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REFUGEES IN CONTEXT: UNDERSTANDING THE LIFE

PATTERNS OF AFGHAN REFUGEES IN QUETTA



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2015

**REFUGEES IN CONTEXT: UNDERSTANDING THE LIFE
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Science of Sociology**

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FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS


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Abstract

The word refugee means that an individual is taking shelter in another territory due to the life threatening situation in its own native land. The refugee does not have free access to the utilities enjoyed by the inhabitant of the migrated land. The balance between the demands of supply of basic necessities is harmed prevailing anarchy in the society. Law and order situation aggravates because the refugee often use illegitimate means for earning their livelihood. The society becomes vulnerable due to the difference of language and other social norms .Quetta the provincial capital of the Baluchistan province has been the hot spot area for understanding the changes inoculated to the society because of the refugees. The city has an enormous number of refugees and they are not from the same ancestral origin. The migrants include the ancient Persian to the modern day's Afghans. The city has no regularity authority regarding the refugees. There have been certain parliamentary bills passed which accounted for the proper legislation of some refugees. Several refugees were interviewed in this research. This research utilizes "Pull and Push Factors" theory to analyze all the pros and cons of the Charga. The study showed that the number of refugees in a particular area is directly proportional to the lack of opportunities to earn the livelihood in a legal way. The conclusion was made that there has to be a registration mechanism for the refugees and some rehabilitation way to make them settle in their ancestral native lands.

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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the 1979 it was sure that the crisis is not going to be resolved that much earlier. The crisis leads to the chaotic situation, which prevailed immensely due to the absence of a stable government. Instead, a dummy government structure was imposed by the invaders, which were not acceptable to the Afghans due to their tribal system and culture. As bonded with their culture bonded neighbors with thousands of years of culture linkage, but separated by Durand Line just 200 years before, they saw only one place for safe homage and they started shifting their families and belongings to the Pashtoon areas of Pakistan, tribal areas and the Pashtoon belt of Baluchistan province. However, the situation there was not so good also.

The census of 2005 showed that the Afghans in Pakistan are over 3 million. It was notable that there were 2.4 million repatriated after the invasion. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other authorities are trying to send the refugees back to Afghanistan. There has been a realization that Afghans settled in Pakistan are here due to some different reasons. The most prominent reasons can be political instability, evading the natural disaster, as well as searching for better job opportunities. There are many families who have strong relations and links on both sides of the borders and keep on migrating. The lenient policies and behavior of the officials on both sides of the borders do not provide and kind of resentment to the migrants. Quetta city being one of near most cities to the border has been

vulnerable from the beginning of time. The city has several suburban areas and faces many serious consequences.

1.1. Demography and Population

In Pakistan 1.6 million registered Afghans, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and according to Ministry of states and frontier regions (2013) nearly 2.7 million registered and illegal Afghans in Pakistan 2012. The majority of Afghans in Pakistan is ethnic Pashtoon tribes who are known to live and work on both sides Afghanistan and Pakistan border. Almost half of the number resides in five of the districts (20.1% in Peshawar, 11.1% in Quetta, 7.6% in Nowshera, 5.1% in Pishin and 4.3% in Karachi) while there is a balance in the other 120 districts of Pakistan. The census tells us that there are 769,268 (25.2%) of Afghans or 115,565 families in Baluchistan province Pakistan. The 2012 Census illustrates that if Pakistan's population ratios do not change from the 1998 Census, then Baluchistan province would be accommodating 10% of Afghans as its native residents.

The Quetta city which has the 27% of all Afghans in Baluchistan and ranks as the second in Pakistan has the 11.6% of the refugees which are under the age of five. This bevy makes up the 19.4 % of the accumulated Afghan population in the country. This much young population is a serious concern towards the policy making.

The inability of the authorities to enforce law allowed the penetrate migrants to settle in formerly Baloch neighborhoods in Quetta in the 1980s and 1990s. Afghans provided the population a cheap labor.

Sending the refugees back has been the problem, which has not been sorted out from the beginning of time. The local as well as the international authorities have made several efforts. Refugees have been even forced to leave the country. The observation was augmented when the authorities tried to close down the refugee camps. Refugees resisted on leaving the settlements and intimidation was created by the harassments at the hands of police. Authorities tried to shut the businesses of the migrants and faced heavy retaliation. The entry point of the cities was scrutinized to stop them from entering the capital city of Quetta.

In Quetta, the refugees have been consistently rounded for the Taliban connections by the law enforcing authorities. This harsh attitude created a sympathetic sentiment towards the exodus population because the militant groups and the migrants were treating with the same button. Pashtoon's being ethnically identical to the militants from Afghanistan could not hold themselves apart from their community and suffered partiality. This attitude towards the local community spurred the rage in the same tribal people living in Pakistan.

The refugees were hesitant towards starting a new life away from the urban areas with no opportunities of earning a livelihood. The refugees said that they

were evacuated to the camps back to Afghanistan forcefully. Kachi Garhi, Jalozai in Khyber Pukhtun Khwa (KPK) and Piralizai in Baluchistan are closed. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had to come in and resolve the issue when authorities were bulldozing the camp in May 2007 before the scheduled closure on June 15 that calendar year. Reports suggested that at least three Afghan refugees were murdered and 10 others had the casualties during the Pakistani authorities and inhabitants of the Jungle Piralizai, 62km west of Quetta. A refugee at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) verification center at Hayatabad said: No one's going of his free will.

Afghan refugees had a lot of problems in getting the basic human rights such as safeguarding the health and property. The United States (US) department particularly has noted that the refugees are harassed by the intelligence agencies, as they do not have access to the courts. Pakistan faces serious law and order situation and Quetta is a dangerous city for Shiite Hazara refugees as it offers to be the hot area for the activity of Taliban's. Violations of legality are largely due to the nature of the regime, which, in this case is both dysfunctional and authoritarian, though it operates behind a democratic facade.

1.3. Talibanization in Quetta and its victims

The area suffered with an extreme influx of the Taliban's after the civil war and the situation, which prevailed since 1989 in Afghanistan. The Taliban

group emerged in the area in the name of Islam and tried to impose Sharia law in Afghanistan. These Afghan versions of Taliban has were not supported by the local population and got support from the clerics and seminaries from the province of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan. This support yielded their colonization in these provinces. The suburbs of major cities of these provinces have colonies alleged of being a shelter place for Taliban's. The accomplices of Taliban's, which survived the air strikes, are supposed to have crossed the border and living in Pakistan. These invaders do not have any kind of demarcation as they have the same kind of ethnic background. After the Pakistan is military operation in Tribal areas, the tribal people made their own militant organization in 2007, which known as Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan. This group claims almost every terrorist attack, not only in Quetta but also in the close by cities of Pishin, Ziarat etc. Law enforcement agencies face huge difficulty in differentiating between the innocent refugees and the terrorists and their accomplices.

1.4. Terror wave across Pakistan

The Taliban promoted the weapon culture in Pakistan, which includes several attacks of the law enforcement agencies. According to the south Asia terrorism portal, until now, 35000 Pakistanis have lost their lives in different terrorist attacks after the 9/11 including 5000 soldiers. Quetta city has witnessed hundreds of deaths in terrorist attacks on mosques and markets. Due

to the worst law and order situation in Quetta the intelligentsia of the city is moving to the major cities.

1.5. Terrorist attacks in Pakistan (2010)

Province/Area	No. of attacks	Killed	Injured
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	459	836	1832
Baluchistan	737	600	1117
FATA	720	904	1433
Punjab	62	309	897
Karachi	93	233	436
Sindh	18	5	30
Gilgit/Baltistan	9	7	16
Azad Kashmir	6	4	28
Islamabad	2113	15	35
Total		2913	5824

Name of militants	Organization	Arrested from/killed in	Year
Osama bin Laden	Al-Qaeda	Abbott bad	2011
M. Khalid Sheikh	Al-Qaeda	Rawalpindi	2003

Umar Shaikh	Al-Qaeda	Karachi	2002
Abu Zubaida	Al-Qaeda	Faisalabad	2002
Ramzi bin Shabi	Al-Qaeda	Pakistan	2004
Abdullah Mehsud	TTP Abdullah	Zhob	2007
Nasar Mustafa	Al-Qaeda	Quetta	2005
Dawood Badini	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	Quetta	2014

Khalid sheikh prominent militants arrested /killed in Pakistan since September 11, 2011.

1.6. Statement of Problem

Many researchers have been carried out on the pros and cons related to the refugee, but there have been very rare cases reported on the condition faced and conditions influenced by the refugee on the capital of the neighboring country. Pakistan faces heavy consequences regarding the influx of the Afghans migrating towards its main cities. On the contrary, the refugee leaves their land and cattle for better living face ethnic discrimination in the Pakistan.

1.7. Objectives of the Study

- To find out the problems faced by Afghan Refugees.
- To find out the problems caused by Afghan Refugees.

1.8. Significance of Study

The research conducted is of significant importance as it points out the conditions faced by the refuge as well as the aggravating law and order situation of Pakistan. The previous researches conducted have enlightened the reasons of the refugee making. The research conducted is about the importance because it has scrutinized the situation of a city, which is under privileged and less known. The practical significance is that underdeveloped countries like Pakistan cannot afford people taking political asylum as it is unable to provide necessities to its own area.

Chapter No. 2

REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

According to Chatta (2013), for the understanding of process and practices of the refugees in EU members, many interviews with many employees of the organizations were done. Identification, selection and resettlement issues of the refugees of different localities in Pakistan were considered as the source material. The data from the Pakistan-based NGOs, including SACH (Struggle for Change), Sharp (Society for Human Rights and Prisoners Aid), the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), and UNHCR along with local, national and international agencies were evaluated and examined in this report. The report also targets that how data about resettlement is disseminated to Afghan refugees in their resident areas, and how the refugees are helped in submitting applications and attaining security clearance from the Pakistan Interior and Foreign Affairs departments. The report also targets the selection and scrutiny criteria adopted by the resettlement countries. At the end the report depicts the responses and reactions of Pakistani authorities in resettlement of Afghan refugees in European states. The reports augment the knowledge about resettlement in Pakistan, in addition offers information to improve the schemes for the resettlement schemes in individual EU member states.

Correspondingly, Preston (1984) said that there are two issues, which need to be address when dealing with conflict induced refugee situations. The first is the humanitarian, which is entirely separate from the political scenario. The second is the military and political perspective, which considers the refugee

problem as an integral part of the larger political issue, in which the suffering host country may share some part of the responsibility. Actual policies must of course take into account both the sides and provide security and safety to the refugees and achieve the political goals altogether.

Equally, Cutts (2000) stated the people have to abandon their homes and seek safety elsewhere in every region of the world. Most religions incorporate concepts such as asylum, refuge, sanctuary and hospitality for people who are in distress. However, until the 20th century there were no universal standards for the protection of such people. Efforts to protect and assist them were essentially localized and ad hoc in nature.

Another study conducted by Whitaker (2008) examines the implications refugees implicate to the host communities. There have been number of strategies in trying to link refugee relief activities with the local development, but there are factors stopping the effective integration, including lack of donor support, weak coordination between refugee and officials, and the augmenting number of refugees. Other fact unleashed other than that refugees are just burdening or a problem, it can also bring financial benefits to the countries. Refugees also provide cheap labor, expand consumer markets, and justify increased foreign aid.

According to Hassan (2009) the critical situation of Afghanistan faces a vulnerable situation resulting from the worst law and order situation in Afghanistan. After the soviet intervention in Afghanistan, there also has been

U.S invasion. The state of Pakistan faces a direct threat resulting from foreign invasion in Afghanistan. For the understanding of security threats in Pakistan, studying foreign policies towards Afghanistan, pak-afghan relation, and then evaluation of security situation.

Similarly, Harrell-Bond et al.(1986: 205-225) conducted a study that showed that Afghanistan was a country, which was surrounded by the land from all of its sides. It is bordered by Pakistan in the east and south. In the late 1970s, Afghanistan suffered a brutal civil war in addition to the foreign interventions i.e. Soviet invasion in 1979 and U.S led invasion in 2001. The strategic interests of the great powers of the day in Afghanistan pitched against the potential threat of terrorism, religious extremism, smuggling and drug trafficking substantiates the assertion that the Afghan security situation has the potential to generate effects far beyond its borders. The Afghan refugee problem in Pakistan is no exception. Pakistan has always proved both truly generous and ambivalent in its brotherly relation with Afghanistan.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2009:1-10) about 1.9 million registered refugees were present in Pakistan in January 2011; this burden would even be unbearable for any developed country. Pakistan still continuously overwhelmed the refugee influx and maintained refugee populations in the country.

Ruiz et al.(2013: 772-784) argued that millions of people in world, migrate due to different reasons and conflicts. In 2010, there were an estimated 11

million refugees and over 27 million IDPs worldwide. This article also explores the negative impact of migration on the policies. Moreover, this tells us about the conditions of internally displaced persons and international refugees in world. Same case is with Afghans refugees they live as IDPs in other country.

The refugee influx is a problem faced by the several countries after the war situations. History tells us that there have been major migrations of the populations. The migrations of Christian's community of the states of central Europe and the Jewish migrations to the states by the Holocaust. The refugee developers and the formation of new colonies have resulted in the dispersion of ethnicity and religion. Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, Afghans have not considered Pakistan as a sovereign state and the border between the two countries in not defined as well.

The number of refugees has been never decided perfectly and has been the cause of disagreement between the UNHCR and the government of Pakistan. The problem of the refugees has often led to the movement of repatriation. The refugees taking shelter in Pakistan often live in the suburbs of cities, towns and the 80 refugee camps and villages mainly situated in Baluchistan and KPK. Karachi surprisingly hosts the largest population of the Afghan refugees. In the duration of the three decades, many Afghans have been born here, many have availed Pakistani nationalities married locals and have become adapted to the Pakistani society. The lack of reliable figures has led to

the difficulties regarding the demographics controversial and inability to deal with the problems of the biggest refugee population of the world.

How you would consider that who is the refugee is a separate issue altogether. Many Afghan people cross the border on a regular basis. Many Afghan towns on the border bypass the border and end up in Pakistan. The law and order situation also has affected population. Once the refugees settle in a country, there are two ways to settle. They can settle in the established or in an organized refugee camp, or dispersed in the local population. Situations vary greatly; the change in dynamics that refugees inherently raise concerns about issues of security.

The largest domestic factor related to the security threat outside is the refugees are allowed to loco mote outside the camp at will or not. The 1951 Convention on the Status of refugees provides refugees the rights to earn their wages, and freedom of movement. This situation can present financial consequences if not dealt properly. If the camp does not isolate the refugees would indulge in the society as breadwinners and would halt the financial conditions of the locals. However, this situation would aggravate the situation for the camp management because they would have to provide all the necessities of the life. A flood of new workers into the host economy will have several negative effects. First, it would provide the cheap labor.

The presence of a large population of a labor would produce a great decline in wages, due to surplus labor. For instance, the Afghan refugees in Pakistan

were willing to pay for lower wages, and thus they provided the substitute for the Pakistani labor, which was highly paid comparatively. The changes caused at the labor level would greatly affect the national budget of a host nation. The local officials also have to pay for the running expenses of the camp. Where services like electricity, sewage, etc. demanded both the physical and financial exertion.

Sometimes large amount of aid to nurture the refugees can create a disturbance in the surrounding population. A country like Pakistan, which is not having enough financial expenditure to benefit its own citizens, is getting a lot of aid for the Afghan refugees. Non-assimilation in the local populations also a great problem. When a large population of similar culture and shared identity, whether national or tribal is forcefully moved out of its habitat keeps clanged onto its identity. One example of these situations is the Palestinian camp. Establishing a similar geographic grouping and layout within refugee camps allows maintaining common identity and practices in their location of displacement.

Livelihood opportunities in Quetta are in engaging themselves in trade and business as well as the NGO sector. A large portion of the population is involved in daily wage work, domestic work and raga picking. An abundance of such workers is found in the populations, which are not regular across the city. The marginalized work also seems to be the concerned with ethnicity, the Pashtoon's and Baloch Afghans who are least educated so do the lowest cadre

of the work. Turkmens and Uzbeks have created a business sphere in carpet weaving. The Pashtoon Afghans are involved in the cross border trade. The literature shows that this is possible because of their tribal links across the Durand line. Similar sort of the mode of business have been opted by the Afghan Hazaras, who in contrast have heavily invested in education. This has enabled the Hazaras of the Afghanistan to be more indulged into the private as well as the government sector. Chaman and Quetta, which are the two financial hubs between of the province of Baluchistan. The Saranan and Jungle Piralizai have the inhabitants who either have repatriated to Afghanistan or have started living in Chaman or Quetta. Both of the camps are located slightly of the track form the Quetta-Chaman route, the inhabitants have got good social links which connect the Pakistanis to Central Asian republics. Afghans in the camp are engaged in agricultural wage work, service sector catering and brick kiln work predominantly to the needs of the camp population.

The refugee women also participate in the labor market and determine the social restrictions as well as their household's economic status. The women only work in a few of the Hazara and Pashtoon communities and are free to choose the vocation. Capet weaving, domestic working and embroidery are the things, which are mainly, associated with the women workers. Individual agencies are unable to make the women come out of the houses to work; the decision is induced by the aggravating socioeconomic conditions.

Gill et al.(2011: 301-316) argued that only political economical or socio cultural reasons of human migration but there are also some environmental factors. When people in some environment think that they are not feeling comfortable or their environment creates difficult circumstances for them than they leave this place and find the comfortable place for their survival .so we can say that environment also play an important role in the migration of human from one place to another place. There are many examples of environmental migration. When some natural or manmade disaster comes in area, it affects the population of that area. It brings some changes in that area and it change the infrastructure of the region. It also change the environment of area so these changes are very difficult and people cannot face them, So that they migrate from that area.

According to the study conducted by Keshavarzian (2005) the educated women here work as teachers. Those who are poor and there have no money take up Embroidery work, carpet weaving or quilt making. There is some training Institutes in the city where girls can learn embroidery. There are very few Women in Quetta especially they are working in big houses as domestic servants.

The literacy rate of the women was to be negligible as there are many hurdles for the women to get an education. The communities like Baloch, Pashtoon, Uzbek and Tajik produce have a social framework of not letting the females out of the houses. The educated women are only indulged in the teaching the other refugee children.

Tribal tensions do have a terrible role in the Afghan refugees affecting their settlement options in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. After the Taliban arrival into the power in Afghanistan, they fought with Ishaqzai tribe in Kunduz, which they supposed to the previous mujahedeen. The people favoring mujahedeen's or Ishaqzai tribe attacked the Taliban in response. Uzbek formed a strong alliance with the Taliban's in against the Ishaqzai tribe and were the premiere targets for the retaliation. The Pashtoon's from the camps returned to Kandahar, but the Uzbeks are still at the borders and have no place to go in Afghanistan.

Correspondingly, a study conducted by Margesson (2007) Since March 2002, 3.69 million Afghan refugees has returned to Afghanistan by the help of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This return of refugees is second biggest return in the history of humankind. 1.11 million Refugees have not availed UNHCR's assistance, making the total at least 4.8 million. 3.5 million Registered and unregistered Afghans remain in two countries of asylum; 2.46 million and more than 900,000 in iran. These migrations make Afghans the second largest refugee population in the world. The United States spent approximately \$332.37 million between FY 2002 and FY 2005 on humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees and returnees through the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). This aid is spent in rehabilitation of refugees. The 110th congress faces many challenges. The return of refugees to Afghanistan is important

reconstruction effort of US in Afghanistan. Afghans are taking part in economic growth of country as the refugees return to their homeland. Those who have stayed refugee for a longer time have not been able to return to their homeland. Afghanistan would require greater levels of reintegration assistance to accommodate returnees in their homes.

Another study conducted by Barakat et al.(2010) stated that although we build our own houses, there is no guarantee we will live in one house forever. The owners of our land can evict us any time, and we will have to move to another place in Jungle Bagh. One of the main sources of the problems of Afghans in Baluchistan is the police and the law enforcement agencies. The Afghans are vulnerable to the Police, as they do not hold the national identity card: The police do harass us at times because we do not have an identity card, but the problem is soon solved with money. Rarely the people are really arrested, and these cases are based on the animosity. The deficiency of the identity card does not lead some of the Afghans to not practice their basic human rights like attending school, treatment in hospitals and even then, they cannot meet with their wives.

2.2. Assumptions

- Economic opportunities attract people to migrate from one place to another place.
- People migrate due to environmental factors.
- Political instability also compels the people to migrate.

- Religious factors are also the cause of migration Hazara community of Pakistan.
- Afghan refugees create many problems because of their migration and face many hurdles in finding out living place.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Theory of Pull and Push Factors

Pull and push factor is a theory which is better suited on the phenomena of the causes and consequences of Afghan refugees. Revenstien (1889) gave this theory; he analyzed the migration in England using data from the 1881 census of England and Wales. According to Revenstien (1889) globalization, economic crisis, political instability, conflicts, ethnic cleanings, and social inequality became the cause of the migration in the world. Globalization has changed the perspective of the people around the world. According to the theory, contemporary international migrations are the cause and consequence of globalization. Most of the people do migration safely from one place to another while some people migrate themselves thorough trafficking and other illegal ways.

The forces of economic migration involved push factors in the phenomena of migration. These push factors are economic dislocation and increased in absolute and relative poverty rate. These hardships motivate people to seek economic opportunities outside the country. In addition, high level of economic and political instability and the presence of economic crisis provide an incentive to families to reduce economic risk by migrating to other countries. On the other hand destination countries have important pull factors which became the cause of migration. These pull factors are high wages and a demand for migrant worker to perform on a low basis. This is a fact that both

in developed and underdeveloped nation migration are necessary. According to Revenstien (1889), following factors are important for migration.

- In normal condition, migration will be a gradual one; it will be proceeding systematically and will be transmitted from province to province.
- Migrants travel short distance only.
- Each man current produces a counter current of feebler strength.
- Most migrants move from rural to towns or cities.
- Female appear to predominate among short journey migrants.
- An increase in the means of locomotion and a development of manufacturing and commerce has led to increase of migration, migration means life and progress.

Another theorist Everett S. Lee has also worked on the pull and push factors. According to Lee (1965), the factors, which enter into the decision to migrate and the process of migration, may be summarized under four headings, as follows:

1. Factors associated with the area of origin.
2. Factors associated with the area of destination.
3. Intervening obstacles.
4. Personal factors.

According to Lee (1965) the factors, which push the people for migration, were not enough jobs, few opportunities, primitive conditions, famine or drought, poor medical care, lose of wealth, natural resources, lack of political

and religious freedom etc. On the other hand pull factor for migration were job opportunities, better living conditions enjoyment, education, security, attractive climates.

3.1.1. Application of the Theory

This theory of pull and push factors better suits on the phenomena that exist in Quetta. According to theory those Afghan refugees migrated from their native place suffer from many hardships. There are some pull and push factors were involved behind their migration. According to the theory and data collection those Afghan refugees who have done migration they are facing many problems. According to them, they are migrated from Afghanistan, as there was terrorism, which were the main reasons behind their migration. Most of the respondents replied that because of terrorism, they were not feeling secure in their area. According to the respondents, they were saying that they are not part of the government and most of them are facing problem of gender discrimination in Quetta. The respondents said that they are less uneducated due to which they being exploited by the Pakistani government. They also said that in some cases when they have done migration they are facing the problems of harassment. Therefore, these were the push factors, which become the reasons of their migration and because of these factors, they are facing many difficulties. When the researcher asked from general people about the Afghan refugees then people said that most of the Afghan refugees are creating problems for the people. The majority of the people said that most

of the refugees are living hand to mouth. Therefore, the people said that Afghan refugees have an unconstructive impact on the living standard of the people. Hence, the following are factors involved in behind the migration of Afghan refugees from the Afghanistan.

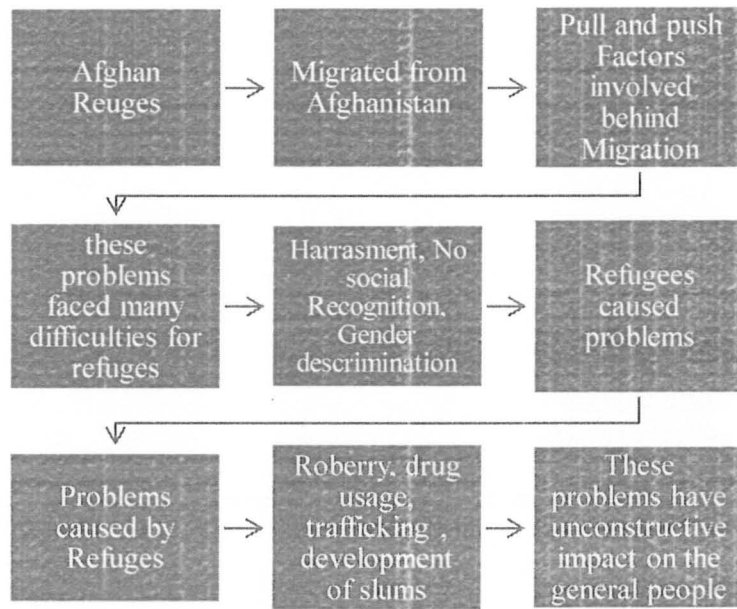


Fig.3.1.1. Application of Pull and Push Factors Theory

Fig.3.1.1. Describe the application of pull and push factors according to this table afghan refugees are migrated from Afghanistan pull and push factors are involved behind the migration due to migration afghan refugees face many problems harassment, no social recognition and also face gender discrimination. The above table also describe problems caused by afghan refugees Robbery, drug usage, trafficking, and development of slums.

3.2. Preposition

- Pull factors of the country become the reason due to which many Afghan refugees migrated.
- Push factors of becoming the hurdles for the Afghan refugees to live in their country and strive for necessities of life.
- Push and Pull factor theory better suited on the phenomena of the Afghan refugees that exist in Quetta.

3.3. Hypothesis

- H_0 : Afghan refugees have no impact on the Pakistani society.
- H_1 : Afghan refugees have a unhelpful impacts on the Pakistani society.

Chapter No.4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1. Conceptualization

In this chapter, different terms are narrated which is used in whole thesis. Firstly, the researcher used the definitions of these concepts and then operationalized those concepts. Following concepts are used in this research. Security issues, drug trafficking, illegal migration, terrorism, lower class, kidnapping, robbery, social norms, harassment, refugees, problems, labor, property, education, and immigration.

4.1.1. Security Issue

Generally, security issue means the problem, which causes human life, property and business activity under threat or danger. As The Sociology Encyclopedia defines, the means, by which any threat to stability and human survival, which is or has the potential to become transnational in nature is managed and mitigated (Sociological Encyclopedia 1989). This definition explains security issue as an important factor in the survival of human being.

In similar words, the Oxford Advance Lerner Dictionary (2009:1372) defines the security issue as “a system whose failure can lead to the damage of the property or the environment or lose of the human life”. Both the above definitions give emphasis on the component of “human life”. It means security issue is particularly taken under consideration in the context of human life

4.1.2. Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking is a process in which drugs are carried out from one area to another in an illegal way. Therefore, it defined as, a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances that are subject to drug prohibition laws (Williams 1998). This often done by people who are addicted to drug themselves.

Moreover the Encyclopedia of Sociology defines drug trafficking as “drug trafficking is having a good amount of drugs that is being delivered to a large number of people” (Encyclopedia of Sociology 1978:451). The trafficking of drugs is commonly done in a proper and channelized procedure which leaves the law enforcement agencies with no clue to determine them.

4.1.3. Illegal Migration

Hanson (2006) defines Illegal immigration as “the migration of people across national borders in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country”. It occurs when the resources are scarce; men are forced to migrate to areas of higher concentrations of energy playing a vital role in our human evolution.

In same words, the Macmillan Dictionary (2009:514) defines Illegal migration as: “someone who enters a country illegally, or who stays for a longer time than they are legally allowed”. We owe who we are because at one time we all immigrate and violated someone else private property rights. All nations of the world have been shaped by immigrations.

4.1.4. Terrorism

The Encyclopedia of Sociology defines terrorism as, The use of violent acts to frighten the people in an area as a way of trying to achieve a goal (Encyclopedia of Sociology 1956). Terrorism is the force used these days by different organizations to get their desired objectives. It has now become a modern tactic for manipulating public minds.

As Ruby (2012) defines, the act is committed in order to create a fearful state of mind in an audience different from the victims. Whether or not an act is considered terrorism also depends on whether a legal, moral, or behavioral perspective is used to interpret the act.

4.1.5. Lower Class

Sociological Encyclopedia (1945:524) as defines lower class: “A class of people below the middle class, having the lowest social rank or standing due to low income, lack of skills or education, and the like”. According to the definition, the lower class refers to those people who do not enjoy the privileged style of living. This means they do not have well education, good financial conditions and have low status in the society.

In other words, it is “the class consists of those at the bottom of the socioeconomic hierarchy, who have low education, income and low status in job “(Miller 1958). They are the people who come even below the middle class who have relatively low socio and economic status than the upper or

elite class. So, in short the lower class are the people lacking access to the society's income, education and status.

4.1.6. Kidnapping

The Merriam Webster (1944:621) defines kidnapping as "To steal, carry off, or abduct by force or fraud, especially for us ease hostage or to extracts ransom". Kidnapping is often for ransom, the rich people are kidnap and a huge amount of money is demand for their return.

Similarly, kidnapping can be stated as: "the unlawful act capturing and carrying away a person against their will and holding them in false imprisonment" (Sociological Encyclopedia 1934). Both sources walk on the same road in defining the concept of kidnapping saying that kidnapping is unlawful act abducting people.

4.1.8. Social Norms

"Social norms or mores are the rules of behavior that are considered acceptable in a group or society. People who do not follow these norms may be shunned or suffer some kind of consequence. The norms change according to the environment or situation and may change and modified over time" (Encyclopedia of Sociology 1956). In sociology, social norms are the basic units of society and social interactions. Social norms force the individuals of society to behave in proper patterns.

Similar to the previous definition by Encyclopedia of Sociology the Collins Dictionary defines the social norms as: "pattern of behavior in a particular

group, community, or culture, accepted as normal and to which an individual is accepted to conform". In short, social norms are the expected behavior of individuals under certain conditions.

4.2. Operationalization

Operationalization is a process in which a researcher clearly explains the concept that he/she used in his/her research study by much definition. In this process the researcher relates the best definition to his/her study and also measure his/her with best definition of scholars.

4.2.1. Security Issue

The security issue arises with respect to the migration and the refugees are the worsening of law and order situation. The refugees are vulnerable to easy hiring from the banned terrorist organization working for destabilizing of the state. The crimes, which arise, can be from little picking pocketing to the suicide bombings.

4.2.2. Drug Trafficking

Refugees augment the amount of drug trafficking in the host state. The migrants are from the state where the abominable drug crops are cultivated on cultural and social basis i.e. Afghanistan. The refugees are well adapted to the society because of their fluency in the regional languages.

4.2.3. Illegal Migration

The evolutionary studies of human beings have led to the conclusion that the essential resources are required for the proper maintenance of life. The

refugees often for the survival and basic necessities of life migrate to the states which has abundant reservoirs for life. Afghan faced worst law and order situation after the soviet intervention, leading to the bevy of refugees moving to the provincial capital Quetta.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology only explains the tools, techniques, and methods, which has been used in the research. In this research, researcher gives more importance to tools, techniques, and methods by which in short time researcher can collect the reliable and effective information. This research carried out using the following methods, tools and techniques in order to gather reliable and valid information.

5.1. Quantitative Research

This study covered the basic components of research description and explanation in order to fulfill secondary sources of information. This study has been cover through the accessible books, journals and relevant website.

5.2. Universe of the Study

This research has been conducted in district Quetta, capital of Baluchistan province and has been conducted in different residents of Town Quetta.

5.3. Sample Size

The sample for the study consisted of one hundred and fifty (150) respondents.

5.4. Sampling Technique

The researcher had used snowball sampling for his research. Snowball sampling was used because the researcher was not aware about the residence of the afghan refugees. Therefore, from one respondent he got information related to other respondents and then he has easily access to the respondents.

5.5. Tools for Data Collection

The researcher used survey method to distribute a structured questionnaire among the target population. Survey method was effective because researcher can directly talk to the respondent and collect information this method established to be the most appropriate for data collection.

5.6. Pre-Testing

Before going into the fieldwork, the researcher used pre-testing of the questionnaires. Pre-testing is the procedure in which researcher distributes the questionnaires to his respondents to check the errors in questions, errors regarding the leading questions and confusing questions. A pre-testing of 5 to 10 questionnaires was conducted, out after pre-testing confusing question has been excluded and re-constructed.

5.7. Analysis of Data

In this research study, once data have been collected the second step usually includes the analysis of those data. The researcher has collected during his fieldwork. There are some different techniques, and tools are use in research study to draw the accurate result, mostly the researcher has used SPSS.

5.8. Limitation of the Study

The major limitation of the study was only analysis of the person's perceptions. During the researcher's fieldwork, the researcher founded himself in a very hard situation because it was quite difficult for researcher to motivate the people because the main reason is a language barrier. After the

distribution of the questionnaire the researcher found some errors, lack of the time and lack of co-operation between the researchers because some participants were not able to tick the correct answering. This lack of communication also might have affected the performance of researchers. Somewhere it was difficult to reach the respondent for data collection. Due to lack of awareness researcher also faced many difficulties during fieldwork.

5.9. Ethical Concerns

Ethical standards were the necessary part while conducting a research. A researcher should keep confidential, all the personal information about the respondents.

- The researcher gave a brief introduction of research topic and the reasons of research are discussed.
 - The researcher did not behave illegally with his respondents.
 - The researcher cared about the privacy of the respondents.
 - Beside a researcher asked questions in such a way that the respondent must not feel any kind of awkwardness while answering such questions.
- Therefore, researcher had collected data were purely unbiased.

Chapter No. 6

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

Table No.6.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Male	90.0	135
Female	10.0	15
Total	100.0	150

Table: 6.1.1 shows that the majority of the respondent's gender is male with 90% and female respondents are 10%. It was easy for researchers to consult male respondent as compared to the female Quetta city was male dominancy society.

Table No. 6.1.2 Age of Respondents

Above Table: 6.1.2 shows the overall percentage distribution of the respondent's age. The majority of the respondent's age is 21-25 years.

Categories	Percent	Frequency
16-20	35.3	53
21-25	36.0	54
26-30	12.0	18
31-35	9.3	14
36-40	2.7	4
41 and above	4.7	7
Total	100.0	150

Table No 6.1.3 Education of Respondents

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Uneducated	7	1
Middle	2.7	4
Matric	45.3	12
Intermediate	8.0	68
Bachelor	32.0	48
Master and above	11.3	17
Total	100	150

Table: 6.1.3 illustrates overall percentage respondent's education. In this table the significant result showing respondent's education is metric with 40% and 32% is bachelor, and a small number of the respondent having Master and above education.

Table No 6.1.4 Profession of Respondents

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Government servant	13.3	20
Businessman/self employed	10.7	16
Landowner	4.0	6
Private job	10.0	15
Daily wager	3.3	5
Unemployed	58.7	88
Total	100.0	150

Table: 6.1.4 depicts the overall percentage distribution of the respondent's profession. The majority of the respondents is Unemployed with 58.7%. After that 13.3%, respondents are Government servant and 10.7% are Businessman/self employed. While little ratio was a landowner, daily wager and private jobholder.

Table No 6.1.5 Family structure of Respondents

Table 6.1.5 shows the respondent's family structure. The result shows that most of the respondent living in joint family system is 77%, and extended family is 10.7%, nuclear family is 12.3%.

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Nuclear	12.3	18
Joint	77.0	118
Extended	10.7	14
Total	100.0	150

Table No 6.1.6 Family monthly income of Respondents

Categories	Percent	Frequency
1-10000	24.0	36
10001-20000	24.7	37
20001-30000	12.0	18
30001 and Above	39.7	59
Total	100.0	150

Table. 6.1.6 Show us about the respondent's monthly income. This table clearly shows us that the majority of the respondent's monthly income is

30001 and above rupees and half of the respondent's monthly expenditure is 1 to 20000, 12% of respondent monthly income 20001-30000.

Table No 6.1.7 Returned to Afghanistan after the war

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	34.0	51
Agree	28.0	42
Neutral	10.0	15
Disagree	18.0	27
Strongly Disagree	10.0	15
Total	100	150

Table.6.1.7 Above tables show the problems caused by Afghan refugees. This table indicated that 34% of the respondents strongly agree that Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan after the war.

Table No 6.1.8 Afghan refugees cause terrorism in Pakistan

Table.6.1.8. Above table showed about the causes of terrorism in Pakistan. 29.3% of the respondents were agreed that Afghan refugees became the cause of terrorism in Pakistan.

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	28.7	43
Agree	29.3	44
Neutral	12.0	18
Disagree	16.7	25
Strongly Disagree	13.3	20
Total	100	150

Table No 6.1.9 People feel unsafe from Afghan refugees

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	24.0	36
Agree	33.3	50
Neutral	15.3	23
Disagree	14.7	22
Strongly Disagree	12.7	19
Total	100	150

Table. 6.1.9. Above table indicates about the people security from the Afghan refugees. Almost 33.3% of the respondents agreed that people do not feel secure from Afghan refugees.

Table No 6.10 Afghan refugees from lower class families

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	23.3	36
Agree	38.0	50
Neutral	16.7	23
Disagree	16.0	22
Strongly Disagree	6.0	19
Total	100	150

Table 6.1.10. The above table shows the social stratification on the Afghan refugees. According to the results, 38% respondents agreed that most of the Afghan refugees were often from lower class families.

Table No 6.1.11 Operation against unregistered refugees from Government

Table.6.1.11. the above table shows the result towards government operation against unregistered Afghan refugees. According to the results, 35% of the respondents were strongly agreed that government should launch operation against unregistered Afghan refugees.

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	35.3	53
Agree	24.7	37
Neutral	11.3	17
Disagree	13.3	20
Strongly Disagree	15.3	23
Total	100.0	150

Table No 6.1.12 Afghan involved in kidnapping and robberies

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	20.7	31
Agree	24.7	37
Neutral	18.7	28
Disagree	20.0	30
Strongly Disagree	16.0	24
Total	100	150

6.1.12. Above table indicates the involvement of Afghan refugees in social evils. According to the results, 24% respondents agreed that most of the Afghan refugees were involved in kidnapping and robberies.

Table No 6.1.13 Afghans refugees involved in drug trafficking

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	28.0	42
Agree	32.0	48
Neutral	12.7	19
Disagree	13.3	20
Strongly Disagree	14.3	21
Total	100.0	150

Table.6.1.13. the above table shows the Afghan refugees involvement in drug trafficking. The result shows that 32% respondent were strongly agreed that most of the Afghan refugees were involved in drug trafficking.

Table No 6.1.14 Afghan refugees participation in terrorist activities

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	20.7	31
Agree	32.7	49
Neutral	13.3	20
Disagree	19.3	29
Strongly Disagree	14.0	21
Total	100.0	150

Table.6.1.14. the above table shows the activities of the Afghan refugees. According to the results, 32% of the respondents were agreed that most of the Afghan refugees were participating in terrorist activities.

Table No 6.1.15 Afghan Refugees provide cheap labor

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	22.7	34
Agree	42.0	63
Neutral	10.0	15
Disagree	16.7	25
Strongly Disagree	8.7	13
Total	100.0	150

Table.6.1.15. Above table indicates the labor activities of the Afghan refugees. This table showed that 42% of the respondents are agree that Afghan refugees provide cheap labor in Pakistan.

Table No 6.1.16 Afghan refugees cause viral diseases

Table.6.1.16. the above table shows the cause of viral diseases because of the Afghan refugees in the area. 39% of the respondents agreed that Afghan refugees became the cause of viral diseases in the area.

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	14.0	21
Agree	39.3	59
Neutral	23.3	35
Disagree	16.0	24
Strongly Disagree	7.3	11
Total	100.0	150

Table No 6.1.17 Afghans dispersed in the local population

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	26.7	40
Agree	39.3	59
Neutral	16.0	24
Disagree	14.0	21
Strongly Disagree	4.0	6
Total	100.0	150

Table.6.1.17. the above table shows the dispersal of Afghan refugees in the local population. According to the table 39% of the respondents agreed that Afghans were spread in the local population.

Table No 6.1.18 Vulnerability of Pakistani Society because of Refugees

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	6.0	9
Agree	29.3	44
Neutral	20.0	30
Disagree	18.0	27
Strongly Disagree	26.7	40
Total	100.0	150

Table 6.1.18. Above table showed the vulnerability of Pakistani society because of language differences and other social norms. 44% of the respondents were agreed that Pakistan society becomes vulnerable due to the difference of language and other social norms.

Table No 6.1.19 Afghan refugees have social acceptance

Table 6.1.19. Above table showed the social recognition of the Afghan refugees. According to the results, 34% of the respondents disagreed that Afghan refugees are not socially recognize by the society in Quetta.

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	20.0	30
Agree	21.3	32
Neutral	18.7	28
Disagree	34.0	51
Strongly Disagree	6.0	6.0
Total	100.0	150

Table No 6.1.20 Government provide rights to earn their wages

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	24.7	37
Agree	30.0	45
Neutral	12.7	19
Disagree	20.0	30
Strongly Disagree	12.7	19
Total	100.0	150

Table 6.1.20. The above table shows the freedom of the Afghan refugees. 30% of the respondents were agreeing that Government should provide their rights to earn their wages, and freedom of movement.

Table No 6.1.21 Most of the Afghan refugees facing Discrimination

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	26.7	40
Agree	42.0	63
Neutral	8.7	13
Disagree	13.3	20
Strongly Disagree	9.3	14
Total	100.0	150

Table 6.1.21. Above table showed the discrimination faced by Afghan refugees 42% of the respondents agreed that most of the Afghan refugees are facing discrimination in Pakistan.

Table No 6.1.22 Afghan refugees un-educated

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	36.7	55
Agree	32.0	48
Neutral	14.7	22
Disagree	10.7	16
Strongly Disagree	6.0	9
Total	100.0	150

Table.6.1.22. Above table showed the level of education of the respondents.

According to the table 36% respondents were strongly agreed.

Table No 6.1.23 Afghans refugees exploited in terms of Salaries

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	19.3	29
Agree	38.7	58
Neutral	20.7	31
Disagree	14.7	22
Strongly Disagree	6.7	10
Total	100.0	150

The Table.6.1.23 Above table shows the exploitation of Afghan refugees in terms of salaries. 38% respondents were agreed that Afghans refugees are being exploited in term of salaries.

Table No 6.1.24 Afghan refugees face harassment

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	18.7	28
Agree	40.7	61
Neutral	17.3	26
Disagree	18.0	27
Strongly Disagree	5.3	8
Total	100.0	150

Table 6.1.24 above table showed the harassment of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. According to the table 40% of the respondents agreed that Afghan refugee's faces harassment in Pakistan.

Table No 6.1.25 Afghan refugees had problems in basic human rights

Categories	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	8.7	13
Agree	33.3	50
Neutral	14.7	22
Disagree	13.3	20
Strongly Disagree	30.0	45
Total	100.0	150

Table 6.1.25 above table showed the problems of Afghan refugees in the property. According to the results, 33% of the respondent agreed that Afghan refugees had many problems in getting the basic human rights such as safeguarding the health and property.

Table No 6.1.26 Afghan causing a social burden

Table 6.1.24 above table showed that Afghan are causing social burden in Pakistan. According to the table 37.3% of the respondents agreed that Afghan refugees are causing social burden in Pakistan.

	Percent	Frequency
Strongly Agree	37.3	56
Agree	26.0	39
Neutral	18.7	28
Disagree	10.0	15
Strongly agree	8.0	12
Total	100.0	150

6.2 Hypothesis Testing

Most of the Afghan refugees are often lower class families*.Do you think Immigrants are causing social burden in Pakistan?						
<u>Cross tabulation</u>						
Most of the Afghan refugees are often lower-class families.	Do you think immigrants are causing social burden in Pakistan?					
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
Strongly Agree	14	8	4	4	5	35
Agree	12	19	9	9	5	57
Neutral	10	6	1	1	0	25
Disagree	13	4	1	1	2	24
Strongly Disagree	7	2	0	0	0	9
Total	40	39	28	15	12	150

6.2 tells us about the hypothesis of research refugees in context: understanding the patterns of Afghan refugees in Quetta. This table is comprised of these responses from the survey questionnaire distributes among local populations of

Quetta. This survey is aimed at gathering people's opinion regarding Afghan among the population. Most of respondents are the few that Afghan refugees belong to lower class families and are burdened on local society. There is a minute difference of opinion as well. Overall, we could that a larger portion of the population considers Afghan migrants as a burden on Pakistan society.

6.2.2 Chi-square Tests

Chi- Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp.Sig(2-sided)
Pearson Chi-square	26.492 ^a	16	.047
Likelihood Ratio	31.018	16	.013
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.103	1	.04
N of Valid Cases	150		

Table No 6.2.2 shows the association between the variable. In this table Chi-square value is 26.492, degree of freedom 16 and level of significant "p" is 0.047. According to rule if p value is less than 0.05 it means there is a significant relationship between variable. According to the hypothesis of a research Afghan refugee has an unhelpful impact on Pakistani society. Chi-square results showed that the Afghan refugees have unhelpful impact due to which they are creating problems and facing problems

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS

7.1. Discussion

The socioeconomic effect of the Afghan refugees has been critically viewed and analyzed according to the above-mentioned questionnaire. After getting the results and analyzing them, the general perception against the Afghan refugees and their internal condition has been well clear on a larger canvas. Keeping in mind the condition of the refugees and the economic dependency of whole family on single shoulder, the overall condition has a way better in their eyes, but they constantly been a threat to the local residents in every form of life.

In the current study, the general perception of other communities against Afghan refugees has been widely analyzed. The majority of the local residents is against the permanent settlement and they are in the favor to return them back to Afghanistan as they pose them as a threat to the locality in terms of security as well as economic affairs. Increased instability of the security situation and the involvement of Afghan refugees in this pose a serious threat in the hearts of people who were at a time where their hosts. Their involvement in criminal activities like drug trafficking, robberies, kidnapping, etc. threaten the people a lot and forced them to demand the government to take action against them and force them to return back.

As you cannot judge the picture by one side, there is another side of this study. The society was not able to accept them as they were posed to be a constant threat. The sarcasm against them was very pivotal by the inception of

the Afghan war. They are treated as extravagant people imposed on the local one's and mismanaged in every aspect of life. They are exploited in terms of salaries, although they provide cheap labor as compared to Pakistani labor. The growing intolerance in terms of language, race and ethnicity is also a wide angle for the Afghan people entering into the dark world of crimes.

7.2. Conclusion:

From the emergence of life on earth, competition for the survival is the biggest posed challenges to the humankind and it results in the uprising of the greed to capture the resources, which results in the outbreaks of the wars. This was the case of Afghan invasion and as a result, million of refugees crossed the border and settled in the areas neighboring Afghanistan. Migration is a human phenomenon and it stands as the known history stands, but the causes of the migration are always different and these cases always reflect the prosperity or the fragile the condition would be. The inception of Afghan refugees across this border was not a certain case as most of the people were lower middle class and lower class and that insurgency was not bearable to them.

This unfortunate incident led them to start a new life in a foreign land at where they form themselves out of nowhere. The immigrants form quite big challenges, as the local community was not in favor to let them institute their livelihoods. The religious intolerance and sectarian violence led the local

people to fear them and poverty forced them to indulge themselves in underworld striking. The government barred them to freely move into the country and those moved, have done terrorist activities and weapon trafficking. So, this led towards a fear in the hearts of people and they have started demanding the government to let them back to their country. The socio economic barricades, which the migration opens, could not be possible for them and the local community is feeling threat both on the social as well as on the economic grounds. The government should take action, as all the Afghan refugees are also not involved with these types of activities. Those hands involved in such type of activities, should be put behind the bars while all the others should be turned back to their homeland, as these refugees are a burden on the economy as well as a constant threat to the ever-devastating law and order situation of the Quetta city.

7.3. Suggestions

The government and law enforcing agencies have to make sure that the refugees have to be documented properly and they should not get mixed in the local population. National auditing and data registration authority (NADRA) should make sure that every refugee has a refugee card. Refugees should fulfil every requirement of the state of Pakistan and should not avail the facilities offered to the citizens of Pakistan. Refugees should obey the law of Pakistan and respect and accept the sovereign nation of Pakistan. There should be strict

monitoring on the drug trafficking issue and weapons because the migrants have cultural norms of withstanding such things normal which is not collateral with the Pakistani culture. There should be a retracting policy regarding the refugees, when the situation has normalized in the home nation the refugees should be sent back to their respective homes. There should be mutuality relationship between the refugees and the host nation as the refugees provide cheap labour.

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ANNEXURE

QUESTIONNAIRE

“Refugees in Context: Understanding the Life Patterns of Afghan Refugees in Quetta”

Name Arsalan Ahmed

Aslam-o-Alaikum

Dear Respondent, my name is Arsalan Ahmed. I am student of M.Sc. Sociology in Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. This research study are conducted for fulfillment of thesis work. My thesis topic is “Refugees in Context: Understanding the Life Patterns of Afghan Refugees in Quetta”. The purpose of this questionnaire to collect the information about to find out the problems faced and caused by Afghan refugees. Your information will be treated confidentially and only used for academic purpose. In case of any Confusion feel free to ask question from the researcher.

Thank you!

Demographic Information:

1. Gender?
 - (a) Male
 - (b) Female
2. Age?
 - (a) 20-25 Year
 - (b) 26-30 Year

- (c) 31-35 Year
 - (d) 36-40 Year
 - (e) 41 and above
3. Education?
- (a) Uneducated
 - (b) Primary / Middle
 - (c) Metric
 - (d) Intermediate
 - (e) Bachelor
 - (f) Master / M. Phil.
4. Profession?
- (a) Government servant
 - (b) Businessman
 - (c) Land owner
 - (d) Private job
 - (e) Daily wager
 - (f) Unemployed
5. Family type?
- (a) Joint
 - (b) Nuclear
 - (c) Extended

Please tick (✓) the answer to each question and use the following scale for the answer.

1=Agree , 2= Strongly agree, 3= Disagree, 4= Strongly disagree,
5= Do not know

Problems caused by Afghans refugees:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7. Afghan refugees returned to Afghanistan after the war.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Afghan refugees caused terrorism in Pakistan.	1	2	3	4	5
9. People do not secure, from Afghan refugees?	1	2	3	4	5
10. Most of the Afghan refugees are often lower class families.	1	2	3	4	5
11. The Government should launch operation against unregistered refugees.	1	2	3	4	5

12 .Most of the Afghan refugees are involved in kidnapping and robberies.	1	2	3	4	5
13. Most of the Afghans refugees are involved in drug trafficking?	1	2	3	4	5
14. Most of the Afghan refugees are actively participating in terrorist activities.	1	2	3	4	5
15. Afghan refugees also provide cheap labor in Pakistan.	1	2	3	4	5
16. Afghan refugees are a cause of viral diseases in the area?	1	2	3	4	5
17. Do you think Afghans refugees are dispersed in the local population?	1	2	3	4	5
18. Pakistan society becomes vulnerable due to the difference of language and other social norms.	1	2	3	4	5

Problems faced by Afghans refugees:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Agree
19. The government is making some efforts to help Afghan refugees to overcome the concerns faced by them?	1	2	3	4	5
20. Government should provide their rights to earn their wages, and freedom of movement?	1	2	3	4	5
21. Most of the Afghan refugees are facing Discrimination in Pakistan?	1	2	3	4	5
22. Afghan refugees are often less educated?	1	2	3	4	5
23. Afghans refugees are being exploited in terms of salaries.	1	2	3	4	5
24. In most of the cases, Afghans refugees face harassment in	1	2	3	4	5