

Perceptions of Returnees Concerning Their Rehabilitation and Reinstatement in Swat District, Pakistan: An Evaluative Study

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Abstract

This article examines the perception of returnees about their reinstatement and rehabilitation in the Swat District of Pakistan. A satisfaction tool, consisting of various domains and indicators, was used for measuring the returnee's perceptions at two periods, i.e., before rehabilitation (BR) and after rehabilitation (AR). Data were elicited through a self-administered structured questionnaire from 382 samples drawn from the 47,943 Kabal Tehsil, Swat population. Data were analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings depict that the value of all the domains increased by 25.7%. The paired sample t-test results show a rejection of all the null hypotheses, indicating a significant increase in the overall satisfaction of returnees in the AR period. The findings indicate that in the AR period, the highest increase occurred in SWL (Satisfaction with Life) domain and the lowest in GOV (Government). This study concludes that the satisfaction of returnees can be further improved by focusing on the domains with a lower level of satisfaction, such as the Government and Social Support domains. Additionally, the tool adopted in this study is significant for measuring the satisfaction level of the distressed population in Pakistan and beyond.

Keywords

Internally displaced persons (IDPs); rehabilitation; returnees; Swat, Pakistan

Introduction

Turbulent situations such as wars, conflicts, and natural calamities force people to flee their homes (Akhunzada et al., 2015). People confronted with such conditions are called either temporary migrants or internally displaced persons (IDPs) (Cohen & Deng, 1998), or displaced people (Shaluf, 2007). However, in either case, internal displacement compels a person to leave their home and seek protection within their country. Further, internal displacement is often a legal action taken by the government to protect people from disastrous situations (Amirthalingam & Lakshman, 2015). This is very much true in the case of Swat District, Pakistan. For example, the military operation against the Taliban and militant insurgents in Swat in 2009, and the devastating flood in 2010 forced approximately 2.5 million people to migrate to safer regions (Haider, 2009; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2018). Due to the abrupt evacuation plan, people had to abandon their businesses and sources of livelihood such as livestock, farm fields, and gardens full of fruits (Sayeed & Shah, 2017). In addition, this departure halted education and other institutions for more than a year (Provincial Disaster Management Authority, 2019). Under the given circumstances, the people of Swat went through immense agony and a challenging period of reinstatement and rehabilitation (Akhunzada et al., 2015). In this study, the participants are internally displaced persons who returned to their homes after restoring law and order situations and wiping out the militants from Swat.

After completing the military operation in Swat in 2010, the sprouting challenges for the government were the restoration of normality, revamping the damaged infrastructure, and the reinstatement and rehabilitation of IDPs (Bangash, 2012). Addressing these challenges, the government promptly started a comprehensive rehabilitation plan in collaboration with national and international organizations. Consequently, damaged infrastructure such as link roads, small bridges, culverts, streets, drainage channels, schools, hospitals, and police stations was rebuilt (Akhunzada et al., 2015; Bangash, 2012; Din, 2010; Provincial Disaster Management Authority, 2019; United Nations Development Programme, 2013). However, bad governance, mismanagement, corruption, and nepotism slowed the rehabilitation process (Bangash, 2012; Elahi, 2016). Further, the government was mainly concerned with security issues rather than addressing economic and social problems (Din, 2010). For example, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2017 reported huge lapses (86%) in funding, seeing as only 14% of the affected people had access to basic needs. In addition, many IDPs returned without registration, increasing difficulties in the reinstatement and rehabilitation initiatives (DAWN, 2010).

Based on the aforementioned facts and gaps, this study intends to evaluate the impact of the rehabilitation initiatives in the reinstatement of returnees in the Swat District. Since no such research has been conducted on gauging the perceptions of the IDPs in the Swat District regarding their reinstatement by rehabilitation plans, this study attempts to provide original insights on this subject through a satisfaction tool. Therefore, this study, grounded in philanthropy and development theories, is significant because it provides original insights and a good body of literature about forced migration and their reinstatement. Further, it highlights the importance of governance concerning the rehabilitation efforts for IDPs and returnees in terms of quantity and quality. This study is essential as it provides empirical evidence about the provision of sufficient, satisfactory, and necessary services and infrastructure for the reinstatement of

returnees. The findings of this study would be of great interest for policymakers, humanitarian organizations, civil society, academicians, and contemporary researchers to understand and address the issues of IDPs in Pakistan and beyond.

This study's main objective is to evaluate the returnee's perceptions about their rehabilitation and reinstatement through a satisfaction tool by measuring and comparing their satisfaction level in the pre-and post-insurgency periods. Accordingly, this study puts forth the following null hypotheses:

H1: There is no difference in the life satisfaction of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H2: There is no difference in the psychological well-being of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H3: There is no difference in the health status of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H4: There is no difference in the time balance of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H5: There is no difference in the community attitude of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H6: There is no difference in the social support of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H7: There is no difference in the education of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

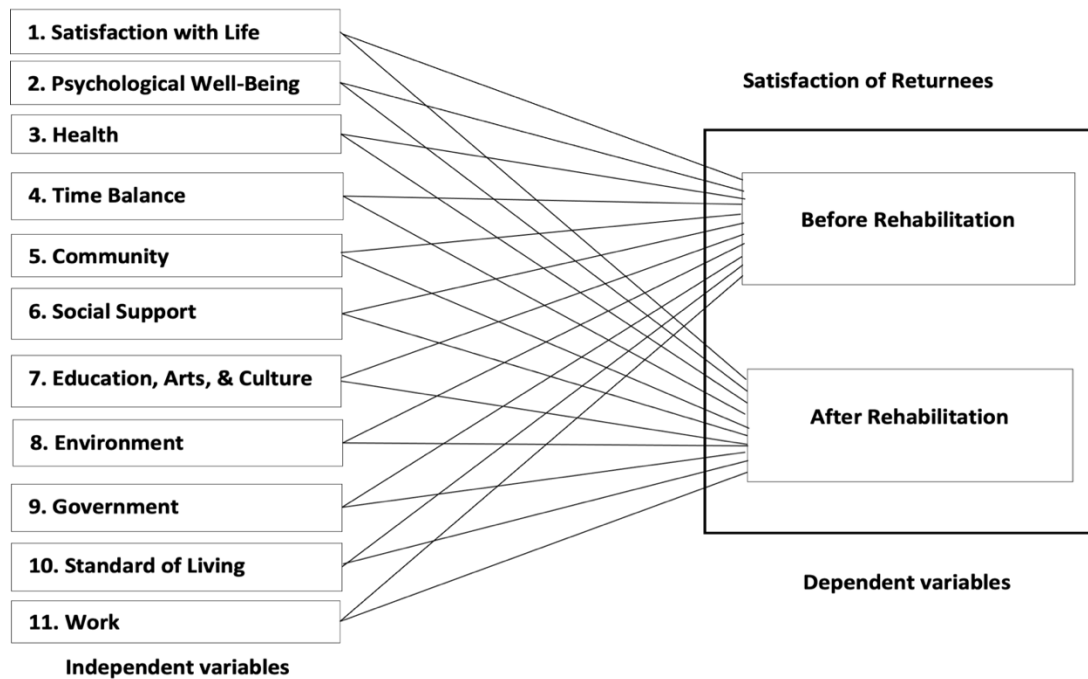
H8: There is no difference in the environment before and after the rehabilitation and reinstatement of returnees.

H9: There is no difference in governance before and after the rehabilitation and reinstatement of returnees.

H10: There is no difference in the living standard of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

H11: There is no difference in the work environment of returnees before and after their rehabilitation and reinstatement.

The dependent variable (satisfaction of returnees) and the independent variables, consisting of eleven domains of the study, are shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Dependent and Independent Variables

Note: Compiled by researchers

Conceptual framework of the study

The framework of this study was based on a philanthropy and development theory (See, for example, Harrow & Jung, 2016). The approach of philanthropy demonstrates developing a relationship between the social well-being of people and the factors that create social issues (Ostrander, 2015). Besides, it refers to how and why the foundation will use its resources to achieve its mission and vision. The theory guides the foundation in aligning their strategies such as governance, operational, and accountability procedures, and grant-making profiles and policies with their resources and mission (Patton et al., 2015). This means the theory guides the utilization of the available resources, the structure of endowment, and priorities. Moreover, this theory aligns portfolios of projects and organizations in which the foundation invests its funds and other resources such as its expertise, knowledge, relationship, and credibility to accomplish the objectives (Duncan, 2004).

The development theory consists of modernization and a linear stage model. This theory supports the development of changing economic and social capabilities, priorities, and choices by organizing the required resources (Leigh & Blakely, 2016). The modernization aspect of the theory highlights the role of the government in the modernization and facilitation of sustainable development. Hickey (2016) argued that modernization theory postulates the transition from traditional, rural, and agricultural society to a secular, urban, and industrial sector. From the perspective of rehabilitation projects, this theory provides a helpful scheme for the developmental assistance of different measures required by the government of Pakistan to

reinstate and improve the socioeconomic conditions of the returnees in the Swat District (Inglehart, 2018).

The linear stage model also directs the government to increase the rehabilitation projects to enhance the reinstatement and economic growth of the Swat District. Furthermore, the linear stage growth model outlines constraints to economic growth in a society (Schumpeter, 2017). Drawing on this, the linear stage model is essential as it enables the government of Pakistan to increase its rehabilitation projects to enhance the reinstatement and economic growth of returnees in the Swat District.

Literature review

Turbulence and displacement of the human population are intertwined concepts. In developing and underdeveloped countries such as Pakistan, Tanzania, Turkey, Rwanda, Sudan, and Uganda, the displacement of people is provoked by conflicts, wars, earthquakes, floods, and development projects (Depetris-Chauvin & Santos, 2017). Most of the forced displacement has resulted in a decline in the social and economic conditions of the displaced people (Cernea, 2008; Randell, 2016; Scudder, 2005). For example, a UNHCR (2017) report stated that when the refugees of Nigeria returned from Cameroon, they were suffering from living conditions due to lack of shelter, shortage of food, sanitation, and water.

Similarly, Sert (2014) argued that when the IDPs return to their lands after conflicts or disastrous situations, they often find their land barren, eroded, and usurped by others. The land loss creates a significant economic challenge for the returnees in rural areas because the land is the primary source of living. For example, when returned, the displaced people in Bosnia found their homes and properties taken by other ethnic groups (Toal & Dahlman, 2011). In the context of the Swat District, since most of the displaced people lived in rural areas and were heavily dependent on agriculture and gardening, the displacement deprived them of their primary source of livelihood. Upon their return to Swat, the IDPs found their lands and irrigation eroded and destroyed by flood, and homes, schools, and other basic infrastructure damaged by insurgency (Nyborg et al., 2012).

Displacement affects the social life of people. Family and friends' lives play a vital role in constructing socio-cultural and emotional boundaries between self and others (Cangià et al., 2018). Subjective well-being is highly influenced by family relations and social networks (Setiadi & Hidayah, 2021). This is very much true in the case of Swat because the displaced population's social life suffered as they lost their social network, an essential factor of solidarity in Pashtun society (Saeed, 2012; Sanaullah, 2020).

Studies show that migrants have a better return after being displaced than their places of origin, such as significant employment opportunities and access to good education and health facilities (Laverde-Rojas & Correa, 2020). Janta et al. (2021) stated that mobility often increases the lifelong skills and competencies of returned migrants by enhancing the potential employability and career opportunities. The successful implementation of rehabilitation and reinstatement initiatives for the displaced people can generate positive social and economic outcomes (Cernea & McDowell,

2000; Partridge, 1993). Rafiq et al. (2021), in a study conducted in the Swat region of Pakistan, found that rehabilitation initiatives increased the happiness index of returnees by 5.3% compared to 3.89% before rehabilitation. Likewise, Melin (2003), in a study conducted in Sweden, argued that rehabilitation has made 70% of the people satisfied in general, but vocational rehabilitation had low life satisfaction. Eklund and Fugl-Meyer (1991) noted in a study conducted in Northern Sweden that successful vocational rehabilitation increases vocational satisfaction. It can be argued that the successful execution of the rehabilitation projects increases the beneficiaries' life satisfaction and social well-being.

Infrastructure development is essential in the rehabilitation process. It has to be implemented to benefit the affected people regarding income generation and fulfill other amenities of life (Dash, 2008). Jaysawal (2013) stated that rehabilitation and resettlement is a development program model to ensure technical and economic options for the people. A successful rehabilitation project should be aimed not only to provide income opportunities but also to improve the welfare of the affected people in a way that helps the victims to resume their lives, education, jobs, and businesses after the loss (Elahi, 2016). Similarly, Anand (2016) argued that general psychological support and subjective well-being should be incorporated in rehabilitation initiatives. This implies that the resettlement programs have to focus on both short-term and long-term rehabilitation.

The short-term could be a one-time relief. The long term means rebuilding physical infrastructure, creating economic opportunities, assuring livelihood, and consolidating the cultural and social cohesion among people (Jaysawal, 2013). Dalal (2015) emphasized the diversification of resources in camps for the displaced people that could shift from a camp to a city. It means that camps are a temporary place for the displaced people where only humanitarian aid is provided until the provision of a durable solution. It implies that the success of socioeconomic policies fails unless it focuses on achieving the displaced people's actual development. Drawing on this, we argue that Swat District's rehabilitation initiatives successfully achieved short-term goals. However, the long-term goals are not completed yet as the schools, business, tourism in specific, and other infrastructures are required.

Rational need assessment of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) is vital for chalking out their rehabilitation and reinstatement. The state should ensure inclusive rehabilitation of IDPs (Depetris-Chauvin & Santos, 2017). Heidbrink (2021) argued that a state must perceive internal displacement as a social problem that must be logically addressed. Din (2010) argued that the government should take immediate measures to return the IDPs to their original places of residence and ensure necessary reinstatement facilitation. Moreover, rehabilitation projects provide temporary anesthetics. For sustainable living standards, the provision of employment and business opportunities is essential for the better inclusion of IDPs and the country's well-being (Salgado-Gálvez, 2018; Serghiou et al., 2016).

Overall, disastrous situations put governments under pressure to rehabilitate and reinstate the affected community. As in the case of IDPs and returnees of Swat, reinstatement was an uphill task for the government because it required substantial funds, expertise, and management (Fransen et al., 2017). However, addressing such situations requires collaboration with humanitarian organizations (Khan & Mehmood, 2016). Thus, with the help of many international aid organizations, the government of Pakistan initiated a comprehensive plan of rehabilitation

and reinstatement for the returnees of Swat District in 2010 (Hameed, 2015). This study, therefore, intended to analyze the impact of the rehabilitation initiatives through the use of a satisfaction tool measuring the perception of the returnees regarding their satisfaction in various domains in the pre-and post-displacement periods.

Methodology of the study

Study design and sampling procedure

This research employed a quantitative study design. The target population was all the returnees in the Swat District. However, the study was specified to Kabal Tehsil of Swat due to the following reasons: 1) Kabal Tehsil had the highest displacement (100%) and suffered colossal damage compared to other areas (Bangash, 2012); 2) it remained the epicenter of rehabilitation projects; 3) time and financial constraints to researchers to cover other regions of Swat; and 4) acquaintance, essay accessibility, and commuting for the researchers in this region.

A sample size of 382 was drawn via Krejcie and Morgan's model (1970) from the 47,943 population of different administrative units of the Kabal Tehsil (see Appendix 1). Kabal Tehsil has different administrative zones. For example, the urban areas are called Municipal Committees (MC). It comprises one administrative unit known as 'Charge no 02', which has seven small units called circles. The rural area is known as Qanoongo Halqa (QH), comprised of twelve subunits known as Patwar Circles (PCs). The PCs are divided into twenty-six villages (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2018). Data were elicited from the household head (HH), selected through purposive or judgmental sampling technique. According to Clark and Creswell (2015), researchers often choose participants "on purpose" and those more appropriate for the study.

Data collection process

The data collection process was conducted from February 2019 to July 2019. Data were elicited through a self-administered structured questionnaire consisting of a 5-point Likert scale for various domains. A self-administered structured questionnaire is convenient for collecting data from a large sample size (Clark & Creswell, 2015). The Likert scale consisted of 1 to 5 options, where option '1' was the lowest level of satisfaction, and option '5' was the highest. However, a reverse code mechanism was used in several questions and domains. For example, the agreement option indicated disagreement to some options and thus be considered a low level of satisfaction. Therefore, in the reverse code mechanism, Options 1 & 2 and 4 & 5 were swapped, whereas Option '3', being a neutral opinion, was unchanged.

The questionnaire for this study was adopted from Musikanski et al. (2017), with slight modifications fitting to the structural context of Swat, in which a satisfaction tool using the socioeconomic indicators was developed and applied for data elicitation. Both convergent and discriminant validity were used to perform the construct validity for this study. The convergent validity exists when there is a strong correlation among different constructs, while discriminant validity refers to the extent to which one construct is distinctive from other constructs (Hair et al.,

2014). The validity test was essential to ensure that the tool was reliable and appropriate for testing the data to obtain desired results. Similarly, the coefficient of Cronbach alpha was used to test the reliability of the questionnaire. The Cronbach alpha value lower than the threshold 0.60 indicates that items had a low coefficient, and such things were removed from the questionnaire to improve the questionnaire's reliability. For this purpose, ten survey questionnaires were distributed as a pilot study. It helped the omission of several irrelevant, complex, and ambiguous questions.

This study was conducted per the approved research ethical guidelines of the University of Technology Malaysia (IRB Reference No UTM.K.55.01.03/13.11/1/4). For example, informed consent was sought from all the respondents before filling in the questionnaire. The participants' confidentiality and anonymity were ensured using pseudonyms and codes. The participants had the freedom to withdraw themselves or their views during the data collection process. The survey was distributed amongst 400 respondents. Some of the answers were discarded due to ambiguity, so the final 382 respondents were considered.

Data processing and analysis procedure

The questionnaire data were converted into a tabulated form using MS Excel 2010 and made for further quantitative analysis. Then SPSS 20 was used for the statistical analysis of data. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean, charts, and standard deviation were used for data analysis. Inferential statistics such as paired sample t-test were applied to test the hypotheses and compare the mean value of two samples of the same size (Xu et al., 2017). In this study, two samples were used to compare returnees' satisfaction in the pre-and post-rehabilitation periods (See Appendix 2).

When there was a composite indicator, an appropriate weight was assigned to the sub-indicators to adjust and balance the indicator's value according to the sub-indicators importance (Becker et al., 2017). There are various statistical and non-statistical methods used for assigning weight to indicators. In this research, the indicators' weight and threshold were assigned by a non-statistical method, the public opinion method drawn from the original respondents' responses. The public opinion method is appropriate when the data is collected from a large population (Mercer et al., 2019). The threshold or cut-off values of the indicators are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Threshold and Weightage of the Indicators and Domains

Domain weight	Indicator				
	No	Code	Name	Weight (%)	Threshold (%)
Satisfaction with Life SWL = (SWL1*0.34) + (SWL2*0.33 + (SWL3*0.33)	01	SWL1	Worthwhile life	34	80
	02	SWL2	Happy life	33	80
	03	SWL3	Worried life	33	80
Psychological Well-Being PSWB = (PSWB1*0.34) + (PSWB2*0.34) + (PSWB3*0.32)	04	PSWB1	Meaningful life	34	80
	05	PSWB2	Interest in daily activities	34	80
	06	PSWB3	Future Optimism	32	80
Health H = (H1*0.69) + (H2*0.31)	07	H1	Health condition	69	60
	08	H2	Work accomplishment	31	80

Domain weight	Indicator				
	No	Code	Name	Weight (%)	Threshold (%)
Time Balance	09	TB1	Time balance	52	80
TB = (TB1*0.52) + (TB2*0.48)	10	TB2	Feeling rushed	48	80
Community	11	COM1	Feelings for community	17	80
COM = (COM1*0.17) + (COM2*0.16) + (COM3*0.10) + (COM4*0.11) + (COM5*0.23) + (COM6*0.23)	12	COM2	Relationship with community	16	80
	13	COM3	Fairness of people	10	80
	14	COM4	Personal Safety	11	80
	15	COM5	Volunteerism	23	80
	16	COM6	Donation	23	80
Social Support	17	SS1	Satisfaction with friends and family	21	80
SS = (SS1*0.21) + (SS2*0.42) + (SS3*0.37)	18	SS2	Feeling loved	42	80
	19	SS3	Feeling lonely	37	60
Education, Art & Culture	20	EDAC1	Access to sports & recreational activities	21	80
EDAC = (EDAC1*0.21) + (EDAC2*0.21) + (EDAC3 + 0.19) + (EDAC4*0.39)	21	EDAC2	Access to artistic & cultural activities	21	80
	22	EDAC3	Skills through informal education	19	80
	23	EDAC4	Discrimination	39	60
Environment	24	ENV1	Access to nature	40	80
ENV = (ENV1*0.40) + (ENV2*0.20) + (ENV3*0.20) + (ENV4*0.20)	25	ENV2	Natural environment	20	80
	26	ENV3	Nature enjoyment	20	80
	27	ENV4	Pollution	20	80
Government	28	GOV1	Government corruption level	19	80
GOV = (GOV1*0.19) + (GOV2*0.12) + (GOV3*0.35) + (GOV4*0.34)	29	GOV2	Government competency	12	80
	30	GOV3	Trust in national government	35	80
	31	GOV4	Trust in local government	34	80
Standard of Living	32	SOL1	Personal finances	47	80
SOL = (SOL1*0.47) + (SOL2*0.53)	33	SOL2	Eating Mutton	53	80
Work	34	WO1	Work satisfaction	25	80
WO = (WO1*0.25) + (WO2*0.27) + (WO3*0.24) + (WO4*0.24)	35	WO2	Work compensation	27	80
	36	WO3	Work productivity	24	80
	37	WO4	Work autonomy	24	80

Note: Compiled by the researchers

Accordingly, the total 100% satisfaction was equally divided in a 5-point Likert scale as such: 1 = Lowest level of agreement or satisfaction = 20%, 2 = 40%, 3 = 60%, 4 = 80%, and 5 = Highest level of agreement or satisfaction = 100%. According to the procedure, the strongly agree (100% threshold) and agree (80% threshold) responses were accepted and counted, whereas those that showed disagreement were discarded. Similarly, some indicators where the 'neutral response' meant a sort of agreement (60% threshold) were also considered. After collecting the public opinion, the following formula was used to assign a weight to an indicator.

$$\text{Indicator weight} = (X/Y) * 100$$

Where X is the sum of the acceptable responses (agree and strongly agree and neutral for some indicators) for an indicator that needs to assign a weight, Y is the sum of the total number of responses of all the indicators in a domain. For example, in the meaningful life (PSWB1) indicator, 154 respondents chose the 'agree' option, and 31 respondents chose the 'strongly agree' option; hence the total number of respondents who achieved the satisfaction threshold in the PSWB1 indicator was 185. Similarly, a total of 189 and 176 respondents showed agreement in interest in daily life activities (PSWB2) and future optimism (PSWB3) indicators, respectively. Therefore, the value of Y is 550, which was the sum of respondents in all three indicators. Thus the weight of the PSWB1 indicator was calculated and rounded to 34%. Similarly, the PSWB2 indicator weight was also calculated and rounded to 34%. The PSWB3 indicator weight was 32%. After giving weight to an individual indicator, the corresponding domain's weight was also calculated.

Findings of the Study

The findings of this study were extracted in three stages: A) calculating the percentage sufficiency of an indicator, B) use of descriptive statistics, and C) application of the paired sample t-test.

A. Calculating the percentage sufficiency of indicators

The indicators' s percentage sufficiency or satisfaction level was calculated by using the following formula:

$$Is = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n=382} xi * z}{Y} \right) 100$$

where

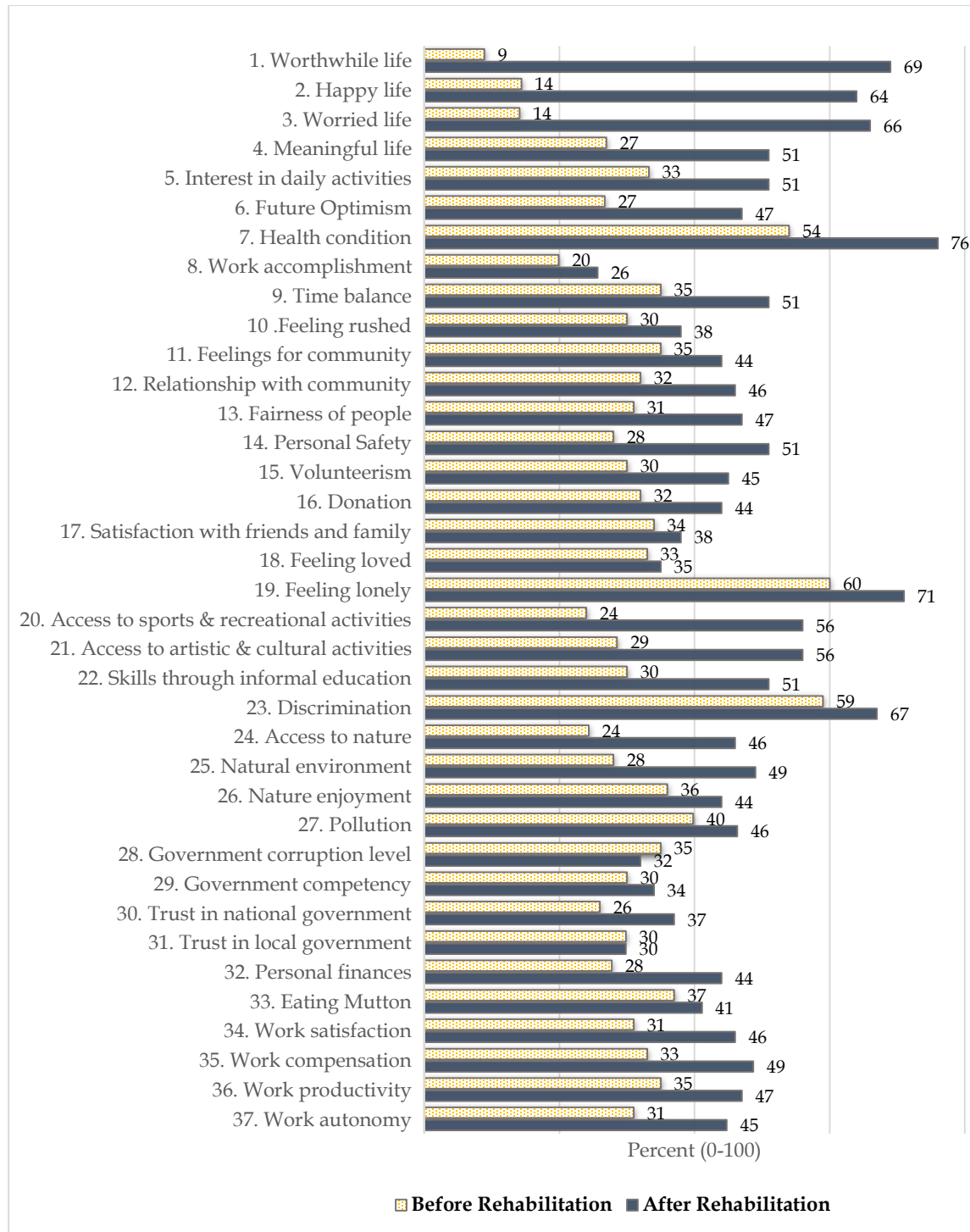
Is is Indicator's percentage sufficiency, *i* is respondent number from 1 to 382, *x* is the respondent, *z* = 1 if the respondent achieved threshold; otherwise, *z* = 0, and *Y* is the total number of respondents, equal to 382.

For example, as shown in Figure 2 below, in the BR (before rehabilitation) period, 34 respondents achieved an 80% satisfaction threshold in the Worthwhile Life indicator, whereas 348 respondents did not, producing approximately 9% sufficiency. On the other hand, in the AR (after rehabilitation) period, 269 respondents achieved the threshold, producing approximately 69% sufficiency.

Based on the above-mentioned calculation, Figure 2 indicates the highest increase in the AR period happened in the Worthwhile Life indicator, followed by Worried Life (increased by 52%); Happy Life (50%); Access to Sports and Recreation (32%); Access to Artistic and Cultural Festivals (27%); Meaning Life (24%); Personal Safety (23%); Health Conditions, and Access to Nature (22% each); Skills Through Informal Training, and Natural Environment (21% each); Future Optimism (20%); Interest in Daily Activities, and Nature Enjoyment (18% each); Time Balance, Fairness of People (16%); Volunteerism, and Work Satisfaction (15%); Relationship with Community, and Work Autonomy (14%); Donation, and Work Productivity (12%); Feeling Lonely, and Trust in National Government (11%); Feeling for Community (9%); Feeling Rushed (8%); Work

Accomplishment, and Pollution (6%); and Satisfaction with Friends and Relatives, Government Competency, and Eating Mutton (4%). However, indicators about the Trust in the Local Government remained the same in the AR and BR. Interestingly, the indicator about Government Corruption Level decreased by 3% in the post-rehabilitation period.

Figure 2: Indicator’s Sufficiency Before Rehabilitation and After Rehabilitation



Note: Compiled by researchers

B. Use of descriptive statistics

The descriptive statistics of both the data samples are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics Before Rehabilitation and After Rehabilitation

	Domain pair BR & AR	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Satisfaction with Life BR	2.71	382	0.983	0.050
	Satisfaction with Life AR	3.26	382	1.016	0.052
Pair 2	Psychological Well-Being BR	2.85	382	1.035	0.053
	Psychological Well-Being AR	3.31	382	1.018	0.052
Pair 3	Health BR	2.93	382	1.066	0.055
	Health AR	3.20	382	1.083	0.055
Pair 4	Time Balance BR	3.02	382	1.123	0.058
	Time Balance AR	3.20	382	1.123	0.057
Pair 5	Community BR	2.96	382	1.138	0.058
	Community AR	3.17	382	1.125	0.058
Pair 6	Social Support BR	2.93	382	1.158	0.059
	Social Support AR	3.00	382	1.133	0.058
Pair 7	Education, Arts & Culture BR	2.87	382	1.093	0.056
	Education, Arts & Culture AR	3.24	382	1.088	0.056
Pair 8	Environment BR	2.92	382	1.101	0.056
	Environment AR	3.21	382	1.134	0.058
Pair 9	Government BR	2.93	382	1.133	0.058
	Government AR	2.97	382	1.123	0.057
Pair 10	Standard of Living / Economy BR	2.90	382	1.168	0.060
	Standard of Living / Economy AR	3.03	382	1.196	0.061
Pair 11	Work BR	2.98	382	1.067	0.055
	Work AR	3.24	382	1.083	0.055

The above table depicts an increase in the mean value of all domains in the post-rehabilitation (AR) period. For example, the mean value of the Satisfaction With Life (SWL) domain increased by 0.56, Psychological Well-Being (PSWB) domain by 0.46, Health (H) domain by 0.27, Time Balance (TB) domain by 0.18, Community (COM) domain by 0.21, Social Support (SS) domain by 0.07, Education, Art and Culture (EDAC) domain by 0.37, Environment (ENV) domain by 0.29, Government (GOV) domain slightly increased by 0.04, Standard of Living/Economic (SOL) domain by 0.12, while the mean value in the Work (WO) domain increased by 0.26.

The average mean value of all domains in the post-rehabilitation (AR) period increased by 25.7%. Similarly, the highest increase (5.08%) in the AR occurred in the SWL domain, while the lowest increase (0.34%) occurred in the GOV domain. Overall, the increase in all domains indicated that returnees were satisfied with the rehabilitation and reinstatement schemes.

C. Application of the paired sample T-test

The paired sample t-test was applied to compare the two data samples collected before and after launching the rehabilitation projects, as shown in Table 3 below.

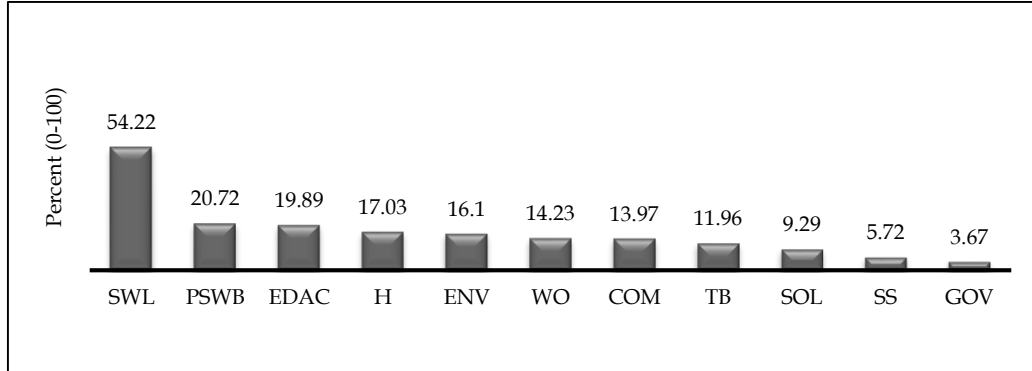
Table 3: Results of Paired Sample T-Test

Domain's pair difference	Paired Differences						t	df	Sig (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference					
				Lower	Upper				
Pair 1 SWL in BR – SWL in AR	-0.56	0.202	0.010	0.580	0.539	-54.221	382	0.000	
Pair 2 PSWB in BR – PSWB in AR	-0.46	0.436	0.022	0.505	0.418	-20.715	382	0.000	
Pair 3 Health BR - Health AR	-0.27	0.306	0.016	-0.298	-0.236	-17.034	382	0.000	
Pair 4 TB in BR – TB in AR	-0.18	0.300	0.015	-0.213	-0.153	-11.959	382	0.000	
Pair 5 COM in BR – COM in AR	-0.21	0.289	0.015	-0.235	-0.177	-13.970	382	0.000	
Pair 6 SS in BR – SS in AR	-0.07	0.253	0.013	-0.100	-0.049	-5.722	382	0.000	
Pair 7 EDAC in BR – EDAC in AR	-0.37	0.364	0.019	-0.407	-0.334	-19.893	382	0.000	
Pair 8 ENV in BR- ENV AR	-0.29	0.350	0.018	-0.323	-0.253	-16.097	382	0.000	
Pair 9 GOV in BR - GOV AR	-0.04	0.202	0.010	-0.058	-0.018	-3.669	382	0.000	
Pair 10 SOL in BR – SOL in AR	-0.1204	0.253	0.013	-0.146	-0.095	-9.289	382	0.000	
Pair 11 Work BR – Work AR	-0.26243	0.360	0.018	-0.299	-0.226	-14.230	382	0.000	

The above-tabulated data depicts the results of the paired t-statistics and calculated sig-values and the different domains, from Pair 1 to Pair 11. If the computed value of t-statistics ranged between - 1.96 to + 1.96, the null hypothesis must be accepted. The above table indicates the calculated value of *t* for the Pairs. Since the *t* value for all the domains (Pair-1 to Pair-11) fell outside the range of -1.96 to + 1.96, all null hypotheses (H-1 to H-11) were rejected. This implies that the returnees' satisfaction level was not the same at the pre-and post-rehabilitation periods.

Further, the calculated *p* value for all the domains (Pair-1 to Pair-11) was less than 0.05, confirming a significant difference, i.e., an increase in the satisfaction level of the returnees in the AR period.

Overall, the study's findings indicated a significant improvement in returnees' satisfaction in all domains, as shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Domain's Sufficiency Increase After Rehabilitation

Note: Compiled by the researchers based on Table 4 *t*-statistics values

Figure 3 indicates that in the AR period, the highest increase occurred in SWL (Satisfaction with Life) domain (54.22%) followed by a 20.72% increase in PSWB (Psychological Well-Being), 19.89% in EDAC (Education, Art, and Culture), 17.03% in H (Health), 16.1% in ENV (Environment), 14.23% in WO (Work), 13.97% in COM (Community), 11.96% in TB (Time Balance), 9.29% in SOL (Standard of Living), 5.72% in SS (Social Support), and 3.67% increase in GOV (Government).

Discussion

The average mean value of all domains in the after rehabilitation (AR) period increased by 25.7%. Similarly, the highest increase in the AR occurred in the SWL domain (5.08%), while the lowest (0.34%) occurred in the GOV domain. Overall, the increase in all domains indicates that returnees were satisfied with the rehabilitation and reinstatement schemes. Further, the statistical results show a rejection of all the null hypotheses. This stipulates that the returnees' level of satisfaction at the pre-and post-rehabilitation periods is not the same. The calculated average of the eleven domains, as shown in Figure 3, reveals that the overall average satisfaction of the returnees in the AR period increased by nearly 17%. Our study findings are aligned with the findings of Randell's (2016) study conducted in Brazil. For example, Randell (2016) found that a compensation-based resettlement program benefits displaced households. They identified that after displacement, the subjective well-being improved for most households, particularly those whose primary source of income was not farming.

Similarly, research on displacement in China found that the housing conditions of displaced residents were somewhat better than other residents (Li & Song, 2009). On the contrary, a study of Orang Asli in Malaysia (Abdullah et al., 2016) found that nearly half of the respondents were not satisfied with resettlement development schemes. This study assumes that the satisfaction level of the affected people depends on their social and economic circumstances in their original place of residents. However, the implementation mechanism of the resettlement schemes influences the satisfaction of the affected population.

The findings of this study indicate that in the AR period, the highest increase occurred in SWL (Satisfaction with Life) domain (54.22%) followed by a 20.72% in PSWB (Psychological Well-Being), 19.89% in EDAC (Education, Art, and Culture), 17.03% in H (Health), 16.1% in ENV (Environment), 14.23% in WO (Work), 13.97% in COM (Community), 11.96% in TB (Time Balance), 9.29% in SOL (Standard of Living), 5.72% in SS (Social Support) and 3.67% increase in GOV (Government). Studies endorse these findings of our research. For example, Azam and Bakar (2017) identified that infrastructure development schemes positively impact economic growth and human well-being. They claimed that regional productivity could be amplified by providing appropriate infrastructure, i.e., roads, communication, health, and education, by utilizing the resources more efficiently.

Likewise, the developmental model of Rostow (1960) also advocated infrastructure development as a prerequisite for the take-off stage of development. Drawing on this, in coordination with Pakistan's government, the UNDP implemented 207 rehabilitation and reconstruction schemes, including 12 minor bridges, 123 streets, 19 drainage channels, 51 culverts, and two link roads in the Swat District (Provincial Disaster Management Authority, 2019). This study claims that restoring the economic infrastructures, such as transport and communication, irrigation, energy, banking, and the social infrastructure, such as health, education, and housing, significantly improved the satisfaction of returnees in Swat District, Kabal region in specific.

However, the displacement caused the internally displaced persons (IDPs) to lose one year of schooling and therefore remain behind in education compared to children in other cities. Upon their return to Swat, they traveled long distances for health-related issues and medications (Nyborg et al., 2012; Ullah et al., 2017). Accordingly, the foremost priority of the rehabilitation projects was to restore the education and health system. As a result, the government succeeded in reconstructing 122 damaged schools in Swat. They reconstructed five Basic Health Units (BHUs), rehabilitated eight health facilities, reconstructed the Burns and Trauma Centre, and provided furniture and medical equipment to 47 health facilities (Provincial Disaster Management Authority, 2019).

Despite the shortage of schools and health facilities, our study shows that the EDAC and health domains improved by 19.89% and 17.03%, respectively. It is essential to mention here that the militants were against the modern western educational system in Swat and wanted it replaced with the Islamic education obtained from mosques and madrasa. That is why the rebels threatened the school-going kids, especially the girls. In the given threatening and chaotic situation, the parents were hesitant to send their children to schools. This resulted in a significant fall in people's education and health, thus generating various social and psychological problems such as fear, insecurity, stress, and anxiety (Murphy et al., 2018). However, the successful military operation helped improve the security situation and restored order. Resultantly, people started everyday life and sent their kids to school.

Similarly, business and markets opened after a terrible long interval—this ensured freedom of work, mobility, and speech to the suffocated masses of Swat. Still, the returnees in the Swat District faced economic adversities that affected their lives. The devastating flood in 2010 ruined the entire economic and social infrastructure and wiped out the rehabilitation projects' efforts and work (Ruiz & Vargas-Silva, 2013). According to Farooq (2017), in the beginning, the returnees were dependent upon governmental financial assistance, which negatively affected the country's

economy. However, national and international organizations, specifically the UNDP, helped restore life and economic development (Gunaratna, 2017). As a result, approximately one million people benefited from restoring the infrastructures and development schemes (Chaudhary et al., 2020).

Undoubtedly, the role of the government is crucial in the restoration of normality after disastrous situations. Specifically, creating an effective and efficient public policy, protection of human rights, the dispensation of justice, provision of jobs, health facilities, shelter, schooling, entertainment facilities, and other social support can help the reinstatement and restoration of people, displaced people in particular (Hollinger & Sienkevych, 2019). The satisfaction of the IDPs and returnees depends on the government's performance, as good governance is a vital area for measuring people's satisfaction (Ramesh, 2011). The findings revealed that AR, the GOV domain, has the lowest increase (3.67%). It means the majority of the respondents were dissatisfied with the performance of the local government. Nevertheless, they perceived the truth, but the military took charge of the local government due to the region's security threats. Therefore, the researcher's personal opinion is that blaming the local government could be a biased assessment in such a situation.

Conclusion

This research intended to examine the satisfaction of the returnees in the Swat District of Pakistan regarding their rehabilitation and reinstatement. Data were collected from 382 samples in one of the affected regions, Kabal, Swat. The data were statistically analyzed via paired sample t-test. The average mean value of all domains in the post-rehabilitation (AR) period increased by 25.7%. The highest increase (5.08%) occurred in the SWL domain, while the lowest increase (0.34%) occurred in the GOV domain. However, the increase in all domains indicates that returnees were satisfied with the rehabilitation and reinstatement schemes. The results show that the returnees' satisfaction level at the pre-and post-rehabilitation periods was not the same because the null hypotheses were rejected.

Further, the calculated p value for all the domains (Pair-1 to Pair-11) is less than 0.05, confirming a significant difference, i.e., a 16.98% increase in the satisfaction level of the returnees in the AR period. Specifically, the results indicated that in the AR period, the highest increase occurred in SWL (Satisfaction with Life) domain (54.22%) followed by a 20.72% increase in PSWB (Psychological Well-Being), 19.89% in EDAC (Education, Art, and Culture), 17.03% in H (Health), 16.1% in ENV (Environment), 14.23% in WO (Work), 13.97% in COM (Community), 11.96% in TB (Time Balance), 9.29% in SOL (Standard of Living), 5.72% in SS (Social Support), and 3.67% in GOV (Government). These findings provide a strong justification for priorities within the selected dimensions in terms of policy design. This implies that rehabilitation and reinstatement initiatives can be improved by focusing on the domains with lower satisfaction levels, such as the Government and Social Support. This study is significant as it provides a tool to evaluate the impact of rehabilitation projects on IDPs, returnees, and migrants in Pakistan and beyond.

Study limitations

The scope of the study is limited to the returnees of the Swat District. However, due to time and financial constraints, the views of IDPs and returnees regarding rehabilitation and reinstatement in other regions such as district, Dir Lower, Bunner, Shangla, Bajaur, South, and North Waziristan were not included. Similarly, due to the strict gender-segregated social structure of Swat and lack of accessibility, women were excluded from the data elicitation process. Moreover, this study only uses a quantitative methodology.

Future research directions

This study suggests that for future research, a holistic mapping and study of the issues of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in other regions of Pakistan would provide a more profound and divergent insight into the topic. Similarly, the data collected from different groups such as women would offer a further understanding and different perspectives about the issues and challenges of IDPs and returnees. Moreover, the use of qualitative data would help provide subjective explanations about the issues and challenges of IDPs and returnees.

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Appendices

Appendix 1

Region	Admin Unit	Sub Unit	Total Population	Target population (No of HH)	Sample Size	Sample Size (%)
Kabal MC	CHARGE-NO 02	CIRCLE NO 01	15,842	1,934	15	4
		CIRCLE NO 02	20,274	2,413	19	5
		CIRCLE NO 03	19,381	2,220	18	5
		CIRCLE NO 04	14,963	1,764	14	4
		CIRCLE NO 05	21,450	2,488	20	5
		CIRCLE NO 06	10,552	1,288	10	2
		CIRCLE NO 07	15,641	1,781	14	4
		TOTAL	118,103	13,888	110	29
Kabal QH	BARABA-NDI PC	AMAMDERI	2,614	329	3	1
		BARABANDI	19,374	2,329	19	4
		DELAY	1,625	221	2	1
		GHAWARAJA	3,472	396	3	1
		NINGUWALI	11,793	1,377	11	2
		TOTAL	38,878	4,652	37	9
	BARASA-MAI PC	BARASAMAI	16,114	1,656	13	4
		TAL	12,819	1,491	12	3
		TOTAL	28,933	3,147	25	7
	DARDIAL PC	DARDIAL	19,090	2,027	16	4
		TOTAL	19,090	2,027	16	4
	GADI PC	DADAHARA	6,720	791	6	2
		GADI	10,193	1,092	9	2
		TOTAL	16,913	1,883	15	4
	KALAKA-LAY PC	GALOCH	11,925	1,325	11	3
		KALAKALAY	13,070	1,557	12	3
		TOTAL	24,995	2,882	23	6
	KOTLAI PC	AKHONKALAY	2,882	318	2	1
		DAGAY	6,506	709	6	2
		KOTLAI	11,243	1,087	9	2
		TOTAL	20,631	2,114	17	5
	KOZABA-NDI PC	KOZABANDI	30,459	4,037	32	8
TOTAL		30,459	4,037	32	8	
LOWARA-DEVLI PC	LOWARADEVLI	16,834	2,000	16	4	
	NASRAT	5,611	709	6	2	
	SAMDEVLI	7,648	858	6	2	
	TOTAL	30,093	3,567	29	8	
QALAGA-Y PC	MANJA	8,141	940	7	2	
	QALAGAY	17,834	1,758	14	4	
	TOTAL	25,975	2,698	21	6	
SHAHDER-I PC	SHAHDERI	26,222	2,921	23	6	

Region	Admin Unit	Sub Unit	Total Population	Target population (No of HH)	Sample Size	Sample Size (%)
		TOTAL	26,222	2,921	23	6
	TAGHMA PC	SHALHAND	11,325	1,039	8	2
		TAGHMA	4,949	589	5	1
		TOTAL	16,274	1,628	13	3
	TOTANO-BANDI	GHAKHIBANDI	5,646	535	4	1
	PC	TOTANOBANDI	18,162	1,964	16	4
		TOTAL	23,808	2,499	20	5
Sub Total			420,374	47,943	381	100

Appendix 2

Indicator No (BR) vs. (AR)	The Likert scale comparison of respondent's satisfaction perceptions between Before Rehabilitation (BR) and After Rehabilitation (AR) in different domains					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1. SWL1	(BR) 133 (34.81%)	148 (38.74%)	67 (15.53%)	27 (7.06%)	7 (1.83%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 4 (1.04%)	39 (10.20%)	70 (18.32%)	146 (38.21%)	123 (32.19%)	382 (100%)
2. SWL2	(BR) 78 (20.41%)	175 (45.81%)	74 (19.37%)	43 (11.25%)	12 (3.14%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 12 (3.14%)	50 (13.08%)	72 (18.84%)	165 (43.19%)	83 (21.72%)	382 (100%)
3. SWL3	(BR) 17 (4.45%)	37 (9.68%)	71 (18.58%)	144 (37.69%)	113 (29.58%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 73 (19.10%)	134 (35.07%)	69 (18.06%)	39 (10.20%)	19 (4.97%)	382 (100%)
4. PSWB1	(BR) 34 (8.90%)	123 (32.19%)	122 (31.93%)	83 (21.72%)	20 (5.23%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 15 (3.92%)	64 (16.75%)	118 (30.89%)	154 (40.31%)	31 (8.11%)	382 (100%)
5. PSWB2	(BR) 39 (10.20%)	105 (27.48%)	111 (29.05%)	103 (26.96%)	24 (6.28%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 21 (5.49%)	67 (17.53%)	105 (27.48%)	139 (36.38%)	50 (13.08%)	382 (100%)
6. PSWB3	(BR) 36 (9.42%)	116 (30.36%)	128 (33.50%)	88 (23.03%)	14 (3.66%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 19 (4.97%)	71 (18.58%)	116 (30.36%)	138 (36.12%)	38 (9.94%)	382 (100%)
7. H1	(BR) 47 (12.30%)	102 (26.70%)	142 (37.17%)	72 (18.84%)	19 (4.97%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 31 (8.11%)	67 (17.53%)	138 (36.12%)	109 (28.53%)	37 (9.68%)	382 (100%)
8. H2	(BR) 36 (9.42%)	83 (21.72%)	112 (29.31%)	113 (29.58%)	38 (9.94%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 26 (6.80%)	74 (19.37%)	107 (28.01%)	126 (32.98%)	49 (12.82%)	382 (100%)
9. TB1	(BR) 36 (9.42%)	83 (21.72%)	112 (29.31%)	113 (29.58%)	38 (9.94%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 26 (6.80%)	74 (19.37%)	107 (28.01%)	126 (32.98%)	49 (12.82%)	382 (100%)
10. TB2	(BR) 41 (10.73%)	100 (26.17%)	111 (29.05%)	96 (25.13%)	34 (8.90%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 33 (8.63%)	83 (21.72%)	104 (27.22%)	117 (30.62%)	45 (11.78%)	382 (100%)
11. COM1	(BR) 45 (11.78%)	98 (25.65%)	101 (26.43%)	104 (27.22%)	34 (8.90%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 31 (8.11%)	89 (23.29%)	102 (26.70%)	111 (29.05%)	49 (12.82%)	382 (100%)
12. COM2	(BR) 41 (10.73%)	99 (25.91%)	116 (30.36%)	95 (24.86%)	31 (8.11%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 21 (5.49%)	87 (22.77%)	105 (27.48%)	113 (29.58%)	56 (14.65%)	382 (100%)
13. COM3	(BR) 32 (8.37%)	106 (27.74%)	117 (30.62%)	96 (25.13%)	31 (8.11%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 25 (6.54%)	99 (25.91%)	97 (25.39%)	120 (31.41%)	41 (10.73%)	382 (100%)
14. COM4	(BR) 43 (11.25%)	111 (29.05%)	115 (30.10%)	92 (24.08%)	21 (5.49%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 19 (4.97%)	65 (17.01%)	117 (30.62%)	139 (36.38%)	42 (10.99%)	382 (100%)
15. COM5	(BR) 41 (10.73%)	94 (24.60%)	114 (29.84%)	78 (20.41%)	55 (14.39%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 39 (10.20%)	85 (22.25%)	99 (25.91%)	102 (26.70%)	57 (14.92%)	382 (100%)
16. COM6	(BR) 48 (12.56%)	89 (23.29%)	112 (29.31%)	70 (18.32%)	63 (16.49%)	382 (100%)
	(AR) 54 (14.13%)	792 (0.68%)	107 (28.01%)	96 (25.13%)	46 (12.04%)	382 (100%)
17. SS1	(BR) 56 (14.65%)	109 (28.53%)	108 (28.27%)	87 (22.77%)	22 (5.75%)	382 (100%)

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18. SS2	(AR)	25 (6.54%)	78 (20.41%)	104 (27.22%)	122 (31.93%)	53 (13.87%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	54 (14.13%)	103 (26.96%)	110 (28.79%)	79 (20.68%)	36 (9.42%)	382 (100%)
19. SS3	(AR)	37 (9.68%)	82 (21.46%)	108 (28.27%)	108 (28.27%)	47 (12.30%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	45 (11.78%)	67 (17.53%)	106 (27.74%)	103 (26.96%)	61 (15.96%)	382 (100%)
20. EDAC1	(AR)	73 (19.10%)	118 (30.89%)	100 (26.17%)	61 (15.96%)	30 (7.85%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	53 (13.87%)	112 (29.31%)	114 (29.84%)	80 (20.94%)	23 (6.02%)	382 (100%)
21. EDAC2	(AR)	21 (5.49%)	66 (17.27%)	10326.96 (%)	146 (38.21%)	46 (12.04%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	38 (9.94%)	119 (31.15%)	116 (30.36%)	83 (21.72%)	26 (6.80%)	382 (100%)
22. EDAC3	(AR)	23 (6.02%)	67 (17.53%)	102 (26.70%)	147 (38.48%)	43 (11.25%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	40 (10.47%)	110 (28.79%)	105 (27.48%)	97 (25.39%)	30 (7.85%)	382 (100%)
23. EDAC4	(AR)	33 (8.63%)	77 (20.15%)	96 (25.13%)	126 (32.98%)	50 (13.08%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	39 (10.20%)	94 (24.60%)	119 (31.15%)	99 (25.91%)	31 (8.11%)	382 (100%)
24. ENV1	(AR)	31 (8.11%)	92 (24.08%)	107 (28.01%)	113 (29.58%)	39 (10.20%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	40 (10.47%)	124 (32.46%)	125 (32.72%)	69 (18.06%)	24 (6.28%)	382 (100%)
25. ENV2	(AR)	27 (7.06%)	79 (20.68%)	106 (27.74%)	120 (31.41%)	50 (13.08%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	41 (10.73%)	113 (29.58%)	115 (30.10%)	87 (22.77%)	26 (6.80%)	382 (100%)
26. ENV3	(AR)	34 (8.90%)	81 (21.20%)	91 (23.82%)	139 (36.38%)	37 (9.68%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	40 (10.47%)	106 (27.74%)	10427.22%)	88 (23.03%)	44 (11.51%)	382 (100%)
27. ENV4	(AR)	32 (8.37%)	75 (19.63%)	102 (26.70%)	129 (33.76%)	44 (11.51%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	37 (9.68%)	89 (23.29%)	104 (27.22%)	111 (29.05%)	41 (10.73%)	382 (100%)
28. GOV1	(AR)	32 (8.37%)	77 (20.15%)	96 (25.13%)	125 (32.72%)	52 (13.61%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	55 (14.39%)	93 (24.34%)	99 (25.91%)	100 (26.17%)	35 (9.16%)	382 (100%)
29. GOV2	(AR)	34 (8.90%)	77 (20.15%)	91 (23.82%)	119 (31.15%)	61 (15.96%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	33 (8.63%)	118 (30.89%)	96 (25.13%)	96 (25.13%)	39 (10.20%)	382 (100%)
30. GOV3	(AR)	49 (12.82%)	110 (28.79%)	104 (27.22%)	92 (24.08%)	27 (7.06%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	35 (9.16%)	108 (28.27%)	128 (33.50%)	72 (18.84%)	39 (10.20%)	382 (100%)
31. GOV4	(AR)	45 (11.78%)	93 (24.34%)	118 (30.89%)	98 (25.65%)	28 (7.32%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	39 (10.20%)	110 (28.79%)	119 (31.15%)	79 (20.68%)	35 (9.16%)	382 (100%)
32. SOL1	(AR)	50 (13.08%)	97 (25.39%)	121 (31.67%)	88 (23.03%)	26 (6.80%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	51 (13.35%)	108 (28.27%)	117 (30.62%)	81 (21.20%)	25 (6.54%)	382 (100%)
33. SOL2	(AR)	38 (9.94%)	74 (19.37%)	104 (27.22%)	120 (31.41%)	46 (12.04%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	55 (14.39%)	80 (20.94%)	103 (26.96%)	92 (24.08%)	52 (13.61%)	382 (100%)
34. WO1	(AR)	63 (16.49%)	94 (24.60%)	93 (24.34%)	87 (22.77%)	45 (11.78%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	35 (9.16%)	99 (25.91%)	124 (32.46%)	105 (27.48%)	19 (4.97%)	382 (100%)
35. WO2	(AR)	21 (5.49%)	73 (19.10%)	116 (30.36%)	134 (35.07%)	38 (9.94%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	35 (9.16%)	107 (28.01%)	109 (28.53%)	107 (28.01%)	24 (6.28%)	382 (100%)
36. WO3	(AR)	26 (6.80%)	74 (19.37%)	96 (25.13%)	149 (39.00%)	37 (9.68%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	29 (7.59%)	86 (22.51%)	122 (31.93%)	111 (29.05%)	34 (8.90%)	382 (100%)
37. WO4	(AR)	25 (6.54%)	75 (19.63%)	111 (29.05%)	121 (31.67%)	50 (13.08%)	382 (100%)
	(BR)	37 (9.68%)	106 (27.74%)	112 (29.31%)	96 (25.13%)	31 (8.11%)	382 (100%)
	(AR)	30 (7.85%)	77 (20.15%)	104 (27.22%)	127 (33.24%)	44 (11.51%)	382 (100%)