facilitates, even most of IDPs those visited for registration waited under the scorching sun. The problems they were facing at registration office made them frustrated and psychologically stressed. Due to psychological burden, they could not sleep well. At night harsh realities clicked their minds which were more than enough to scatter their minds to a great extent. The stuff started running from unconscious to conscious in a spontaneous manner that is why they could not get access to a sound sleep. The author highlighted that as women are relatively more sensitive that is why they cannot bear the harsh realities of life. They do not even know, how to get rid of the harsh realities either. Tough challenges made them weep most of the time. At times tears streamed out from their eyes, crawled towards their cheeks and left a trail beyond (Sherazi, 2014).

When the well-versed persons put their soul and heart together, the result is absolutely matchless. Since the same happened to their untiring effort. They came up with something convincing and this was done for the sake of bringing the true picture of the downtrodden internally displaced place for the sake of finding the solution to their pathetic condition. The authors wrote that the whole story revolves around tense situations. Since this is fact that when a person is coming across difficult time, it brings lots of mental distress where that person is in a haphazard position and cannot take a decisive decision in order to free his arms from the clutches of the problems. Most definitely, this psychological barrier was caused by the internal displacement. If one thinks over it, one will come across the very fact that, yes, this is very

difficult to quit your own area and to pass days and nights in unfamiliar area with alien people. Only those know this harsh reality who had experienced it (Aleemi *et al.*, 2015).

In some cases, a special consideration was given to internally displaced people and their come back to native land (North Waziristan). Different Operations have been operated against TTP, and Zarb-e-Azb was one of them. This operation was specially made for rooting out the safe havens of Taliban, but the adverse reaction of this operation was that the permanent residence came under the influence of this operation too. They had no choice, but the only option at their disposal was to quit their own areas until the things are made satisfactory. The writer said that internally displaced people faced the music, because it is very difficult to leave the premises of native land and stepping inside a strange area. Many questions cropped at the back of one's mind, including what would be the response of the hosts? What will happen to the future of youngsters? How will we make access to bread and butter? These questions fall from tongue easily but are far difficult to be answered in a convincing way. When the internally displaced people were quitting their zone, they felt as if their dreams are taking the last breath. They became the victim of nihilism and scepticism. They could not live on hope, because all the future plans were snatched away within a short span of time (Hameed, 2015).

To talk about the IDPs in general and women in particular, most of the activists raised their eyebrow and shot out the slogan that they are fighting the battle for women's rights and women empowerment, because they are not given their due rights. Though to a greater extent this is fact, but most of the people are turning deaf ears on this fact. When they are asked, they come up with lay excuses. Due to operation entitled Zarb-e-Azb the women became the real victims, because they were pushed in the ring of battle where the task given was that if you survive you are at liberty to come out of this fence and if you do not fight this losing battle, most definitely you are among dead persons (Mohsin, 2013).

The life of the IDPs has been full of stress and strain. Practical experience was conducted by the writer and the finding was that females became victims to mental diseases due to tense situation. Males were facing the problem too, because they lost many, many precious commodities. The authors conducted surveys and concluded their results. According to survey Internally Displaced Persons were having psychological time. When life is free of stress and stress, times flows just like flowing water. Here a person desires to take hold of every moment, but the time flies by. But when consequences are being faced, here time remains stagnant. Every single moment seems like an hour. Since the same was happening to Internally Displaced Persons. The chronological time was replaced by a psychological one. They were counting every second, minute, hour, day and night. Only those people can understand this difficult time who are pushed into it. In fact, they are in the battlefield and those can feel who fight the bull. Internally Displaced people were looking forward for their return and they were thinking that time will come when they find themselves in their own hometown. In the world of imaginations, they were manipulating future plans. In fact, they deserve, because being humans we are born with dreams, but if dreams are not fulfilled, this obstacle attacks on our minds. Due to this psychological disease a person feels restless (Kazmi, 2015).

The case of Internally Displaced Persons even caught the attention of those writers who live abroad. They tried their hands on the problems of IDPs. These writers talk about the same area in order to expose the challenges being faced by IDPs. When Soviet Union assaulted Afghanistan, the Afghans ran out of sources, due to this they sought out shelter in Pakistan. In

those days it was one of the greatest challenges to accommodate those who were pouring in. History repeats itself. Since the same situation was experienced over and over again. Internal displacement happened several times due to Army Operations. The situation was even worse than, though this particular situation was never thought about, but time made it happen. Life is unpredictable and incredible things come true. This is the real philosophy of life (Goodhand, 2000).

IDPS have been through a pathetic situation hence it is not fair altogether bringing people together and confining them to a conservative environment. In such sort of situations, one totally gets deprived of his/her basic needs and requirements. Since the same happened to those IDPs. It has been documented in the report that Internally Displaced Persons were put in camps where many diseases attacked. It all was because of unhygienic situation. IDPs could not make access to clean drinking water. The surrounding was heaped up with rubbish materials and this gave a bad smell. The stagnant water gave a proper ground to poisonous flies and there was no proper insecticide to destroy all those injurious flies. These caused diseases and due to insufficient treatment facilities, the health of IDPs was in deteriorated condition (United Nations High Commission for Refugees, 2010).

The available literature study showed that displacement brought socio-economic problems in the fate of IDPs as well as host community. But here researchers only highlight the issues faces by IDPs, that's why the researcher try to fill the academic gap to dig out problems faced by the host community due to IDPs.

2. Research methodology

This study is descriptive-exploratory and a blend of both the qualitative and quantitative approaches. By accommodating mixed study approach (qualitative and quantitative) for data collection makes a researcher able to take hold of data from various sources. It endorses deeper investigation and compete the challenge giving views worth that might not have been weight. The data was collected from both primary & secondary sources. For quantitative survey a structured questionnaire was formed for North Waziristan Agency IDPs in order to get hold of primary data. Interview is conducted in qualitative research technique for engaging individual interviews to explain the mind set of respondents on specific situation, program or idea. Secondary data was collected from different books, articles, thesis and journals etc.

Data recorded from interviews was thematically sorted out, transcribed and directly translated into English. Further, detail interviews were analysed by method of "Content analysis", transcribed and merged with field survey outcome to provide a more comprehensive understanding of IDPs perceptions. Data from the questionnaire was entered into SPSS and variables were constructed according to the study requirements.

3. Social impacts of North Waziristan's IDPs on the host community of Lakki Marwat

Table-1 shows that, the IDPs from North Waziristan Agency brought effects on the social structure of Lakki Marwat. Many numbers of the host community responded that IDPs affected the host community socially one way or the other. A very less (20%) responded that IDPs didn't affect the society.

Table-1: Did IDPS affect the social structure of host community?

| Respondents of Host Community | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 87 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| No | 62 | 20.7 | 49.7 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 49 | 16.3 | 66.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 94 | 31.3 | 97.3 |
| Don't Know | 8 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

The IDPs tried their best to live in according to the social norms of the local community. As 61% respondents reported that IDPs always cared about social norms of the host community. Only 13.0% said that the IDPs were careless about social norms.

Table-2: Did IDPs care about the social norm of Marwat community?

| Respondents of Host Community | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 183 | 61.0 | 61.0 |
| No | 39 | 13.0 | 74.0 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 28 | 9.3 | 83.3 |
| Up To Some Extent | 33 | 11.0 | 94.3 |
| Don't Know | 17 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-3 69% of host community respondents reported that, the Marwat community took care of the social norms of the IDPs who were camped in the district Lakki Marwat. Only 3% of respondents said that the host community was not good at taking care of social norms. According to one of the respondents:

“... They cared about everything. They provided everything that they needed if was possible for them. The best thing about the host community was that they were very respectful. They know our culture, norms and way of living. Therefore, they always showed care and respect for IDPs. They never unnecessarily interfered in our activities” (Saleem, 2017).

Table-3: Did Marwat community care about the social norms of IDPs?

| Respondents of Host Community | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 207 | 69.0 | 69.0 |
| No | 9 | 3.0 | 72.0 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 46 | 15.3 | 87.3 |
| Up To Some Extent | 29 | 9.7 | 97.0 |
| Don't Know | 9 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

The table-4 shows that 44.3 percent of the local respondents were of the view that the IDPs utilized their provided shelter in a bad way. They were not careful about houses and were using them roughly. Besides, some of them were happy from the use of their hujras and homes by IDPs.

Table-4: How IDPs used the houses/hujras of host community?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Excellent | 23 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Good | 41 | 13.7 | 21.3 |
| Fair | 67 | 22.3 | 43.7 |
| Bad | 133 | 44.3 | 88.0 |
| Very Bad | 36 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

Most of the respondents reported that the IDPs were found to be involved in criminal activities in Lakki Marwat. Only 13.7% said they did not find any criminal case that was linked to any IDP.

“... unfortunately, few criminal cases like robbery were reported in which IDPs involvement was confirmed. Normally IDPs of the young age were found guilty of each reported case” (Ihsan, 2017).

Table-5: Did IDPs involve in criminal activities in Lakki Marwat?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 87 | 29.0 | 29.0 |
| No | 41 | 13.7 | 42.7 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 36 | 12.0 | 54.7 |
| Up To Some Extent | 92 | 30.7 | 85.3 |
| Don't Know | 44 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

Table-6 shows that local people faced security threats due to IDPs. As 45.3% respondents' security threats were observed after the arrival of IDPs. Only 7% said that the IDPs did not create any problem related to security.

Table-6: Did IDPs create security threat for the host community?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 136 | 45.3 | 45.3 |
| No | 21 | 7.0 | 52.3 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 72 | 24.0 | 76.3 |
| Up To Some Extent | 46 | 15.3 | 91.7 |
| Don't Know | 25 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

Most of the respondents reported that the local people treated us like their own family and their behaviour during their stay was remarkably well. Only 29.7% respondents were not acknowledging hosts sympathies.

“... When we came here, we were homeless and helpless. But these were the locals that extended their helping hands to rescue us. They tried their best to provide us everything that we needed” (Bilal, 2017).

Table-7: Did IDPs acknowledge the sympathies of host community with them?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 62 | 20.7 | 20.7 |
| No | 89 | 29.7 | 50.3 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 47 | 15.7 | 66.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 71 | 23.7 | 89.7 |
| Don't Know | 31 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-8 there were different problems related to IDPS that the local faced. Most of the local respondents (64.7%) the main problem was settlement and accommodation of IDPs. Only 9.7% said that they found it hard to provide food for them, while 5.7% respondents said that provision of education was a difficult problem that they faced. One of the interviewees responded that:

“.... They IDPs just rushed into Lakki Marwat in a very miserable condition. They were lacking a lot of things, but shelter was the main problem they were facing. Because those families having helpless children and poor females were living in the open skies, there the prime priority was to find a shelter to them. But it was not easy for any of us to accommodate those families (joint family) having an average size of 15 members. Almost every person tried his level best to find a solution to accommodate IDPs” (Ikram, 2017).

Table-8: What was the major problems for local community to host IDPs?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| To Provide Shelter | 194 | 64.7 | 64.7 |
| To Provide Food | 29 | 9.7 | 74.3 |
| To Provide Education | 17 | 5.7 | 80.0 |
| To Provide Financial Assistance | 7 | 2.3 | 82.3 |
| To Provide Health Facilities | 14 | 4.7 | 87.0 |
| Others | 39 | 13.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-9 overall respondents found the IDPs good. According to 7.7% the IDPs were excellent, while 26% said that they were good enough to deal with. Only 20.7% of the respondents had a bad experience with IDPs.

Table-9: How host community found IDPs?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Good | 78 | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Excellent | 23 | 7.7 | 33.7 |
| Fair | 91 | 30.3 | 64.0 |
| Bad | 62 | 20.7 | 84.7 |
| Very Bad | 46 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

Table-10 explains the response of the local people about the effect of IDPs on the environment of the Lakki Marwat. According to most of the respondents (72.3%) they did not observe any

negative effect of the IDPs on the environment. Only 7.7% respondents said that after the settlement of the IDPs negative effects could be observed.

Table-10: Did IDPs create environmental problems for host community?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 23 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| No | 217 | 72.3 | 80.0 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 9 | 3.0 | 83.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 29 | 9.7 | 92.7 |
| Don't Know | 22 | 7.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-11 the local respondents (46.3%) reported that arrival of IDPs to their area caused mental stress to the local people.

“... When the IDPs came to our area, they were in a very miserable condition and when local people especially female saw them, they felt very bad for them. This also gave related mental stress to them too” (Misbah, 2017).

Table-11: Did host community members' experience mental stress due to IDPs?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 71 | 23.7 | 23.7 |
| No | 139 | 46.3 | 70.0 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 16 | 5.3 | 75.3 |
| Up To Some Extent | 53 | 17.7 | 93.0 |
| Don't Know | 21 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-12 22.7 percent people said that establishment of medical centres in the area was needed to solve health issues related to the IDPs. Among the respondents 15% said that availability of mental health centre was made sure as IDPs were going through mental stress, while 7% reported that mother and childcare centre were also the need of the hour.

Table-12: What are the proposed solutions for health issues of IDPs living in Lakki Marwat?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Medical Care in Host Community on Permanent Basis | 68 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| Mental Health Care | 45 | 15.0 | 37.7 |
| Mother And Child Care Facilities | 21 | 7.0 | 44.7 |
| Other Suggestions | 97 | 32.3 | 77.0 |
| Don't Know | 69 | 23.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

4. Economic impacts of North Waziristan IDPs on host community

Table-13 shows the response of the people about the effects of IDPs on the economy of the local people. According to table-13 37.7% of respondents the IDPs positively affected the local business and economy. Only 4 % said that the economy remained unaffected.

Table-13: Did IDPs affect the economic structure of Lakki Marwat?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 113 | 37.7 | 37.7 |
| No | 12 | 4.0 | 41.7 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 88 | 29.3 | 71.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 46 | 15.3 | 86.3 |
| Don't Know | 41 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-14 58.3% of the local respondents they could not continue their businesses in Lakki Marwat.

“... It was quite difficult for them to continue their business or established new way of income generation in Lakki Marwat due to so many factors. The main problem they faced was financial constraints. They left their areas in a rush as it was never planned, so it costed them a lot. They want to do some work so that they could mint some money out from it. The environment of the area is also very favourable for it, but they can't start any business as it requires investment” (Ullah I. , 2017).

Table-14: Did IDPs maintain their business in host community?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 33 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| No | 175 | 58.3 | 69.3 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 17 | 5.7 | 75.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 26 | 8.7 | 83.7 |
| Don't Know | 49 | 16.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

The above table-15 shows that maximum respondents have the view that IDPs boosted the economic activities of Lakki Marwat. IDPs positively affected the business market of Lakki Marwat. A very less number (16%) reported that IDPs didn't affect the economic activities of Host Community.

Table-15: Did economic activities boost due to IDPs?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 119 | 39.7 | 39.7 |
| No | 48 | 16.0 | 55.7 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 73 | 24.3 | 80.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 29 | 9.7 | 89.7 |
| Don't Know | 31 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

Table-16 presents the view of respondents about the house rent in Lakki Marwat after the arrival of IDPs. The table shows that according to most of the respondents (64%) inflation took place in the rents of houses, while only 7% were of the view that the situation was otherwise.

“... When the IDPs came in our area then suddenly the rent of houses went high. For example, if a two bedrooms house had Rs. 5000 rents, then after the arrival of IDPs same house was rented out at Rs.10000. And the situation got worst enough due to over demand that the local government has to intervene. The local government looked into the matter and fixed reasonable rents for the houses. This problem was not observed in the rural areas where normally local people were offering their houses for free to the IDPs” (Abid, 2017).

Table-16: Did the inclusion of IDPs increase the rent of houses?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 192 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| No | 21 | 7.0 | 71.0 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 66 | 22.0 | 93.0 |
| Up To Some Extent | 17 | 5.7 | 98.7 |
| Don't Know | 4 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

According to table-17, 61.5% of respondents witnessed inflammation in rate of properties, while only 7% of them were of the view that they did not feel any noticeable hike in prices.

“... When IDPs came to Lakki Marwat and got tired of shelter hunting, then they decided to invest their savings to buy a permanent resident. They started searching every available house in the area. They also found some very good places, but when they asked about the price, it was way out of their reach. And this was due to over demand as most of the IDPs were trying to get permanent resident. The prices were very normal before the IDPs arrival” (Fahim, 2017).

Table-17: Did the rate of properties increase due to IDPs?

| | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Yes | 185 | 61.7 | 61.7 |
| No | 21 | 7.0 | 68.7 |
| Up To Huge Extent | 66 | 22.0 | 90.7 |
| Up To Some Extent | 17 | 5.7 | 96.3 |
| Don't Know | 11 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 300 | 100.0 | |

5. Discussion

When the people of North Waziristan were told to leave their own territory without any lay excuse, because this excuse will not deceive others, rather those will come under the influence of this very excuse. Due to this they changed their mind and became totally submissive people. Large number of IDPs selected the area of Lakki Marwat. Being a researcher, would rather do them a massive favour, because they accepted these downtrodden people with open hearts, and they provided them special place and the place of dignity. Keeping the tradition of Pathans in their minds they made it sure that no one can dare putting stigma on the respect of these respect people. But still there emerged certain problems with the passage of time.

One cannot turn blind eyes on this fact that those people brought nothing, rather they poured in empty handed. Host communities provided possible asylum for them and made it clear that if they are going to provide stay to their guests' parlours are at their disposal. One strange thing happened and that was...most of the open-hearted people did not own enough space that is why they gave their Hujras to Internally Displaced Persons. Guest room (Hujra) is specially made for guests. But if it is given to others, most definitely it creates problems and it is far difficult to accommodate coming guest. Without any shadow of doubt this was a step full of mercy, but on the other hand it affected Hujra culture.

This is something natural that we do not find the same culture everywhere; rather we find a diverse one. Internally Displaced Persons exercised their own culture. It was difficult for IDPs to exercise the culture that was found in host communities, and it was difficult for the host communities to accommodate the very culture that was brought by Internally Displaced Persons. Though there was no restriction on the culture of IDPs, but it becomes rather difficult to show your own culture in a new, strange, and unfamiliar area. Due to this controversy even the culture of the host communities got affected, but to some extent. The people of Lakki Marwat showed lots of considerations and they even invited Internally Displaced Persons in their ceremonies. They tried hard to make them part of their ceremonies and gave them message that they are supposed to feel free in this new area. They gave them a positive message that they can stay there without any hesitation until their problems are resolved. These merciful words gave IDPs comfort and made them happy. These words had most definitely the power of healing. If a person gets injured, he/she is given first aid he/she feels comfortable. Since the same happened to Internally Displaced People. This is not a fiction, rather this is a true story that if one is interfering in the affairs, culture, and customary laws of others, it irritates them, and this approach makes them angry and disheartened. The host communities were fed up due to the casual attitude of Internally Displaced People. Showing respect to norms they did not bring these grievances on their lips, but later on they spoke their heart (Khan et al., 2019).

This runs in the blood of a normal and sensible person that he/she wants peace, they despise violence, and they prefer complete tranquillity all around. But if evil doers are bringing miseries to that very society, it really hurts those sensible people. Now this is totally wrong concept if one is coming up with the comments that all go against IDPs. In Internally Displaced Person lots of people were found who were civilized, educated, social, and very much cultivated. But some of them were involved in bad activities. They were lawbreakers and were not careful about the norms. Those casual people spoiled the serene environment of the host communities to some extent. Those evil doers discouraged those facilitators. At times their eyebrows rose, but still they digested wrath and thought that IDP's as a guest that is why we should not shower taunting words. Though it was difficult to sip that poisonous drink, but still, they did it with closed eyes.

Host communities were thinking that a matchless behaviour was anticipated of Internally Displaced Persons, but to err is human. Due to this tragic flow, they could not satisfy their desires. Being a researcher will not blame at IDPs, because they lost a lot and now, they were not able to show civilized behaviour. Yes, agree with it that they committed mistakes, but those mistakes were made due to anxiety, frustration, depression and tension. They lost lots of things when they were quitting their own hometown. Close your eyes ... replace yourself for a while, and now just put the situation in front of you...yes, you will come with the only conclusion and that is to lose all the precious things matter a lot and only those feel who are facing this.

If one gives something precious to someone, he/she desires getting it back in the same condition. But he/she finds some fault in it, it really hurts him/her. The host communities came up with the words that Internally Displaced Persons were given places, but they did not take good care of those, rather they damaged the things. Being a researcher here once again will remain neutral and will expose the secret beyond it and that is...if more people are living in a congested area, the same is going to happen, because it becomes rather difficult to maintain neat and clean environment in a densely populated area. There was not enough space with Internally Displaced Persons that is why the things went in haphazard way. This is the duty of a researcher that he/she will dig deeper for the sake of tracking the reality. Being a researcher did not take this concept light, rather paid it worth. The researcher here asserts that yes, the host communities got affected after the entry of Internally Displaced Persons. But this is one of the beliefs of Muslims that they will help those out who are in trouble, because the creator of the entire universe, Allah Almighty helps those who help his creatures.

Internally Displaced Person did not find much time in order to collect the sources for their revenue due to critical circumstances. This something more than real that if one is going to stabilize his/her own business, it takes time and devotion. In the very beginning they only plant a small tree, slowly and gradually that very tree produces tiny branches and with the passage of time those fragile branches become strong enough. When a tree is done with this process, it is expected that it will give fruits, shelter and oxygen. One is absolutely living in a fool's paradise if he/she thinks that he will plant bigger tree with strong branches and stout trunk. The preceding process resembles the journey of a businessman. The people of North Waziristan took lots of time and pain for the sake of making their business. They were satisfied with their business, but they left it unwillingly, because they were ordered to leave their precious things, for instance, property, business, and other means of bread and butter without looking back. They followed the orders accordingly, because they were pretty sure that if they disobey the very order, they are going to pay consequences. Eventually they started their journey to Lakki Marwat without any means.

This is fact that when immigrants step inside in a specific place without any sources it most definitely affects host community. The same result was expected, and it really happened in the same way. In the new area Internally Displaced Persons were beginner. They were looking forward for opportunities and they were thinking that they will make a good use of that very chance that can do them a favour. One cannot dare denying this fact that yes; it takes ages if a strange person desires to make his own business and to create means for making money in a new, strange and unfamiliar area. Host communities showed lots of patience, because they were aware of the troubles that were faced by IDPs, and they were thinking that this is not the end of the story; rather there are some more troubles and challenges ahead. In order to encourage them the host communities opened the gate of schools.

Education brings comfort and if one is investing in education, he/she is doing a good thing, because it gives enough. Host communities became much conscious about the future of youngsters. They were thinking that if these children remain out of school, they will not make their future a bright one. This was one more fact that was in front of their eyes and that was...education is their basic rights, and no one can deprive them of this basic rights. Educated people who were the part of host communities spared no moment and they actively participated in this campaign.

The work of a researcher is to analyse the things carefully and to come up with damn crux and dead reality. Being a researcher, it was expected of me that is why put all efforts for the sake of bringing something productive that could add something positive into the pool of knowledge. According to survey the business of host communities was boosted by Internally Displaced People.

IDPs were new in the region of Lakki Marwat due to this they were reserved and could not move freely, but host communities warm welcomed in their ceremonies. When there was wedding party Internally Displaced Persons were invited and they were showed lots of respect. This positive approach and concept made them encouraged and felt that they were not in a strange area; rather this was a familiar territory with lots of kind-hearted people. Internally Displaced Persons were encouraged, and it was made clear that they can celebrate their traditions and festivals without any hurdle and resistance. This step once again took them into confidence, and they thanked host communities for providing space to their culture, tradition and festivals. It was anticipated of Internally Displaced Persons that they will follow the norms of host communities, but they were not practiced accordingly. Due to this the people of Lakki Marwat were annoyed with them, but still they did not come up with harsh reaction. This concept showed their hospitality, and it was proved literally. In every community we find and bad people. Host communities felt that some of the Internally Displaced Persons were addicted, and this curse disturbed their environment. Most of them went for drug abuse in the new area, because they were restless. They were thinking that sleeping pills and other stuffs will relief them. Though this was totally a wrong concept, but still they came under the influence of this filthy concept. Being a researcher supposed to unveil the hidden truth that when there are more people there are more needs. The Government could not overcome certain shortcomings, for instance, hospitals, schools, public transport and etc.

There was no proper centre for the rehabilitation of addicted people and those persons who fell prey to psychological diseases. Those who were not psychologically strong enough fell victims to anxiety, depression, tension and insomnia, but unfortunately there were no such centres and there were no well qualified psychiatrists. If there is no proper treatment, it really disturbs a person. He/she is put on back step and is totally discouraged. Being humans, we do feel for those persons who are not doing well and we wish them a good health. Internally Displaced Persons were not able to take their patients to big cities and to consult those severe diseases with well qualified physicians. Here they were completely helpless.

6. Conclusion

The aim of the operation entitled “Zarb-e-Azb” was tracing down the hideouts, hitting those and splitting the force of Terrorists with iron hands. In order to secure the armed forces, most of the time curfew was implemented. In such type of situation, it was really very difficult for the permanent residences to stay at their homes. Due to this they left the premises of their own hometown even before the completion of the first phase of Operation. Displacement rose many problems not only for those who became victims, but as well as for those who had to adjust the internally displaced person in their own area and were looking after them. The region of Lakki Marwat faced severe challenges due to IDPs settlement. IDPs have both Economic and Social influence on the permanent resident of Lakki Marwat. Economically, IDPs brought positive as well as negative aspects on market, because on one side economy got boost up due to providing needy stuff to the large number of people. But on the other side became hurdle in the earning

of the permanent residents of Lakki Marwat like daily wages, labourers and in other such kind of activities.

Due to the influx of IDPs in Lakki Marwat problems were created for the Marwat people in getting low price property and rent houses, because the IDPs need was great that is why they demanded large amount of money for property and were given shelter. Socially, IDPs created different kinds of difficulties i.e., increment in criminal activities, drug addiction and other kinds of diseases in Marwat region. Environmentally, IDPs have created pollution of different kinds of i.e., water pollution, air pollution and noise pollution. Because the scarce availability of water in many regions led to water pollution and these IDPs also created air and noise pollution in urban areas of Lakki Marwat. Psychologically, IDPs have also great influence on the permanent residents of Marwat. Most of the IDPs, especially young ones had different appearances as compared to the Marwat. They were growing long hair and beard as well as love for weapons spread fear amongst the parents of Marwat. They were bent to such kind of activities, and they got suffered psychologically. They also affected the culture of Lakki Marwat up to some extent.

Declaration of conflict of interest

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest(s) with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

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