

**AFGHAN REFUGEES AND THEIR SOCIO-
ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOCAL PEOPLE OF
DISTRICT NUSHKI, BALOCHISTAN**



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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
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By

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Abstract

Refugees are forced migrants. They flee their country due to wars. Refugees are perceived as an economic burden by poor host countries. In this study the main focus of the researcher was to explore the socio-economic impacts of refugees on host. District Nushki was chosen as population of research. Quantitative approach was used in the research. The data was collected from 250 respondents of different ages and belonging to different occupation. Random sampling technique was used in the research. Data was analyzed through SPSS. It was revealed from the study that Afghan refugees affected social and economic aspects of life of local community. In terms of economic new trade opportunities have been increased for local people. Though it is illegal but many local people earn livelihood through it. On the other side due to smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan have increased prices of edible things in district Nushki.

The negative impact of Afghan refugees on inhabitants of Nushki is the increase in crime rates due to the weapon via afghan refugees because they smuggle weapons from Afghanistan to district Nushki. Socially afghan refugees have negative impact on local population of Nushki. Most respondents in the study were of the view that afghan refugees are involved in smuggling of drugs like opium. Due to which youths of district Nushki are addicted to these drugs.

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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

The dictionary definition of refugee is someone who has been forced to leave his origin of living due to war or life threats. While United Nation Human rights commission for refugees, one of leading international organization working on refugees, gives the definition of refugees that refugee is someone who has left is home because of fear of being treated badly owing to their race, religion, nationality, membership of particular group or having political opinion and is unable to seek protection in his own country. Refugees cross their countries border to seek protection in another country. When refugees left their home they do not carry many good with them, which they own. They do not have homes to settle in the country which they have decided to reside in (UNHCR 2006: 3).

There are different factors which force people to migrate from their homeland or become refugee. Those factors are classified as economic, social, political and environmental. Economic factor is because of not availability of opportunities in one's own country, immigrants migrate to another country in search of a job. Social factor is in search of good quality of life. Political reason of migration is due to the escape unfavorable political conditions or wars in one's own homeland. Another cause of migration or become refugee is environmental factors. Which are due to natural disasters or floods etc (Hare 1999:54-60).

Ravenstein (1885:198-199) argues the laws of migration. According to Ravenstein Laws of migration are following.

1. Every influx of migration creates return or counter migration.
2. Most migrants choose short distance places for migration.
4. Those migrants who choose long distance places for migration select big cities for settlement
5. Residents of urban areas are less migratory comparing with the rural areas.
6. Most of migratory are young adults

7. Cities grow by migration rather than natural increase in the population.
8. Migration depends on the economic conditions of migrants.

Lee (1966) reveals about the two factors of migration push and pull factors. Push factors are those reason in one`s own homeland which compel individual to become a refugee or to migrate which are following.

- 1 Unemployment in one`s own country.
- 2 Inadequate conditions of the country.
- 3 Political fear or instability.
- 4 Famine or shortage of resources
- 5 Deaths threat to the people
- 6 Natural disasters in the homeland
- 7 Wars or conflicts in the country

Second factor is pull factor are those reason of attraction which compel you go to that country or city. Pull factors are discussed below.

- 1 Job opportunities
- 2 Educational institutions
- 3 Safety of the individual
- 4 Enjoyment
- 5 Political freedom or freedom of speech

According to the United Nation High Commission for Refugees in 2006 there were 8.1 million refugees in all over the world which was considered as low number while comparing it with the number since 1988 (UNHCR 2016:13) While in the recent report of UNHCR there were 21.3 million refugees in worldwide in 2015. According to the UNHCR turkey stands first to host 2.5 million Syrian refugees, Pakistan stands 2nd to host 1.6 million refugees, Lebanon stands 3rd to host 1.1 million refugees in the world.(UNHCR 2016:11) Afghan refugees have remained largest refugee group in the world for three decades. (UNHCR 2016:15)

According to international law refugees are allowed to reside in their neighboring countries. And it is the duty of neighboring country that they should help refugees on humanitarian bases. Often refugee camps are set up in the neighboring areas for refugees (Gorlick 2000:5).

Internationally humanitarian organizations work on the refugee affected areas which are funded by rich countries. United nation branch working on refugees is UNHCR. It functions on different walk of lives which empowers both refugees and hosts and provides food, shelter to the refugees (Chambers 1986:253-256).

Most refugee populations in the world are in the poor countries of the world presence of refugees in less developed countries impacts them economically, socially, politically and environmentally. Refugee's one impact is on political change for example in the countries where population of a state or city is less then large refugee influx may change their representing population.

Refugees have socio-economic impact on host community the word "Socio-economic" Gruchy (1947) remarks, "Social economics concerns itself with the actual provision of goods and services for the satisfaction of actual individual and public purposes in a changing socio-cultural environment."(p. 550) Socio-economic is a broad term which covers social as well economic aspects of life. In social aspect society comes.

Codjoe et al. (2012:453) stated that refugees have both positive and negative impacts on host community one of positive impact is of those refugees whose relatives are working outside of host country and send remittances to their relatives in the country where their family members have taken refuge. The other positive impact is that with the increase of refugee population house rents in urban areas are also increased.

At the time of arrival refugees start competition with the local people for the resources like water, land, job etc. they take low wages compared to the local people while taking low wages they affect the poor people of those countries. High demand of food or other goods may result in inflation. Refugees become a burden on the host in terms of economics.

Damme et al. (1998:1611-1612) stated that refugees in rural settings may stop the development works of poor countries because refugee influx enters suddenly then it becomes the duty of administration to provide them basic needs. So government manages it from development funds of its own citizens. Host government expects funds from international Organizations but host is not given the required amount of the funds for refugees. Then that Government has to manage by themselves. Besides it sometimes presence of refugees opens the new door of development for the host. International organizations like UNHCR initiate development works in the affected areas which also can benefit the local population (Chambers 1986:252).

If the refugees belong to the same ethnic group then local population shows sympathy towards refugees. These groups are identified by speaking the same language. Such refugees are housed in the local population by a friend, relative etc. ethnic basis create problems for host which results in population imbalance and it may lead to conflict.

Refugees are more vulnerable to crimes compared to host people. Many complaints have been received from refugee hosting areas in rapid increase in crime, robbery, alcoholism etc. refugees do not have source of earning for livelihood so they start crime for survival. Thus social order in host country is disturbed.

Chamber (1986:253) is of the view that sometimes local population in poor countries become disappointed to see that refugees are receiving more

privileges than local people. Refugees receive food, shelter, education and facility of a doctor in the camp which are not available to the local population in poor countries. So it creates strain in the hearts of local population.

Sometimes refugees bring assets with them in the host country. These assets are in shape of knowledge and skills. From skill of refugees host country is profited because sometimes health professional and teachers are also included in the refugee populations.

Soviet invasion in Afghanistan on 27 December 1979 was main factor due to which Pakistan had to change its policy towards its neighbor country Afghanistan, before Soviet invasion Pakistan and Afghanistan relations were not good because in 1947 when Pakistan got freedom Afghanistan was only country to vote against Pakistan's membership in United Nation. Soviet invaded Afghanistan for getting access on its natural resources, and wanted to form a large empire (Weinbaum 1991:79-82).

The main target of Soviet was to get occupation on warm water which is in Pakistan district Gwader. Pakistan share boundaries with Afghanistan from Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Balochistan. So expansion of Soviet was a threat to Pakistan. At that time General Zia ul haq was president of Pakistan and saw it as a threat to the country.

Zia internationalized the invasion of Soviet union in OIC meetings, and was seeking help against invasion on Afghanistan. United state was against Russia and became a supporter of Pakistan to wage war against Soviet Union. So Pakistan warmly welcomed people illegally migrating from Afghanistan. Refugee camps were allowed by Government in the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa and Balochistan. People from refugee camps were given training to fight against Soviet Union. So at that time many people from Afghanistan migrated to Pakistan (Riedel 2011:17-35).

The Pakistan people's party (PPP) government had committed to repatriate afghan refugees by the end of 2013 but failed to send back refugees to Afghanistan. The current government of Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML N) had set its goal to send back refugees till the end of December 2015 but couldn't do it. So the assumption of local people of Baluchistan is that refugees will never go back to Afghanistan now because they are settled in urban areas and are owner of shops and cities in the many districts of Baluchistan.

United Nation Humanitarian commission for refugees (UNHCR 2016:59) reported that recently Pakistan is host for more than 1.6 million Afghan refugees for last 3 decades. This is the documented number of refugees in Pakistan. The unregistered number of afghan refugees may be more or half of this number. In Baluchistan the districts sharing borders with Afghanistan are full of illegal afghan refugees. They have Domiciles of the districts where they are living.

Nushki district is 12th smallest district of Baluchistan in terms of area. It was given the status of a district in April 2004, before April 2004 it was part of Chaghi district. It's area comprises of 5797 square kilometers. It consists of 1 thesil and 10 union councils. It is situated in the North of Baluchistan. Nushki district shares its borders with Chaghi district in the west, with Quetta in the east Kharan district on the south and on the north Nushki shares boundries with neighbor country Afghanistan. According to last census in 1998, total population of district nushki is 133000; mostly Balochs are living in nushki (District profile 2011).

Afghan refugees have introduced kalashankove culture in district Nushki. Similarly Rubin et al. (2001:9-10) stated that refugees have spread arm and drugs in the region. The weapons have increased the crime rate, theft have been increased in district nushki due to availability of arms to public. Another

major impact of afghan refugees is inflation in the local markets of district Nushki.

Refugees are the most serious threat to the balochistan and Nushki population change. Administration takes bribes and issues Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) to the Afghan refugees in the region. The local population of Balochistan fears of the change in the population of Balochistan. Majority Balochs may be converted into Minority in upcoming days.

1.1 Statement of the problem

The refugees are perceived as a human capital in most of countries. The research explores socio-economic impacts of Afghan refugee on local population of Nushki. Since arrival of refugees in Pakistan what changes have occurred in the lives of residents of Nushki. And second most serious threat to the local population is demographic change. They fear of being converted into minority as Nushki is one of the least populated district of Balochistan. The issuance of Domiciles and CNIC has created phobia in the hearts of politicians of Nushki. The increasing number of Afghan refugees may create ethnic imbalance.

1.2 Objectives

1. To know the perception of local people regarding afghan refugees
2. To know the perception of people regarding population imbalance due to Afghan refugees.
3. To explore socio-economic impact of refugees on Host community.

1.3 Significance of the study

One of the major issues which a large number of people are facing in the world is the refugee problems. Refugees by themselves face a lot of difficulties while crossing borders and traveling from their country to neighboring countries. After arriving in the host country they become economic burden on the host Government. For decreasing burden on the host

country many international organizations start relief work on Humanitarian basis.

District Nushki is a refugee hosting district for afghan refugees. The number of refugees in Nushki is increasing day by day. It's a least developed district in Pakistan where Government officials and international organization are not paying any attention for relief work. This study has brought findings regarding "Socio-economic" impacts of refugees on local population. It revealed that what changes have been occurred since arrival of afghan refugees. If this study is published, the International Organizations and Government officials may use it for policy making for the people of Nushki. It also revealed information about the perception of people regarding population imbalance due to presence of refugees in Nushki.

Chapter No. 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

The review of literature is the base of conducting a research on the topic. In the review of literature previous work of the researchers on the same or relating topic is read and gaps are find out. After reading the relevant literature topic is decided whether it has worth or not. The literature review of this research is conduct through multiple national and international published reports and journals.

2.1 Impact of refugees on host community

Garcia and Saah (2010:160-164) stated that prices of goods increase to those markets or shops which are closer to the refugee camps. The main reason of increase in goods price is that those goods are used by both host and refugees. Two different refugee populations were selected for study. So both refugee populations were reason behind price increase of different things so their presence nearby markets increased prices of many household goods. Like prices of legumes, milk, bananas, the Burundian refugees caused increase in the prices of Maize and Maize flour while the Rwanda refugees caused increase in the prices of all goods except Maize and Maize flour. Prices of those goods increased which were most used by refugee population.

While Cheema (1988:35) is of the view that the political problem due to the presence of Afghan refugees in Balochistan is ethnic imbalance. In future it may cause dangerous results. There is no check and balance on refugee population in the province. Even some refugees get Computerized National Identity Card by NADRA officials. The refugee inflow is still continuing in Balochistan and it could disrupt the socio economic life of local population. The inflow of afghan refugees could convert majority population of Balochs into minority, and may erode their predominancy. Similarly Ek and Karadawi (1991:196) stated that refugees with same ethnic group of host may change the power of balance. They argue that if the refugees and some of hosting community population share same ethnic, religious and political background so they create disturbance in balance of power for other communities of

hosting country. They have conducted this research on refugee impacts on Sudan and Eritrea. The refugees in Sudan and Eritrea were belonging from Beni Amer and Hadenduas which are settled in both areas of bordered. So they were increasing in number from host community. Refugees were registering for vote so Refugee measurement were taken by Host to stop them registering in elections of 1985.

However Rizvi (1984:50) talks about pakistan attitude towards afghan refugees he says that Pakistan welcomed afghan refugees on the basis of humanitarian and Islamic brotherhood. Beside it one reason was based on century's old ethnic ties between the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan. But the inflow of refugees has created imbalance in the population of sects and tribes in certain tribal districts. Like the sudden increase in the number of a sect in Kuram agency (parachinar).

In contrast Afghanistan war and afghan refugees introduced arm race in the Pakistan and provided capital for investment in smuggling. This illegal trade of arms and drug has also been spread in other countries of the region. Illegal trade of arms and drugs is done on border areas. Trade of consumer goods, non custom paid vehicle is also practiced in border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan. The trade of arms as resulted in the chaos in the country (Rubin et al. 2001:9-10).

Refugees have both positive and negative impacts on host community one of positive impact is of those refugees whose relatives are working outside of host country and send remittances to their relatives in the country where their family members have taken refuge. So these remittances boost up the economy of poor countries because that money is invested in the country where the refugees are living. The other positive impact is that with the increase of refugee population house rents in urban areas are also increased because of the increase in demands of houses. If demand of anything increases it will result into the increase in the price (Codjoe et al. 2012:453).

Kazmi and Pandit (2001:1045-1047) Studied the impacts of afghan refugees on health of local population of NWFP (KPK). They argued that when refugees came in NWFP from Afghanistan they were affected from malaria parasite Plasmodium and refugees acted as a Passive transmitter of the parasite into the local residents of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. In the year 1980 estimated number of people affected by Plasmodium vivax was 100,000 and the number of people affected by plasmodium flaciparum was 30,000. And next increase in malaria affected cases was recorded in 1989-1990 because of second next influx of afghan refugees. Most of the cases were reported in the districts sharing borders with Afghanistan and were hosting large number of refugee populations. While Allan (1987:202) Conducted research on camps of refugees in KPK and on satellite images of refugee affected areas and air photographs of the affected areas. He argued that serious deforestation has been occurred in North West districts of NWFP (KPK). According to him there are three sheep and goats for every refugee in district of Chitral. So refugees used wood of trees for fire work and grazing fields were used for animals feeding.

2.2 Refugees Settlement choice

Connor (1989:908) Studied the choice of refugees in selection of residential area, he discussed that the residential choice of refugees depend on their education, employment, geographic origin of reason of leaving, ethnicity they belong. He further said as most of refugees who migrated from Afghanistan to Peshawar belong to Pashtoon ethnic group while other ethnic group were Uzbeks, Tajik and Baloch. Owing to belonging from same Pashtoon ethnic group they were warmly welcomed. Those who were from well to do families they didn't go to Refugee camps and preferred self-settlement and settled in the urban areas of Peshawar. The refugees didn't face any difficulty to buy private property for themselves. Some refugees had relatives in Peshawar so they went to their relatives home rather than going to refugee camps.

Furthermore Ferris (1985:101) argued that refugees living in the urban areas of host country are more serious threat to the host community than the ones living in rural or border areas. Urban refugees buy homes for their settlement. They find out jobs for earning and some of them start business and make property in the host community. Owing to this there is no clear chance of them to return to their home country. It may result into demographic change in the host community.

2.3 Refugees' way of pursuing livelihood

There are two ways of pursuing livelihood first one is official way in other words we may call it the way according to the accepted norms of a society, in which settlement space is given to refugees where different organizations and host government organizes camps for refugees and aid is given to refugees and other programs are offered to refugees where refugees earn livelihood while the second way of pursuing livelihood by refugees is informal sector that is outside of camps which usually self settled refugees and small number of refugees inside camps adopt to earn livelihood. it is insecure and a threat to lives of refugees. As refugees are illegal in the area and they go for illegal earnings further he argues that refugees living in camps bring economic trouble for host country because in camps they are dependent on aid (Jacobsen 2002:100)

2.4 Refugee's role in state-building

Jacobsen (2002:589-591) argues that refugees bring Human capital in the form of labor to host country and some refugees have professional skills and contribute to the economy and development of their hosting country Beside these refugees have many negative impacts on the Host countries. Refugees often come in far flung and backward areas of the country where the Hosting country pays little attention on border security. So rebels, terrorists also be part of refugee population and terrorists also operate from the hosting country, by which tensions between hosting country and neighboring country are

tensed. A positive impact of refugees on host countries is that after arrival of refugees many international organizations start relief works in refugee affected areas by which both refugees and host community is benefited.

2.5 Refugees and Instability in Hosting State

Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006:338-344) Have studied the role of refugee influx in neighboring countries and spread of civil war in refugee hosting countries. They have done statistical analysis of data during the period of 1951 to 2001. They argue that those countries who have witnessed large number of refugees are more vulnerable to civil wars themselves and population movements are major reason behind conflict. They have further given the example of PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) which was formed by refugees in 1960s in Jordan and Lebanon; initially it was based in Jordan and Lebanon which was involved in clashes with Israeli security across border which was threat to the security of Lebanon and Jordan. Owing to it Lebanon civil war started in April 1975. There are less chances of civil war in developed countries like united state because of refugees but there are more chances of civil Wars in poor countries like Somalia.

2.6 Afghan refugees in Pakistan

Baha (1986:163) argued about the types of afghan refugees who entered in the Pakistan. According to him the refugees are distributed in four types the first type is of rich afghan people who are in minority who brought cash and their vehicles in Pakistan. The second types are of educated afghan refugees who were teaching in educational institutions in Afghanistan. The third was that group of Afghans who were hardly able to bring some of their household goods and some domestic animal like goat sheep etc with themselves. This group used to work in agriculture or rely on animal for livelihood. The fourth group was of common folks, in which most people were poor, old aged and children.

2.7 Causes compelling Refugees for migrations

Schmeidl (1997:301) argues that major factors of refugee`s migration are Genocide in home country. The second reason which also contributes in migration of refugees is civil war in the home country. Very less number of people migrates because of genocide and civil wars. One of the major reasons is war with other countries in which foreign military intervention is involved. One of the least popular factors of refugee migration is in search of a job. Such immigrants choose developed countries.

2.8 Analysis of the literature reviewed

Refugees are people who are forced to leave their country of living because of unfavorable conditions of their country. They choose to migrate to those countries which are more near to them in terms of distance. Refugees in the beginning face problems in host countries for pursuing livelihood. In some countries there are refugee camps for them. Refugees are give food in the camps by international organizations. While in some poor countries there are no refugee camps for them or there are partially camps for refugees. So in such countries refugees settle with the local people. They earn livelihood by themselves. They work on low wages in contrast some refugees choose illegal ways of earning, those who choose illegitimate ways become vulnerable to crimes. In short their activities have both negative and positive impact on local people. Positive impacts are that refugees are human capital and they bring skills with them and negative impacts are that they are more volunerable to crime.

In a nutshell, from review of relevant literature the researcher found out that the topic “socio-economic impact of afghan refugees” has not been much attention. Most work on the “refugee” has been done on African refugees or on the conditions of afghan refugees a little attention has been paid on the

domain of “socio-economic impacts of afghan refugees on the host community”.

2.9 Assumptions

1. Refugees cause deforestation and are threat to environment of host country
2. Refugees increase the inflation of household goods.
3. Refugee influx may lead to demographic change in host countries.
4. Refugees are a source of human capital for hosting community. And provide cheap labor.
5. Refugees may play role of vector in spread of disease.
6. Refugees are more vulnerable to crime.
7. Refugee inflow often enters into poor countries.
8. Some time terrorists also become part of refugee inflows.
9. Refugees compete with the host on available resources.
10. There are slight chances of long term settled refugee to return to their home country.

Chapter No 3
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Strain Theory

The Strain Theory was put forward by Robert K. Merton who throws light on socially accepted ways to be adopted by the individuals in any society and the deviant behaviors of individuals in the society by classifying them into different categories (Merton 1938:677-678). Actually, there are number of goals aspired by the actors and so do the means. The means of the attainment of the goals can either be socially accepted or otherwise these means lead to crimes which are unacceptable to society at large.

Fundamentally, the theory sets out from the strain one feels while fulfilling the desired goals by experiencing a gap between in meeting the goals and their current status. It may include number of reasons namely scarcity of resources, lack of means, and others that obstruct the way of the socially accepted rules to reach ones goals. Consequently, there emerge the crimes which the theorist K. Merton holds as socially unacceptable ways to fulfill one's goals.

Furthermore, the theory brings to light two rudimentary strains that pave the way for the criminal activities. These are the broader structure of the society that halts the way of an individual to pursue his goals and the individual strain which comes up in the form of psychological pressures and pains he suffered in his life time. Thus, such factor level the way for criminal activities (Merton 1945: 463-464).

Besides, the theorist brings to light some categories of the goals accomplishment where he describes the whole phenomena of the deviant behavior. As such, Merton put forward the concept of "Conformity". The term refers to the culturally and socially accepted means that is set up by the society itself. To demonstrate, to get education and thereby getting a legitimate job or doing a legal business allowed by the government. Secondly, the theorist comes up with a new term naming it "Innovation" which pertains to using unaccepted means to obtain socially accepted goals. For instance,

dealing in drugs. Thirdly, the category which is proposed is the socially approved means called “Ritualism”. Fourthly, “Retreatism”, to shun both culturally accepted goals and means and as such figuring out a way to escape them. Finally, the most extreme form of the rejection is called by Merton as “Rebellion”. In the latter case, the individual not only turns down the socially accepted ways but takes practically drastic steps to replace them (Merton 1938).

Keeping in view, the above-mentioned factors the phenomena of crime can be understood in its very essence. In fact, Merton has deal with the subject from diffent angels by comprehending each and every aspect in its very nature. Thus, the researcher has tried to understand the phenomena of the criminal activities by Afghan refugees from the framework of the Strain Theory.

3.2 Application of the Theory

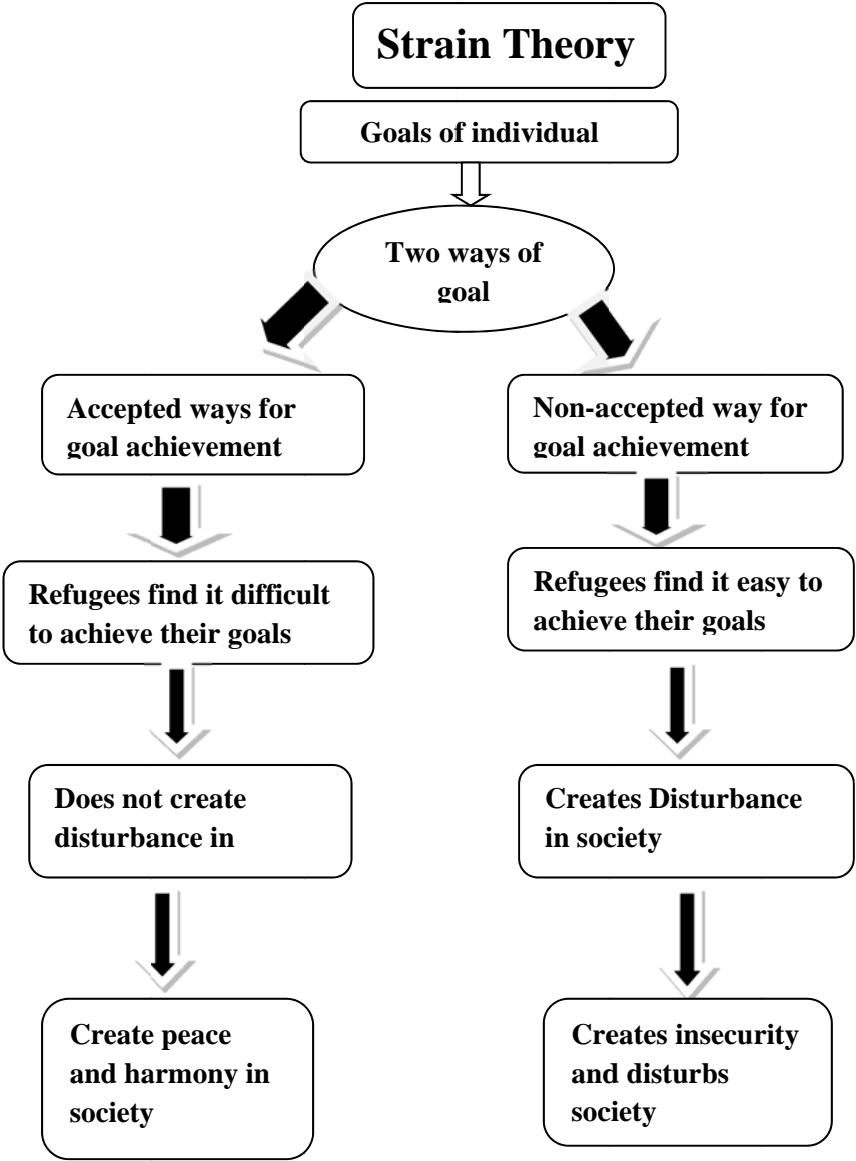
The theory is relative in the outgoing research from the standpoint of Afghan refugees who indulge in criminal activities in Nushki out of strain such as, finding out no livelihood rather than dealing in smuggled goods such as drugs and guns etcetera.

The strain theory helps in understanding the illegal activities where the Afghan refugees are explicitly found doing illegal business. The prime manifestation is seen in the context of cross border smuggling, especially bringing drugs and guns from Afghanistan to Nushki. The refugees are caught between their social status and accomplishment of their goals as proposed by the Strain theory.

Actually, these people cannot get a due share in the economy of the area because of being foreigners having no legal status. On the one hand, they have to dwell in the area which requires them get their livelihood and on the other, they cannot do it fairly owing to numerous restrictions.

Consequently, they have put their fortune in this illegal business which does both bringing up their economy and an equal chance in the affairs of the society by mingling with the local people.

Figure No. 3.1 Model of Theory



According to Figure 3.1 there are two ways of achieving ones goals are desire in society. One is accepted while other one is non accepted way. When Afghan refugees come to this part of the land where they do not find jobs or

other business of their reputation and status engage in smuggling. Theoretically speaking, they are non-conformist as they bypass the socially accepted ways of life. Indeed, with much of the Afghan refugees, same scenario is applicable whereby they find it not only convenient in making lots of money but also a respectable business compared to others.

Hence, the application of the theory is relative from the standpoint of understanding the phenomenon of the Afghan refugees illicit and deviant behavior that sets out from the not only social aspect but also from the economic point of view.

3.4 Illegitimate Opportunity Theory

The illegitimate opportunity theory discusses the delinquency and delinquent behavior in the society as how an individual becomes victim to the delinquent behavior. In fact, the theory is the work of Cloward and Ohlin (1960:25) who put forward, “there are certain means to achieving certain goals in the society and every individual in his/her capacity, endeavors to attain these goals. However, there are limited means to achieve the goals in society that tempt the people to go for illegitimate means by committing delinquency.” In this regard, the loose law plays an important role. The author brings to light the American society where delinquents are found in abundance owing to the failure of laws to prevent such practices.

Moreover, social progress has not created meritocracy in line with the abilities of people. Those who are capable enough to get suitable jobs are not as such appointed legitimately. As a result, this leads to illegal means of attaining one’s social goals. No doubt, the same scenario is prevalent in our own society where not only the meritocracy is there but also the enforcement of laws is rare to punish the criminals. Consequently, frustrated youth fall victim to delinquency.

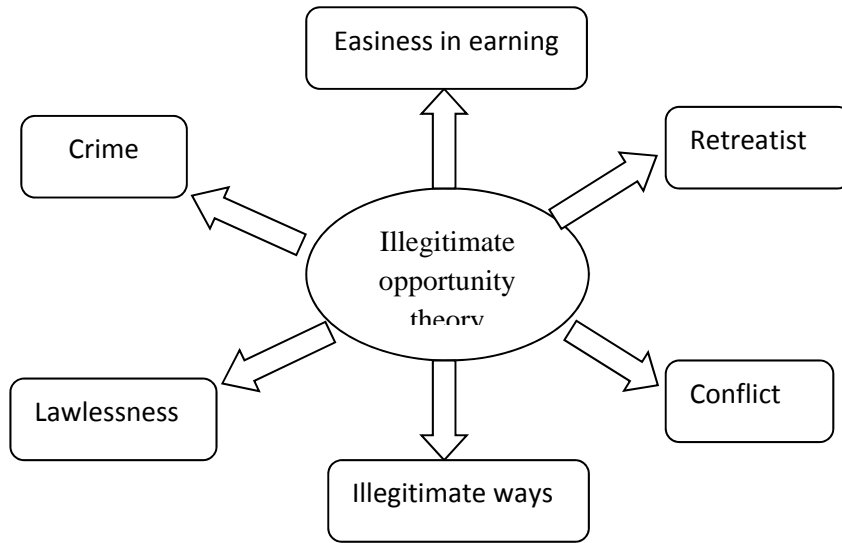
Apart from what has been said, there are three subcultures of the delinquency namely criminal, conflict retreatist. All of them are related to each other in one way or the other. The intensity is different nevertheless. To explain, the first category is of those who opt for crimes in meeting their need by becoming a part of the criminal world. Others, who condemn governmental and social rules that are best suited to have conflict with the government and societal norms at large. However, the third category is of retreatist who are not wholly criminals but put their share in crime in numerous ways. In short, theory is related with the illegitimate means of accomplishing goals by bypassing the laws.

3.5 Application of the theory

The Afghan refugees living in the District Nushki indulge in numerous criminal activities. In fact, the reason behind it is their inaccessibility to the legitimate means of society. Also, they are not capable enough in terms of education and other economic domain to earn a reasonable livelihood. Therefore, they show delinquent behavior that not only impacts the area but the society at large.

In addition, the governmental laws are not strict enough to halt such illegal practices. On the contrary, the authorities are also in one way or the other are found encouraging these activities. This is owing to the reason that the latter get benefits in terms of money out of such illegal activities. The Afghan refugees are limited in terms of opportunities and that is why, they opt for illegitimate ways. Finally, the theory best manifests the illegal occurring of the area being done in broad daylight.

Figure 3.2 modal of the illegitimate theory



According to the Figure 3.2 the illegitimate opportunity theory suggests that retreatists commit crime due to the lawlessness of the country. There is easiness in earning on illegitimate ways. These sources of earning create conflict in the society. Same is the case in district Nushki. There are no security personals on border area which Nushki shares with Afghanistan. People easily move from Pakistan to Afghanistan without any hurdle.

Hence, easily movement on borderland is promoting smuggling of Pakistani edible goods to Afghanistan while weapons, drugs and Non-Custom paid vehicles are smuggled to Pakistan from Afghanistan.

3.6 Proposition

1. The strain theory helps in understanding the phenomena of the Afghan refugees' deviant behavior.
2. The refugees are found bypassing the socially accepted rules of the society.
3. The criminal activities of the Afghan refugees can be understood from the social and economic point of view.
4. Afghan refugees are failed to get jobs in district Nushki.

5. Cross border smuggling is an illegal activity performed by refugees and local population.
6. The legitimate ways are lacking for refugees and this leads to their illegitimate accomplishment of goals.

3.7 Hypothesis

3.7.1 Ho Null-hypothesis

The arrival of afghan refugees has not changed the Socio-economic livelihood of local people of Nushki.

3.7.2 H1 Research Hypothesis

The arrival of afghan refugees has changed the Socio-economic livelihood of local people of Nushki

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

Conceptualization is a process through which concepts or variables are defined through proper definition. In other words it is the process of development and clarification of concepts. In this chapter researcher has clarified the concept Refugee and Socio-economic.

4.1.1 Refugee

The word refugee refers to someone who has left his country because of fear of being punished for reason of belonging to race, religion, and nationality, membership of particular social group whose genocide or conflict against him is waged in his country or because of war of his country with other country. Owing to this fear refugee migrates to near neighboring country and refugees are unwilling to return to their country until the situation becomes normal in his country. This definition of refugee was given on United Nations convention on status of refugee, that who is refugee (UNHCR 2006:3).

However, another definition of “refugee” given by Smith (1985:46) at the time when communist movements were going on in the world. According to him the word refugee means that was an individual in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated, who is treated cruelly or who fear of being treated cruelty, is out of his place of living and the other factors which he talks about are natural disaster or military operations which have forced him to leave is place of living and is unable to re- turn to his place of origin. Further he states that Refugee is an individual who has not been resettled or who has no home and who is in need of urgent assistance.

In contrast, Shacknove (1985:277) gave the definition of “refugee” on the basis of basic needs and violation of rights. He argued that Refugees are, those persons whose basic needs or rights are not protected by their country where they are living or who do not have other opportunities or ways to get their rights other than to seek international compensation of their needs and rights, and they have only opportunity to migrate. Furthermore he discusses that

refugees are in a condition that international assistance is considered necessary for refugees and international organization and hosting country support refugees.

4.1.2 Socio-economic

Gruchy (1947:550) discusses the definition of socio-economic on the basis of provision of goods and service to the different societies that deal with one certain aspect of a society. According to him, Social economics deals with the provision of products and services for the satisfaction or well-being of individual and public purposes in a changing environment. The duty of socio-economic is to provide goods and services in changing cultural.” Thus, the term socio-economic denotes two concepts namely social and economics. To illustrate, the certain aspect of society which is concerned with the provision and distribution of wealth is termed as socio-economic.

Additionally, “Socio-economic is based on objectification of social welfare or well-being. The word objectification means to treat as an object”(William 1963:298). According to this definition the term socio-economic refers to make a criteria for social welfare or it looks towards an objectification of social welfare criteria and aims to establishing social budgets of supply and demand which take account of productive powers and potentialities as well as of shortfalls in consumption and social welfare. Hence, both the definitions relate to each other in one way or the other.

Besides, “John Eatwell (1989:24) is of the view, “Socioeconomics is an umbrella term which covers many aspect of life dealing with both social and economic conditions and this term 'social economics' may refer broadly to the use of economics in the study of society”. In this sense, it also studies that how economic activities or economic conditions affect social processes which are taking place in the society and social economic conditions of group or

individual also shape its interaction in the society. To put in a nutshell, socio-economics is comprehended in more than one sense.

4.2 Operationalization

Operationalization is a process through which fuzzy or vague variables are defined into measurable factors and allow them to be measured quantitatively. Researcher has Operationalized the variables like Refugee and Socio-economic.

4.2.1 Refugee

In this study the word refugee refers to afghan refugee. Afghan refugees in Pakistan are living for 3 decade. The study will be conducted on the socio-economic impacts of afghan refugee on local people of Nushki. The Nushki`s afghan refugees activities are included in the study.

Those people are considered refugee whose life is in danger in their home country and they migrate in neighboring country for refuge. They are forced immigrants. The causes of their migration from their country to other countries are civil wars in their home country. Other causes include ethnic violence, religious violence, lack of job opportunity, war with another country and droughts. Major reason behind migration is “war” whether that is interstate or intrastate.

Another type of refugee is Asylum seeker. Those people are included in asylum seeker whose request for giving him refuge in the hosting state is in processed. Mostly they belong to the political parties in their home countries. Every year around 1 million people seek asylum in the world.

4.2.2 Socio-economic.

Socio-economic is a certain term that has two parts namely social and economic. As the term social is defined above, the economy is concerned with the consumption and distribution of wealth. Social consumption and

distribution are the very point of the researcher whereby overall smuggling is being done on Pak-Afghan border.

Fundamentally, economy is the backbone of any society and in the context of Pak-Afghan borderland; it is playing a pivotal role. The people are involved in the chain of illegal trade because of making money overnight. It is this reason why the illegal trade is seeing a boost every day. As motioned in the preceding chapters that billions of dollars are earned in such business, the smuggling is seeing a mushroom growth.

Furthermore, the base of the societies is its economy which paves the way for the peoples to earn their livelihood by hook or by crook and if the borders are soft enough to make huge amounts of money, the inhabitants invariably tempted towards such illegal businesses as done on Pakistan's border with Afghanistan.

Chapter No. 5
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The word Methodology means collection of those tools and techniques by which someone performs an action or does any work. Here in research methodology refers to those tools and techniques which are applied for data collection and analyzing and interpretation of the collected data. There are two main methods of conducting research one is Quantitative approach while second one is Qualitative approach. The researcher has applied following techniques and tools for data collection.

5.1 Research Design

The researcher has used Quantitative approach for this study which focuses on analysis of statistical data.

5.2 Universe of the study

It's necessary for every researcher to select a population for his research and then conduct research on that population. For the study of "Afghan refugees and their socio-economic impacts of Afghan on local people" the researcher has selected the population of Nushki district of Balochistan. District Nushki shares border with Afghanistan and there is no control of law enforcement agencies on border activities. People easily cross border and smuggling is also done on border.

5.3 Targeted population

In this study the researcher has collected data from male only. Because of cultural obstacles it was difficult for the researcher to collect data from female. The respondents were between the age of 15 to 45. Respondents from every walk of life (students, businessman, shopkeeper, Government servants etc) were included in the study.

5.4 Sampling Frame

The researcher has collected data from 250 respondents by Random sampling. 250 respondents were reasonable number for collecting statistical data for the

study of “socio-economic impacts of afghan refugees on local people”. The researcher has selected 250 respondents because Nushki district is a small district in terms of population and area both in Baluchistan.

5.5 Tool for data collection

In this research the researcher has used survey method in which interview schedule was formed. which was in English language for some respondents researcher translated interview schedule in local language of people Because Nushki is a backward area in terms of education and all respondents were Not educated. Interview Schedule for data collection and it was distributed among the targeted population for data collection.

5.6 Pre-testing

The researcher tested his questionnaire before starting data. Some difficult words were converted into easy wordings. Because the respondents were not well-equipped, the researched has to rewrite some questions and make them simple to get a more honest response from the respondent. The researcher conducted some random interviews before data collection, and also edited and removed some questions.

5.7 Tools for data analysis

The data was analyzed on the basis of quantitative data analysis. For purpose of analysis computer software named “Statistical Package for Social Sciences” SPSS was used. Raw data was entered in the SPSS and given codes for analysis. He presented data in tabulated form.

5.8 Techniques for data analysis

For the purpose of data analysis different statistical tests of descriptive and inferential statistic were applied. For hypothesis testing researcher applied chi-square. Chi-square was used to know the Pearson significant value whether Research hypothesis is accepted or Null-hypothesis.

5.9 opportunities and limitations of study

The research will provide an opportunity to those NGOs who are working on refugees and refugee affected areas and are unaware of Afghan refugees presence in Nushki and their Impact on local people. The research will find out difficulties faced by local people due to Afghan refugees. If this research is published, issues of local people owing to afghan refugees will be highlighted and Government officials and NGO`s may pay attention on district Nushki.

5.10 Ethical concerns

It is responsibility of every researcher to talk to the respondents very politely for getting data from the targeted population. The researcher used different ways to become familiar with the respondent. By being more polite and give more respect to respondents' researcher was succeed in his job of collecting data. Considering the cultural barriers of the society in mind researcher did not ask any personal or other questions to the respondents which would be obstacle for data collection, if asked.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part of this chapter is of Descriptive statistics of the data which was collected by the researcher. In descriptive statistics researcher has discussed the data with the help of frequency and percent of the data. While the second part of this chapter is of inferential statistics. In inferential statistics Chi-square test has been applied by the researcher to know whether research hypothesis is accepted or rejected.

6.1 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics help us to describe the basic features of the data in the study. It provides simple summary of the sample or data. In descriptive statistics we simply describe that what data shows. It is used to present quantitative data only.

Table No 6.1.1 Age of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
15-25	105	42.0
26-36	104	41.6
37-47	27	10.8
above 47	14	5.6
Total	250	100.0

The above Table No 6.1.1 depicts the age of the respondents in the research. 42 percent of the respondents were of 15-25 years old. 41.6 percent were of 26-36 years old. While 37-47 years of old of respondents were only 10.8 percent. The percentage of respondent's age above 47 was only 5.6 percent. Majority of respondents were youths. In tribal cultural settings it is easier to communicate with youths rather the elder ones. That's why it is clear from the data that researcher has found it easy to collect data from the youths.

The table no 6.1.2 indicates the marital status of the respondents. 48.8 percent respondents were single while 37.2 percent of respondents were married and 8.4 percent of respondents were engaged. The divorced respondents were only

5.6 percent. The data shows that the large number of respondent were single. Most of the respondents were youths that why they were single.

Table No 6.1.2 Martial status of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Single	122	48.8
Married	93	37.2
Divorced	14	5.6
Engaged	21	8.4
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.3 Family type of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	78	31.2
Joint	124	49.6
Extended	48	19.2
Total	250	100.0

The table No 6.1.3 explains the type of family of the respondents who were included in the research. 49.6 percent of respondents were belonging to joint family. 31.2 percent were from nuclear family and 19.2 percent of respondents said their family type is extended. From the results it is shown that majority of respondents said their family type is joint. Due to the tribal settings of the Nushki large number of people lives in joint family type while due to the pace of advancement extended family types are decreasing in the area and people are moving towards joint and nuclear types of family. That's why majority said they have joint family types.

The table no 6.1.4 illustrates the qualification of the people included in this study. 34 percent of respondents said their qualification is Intermediate. 29.6 percent of the respondent's qualification was bachelor. 23 percent of the

respondents had done masters while only 12.8 percent of the respondent's qualification was matric. Nushki is in distance of 200 km from Quetta. Many people send their sons to Quetta for getting education owing to being near to the capital city of Balochistan Nushki's education ratio is high comparing to Kharan and Chaghi districts of Balochistan.

Table No. 6.1.4 Qualification of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Matric	32	12.8
Intermediate	86	34.4
Bachelor	74	29.6
Master	58	23.2
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.5 Nature of job of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Government Employ	33	13.2
self-employed	32	12.8
Businessman	63	25.2
Labour	18	7.2
Student	104	41.6
Total	250	100.0

The above table indicates the jobs of the respondents. It is shown in the given table that 41.6 percent of respondents were students. 25.2 percent of the respondents were businessmen. 13.2 percent of respondents said they are government employ while 12.8 percent of respondents were self-employed. Only 7.2 percent of respondents were labors. The data was collected from

youths that's why majority of the respondents included in the study were students. The other largest number of respondents was of business-men in Nushki many people are involve in border business of Iran and as well Afghanistan.

Table No 6.1.6 Monthly income of respondent`s family

Category	Frequency	Percent
10001 to 20000	49	19.6
20001 to 30000	43	17.2
30001 to 40000	46	18.4
above then 40000	112	44.8
Total	250	100.0

The above table no 6.1.6 demonstrates the respondent`s family`s monthly income. 44.8 percent of respondents told that their family` monthly income is above then 40000. 18.4 percent told that their income is 30001 to 40000. 17.2 percent told their income is 20001 to 30000 while 19.6 percent told their income is 10001 to 20000. Majority of the respondent`s family income is above 40000 because a large number of nushki population is involve in doing business. They do not prefer government jobs.

Table No 6.1.7 on the next page shows respondents views about the presence of refugees in district Nushki. 47 percent of respondents strongly agree that the presence of refugees is a serious threat to Nushki whereas 26.4 of the respondents have a simple agreement on the statement. Moreover, the 10.4 percent of the respondents have given a neutral response whereas 10.0 have given a strongly disagree. At the last point 6.0 percent have disagree. As far as the all of the percent are concerned has shown that presence of refugees is considered as a serious threat to Nushki.

Table No 6.1.7 Respondents views about presence of Afghan refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	118	47.2
Agree	66	26.4
Neutral	26	10.4
Strongly disagree	25	10.0
Disagree	15	6.0
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.8 Respondents views about issuing of Pakistani CNIC to refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	111	44.4
Agree	78	31.2
Neutral	17	6.8
Strongly disagree	24	9.6
Disagree	20	8.0
Total	250	100.0

Table no 6.1.8 has given a discussion on issuing of CNIC to the refugees by NADRA officials and also locals to the illegitimate residents of Nushki. The 44.4 percent of the respondents have strongly agreed, which shows that Nadera provides CNIC and other locals to the refugees. In the same way, 31.2 percent of the respondents have agreed on the notion that Nadra issues CNIC. Moreover, 6.8 percent of the respondents have been neutral. On the other hand, 9.6 have strongly disagreed for the statement Furthermore, 8.0 percent have provided the notion of disagreement. Thus it becomes a clear fact that

NADRA has been issuing CNIC and local on illegitimate basis to the refugees.

Table No 6.1.9 Respondents views on population imbalance via provision of CNIC to refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	107	42.8
Agree	68	27.2
Neutral	31	12.4
Strongly disagree	20	8.0
Disagree	24	9.6
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.10 Respondents views regarding provision of Pakistani CNIC and bribe culture

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	110	44.0
Agree	65	26.0
Neutral	27	10.8
Strongly disagree	25	10.0
Disagree	23	9.2
Total	250	100.0

Table number 6.1.9 has discussed the perception of people regarding population imbalance due to provision of CNIC to refugees. In this table 42.8 percent of the respondents have shown a strongly agreement and 27.2 have shown agreement In the same way, 12.4 have been neutral on the statement where 8.0 have strongly disagree. Lastly, the notion provides that 9.6 have given a total disagreement of the statement provided. So the table makes it

comprehended that there is a change in the local population of Nushki when the refugees have been provided with a CNIC

Table No 6.1.10 explains the views of people regarding provision of Pakistani CNIC to refugees which is promoting bribe culture in local administration on this statement 44.0 percent of the respondents have strongly agreed on the notion that provision of the CNIC goes on to promote the bribing culture. In the same way, 26 percent of the respondents have given the notion on simple agreement. Moreover, 10.8 percent of the respondents have shown neutrality and 10.0 percent of the respondents have shown strongly disagreement. Lastly, 9.2 percent of the respondents have shown disagreement. According to the facts, the statement of provision of the CNIC to refugees is promoting bribing culture has become a clear fact as per the respondents' responds are concerned.

Table No 6.1.11 Respondents opinions about provision of CNIC

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	101	40.4
Agree	54	21.6
Neutral	44	17.6
Strongly disagree	35	14.0
Disagree	16	6.4
Total	250	100.0

Table no 6.1.11 has the discourse on the provision of the CNIC to be scrutinize by tribal chiefs. 40.4 percent of the respondents have strongly agreed on the notion of Provision of CINC to be scrutinize by the tribal chiefs where 21.6 percent have agreed on the statement. In the same way, 17.6 have given the statement have been neutralized and 14.0 percent have strongly disagreed. Lastly, 6.4 have disagreed on the statement. It shows that the 40.4 percent have a strongly agreement on the statement of the CNIC Scrutinizing

process by tribal chives makes the fact clear that the perception of the people in Nushki relies more on the tribal chiefs than that of the government offices.

Table No 6.1.12 Respondents views about Afghan refugees and local jobs

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	52	20.8
Agree	55	22.0
Neutral	23	9.2
Strongly disagree	46	18.4
Disagree	74	29.6
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.13 Respondents opinion about refugees having CNIC

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	116	46.4
Agree	65	26.0
Neutral	25	10.0
Strongly disagree	23	9.2
Disagree	21	8.4
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.12 shows views of respondents on the statement that registered refugees apply on job quota of district Nushki on this statement 48% disagreed and said refugees do not apply on jobs of Nushki Quota. As the quota of nushki itself is very small for government jobs and the native population is large due to which there is high competition on employments.

While 9.2% remain neutral on the issue because few people have relatives who are refugees.

The table No 6.1.13 represent the responses of people about the refugees having the Domicile of Noshki 46.4% people agree on this by seeing the high concentration of refugee population in Noshki they believe that they must have Domicile to be functional and so much influential in Noshki. While only 8.2% disagreed who are unaware about the raising population of refugees

Table No 6.1.14 Respondents opinions about problems faced by local people because of Afghan refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	130	52.0
Agree	56	22.4
Neutral	20	8.0
Strongly disagree	24	9.6
Disagree	20	8.0
Total	250	100.0

The above table indicates the responses of the respondents regarding problems faced by local people due to the presence of refugees in district Nushki. On this regard 52% of people strongly agreed that local population faces problems due to the presence of refugees as the refugee lives in slum area which are the impetus for the most of crimes in an area and due to their low economic status they tend to create more problems for the natives. While 8.6% only disagree these are those people who do not live near any refugee area.

Table no 6.1.15 shows that 36.4% people strongly agreed and told refugees are sympathized and supported by government official. Which is due to

government policies, while 10.0% strongly disagree as they are themselves on the government jobs.

Table No 6.1.15 Respondents views about refugees given more preference then local population

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	91	36.4
Agree	52	20.8
Neutral	36	14.4
Strongly disagree	25	10.0
Disagree	46	18.4
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.16 Respondents views about performance of international organizations working on refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	60	24.0
Agree	41	16.4
Neutral	38	15.2
Strongly disagree	78	31.2
Disagree	33	13.2
Total	250	100.0

Table no 6.1.16 shows that 24.0% of people strongly agree on the role of International NGOs are performing their work on refugees. As the abundance of NGOS and their frequent appearances in Nushki are frequent and 13.2% disagree on this because they think NGOs have some self-interest of their own

The above table no 6.1.17 explains whether international agencies should help Pakistan for repatriation. 41.2 percent of respondents strongly agreed. 18.8

percent of respondents remained Neutral while 17.2 disagreed. The result shows that majority of the respondents wants to send back afghan refugees to Afghanistan. They also want the help of international agencies in the repatriation of refugees.

Table No 6.1.17 Respondents opinion about repatriation of Afghan refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	103	41.2
Agree	57	22.8
Neutral	47	18.8
Strongly disagree	28	11.2
Disagree	15	6.0
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.18 Respondents opinions regarding refugees as source of smuggling drugs

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	99	39.6
Agree	66	26.4
Neutral	32	12.8
Strongly disagree	24	9.6
Disagree	29	11.6
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.18 illustrates the involvement of afghan refugees in smuggling illicit drugs. Regarding the involvement of refugees in smuggling 65 percent of respondents agreed on the statement that afghan refugees are involved in smuggling. While 12.8 percent of respondents remained silent on

the statement. Only 21.2 percent of respondents disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed because refugees smuggle drugs from Afghanistan.

Table No 6.1.19 Respondents views about hiring of local people for smuggling by refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	115	46.0
Agree	62	24.8
Neutral	27	10.8
Strongly disagree	24	9.6
Disagree	22	8.8
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.19 illustrates the perception of people regarding the hiring of local people in smuggling illegal goods by Refugees. 46.0 percent of respondents strongly agreed and said that local people are hired by the afghan refugees in smuggling of illegal drugs while only 18.8 percent of respondents disagreed on the question. 10.8 percent of respondents were silent on this regard.

Table No 6.1.20 Respondents views about local youth is using drug due to refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	113	45.2
Agree	71	28.4
Neutral	19	7.6
Strongly disagree	24	9.6
Disagree	19	7.6
Total	250	100.0

The table No 6.1.20 depicts the views of respondents regarding the abundance of drugs, opium due to smuggling of refugees which has addicted youths in district Nushki. So 77.2 percent of the respondents were of the view that youths in Nushki are addicted due to abundance of drugs due to refugees who have spread drugs in the district. 7.6 percent remain neutral while 17.2 percent disagreed. It shows that they are involve in the smuggling of illicit drugs which have socially affected the lives of the inhabitants.

Table No 6.1.21 Respondents views about refugees selling weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	91	36.4
Agree	83	33.2
Neutral	20	8.0
Strongly disagree	18	7.2
Disagree	38	15.2
Total	250	100.0

The given table no 6.1.21 is about the selling of weapons by refugees in district Nushki. In the study overall 250 respondents were included. 36.4 percent strongly agreed. 33.2 percent agreed while 15.2 percent disagreed and 7.2 percent strongly disagreed. Other remaining 8.0 percent remained silent. Overall 77 percent of respondents were of the opinion that refugees are indulge in selling wapons. Hence the result shows that refugees are involve in selling illegal weapons in district Nushki.

The table no 6.1.22 depicts the refugees vulnerability towards crimes. The collected data explains that 42.0 percent respondents strongly agreed and 28.4 percent agreed. Whereas 11.2 percent strongly disagreed and 7.6 percent disagreed. Other remaining 10.8 percent remained silent. In short from the

collected data it can be sum up saying that refugees are more vulnerable to crimes then host community.

Table No 6.1.22 Respondents views about refugee’s vulnerability to crime

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	105	42.0
Agree	71	28.4
Neutral	27	10.8
Strongly disagree	28	11.2
Disagree	19	7.6
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.23 Respondents opinions about increase in use of weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	101	40.4
Agree	67	26.8
Neutral	39	15.6
Strongly disagree	27	10.8
Disagree	16	6.4
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.23 explains the views of respondents regarding the statement that “after afghan jihad wapon became common” so on this statement 67 percent respondents agreed and 17 percent respondent disagreed. But only 15.6 percent of respondents were neutral. Majority of the respondents agreed that owing to afghan jihad weapon became common. Therefore we may conclude it with the remarks that main reason of spread of weapons in the region is afghan jihad.

The table no 6.1.24 give details about the weapons which refugees keep that are creating insecurity. 45.6 percent respondents strongly agreed. 14.4 percent were neutral and overall 16.8 percent respondents disagreed. Majority of respondents were of the opinion that it creates insecurity among the local people that refugees own unlicensed weapons. Unlicensed weapons are being used in illegal activities.

Table No 6.1.24 Respondents views about unlicensed weapon owned by refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	114	45.6
Agree	58	23.2
Neutral	36	14.4
Strongly disagree	19	7.6
Disagree	23	9.2
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.25 Respondents opinion about increase in crimes due to unlicensed weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	108	43.2
Agree	52	20.8
Neutral	29	11.6
Strongly disagree	43	17.2
Disagree	18	7.2
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.25 on the next page explains easily access to arms via refugees has increased the crime rates. On asking this 43.2 percent of respondents were strongly agreed. And 17.2 were strongly disagreeing while only 11.6 percent were neutral on the above statement. Majority of respondents were agreeing because most criminal activities are completed by use of arms. And arms are unlicensed which any one can buy on affordable prices.

Table No 6.1.26 Respondents views about loss of lives in tribal conflicts due to weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	101	40.4
Agree	70	28.0
Neutral	27	10.8
Strongly disagree	31	12.4
Disagree	21	8.4
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.26 indicates the use of weapons in tribal conflicts which results in loss of more lives. 68.4 percent respondents agreed. 21 percent were disagreed while other 10.8 percent were neutral. Majority of the respondents agreed that due to use of modern weapons more lives are being lost. In the recent tribal conflict of Badini tribe more than 10 people were died. These people lost their life because of use of weapons.

The table no 6.1.27 gives details about the increase in the rates of robbery. 37.6 percent agreed and said robbery has increased due to the use arms. While 10.8 percent strongly disagreed. 13.2 percent were neutral. Total 67.2 percent of people agreed and were saying that due to the use of arms robbery has increased in the district. Large number of people agreed because people are looted on the gun point in the district Nushki.

Table No 6.1.27 Respondents view about increase in robbery due to refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	94	37.6
Agree	74	29.6
Neutral	33	13.2
Strongly disagree	27	10.8
Disagree	22	8.8
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.28 Respondents views about Governmentt action against drug and arm dealers

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	87	34.8
Agree	79	31.6
Neutral	18	7.2
Strongly disagree	46	18.4
Disagree	20	8.0
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.28 explains the views of people regarding Government should take action against drug and weapon dealer. 34.8 percent strongly agreed and 18.4 percent strongly disagreed. While 7.2 percent were neutral. Majority of respondents, overall 66.4 percent said that government should take action against drug dealers and weapon dealers. People are fad up of the administration which is not taking action against the people who are involved in evil activities of society.

Table No 6.1.29 Respondents views about smuggling mafia

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	94	37.6
Agree	78	31.2
Neutral	29	11.6
Strongly disagree	34	13.6
Disagree	15	6.0
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.29 describes the perception of respondents regarding smuggling mafia on this statement 68.8 percent of people believe that smugglers mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan. 19.0 percent disagreed and said that wagon mafia is not involve in smuggling of Pakistani goods. While 11.6 percent were neutral. The collected data shows that wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani goods. Some local people earn their livelihood by smuggling Pakistani goods to Afghanistan.

Table No 6.1.30 Respondents view about increase in prices of smuggled animals and refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	113	45.2
Agree	70	28.0
Neutral	21	8.4
Strongly disagree	28	11.2
Disagree	18	7.2
Total	250	100.0

Table no 6.1.30 indicates that 73.2 percent of respondents are of the opinion that smuggling of cattle's to Afghanistan is responsible for the increase of cattle prices in district Nushki While 18.4 percent of respondents disagreed on this regard. Other 8.4 percent of respondents were neutral. Animals are smuggled to Afghanistan and Iran both. Which results in the increase of animals prices in the local markets of Nushki?

Table No 6.1.31 Respondents opinion about smuggling of Pakistani products and black marketing

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	113	45.2
Agree	75	30.0
Neutral	30	12.0
Strongly disagree	16	6.4
Disagree	16	6.4
Total	250	100.0

According to the table no 6.1.31 75 percent of respondents were of the view that smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan is promoting black marketing. 13 percent disagreed. 12 percent remained neutral in this study. Hence it was revealed from the study that majority of the respondents agreed to term the smuggling of Pakistani products to Afghanistan as black marketing because it is against the laws of the country. This smuggling is performed by local with the help of refugees.

The table no 6.1.32 reveals 71.6 percent of respondents agreed and said that due to the smuggling of edible things like flour, oil etc the prices of edible thing has increased. 11.2 percent of respondents in this study were neutral while on the other hand only 17.2 percent disagreed to this statement.

Majority agreed due to the smuggling of flour from district Nushki to Afghanistan. Flour is smuggled from Nushki in great quantity. Owing to smuggling of flour, its price in local market is high than other districts of Balochistan.

Table No 6.1.32 Respondent view about increase in prices of smuggled Pakistani goods

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	101	40.4
Agree	78	31.2
Neutral	28	11.2
Strongly disagree	19	7.6
Disagree	24	9.6
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.33 Respondents opinion about refugees as human capital

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	89	35.6
Agree	81	32.4
Neutral	27	10.8
Strongly disagree	33	13.2
Disagree	20	8.0
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.33 demonstrates that 68 percent of respondent told that afghan refugees are Human capital while on the reverse only 21.2 percent disagreed on the statement that afghan refugees are human capital. 10.8 percent were neutral. The study shows that afghan refugees are human capital

if they are utilized in well manner. They will contribute in the economy of the country.

Table No 6.1.34 Respondents opinion about refugee’s wages

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	42	16.8
Agree	58	23.2
Neutral	31	12.4
Strongly disagree	44	17.6
Disagree	75	30.0
Total	250	100.0

Table No 6.1.34 elaborates that 40 percent of afghan refugees work on low wages. 12.4 percent tick neutral in this study. 47.6 percent respondents disagreed and told that afghan refugees do not work on low wages. From the study of 250 respondents it is concluded that wages of refugees and local people are same. Hence due to the presence of large number of afghan refugees in district Nushki the wages of workers are same.

Table No 6.1.35 Respondents view about dominance of refugees in local markets

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	102	40.8
Agree	65	26.0
Neutral	37	14.8
Strongly disagree	20	8.0
Disagree	26	10.4
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.35 depicts the dominance of refugees on local markets of Nushki.66.8 percent told that there is dominance of afghan refugees on local markets of Nushki.18.4 percent disagreed and told there is no dominance of afghan refugees on local markets of Nushki. 14.8 percent were neutral in the study which was conducted on the 250 respondents in district nushki. Nushki city shops are supplied goods by afghan merchants that’s why majority told they are dominant in the local markets of Nushki.

Table No 6.1.36 Respondents views about increase in trade opportunities because of refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	95	38.0
Agree	46	18.4
Neutral	19	7.6
Strongly disagree	50	20.0
Disagree	40	16.0
Total	250	100.0

Table no 6.1.36 illustrates increase in the ratio of trade opportunities among local people and afghan refugees .56 percent respondent told trade opportunities have been increased since the arrival of refugees in district Nushki. 36 percent disagreed and told trade opportunities have not been increase.7.6 percent respondents were neutral. The findings elaborate that new business opportunities have been created like smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan and drugs and weapon to Pakistan. These are illegal ways of earning money but local population with the help of refugees is involved in this business.

Table No 6.1.37 Respondents opinion regarding increase in land prices due to refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	95	38.0
Agree	64	25.6
Neutral	48	19.2
Strongly disagree	25	10.0
Disagree	18	7.2
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.37 indicates the perception of local people regarding increase in the prices of land. 63.6 percent respondents told that land prices have been increased. 17.2 percent told land prices have not been increased. 19.2 percent were neutral on the statement. It is obvious from the results of the study that prices of land have increased because of arrival of afghan refugees. When they came they brought cash with them and paid double for buying land for settlement. The owners of land sold the lands on the same price to the local people which they were selling to afghan refugees. Owing to this majority of respondents were agreed in increase in the prices of land.

Table No 6.1.38 Respondents view about kinship ties of refugees and local people

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	80	32.0
No	129	51.6
Do not know	41	16.4
Total	250	100.0

The table no 6.1.38 given on next page shows Kinship ties between afghan refugees and local people of Nushki. 51 percent of respondents said there are

no kinship ties between afghan refugees and local people of Nushki. 32 percent said there are kinship ties between refugees and local people. Other 16 percent didn't know about the kinship ties between afghan refugees and local people. The findings show that there are a very few kinship ties between refugees and local people of Nushki. That few numbers of people have facilitated refugees to do smuggling of arms and drugs. And that few number smuggle Pakistani goods towards Afghanistan.

Table No 6.1.39 Respondents view about increase in health issues and refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	140	56.0
No	61	24.4
Do not know	49	19.6
Total	250	100.0

Table no 6.1.39 explains the views of people regarding health issues faced by refugees. 56 percent respondents said that they have faced health issues due to refugees. 24.4 percent told they have not faced health issues whereas 19.6 percent told they didn't know about it. The health issues which respondents face include issues in the hospitals like there are bulge of patients, comparing to the number of patients doctors are very less in number and even there are no beds for patients.

6.2 Inferential statistics

Inferential statistics is used to measure connection or relationship between the Null and Alternative hypothesis. For applying test in the inferential statistics whole data of population is not selected for this purpose data is selected from the population. Those data are selected which more are relating to our hypothesis. in inferential statistics by the help of chi-square test, it is decided whether our Null is accepted of alternative Hypothesis.

6.2.1 Hypothesis testing

6.2.1.1 H0 (Null Hypothesis)

After the arrival of afghan refugees socio-economic life conditions of inhabitants of Nushki have not been changed.

6.2.1.2 H1 (Alternate Hypothesis)

After the arrival of afghan refugees socio-economic life conditions of inhabitants of Nushki have been changed.

The table no 6.2.1 highlights the smuggling of drugs by afghan refugee which in result addicted the youths in district Nushki. 113 respondents strongly agreed and said that afghan refugees are involved in smuggling of drugs. Whereas 99 respondents strongly agreed and said those drugs which are smuggled to Nushki is reason for addiction of youths. It shows that there is strong association between drugs smuggling by refugees which is addicting youths in Nushki. In short we may sum up it by say that until the smuggling of drugs is not stop more and more youths will be addicted. There is no end to it. It is duty of Government to take sever action against drug dealers whether they are refugees or local people of Nushki. For the betterment of the society concrete steps should be taken against dealers.

Table No 6.2.1 Association between drugs smuggling by refugees addicting youths

		Do you agree that abundance of opium and other drugs in district Nushki addicted youth in using drugs?					Total
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Do you agree that Afghan Refugees are involved in smuggling of illicit drugs in Nushki?	Strongly disagree	7	6	0	3	8	24
	Disagree	4	4	5	5	11	29
	Neutral	5	2	10	9	6	32
	Agree	3	2	6	31	24	66
	Strongly agree	5	5	2	23	64	99
Total		24	19	23	71	113	250

The table No 6.2.2 present on the next page illustrates the value of chi-square, degree of freedom and level of significance. Chi-square value is 83.486^a, degree of freedom is 16 and the level of significance is .000 which is less than 0.05.

Hence the level of significance is less than alpha value 0.05 which determined that it is highly significant and there is strong association between the drugs smuggling by refugees which has resulted in the presence of drugs in large quantity in district Nushki.

In the result abundance of drugs in Nushki the drugs like opium etcetera are easily available to the youths in low prices and these drugs have addicted the youths. The findings show that smuggling of drugs has negative impact on social conditions of society in Nushki. On the other hand positive impact of smuggling of drugs on economical conditions of local people`s life is that refugees and some local people are involved in smuggling which is a source of earning for them. Therefore the research or Alternate hypothesis is accepted and Null-hypothesis is rejected because Arrival of refugees in district Nushki has changed the Socio-economic livelihood of local people of Nushki.

Table No 6.2.2 Chi-square test

Categories	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	83.486 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	75.397	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	32.587	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	250		

Table no 6.2.3 gives detail about the smuggling of Pakistani goods or products to Afghanistan and increasing price of goods in local markets. 94 respondents strongly agreed that Wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan, which is illegal by law. In the result of smuggling 101 respondents told edible things which are smuggled to Afghanistan, their price has been increased in the local markets of district Nushki. According to the findings smuggling of Pakistani edible products to Afghanistan is the main reason of inflation or increase in the prices of edible things in local markets of district Nushki.

Table No 6.2.3 Association between smuggling and inflation

		Do you agree that Smuggling of edible things like flour, Oil, vegetables has increased the prices of commodities in local markets of Nushki?					Total
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
Do you agree that Wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan in District Nushki?	Strongly disagree	4	5	5	3	17	34
	Disagree	3	5	4	1	2	15
	Neutral	5	7	10	7	0	29
	agree	1	3	7	33	34	78
	Strongly agree	6	4	2	34	48	94
Total		19	24	28	78	101	250

The table No 6.2.4 depicts the value of Pearson Chi-Square, degree of freedom and level of significance. Chi-square Value is 88.796^a, Degree of freedom is 16 and level of Significance is 0.000. Which is less than the alpha value $p=0.05$. so it represents that alternate hypothesis is accepted and null-hypothesis is rejected.

Thus results demonstrate that there is strong association between the smuggling of Pakistani edible products like flour, rice oil etcetera to Afghanistan and increase in the prices of smuggled goods in local markets of Nushki.

Thus increase in the prices of edible things is boosting up the increase in poverty in Nushki. The negative impact of smuggling of edible things on economical conditions of local people is inflation or increase in the prices of those products in local markets of Nushki. The positive impact is that those people who are involved in smuggling are earning livelihood. But very few number of people are benefiting from it. Thus it has influenced the economic conditions of ordinary people of district Nushki who are not involved in smuggling. Majority of local people are not involved in smuggling only a few people are being benefited. Therefore research hypothesis is accepted while null-hypothesis is rejected because since the arrival of refugees the economic conditions of local people have been changed.

Table no.6.2.4 Chi-square test

Categories	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	88.796 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	98.237	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	20.216	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	250		

Chapter No 7
Discussion and conclusion

7.1 Discussion

This study was conducted on the “Afghan refugees and their Socio-economic impacts on inhabitants of district Nushki. In this study quantitative research approach was used. It was conducted on 250 respondents. Refugee crisis is not a new phenomena its history is as old as human being. There always been some sort of refugees in the world. In this research main focus was socio-economic change brought up by refugees on social and economical spheres of life of local people. The main objectives of the study were to find out perception of local people regarding afghan refugees and population imbalance or population change due to the presence of afghan refugees. The next objective was to explore socio-economic impacts of refugees on local people of Nushki.

41 percent of respondents included in the study were youths. They were students. It was revealed in the study that extended families in tribal areas are shifting toward joint and nuclear type of family. 49 percent of respondent’s families were joint whereas 31 percent respondent had nuclear type of family. Majority of respondents were single.

As Ek and Karadawi (1991:196) stated that refugees with the same ethnic group of host may change the power of balance. They further argue that if the refugees and some of hosting community population share same ethnic group, they create disturbance for other communities. The findings of this study show similar result as Ek and Karadawi earlier told regarding presence of refugees resulting change in power of balance. Same is the perception of people regarding refugees in district Nushki. In Nushki presence of refugees is perceived as a serious threat to the Baluchistan and as well as Nushki Population. 73 percent of respondents said refugees are threat to them and local people fear that it may result in population imbalance in the district Nushki and Balochistan both. 63 percent of respondents said international organizations should help government of Pakistan in repatriation of Afghan

refugees. 44 percent of respondents were not satisfied from the performance of International Non Governmental organizations working on refugees or refugee affected areas.

However, Rubin et al. (2001:9-10) stated that afghanistan war introduced arm race in pakistan. Similar response was given by the respondents in this study. 69 percent of respondents said that afghan refugees sell unlicensed automatic and small scale weapons in district Nushki. These weapons are on affordable price which anyone can access and buy from the dealers. 66 percent of respondents told these weapons became common due to the afghan jihad in which Pakistan took part. 68 percent of respondents were of the view that abundance of illegal weapons creates insecurity among the local people of Nushki. 66 percent respondents told due to these weapons robbery has been increased in the district Nushki. As they do not feel save during Nights.

The positive impact of afghan refugees is increase in trade opportunities for the local people. 56 percent of respondents were of the opinion that trade opportunities have been increased for both local and afghan refugees in the district. Although it is an illegal business but many local people earn their livelihood through the same way. Unemployment has been controlled through involvement of local in different border business.

The negative impact of afghan refugees is spread of drugs in Nushki. 65 percent of respondents told that refugees smuggle illicit drugs to Pakistan Which should be strictly dealt because our youths are addicted to use drugs 73 percent of respondents said smuggling of drugs is addicting more youths. Because drugs are available on low price in district bordering with Afghanistan compare to the other parts of Pakistan. Therefore more youths are addicted in use of drugs.

On smuggling of Pakistani goods toward Afghanistan 68 percent of respondents told wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani goods to

Afghanistan. Wagon in local language means “Zambad”. These are specific type of vehicles which are driven on deserts for smuggling. 71 percent of people told smuggling of edible goods to Afghanistan has increased the prices of edible goods in local markets of district Nushki.

Thus, from the findings of the study, it was revealed that inflation in the local markets is caused due to the illegal smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan. Furthermore it was known that due to the involvement of refugees in smuggling of drugs, there is abundance of drugs in district Nushki which has addicted youths.

The research hypothesis of the study was “after arrival of afghan refugee’s socio-economic livelihood of local people has been changed. Null hypothesis was that socio economic livelihood of local people has not been changed” alternate hypothesis of the study is accepted. Because findings of the study depict that before arrival of afghan refugees drugs like opium was not common. Refugees smuggled drugs to Nushki in large quantity and abundance of those drugs has addicted youths in using drugs. Addiction of youths in drugs has created disturbance in the society. People of nushki were unfamiliar to arms before arrival of refugees. Refugees introduced klashankove culture in Nushki. Presence of arms is creating in security in the hearts of local people. In short after arrival of afghan refugees socio-economic conditions of local people have been altered.

7.2 Conclusion

The aim of study was to explore the socio-economic impacts of refugees on local people. In some countries of the world refugees or migrants are considered human capital for their country. But in poor countries refugees are perceived as economic burden. Refugees affect the life of local people in different terms. From the research it was revealed that 69 percent of respondents told refugees are involve in selling unlicensed weapon in the

district Nushki. These unlicensed weapons have increased the crime rates in Nushki. These weapons have created insecurity or fear in the hearts of local people of Nushki.

As 71 percent of respondents told that wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani products to Afghanistan. In short, If Government opens a proper channel of trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan, this will benefit the economy of both countries. Smuggling from Nushki to Afghanistan is done on desert routs, where no force is deployed on the long desert border of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Borders between Pakistan and Afghanistan on district Nushki should be supervise by forces. After supervision on border it may be easy to stop smuggling of drugs, weapons and illegal smuggling of Pakistani products.

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Annexure

Questionnaire

Afghan refugees and their socio-economic impact on local people of district Nushki

Khalique Ahmed

Dear respondents, I am working on my Master`s thesis on the topic of “socio-economic impacts of afghan refugees on local population of Nushki” I am Khalique Ahmed, student of M.Sc Sociology at Quaid-i-Azam university Islamabad. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data from respondents. This questionnaire is purely for academic purpose. Personal information of respondent will be kept in secret. If you are willing to be part of Survey then kindly fill the questionnaire.

Demographic information of Respondents

Questionnaire Id _____

1. Age

- (a) 15 to 25
- (b) 26 to 36
- (b) 37 to 47
- (d) above 47

2. Marital Status

- (a) Single
- (b) Married
- (c) Divorced
- (d) Engaged

3. Family type

- (a) Nuclear
 - (b) joint
 - (c) Extended
- How many members do you have in your family? including you_____

4. Qualification

- (a) Matric
- (b) intermediate
- (c) Bachelor
- (d) Masters

5. Job

- (a) Government Employ
- (b) self-employed
- (c) Businessman

(d) Labour

(e) Student

6. Monthly Income

(a) 10001 to 20000 (b) 20001 to 30000

(c) 30001 to 40000 (d) above then 40000

The below questions are aimed to examine the perception of local people regarding Socio-economic impacts of afghan refugees. Respondents are given 5 response categories to choose. Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each statement. [(1. Strongly disagree (SD), 2. Disagree (D), 3. Neutral (N),4 Agree (A), 5. Strongly agree (SA)]

S#	Questions	SD	D	N	A	SA
7	Do you agree that the presence afghan refugees is a serious threat to local as well as Baluchistan Population?					
8	Do you agree that NADRA officials are issuing CNIC and Local Domiciles to Afghan refugees in District Nushki?					
9	Do you agree that provision of CNIC and Local domicile to afghan refugees has changed the local population of District Nushki?					
10	Do you agree that provision of I.D cards and domicile are promoting bribing culture in our administrative sectors in District Nushki?					
11	Do you agree that provision of I.D cards and Local domicile should be scrutinized by Heads of Tribal chiefs in district Nushki?					

12	Do you agree that registered afghan refugees apply for Jobs on Quota of Nushki?					
13	Do you agree that majority of Afghan refugees have CNIC and domicile of Nushki?					
14	Do you agree that local population faces problems due to presences of refugees in Nushki?					
15	Do you agree that Afghan refugees are given more privileges than local people of District Nushki by Government officials?					
16	Do you agree that International organizations, working on refugees, have satisfactory performance in Nushki?					
17	Do you agree that International Agencies should help Pakistan for repatriation of Afghan Refugees?					
18	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees are involved in smuggling of illicit drugs in Nushki?					
19	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees are hiring local people to carry out their smuggled goods in Nushki?					
20	Do you agree that abundance of opium and other drugs in district Nushki addicted youth in using drugs?					
21	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees sell unlicensed small scale and automatic weapons in Nushki?					
22	Do you agree that Afghan refugees are more vulnerable to crimes for earning livelihood?					
23	Do you agree that After the afghan jihad, automatic rifle became (common) in district Nushki?					
24	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees keep unlicensed weapons, that bring insecurity among local people of Nushki?					
25	Do you agree that Due to Availability of small scale arms via Afghan Refugees, crime rates have been increased in district Nushki?					

26	Do you agree that after arrival of afghan refugees modern weapons are being used in tribal conflicts in Nushki? Which results more loss of lives in Tribal conflicts in Nushki?					
27	Do you agree that Robbery has been increased owing to use of unlicensed weapons in District Nushki?					
28	Do you agree that Government should take severe actions against dealers of weapons and drugs in Nushki?					
29	Do you agree that Wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan in District Nushki?					
30	Do you agree that Smuggling of cattle from nushki during Eid festival brings scarcity and raise the prices of cattle in District Nushki?					
31	Do you agree that Smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan is promoting black marketing in district Nushki?					
32	Do you agree that Smuggling of edible things like flour, Oil, vegetables has increased the prices of commodities in local markets of Nushki?					
33	Do you agree that Afghan refugees are Human capital for Local people of Nushki?					
34	Do you agree that Afghan refugees work on low wages in district Nushki?					
35	Do you agree that there is dominance of afghan refugees on local markets of district Nushki?					
36	Do you agree that after arrival of afghan refugees trade opportunities have increased for local people of Nushki?					
37	Do you agree that since the arrival of afghan refugees					

	the land prices have increased in District Nushki?					
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38. Do afghan refugees and local people have kinship ties?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don't know

39. Had there been increment in health issues after the arrival of afghan refugees?

- (a) Yes (b) No (c) Don't know

Suggestion
