

**THE IMPACT OF TALIBANIZATION ON THE EDUCATION OF
IDP'S IN N.W.F.P PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT:

The study looked into a descriptive research to evaluate the impact of talibanization on the education of IDP's in NWFP (Pakistan). The study has defined the needs, problems and opportunities, contribution of NGO's and emerging trends of IDP's regarding maddrassa education/ general education. The main focus of the study was the needs and contribution of NGO's towards the development of IDP's education. Data was collected through survey and questionnaire. Main objectives of the study were to determine the needs, problems, opportunities, contribution of NGO's towards the development of IDP's education and emerging trends of IDP's.

The following results were made by the researcher in the light of analysis of the data. Majority of the IDP's students suffer inferiority complex due to displacement. Majority of the students were not satisfied with the camps teachers; in addition books were not available for students. Further; AV aids were not being used comprehensively in camps for the motivation of student. There were no recreation and games facilities in camps as well in schools. In adequacy and leakage of funds was also found. Majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the NGO's role. The respondents were not in favour of talibanization. Majority of the respondents were in favour of army control. Majority of respondents stated that Taliban were responsible for such a terrible situation. Majority of the respondents were satisfied with the behaviour of school staff. Lack of provision of guidance and counselling was also noticed. As for as objectives of the study were concerned, they were,

- To identify the needs of IDP's in NWFP.
- To find out the problems faced by IDP's.
- To determine the opportunities of education for IDP's in camps/ schools.
- To point out the contribution of NGO's / Govt. towards the development of IDP's education.
- To know the emerging trends of IDP's regarding maddressa education / general education.

Regarding the significance, the present research study will evaluate the prevailing needs, problems, opportunities and emerging trends of IDP's towards maddressa / general education. Education as it has been rightly said by philosophers is not the name of particular activity or process. So education has always been very highly valued and has been a major force behind the social and cultural life of every society. The following hypotheses were drawn to be tested by the present study.

- There is no significant difference in the status of education in their permanent residential areas as well as in camps / schools.
- There is no significant difference in the problems / issues of education in their permanent residential areas as well as in schools/ camps.
- There is no significant difference in the scope and opportunities of education in their residential areas as well as in camps / schools.

Data was collected through survey and questionnaire. Self assessment questionnaire was administered on sampled IDP's students in district Mardan from primary to secondary level. Total camps, govt. schools and IDP's were taken as a population of the study. In June 2009 totals no of (495) govt. primary middle and high school in Mardan district of NWFP were taken as population no 1. In the period of study total no of (2) camps were taken as a population no.2. 19172 IDP's students were taken as a population no. 3. Govt. school, camps and IDP's students total population 1, 2 and 3 were taken as a sample 1, 2 and 3 i.e. 30%, 100%, and 30% respectively.

INTRODUCTION:

In November 2007, Swat valley in the North West Frontier Province was seized by an extremist led by a pro-Taliban cleric named Mulana Fazlullah. He is also known as Mulana radio for his illegal broadcasts calling for Taliban-like Islamic law. He is the son-in-law of Sufi Muhammad; the founder of Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi. This was the movement for the implementation of Muhammadan law. Mulana Sufi Muhammad had been in prison since 2001 after sending Pakistanis into Afghanistan to support the Taliban in fighting American forces.

By 2007, Mulana Fazlullah had mobilized 4,000 volunteers in an armed wing called Shaheen Force and established his own courts. He delivered sermons on his illegal "radio station". This new emerging movement banned music, internet cafes and CD shops in Swat valley. 15 CD shops were set on fire before Ramadan after paying the owners 2,000 dollars each. Mulana also changed some names of places and there was a complete ban on female education. Schools in Swat especially for girls were closed. On Oct. 12 their persons were lashed in public for their role in the abduction of a woman. In August, the principal of a paramedical institute was killed in a bomb attack on his vehicle for failing to stop teaching female students.

Initially the central government ignored the problem but by the time it was compelled to take a strong action against these militants. The army went into the Swat valley in late October and carried out air attacks. A ground offensive was launched in November which drove thousands of people from their homes. Many civilians fled in response to security forces ordering them to leave, others fled to escape artillery shelling. Since the end of October an open war had ensued between the militants and army led by Mulana Fazlullah, fighting for the enforcement of the Sharia law in the region. Meanwhile the past few days have seen increased artillery shelling in the area further

driving peoples desire to leave the area. Over the weekend helicopter gun-ships and artillery reportedly continued targeting Koza Banda and Bara Banda.

IDP's and the challenges that wait at the end of this year, the international community's key humanitarian agencies had donated for the internally Displaced Peoples (IDP's), which was the big crisis for Pakistan towards the end of 2008. They estimated that the armed conflict in Bajur and Mohamand agency. Where the people are refugees in their own country, it was estimated that roughly \$36 million would be required to provide for the shelter, sanitation, food and basic health care and schooling needs.

The long overdue military operation to eliminate terrorist from Swat is creating another big issue of ever increasing of the IDP's which requires more and more facilities. Pakistan is in this mess because this is a state that does not deal small problems until they become big problem. IDP's both in camps and those that are out of camps. All need some basic things. They need help and feed-back. All the private agencies and NGO's are working to make these peoples able to face the situation and to provide the basic things for them.

The last few weeks have witnessed such a change. One is not certain yet whether this change is momentary or permanent indeed, there are many reasons why it could be easily reversed, but it is clear that the combined effect of the displacement of 2.5 million Pakistanis from their homes, the growing immediacy and coming out of the shadows of the threat from extremism, and the forceful military action against militant forces., have had the combined effect of galvanizing Pakistanis. Our criticism of and cynicism for the government, for politics, for international affairs, for anyone and everyone with any power, has not subsided nor should it but our Pakistaniness, our Pakistaniat, is much more vividly, more unambiguously, more unconditionally on display.

“The Pakistaniat has been on display right here in the generosity of our readers in response to our appeal for relief efforts for IDP’s. But it has been even more profoundly on display everywhere else. It has been on display by my friend and fellow-blogger Dr. Awab Alvi (Teeth Meastro) and his amazing effort to take truckloads of relief goods directly to those in greatest need. It has been on display in the calls to action made by relief organizations, by development by telethons, by newspaper appeals, by face book appeal, by bloggers, by Pakistanis everywhere. It has been on display in our personal, institutional, national empathy for our displaced fellow Pakistanis. But most of all this heightened sense of Pakistaniat has been evident in the perceptible change in the tone of our conversations conversation’s where we speak of Pakistan not as if it was a group of powerful individual who control the country, but as if it is us all, each one of us. It is this new sense of taking on national as well as personal responsibility that is the best news coming out of Pakistan today”. (<http://pakistaniat.com/2009/05/29/good-news-from-pakistan/>)

“Islamabad: Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) has established Banazir Butto complex at Jalojai camp for welfare of women and children of 12,000 displaced families. With an objective of engaging the IDP’s in positive activities, this complex will impart vocational training to the women, education for the children and information and entertainment for the youth living in the camps, said Zammurud Khan, managing director PBM on Tuesday.

Zammurud khan said that the complex was providing various relief items to the displaced persons while PBM has also established a section for displaced persons which provide wheel chairs and other assistance to the persons with disability. A total of 12,000 families have setup their camps at Jalojai in which around 80,000 persons inhabited, he added. A 100-member team of PBM has been working to deliver financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 to each of these families while government has allocated a budget of Rs. 500 million for the relief of IDP’s. Inaugurating the complex, Federal minister for social welfare and special education Ms Samina khalid Ghurki said that her ministry would

setup such centers at various IDP's camps with a prime objective providing education, entertainment and vocational training to the IDP's in camps.

Ghurki said that in the complex women would be provided vocational training for enhancing their skills so that they could utilize them for the betterment of their families and socio economic development of the country and secure their life. Secretary information PPP Ms Fozia Wahab, Ms Asma Arbab Alamgir MNA, Provincial Ministers of the party and elected representatives were also present the inaugural ceremony of the complex. (<http://pakistanimes.net/pt/detail.php?newsId=1205>)

ANALYSIS

Analysis of the general opinions of IDP's Students regarding the provision of facilities in District Mardan camps as well as in schools

T.No	Statement	χ^2
1	Do you feel or think that other children are leading better life than you?	2600
2	Do your parents take interest in your education?	3505.26
3	Do your parents discuss your education progress with camp's teachers?	1084.21
4	Does your father realize the importance, needs and significance of education?	2221.05
5	Does the govt. take interest in your education?	1652.63
6	Are you satisfied with your camps teachers?	3915.79
7	Are the books available to you?	7589.47
8	Are there any special A.V aids available for you?	6705.26
9	Do you feel lack of motivation for education?	221.05
10	Do you feel the monopoly of upper class on education?	6705.26
11	Are the educational activities supervised by the govt?	4589.47
12	Are the co-curricular equipments available in camp?	8600
13	Are there facilities of games and recreation for you?	10242.11
14	Can your camp staff provide educational opportunities?	2031.58
15	Can your camp staff provide medical opportunities?	6663.16

16	Are you satisfied with the community arrangement?	8107.89
17	Is the governmental arrangement suitable for you?	5063.16
18	Is there specially designed toilet for you in camps?	5600
19	Can you get eatables easily in camp?	3800
20	Do the local pairs co-operate with you?	8600
21	Do you feel comfortable in camp school?	1084.21
22	Is there any suitable place for you in the tent school?	1989.47
23	Are the financial crises of your parents proving as hurdle in your education?	7610.53
24	Are you satisfied with the decision of free promotion in your studies?	3926.32
25	Do you feel any cultural contrast / differences?	5347.37
26	Are you satisfied with the local people?	8600
27	Are you satisfied with the provision of funds by local govt?	1231.58
28	Are you satisfied with the provision of funds by federal govt?	1305.26
29	Are you satisfied with the NGO's role?	7610.53
30	Are you in favour of Taliban control?	5347.37
31	Are you in favour of army control?	3536.84
32	Are Taliban responsible for such terrible situation?	1178.95
33	Is govt responsible for such terrible situation?	2915.79
34	Have all your relatives reached here?	4178.95
35	Are you satisfied with the behaviour of camp staff?	2726.32
	Total of $\chi^2 =$	158086.84
	Average of $\chi^2 =$	4516.76

From table No: 6 to 40 it is revealed that the average χ^2 (4516.76) is greater than the table value of χ^2 (9.488) at P (0.05), so that the opinion is different among the IDP's Students. Therefore H_0 is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

- It was discovered from the analysis of the data that the IDP's were feeling inferiority complex due to displacement. It was also found that majority of IDP's students were not satisfied with camps teachers; in addition; books were not available for students.
- The study identified that the parents were not taking interest in their education. In addition it was also found that the financial crises of their parents proved as a hurdle in their children education.
- The students were not satisfied with the NGO's role due to non-local NGO's; supporting staff, because they were not aware about their culture and tradition.
- There was a wide spectrum of problems due to cultural constraint in their residence area the women were not allowed to make I.D cards therefore they were facing lots of problems to get their due rights in camps / schools.
- The study identified that there was no specification of family units, because the twelve members of family take the same benefit as the three members of family; family scattered was also another problem. The govt. considered it's in one unit while they were living in different camps / schools for-away from each others, in addition there were no positive opportunities to give them psychological training due to terrorist situation?

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Keeping in view the constraints due to in adequate facilities the research makes a few general recommendations.

The researcher is firm in his belief that: if the existing in adequate resources is optimally utilized and efficient management is corrected; the motivation for improvement would start within their permanent areas themselves.

1. The NGO's role should be improved and supporting staff should be appointed within the jurisdiction of IDP's.
2. Crash education programme should be launched in their respective areas.
3. Family units should be satisfied specified a proportionate form that each and every member of the family get their rights. Proper psychological training should be given as they are terror stricken.
4. Due to cultural constraints the women were not allowed to make their computerized I.D card therefore special registration programmed should be launched for women.
5. Free education programme may be provided in affected areas, in addition job opportunities should be provided to effected areas people.
6. Effected areas should be declared as tax free zone due to terrorist situation.
7. Special incentives may be given to each and every student from primary to higher secondary school level due to low ratio of education.
8. Education should be compulsory from primary to higher secondary level.

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