

**GWADAR DEVELOPMENT AND ITS SOCIO
ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON LOCAL AND NON-
LOCAL RESIDENTS A COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS ON LOCAL AND NON-LOCAL
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ISLAMABAD**

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By

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ABSTRACT

The research topic highlights the effects of development projects in Gwadar on local inhabitants. Further, this study explains the local perceptions in the regarding of Gwadar development through mega projects on local residents of Gwadar and their social life. In this research, local experiences explored explicitly in details that how local people perceived to development projects into their socioeconomic experiences in premises of Gwadar. In domain of Sociology this research based on Qualitative method for data collection. Meanwhile, different sociological tools, and methods were used in the Qualitative research and there were (15) respondents, which they shared their social experiences in the Gwadar about development Mega projects. Meanwhile different theories like Modernization and Risk theories applied on Research topic that how these theories highlight cause and effect in the regarding of Gwadar development. Thus, the purposive methods are used in the research like Sampling, In-depth interviews, focus Group and discussion. In this case, study method it was highlighted to real image of local experiences in Gwadar. However, the analysis exposes of socioeconomic impacts in the regarding of Gwadar development projects among local inhabitants while, how they local residents face different challenges by development projects have been compared to local and non local people in the premises of Gwadar. In order to development projects, local settings and circumstances attribute on Gwadar development projects. Gwadar

development among local people is a dynamic change, when local inhabitant's interest would be preferred as first priorities rather than second therefore, local people never do grievances from the Development projects if local people did not deprive from mega projects. Lastly, multiple challenges like socio economic reason, poverty, unemployment's, social harmonies can certainly create anxieties and disappointment instead of prosperities and happiness among local residents by development projects.

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Chapter No.1
INTRODUCTION

Development is a social engineering for the emerging needs of people and societies. Development is a betterment of human skills; capacity and improvement for a long time it makes many goals for upcoming generation to sustain the development among people. The development brings to change the life style of people along with mega projects like fundamental opportunities, transportation employment, infrastructure, commercial banks and other basic facilitation can improve to the local people for a long period. According to Peralta, (2013) Development is modern technology, Urbanization, and industrialization, sent to the very underdeveloped and poor countries. After increasing of devices and materials production, implement their new very fast modern education, socio economic growth, and cultural values. In addition to, According to Terminski, 2013) Instead of serving and improvement of those inhabitants livings style as they just serve to the private business, popularity to gaining power therefore, it leads human rights violation rapidly.

So the whole cost approximates for Gwadar power plants, including fundamental facilities namely, U\$\$ 1.16 billion (Niazi, 2005) to U\$\$ 1.60 Billion (Gresh 2012). Furthermore, Development does interconnect to people from rural to urban and fulfill the gap between people, so that people may alter their social and economical change due to development towards prosperity. People without development would be lazy and weak will go to backwardness due to lack of poor facilities. The United Nations agenda of the 2030 that where, various mega projects like infrastructure, ports, employment, health facilitation, dams and other fundamental rights of human which these play a pivotal role to change human life style and would provide them extraordinary climate change for the using of natural resources sustainably (UN, 2017). The advance technologies and innovations make people life easy and advance.

According to (Ramos Suarez& Perez, 2018) Development means to focus that people where development happens but if development would come for only self- interest can bring conflict among local people. This research study shows a clear perception about Gwadar development that how the socio-economic impacts by China Pakistan economic Corridor (CPEC) brings extraordinary changes for local people through various mega projects. It is better to understand the complete scenarios of China Pakistan economic Corridor that assigned through an agreement during the previous Government of Muslim League-N. Moreover, There are many objectives which are mentioned in different terms and conditions during the agreement that how these projects would make prosperous to local people of Gwadar from local forum through cooperation of China Pakistan economic Corridor (CPEC) while, it is necessary to discuss briefly the Gwadar development in below mentioned.

The ideas of economic growth it has distinguished in stipulation of Gross Domestic Product GDP or Gross National Product GNP. It's a country development toward economic grounds. Development boosts its higher of country economic GDP in the entire forum, where country will generate its revenues as well. Although, shortage of GDP portrays a questionable condition for as whole nation that how its development projects measure across the country unavailable facilitations on mass level.

According to Express Tribune (2017), China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) considers a game changer between Pakistan and China as this agreement assigned by China's cooperation to Pakistan so that both sides it may bring prosperity and smooth. This corridor is 3,000- kilometer and it connects to Gwadar Port of Pakistan to Xinjiang territory of china along with various mega projects designed on the agreement like Pipelines, highways, railways, and other trade routes drafted with the cooperation of Chinese

funding and policies. Therefore, these mega projects play a vital role between both sides. The total value of this development agreement as drafted under (CPEC) is approximately \$62 billion. Pakistan assures and courage to the CPEC in this regard that it will be a game changer and skillful for the countries people in upcoming days. On the other hand, these projects as Pakistan expected it will bring to strengthen the country economic system and trade would be fruitful for providing opportunities to eradicate the poverty and drought in Pakistan (Institute, of Engubeers, 2017). In the start-up of development the first phase speculated to spend the various works at community level like all the constructions by China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is imperative in the community level inductively in the first phase of CPEC and Gwadar Socio-economic impacts need to bring all the materials on local surfaces. In the first phase, different projects are completing like International Airports and main development of Gwadar port. Furthermore, the Karakoram Highway this road meets to Pakistan and China from Coastal Highway, which include in the major mega project of CPEC (Deloitte Pakistan). On the other hand, those projects comprise power plants, modern ports and railways, highways, infrastructure, building of Airports and other projects. Furthermore, China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) with different energy power plants and projects will help to local people for saving to Pakistan from economic Crises or economic shortage soon (Ijaz, 2015). The CPEC will not only give advantages to Pakistan, while these projects will create many opportunities and goals to interconnect its market in Europe, Asia and other Continents who will avails these facilitations by development projects. Since a time China was facing a huge burden to share his economic policies along with other continents was going tough time to transfer his Oil from Strait of Malacca to economic city Shanghai by different ship. However, it spent a huge time during the travelling from the Gwadar port, the time remains much rather the previous ways. This CPEC agreement reduces the

distance from Gwadar to other Asian and European Countries to less the 5,000 km is advantage for China when China will send his oil, other Goods and services (GDP) would be beneficial for China interest through corridor it saves the 12000km to journey to 2395km.

Presently, China transports its oil from toward Malacca to Shanghai through ships with traveling time of 2-3 months. Gwadar port after being operationalized way it will reduce all these distance to less the 5,000 km. From Gwadar port, oil and other goods, after being offloaded to the port, will be transferred to China through corridor, reducing the 12000km journey to 2395km. Additionally, it considering the strategic and economic significance of CPEC. It assumed a flagship project of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and the port of Gwadar recognizes as the crux of CPEC (Deloitte Pakistan). Particularly, underdeveloped countries and different local communities try to find their status toward developed dimension, whether, they become through improving livelihood, expanding educational facilities, health or other human need it may in very span of life. Development does not give advantages to the all in same way but there are millions live around the world that, development projects has given them basic opportunities as homes, livelihood, health, education etc (Ibid)

1.1 Statement of the problem

As this research topic is concerned, recognition about Gwadar development and its socio economic affect on local and non-local residences. Further, I wanted to explain the Gwadar and its historical background precisely, would relate on my research topic.

The Gwadar development is considered a game changer between Pakistan and China through (CPEC) agreement and this agreement assigned by Chine's cooperation to Pakistan so that both sides it will bring prosperity and smooth. This (CPEC) corridor is 3,000- kilometer and it connects to Gawdar Port of

Pakistan to Xinjiang territory of china along with various mega projects designed on the agreement of Gwadar development and its prosperity, employments, Pipelines, highways, railways, opportunities for local residents and other trade routes are drafted with the cooperation of Chinese funding and diplomatic policies. Therefore, these mega projects play a vital role between both sides. The total value of this development agreement drafted under (CPEC) is approximately \$62 billion according to Express Tribune (2017). Gwadar development is working under CPEC authority by the alliance of Pak china agreement but since the inception of Gwadar development what local people are speculating about these mega projects since ever 2006 and until now 2020 in the regarding of CPEC. Therefore, the point is that local people narrate that it would bring many fate changes for local residents but except anxiety, depression, poverty etc. If this scenarios will be continuing through CPEC to ignore the local residents as this circumstances can further bring many confusions ethnographically among local residents through non-local residents. Additionally local people would be worried from these mechanism of development while local people are coming to pass their life standard into difficulties since the inception of development. Thus, the Gwadar development is bringing another new idealistic and materialistic social setting for only those non-local people, which they are just availing to these advantages. In addition to, the local life standard are particularly going towards anxiety, depression through (CPEC) and it's impacting of local residents and their social setting, socio-economic impacts, socio-culture, induced-displacement, demolishing of local language and identity, demographic change and ethnographic conditions.

1.2 Objectives of study

- To analyze the social impacts of development projects of Gwadar on the local inhabitants of Gwadar

- To elaborate the economic impacts of development projects of Gwadar on the local inhabitants of Gwadar
- To investigate the influences of external cultures on the indigenous culture of Gwadar

1.3 Significance of the study:

The current study would be an influential work on the role of development projects on the local inhabitants of Gwadar. It would also help to differentiate between the rhetoric and reality about the development projects of Gwadar, having known the influx of people in the city. The current study endeavors to highlight the impacts of foreign cultures on the indigenous culture of Gwadar. Furthermore, the study would be a prototype of its nature in the development of an argument regarding the cultural lag that exists in the area about the role of development. The current study would help us to find out the perception of local and non-local residents regarding to Gwadar development projects. Lastly, it would be an effective development in the domain of sociology regarding the processes of cultural change in any society.

Chapter No.2
REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

The empirical literature review based on experience and observation and the focus of theoretical literature review is on theory rather than on application. The researcher has conducted an empirical literature review. The research study is going to analyze the reasons and impact of Gwadar development and its socio economic impacts on local and non-local people.

Furthermore, literature review, which means to find out of my research topic gap through the all those materials which are already present in different books and articles while give me to complete to my research topic as well. The already presence of materials which provide me the pure data's, facts and figures and the research topic it has to seems that how many materials exist in the past in the related of my research topic. However, all the existing materials of my topic; which will help me during the literature review of my topic. The development is a social engineering and changing of social structure to modernize of society. Therefore, my working paper on this Gwadar development topic does highlight an informative knowledge as well it does review to those papers.

2.1 Research Topic Overview

This research is inspired me by the recent development projects of Gwadar development between local and non local residents towards socio-economic conditions of Gwadar through development mega projects as well as aims of this study is to find out the socio-economic impacts between local and non residents through a comparative analysis. There are many working papers exist in related to Gwadar development in various Articles, Journals, books and publications, which provide a valid argument in behalf of already existing references of materials for my field research.

The research study initial discusses the ideas of development, socio-economic impacts, modernization, and other factors it is imperative to study of central circumstance between local and non-local residents through Gwadar

development. To associate the research questions, literature, theoretical framework, and discussion thereafter, it is necessary here to ascertain what is development, modernization, displacement and economic factors would be relate in the context of the research. Thus, it might be not easy for few readers and thinker fully realize the research without accomplishing there terms and meanings in particular context of socio-economic development. After those sections, the study brings to speculate these ideas very particularly, repeatedly in “discussion” component where mostly study uses these ideas or concepts as methodological tools to ascertain their association and application to the conclusion collected during the track of field study.

2.2 Development

The concept of development mostly it refers to the economic advancement, social, educational, cultural, scientific all the technological advancement through policies and well-programmed attempts in order to start upheaval of society which is mostly peace and organized. In addition, Development is a very vast term without any specific description. Frequently, the development connected along with socioeconomic growth and measurement of those terms Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Product. The country should be speculated as social-economic developing that if an increasing of total 5% GDP growth or more is gained and continued annually, with comparatively less important growth rate in total population at the similar time. As well as the industrialization is the only process to boost up higher stages of economic development through the industrializations. The study focus that how those projects in the name of Gwadar development manipulate prevailing efforts and produce pressurized over different institutions and social sectors in the name of identity, place and authority. (Jamali, 2013). The Bihalal Adivasi local inhabitants lived in Madhaya Pardesh India from 1990 to 2003 may evicted due to construction and implementation projects of Sardar Sarowar Dam beside of Narmmada River. Local inhabitants protest

started through Save Narmada Movement where, Indian Government progressed its building of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, which is particularly part of the those developmental mega Projects for the Narmada Valley. Furthermore, it articulated that such mega Projects implemented under the Elites National interests through rule, therefore, local inhabitants are the numerous effected individuals who have to scapegoat toward development projects. (Baviskar, 2005).

Development is a political perspective. In a democratic process all the political parties encourages the socio-economic development system for country prosperity. The substantial welfare comes by the democratic policies for providing a good ecological system, which will increase political domain (Ingham, 1993). The concept about socio-economic development has mostly been altered non-economic process like social indicators changed in 1970 through economic growth (Todaro, 1977). Further, according to World Bank (WB) the Botswana and Mauritius are the good example in multiparty political domains towards sustainable economic growth and democracy, which has an informal relationship behind these economic growth systems (Tretty, 2005). Development connects with basic needs of local people while the basic needs of local people did not receive to them it will not be development. Some countries, which they are facing advanced economic growth rates but it seemed the condition of low-income group finally reviewed as worse situation (Chenery, Ahluwalia, Bell, Duloy, & Jolly, 1974). It is a worse issue in ground reality about distribution of income, if establishment never spend the socio-economic opportunities for local people and it is their basic needs to survive (Seers, 1972). Although the meaningful development does not exist while, equal distribution of resources may not provided to local citizens through development goals and strategies. We need to know that economic condition suffers to people over ever poverty as well (Ingham,1993). The major goal of development is to make available improved

life standards, because economic growth brings to change of socioeconomic structures (Nnadozia & Jerome, 2019).

2.3 Human Development Perspectives

There are significant perspectives of development, which are mentioned below that how development emerged as a game changer since the inception.

The entire ideas of human development commonly connected along with completely human welfare and events in the society. Mostly the human development concept disagrees the logic and argument about the habitual correlation between growth rate of Gross National Product (GNP) and human life styles. UNDP showed human Development Index (HDI) for the measuring of human development methods, which frequently use for birth rate, death rate, infant mortality and literacy rate which human development indicates to the life expectancy rate. All the various social services like family welfare health sectors are made for the human development that could avail by a country. Every human beings they have rights to avail the human development for their needy life. All the goods and services in a broad range attract to people needs while it varies on countries level, communities, environment, societal etc. The basic rights whereas, Safe water, education, health, growth, nutrition all the expectancy of life standards protects to general basic opportunities (Ibid.)

2.4 Social development perspective

The social development perspective refers to the improvement of society along with all aspects social, cultural, political, and economic. Social development commonly pushes the antique society towards the modern society. There are huge relationships between economic and social development where growth system is the major mandatory towards progress. Further, all the distribution of wealth, regional development, land reforms income generation, and policy development, population, industrialization,

urbanization, road softy, motorways that measures for nature and ecosystem which are the appropriate locations of social development (Ibid.).

2.5 Sustainable Development Perspective

Sustainable development means all the natural resources is to save for upcoming plans to use in present time. However, in the last of twenty century, where the development proved itself particularly instead of giving individual benefits. The major concept about sustainable development started in late 1970s where various social thinkers and scholars saw the environmental factors, deforestations, climate change, and pollution, ecological impacts were the alarming condition for the world countries to realize. According to World “Brundtland Report” “Our common future and prosperity” as “the development, that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The sustainable development has two basic concepts to provide basic needs to people. One concept is “the needs in particular form” which prefer to supply all the basic needs for helpless people around the globe and on the other hand, the concept of limitation” depends to situation of social organization and advancements in which future needs and present resources may provided to human according to the nature“ capacities (Ibid).

2.6 Modernization

Modernization is a process over evolutionary transformation of society from a traditional way to modern society. In past, historians perceive modernization process in correlation with the method of urbanization, industrialization and broaden of education institution. The process of modernization evolved transformation of economic, cultures, political mechanism from the traditional societies to the achievements toward modern globe. According to, (Mensah, 2016) Since the inception Modernization developed to use of advanced,

technological system like machines, innovations, engine, printing press, and others devices have inspired the human lifestyle, economically, socially, culturally in addition to, in terms of communication skills and education. Modernization process is emergence of empirical and scientific information gain of social objective for a satisfactory and healthy life in the society (Shodhgaganag2, 2019). According to famous sociologist Emile Durkheim, in modern societies individuals have many chances to adjust themselves in different economic events which various values and experiences it provides to share facilities for upbringing societies in a diverse socio-culture. Furthermore, traditional societies who provide few opportunities for socializing, growths and economic activities it holds general values along with similar patterns of social experiences. In a traditional society, mostly individuals believe over collective consciousness whereas, in modern societies, individuals first judge themselves as special part of any kinship and social class or group. There are two forces in modernization perspective like exogenous force and endogenous force. Exogenous forces mostly use to bring in the complex, social, political, economic change in-group and are spreading of innovation and technologies. Endogenous forces mean increasing of explanations, attentiveness, reinterpretations, and reorganizations. Hence, society effects change through modernization in two ways, the structure of social group and organization can change however, the similar meanings remains or at the same time the meanings and structure both can be change (Ibid.,190). In the modern era social, economic, cultural, political structures of different societies modernization does progress into instrumental values and coherent devices (Ibid., 191).

2. 7 Development its condition of displacement for local residents through mega projects

Displacement commonly used as taking place involuntary or physically in the form of de-territORIZATION procedure by the state narratives. For instance,

people internationally perceived across for their boarder and demographic areas (Hynman, 2000).

In the form of displacement that local people forcefully evict from their property, land, hometown, and other option it make available to use for alternative. In the phase of development mechanism, local people physically evict from their land to go far away beside constructions and public infrastructure which local residents face lack of opportunities through development (Michael M Cernea, 2003). Local people mostly face to displacement lack of late insufficient compensations and by eviction of results while local people deprived from their homes, social works, and employments with their places (Michael, M Cernea, 1993). So entirely circumstance varies, because the this is State responsibility to make available all the fundamental needs to their normal lives including better infrastructure, social network, proper housing, employment and public facilities could avail these opportunities (Liya, 2014). According to the World Commission on Dams (WCD) reports, physical eviction mostly disconnect to local residents from their socio-economic and socio-cultural setting therefore, people ever go to within anxiety and disorder pressure (Jonsson, 2003). The local people mostly suffer from the various development projects by displacement.

A. If local resident's loss form employments and livelihoods its non local.

B Local people did not receive any protection and home

C. The property owners become landless after land acquirement.

D. From social, economical and others development process local people displaced when development expanded by non-local people's (Ibid).

2. 8 Development and its impacts

The development it is a broad circulating mechanism evolved as a change in end of twenty century. The development mega projects displaced to approximately 10 million human in past twenty-five years during 1980s (Stanely, 2004). The development can brings also negative issues for local residents. In china, 15000 local residents of popular city Shanghai removed due to the various sewerage systems for the up gradation of cities. In Indonesia, there are 40,000-50, 00 people who are displaced for various roads, infrastructures under Jabotabek Urban development mega projects (Michael M Cernea, 1993).In Ghana, approximately 1 percent of population of the country were displaced due to Akosombo Dam and number of that people's were 80,000 who were become displaced in this projects (M.M Cernea, 1997). The chance of risk must spend around the area if local residents evicted powerfully from their basic land and property. All the factors it discusses that homelessness, joblessness, landlessness, food security, marginalization, which these factors loss of access to general property resources. If local residents are displaced from the general population where development is going on than it's totally chances among local residents who may feel social hazards during the development. On the other hand, if local residents did not compensate rightly, the social anxiety and depression create much disasters and disharmony (M.M. Cernea, 1997).

According to (Charlton & Andras, 2003) In modern societies success frequently depends on for getting time management and future oriented (Traditional societies can make better their life style to for the using and applying modern industries and technologies as well modernization supply these basic requirements and opportunities to traditional people. All the diversity is tangible in modern societies through economic structures, religion, and occupation race and people life style. Individuals are more optimistic and well developed in modern societies. They always wish to use innovations and

technologies. Formal education and technical skills are sufficient to boost up economic mechanism in modern cities. Hence, for the using of scientific skills and education people much avail to perform in modern urban cities (liya, 2014). The development projects have the tendency of making some people get the gains while others get the pains” (Ufford & Giri, 2003). The development agenda assists in aggrandizement of foreign exchange income but finally the development displays the society to numerous risks (Mensah, 2016). Due to the development programs and mega projects there are odds individuals mostly lost their social network, economic position, cultural values, jobs, land, families, environment, and homes, due to the mega projects program, which is mentioned in theory of risk society. An issue of displacement was happened to local residents in Islamabad capital on 18 September 2018 by a development projects and it was requested to newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran khan to resolve of local community issue of displacement while they are living since 1960. In addition to, local residents also appealed to secure their basic rights through a clear policy, which could not affect to local residents particularly. Because their exploitation in this regard should be abolish (The News, 2018). The Government of Pakistan does not fulfill to protect his local citizens property and land. Due to the unavailability of fundamental needs local people consequently, have become victim of anxieties and unhappiness as well as any Government policies did not implement in behalf of local residents during the development.

Chapter No.3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this theoretical framework, those theories in the regarding of development briefly discuss here that how the development will evolve marginally. So There are numerous theories about “development” as well as development can be seen in various perspectives i.e. human development, economic development,, social development and sustainable development. The various perspectives of development debated in “literature review” which is part of my study. This study is mostly paying attention on socio-economic perspective of development which refers to the immediate improvement of society’s all aspects – cultural, social, economical, political to gradually move forward the society towards over the modern society. The study below discusses the theories of development most appropriate to the research topic.

So the study first explain the theory of modernization which the Gawadar is going on move to be one of the top developed and modern cities of the world in upcoming future. Further, the latest industrialization Hub and infrastructure, which will proven as helpful to use of technology and equipment, are major role in the central to the development. Although the dynamic of modernization to a traditional society of Gwadar which has a fruitful opportunity to move economically, culturally and politically to go over the modernity for a bright future along with many social and economic opportunities to change local life style. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC mega projects in Gwadar region is going on the dynamic process to develop of outstanding port city and it better advocates by the modernization theory to make an ideal mechanism development, which transfers, to a traditional society toward a modern society. The second theory here mentioned on my research topic that the Ulrich Becks theory is a theory of risk society, which exposes the risk attributed along with modern development projects. So this theory of risk make to relevant to the research study. As I mentioned in the problem of statements that how local people of Gwadar it has been showing numerous problems through the moving of CPEC mega projects in Gwadar area.

Therefore, the local people who are on high risk position due to lack of basic opportunities and facilities and their right to use the basic needs to change their lifestyle at risk and there is option of the accumulation of more risks as well CPEC mega projects continue and expand to toward of Gwadar. The Mega Projects induced-displacement, which considered with attributed those development projects is one of the biggest risk challenge since the inception. As well as there is always a remedy to expand the risk of wastage of natural resources, inequality in society in the conclusion development mechanism. “The theory of risk it advocates the major risk possibilities attributed with the dynamic of development. In addition to the risk, there are conflicts. As mentioned previous that the local people of Gwadar in its socioeconomic process which those local people are living in condition of horrible poverty due to lack of fundamental facilities of whole life since years. Their source of revenue has been defunct since China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) developments, which started in Gwadar, can create a risk of their local displacement. This circumstance created conflicts. The conflict among the various local and non local communities, non local employees and various classes of societies, the conflict between local people and state while it can produce a disharmonic situation, economically ,socially politically and culturally between them.

Lastly, the theory of “Social Conflict “used in my research studies. Because it advocates the various conflicts associated issues towards the mechanism of mega development. Furthermore, due to unavailability of basic opportunities how it creates conflict between local people through development projects. Therefore, this theory of conflict highlights the main route causes of socioeconomic impacts between local and non-local residents, thus a comparative analysis it needs to find out the gap between local and non-local residents by mega projects.

3.1 Theory of Modernization

Modernization theory measured as a progressive move to modern society from traditional society of history. The theory finally established in the twenty century after the World War 11 and the current ideas of that development and underdevelopment those countries are inevitable through the introduction of advance methods and techniques and modern innovations of production without the development of any industry. According to, (Dutt & Singh, 2001) more industrialized and developed society is frequently the more urbanized as well it is and this process is measured to be result of development of modernized and developed industry according to the classical economist. On the other, without any industrialization the urbanization process cannot be exist (Berliner, 1997). In the development process the underdevelopment countries will grow up to move ahead their economics system through industrialization therefore, this mechanism bring them fate change over development. According to this modernization theory, the social change by the development advocates social, economical, and political stabilities of society. In elucidation of this modernization theory, there are two approaches, which have been internalized by researcher; like functionalist and evolutionary. In functional approach or school of thoughts examines the traditional social values of society it transform to bring transformative and systematic changes towards modernization and industrialization. According to evolutionary approach, social changes come gradually and passively in unidirectional way. Industrialization process always make available of economic advancement and advance technology to provide a splendid mechanism of society and growth. (Kasarda & Crenshaw, 1991).

3.2 Theory of Risk Society

According to (Jarvis,2008) In this theory Ulrich Beck elaborated the “World risk society” “concept” which illustrates a chapter of development of modern development society in which the ecological, social, political and individual

risks formed by the energy of innovation progressively avoid the control and defensive institutions of industrial society”

This theory of risk society connects the industrial society with the classical time of modernity in which it refers the new evolving technology and modernism on the risk society. In nineteenth century, modernization destroyed the feudal system of society because of modernization the industrial society is in action of en dissolution. In current time, the major elements of both risk society and industrial society exists in the globe. On the other hand, in classical modernity the main problem was inequality of wealth distribution whereas the challenges towards modernity increased rapidly in the nomination of risk. In history, mostly society chosen to idealistic approach as is “equality” in which advance society doctrines its “safety”. However, the history showed explicitly “risk” a major element in behalf of class society. In this risk condition, which associated that all the upper class it enjoys to the whole wealth accumulations in the following of class patterns to use wealth. Thus, lower class it certainly exposed to the risk. Those nations have wealth and resources to drive the risk away, because they can obtain safety, while underprivileged nations are the simple targets of risk due to their helplessness and homelessness. Chiefly, the underdeveloped various societies move ahead developed societies in changing their development strategies and plans in which more risks are inbuilt. In development process provoked displacement, very poor individuals of society sacrifice their property, land, etc.

According to (Shodganga1, 2019) the resources of people of the society achieve all the advantages of development at the cost of poor. The individual of society along with their resources in some way adjusted to get rid of risks attributed with displacement while at risk the community reach to intense level of poverty. Furthermore, to use of hard machinery in the procedure of development boost up the risk of demise incidents and other various accidents.

In the modern development, different classes are associated with modern development to increase of risk. It is most important that the risk also associated with this modern development is the risk of disturbing its environment and nature although the boundless waste or use of natural resources.

3.3 Karl Marx Theory of Social Conflict

Karl Marx was the founder of social conflict and applied the economic distribution in human social structure. Social conflict commonly connects with unequal distribution of resources and reward in human society. Karl Marx introduced the sociological or social conflict theory through his domain. The social conflict theory considers the ground reality of inequality and society, which procreates change and conflict. Karl Marx highlights the social patterns in his conflict theory it provides advantages to some individuals of society whereas production of others bereaves. The opinion of the social structure is uniformly beneficial for the entire society when a conflict analysis discards the public domain. The theory of conflict further explains the ongoing conflict deprived classes and amid dominant system of society like men in association with women, thus the upper classes in connection with lower classes and white people in association with people of different color. The power elite endeavor to save their privileges in every society. For Marxists perspective, the only thing can influence the human life style is “power”. Power projection is an important tool to destabilize social structure its relations of the society. Mostly the class of society control and holds various sources of human life has the power to order. The capital class and the working class move whereas the conflict between two amid classes of society regulates to catch power domains. The capitalists always through capitalist productions proffered to increase the surplus that is different to the wellbeing of working class. For Marxist approach, the domain of power associates with the government discourses are also a tool of dominating class, it forcefully

used to provide safeguard to the all capitalist class of society. In addition, the passionate class efforts would exchange the existing class system of societies to begin a period of stateless and classless society where everybody would donate according to capabilities and avail according to requirement. According to (Braham& Morgan, 1985) he innovation of capitalism is going over enlargement the gap among poor and the rich by engaging of poor more helpless and the rich luxurious (In distinction to Marxism, “Dahrendorf” writes that conflicts are not the conclusion of “power “but its full “authority”. According to him, there is not simply doubt that any individuals and groups “conflicts” originate wherever authority practiced

According to “Dahrendorf” perspective, even authority relations exist in those societies where conflicts in societies are inevitable. In addition to, Mills discards Marxists perception of “power” and Dahrendorf’s doctrine about “authority” with the complete argument that the “democracy” is imperative for a public society, whereas elites power have anything to do hand cover of administer and deceitfulness the public perceptions. Mills brings differentiates masses and elites in the sense of power. According to Mills ideas, elite powers have three inter-connected major discourse organizations of society; military, politics, and economic (Oberschall, 1978).

3. 4 Application of Theory of Modernization in the Context of Gawadar Development

The researcher is going to determine the Gwadar development and its socio economic impacts on local and non-local residents. The Researcher has speculated some visible circumstance of local residents in the context of Gwadar development. The researcher wanted to perceive entire scenarios of Gwadar development for the applying to Universal theories on the local context of Gwadar that how these theories are apply as well. Furthermore, in the perspective of modernization theory a society moves toward development

through advance innovations and technologies from a cultural society where society changes his shapes and aspects toward industrialization and urbanization.

The Gwadar is being projected a massive economic zone in Baluchistan-Pakistan as a main part of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The Gwadar development is situated on the coast of the Arabian Sea near the cross connection of international sea shipping and oil trade routes. The port has a facility to tie three poles apart of regions Central Asia, South Asia and Middle East, and could be an international hub zone for Pakistan.

In addition to, the Gwadar development is going to a biggest development projects between Pakistan and China through (CPEC), where many projects in behalf of Gwadar development are being regulated since the inception of agreement. Thus, gas, pipelines, roads, industries, commercial cities, banks, exports, and imports are the part of Gwadar development. Researcher undermines that many projects of Gwadar development is being practiced in different sectors“ but however, local illiteracy rates, educational sectors“, health sectors have been effected where local people go to abroad for checking health care“s as well as why local people prefer to go to continue their educational system in other school and universities. Furthermore, rates of poverty can increase day by day and mostly local people want to prefer abroad for employees like gulf countries. Many local people are working in fewer wages for their survival in Gwadar and abroad. Additionally, Local fisheries protest day by day to accept their demands its ban of seas without any legal permissions to local fishers can made stressful law for local people. Thus, many death cases during the road of CEPC happen in daily time without any Motorways and pure management of Gwadar development as well as induced-displacement are circulating. On the other hand, another problem for local people which they mostly losing their lives during the riding through different vehicles due to less information are not available among local residents and

also many death cases cannot be registered by the administration through the CPEC. There many local people who are being suffered from drug addiction and the a complete of youths locally are being effected due to drug addiction where the people are creating many social problems due to lack of unavailability of basic rights and on upcoming days a huge society can be effected as well.

In the perspective of modernization theory, the researcher examines his point of view that local people are badly victim of many local challenges lack disadvantages of human skills during the practices of mega projects of Gwadar development.

3.5 Application of Theory of Risk in the Context of Gwadar Development

In the theory of Risk, the researcher undermines to watch local residents through Risk society that how Gwadar development it is important to face the difficulties in the sense of mega Projects which socially, economically, politically and ecologically have been implementing across the Gwadar through Gwadar development. The researcher shows explicitly “risk” a major element in behalf of class society which classical modernity was the main problem of inequality of wealth distribution whereas the challenges towards modernity increased rapidly in the nomination of risk. The filed researcher examines to comparison of risk theory in the context of Gwadar. Its local people how they Gwadar development and its mega projects in the shape of infrastructures are become an issue for local people as well as the Gwadar development process is being used to provoke local displacement, local properties, lands, and homes where local societies can be suffered over deprivation and anxieties through heavy using machineries in behalf of Gwadar. Furthermore, the filed researcher specifies various mega projects that are the part of CPEC. If anywhere, local people do not provide any subsidies or alternatives it can be chance its risk for that particular society. Furthermore,

using heavy machineries“ in the part of local population like Tunnel, pipelines, trade routes, commercial and industrial zones for Gwadar development can bring local displacement, demolishing homes and lands and properties it would be a huge lose and risk of local residents toward Gwadar development.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONLIZATION

Conceptualization and Operationlization are the broad terms in the research methodology. Conceptualization, which means the terms and condition or sociological phenomenon, defined by the scholars and particularly. In addition to Operationlization, which means any social phenomenon operationally, becomes discussable by field researcher with related topic.

Here it conceptually discusses to the topic that how different thinkers and scholars have defined to the topic in their regard.

4.1 Conceptualization Development

According to Cambridge dictionary, the process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced.

According to TODARO (1981:56) refers to development as a multi-dimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social systems.

According to Pearson (1992), development involves “An improvement qualitative, quantitative or both- in the use of available resources”. He also asserts that development does not refer to one particular perspective on social, political, and economic betterment. Instead, it is a hybrid term for a myriad of strategies adopted for socioeconomic and environment transformation from states to desired ones.

4.2 Socioeconomic

According to Cambridge dictionary related the difference between groups of people caused mainly by their financial situation.

According to Bourdieu (1986) posited that capital a present itself in three fundamental form and that economic capital is the source of all other forms of capital. The other types of capital treated as transformed tool and disguised forms of economic capital. Economic capital can be use in pursuit of other forms of capital.

According to English Merriam dictionary socio-economic is relating or involving a combination of social and economic factors.

4.3 *Socio-culture*

According to Catherine perspective socio-culture perspective a describing people's behavior and mental processes as shaped in part by their social and cultural contact, including race, gender, and nationality.

According to Donato and MecCormick (1994) Socio-cultural it maintains that social interaction and cultural institutions, such as schools, classrooms. Etc, have important roles to play in an individual's cognitive growth and development.

.”According to Cambridge dictionary socio-cultural related to the different groups of people in society and their habits traditions, and beliefs.

4.4 *Operationlization Socio-economic*

It is imperative to find out of field researcher experiences and information about research topic in the area of Gwadar that how social researcher watches the entire scenarios of research topic for his sociological imagination. So it is mentioned below field researcher point of views in the regard of topic in the Gwadar area.

Development is a broad term that brings to change for the betterment of human skills; capacity and improvement for a long time. It makes many goals for upcoming generation for sustainable development goals and managing to other human capitals among local people in the premises of Gwadar development. Development brings to change the life style of people through mega projects like fundamental opportunities, transportation employment, infrastructure, commercial banks and other basic facilitations can improve to the local people standard for a long period. In this study the field researcher focuses the main them of local and non-local residents about Gwadar

development that how socio economic impacts by local residents it faces through development projects in the area of Gwadar. Additionally local people would be worried from these mechanism of development, while local people are coming to pass their life standard into difficulties since the inception of development. Thus, the Gwadar development can bring a new idealistic and materialistic social settings for those non local people who can just avail to these advantages through mega projects except local people. local life standard are particularly may be go towards anxiety, depression through (CPEC) and it may be chance of impact over local residents and their social setting, socio-economic impacts, socio-culture, induced-displacement, demolishing of local language and identity, demographic change and ethnographic conditions etc.

Development brings prosperity and happiness for those people. Development dynamically moves to change social demographical and economical system of people, while if Gwadar development its used for self-interest and multinational companies there will be chances of disharmony among local residents and problems frequently exist due to increasing of unemployment's, health issues, lack of education, lack of pure water etc. Local residents of Gwadar have been abolishing from the development and lack of opportunities in the premises of Gwadar local people are inevitable because they want to make themselves change in this modern era for the using development scheme instead of go to backwardness. Since the inception of Gwadar development local residents could not be change themselves for availing of mega projects and yet have been deprived for everything through Gwadar development. Furthermore, the rate of unemployment's, illiteracy rates, source of incomes and other social needs of local people of Gwadar since the inception they are coming victim of deprivation. Lastly, if those opportunities like social, economical, and political structures don't perfectly give for the collective

interest where development is moving than it absolutely creates disharmony and confusions among local residents of Gwadar.

4.5 Socio-culture

Socio-culture is a broad term in anthropological perspective. Socio-cultural is a pattern of people lifestyle, which is evolving since historical decades through ancestors and people have same practices, civilization, languages, religion, and other factors they do practice in the society by the interaction of local individuals. The individuals are possessing same cultural heritage. Development changes all those aspects of socio cultural practices and cultural heritage for the current local necessities into patterns like modify them particularly. Because Gwadar development changing to the Local languages, dress old idealistic and materialistic historical pattern into new way, therefore, its being toughed for the local residents of Gwadar to justify their historical pattern and values so that it may not be defunct of social values among local residents through Gwadar development. Additionally, Local language can be disappearing among local individuals by development projects if non-local languages could under development projects for their interest. Furthermore, it may chance of other cultures on the road, Chokes, schools, universities it implemented as comparative source. If other culture mixed may be local culture could face challenges problem of interfamily marriages and other factors would be dangerous against local socio-cultural pattern through Gwadar development.

4.6 Anxiety of development

Development either brings fate changes and prosperities or brings anxiety for local residents of Gwadar. The experience of previously those occupied countries in the entire global south which has been characterized through a strong wish for collecting up with the industrialized and developed West in the terms of Physical Infrastructure, framework, building materials and other

aspect of welfare and happiness. As James Ferguson illustrated, mostly the Utopian school of thoughts innate in socio-economic development mega projects and programs showed by transnational elite powers and nationalist make sure for bright future and life expectancy and good life standard among their given advantages from the working poor and middle class. At the similar time, local residents living the gaps that local people are particularly occupied these development programs and mega projects are likely tend over unavailability and it becomes unbalanced to share of the social, economical and environmental expensive of these development program. Frequently, wide scale of development projects moves forward rhythm of social life and the existing gaps in ways that local residents get threatening, disorienting, and troublesome. Simultaneously, these speculations by development projects may bring any tussles and crimes among local residents due to unavailability of fundamental opportunities.

4.7 Displacement

According to (Hynman, 2000) displacement commonly used as taking place involuntary or physically in the form of de-territorialisation process by the state narratives. For instance, people internationally perceived across for their boarder and demographic areas

In the form of displacement that local people of Gwadar forcefully evict from their property, land, hometown, and other option it makes available to use for alternative. In the phase of Gwadar, development mechanism local people of Gwadar physically evict from their land to go far away beside constructions and public infrastructure which local residents face lack of opportunities through development. Local people of Gwadar mostly face to displacement lack of late insufficient facilities by eviction without any alternatives. Moreover, local people of Gwadar deprived from their homes, social works, and employments with their places .So entirely circumstance varies, because

this is State responsibility to make available all the fundamental needs to their normal lives including better infrastructure, social network, proper housing, employment and public facilities could avail these opportunities. In the regard of Gwadar, development local residents of Gwadar are mostly facing to this condition of displacement in their territory after the starting of development projects. The reason is that local people of Gwadar its lands and homes have been covering by the Government through development projects but another alternatives and compensation has not been giving to them through Gwadar developments. On the other hand, any law and order did not make for Local fisheries and people where they are passing to their life ever unrest and uncomfortable. Therefore, these are facts in the territory about local residents and local communities mostly suffer from various development projects through displacement. However, condition wholly becomes different because it is State responsibility to provide basic needs like, social networks, infrastructure, proper housing, normal living style and public facilities should given to local communities by development projects.

4.8 Development Induced Displacement:

In the form of Gwadar development programs land is a very large scale to use it for various infrastructure, dam, ports advancements, industrial zones, bridges, motorways, and other for other techniques as well. In the projects different common results can be exist in the name of chaos and displacements. Although, the scholars and social activists briefly speculate development induced displacement is a strained eviction of local individuals from their basic needs like properties home, land and other possession as a conclusion development programs. Furthermore, local residents of Gwadar like fishers of Gwadar and other local people can go to deprivation without anything-basic facilitations due to development projects. Since the inception of Gwadar development pure waters, jobs, sewerage lines, Bazaar facilitations, electricity, shortage of gas and other local needs are particularly unavailable.

If opportunities did not give to them local people on daily basis can protest peacefully for basic rights to share their grievances in front of Administration office so that in this twenty-one century local residents of Gwadar how can deprive from opportunities are including in the prospectus of Gwadar development.

4.9 Resettlement and Rehabilitation:

Where development is going on there different alternatives should give to local residents for their basic rights because all the groups, person and different local communities have the certain rights to appropriate resettlement in which it should provide to sure availability other alternatives housing, land, properties that protects affordable and accessible of a society. In a traditional society of Gwadar, individuals do experience a progressive and advanced innovation to change their life style by applying modern industries, innovation, and technologies. Modernization provides a better future and various excellent opportunities to local communities. This is the positive change of Gwadar development. On the other hand, there are some negative aspects of Gwadar development when basic opportunities do not provide to local residents in the regard of Gwadar development projects like home, land, properties, and housing through development programs. Furthermore, local residents of Gwadar development simultaneously deprive for any extra alternatives by development and sufficiently the works are under the pending through administration where different roads made broadly from local residents of Gwadar through CPEC projects but any other alternatives did not give to local residents of Gwadar so that they likely could live perfectly. Lastly, Local inhabitants should be treated and rehabilitate along with basic facilitations and opportunities are previously mentioned in the agreement of Pak China economic corridor (CPEC).

Chapter No.5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Social sciences research undermines the social phenomenon and empirically finds out those facts and themes to socially constructed ecological system of society. There are many facts and events it watches“ by social scientist. Social science research mostly is community based on realistic issues. Social research based on the different rules and methods mostly helps the researcher to conduct social research without violating the research methodology. This research shows its socio-economic impacts on local and non-local residents by development projects and which investigates the local issues in the premises of Gawadar development.

Field researcher physically involves in Local experience, expectations, understanding and opinions for collecting data“s. Thus, the information and data“s collected through the responses of local residents during the interaction among them in the Gwadar area of study. The social findings and social settings show to the empirical validity of research study about the local residents and responses.

Furthermore, this chapter warmly tells us along with different questions of topic: how the information and data“s related to topic was collected and generated. How the knowledge interpreted previously in the regarding of this topic? The researcher finds out to describe the methodology of data collection and interpretation in this part.

Additionally, the field researcher is going to perform aspects of research on the perception of local residents and their interpretation about socio economic impacts of Gwadar development Balochistan Pakistan. The study of perils and recognition of Gwadar development its socio economic impacts in local residents of Gwadar Balochistan is the rising issue among local residents on various basis. The researcher takes physical interpretation and analysis of data collected from various respondents in Gwadar to generate themes for description that help out entire local people of Gwadar how to come over the local resident“s grievances in behalf of Gwadar development.

5.1 Design of Study

There are two types of research designs in the social science disciplines are quantitative and qualitative. These are too different from each other in social sciences research. During the conducting research both designs perform differently and also dependent on whether its qualitative or quantitative in nature. Qualitative research designs use methodologically by social scientists where social researchers judging themes, human behaviors, opinion and other human cognitive level of human, while Quantitative research is a prescribed systemic process between cause and effect investigates relationship among two and more variables. Quantitative research calculates the numerical form of data's during the research.

The research conducted by field researcher to use qualitative research design it perils and reorganization of local residents of Gwadar development. The research design formulates deeply the knowledge and to find out the social factors that how local people has shaped local ideologies toward Gwadar development its socio economic impacts in Gwadar, Balochistan.

5.2 Universe of the study

Study of research universe was District Gwadar, which it locates in southern part of Balochistan. The field researcher took his study area of district Gwadar where local residents are passing their life in the population of Gwadar. The researcher analyzed to whole situations of local individuals and their perceptions regarding social phenomenon of Gwadar development.

5.3 Unit of Analysis

The researcher is going to collect interview from the selected local males while they have experience in their daily routine to Gwadar development along with mega projects. Meanwhile, the question sessions asked to local people related with research topic accordance of research methodology and rules and regulation. The researcher took 15 respondents from study area of

Gwadar as a unit of analysis and thus, the researcher is going to find out the perception of local people about the Gwadar development in Gwadar, Balochistan and it helps to local individuals about concept of Gwadar development.

5.4 Sampling Technique

In the research methodology, the sampling is methodological technique to use in the selecting of respondents and participants from the local population and the data gathered from the given population from the selected sample as well. The field researcher used to purposive sampling technique for data collection method. The research took on interpretation of local individuals about Gwadar development. Meanwhile, non-probability sampling used in the research by taking in-depth interviews and it selects a sample of local individuals from District Gwadar city to gather data information.

5.5 Sample Size

The sample size is the technique of research methodology. The population is the gathering of individuals having similar and general characteristics. Population in the field research helps to study about problem of statements by researcher to confirm the sample size of population. Research is going to take the population approximately 15 local individuals is given their perceptions about the Gwadar development in District Gwadar, Balochistan.

5.6 Tools for data collection

Tools for data collection are the significant methods for researcher and this method generates a new knowledge and studies from research. It's a technique to collect data into the taken various sample of the study by collecting data. Meanwhile, field researcher conducted a study to deeply understandings about the problem of statements is based on qualitative method which has taken first-hand interviews for finding data in the regarding of local residents and

their interpretations in district Gwadar, Balochistan about Gwadar development.

5.7 Technique for data collection

The researcher has taken ethnographic technique for data collection. The ethnographic technique understands a feasible technique for data collection in qualitative research. Researcher has taken to use a formal pattern to analyze the data. The researcher has generated different themes from the certain data. In addition to, researcher is sustained the data within 6 groups and there are different themes on each groups. Later, researcher made a useful formula to categorize where researcher gathered the repeated themes within six groups and six sociological concepts projected by the researcher from data.

5.8 Experiences of field Researcher

This research would remind numerous memories with particular area of my topic. I did experienced a lot of things during my travelling to Gwadar, where local dishes, culture, historical heritages, mountains, fishers, and other things really influenced me in this regard therefore, these memories would be always remembered for me. So lastly, I really enjoyed with social settings among local residents of Gwadar and their hospitalities are uncountable for me.

Chapter No. 6
ANALYSIS

6.1 Gwadar development

The Gwadar development is considered a game changer between Pakistan and China through (CPEC) agreement and this agreement signed by China's cooperation to Pakistan so that both sides it will bring prosperity and smooth. On the other hand, This (CPEC) corridor is 3,000- kilometer and it connects Gwadar Port of Pakistan to Xinjiang territory of China along with various mega projects designed on the agreement of Gwadar development and its prosperity, employments, Pipelines, highways, railways, opportunities for local residents and other trade routes are drafted with the cooperation of Chinese funding and diplomatic policies.

Furthermore, Gwadar development is a huge agreement between China and Pakistan where bundle of mega projects compiled to introduce in various aspects in local forum. This Gwadar development project aim was sustain to human resources for local people, but local grievances who are satisfying that these projects give us happiness and opportunities in long period except poverty, unemployed and others factors have been imposed for their self interest rather than local collectivity. The researcher viewed about the facts and terms of Gwadar development, that imposed in Gwadar city to ensure local people of Gwadar. Because local people would be preferred in these mega projects, but the mega projects still did not eradicate to poverty and employments as other basic facilities local people have been deprived particularly without achieving to that facilities have been projecting in Gwadar through an agreement.

Furthermore, the researcher was perceived that local people are suffering into unexpected tribulation in Gwadar city understand that when development started in local cities as agonies are longer increasing day by day during the experiences to mega projects. The researcher has come to know that local people are unsatisfied from those mega projects, which they understand that

we are counting to watch as inferior residents due to ignore of local people in the Gwadar development in every field of benefits. Finally, the researcher speculated that until unless local people should given the basic rights by development projects.

One of the research respondent age 25 M.phil student based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

As R1 said:

“As local of Gwadar it understands that Gwadar development is not a change of local people except “Lashari” impuissant, poverty, helpless and advantages of Gwadar development projects are just giving benefits to non local structures inward prosperities”.

Another respondent“s of the research aged 38 a shopkeeper based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow:

As R4 said:

“Gwadar development yet did not bring any dynamic change for local citizens; while I am a metric passed and is passing his life from this smaller shop since 15 years, but these mega projects did not change us toward possibilities.

One of the research respondent age 22 years a BS Student in Political science based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow

R 3 said:

“Development is not a badly gesture for local people: where development it’s going on, but in the name development still we have nothing”.

Opinions of local people, where the researcher concluded in his wordings, that local people of Gwadar city did not experience to Gwadar developments, as is dynamic change for local residents by CPEC. Furthermore, on here local city of Gwadar people were engaged in their daily works in different places of Gwadar main Bazaar where there is nothing such a new thing in the city.

6.1.1 China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) claimed to be a game changer between Pakistan and China as this agreement assigned by China’s cooperation to Pakistan so that both sides it may bring prosperity and smooth. This corridor is 3,000- kilometer and it connects to Gwadar Port of Pakistan to Xinjiang territory of china along with various mega projects designed on the agreement like Pipelines, highways, railways, and other trade roots drafted with the cooperation of Chinese funding and policies. Therefore, these mega projects play a vital role between both sides. The total value of this development agreement as drafted under (CPEC) is approximately \$56 billion.

Being a part as field researcher has observed that, either, CPEC is moving toward into a development process rapidly, but locally all the projects that are being used without any local residents needs that they have been ignoring in every projects, which are part of CPEC.”

One of the research respondent age 25 years a Mphil Student based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development which is under the follow.

R1 said:

“More than majority of local people never know what CPEC is among them because CPEC still did give something to local people”.

One of the research respondent age 31 years a Teacher based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R2 said:

“Change comes through buildings, infrastructures, transportations and other development frameworks make it rightly to boost up local basic facilities, but Metro, Orange line Trains, and other mechanisms are being projected in other places rather than Gwadar city”.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

On the other hand, R 5 said:

“I don’t know what CPEC is and his complete values of mega project, which’s being functionalized in different name. Whatsoever, our life was „Wash” happy in previous days and now “Bazzag” Poor’s are victim of many anxieties by CPEC agreement because we don’t need development we just need peace while, we were in previous decades without any development in like previous life”.

One of the research respondent age 39 years a social worker based in Gowadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R9 said:

“Everything its own interest as China and Pakistan is crossing their own interest but impuissant local people have trapped in midst of this situation”.

One of the research respondent age 27 years a student based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R 6 said:

“I have done my Graduation in 2016 but since 4 years I am unemployed and everywhere I have endeavored to apply for different posts, but nothing it provided to me on the different institutions of Gwadar”.

6.1.2 Local perception about CPEC

CPEC related mega projects are an evil for our majority of displaced community. Every developmental project is for outsider and it is not for us, they are buying our properties as we are poor people have unconscious about our future. They are now to build an Express Way on East By, which will be destructive for our displaced community, they are planning on every level to throw us out of Gwadar, where is this rule which written that development should be on the expense of dragging us out from our centuries old livelihood earning place. Anywhere in this world if you see developmental work, they will first facilitate the natives but over here, you can see what is happening around us. We are heading towards a major displacement and yet we do not see any kind of planning for our relocation, they should think about us first, we were not against any project, we were hopeful at the start of port construction but now I don't see a happy future.

The researcher has observed that different aged of people along with their experiences hinted of Gwadar development projects and CPEC that has

created so many disharmonies among local people in the name of Gwadar projects. In addition, local people were shared their social experiences in the regarding of Gwadar development that all these projects by CPEC are being imposed for just non local people interest rather than local people have not availed opportunities except illusions and abasements. Finally, the majority of respondents like R6, R5 and R9 told me that the development did not bring fate change for local people yet.

6.1.3 Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

There are many grants, which are included to be part of CPEC agreement as One Belt, and Road Initiative (BRI), plays a vital rule between Pakistan and China. BRI is one of the new Silk Road, ever conceived into infrastructures projects. Chinese Prime Minister Xi Jinping launched the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013 while this ambitious project significantly will plague China economic and Political influence from East Asia to Europe. As researcher it studied to entire discourses“ of mega projects in which BRI which is the main part of CPEC from Coastal Highways to Pakistan and China exacerbates of Export and Imports between both countries. However, the new Silk Road where toward loaded truck from Fish and other materials go to another places of Pakistan but there are many death occur and many injured cases will not be reported in the Road of CPEC due to nothing motorways and simultaneous facilities. So during the traveling local people suffer into fear that we could lose our lives in this bloody Road. Lastly, many local people have had much more grievances that CPEC road have hollowed many local people during the travelling.

One of the research respondent age 39 years a social worker based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R9 said

“The local transportation buses travel in daily bases from Gwadar to other places. Where these buses are uncontrolled by driver during the speeds and there is no motorways” and rule of law that could control them therefore, many our kinships and relatives have lost their lives and many local people become lame during the traveling from Gwadar to Karachi or other places”.

R10 said

“When I travel to go another district from Gwadar for work while, there are many check posts we watch during the travelling therefore, Law enforcement agencies stop us and ask where are you going so the behaviors of security forces are not good for local people during the travelling from CPEC roads”.

The researcher has observed that local people have pointed out their comments in the regarding of China and Pakistan Economic Corridor. There some respondents have interpreted their views that Belt and Initiative (BRI) roads are not giving advantages to local people except difficulties. In addition to, when it made before some years ago because for local people use to travel but local people arrive their position dangerously feel that this roads have hallowed to countless local people during the travelling and the tragic accidents are unprecedented in daily routine. BRI is just advantages of those investors during the export and imports to supply their raw materials from one place to other places but for local people it proves playing of death.

6.1.4 Game changer

Superficially, multiple discourses are circulating in across the world through political and media Statements that Gwadar is being pushed a Game changer for local people of Gwadar and its development will make it upcoming France in order to development of mega projects.

One of the research respondent age 25 years a Mphil Student based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development which is under the follow.

R1 said

“The entire 56\$ dollar of Gwadar projects have been implementing in other cities rather than Gwadar like Orange Line train is the example of this development project and local people are dependent on one “Kalladar” Rupee”.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R5 said

“How, we can perceive that development would make us towards prosperities; where there are no electricity, pure water, employments and other necessities for local people are not available in the name Gwadar development and difficulties are producing rapidly for “Bazgar” Labors”.

As researcher, I have observed that how multiple definition of Game changer has been injecting into local residents. So Game changer obviously brings fate change for local people where development is moving. Does Gwadar development fulfill to the basic needs of local people? No still local condition is the same while it was before. Game changer is there where local people firstly, are giving basic rights and opportunities and perfect people never make his local people paltry. Therefore, as researcher I have guessed that Game changer is being those areas where all the mega projects have been projecting for local people through Gwadar development but in Gwadar territories local people from everything have deprived either it may all projects.

6.2 Socioeconomic impact on local people

Development brings prosperity and happiness for those people where the development dynamically moving to bring social change demographical and economical in development area. While Gwadar development its used for self-interest and multinational companies there will be more chances of disharmony among local residents and problems frequently exist due to increasing of unemployment's, health issues, lack of education, lack of pure water etc. Local residents of Gwadar have been abolishing from the development and lacks of opportunities in the premises of Gwadar are nothing. Thus, local people are inevitable because they want to make themselves change in this modern era for the using of development schemes instead they are going back into backwardness. Since the inception of Gwadar, development local resident's condition could not be change beside himself or herself to avail of mega projects and yet have been depriving for everything through Gwadar development. Researcher arguably has observed that how local people day by day are going to back rather than towards prosperities. Local people conditions have not been change in this one decades while, development process is being pushed dynamically just for disappointment among local people and inside local people all the socioeconomic needs local people have been depriving still currently.

One of the research respondent age 25 years an Mphil scholar" based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R3 said

"A survey is done before some years as I heard that Balochistan is the largest poor province in the World due to lack of basic opportunities".

One of the research respondent age 43 years a local Fisher” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R12 said

“Still we “Bazgars” Fishers are going into an extreme level of condition in Gwadar. Because before we have earned some expensive due to Gwadar „Tyadb” Sea in previous decades but now it“svery hard to go Gwadar sea for us and we have become a stranger solely in our city of Gwadar”.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R5 said

“Pa BalochMeyare wasta Sak Gera ninth” “It is very hard to be survive for local inhabitants” because of no basic need has been providing us and for health local people go to abroad for their checkup but unfortunately, majority of them either it may women who die in different delivery cases or male who die from hard diseases”.”

One of the research respondent age 39 years a social worker based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R9 said

“Since the inception of Gwadar development, we are same but yes, it can tell you, we are passing toward impuissant and nothing else”.

7.1.1 Opportunities

The agreement between Pakistan and China is a dynamic process to bring prosperities for both countries. There are multiple opportunities are included in this projects for local people of Gwadar can avail simultaneously. Those opportunities are pipelines, highways, railways, employments health facilities, education improvement, water sacristy and other trades routs are the part of Gwadar development. In addition to, the total value of this development is drafted under the CPEC is approximately 62\$ Dollars, but one thing we need to know that either all these opportunities have altered to local life since the inception of this development? If no, than what is the reason behind it? Meanwhile, the field researcher internalized to these factors when it experienced to ask questions with local respondents in the regarding of Gwadar development.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R5 said

“Before Gwadar development, we were happy in our small piece of works along with Gwadar sea were used our small boats for our survival but when in the name Gwadar development emerged in Gwadar we and our son are truly being disturbed from the development instead of giving advantages to local people”.

One of the research respondent age 43 years Fishers based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R12 said

“We fishers were just adjust in previous days in Gwadar, when there was no any development process but now we are certainly bound, neither go to sea

for holding fishes nor our livelihood runs for our sons due to strict laws and forces by Navy”.

One of the research respondent age 22 years BS student based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R3 said

“There is no opportunities for local people it may education, health and economy”.

One of the research respondent age 31 years a teacher based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R2 said

This Gwadar agreement assigned before one decade, but opportunities have been sharing to Punjab and other provinces like Metropolitan cities, Metro Buses, Orange Line train and BRT buses as well are providing to other non-local people in the name of Gwadar development.

The Researcher has observed that The Gwadar agreement is composed into many projects and opportunities but inside local people all the development projects are defunct and local people would not take benefits from these opportunities. So into my field study I imagined that how local people are passing their life an in extreme poor conditions, therefore, there is such no availability of basic opportunities. Furthermore, local residents of Gwadar like fishers of Gwadar and other local people are going toward deprivation from their basic facilitations due to Gwadar development. Since the inception of Gwadar development, there are no pure waters, jobs, sewerage lines, Bazaar facilitations, electricity, shortage of gas and other local needs are particularly

unavailable in Gwadar, While local people of Gwadar from different span of life on the daily basis protest peacefully for their basic rights to share their grievances in front of Administration.

6.2. 1 Water scarcity

Water is the basic need of any human. Without water, no human, and animals can survive. As researcher I have observed that how local people of Gwadar are facing lack of pour water in Gwadar cities. In the agreement of CPEC, water was ultimate task of mega projects in behalf of Gwadar people so that this biggest issue could be provide simultaneously. Slow and passively, this issue of water did not solve by CPEC and while local people are being thirsted due to lack of water therefore, there is an huge pour water scarcity in Gwadar. Furthermore, local people are taking different water tankers from private transporters system in three; four thousand but it will be spending in just one week.

Let come to know the response of local people in the regarding of Water scarcity in Gwadar.

One of the research respondent age 31 years a teacher based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R2 narrated:

“We are facing this huge problem lack of water since many decades because when development had not existed here while, we were facing lack of water in Gwadar previously but now development its going on, however, majority of local populations are passing their life without pour “ Aap” „water“”.

Another respondent 1 claimed”

Local people are so constrained to demand pour water privately from those tankers in an huge amount while, it buy water from those tinkers through “Merani Dam Turbat” in Per Tanker four thousand.

Furthermore, respondent 3 viewed”

“Haraby Apy waraga mardumani tha “Dilo Laap” bemari gesh Bowani”

“Different abdomen diseases occur daily in Gwadar city without pour water”.

Water is a basic need for everyone. As my field research, I served to go in different places to collect data from different respondents. Hence, different respondents of Gwadar people understood that CPEC projects still did not accomplish to give basic opportunities like water in behalf of local priorities. Local people are facing this biggest issue water scarcity since the inception and there is no pour and filtered water in Gwadar. Lastly, majority people drinking defunct water and some of them demands overloaded tankers from other District.

6.2. 2 Health

Health is a fundamental need of human. Health is a blessing by Almighty “God”. Thus, human crossed all the ages, which have entered in the phase of medicines and advance technological devices made it easy to human life. Human become sane without recovery of human physical and mental process. As researcher, I guessed to watch entire scenarios of health sectors in Gwadar and it wanted to achieve local grievances how they say about their health sectors in Gwadar.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R5 said:

“We are unlucky in this modern time, because we are depriving lack of this Health facility in Gwadar””

Another respondent 12 proclaimed:

“When our women deliveries cases happen; we pass our time extremely in thrashing lack of health facilities in Gwadar but unfortunately many, women who have lost their lives without better facilities in Gwadar hospital for deliveries cases”.

However, a respondent 09 argued:

“We are not opposite of development in Gowadar, but nothing facilities in Gowadar we have fell into dark ages rather than modernity in this twenty one century”.

Development is not a bad thing. Development brings a dynamic change toward a modern city Inside of local people. Everyone wants to prosperities and basic facilities that life could be easy to avail opportunities. As researcher it viewed that all the factors were visible for me during research and public opinions it counted by respondents that they were not unhappy from development process but there was nothing any mechanism in different sectors of Gwadar either it Health or water. Local people intensified their freedom of expressing in this research that there are no health facilities in Gwadar since the inception of (CPEC). Gwadar development Authority (GDA) is a functional institutional centre in Gwadar. GDA hospital is mostly famous hospital in Gwadar City. as reported by a respondent that there is only

one GDA hospital for all Gwadar city but there is no modern devices which may available in GDA. However, GDA hospital it prohibited very hard for local people entrance for their treatment, while this Hospital occupied by “Navy command” and without permission to come into GDA is unlawful act. Although, those local patients when they come to treatment in GDA while their N.I.C and details would check due to Gwadar development. Furthermore, doctors do not give their duty perfectly in hospital and mostly when some doctors come to hospital after 12pm. There is no check in balance among those doctors who do not perform very well for the serving local people, unfortunately they doctors have opened their separated Clinic in Quetta and other places where we understand that there is law of forest for only local people and human life is being toward hardship and impuissant. While the patients complained about the absence of doctors. Absence of Doctors in hospitals forced the natives to visit Karachi for proper treatment. One of my respondents narrates; “Condition of DHQ hospital is worse and the doctors there are just nominal they are butchers, we want good doctors not doctors from rich families who came here through the recommendation of ministers on bribes, they know nothing about health.”

Due to economic marginalization the effected families health is in risks positions while mostly my respondent articulated that we having uncomfortable and miserable life therefore, Gwadar development has effected to our socio economic conditions in Gwadar without providing basic facilities. Lack of health facilities many children and women are losing their lives due to small diseases and they are going to financially affected condition by lack of health facilities as well. However, local people having their grievances from CPEC about their outraged conditions that nothing is emerging in Gwadar for local people by Gwadar development.

6.2.3 Education

Education is a key role for the betterment of society. There is education where people would be passed their life peacefully or for development their nations. West is the example of his, how they have been developing in every field of life either it may advance technologies or other communications source its consistency of that education. The researcher found out external sources of communications along with local people that there were no good infrastructures in Gwadar in field of education. Hence, majority of local child deprive from education due to poverty and lack of educational opportunities in Gwadar. Initially, parents want to send his children to go Gwadar Sea as supporters. As researcher, I speculated that how local people life is going in troubles in different fields. So I wanted to collect local grievances in the regarding of education in Gwadar by Gwadar development projects that do they projects have altered local education sectors.

One of the research respondent aged 25 Mphil Student based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

RS 1 described

“Those one who have some extensions to teach their children’s send them in abroad for better education rather than in Gwadar due to lack of non-education sectors and bad education”.

Another respondent 9 argued

Approximately, I heard that 7000 scholarships had announced by China for Pakistan in the regarding of Gwadar development, but unfortunately, all scholarships through CPEC given to external students rather than local as “Saleem Saafi” claimed in his program in Geo News.

In addition to, a respondent 06 articulated his views

“Local people have trapped badly in the use of drugs addiction due to lack of education, where majority of them are teenage, who use drugs and dangerous Tobacco as well in daily basis without education awareness and rehabilitations centers in Gwadar”.

One of respondent 4 narrated

“We have some primary and middle schools in GDA which are not sufficient and extraordinary for the population of Gwadar and then we have the lack of furniture in these institutions, and at last the far worse situation is that we don’t have staff for these institutions and the present staff is not well qualified for teaching.”

Another respondent 3 said

“Basically each and everything is the cause of outsiders, if they want our development they need to do build technical institutions and educational institutions which would help us to earn a better future in Gwadar”.

Education is a key role in all the platforms for the development of society. Local people keep hope that their children get education in every field of life, but their dreams they have lost simultaneously in the perspective of local people about Education. As researcher, I internalized to all the external threats behind of local education that there are some primary and secondary education in Gwadar but just broken wall and nothing. In addition to, local illiteracy has expanded on his peak point lack of good education in Gwadar. Local people show their narratives that lack of funds and bad education policies without local welfares, government is not taking notice the issue of education seriously. Schools made for just exhibition but lack of quality education and teaching staff schools have become toward destructive. There is

lack of transport especially its difficult for girls to get education. Local people examine that it made assurance in CPEC agreement to improve Gwadar development in very span of fields. However, nothing is happening in Gwadar city except poverty, illiteracy, water scarcity. One of respondent narrated; “we have primary schools from GDA which are not sufficient for the population of Gwadar and then we have the lack of furniture in these institutions, and at last the far worse situation is that we don’t have staff for these institutions and the present staff is not well qualified for teaching.” CPEC hailed that mega projects will alter local life into prosperities, but still nothing happened for local people and ground realities are quite different. Local people complain about technical education as local people needs different technical institutes to complete with the upcoming influx of outsiders to the Gwadar. Local people having their own grievances, for needy buildings and infrastructures in the form of technical skills and modern devices could compete to others through CPEC can help to local residents and their improvements. The human resources are totally bounding by Self- interest policies of CPEC are just availing to their pocket rather than local interest where development is going on. One of my respondents described, “We do not see any kind of happy future, because we are not providing technical skills and training and we cannot contest these outsiders coming from different parts of the country and abroad”.

6.2. 4 Fishing economy

The economy of local families and inhabitant’s majority based on salt, fishing production, there basic sources, and income generate by both sources. While the local people in their daily routines basis catch fish, bring it to the small local market, and sell it simultaneously. Furthermore, different small fishes had sold to private companies then these companies send toward Karachi and other neighboring country, Gulf States, Iran, Russia, Korea and many other countries also. Lastly, they are using this finishing system since old time while

they locally populated. As Researcher I observed views of local respondents that how they said about their fishing routine in Gwadar.

One of the research respondent age 39 years a social worker based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R9 said

“Me Wasta anni Jinajali oh Bazzagi Geshatga”

“Before development, we were easily going to sea for catching fish but now there are multiple restrictions for fishers to go to sea”.

One of the research respondent age 43 years a local Fisher” based in Gowadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

Another R12 narrated

“Now we are passing their life into complexities due to Gwadar development because before some decades ago, we were happy in their simple life in Gwadar”.

Furthermore, a respondent 01 argued

“The small “Lojars” fishes of Gwadar Sea are decreasing day-by-day due to overloading of different trucks from Gwadar to far away central Asia and Europe”.

As researcher I observed in behalf of local people that according to them CPEC development is nothing for us local people said. From the development, projects when local inhabitants will get benefit, relief, and different facilities, while they will be proffered to local people as part of this development projects. Additionally local people say our problems are getting higher on East

Bay (Demi Zirr) and West Bay (Paddi Zirr). Furthermore, as you know that Demi Zirr side is the major sources of our economy while they are, closing it on permanent basis for fishing within few years Express Way reaches to Gwadar. State has declared that Demi Zirr side is a proscribed area for local citizens. Local natives cannot go to those sites without permission to catch fishing because of security cause to foreigners and port. In addition to, The basic problem we are facing is fishing, which is the key sources of income, yes, we would be having several facilities in future, but by kicking us out from our area would be having the matter of earning our source of revenue. Gwadar port has just benefit for outsiders not for fisher folk local community; we want to need employment and opportunities sources from government. We need government companies just to like in Karachi, as they can ensure fish prices (people those who buy fish from us over here are selling the same fish on double price in Karachi).

Furthermore, these Private companies by Gwadar development want to loot local inhabitant's resources. After, those companies want to buy few kinds of fishes like Lojjar Bangra etc. However, they will not buy splendid fish Surmayi from us that is a good fish than the other mentioned, Government different companies can sell our these fish to foreign countries or international market on a high price, which it can be just beneficial for our fishermen (Surmayi has a higher price in Karachi). In order to government justification say, we will build many companies for it but unfortunately the things are same we do not see any kind of practical work. It will be tough time for the fisheries community to leave their resident areas and migrate to another area,,Surbandar” because their economic system will collapse and decreased. Local people said Government harshly, passed a bill in Balochistan Assembly to protect the fishery community but it is nothing. Therefore, local people speculated against the demographic changes and demanded it should provide

to the local people from development projects rather than to Sind, Punjab, and China.

Furthermore, On 29 the December 2018, Opposition leader of Balochistan assembly Mr. Sana Baloch took a notice in Balochistan Assembly regarding the protest of fisheries community against the expressway. Furthermore, he demanded that those a committee could finalize about development projects to ensure the positive and negative impacts of the project on fisheries local community and put forward it in the Assembly without any biases. He argued in the committee to look up for their basic problem in which they are facing such as education, health, etc. In addition to, he recommended to not displacing them from here relatively build bridges for fisheries homes and houses. He expected to look forward for the environmental evaluation, social measurement and economical, social, education assessment, which government needs to apply before should have planned for the fisheries community, which they are being dislocated without reimbursement. Sana Baloch anticipated that those fisheries community had not asked about the development projects and their opinions did not acknowledge in the regarding of Gwadar development.

6.2.5 Salt production

The local citizen's economic system based upon producing salt. It evolved an historical work of their ancestors. Local people do not put any chemical in their salt rather they make them from only pure salty water of Sea. Furthermore, they sell their salts to the local people of the "Jiwani" a Tehsil of District Gwadar for domestic uses as well as they send them to Iran for domestic use. One more costumers of salt like fisheries communities use that fishes on making salty fishes. They dig large wells in the banks of sea, while, water come front, and fill the wells. Nevertheless, this source of local economy is disturb due to Gwadar development, they are not allow to go that

place where the produced salt, the project affected families were strongly disagree with unsustainable development process, they said we are helpless. In addition to, when the Water go behind it takes 5 to 6 days to the water to freeze into salt. Then they clean the salt, Collect them on a plane place until it has full dried by sun, and put them in the packets after one and two days however, if ice does not available, they put the fish in the salt, so that fish could not be waste.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

According to R5 said

“Pisara Waad me wasta “Du Wahdy Naan” bota”

“We have extremely bound now in area of Gwadar sea because Salt was our source of income in decades to be freeze our fish but now there are smaller and larger companies caching them without local interests”.

Another respondent 10 articulated

“Before at Jiwani sites locate in Gwadar, there were local salt smaller group of local people but they local people shifted from that area brought China and other largest companies are working there on Salt production”.

6.3 DISPLACEMENTS

Displacement refers to the act or procedure of removing something from its common or proper place or the state resulting from this dislocation. Physical displacement: occurs because of partial or complete loss of lands, protection, or other structures. Economic displacement: refer to loss of wealth, income source or other means of livelihood may be either temporary or permanent. Displacement refers to both physical and economic impacts occurring because

of development induced or restriction on land or other natural resources that imposed by a bi-lateral, private donors and communities.

According to, (Cernea M.M., 2008) at least fifteen million people each year are force to leave their former place of residence as a Result of major development projects its estimated that large development Projects such as dams, roads, and exploitation of raw materials led to the displacement of least 300 million people between 1988 and 2008 along natural disasters. Displacement understood as Dislocation homeland territory without social support in the new place of residence. Displacements refer to the act of removing something from its actual placer dislocate it. While Displacement is a violation of the most fundamental human rights and should be entirely prohibited Displacement Refer to both physical and economic, because of development induced or restriction on land or other natural resources that is imposed by bi lateral, private donors, and communities.

One of the research respondent age 65 years an old man “Kamash” based in Gwadar city narrated his views regarding of Gwadar development, which is under the follow.

R5 said

“We were living at the Gwadar city in beside of CPEC road. When constructions work of Gwadar development started to work for making Local roads, and unfortunately, local people shifted from that particular area to another area. It was ensured us that these Mega projects will compensate all of you after these encroachments, but until unless nothing provided us in the regarding of Gwadar”.

According another respondent 13 proclaimed

“Our many relatives have migrated from Gwadar to Hub Choki due to displacement in Gwadar by development Mega projects”

However, a respondent 4 said

“We do not criticize to Gwadar development because it can obviously bring prosperities from local people. However, the reason is that, in the name development; we are evicting from Gwadar to other area, which is an just illusion and injustice for local people without any alternatives and many external people from province Sind, Punjab and other provinces are being settled day by day in Gwadar as I experienced when they come on my shop”.

Another respondent 3 narrated

“Different fabricated local domiciles are making by external people for jobs, scholarships, and academic admission in the name of Gwadar development as it”s an illegal policy to violate local basic rights”.

Respondent 11 said

These are our earning places for centuries our economic sources have been destroying, we do not want to go from here to “Pishukan and Surbandar” as those areas are already populous, and we are helpless on our own lands.

One of my respondents

“These are our earning places for centuries our economic source has been destroyed, we don”twant to go from here to “Pishukan” and “Surbandar” as those areas are already populous, we are helpless on our own lands”.

Another respondent 1 said

“In the name of Gwadar development, local people are shifting from their historical places and different buildings are making for external investors like “Saudi Arabian” Oil refinery is the example of this. Furthermore, those would be must shifted, who are living beside of Oil refinery projects in Pasni

Thesil of Gwadar rather than ensure any alternatives for local people but unfortunately, nothing happens”.

As researcher, I observed to collect local interviews and most of them illustrated their opinions in regarding Gwadar development that which challenges local people are facing from the inception of development. Furthermore, a Baloch expert name Master Sohail Baloch keeps knowledge about Gwadar Sea is living Gwadar city as local people since a long time. He expressed his ideas that when local people throw their garbage“s near the Gwadar Sea are particularly being suitable foods and “Vitamins” for small fishes because. However, when the waves of sea come to bank likely small fishes were also in those waves come to bank. Because those fishes avail the garbage“s as their survival but when multinational companies become part of Gwadar development as all the small fishes and species are going into troubles therefore, Climate change can be a dangerous situation for local people and species. Therefore, I cannot belief that expert of Baloch knowledge logically and scientifically proven.

6.4 Induced displacement

With CPEC coming to Gwadar with different developmental projects it is becoming a kind of problem for the local inhabitants especially the displaced community. For instances according to the master plan of Gwadar development there will be Express Way (railway track with the road built for the containers) on the east bay which will pave the way of fishery salt productive community towards the east bay sea as the express way will have fence along the road. Natives are of the view that we are helpless; we cannot do anything and we do not know what will be our future in Gwadar. There is the issue of displacement due to port expansion and different projects building in Gwadar which will need a huge space, government needs to relocate all those affecters due to these projects, as they have done with the 20 percent of

Mullah Band Ward and Wada door and address their reservations on every level.

According to my 5 respondent

“However development is going in Gwadar, its will be fruitful opportunities for local people but when local people will be given basic needs. On the other hand, there are no basic rights in different fields for local people, who may given to local people as first priority rather than external people. Therefore, we have little bit access to these fundamental rights just because of these projects while our lives are also in dangerous form lack of a bit facilities which is mostly important for us”.

Another respondent narrated

“There is a “Chabahar port” just like Gwadar (in our neighboring country of Iran) but the local’s people are availing advantages of that respective port and businesses belong to the locals. Firstly where development exists the natives should be prefer like basic jobs, education, Water, Health’s and other opportunities may provide to them. In order to Gwadar development locals are dislocation from the mainstream economic system”.

Lastly, a respondent argued

“There are multiple jobs creating by Gwadar development and they non local people are availing to these jobs in various BPS, on GDA or other institution from Sind, KPK and Punjab but local people are going over deprivation else nothing”.

The researcher has observed to the all scenarios of condition regarding of local perception about development and its induce-displacement that how local people understand themselves as eviction day-by-day By Gwadar development. More than majority respondents given their grievance and

blaming to Gwadar development that how we have been shifting from our historical places in the name development which is clear that we must be passively evict from our ancestors places since decades we are coming to love. With CPEC coming to Gwadar with different developmental projects it is becoming a kind of problem for the local inhabitants especially the displaced local community of Gwadar. For instances, according to the master plan of Gwadar development there will be Express Way (railway track with the road built for the containers) on the east bay which will pave the way of fishery salt productive community towards the east bay sea as the express way will have fence along the road. Local Natives are views that we are helpless; we cannot do anything and we do not know what will be our future in Gwadar. Then there is the issue of displacement due to port expansion and different projects building in Gwadar which will need a huge space, government needs to relocate all those affecters due to these projects, as they have done with the 20 percent of Mullah Band Ward and Wada door and address their reservations on every level. .

Furthermore, economical, social, and cultural attachments of local people have lost their historical places on aspects of displacement where they had historically populated at that area. Local fishers and shopkeepers are not happy due to their impuissant conditions have been pushing them from one permanent side to another temporary sides. In the past period, when any storms were about to come in Gwadar and local people quickly, were already understood about the hurricanes. Further, they immediately time did not require for local people in past to go for saving their boats from any cyclones but now the things have altered in many other dimensions for local people are so tough and trouble to be freeze their Boats due to strict restriction and Gwadar development.

6.5 Socio-Culture

Socio culture is a framework that emphasis the responsibility of social and cultural context in human learning while local people when they are living in any particular area speaks or communicates same languages becomes of their norms and values as well. Socio-cultural factors are customs, life style, and norms values of a society. Hence, development project plays a significant role in every aspect of human life, whether it is social or economic. Social development is all about improving the social aspects of life and transforming the social structure in a good way that brings the society into their full potential within the cultural aspect of it. A change occurs in a society can be toward different attributes like meeting outsiders, like war, trade transition, migration, etc. It can be social and technological change in case of Gwadar for local people. Government ensured that in every field of life CPEC will give socio and economic opportunities to local people and it brings changes among local people from traditional to modern society like commercial banks, industries, Jobs, Water, good educations, Motorways and other welfare factors would implement as soon as possible.

Field researcher wanted to get interviews with local respondents“ that what they perceive or imagine to Gwadar development on their contextual patterns while they are permanently living in Gwadar. So the response of different respondents are mentioned in the following below about Gwadar development

One of the respondents said

“We were happy in the past, if there was no development in our city. Now the human needs have become over changeable movement. That“s why everyone wants to be prosperous in their social life, but here in Gwadar in the name of development; we are further going to backwardness and darkness rather than prosperity“s it may given to local people by Gwadar development”.

Another respondent argued

“Our socio-cultural and religious attachment and believe are in dangerous form rather than toward save. In addition to, local mobility restriction and tomb, which exist since the old period in Gwadar, but due to Gwadar development these religious and cultural places, are being restriction and occupied area against local people. Thus, a very famous historical tomb respondent said this “Waja Kizar “a Peer” locates in Gwadar and local people cannot go to particular places due to security issues and restriction laws”.

Researcher has compiled to local perception in the regarding of Gwadar that inside local people Gwadar development is not providing change for local people. Local people estimates all our local heritages and socio cultural instincts are in dangerous form without any safety it could be provide. Local people perceive, we want to betterment and prosperous life. After putting them in the middle of development as both investors“ china and hosting Pakistan claim that CPEC is a game changer especially for Gwadar Baluchistan. However, according to local people, we are not considered as a part of this development, because they thrown us from the main stream of development. There is no positive change for us, which we restore our pre project lifestyle. As researcher I observed life of local people were disrupted and they were strongly disagree and emphasis that it is not a social development, it’s just a political development and game for only elites class are taking benefit from it.

6.5 1 Local Culture and heritages

According to, (UNESCO, 2001) culture is a set of unique spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional facial appearance for a social group. It encompasses, in addition to literature, lifestyles, art and, values systems, traditions, and beliefs ways of living together. The World approximately has

some 6000 communities and as many divergent languages. In order to Heritage, it is a wide concept and including the natural and cultural environment. Further, it encompasses landscapes, historic, as well biodiversity, places, sites, and built environments collections, past and continuing cultural practices, knowledge, and living experiences etc. It records and expresses the long processes of forming the essence of diverse national, regional, indigenous, and local identities, historic development, which is an important part of modern life. It is a self-motivated point and positive instrument for change and growth (The Charter Etos, 1999). The cultural heritages of local inhabitants have been affecting due to Gwadar development projects. Because there is one culture exists in Gwadar and local, residents mostly belong from one culture. In addition to, there is a Balochi Language, where local natives speak in daily routine along with others. Balochi language is evolving since many decades among Gwadar local citizens.

Researcher found out interviews from the respondent what they perceive it in Gwadar premises.

According to Respondent

“Ma wti “Pisso Peroki” Jaga ha Nishtgga”.

“We are settling in the Gwadar since many decades, however, different projects are effecting to our historical materialistic system like tomb, graveyards and traditional buildings which are exist in beside of Gwadar Sea and roads”.

Respondent said

Me “Doudo Rabidag”

“Our linguistic thoughts and folklores are changing; when foreigners come to our shops for buying something it use Chinese and English or Urdu languages

but we become silence because of our illiteracy and don not know what they are saying”.

According to a respondent

“A respondent said “initially local people had kept a ceremony for praying from “God” had to auspiciousness advantages, blessing, charities and accumulation of local people had chosen praying when they were made their Boats but now all their religious and cultural rituals have demolished simultaneously for local people by Gwadar development”

Another respondent articulated

“Due to Gwadar development, our historical sites as “Kbar” Graveyards are in most dangerous forms where our ancestors are buried. Therefore, we are worried that our historical graveyard could not be effect by Gwadar development”.

As a researcher, I observed that they losing their tombs, graveyards, religious place such as mosque and other holy places in Gwadar the cultural links to their ancestor’s way of living in totally in risks tradition cultural step of homes. Due to developmental displacement, the graveyards in the sites are destructing. The government did not make any policy regarding the preservation of graveyards. As respondents, were not easy to leave their ancestors it destructed. However, the government is not interested in preserving them. These loses are not taken as important to be concentrated. The deconstruction of their houses on their compensated places has changed the architecture style. They have used modern architectures instead of the traditional in their new places. Therefore, the displacement has deprived them from traditional buildings. In the site, the developmental displacement has stopped the local community to access their tombs and other religious structures as they are following them from their ancestors. Before they all

used to come on the tombs for purifying their souls and any other healings but after the displacement they have destructed.

Furthermore, the female dress pattern is still traditional but it has been changing during few years. The rush and mixed trading have provided them European dress codes in the area. People are becoming used to wearing jeans and shirt instead of the Balochi “Shalwar and Kameez Traditional practice and knowledge serve to unite a community and to give it cohesion. They represent an intangible resource that, once lost, would be hard to recover. Due to the Urdu speaking traders, the indigenous people of the Gwadar have left a huge impact on the language. The local language is mixture of Urdu and English vocabulary. Recently the Chinese language is in the trend in schools and language centers. Traditional dance, music, oral histories and stories, and common language are examples of intangible heritage that provide this type of internal cohesion for the local communities in the area. local people have had their historical heritages, cultural dance, songs, and folklores, which local people were strictly following them as scared places. However, that historical tomb, old graveyards have existed in “Door” or Port of Gwadar where local emotional attachments were more strengthen to follow their religious rituals and two famous “Ziarat” are popular but they have lost them due to Gwadar development. The non-cultural norms and values are particularly assimilating on local cultural norms and values therefore, cultural materialism dominancy must be creating among local residents trough non-local cultural social life in Gwadar territories.

Lastly, researcher examined in the regarding of local opinions, where I saw that Local religious attachment, believe, and tomb which are existing since the old period in Gwadar. However, due to Gwadar development these religious and cultural places are being limited by local people as well as a very famous historical tomb “Waja Kizar” locates in Gwadar and not in Gwadar and local

people cannot go to those places due to security issues. Thus, Security forces cover different navy camp, GT roads, and shipping port area. Local people are psychological patient and have become victim of anxieties and depressions. A respondent said, as local people I personally has experienced when we some friends were bathing in bank of ocean but immediately Army vehicles came there and asked us what all of you are doing here with angry voices warned us never to come again in bank of ocean for bathing. So these realistic incident, we are witness that how local people psychological attachment, mental tortures are badly affected by Military and Pera military forces in Gwadar by Gwadar development and a huge economic system with natural Fish like Jinga are most delicious food for local people but local people don't go to somewhere due to limited boundaries by Gwadar development. Local people have no any educational, health and other social facilities which they could avail but those who are educated through Gwadar development are being dominant over local people by Superpower structure and different problems like crimes, drugs addiction and other problems are leading to imposed on local residents, therefore, local residents are being victim of disharmony and disorder.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study provides an analysis of the socio-economic impacts of Gwadar developments on the premises of local people of Gwadar. In above sections study argued about the situation of development projects in Gwadar development and the challenges they are facing in their daily life since years. The study focus that how those projects in the name of Gwadar development manipulate prevailing efforts and produce pressurized over different institutions and social sectors in the name of identity, place and authority. (Jamali, 2013). The Bihalal Adivasi local inhabitants lived in Madhya Pradesh India from 1990 to 2003 may evicted due to construction and implementation projects of Sardar Sarovar Dam beside of Narmada River. Local inhabitants protest started through Save Narmada Movement where, Indian Government progressed its building of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, which is particularly part of the those developmental mega Projects for the Narmada Valley. Furthermore, it articulated that such mega Projects implemented under the Elites National interests through rule, therefore, local inhabitants are the numerous effected individuals who have to scapegoat toward development projects. (Baviskar, 2005). The development Mega projects in the Bangladesh like Kaptai Dam, which showed disharmonic situation toward relocation of local inhabitants maximally 60*000 Hajong and Chakma tribal (Termin ski, 2013). More than 12,000 local inhabitants displaced from the Argentina and the Uruguay due to the Argentine Piedra Del Aguila project and Salto Grande Project 1979. Another Yacyreta Dam project introduced in Paraguay and approximately 37,000 local residents displaced by development (Bartolome, 1999)

Furthermore, this study also provided different theories and literature in context of socio-economic development in chapter 3 and the above part of chapter 5 provides all the data gathered during the course of field study. The study discussed Gwadar as a case for this research. Socio-economic effects of different mega projects over local people of Gwadar. A case study of Gwadar

Pakistan suggested by Modernization theory, that modernization is transition to modern society with an inception of new technology and scientific equipment, spread of education and industrialization.

In elucidation of this modernization theory, there are two approaches, which have been internalized by researcher; like functionalist and evolutionary. In functional approach or school of thoughts examines the traditional social values of society it transform to bring transformative and systematic changes towards modernization and industrialization. According to evolutionary approach, social changes come gradually and passively in unidirectional way. Industrialization process always make available of economic advancement and advance technology to provide a splendid mechanism of society and growth. (Kasarda & Crenshaw, 1991).

According to “Dahrendorf” perspective, even authority relations exist in those societies where conflicts in societies are inevitable. In addition to, Mills discards Marxists perception of “power” and Dahrendorf’s doctrine about “authority” with the complete argument that the “democracy” is imperative for a public society, whereas elites power have anything to do hand cover of administer and deceitfulness the public perceptions. Mills brings differentiates masses and elites in the sense of power. According to Mills ideas, elite powers have three inter-connected major discourse organizations of society; military, politics, and economic (Oberschall, 1978).

However, the history showed explicitly “risk” a major element in behalf of class society. In this risk condition, which associated that all the upper class it enjoys to the whole wealth accumulations in the following of class patterns to use wealth. Thus, lower class it certainly exposed to the risk. Development has an aptitude to provide better socio-economic life to entire societies. CPEC it considers an extra ordinary project of Chinese larger investment Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and Gwadar port assumed as a bottom line of CPEC.

The vow of Chinese and Pakistani governments and it want for increasing collaboration and positive attitude towards the development of Mega Projects in Gwadar. The geo-political situations of Gwadar demand for completion of the mega projects. Several development mega projects including roads, railway tracks, hospitals, universities and schools international airport, technical institutes, economic zones, parks, energy plants, agricultural farms, shopping malls are the part of the Gwadar . A construction work at “Gwadar port” is going on the way. The planning of CPEC seems perfect to develop the Gwadar as advance modern city like Singapore and Dubai for local inhabitants. All these development mega projects will certainly help to develop a modern society in Gwadar with better standard of life, more employment opportunities, better education, and health and better social and cultural life are the main part of CPEC agreement. Development of Gwadar would play a pivotal role in prosperity of Pakistan. New road structures and framework will facilitate inter-connectivity for the trading, increase in imports and exports of country, more shipping’s and transportations system will shrink time period and increase employment,

CONCLUSION

In this overall, study the field researcher sharing his above experiences and conclusion. The study shows the development of mega projects in the perspective of modernization theory, which indicates splendid basic opportunities where development goes toward a good way. In this research study different research techniques had used among local populations requirement in development process. This case study was compiled in different principles and methods while were became possible it showed. The development projects started in 2006 under China Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC. Since the initiative, there have passed many decades but no progressive has assumed in the regarding of Gwadar in any fields. The life of local inhabitants of Gwadar is taking more miserably every time. The local

residents are showed to new risk circumstances along with the uncertain exhibition of every new mega projects in Gwadar. It articulates perfectly, the process of implementation by different Mega projects in behalf of Gwadar development are intangible condition and there is no space for local residents in Gwadar. Rather than imposing better basic opportunities, CPEC certainly ruined the local socio economic life in Gwadar. Local people had to understand that development mega projects would bring prosperities among local inhabitants in different field of life, they said. However, these are all just theoretical instead of practical in Gwadar. Furthermore, local people understand Gwadar Sea is everything for us but the Livelihood of Fisher folk needs every time to take fishing for survival and after coming of CPEC fisher folk are not permitted to go easily in Sea by strict restrictions. Some places of Gwadar are completely proscribed for local inhabitants while for other people they much require consent, which is simultaneously banned for fisher to go to Sea in the name of foe. In addition to, other local factors existing, where local people of Gwadar are strictly facing due to lack of uncertain facilities. There are no health facilities because local people go to abroad for their treatment due to less medical devices and better hospital or unavailable of major health facilities in Gwadar. Although its worst condition for local people while they are passing unsatisfied way. On the other hand, the education system is also worst for local people and there are no better infrastructures and high quality school and university for local residents who could send their children in school for bright future. All other fundamental needs of life are exist similarly in same situation in Gwadar. No safe and pour drinking Water, no infrastructures no education is accessible in Gwadar. Everyone understand, CPEC is considers a game changer but no one show to their human empathy with these outbreak condition of local inhabitants. Gwadar condition is being toward worst circumstances due to unavailability of basic opportunities. Still CPEC did not hint any “Jaal” of development mega projects around Gwadar

cities so that local people pay tribute of mega projects. The situation of Local inhabitants is receiving more in danger every day and day by day local people are going over complexities and different historical cultural sites of local people are converting into development mega projects therefore, there are chances of disharmonies and anxieties among local people because our historical sites could not be affected by development mega projects. If this continues in upcoming days, there is no hesitation, which local people of Gwadar will go to the worst situation into a huge crisis. Hence, it will be a biggest question for “State” promises in the behalf of local people by development projects and their implementation in Gwadar. The State needs to think giving opportunities to local people and their representatives about problems of Gwadar could provide mature solutions to the huge problems. Development and its participations of local people are their basic rights and the role of State should be positive for local people. Local people of Gwadar are living since many decades in Gwadar and they have basic right to get advantages and availability of basic facilities from this development projects under China Pakistan and Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Lastly, Development mega projects should be giving to first local inhabitants who have much trapped within huge crises. The positive vision is to need justify in better way about the local problems and Stakeholders and technical experts to make available and positive attitudes towards Gwadar development. Otherwise, the risk of socio economic for local people can be higher of Gwadar. As “respondent said” (CPEC) is consider a game changer, but for the other provinces that are availing all the basic needs from development projects rather than local residents of Gwadar.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The government should introduce participated political culture among native populations whereas, the native population may involve in throughout development projects process and provide alternatives to those native who have been evicted from their cultural heritages, homes and lands by development projects in Gwadar.
2. The government should initiate such a kind of local economic projects, to involve local people more and more, in order to, economically uplift them.
3. Both countries, China and Pakistan should empower local citizens of Gwadar through foreign scholarships and related initiative and education sectors must be functionalize in a good way.
4. The scarcity of water highly is a burning phenomenon in Gwadar city. The Government should immediately solve the water scarcity of Gwadar, which they are facing since decades.
5. All the basic opportunities should be given to the local people by government because local inhabitants mostly deserve, and change their life standard.

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ANNEXURE

Interview Guides

- What is development?
- How do you imagine development?
- What is local perception about Development?
- What are the benefits of development?
- What are the disadvantages of development?
- How local inhabitants perceive Gwadar development in future?
- Is Gwadar development full opportunities for local people?
- What troubles local residents face in the regarding of development?
- Is CPEC concern a game changer among local people?
- How local people do experience to Gwadar development sectors?
- Does Gwadar bring prosperities for local people?
- Are local people from different field are understand to CPEC as a game changer?
- Does 46\$ dollars are spending for local needs through CPEC development?
- Are Local projects producing easy facilities to local residents during the travelling by Roads?
- . What impact development displacement leaves on the local economy?
- Still, how much local economy is affected?
- Do you see any happy economic in future?
- What do you know about CPEC development?
- Are local projects producing any anxiety for local residents during the travelling?
- Are any jobs providing to local residents into various companies or mega projects through CPEC?
- Do local residents annually avail various academic scholarships in China?

- Are multinational companies providing basic preference to local individuals by Mega projects?
- Do multinational companies become reason of climate change in local territory of Gawadar?
- Any influence on cultural practices?
- What are the sources of local residents for income generating?
- Which languages speak in local area of Gawadar?
- Is local people life style changing by Gawadar development?
- Do local peoples use new word from their mother tongue in daily life during the Gawadar development?
- Do local people speak another language in their simple life?
- Does Gawadar development bring another demographical change for local people?
- Do other languages become effect to local behaviors in Gawadar development?
- Is Gawadar development sustains to cultural hegemony?
- Do non-local people norms and values effect to local cultural values?
- What will be historical heritages of local people during the Gawadar development?
- Can local historical tombs be effect by Gawadar development?
- Does Gawadar development bring disharmony for local residents to use of external languages?
- Do external languages and civilizations make unbalanced to social institutions of Gawadar?
- Would foreign folklores through Gawadar development bring difficulties for local people in upcoming days during the speaking?
- Do local people understand to save their properties by Gawadar development?
- Do local people want to Gawadar development as priorities of local residents?
- Have local people been evicted in previous days through mega projects?

- Are local people migrating from their places to other places during the Gwadar development?
- Are local non-materials factors effecting by development projects?
- How much your local codes are in risks?
- What are cultural values of local residents?
- How much your culture disrupted due to displacement and induced-displacement?
- How you people restored your economic conditions?
- Are local residents enjoying the fruits of development projects?
- Are there any health care institutions in resettlement site?
- Is government providing sufficient opportunities to local people for their improvement?

Glossary

S.No	Local terms	
1.	Kamash	An old man, who is older over 70 aged with prolong experiences
2.	Jiwani	A place of District Gwadar
3.	Bazgar	Labors, who work in different sectors, are like fishers.
4.	Bazzag	One of those who are mostly poor and impuissant
5.	Ghulam	A community with black Skin
6.	Lelo	A song in which they give example of historical people and their sacrifices
7.	Sobarag	Local people it say an afternoon launch

8.	Tayyab	Blank of Sea
9.	Waad	Local people say to „Salt“
10.	Balochmayar	Baloch way
11.	Kalladars	Money
12.	Lachaar	Helpless
13.	Peer	Tomb
14.	Deh	Earth
15.	Paseel	Bathroom
16.	Aap	Water
17.	Thrampy	Dry
18.	Asto nist	Very neaer
19.	Nindag	Settle
20.	Labz	Words
21.	Passo	Answer
22.	Dil terak	Worry
23.	Lojar	Fish
24.	Du wahdy Nan	Two Time foods
25.	Pisso Peroki	Ancestors

26.	Merani Dam	A Dam constructed in Turbat Kech where mostly Local people of Gwadar bring sweat water.
27.	Dilo Laap	A dysentery disease
28.	Pishukan	A small city of Gwadar
29.	Surbandar	A small city of Gwadar
30.	Chabahar port	A Port of Iran
31.	Waj Kizar	A historical Place or Tomb of Gwadar
32.	Doudo Rabidag	Culture
33.	Hub Choki	An industrial City of District Lasbila
34.	Balochi	Local people historical Mother Language
35.	Kbar	Graveyard