

**AFGHAN REFUGEES AND THEIR SOCIO-
ECONOMIC IMPACT ON LOCAL TRADERS IN
DISTRICT SIBI, BALUCHISTAN.**



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**“Thesis submitted to the department of sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
University, Islamabad, for the partial fulfillment of the degree of
Master of Science in Sociology”**

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2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to Almighty ALLAH the most beneficent, the merciful who is “RAHAMAN and RAHEEM” and knows the secret of hearts. Also have utmost respect for His Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) who made us capable to recognize the creator.

I would like to pay attributes to my Teacher his excellent guidance, expert advice, and perceptive comments during my research study

Heartiest thanks go to my sweet Teacher Dr Sarfaraz Ahmad He always encouraged me whenever I was demoralized during my research study

Aurang Zaib

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 Sibi was chosen as universe of research. Quantitative approach was used in the research. The data was collected from 100 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 Sibi The negative impact of Afghan refugees on inhabitants of Sibi is the increase in crime rates due to the weapon via afghan refugees because they smuggle weapons from Afghanistan to district sibi. Socially afghan refugees have negative impact on local population of sibi 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 sibi are addicted to these drugs.

Key words: Refugees, Migrants, Economic burden, Quantitative approach, Smuggling, Opium, Addicted,

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Chapter No.1

INTRODUCTION

Migration is an approach to move starting with one spot then onto the next so as to live and work. Development of individuals from their home to another city, state or nation for a vocation, haven or some different reasons. is the development of individuals starting with one spot then onto the next with the goals of settling, for all time or briefly at another area (geographic locale). The development is regularly over long separations and starting with one nation then onto the next, however inside movement is additionally conceivable; in reality, this is the predominant structure internationally. Individuals may relocate as people, in nuclear families or in gatherings. There are four significant types of relocation: intrusion, triumph, colonization and movement (Tippens 2019).

An individual who moves from their home because of constrained dislodging, (for example, a cataclysmic event or common aggravation) might be depicted as an uprooted individual or, if staying in the nation of origin, an inside dislodged individual An individual who is looking for shelter in another nation can, if the explanation behind leaving the nation of origin is political, strict, or another type of oppression, make a conventional application to that nation where shelter is looked for and is then generally portrayed as a haven searcher If this application is fruitful this In contemporary world, movement administration has been firmly connected with State sway. States hold the intensity of settling on the passage and remain of non-nationals since relocation legitimately influences a portion of the characterizing components of a State. Respective and multilateral courses of action are highlights of relocation administration, and there are a few worldwide plans as global bargains where States have agreed on the use of human rights and the related duties of States in explicit territories present

individual's legitimate status turns into that of a refugee (Hinton et al. 2005).

In western world many countries such as United Kingdom, United States of America and Germany are the countries whereas many of refugees from another part of world trying to settle over to other part of world. While United Country Human rights commission for refugees, one of driving worldwide association chipping away at displaced people, gives the meaning of outcasts that evacuee is somebody who has left his home due to dread of being dealt with seriously inferable from their race, religion, nationality, participation of specific gathering or having political assessment and can't look for assurance in his own nation. Evacuees cross their nations outskirts to look for security in another nation. At the point when displaced people left their home they don't convey numerous great with them, which they claim. They don't have homes to settle in the nation which they have chosen to dwell in (UNHCR 1951: 13). There are various variables which power individuals to move from their country or become evacuee.

more over, in Asian world the course of counsels in 2017, APRRN featured the developing and testing exile setting in the Asia Pacific locale and the criticalness and ramifications of the New York Declaration in this unique circumstance. In June 2017, APRRN reported that the Asia Pacific locale has a portion of the world's most extended outcast circumstances, including the decades-long removal of evacuees from Afghanistan in Pakistan and Iran, of displaced people from Myanmar in Thailand, Bangladesh and different pieces of Southeast Asia, and of exiles from Sri Lanka in India. The area is additionally portrayed by the restricted arrangement of vocation open doors for evacuees. While states in the locale have casually facilitated a huge number of displaced people more than quite a few years, most outcasts in the Asia Pacific area are not concurred work rights or access to

social insurance and education.⁵ The absence of status for some exiles in the district opens them to numerous human rights infringement, including rates of human dealing (Kaya and Orchard 2019).

Pakistan has facilitated the world's biggest evacuee populaces. The issue of Afghan exiles in Pakistan is extended: it has now been a long time since the first showed up. A considerable lot of these outcasts were really brought up in Pakistan, however they are still considered Afghan residents. They were permitted to come to Pakistan in three unmistakable stages. The first and most significant stage started with the Soviet attack of 1979 and the resulting decade-long control of Afghanistan (1979–1989). Following the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan in 1989, the lives and states of exiles started to change. The displaced people ached for an arrival to their nation and they started to leave in enormous numbers. Truth be told, in a half year, more than one million Afghan displaced people came back to their beneficiary nation of starting point. This mass repatriation was ended, in any case, when the different Mujahideen groups started to battle for power. At that point, in the most recent decade there has been a war against fear mongers. As of October 2012, up to 1.7 million enrolled Afghan evacuees stayed in Pakistan and another 1 million undocumented Afghans. Addition 1 shows the number of the Afghan displaced people in various pieces of the nation. Over the years, UNHCR has helped Afghan displaced people to return through its "Intentional Repatriation Programme". Since 2002, a cycle of 5.7 million Afghan outcasts have returned to Afghanistan or about a fourth of the nation's populace and many more has settled in southern part of Baluchistan which have created drastic effects upon local individuals in various means (Chattha 2013).

1.1 Statement of the problem

The refugees are seen as a human capital in a large portion of nations. the examination investigates financial effects of afghan refugees on neighborhood populace of Sibi. Since appearance of evacuees in Pakistan what changes have happened in the lives of inhabitants of Sibi. What's more, second most genuine risk to the nearby populace is segment change. They dread of being changed over into minority as Sibi is one of the least populated area of Baluchistan. The issuance of Residences and CNIC has made fear in the hearts of legislators of Sibi. The expanding number of afghan evacuees may make ethnic irregularity.

1.2 Objectives

1. To know about the perception of local people regarding afghan refugees
2. To explore socio-economic impact of refugees on Host community

1.3 Significance of the study

One of the significant issues which countless individuals are looking on the planet is the displaced person issues. Refugees independent from anyone else face a great deal of troubles while crossing fringes and heading out from their nation to neighboring nations. Subsequent to landing in the host nation they become financial weight on the host Government. For diminishing weight on the host nation numerous global associations start alleviation deal with Helpful premise.

Region Sibi is a displaced person facilitating region for afghan evacuees. The quantity of displaced people in Sibi is expanding step by step. It's a least created locale in Pakistan where Government authorities and global

association are not giving any consideration for alleviation work. This investigation has brought discoveries in regards to "Financial" effects of displaced people on neighborhood populace. It uncovered that what changes have been happened since appearance of afghan refugees. On the off chance that this examination is distributed, the Global Associations and Government authorities may utilize it for strategy making for the individuals of Sibi. It additionally uncovered data about the impression of individuals with respect to populace awkwardness because of quality of evacuees in Sibi.

Chapter No: 2

REVIEW OF LITERATUR

The audit of writing is the base of directing an exploration on the theme. In the audit of writing past work of the specialists on the equivalent or relating subject is perused and holes are discover. In the wake of perusing the important writing theme is chosen whether it has worth or not. The writing audit of this examination is direct exhaustive various national and worldwide distributed reports and diaries.

Garcia and Saah (2010:160-164) expressed that costs of products increment to those business sectors or shops which are nearer to the displaced person camps. The primary explanation of increment in merchandise cost is that those products are utilized by both host and evacuees. Two diverse displaced person populaces were chosen for study. So both outcast populaces were purpose for cost increment of various things so their quality close by business sectors expanded costs of numerous family merchandise. Like costs of vegetables, milk, bananas, the Burundian evacuees caused increment in the costs of Maize and Maize flour while the Rwanda refugeess caused increment in the costs of all products with the exception of Maize and Maize flour. Costs of those merchandise expanded which were generally utilized by outcast populace.

While Cheema (1988:35) is of the view that the political issue because of the nearness of Afghan evacuees in Balochistan is ethnic unevenness. In future it might cause risky outcomes. There is no check and equalization on outcast populace in the area. Indeed, even a few evacuees get CNIC by NADRA authorities. The displaced person inflow is as yet proceeding in Balochistan and it could disturb the financial existence of neighborhood populace. The inflow of afghan refugeess could change over dominant part populace of BALOCH into minority, and may dissolve their predominancy.

So also Ek and Karadawi (1991:196) expressed that displaced people with same ethnic gathering of host may change the force of equalization. They contend that if the evacuees and some of facilitating network populace share same ethnic, strict and political foundation so they make unsettling influence in perceived leverage for different networks of facilitating nation. They have directed this exploration on displaced person impacts on Sudan and Eritrea. The refugees in Sudan and Eritrea were having a place from Beni Amer and Hadenduas which are settled in the two territories of flanked. So they were expanding in number from have a network. Evacuees were enrolling for vote so Displaced person estimation were taken by Host to stop them enlisting in appointment of 1985.

Anyway Rizvi (1984:50) discusses Pakistan frame of mind towards Afghan outcasts he says that Pakistan invited Afghan evacuees based on compassionate and Islamic fraternity. Close to it one explanation depended on exceptionally old's ethnic ties between the individuals of Afghanistan and Pakistan. In any case, the inflow of displaced people has made irregularity in the number of inhabitants in groups and clans in certain innate regions. Like the abrupt increment in the quantity of an order in Kuram office (Parachinar).

Interestingly Afghanistan war and Afghan outcasts presented arm race in the Pakistan and gave money to interest in carrying. This unlawful exchange of arms and medication has likewise been spread in different nations of the locale. Unlawful exchange of arms and medications is done on outskirts territories. Exchange of buyer products, non uniquely paid vehicle is additionally rehearsed in fringe zones of Pakistan and Afghanistan. The exchange of arms as brought about the disorder in the nation (Rubin et al. 2001:9-10).

Outcasts have both positive and negative effects on have a network one of positive effect is of those displaced people whose family members are working outside of host nation and send settlements to their family members in the nation where their relatives have taken shelter. So these settlements help up the economy of poor nations since that cash is put resources into the nation where the outcasts are living. The other positive effect is that with the expansion of displaced person populace house leases in urban territories are likewise expanded. As a result of the expansion in requests of houses. On the off chance that request of anything expands it will result into the expansion in the value (Codjoe et al. 2012:453).

Kazmi and Pandit (2001:1045-1047) Examined the effects of afghan displaced people on wellbeing of neighborhood populace of NWFP (KPK). They contended that when refugeess came in NWFP from Afghanistan they were influenced from jungle fever parasite Plasmodium and displaced people went about as a Latent transmitter of the parasite into the nearby occupants of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa. In the year 1980 assessed number of individuals influenced by Plasmodium vivax was 100,000 and the quantity of individuals influenced by plasmodium flaciparum was 30,000. What's more, next increment in intestinal sickness influenced cases was recorded in 1989-1990 due to second next deluge of afghan refugeess. The majority of the cases were accounted for in the locale imparting outskirts to Afghanistan and were facilitating enormous number of displaced person populaces. While Allan (1987:202) Directed research on camps of refugeess in KPK and on satellite pictures of displaced person influenced regions and air photos of the influenced territories. He contended that genuine deforestation has been happened in North West regions of NWFP (KPK).

As per him there are three sheep and goats for each displaced person in region of Chitral. So refugees utilized wood of trees for fire work and nibbling fields were utilized for creatures sustaining.

2.1 Refugees Settlement choice

Connor (1989:908) Contemplated the selection of outcasts in determination of local location, he talked about that the private selection of displaced people rely upon their instruction, work, geographic beginning of reason of leaving, ethnicity they have a place. He further said as the vast majority of refugees who moved from Afghanistan to Peshawar have a place with Pashtoon ethnic gathering while other ethnic gathering were Uzbeks, Tajik and Baloch. Inferable from having a place from same Pashtoon ethnic gathering they were heartily invited. The individuals who were from wealthy families they didn't go to Evacuee camps and favored self-settlement and settled in the urban territories of Peshawar. The refugees didn't confront any trouble to purchase private property for themselves. A few outcasts had family members in Peshawar so they went to their family members home as opposed to going to displaced person camps.

Besides Ferris (1985:101) contended that evacuees living in the urban regions of host nation are increasingly genuine danger to the host network then the one's living in provincial or outskirt zones. Urban refugees purchase homes for their settlement. They discover occupations for winning and some of them start business and make property in the host network. Inferable from this there is no away from of them to come back to their nation of origin. It might result into segment change in the host network.

2.2 Refugees' way of pursuing livelihood

There are two different ways of seeking after employment first one is legitimate route in quite a while we may consider it the path as indicated by the acknowledged standards of a general public, wherein settlement space is given to displaced people where various associations and host government arranges camps for evacuees and help is given to outcasts and different projects are offered to refugees where outcasts acquire vocation while the second method for seeking after work by refugees is casual segment that is outside of camps which typically self settled outcasts and modest number of displaced people inside camps receive to gain occupation. it is shaky and a risk to lives of outcasts. As outcasts are unlawful in the territory and they go for illicit income further he contends that displaced people living in a tough situation for have nation in light of the fact that in camps they are reliant on help (Jacobsen 2002:100)

2.3 Refugee's role in state-building

Jacobsen (2002:589-591) contends that evacuees acquire Human capital the type of work to have nation and a few displaced people have proficient abilities and add to the economy and advancement of their facilitating nation Adjacent to postulations refugees have many antagonistic effects on the Host nations. Displaced people frequently come in distant in reverse regions of the nation where the Facilitating nation gives little consideration on fringe security. So revolts, psychological militants likewise be a piece of displaced person populace and fear based oppressors additionally work from the facilitating nation, by which pressures between facilitating nation and neighboring nation are strained. A positive effect of refugees on have nations is that after appearance of evacuees numerous global associations start help works in displaced person influenced territories by which the two outcasts and host network is profited.

2.4 Refugees and Instability in Hosting State

Salehyan and Gleditsch (2006:338-344) Have examined the job of evacuee deluge in neighboring nations and spread of common war in displaced person facilitating nations. They have done factual examination of information during the time of 1951 to 2001. They contend that those nations who have seen huge number of evacuees are progressively powerless against common wars themselves and populace developments are significant purpose for struggle. They have additionally given the case of PLO (Palestine Freedom Association) which was shaped by outcasts in 1960s in Jordon and Lebanon; at first it was situated in Jordon and Lebanon which was engaged with conflicts with Israeli security across outskirts which was danger to the security of Lebanon and Jordon. Attributable to it Lebanon common war began in April 1975. There are less odds of common war in created nations like US as a result of displaced people yet there are more odds of common Wars in poor nations like Somalia.

2.5 Afghan refugees in Pakistan

Baha (1986:163) contended about the kinds of afghan refugees who entered in the Pakistan. As indicated by him the displaced people are dispersed in four sorts the primary kind is of rich afghan individuals who are in minority who acquired money and their vehicles Pakistan. The subsequent kinds are of instructed afghan evacuees who were instructing in instructive organizations in Afghanistan. The third was that gathering of Afghans who were not really ready to bring a portion of their family unit merchandise and some household creature like goat sheep and so on with themselves. This gathering used to work in horticulture or depend on creature for vocation. The fourth gathering was of normal people, in which the vast majority were poor, old matured and kids.

2.6 Causes compelling Refugees for migrations

Schmeidl (1997:301) contends that main considerations of displaced person's movement are Decimation in home nation. The second explanation which additionally contributes in movement of outcasts is considerate war in the nation of origin. Extremely less number of individuals relocates as a result of slaughter and common wars. One of the significant reasons is war with different nations in which outside military intercession is included. One of the least mainstream elements of displaced person movement is looking for a vocation. Such outsiders pick created nations.

Chapter No 3

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Merton Strain Theory

The Strain Hypothesis was advanced by Robert K. Merton who illuminates socially acknowledged approaches to be received by the people in any general public and the freak practices of people in the general public by ordering them into various classes (Merton 1938). As a matter of fact, there are number of objectives tried by the entertainers thus do the methods. The methods for the fulfillment of the objectives can either be socially acknowledged or generally these methods lead to wrongdoings which are unsuitable to society on the loose.

In a general sense, the hypothesis sets out from the strain one feels while satisfying the ideal objectives by encountering a hole between in meeting the objectives and their present status. It might incorporate number of reasons to be specific shortage of assets, absence of means, and others that impede the method for the socially acknowledged principles to arrive at ones objectives. Thusly, there rise the wrongdoings which the scholar K. Merton holds as socially inadmissible approaches to satisfy one's objectives.

Moreover, the hypothesis uncovers two simple strains that prepare for the crimes. These are the more extensive structure of the general public that ends the method for a person to seek after his objectives and the individual strain which comes up as mental weights and torments he endured in his life time. Therefore, such factor level the path for crimes (Merton 1945).

Furthermore, the scholar exposes a few classifications of the objectives achievement where he depicts the entire marvels of the degenerate conduct. All things considered, Merton set forward the idea of "Congruity". The term alludes to the socially and socially acknowledged implies that is set up by the general public itself. To illustrate, to get training and in this manner finding a genuine line of work or doing a legitimate business permitted by

the legislature. Besides, the scholar thinks of another term naming it "Advancement" which relates to utilizing unaccepted intends to get socially acknowledged objectives. For example, managing in drugs. Thirdly, the class which is proposed is the socially endorsed means called "Ceremony". Fourthly, "Retreatism", to disregard both socially acknowledged objectives and implies and thusly making sense of an approach to get away from them. At last, the most outrageous type of the dismissal is called by Merton as "Disobedience". In the last case, the individual turns down the socially acknowledged ways as well as finds a way to supplant them (Merton 1938).

Keeping in see, the previously mentioned components the wonders of wrongdoing can be comprehended in its very quintessence. Truth be told, Merton has manage the subject from defend heavenly attendants by fathoming every single viewpoint in its very nature. In this way, the scientist has attempted to comprehend the marvels of the crimes by Afghan displaced people from the structure of the Strain Hypothesis.

3.2 Application of the Theory

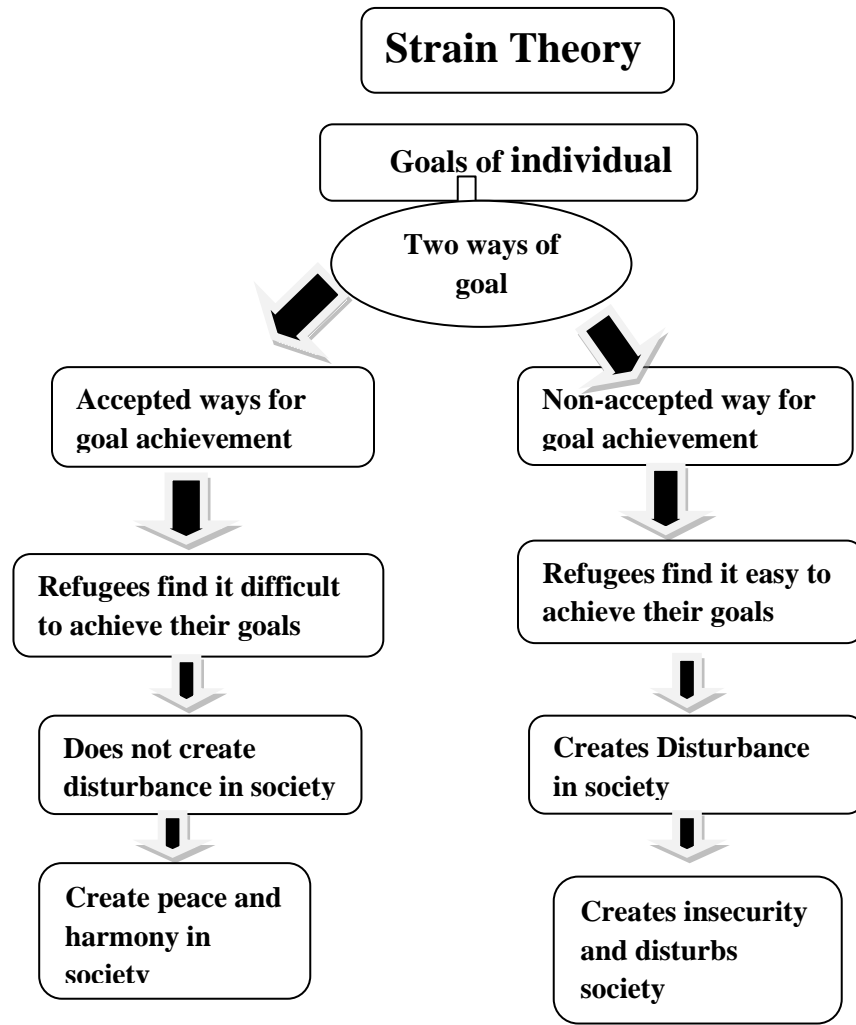
The hypothesis is relative in the active research from the angle of Afghan displaced people who enjoy crimes in Sibi out of strain, for example, discovering no vocation instead of managing in pirated products, for example, medications and weapons etcetera.

The strain hypothesis helps in understanding the criminal operations where the Afghan refugees are unequivocally found doing unlawful business. The prime appearance is found with regards to cross outskirts carrying, particularly carrying medications and firearms from Afghanistan to Sibi. The displaced people are gotten between their societal position and achievement of their objectives as proposed by the Strain hypothesis.

As a matter of fact, these individuals can't get a due offer in the economy of the region due to being outsiders having no legitimate status. From one perspective, they need to stay in the region which requires them get their business and on the other, they can't do it genuinely attributable to various limitations.

Therefore, they have placed their fortune in this illicit business which does both raising their economy and an equivalent possibility in the undertakings of the general public by blending with the nearby individuals.

Figure No. 3.1 Model of Theory



As indicated by figure No 3.1 there are two different ways of accomplishing ones objectives are want in the public arena. One is acknowledged while other one is non acknowledged way. At the point when Afghan displaced people result in these present circumstances part of the land where they don't secure positions or different business of their notoriety and status take part in pirating. Hypothetically, they are non-traditionalist as they sidestep the socially acknowledged lifestyles. For sure, with a significant part of the afghan outcasts, same situation is material whereby they discover it advantageous in making bunches of cash as well as a decent business contrasted with others.

Subsequently, the use of the hypothesis is relative from the viewpoint of understanding the wonder of the Afghan evacuees illegal and degenerate conduct that sets out from the social perspective as well as from the monetary perspective..

Variables

Dependent Variable	Independent variable
Socio- Economic	Refugees

3.3 Hypothesis

Null-hypothesis

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

Research Hypothesis

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

Chapter no .4

**CONCEPTUALIZATION AND
OPERATIONALIZATION**

Refugee

According to F. Keyes Emily (2009 pp. 397) "Refugee are people who must leave their home area for their own safety or survival. A refugees hoe area could be a country ,state, or region people become refuges for many reasons, including war oppression nature disasters and climate change"

According to George J. Demoko and William B. Wood (2007 pp. 255) "Refugees are people feeling armed conflicts or persecution .their situation is so perilous that they cross national board to seek safety in nearby countries and become recognized as refugees with access to assistance from states and aid organizations"

Operationalization

to Operationalization the term refugees are those individuals who leave their home town for their own safety and survival. the push factor includes the certain amount of individuals in making them refugee however, refugee in case of Afghan war most of individuals left their home town for their survival and safety. The host country Pakistan own refugees from Afghanistan in mostly Afghan refugees arrived to enter into District Sibi whereas, the local individuals begun to deprived in regard

Chapter No.5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1 Research Design

In this research the researcher took quantitative method for research design. in this research the research quantify and measure the perception and attitude of the residents of Sibi regarding the Afghan refugees. In this research the researcher used descriptive analysis to measure out the perceptions of local individuals.

5.2 Universe

The research universe was District Sibi located northern part of Baluchistan. Which has comprised with majority people based on Baloch ethnicity? The examination investigates financial effects of afghan refugees on neighborhood populace of Sibi. the research found to ease to collect data from this universe because the researcher belong to same district.

5.3 Unit of Analysis

The researcher took data from the local Baloch traders who are locally resident in the area of District Sibi and hold local business. The researcher collected the responses of local traders that their inflow of Afghan refugees effecting the local market in Sibi.

5.4 Sampling Technique

The researcher took random sampling technique for data collection. the random technique based under the lines of probability sampling strategy. The purpose of selecting random sampling technique because it minimize the changes of business in process to obtain equal chances among every respondents.

5.5 Sample Size

The researcher took 100 sample size from the overall population. the overall population of local traders in District Sibi is about 1400 (Gazatet report of Sibi 2016) the researcher used the statistical tool of Taru Yammi Formula to 5% from the said population to generalize the all findings from the population.

5.6 Tool for Data Collection

The researcher took quantitative survey technique for data collection process the purpose of using survey technique because it has considered as viable tool for data collection. in survey process the researcher took questionnaire for the purpose of data collection.

5.7 Technique for Data Collection

The researcher took quantitative questionnaire for the purpose of data collection. The researcher took direct responses of the participants. The questionnaire technique for data collection considered as viable procedure for the purpose of data collection.

5.8 Pretesting

The researcher took 10 samples for the purpose of data testing to this technique the researcher begun get actuate response of local traders retarding the issue of socio economic impacts upon them.

5.9 Data Analysis

In the process of data analysis the researcher took descriptive analysis for data analysis in the descriptive data analysis the researcher calculated the responses of participants in form of numbers and also calculated the percentages of said responses.

5.10 Ethical Concerns

The researcher followed each and every aspect of research ethics. The researcher ensures the anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents.

5.11 Limitations and opportunity of Study

The limitation of the study that the responses are based on particular social context it can not be applied to any other social context. The future opportunity of study will pave the way to further study about international migration and its health related issues.

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 1. Age

Category	Frequency	Percent
15-25	20	42.0
26-36	30	41.6
37-47	28	10.8
above 47	22	5.6
Total	100	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.

Table 2. Marital status

Category	Frequency	Percent
Single	40	48.8
Married	20	37.2
Divorced	30	5.6
Engaged	10	8.4
Total	100	100.0

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 3. Family type

Category	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	40	31.2
Joint	10	49.6
Extended	50	19.2
Total	100	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 Sibi 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.

Table 4. Qualification

Category	Frequency	Percent
Matric	32	12.8
Intermediate	20	34.4
Bachelor	20	29.6
Master	28	23.2
Total	100	100.0

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. Sibi 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 Sibi's education ratio is high comparing to Kharan and Chaghi districts of Balochistan.

Table 5. Nature of job

Category	Frequency	Percent
Government Employ	10	13.2
self-employed	40	12.8
Businessman	20	25.2
Labour	20	7.2
Student	10	41.6
Total	100	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 Sibi many people are involve in border business of Iran and as well Afghanistan.

Table 6. Monthly Income

Category	Frequency	Percent
10001 to 20000	40	19.6
20001 to 30000	20	17.2
30001 to 40000	30	18.4
above then 40000	10	44.8
Total	100	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 Sibi population is involve in doing business. They do not prefer government jobs.

Table 7. Presence of Afghan

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	30	47.2
Agree	20	26.4
Neutral	10	10.4
Strongly disagree	30	10.0
Disagree	10	6.0
Total	100	100.0

Table No 7. on the next page shows respondents views about the presence of refugees in district Sibi. 47 percent of respondents strongly agree that the presence of refugees is a serious threat to Sibi 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 Sibi.

Table 8. Issuing of Pakistani CNIC

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	50	44.4
Agree	10	31.2
Neutral	05	6.8
Strongly disagree	15	9.6
Disagree	20	8.0
Total	100	100.0

Table no 8. has given a discussion on issuing of CNIC to the refugees by NADRA officials and also locals to the illegitimate residents of Sibi. 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 9. Population imbalance via provision of CNIC

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	50	42.8
Agree	10	27.2
Neutral	10	12.4
Strongly disagree	18	8.0
Disagree	12	9.6
Total	100	100.0

Table number.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 Sibi when the refugees have been provided with a CNIC

Table 10. Provision of Pakistani CNIC and bribe culture

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	30	44.0
Agree	10	26.0
Neutral	20	10.8
Strongly disagree	30	10.0
Disagree	10	9.2
Total	100	100.0

Table No.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 11. Provision of CNIC

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	30	40.4
Agree	20	21.6
Neutral	10	17.6
Strongly disagree	30	14.0
Disagree	10	6.4
Total	100	100.0

Table no.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 Sibi relies more on the tribal chiefs than that of the government offices.

Table 12. Afghan refugees and local jobs

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	60	20.8
Agree	10	22.0
Neutral	05	9.2
Strongly disagree	13	18.4
Disagree	12	29.6
Total	100	100.0

Table No.12 shows views of respondents on the statement that registered refugees apply on job quota of district Sibi on this statement 48% disagreed and said refugees do not apply on jobs of Sibi Quota. As the quota of Sibi 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.

Table 13. refugees having CNIC

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	46.4
Agree	30	26.0
Neutral	10	10.0
Strongly disagree	15	9.2
Disagree	05	8.4
Total	100	100.0

The table No.13 represent the responses of people about the refugees having the Domicile of Sibi 46.4% people agree on this by seeing the high

concentration of refugee population in Sibi they believe that they must have Domicile to be functional and so much influential in sib. While only 8.2% disagreed who are unaware about the raising population of refugees

Table 14. problems faced by local people

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	30	52.0
Agree	30	22.4
Neutral	20	8.0
Strongly disagree	15	9.6
Disagree	05	8.0
Total	100	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 Sibi. 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 15. Reference then local population

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	20	36.4
Agree	20	20.8
Neutral	20	14.4
Strongly disagree	10	10.0
Disagree	30	18.4
Total	100	100.0

Table no.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 16. performance of international organizations

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	20	24.0
Agree	30	16.4
Neutral	20	15.2
Strongly disagree	30	31.2
Disagree	10	13.2
Total	100	100.0

Table no.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 Sibi are frequent and 13.2% disagree on this because they think NGOs have some self-interest of their own

Table 17. Repatriation of Afghan refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	41.2
Agree	20	22.8
Neutral	20	18.8
Strongly disagree	15	11.2
Disagree	05	6.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table no.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 18. Refugees as source of smuggling drugs

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	39.6
Agree	30	26.4
Neutral	20	12.8
Strongly disagree	05	9.6
Disagree	05	11.6
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 19. hiring of local people for smuggling

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	50	46.0
Agree	20	24.8
Neutral	15	10.8
Strongly disagree	10	9.6
Disagree	05	8.8
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 20. Local youth is using drug

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	45.2
Agree	30	28.4
Neutral	05	7.6
Strongly disagree	15	9.6
Disagree	10	7.6
Total	100	100.0

The table No.20 depicts the views of respondents regarding the abundance of drugs, opium due to smuggling of refugees which has addicted youths in district Sibi. So 77.2 percent of the respondents were of the view that youths in Sibi 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 21. refugees selling weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	36.4
Agree	30	33.2
Neutral	10	8.0
Strongly disagree	05	7.2
Disagree	15	15.2
Total	100	100.0

The given table no.21 is about the selling of weapons by refugees in district Sibi. 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 weapons. Hence the result shows that refugees are involve in selling illegal weapons in district Sibi.

Table 22. refugee’s vulnerability to crime

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	45	42.0
Agree	25	28.4
Neutral	10	10.8
Strongly disagree	05	11.2
Disagree	15	7.6
Total	100	100.0

The above table no.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 23. Increase in use of weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	38	40.4
Agree	25	26.8
Neutral	20	15.6
Strongly disagree	12	10.8
Disagree	05	6.4
Total	100	100.0

The table no.23 explains the views of respondents regarding the statement that “after afghan jihad weapon 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.

Table 24. Unlicensed weapon owned by refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	45.6
Agree	20	23.2
Neutral	15	14.4
Strongly disagree	12	7.6
Disagree	13	9.2
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 25. increase in crimes due to unlicensed weapons

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	60	43.2
Agree	20	20.8
Neutral	07	11.6
Strongly disagree	08	17.2
Disagree	05	7.2
Total	100	100.0

The table no.25 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 26. loss of lives in tribal conflicts

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	40.4
Agree	30	28.0
Neutral	10	10.8
Strongly disagree	15	12.4
Disagree	05	8.4
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 Badin tribe more than 10 people were died. These people lost their life because of use of weapons.

Table 27. Increase in Robbery

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	37.6
Agree	25	29.6
Neutral	15	13.2
Strongly disagree	15	10.8
Disagree	05	8.8
Total	100	100.0

The above table no.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 Sibi.

Table 28. Government action against drug and arm dealers

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	34.8
Agree	20	31.6
Neutral	10	7.2
Strongly disagree	20	18.4
Disagree	10	8.0
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 fed up of the administration which is not taking action against the people who are involved in evil activities of society.

Table 29. smuggling mafia

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	35	37.6
Agree	30	31.2
Neutral	20	11.6
Strongly disagree	10	13.6
Disagree	05	6.0
Total	100	100.0

The table no. 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 30. Increase in prices of smuggled animals

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	45	45.2
Agree	20	28.0
Neutral	13	8.4
Strongly disagree	15	11.2
Disagree	07	7.2
Total	100	100.0

Table no. 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 Sibi 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 Sibi?

Table 31. Smuggling of Pakistani products

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	35	45.2
Agree	25	30.0
Neutral	20	12.0
Strongly disagree	10	6.4
Disagree	10	6.4
Total	100	100.0

According to the table no.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.

Table 32. Increase in prices of smuggled Pakistani goods

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	40.4
Agree	20	31.2
Neutral	20	11.2
Strongly disagree	09	7.6
Disagree	11	9.6
Total	100	100.0

The above table no.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 Sibi to Afghanistan. Flour is smuggled from Sibi in great quantity. Owing to smuggling of flour, its price in local market is high than other districts of Baluchistan.

Table 33. refugees as human capital

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	35	35.6
Agree	30	32.4
Neutral	15	10.8
Strongly disagree	12	13.2
Disagree	08	8.0
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 34. refugee's wages

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	20	16.8
Agree	30	23.2
Neutral	05	12.4
Strongly disagree	15	17.6
Disagree	30	30.0
Total	100	100.0

Table No.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 Sibi the wages of workers are same.

Table 35. Dominance of refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	30	40.8
Agree	20	26.0
Neutral	20	14.8
Strongly disagree	15	8.0
Disagree	15	10.4
Total	100	100.0

The table no.35 depicts the dominance of refugees on local markets of Sibi.66.8 percent told that there is dominance of afghan refugees on local markets of Sibi.18.4 percent disagreed and told there is no dominance of afghan refugees on local markets of Sibi. 14.8 percent were neutral in the study which was conducted on the 250 respondents in district Sibi. Sibi city shops are supplied goods by afghan merchants that's why majority told they are dominant in the local markets of Sibi.

Table 36. increase in trade opportunities

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	35	38.0
Agree	15	18.4
Neutral	10	7.6
Strongly disagree	25	20.0
Disagree	15	16.0
Total	100	100.0

Table no.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 Sibi. 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 37. Increase in land prices

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	40	38.0
Agree	20	25.6
Neutral	15	19.2
Strongly disagree	15	10.0
Disagree	10	7.2
Total	100	100.0

The table no.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 38. Kinship ties of refugees

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	35	32.0
No	50	51.6
Do not know	15	16.4
Total	100	100.0

The table no.38 given on next page shows Kinship ties between afghan refugees and local people of Sibi. 51 percent of respondents said there are no kinship ties between afghan refugees and local people of Sibi. 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 Sibi. 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 39. Increase in health issues

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	55	56.0
No	30	24.4
Do not know	15	19.6
Total	100	100.0

Table no.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.

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 Sibi. In this study quantitative research approach was used. It was conducted on 100 respondents. Refugee crisis is not a new phenomenon 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 Sibi.

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 Sibi. In Sibi presence of refugees is perceived as a serious threat to the Baluchistan and as well as Sibi 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 Sibi and Baluchistan 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 Sibi. 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 Sibi. 66 percent respondents told due to these weapons robbery has been increased in the district Sibi. 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 Sibi. 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 “Sambaed”. 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 Sibi.

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 Sibi 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 Sibi 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 Sibi were unfamiliar to arms before arrival of refugees. Refugees introduced klashankove culture in Sibi. 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 Sibi. These unlicensed weapons have increased the crime rates in Sibi. These weapons have created insecurity or fear in the hearts of local people of Sibi.

71 percent of respondents told that wagon mafia is involved in smuggling of Pakistani products to Afghanistan. If Government opens a proper channel of trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan, this will benefit the economy of both countries. Smuggling from Sibi 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 Sibi 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 Traders in District Sibi, Baluchistan.

Dear respondents, I am working on my study Research on the topic of “socio-economic impacts of afghan refugees on local traders of Sibi” I am Aurang zaib , student of M.Sc sociology department at Quaid-i-Azam university Islamabad. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data from respondents for study research .If you are willing to be part of it 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) Labor (e) Student

6. Monthly Income

- (a) 1000 to 20000 (b) 2000 to 30000
(c) 3000 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 s threat to local as well as Baluchistan Population?					
8	Do you agree that NADRA officials are issuing CNIC Local Domiciles to Afghan refugees in District Sibi?					
9	Do you agree that provision of CNIC and Local domi afghan refugees has changed the local population of I Sibi?					
10	Do you agree that provision of I.D cards and domicile promoting bribing culture in our administrative secto District Sibi?					
11	Do you agree that provision of I.D cards and Local de should be scrutinized by Heads of Tribal chiefs in dis					
12	Do you agree that registered afghan refugees apply fo Quota of Sibi?					
13	Do you agree that majority of Afghan refugees have domicile of Sibi?					
14	Do you agree that local population faces problems du presences of refugees in Sibi?					
15	Do you agree that Afghan refugees are given more pr than local people of District Sibi by Government offi					
16	Do you agree that International organizations, workin refugees, have satisfactory performance in Sibi?					
17	Do you agree that International Agencies should help for repatriation of Afghan Refugees?					
18	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees are involved in s of illicit drugs in Sibi?					
19	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees are hiring local p					

	carry out their smuggled goods in Sibi?					
20	Do you agree that abundance of opium and other drugs in district Sibi addicted youth in using drugs?					
21	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees sell unlicensed small arms and automatic weapons in Sibi?					
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 rifles (common) in district Sibi?					
24	Do you agree that Afghan Refugees keep unlicensed weapons that bring insecurity among local people of Sibi?					
25	Do you agree that Due to Availability of small scale arms of Afghan Refugees, crime rates have been increased in Sibi?					
26	Do you agree that after arrival of afghan refugees more weapons are being used in tribal conflicts in Sibi? Will there be more loss of lives in Tribal conflicts in Sibi?					
27	Do you agree that Robbery has been increased owing to availability of unlicensed weapons in District Sibi?					
28	Do you agree that Government should take severe action against dealers of weapons and drugs in Sibi?					
29	Do you agree that Wagon mafia is involved in smuggling Pakistani goods to Afghanistan in District Sibi?					
30	Do you agree that Smuggling of cattle from Sibi during festival brings scarcity and raise the prices of cattle in Sibi?					
31	Do you agree that Smuggling of Pakistani goods to Afghanistan is promoting black marketing in district Sibi?					

32	Do you agree that Smuggling of edible things like flour and vegetables has increased the prices of commodities in markets of Sibi?					
33	Do you agree that Afghan refugees are Human capital people of Sibi?					
34	Do you agree that Afghan refugees work on low wages in district Sibi?					
35	Do you agree that there is dominance of afghan refugees in local markets of district Sibi?					
36	Do you agree that after arrival of afghan refugees trading opportunities have increased for local people of Sibi?					
37	Do you agree that since the arrival of afghan refugees the land prices have increased in District Sibi?					