

Internal Displacement: Socio-Economic Impact of Internally Displaced Persons on Host Communities in District Bannu

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Abstract: This study was undertaken in order to analyze the socio-economic impacts of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) on host communities in District Bannu. Both descriptive statistics and logistic regression model were used to analyze the data. The statistical analysis showed that certain basic facilities like health, education, clean drinking water, transportation, peace and security situation worsened in the area after influx of IDPs. Furthermore, Prices of goods and services increased that putted economic pressure on locals. This study also identified price hike in real estate business of the host communities that benefitted the locals.

INTRODUCTION

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is the group of individuals who are compelled to leave their homes or residence as a result of natural disasters, social or armed conflict, military operations, etc and stay at other places within the borders of their home country^[1]. Alternatively, the people who are forced to leave their homes and shift to other places like camps, urban areas and other villages because of the abovementioned reasons come under the definition of IDPs^[2].

Since, 9/11 the man-made disaster by US in Afghanistan has generated numerous problems for the neighboring country Pakistan. The air strikes and conflicts forced different militant groups to shift to the safe and secure places of tribal areas of Pakistan. With the arrival of those militant groups, terrorist activities in many forms also crossed the borders and become gigantic threat to Pakistan security. These groups nurtured in the border area of Afghanistan and Pakistan including merged

areas erstwhile FATA and PATA and became a very serious internal threat to Pakistan security and solidarity^[3,4].

To restore the peaceful situations in the region and to suppress the wave of terrorist activities and to make Pakistan a safe and secure place for its residents, The Pak army took serious action against those militant's groups to tackle militancy and to ensure internal security. Pak army got involved in FATA and PATA and conducted military operations, i.e., operation Al-Mizan (2002-06), operation Rah-e-Haq (2007), operation Zalzal (2008-09), operation Rah-i-Rast (2009), operation Zarb-e-Azb (2014), operation Radd-ul-Fasaad (2017), etc. The principal goal of those military operations was to maintain peace and stability in the region. Due to those operations, total number of 746,700 individual in 2010^[3] and 140,000 displaced in 2013^[5]. Majority (73%) of the newly displaced people were from FATA, especially from North and South Waziristan Agencies. People left the so called conflict zones and migrated to cities and camps in the

settled areas (Kohat, Bannu and D.I. Khan) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. People migrated from the terrorist affected area migrated from Swat, Dir, Shangla, Bajaur Agency and Buner to settled areas of Swabi, Mardan, Abbottabad, Haripur, Nowshera and Peshawar.

Sherlock^[6] coined the word “host community” to refer to the cluster of inhabitants living in one specific location. Aramberri^[7] suggested that host community means a community living in separate piece of land. Williams and Lawson^[8] defined the term as the people living in a specific area having different background, or diverse groups living together in a specific geographical location where originally they might belong to dissimilar backgrounds.

Government of Pakistan and various national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) established camps in different cities, i.e. in Peshawar, lower Dir, D.I. Khan, Bannu, Tank, Nowshera and Swabi etc. for the IDPs. However, due to the popular Pashtun traditions most of the IDPs opted to stay into their relatives. Several old camps originally established for Afghan refugees in 1972 (New Durani, ToghSerai camp and Jalozai camp) were also utilized for IDPs. In 2009 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) compared the huge displacement in Rwanda 1990s with the mass displacement from Swat during 2008-09. The main difference highlighted in the documents was only a tiny proportion of people’s displaced from Swat Valley shifted to camps arranged by the government and non-government Organizations. Obviously, the majority stayed with their relatives and friends in settled areas.

Louis-Georges Arsenault Director UNICEF stated that we faced matchless humanitarian challenges in Pakistan and it was far more complicated to reach with essential services because the greater part of IDPs sought shelter with their relatives or got protection in host communities’ outside the camps. The issues of safe drinking water, transportation, sanitation, schooling, pressure on health care facilities, etc. become severe problem for the host communities as well^[9].

This study was conducted to analyze the socio-economic impact of IDP’s on Host community in district Bannu. Descriptive and regression analysis procedure were adopted for data analysis. It was found that IDPs has adversely affected host communities in term of social and environmental issues. In terms of economic issues, IDPs has somewhat healthy effect on real estate business and rental residencies. This study was of utmost importance because huge internal displacement of people from FATA and PATA is not only creating serious issue for the multitude of people displaced but it has also various economic, social, political and environmental consequences and repercussions on the host community. Very limited and unsatisfactory research work has been

conducted in case of IDPs from FATA and PATA. Social scientists have so far ignored this significant and challenging research area. So, this research work tries to fill up this gap.

Literature review: Couldrey *et al.*^[10] conducted a research study on internally displaced persons in Burma. A sample of 800 displaced persons was taken from the different camps of the Karen and Karenni States of Eastern Burma. To measure the impact of government expenditures on displaced persons, different governmental financial assistance funds taken as variables. The selected sample interviewed in each camp to reveal the impact of governmental financial assistance funds on their life. About 65 percent responded positively toward the assistance funds and 24% responded negatively reported improper mechanism for financial distribution. The 11% responders showed no significant impact on their lives. The study suggests proper mechanism for distribution of financial assistance to IDPs.

Bile *et al.*^[11] identified the problems related to health situations among internally displaced persons across North Waziristan Agency. Different IDPs camps were selected from Bannu district. The data were collected through different governmental and semi-governmental institutions. A gap analysis of public supply chain showed that essential medicines were needed in the 26 targeted health facilities in Bannu, Hangu and Peshawar District. The study finds major health risks such as shortage of medicine and communicable disease outbreak as well as environmental health hazards. The study suggests some health priorities such as provision of primary health care services and strengthens of over-burdened health facilities in term of provision of medical supplies and well trained human resources.

Din^[9] examined the internal displacement in Pakistan and showed that impact of internal displacement is enormous and requires immediate assistance. Besides emergency response the assistance needs to be focused on the specific needs of IDPs like health services, education attainment, accommodation and other basic needs.

Grindheim^[12] studied the impact of IDPs on host communities and classified it in two types. Positive socio-economic impacts were observed in the shape of growth in local market with the increase in demand of commodities. Project based jobs also increases for the host communities and thus lead to increase in employment level. Negative impacts were observed in shape of conflicts between host communities and IDPs and social insecurity.

Chantavanich and Kamonpetch^[13] examined the impacts associated with displaced people’s temporary shelters along the Thai-Myanmar border. Total nine temporary shelters were selected for data collection. The study found that displaced people’s temporarily shelters

negatively affects the local community in term of unemployment, Community violence and crimes, transportation and cultural imbalances.

Depetris-Chauvin and Santos^[14] conducted a study to analyze impacts of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on relative rental prices, food prices, poverty and public investment in education and health in host communities of Colombia. It was found that on average, higher IDP inflows increased the rental prices. It was also found that higher IDPs inflows decrease the food prices regardless of income level. A positive relationship of IDP inflows was observed with unfulfilled basic needs, a measure of poverty in Latin America. Another data showed that host community resident's household consumption decreases with IDPs inflow into municipality. No statistical significant relationship was noted between investments in health and education and IDP inflows.

Verme and Schuettler^[15] conducted a review of 49 empirical studies and meta-analysis of 762 studies that estimate the impact of internal force displacement on host communities. In all these studies 17 major internal forced displacement that occurred between the year 1922 and 2015 have been focused. The focus of these studies was on outcomes related to prices, rents, employment, wages and general household well-being. The meta-analysis showed that between 45 and 52% of the results is significant and positive, indicating a net improvement in general household well-being, 34-42% were found non-significant and 6-20% showed a decline in household well-being. The impact of force displacement on employment and wages was positive and significant for 12-20% of the results, non-significant in 63% of the cases, and negative for 22-25% of the results. The results on prices show uneven and significant across types of products. Overall, the probability of having a negative outcome for host communities in the consumer and labor markets was below 20%.

Badeson^[2] conducted a study in Adamawa state of Nigeria to assess the impact of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on host community. The findings of the analysis revealed that IDPs have considerable impact on their host community. The impacts are usually obvious in creating socio-economic instability increases in crime rate and the deterioration of infrastructure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data and method: This part of the study describes the questionnaire and research questions, method of data collection, analysis methods adopted, model and statistical software utilized for analysis purpose, etc.

Population of the study: The sampling population for the study was entire population of district Bannu as most of the IDPs were shifted from North Waziristan Agency and

Frontier Region (FR) Bannu to district Bannu during militancy and military operations. To depict the socio-economic impact on host communities, the data was collected from all the segments of the society in December 2017 with the help of designed questions.

The questionnaire: In order to capture in-depth and primary information from the respondents, a questionnaire was designed after consulting with researchers and relevant literature. The most relevant close ended questions were included like, personal information of the respondents, access to clean drinking water, education and health, the status of crimes and security, pressure on transport and impact of local business to get the objective information.

In the first draft of the questionnaire a section was included about the Impact of IDPs on household budget of host communities. But after conducting the pilot study we did not receive substantial responses about the impact of IDPs inflow on the household budget thus excluded for further study. Because in the early days of IDPs migration to district Bannu, some families had accommodated IDPs with them in their own houses and most of the IDPs had managed themselves in rented houses. Furthermore, within months those IDPs families who were residing with the host families also managed to shift to the rented houses or to the camps established by the Federal or by the Provincial Government.

Sampling methods and sample size: A sample of seventy respondents was taken from the total population. The study employed the purposive sampling method because of the reason the researcher wanted to interview people who were appropriate to the research subject. Data collection process was completed within a period of two months. The questionnaire was filled from shopkeepers, self-employed persons, police officials, medical practitioners, elders and teachers, etc.

Statistical methods and logistic regression model: The information collected through questionnaire was cautiously tabulated in Microsoft Excel and transformed to statistical Software SPSS for the purpose of meaningful results. In order to ascertain the relationship between response variable and predictors, the researcher employed logistic regression model. The linear regression analysis is valid if it fulfills the following fundamental assumptions. The Logistic Regression Model used as under:

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 HR_i + \beta_3 HF_i + \beta_3 CR_i + \beta_4 LS_i \quad (1)$$

where in the above model in (p/1-p) is the odd ratio. Dependent variable is the anxiety of the respondents

(host). While on the right hand side, we have independent variables, i.e., House Rent (HR), Health Facilities (HF), Crime Rate (CR) and Law and order Situations (LS) $\beta_i = (\beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)$ are the set of their coefficients. The two variables Health Facilities (HF) and Law and order Situations (LS) are given in Likert scale were transformed from categorical variables (strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree) into binary variables (0 and 1) of whether the respondents disagree or agree with statement included in each variable. The other two variables rent of houses (HR) and Crime Rates (CR) were taken in binary form (1 for yes, 0 for no or 1 for impact and 0 for no impact). The above association between response variable, i.e., dichotomous and predictor allowed us to develop the logistic regression model. For this regression the two steps must be fulfilled: the probability value must be positive ($p \geq 0$):

$$P = \text{Exp}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{HR}_i + \beta_3 \text{HF}_i + \beta_3 \text{CR}_i + \beta_4 \text{LS}_i) \quad (2)$$

$$P = e^{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{HR}_i + \beta_3 \text{HF}_i + \beta_3 \text{CR}_i + \beta_4 \text{LS}_i} \quad (3)$$

In the second stage, it must be $< 1 (p \leq 1)$:

$$P = \frac{e^{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{HR}_i + \beta_3 \text{HF}_i + \beta_3 \text{CR}_i + \beta_4 \text{LS}_i}}{1 + e^{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{HR}_i + \beta_3 \text{HF}_i + \beta_3 \text{CR}_i + \beta_4 \text{LS}_i}} \quad (4)$$

This is also called the inverse function. It assumes that the predictor must not be related. It describes that a unit change in the variable HF is to change the log odds by β_3 . With the change in HF, the other variable must be kept constant. For further simplification, we rewrite Eq. 1:

$$\ln\left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{HR}_i + \beta_3 \text{HF}_i + \beta_3 \text{CR}_i + \beta_4 \text{LS}_i \quad (5)$$

This is logistic regression equation. The $\ln(p-1-p)$ expression may be simplified as:

$$P^* = \ln\left(\frac{P}{1-P}\right)$$

Therefore:

$$P^* = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \text{HR}_i + \beta_3 \text{HF}_i + \beta_3 \text{CR}_i + \beta_4 \text{LS}_i \quad (6)$$

In Eq. 5, the value of odds must be positive. Here, the term “ln” is natural logarithm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study attempt was made to identify the socio-economic impact of IDPs on host communities. Table 1 summarizes the outcome of logistic regression model. In response to the question about the house rent, 80% of the respondents declared that house rent significantly increased after the arrival of the IDPs to their locality. About 90% of the respondents stated that migration of the IDPs flooded the local schools in a very short period of time it was almost impossible to construct or develop new schools and accommodate their children because of which the burden of the IDPs children shifted on the local communities. Similarly the host communities also shared the available health facilities with IDPs. In a query asking about the access to adequate health facilities before the influx of IDPs, 81% of the respondents agreed that the influx of IDPs created severe health problems to the local communities and the diseases like diarrhea, malaria, respiratory diseases and infection affected the local people. These results are in line with the findings of Grindheim^[12] and Bile *et al.*^[11]. Both of these studies also reported adverse effect of IDPs on health related measures of host communities. When locals were asked about the increase in crime rate, 84.3% of the respondents accepted that the crimes like murders, thefts and dacoits, kidnapping, drugs trafficking, smuggling etc. rose up as compared to the past. Similarly, 68% of the respondents indicated that the law and order situation became deteriorated, 51% of the respondents were of the view that use of drug increased with IDPs in district Bannu. These

Table 1: Socio-economic impact of IDPs

Variable	Increased	Significantly	Increased	Improved	Worsened
1. House rent	--	‡ (0.80)	--	--	
2. School overcrowded	--	‡ (0.90)	--	--	
3. Epidemic diseases	--	‡ (0.81)	--	--	
4. Crime rates	--	‡ (0.70)	--	--	
5. Law and order			--		‡ (0.686)
6. Drug uses	‡ (0.50)		--	--	
7. Public transport	--	‡ (0.95)	--	--	
8. Profit to local business	--	‡ (0.93)	--	--	
9. Prices of goods and services	--	‡ (0.70)	--	--	
10. Property business	--	‡ (0.100)	--	--	

Author analysis in 2019; *Epidemic Diseases: diarrhea, Malaria, respiratory diseases, infection, etc; Crimes: Murders, thefts, dacoits, etc; Public transport: No of accidents, No of vehicles, traveling cost; Types of businesses: cooking, tailoring, driving, selling different products, haircutting, property business

findings are in line with the findings of study conducted by Grindheim^[12] and Chantavanich and Kamonpetch^[13] where they reported social insecurity, cultural imbalance and community crimes, etc. as an adverse effect of IDPs. The result also showed that public transport was overcrowded and traveling cost increased that directly affected the host community. In response to queries about real estate business, 93% of the respondents replied that the IDPs from North Waziristan Agency benefited the local businesses. Real Estate business boosted up by almost 100%. About 70% of the respondents accepted that the prices of goods and services increased with the arrival of IDPs to their district. These findings are similar with the findings of Grindheim^[12] where he reported increase of demand for goods and services due to inflow of IDPs.

Logistic regression results: Table 2 summarizes the result of logistic regression. Dependent variable, i.e., anxiety of the local people was regressed by various explanatory variables i.e. health facilitates, crime rate, law and order situations in the area.

The estimates of the α is show a monotonic effect of house rent on anxiety of respondents. On average the odds of anxiety among respondents who are receiving less rent are more than the corresponding odds among respondents who are receiving more rent. The inflow of IDPs has somewhat similar effects on the host community but some portion of the host community is compensated in the shape of receiving higher rents for their rented houses. Those people who receive less rent for their rented accommodation are more adversely affected by the inflow of IDPs

Similarly, the estimate of β ,^s shows a strong effect of health facility on anxiety of respondents. On average the odds of anxiety among respondents who have less health facilities are more than the corresponding odds among respondents who have more health facility. With respect to access to health facilities the host community of Bannu district can be classified into two categories, one that has more access to health facilities and the second that has less access to health facilities. The result revealed that who has more access to health facilities is less affected by the inflow of IDPs as compared to those who have less health facilities.

The estimates of γ ,^s show a monotonic effect of crime on the anxiety of respondents. On average the odds of anxiety among respondents who are facing more crimes are more than the corresponding odds among respondents who are facing less crime. As long as the crime rates increase with inflow of IDPs the psychological pressure amongst the communities escalates and the communities fear of becoming victim to crimes. But in this case too, the community can be categorized into two groups, i.e., people residing in areas where crime rate is higher than the people residing in the areas where crime rate is not

Table 2: Logistic regression model

Variables	Symbol	Estimates	SE	Sig.	Exp (B)
House Rent	-	-	-	0.353	-
	α_1	-0.950	0.776	0.021	0.387
	α_2	-1.284	0.780	0.100	0.277
	α_3	0.110	1.124	0.0622	1.116
Health facility	β	-0.524	1.135	0.0644	0.592
Crime	γ	-0.177	1.260	0.0889	0.838
Law and order situation	Ψ	-0.045	0.038	0.144	.956
Constant	η	0.177	1.342	0.895	1.194

Author analysis in 2019; Variable(s): House Rent, Health Facility, Crime and Law and Order Situation

that much higher. Consequently, the probability of anxiety is higher amongst the former communities as compared to the severity of anxiety amongst the later communities.

Similarly, the estimates show a strong effect of law and order situation on anxiety of the locals. On average the odds of anxiety among respondents who are less protected are more than the corresponding odds among respondents who are more protected. Law and order situation was calculated worsened in the area where inflow of IDPs was high. Communities who are more protected were less adversely affected by the inflow of IDPs than the less protected host communities.

Impact of IDPS on water resources: The results indicated that the flow of IDPs have produced extensive pressure on water resources in the host communities. Most of the people in the area use tap water for domestic use collected from wells or hand pumps. The water is already scarce and with the migration of IDPs, certainly, the local people must have shared water with the IDPs. Therefore, it became difficult for the local people as well as for IDPs to manage clean drinking water. Despite, it was also not manageable for local government to arrange the alternative source for clean drinking water. According to Homer-Dixon's and Thomas^[16], the water scarcity aggravates social conflict between the host community and migrants in the locality.

Impact of IDPs on education: The enormous migration from North Waziristan Agency had severe implications on host communities in education sector in district Bannu. It is also very important to explain that district Bannu is an emerging city in KP. Education standard has been improving. New universities, medical and engineering colleges, and many private schools have been established. Many students from the North Waziristan, Frontier Region Bannu and even from the other parts of the KP come to Bannu and get admission from school level to college level. There was already burden on the existing educational institutions especially on schools but the abrupt and huge migration further worsened the situation. According to our results, 90% of the responded accepted that the schools are overcrowded because IDPs have also started to send their children, especially to the

governmentschools. It has adverse implications in the domain of education standard and imposed a very high cost on the host community.

Impact of IDPs on Access to health care facilities:

According to descriptive analysis of the data, 82% of the respondents strongly agreed that the existing healthcare facilities are insufficient and IDPs have created problem for the host community. There are three big hospitals, District Head Quarter (DHQ) Hospital, Khalifa Gul Nawaz (KGN) Hospital, Zanana Hospital in Bannu in addition to the Basic Health Units (BHUs) in villages in district Bannu which provide medical services not only to the residents of Bannu, but to the people of North Waziristan Agency and FR Bannu. The IDPs presence in both in Bannu city and nearby villages putted considerable pressure on these hospitals. Vulnerable IDPs arrived in poor health conditions due to which the diseases like diarrhea, malaria and other respiratory diseases increased in the area. Similarly, the logistic regression model suggests that the anxiety among respondents who have less health facilities are more than the corresponding odds among respondents who have more health facility. Therefore, on the basis of both descriptive analysis and logistic regression model, we can conclude that the host communities who have more health facilities are less affected by the inflow of IDPs as compared to those who have less health facilities.

Impact of IDPs on crimes and security: Social unrest like murders, theft and burglary, smuggling and alike social issues are closely associated with migration and with internal displacement. As it has discussed in the descriptive statistics that majority of the respondents from the host community admitted that murders and thefts rose up in the area as migrants from the agency arrived. Furthermore, due to conflicts among host-IDPs, host communities feel unsafe. Theorist Homer-Dixon and Thomas^[16] identified that increase in population is associated with the rise in conflict. In his view, when different cultural and ethnic groups live together, then it invites groups' hostility. UNHCR study also found that the refugees' migration in the place of asylum creates serious political security confusion among the host community^[17]. Loescher^[18] investigated that the movement of refugees create a great threat to the harmony of the population.

The logistic regression model also suggests that those host communities who are protected are less affected by crimes. The logistic regression analysis results are consistent with the descriptive part. The estimates of the coefficients show that on average, the odds of anxiety among respondents who are facing more crimes are more than the corresponding odds among respondents who are facing less crime. As long as the crime rates increase with

inflow of IDPs the psychological pressure amongst the communities escalates and the communities fear of becoming victim to crimes. Therefore, both the descriptive analysis and the logistic regression model provide strong evidence that the health facilities have been adversely affected by the inflow of IDPs. These findings are in line with the study by Badeson^[2] where he concluded the impacts of IDPs on host communities in terms of crimes increase, social instability and deterioration of infrastructure.

Impact of IDPs on population of the locality: The migration towards district Bannu started after the military operation in North Waziristan Agency and in FR Bannu. Displaced people including women, children, elders and youngsters along with their cattle and luggage shifted to Bannu. Almost all the people choose to settle in Bannu city or in villages nearby the city because of the presence of their close relatives and friends. And the other key factor behind selection was the proximity to their native area. The biggest challenge that displaced people faced was the availability of houses on rent due to which most families are forced to live in tents. This huge migration was the key factor that cause sudden jump in population density. Initially many of them settled with their relatives and friends and they severely affected their monthly budget and produced enormous problems such as hygiene, provision of rooms, looking after their children, harassment and others in addition to the general issues such as waterborne diseases, education related issues, and many other issues for the local people of the district, which adversely affected the overall condition of the host community. These findings are similar to the findings of Chantavanich and Kamonpetch^[13] where they examined during a study near Thai-Myanmar border that displaced people's temporarily shelters negatively affects the local community in term of unemployment, community violence and crimes, transportation and cultural imbalances.

Impact of IDPs on local business: The most salient feature of the study is the abrupt increase in the aggregate demand for goods and services. Theory suggests population is the main determinant of aggregate demand. According to our findings almost 90% of the respondents accepted that the local business boosted during and after the migration of IDPs into their locality. As the aggregated demand curves shifts rightwards, other factors such as price level also increases, similarly our outcomes suggested when aggregate demand increased which affected price level in the area and the purchasing power of the people declined. When there is a sudden jumps in demand, more entrepreneurs are attracted both from within the same locality as well as the ones nearby. These findings are in line with the findings by Depetris-Chauvin and Santos^[14].

Pressure of IDPs on transport and conveyance: The other issue associated with the displaced persons that negatively impacted the well-being of the host community was overcrowded transport. The present study identified that a sizable lot (95.7%) of the respondents stated that the transport becomes the main problem as people from North Waziristan Agency and FR Bannu migrated to the district Bannu. The government allowed the Non-Custom Paid (NCP) vehicles as people came to the area, which increased the flow of traffic and road blockage in the city. Chantavanich and Kamonpetch^[13] also reported negative effect of IDPs on transport system.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, the impact of IDPs was investigated on host communities of the district Bannu. The objective was to expose the nature of distresses that might have occurred due to the inflow of IDPs to the locality. To quantify this objective both descriptive statistics and regression analysis tools have been applied. The research concluded with the findings that migration of IDPs have had more adverse effects than beneficial effects on socio-economic conditions of the host communities. It is found that the massive migration put considerable pressure on almost all the aspects of host communities like education, health, law and orders situations, crimes, transports, prices of goods and services, houses rents and residential and commercial property of Bannu.

LIMITATIONS

In the present study we focused Bannu district to investigate the impacts of IDPs from North Waziristan Agency on host communities. However, military operations were extended to South Waziristan Agency too and the IDPs of South Waziristan Agency moved to District Tank and District Dera Ismail Khan, therefore, studies can be conducted to see the impact of South Waziristan IDPs on the host communities in Tank and Dera Ismail Khan. In the present study, we explore the impact of IDPs on host communities; however, a study about the socio-cultural, psychological and political determinants of issues relevant to the IDPs-host communities' relationships can also be a significant contribution to the related literature.

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