Armed Conflict and Displacement: Demand and Supply Analysis of Schooling in FATA (A Case Study of IDPs in Jalozai Camp) by Anayat Ullah

For one and a half decades, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan have been troubled by internal armed conflicts. Consequently, millions of people were displaced and amongst displaced population the most vulnerable were children, women and aged people. Almost half of the displaced people were children and the effects of displacement on children were of prime concern. This study examines the impact of armed conflict on schooling of IDC in two ways. Firstly, to examines the direct impact of armed conflict on both primary and secondary schooling after displacement. Secondly, even before armed conflict there were multiple factors which act as barriers in the way of schooling of IDC. These multiple factors include demand side and supply side barriers to schooling. So, how armed conflict has increased the intensity of demand side and supply side barriers to schooling after conflict induced displacement is the concern of this study. Results reveal that, schooling was brutally affected however; secondary schooling was relatively more affected as compared to primary schooling. The final outcomes of this study based on both inferential and descriptive statistics, highlighted the inadequacy and incompatibility of schooling services provided to children of IDPs from FATA.

Keywords: Armed conflict; demand side and supply side barriers; displacement; FATA; IDC; IDPs; schooling