

**Local People's Perceptions about Development of Gwadar  
Port and its Impacts on the Local Communities**



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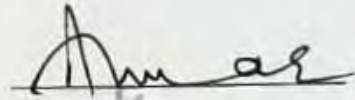
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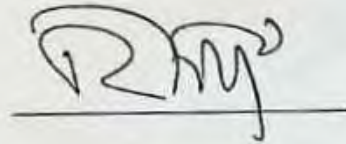
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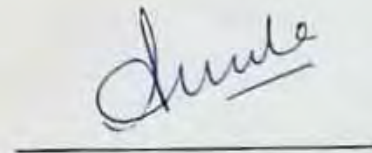
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## **Formal Declaration**

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Islamabad, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2022

**Muhammad Mohsin Khan**

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**Muhammad Mohsin khan**

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## **Dedication**

To my Great Parents always, encouraging and supporting in achieving my Goals and  
Dreams.

## **Abstract**

The study was conducted in Gwadar. Gwadar is a city in Baluchistan and it has gained much attention since the starting of CPEC. There are many development projects to uplift the area and betterment of the local people.

Gwadar being declared a game changer for Pakistan, makes it a very necessary to be discussed in every aspect. Like the impacts of development on the local population, that how will they get effected by this development. Either in a good way or in a bad way, both were discussed and looked for in this research.

How will the port operations effect the local Fishermen and the marine life there? How will the developments on the ground is going to affect their lives, culture, and their livelihood? Development has how much portion for locals in these projects and how much is there for the interest of investors and business community. Is the local population considered a stake holder in these mega projects or not, which are directly associated to these lands and waters?

These are some of the main concerns to be discussed along with many others in this research, because when the name of Gwadar comes, we know the fact that Gwadar will be a completely changed one and a new one soon. But being an anthropologist Development is not our concern, but the effect of the development is our concern. So, this research was conducted to gather all the information related to these projects to see what the impacts and effects of Gwadar Port and CPEC are on the local population, who are the real owners and stakeholders of these lands and waters from centuries. As they are the first ones to witness these changes and developments.

So, it's necessary to ask them about their point of view about CPEC and Gwadar Port and the bounties and barriers regarding these projects. There must be some reservations and questions of local fishermen, boat makers, merchants, and other locals of Gwadar. Our focus of research is to dig-out such reservations, problems, benefits, and bounties faced by these locals and to narrate them in a proper presentable manner.

It is expected that Gwadar port will be major contributor towards provincial as well as local economic betterment. By benefiting from the local projects, people can improve

their living standard. There are few reservations of the locals about the Gwadar port and its related projects. Biggest concern of the local people is that they are afraid of demographic change as Gwadar would attract businessmen and people for investment and financial opportunities. People from different areas will come and demographic structure will be changes. It is also perceived by the local that natural resources also will be exploited by outsiders instead of for the locals.

In this research it was tried to address as much of these reservations and problems of the locals so that a better and a clearer picture of Gwadar Port, CPEC and all such associated projects can be presented to the readers and future researchers and to give the ideas about the other side of the coin as there was very less or almost no information specifically related to the effects and impacts on the natives of the Coastal Belt. The research will help to understand the point of view of these local natives.



# Contents

Formal Declaration .....	i
Acknowledgement .....	ii
Dedication .....	iii
Abstract .....	iv
Chapter 1 .....	1
Introduction.....	1
1.1. The problem.....	7
1.2. Statement of the problem .....	7
1.3. Objectives .....	8
1.4 Research Questions .....	8
1.5 Significance of Research .....	8
Chapter 2.....	9
Review of the literature.....	9
2.1 Conceptual Framework.....	15
2.1.1. Sociological and anthropological modernization theory .....	15
Chapter 3.....	17
Research Methodology .....	17
3.1 Research Design.....	17
3.1.1 Sampling and Sampling Site.....	18
3.1.2 Tool of Data collection .....	18
3.1.3 Method of Data collection .....	18
3.1.4 Participant Observation.....	19
3.1.5 Key Informants .....	20
3.1.6 Field Note.....	20
3.1.7 Daily Diary.....	20
3.1.8 Interview recording.....	21

3.1.9 Case study .....	21
3.1.10 Analysis of Data.....	21
3.1.11 Ethical Considerations .....	22
3.2 Research Site.....	22
3.2.1 Etymology.....	23
3.2.2 History.....	23
3.2.3 Topography .....	23
3.2.4 Population .....	24
3.2.5 Climate.....	24
3.2.6 Administration .....	25
3.2.7 Culture.....	25
3.2.8 Strategic importance .....	25
3.2.9 Education .....	25
3.2.10 Economy .....	26
3.2.11 Gwadar Free Zone.....	26
3.2.12 Gwadar Port .....	26
3.2.13 New Gwadar International Airport .....	28
Chapter 4.....	29
Findings and data presentation .....	29
4.1 Economic Impacts of Gwadar Port over Locals.....	29
4.1.1 Fisheries .....	30
4.1.2 Salt Making.....	37
4.1.4 Boat making.....	38
4.3 Education .....	47
4.4 Culture.....	53
Chapter 5.....	61
Perception of locals about Gwadar Port Development.....	61

Chapter 6.....	65
Conclusion.....	65
Bibliography .....	69
Interview Guide .....	73

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Gawadar a part of Gedrosia (Mekran) satrapy of Achaeminids Persian Empire (550 BC\_330 BC). Later fell to the Greek General SeleucusNicator in 312 BC. After that it became the part of Maurya Empire in 303 BC, later from themit was captured by Arab-Muslim Army in 643 AD. In 18<sup>th</sup> century Gawadar was captured by Mir Naseer Khan Noori, he than in 1783 handed over Gawadar to Saida Sultan an Omani Prince as part of his share of Revenues with the understanding that it will be returned to the Kalat State. In 1797 Saida Sultan ascended to the throne of Muscat but never returned Gawadar to Kalat, than finally in 1958 Pakistan purchased Gawadar from Oman in \$1M. Now till days it is the part of Pakistan and has now become a very important and integral part of Pakistan and slowly and gradually become as important as the backbone of Pakistan(Mehdi, et al., 2009).

CPEC is a flagship project of Chinese leadership's overarching initiative of One Belt One Road and envisions connecting Kashgar City with Gawadar Deep Sea Port through highways, railways and pipelines. What makes this corridor unique is the fact that it affords the vital link between Eurasian land routes and maritime silk routes envisaged under OBOR (One Belt, One Road). Therefore, Pakistan serves as an International Interchange enabling us a great strategic advantage to be the hub for international trade and integration of economies of Asia, Africa and Europe. This geo strategic advantage needs to be harnessed on the basis of mutuality of interests to translate into geo-economic gains.

Gawadar Port is the cornerstone of the whole gambit and Gateway to South West and Central Asia with its strategic significance extending from Persian Gulf through the Indian Ocean to South East Asia and the Far East. Almost 35 to 40% of sea borne oil shipment transits through Strait of Hormuz. Gawadar located at cross roads of three sub regional systems, bridges the gap for transportation of this vital source of energy. Therefore, it retains fundamental role in the future economic prospects of about 20

countries of Central Asia, South Asia and China by providing economically viable, cost effective and shortest route for transit and supply.

The corridor will reduce sea land route distance between Europe and Western China to less than half. A trial was conducted last year for transportation of containers from Beijing to Gawadar and Karachi through Sea Route as well as Land Route through Khunjrab. Transportation through land route took almost half the time with approximate saving of 7 to 14 Cents per Kg that translates into savings of Billions of Dollars per annum. CPEC is a classic manifestation of convergence of geo strategic and geo economic interests of the two countries with socio-economic and diplomatic relations fostered through vicissitudes of time. While complementarity of the economies would serve the economic interests of the two states, development of mutually beneficial infrastructure will further harmonize the efforts to counter common adversaries.

In July 2013, China and Pakistan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in Beijing in the presence of the Chinese Premier, Mr. Li Keqiang and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. The MOU aims at enhancing economic regional integration in investment, energy, trade and communication. The aim is to create linkages between the Western Region of China and Pakistan by establishing communication links and developing Economic and Trade Corridors that would facilitate economic activity along the corridors (Small, 2020).

The CPEC is an ongoing development mega project which aims to connect Gawadar Port of Pakistan to China's northwestern region of Xinjiang, via a network of highways, railways and pipelines. The economic corridor is considered central to China-Pakistan relations and will run about 2,700 km from Gawadar to Kashghar. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and its connectivity with Central Asia, Middle East and Africa will help to shape entire region. Overall construction costs are estimated around \$46 billion, with the entire project expected to be completed in several years.

Development has been discussed throughout the course of history from different lenses. As in the early intelligentsia discussed through the economic gains of any region and country, but with passage of time many social and political scientists have contributed to the concept of the development. In course of history economic planning and planned

development was initiated by developers and they used to think that they are making the best plans to bring the chosen planned in less developed areas.

Those areas which are in the edge of country and away from the power of center are always less developed in every respective country. These areas are marginalized by the planners and developers in specific investment. These investments in the past were invested without taking into the account of native concerns. Though we don't have any kind of consent on the description of development, but we can say that it's a course of broadening individual's choices, improving the individual's capabilities to have a say in the assessments that would outline their lives, enabling and improving deprived, women and the ostracized groups to enhance their potential.

development projects have the potential to serve as a vehicle for the promotion of social change, and for improving the quality of life of vulnerable people. Projects that fulfil this function successfully may have a positive impact and empower the people who participate in them. Such projects should empower people to work in partnership with various government and other developmental institutions to ensure that people are able to benefit from what these services and products offer (Grey, 2011).

It is symptomatic of a neoliberal process in which land is commodified and moved from local people to private companies and wealthy elites, natural resources are appropriated, and alternative, indigenous, forms of production and consumption are suppressed. As Harvey (2010) argues, this process will lead to ever increasing levels of social inequality and instability, and is contingent on and promoted by policies of the state (Martin, 2017).

In the current decade (2011–2020), each year, an estimated 20 million people are forcibly displaced by development projects and a growing body of literature addresses land grabbing and the resulting development-induced displacement and resettlement. A disproportionate share of displaced people are indigenous (McCully, 2001), few studies specifically address the displacement of huntergatherers, who arguably are among the most vulnerable and marginalized indigenous populations (Silva & Athayde, 2018).

The nationalist discourse surrounding Gwadar indicates the broader fears of cultural extinction that remain embedded within Baloch politics. Alongside the demand that

"development projects" benefit the Baloch, including but not limited to the provision of employment for Baloch youth, nationalists have also protested that Gwadar is likely to precipitate an influx of non-Baloch into the province - for jobs, and due to broader multiplier effects - that will further skew the demographic imbalance in the province. For at least two decades the Baloch have claimed - the Sindhis have been at it for even longer - that they are being turned into a minority in their own province due to successive waves of in-migration. Indeed, it is widely believed within the province that figures in the last national census held in 1998 were deliberately fudged by the government (Akhtar, 2007).

Pakistan's government has made several mistakes on the way to 'develop' Gwadar. It handed out licenses to unreliable port operators, sanctioned land unwittingly, failed to monitor port activities, making suspicious statements internationally and lost its focus in two years' time. The government does not depict any national interest in the port project, and has delayed resolutions of several issues indefinitely. The Baloch couldn't be any less interested, either: there are insurgents disrupting any favorable developments in Gwadar or Balochistan in general, and the Baloch are stirring up a freedom movement rather than being concerned about an economic future. For them, Gwadar is a step backward – not forward.

The implications that would apply to the port, must it expand its volume to the level of handling transshipment of the region is a blessing and a curse at the same time. At one end, it would significantly boost its strategic and economic importance, and on the other, such scale would be not even achievable, considering the many inherent obstacles that haunt the project (Ali & Qazi, 2018).

Handling such multiple instances of loading and offloading requires a very elaborate infrastructure. Specifically, this would require multiple berths, whereas as of now, only three berths are operational, courtesy of the first phase of the project. The second phase is still an unrealized dream, with no sign of commencement any time soon. Not only that, the port must provide cutthroat response in turn-around times, shipping footprint, storage facilities and mechanical and technical installations, coupled with an electronic and computer automated system second to none. At the same time, this efficiency is expected of the rest of the complimenting infrastructure, i.e. the road and rail network, and the

airport. Unfortunately, the latter two are even more predated than the port, which makes Gwadar as another wild bet for foreign shipment detail, and thus, their owners (the Middle Eastern, Chinese, Central Asian, Iranian, Afghan and Indian). The absence of a complete and optimal package and complimenting infrastructure for catering shipments would also be adverse, rather than useful, increasing operational costs, and rendering the port useless and completely unattractive to international clients (Yousaf, 2012)

Gwadar is not yet an economic haven for Balochistan or Pakistan. The port is not yet completely developed in actual terms, yet it still is one of the major economic projects in Balochistan in decades. The port could cater transshipments and play an important role as a hub port in the energy corridor of the region. It could also give Balochistan a chance to replenish on lost identity and economy, and whereas it could be a military outpost for Pakistan, this is strongly discouraged. Certain initial strategies stay true to theoretical implementations following the success of other major contemporary ports. However, it has failed to sustain itself in the long-term amidst the challenging globalized trade atmosphere. The project has had several issues – those within stakeholder’s control, and those beyond it. It has been half a decade since Gwadar was made operational whereas investments in the port, its infrastructure, and supporting development zones that reached at least half a billion dollar mark are yet to witness any return. Multibilliondollar commitments and plans have been washed out; others having been delayed indefinitely (Notezai, 2021).

State involvement in ‘Economic Cities’ may have its’ critics within academia and policy circles, however, in Gwadar’s case, the market conditions have been found to be susceptible to distortions. Due to massive speculation of property (some reported it as 15 times the intrinsic value) businesses are having trouble finding affordable land in Gwadar city. Government needs to step in to stabilize the land market. Internationally, tools like ‘Eminent Domain’ are practiced by governments to ensure that suitable land is available within the city for execution of social projects when need be. Eminent domain is the right of a government or its agent to expropriate private property for public use, with payment of fair compensation, and can be practiced to ensure that the city’s development doesn’t suffer from land speculation.



To avoid making Gwadar a product of past mistakes in urban development within the country, policy makers need to be vigilant in ensuring that the local population is not put at a disadvantage. In order to do so, the driving philosophy should be “participation of the local population in the development and governance of the city”. For the past few years it was being speculated that Gwadar’s master plan would relocate local Gwadris from West Bay to city’s outskirts. While this news has recently been debunked by government officials involved in the finalization of new master plan, it has nonetheless created uncertainties and reservations amongst the local population.

If Gwadar is to grow equitably, the state needs to acquire sufficient land for housing of local population closer to the city centre, building schools, colleges and universities, so Gwadaris do not have to travel far for education and training. Moreover, the government needs to ensure that the local labour market is nurtured. Indigenous population must be equipped with the training and education they need to develop skills that will be relevant in the next 10 or 20 years of Gwadar’s development. As research in education shows, the likelihood of a girl child to remain in school is largely correlated with the distance of a school from the residence. The same holds true for employment of women. This is the most integral part of their inclusion in the future Economic City that Gwadar will become.

The need of the hour is that the Pakistani government and Baloch people join hands to make this avenue attractive once again, so that investments that were already in place could be realized, and newer attractions be created. The cases of successful ports in the not-too-distant past serve as standards and benchmarks, and the reasons for their success, and the relevant theoretical practices must be revisited. The Pakistani government must play its due role to bring Gwadar to bear the fruits of what was anticipated. This also requires Pakistan to look at the bigger picture, which serves economic, cultural and profitable interests of the region, rather than individual and military ones. All stakeholders, in their own capacity, should devise efficient, economic and intelligent ways to benefit from the port. Eventually, Gwadar could pay off many nations and countries (Zahid, 2011).

Attractive urban character and a distinct cultural and historic identity are inherent characteristics that help a city attract residents, businesses and tourists. Even if Gwadar has existed with little diversity in economic activities, it will be a mistake to assume that Gwadar's culture presents a blank slate. An analysis of the city in chapter three indicates that the region demonstrates a rich culture and identity. Government must build on these assets to brand Gwadar as a historical town with a rich heritage.

The support of a local population is essential for ports in order to keep their "licence to operate" and remain legitimate economic actors. Local support will evidently be facilitated if there are local benefits and if negative impacts are limited or mitigated, but long-term and sustainable support requires more. What distinguishes successful port-cities from less successful and more polarised port-cities is the sense of pride and "ownership" of the port by the population and business community.

For any development program it is vital for the governments and organizations to make sure the contribution of the local people in the decision-making process. It is important to understand their needs and the impacts of such projects over their livelihood.

### **1.1. The problem**

The study is about what local people perceive the meaning and purpose of Gwadar port and development for them. It is about how they look at these projects and what economic impacts have been on their livelihood due to this project.

### **1.2. Statement of the problem**

It is expected that Gwadar port will be major contributor towards provincial as well as local economic betterment. By benefiting from the local projects, people can improve their living standard. There are few reservations of the locals about the Gwadar port and its related projects. Biggest concern of the local people is that they are afraid of demographic change as Gwadar would attract businessmen and people for investment and financial opportunities. People from different areas will come and demographic structure will be changes. It is also perceived by the local that natural resources also will be exploited by outsiders instead of for the locals.

### **1.3. Objectives**

- To highlight livelihood impacts of Gwadar port over local's livelihood.
- To explain the perceptions of the locals regarding the building of Gwadar port.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- What are the livelihood impacts of Gwadar port over the local's livelihood?
- How local perceive the building of Gwadar port in their area

### **1.5 Significance of Research**

This research is expected to contribute the literature and locals' point of view about the development of Gwadar port and related projects. For any development program it is vital for the governments and organizations to make sure the contribution of the local people in the decision-making process. It is important to understand their needs and the impacts of such projects over their livelihood. To a socio-economic project, from which the whole society benefits. The research can also help the government of Baluchistan and Pakistan to take into consideration local, indigenous communities of Gwadar, their concerns and perceptions about while designing and implementing developmental projects.

## Chapter 2

### Review of the literature

In this research researcher gave a brief history on the research context, question and topic. The present chapter has been divided into two parts; first part to understand the impacts of development projects over the financial conditions of locals and relevant researches available over this variable. Other part is related to community and local people perceptions about the economic conditions and projects whether they are helpful to locals or not.

Development is defined as a planned and comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, in a defined geographic area, that is rights-based and ecologically oriented and aims to continually improve the well-being of the entire population and all its individuals. The individuals would be actively involved in open, meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits (Fritz, 2010).

Development can be explained as an area based phenomenon that focuses on the alteration in socioeconomic, traditional and administrative domain. In this process the role of dwellers is highly active as they are aware about the beneficial consequences of development. Development can be mainly defined as the betterment of socioeconomic situation and must be ecological friendly.

According to Fritz(2010), development can be socially and economically, as it's the main course of development. Economic development can be referred to as an increase in the manufacturing material goods capabilities, trading and ingesting the manufactured items. While on the other hand social development is being considered as the societal complexion, as how social institutions and structures are interconnected and how they can successfully work for the betterment of the society, the role and contribution of people in growth and development. It mainly focuses on the social factors such as education and income status, health facilities, law and order situation and creative opportunities for citizens.

Merk (2013) explained the importance of such efforts by port cities as follows; "Preserving the port-related heritages can also become an important tool for branding a

port city: with its historic city centre and docklands, the port city of Liverpool has become the Maritime Mercantile City designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

According to the official website of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is based on the agenda of regional association between China and Pakistan. It would have of connections like road, rail and air passages that would lead to better interaction between people and increased understanding of foreign cultural systems and values. It will open the passage for trade and ideal business situation; the result would generate a sense of collective struggles and prosperity (Avais, Shaikh, Mahesar, & Memon, 2016).

In this developed epoch corridors like CPEC and OBOR plays an important role in the progress of any nation. In this modern era where everything has been global and interconnected with each other the concepts such as interaction and trade are not independent to other factors. If we go back to history of Pakistan and china relationship we have found a sense of collectiveness in each domain (Avais, Shaikh, Mahesar, & Memon, 2016).

The Gawadar local people should be the major beneficiary of the port and its related projects. It is though confirmed through this project that Baluchistan is an important province of the country and Gawadar is like the heart of Baluchistan. So the locals of Gawadar are therefore entitled to get all the fundamental facilities of life (Khan, 2018).

According to Khan, Gawadar being as a hub of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), it would generate large number of job opportunities and the local communities of Gawadar would be the main recipient of those jobs, more importantly Gawadar would transform like Karachi and it would become a major city for the whole country and more specifically for the underdeveloped Baluchistan. The economic activities from the construction of port and other such related industrial activities would elevate the basic needs of life and would help in improving the subsistence pattern of Gawadar and Baluchistan.

This corridor will positively contribute in socio-economic trajectory of the people of Gawadar. There are many advantages of this corridor that gives a lot of opportunities to the people of Gawadar Baluchistan. This will remove the sense of deprivation from the people of Baluchistan. If Baluchistan people will have satisfied with this corridor, this

will address their economic grievances, therefore, it will help them coming out of a regular sense of marginalization (Khan, 2016).

“Gawadar port is being developed and plans are underway to connect it with China by establishing the long-awaited Gawadar-Kashghar economic corridor (GKEC). The corridor will have great importance not only for Pakistan and China but for entire region” (Jehanzeb & Parveen, 2015).

According to the writers in this globalized world no one can ignore the importance seaport, as it is relatively the inexpensive way of having trade with international communities. As we know that Pakistan has coast that stretches from Karachi to Jewani (Baluchistan) touching the border of Iran, along this coast there are two ports, Karachi and port Qasim which are presently functional. The construction of Gawadar port along this coast is connecting it with china that will have a huge economic importance not just for Pakistan and china but for the whole belt.

According to the writers that port construction is beneficial for the regional economy; it may be advantageous for the economies of local areas as well as for the neighboring setting. Theses contribution can of different kinds for instances as direct and indirect.

“The direct impact is defined as the impact on regional economy generated by selfdevelopment of port industry. The indirect impact is defined as impact on regional economy generated by the other industries” activity caused by the port” (Ullah, Berma, & Shahadan, 2013).

The construction of Gawadar port has both direct and indirect impacts on regional economy; direct impact will be on the communities residing near port and the indirect impact will be due to industries that are coming with the port development, as we know Gawadar city is mostly dependent upon the artisanal fishing. The basic purpose of the port construction is to create a linkage between Pakistan with the rest of the world for various economic activities this linkage will attract direct investment in the country. Such direct impacts occurred around the world due to such mega projects.

“The utopian vision inherent in economic development programs and projects advocated by nationalist and transnational elites tends to create expectations of a future ‘good life’

among their intended beneficiaries from the middle class and the working poor. Author adds that the vision of ideal state through mega projects are promoted by the elite class and the projected receiver are the middle, lower working class. large- scale projects are often justified in the name of 'national interest' by ruling elites, experience suggests that it is generally the poorest and most marginal segments of society that have to pay for the unreasonable extent of their costs" (Jamali, 2014).

Natives inhabiting the spaces that are occupied by these projects tend to bear a disproportionate share of the economic, social, and ecological costs of these projects. In particular, large- scale infrastructure projects transform the existing spaces and rhythms of social life in ways that local people find disruptive, disorienting, and threatening (Jamali, 2014).

Author analyze the role of community in filling the gap of government support to the community and how the community itself finds ways to cope with local issues through self-help development initiatives in Health and Education sector. In order to understand this concept first we need to identify what development is for the locals. When locals feel the need to take their own decisions and participate in developmental projects and how the state plays its role to develop these locals. How locals themselves have found a way towards development and improved their socioeconomic conditions, but also make people able to take decisions for their own local development. Part of my study I will be interested to see at these questions while studying the economic impacts of Gwadar port and local's perceptions about the port regarding their own development (Moretti, 2014).

Research shows that eradication of poverty is heavy task and it cannot be performed in better way if it is to be launched in isolation. There is need of inclusion and participation of community in which any project is being initiated. Further there is also need of coordination and trust between local people and those who are practicing such project. Any development project which lacks coordination between locals and developers cannot be called successful in local empowerment (Mchuno & Theron, 2014).

According to author of the barrier to development of locals and community where any project is being implemented, is that those people of community do not have access to the resources. They are already financially vulnerable and their ability to take part in the

decision making is reduced. When this happens, rural development does not bring positive impacts over the local communities (Kukumba & Nsingo, 2008).

Another author explores the perceptions of the coastal communities of Balochistan vis-à-vis China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a mega-development project in Gwadar. Understanding the socioeconomic issues of the vulnerable coastal communities of the province is critical for the policymakers to ensure an inclusive approach towards development planning. The volatile political situation of this province underscores the need to proactively address the socioeconomic impact of CPEC projects on the local populace by including them in the development process instead of allowing them to be marginalized and exploited at the hands of the forces which are averse to the progress. It attempts to map the expectations and apprehensions of the subjects vis-à-vis changes brought about by CPEC in their region, especially how they perceive their habitat and livelihood being impacted—positively or negatively. Finally, the study charts out a set of recommendations based on the first-hand observations, and advocates devising an integrated strategy at all policy levels for ensuring inclusion of these coastal communities as important stakeholders not only in the mega development taking place in the form of CPEC-led development projects but also in the maritime economy and security of Pakistan (Thung, 2018).

To forecast the short run net impact of CPEC projects on social welfare for all provinces and districts of Pakistan related to its three dimensions of welfare; education, health and housing. The development vitality of this mega project indicates that there will be 5.21 percent growth in social welfare in Pakistan, up till 2020. At provincial level highest growth in social welfare impact can be ranked as in Balochistan (6.4 percent), Sindh (6.31 percent), KP (5.19 percent), and Punjab (3.5 percent), respectively. The net impact can also be depicted by its three dimensions of social welfare; education 3.85 percent, health 4.74 percent and housing 8.6 percent, also indicating high growth in terms of living standards. Districts which have high level of poverty and unemployment will significantly improve quality of life relative to other districts. Furthermore, districts which are located on its three routes also depict substantial growth in its welfare dimensions. Finally, the realisation of CPEC is a manifestation of the shared dream of unprecedented prosperity for the reg (Haq & Farooq, 2016).



Turning to community participation, there have been calls for the recognition of the importance of active community participation in development processes. Community participation refers to the creation of opportunities that allow space for members of a community to actively input and influence processes in the development endeavour, and to draw equitable benefits from the proceeds of the development endeavour. The idea of community participation is akin to the principle of community-driven development, whereby community members are at the centre of the development endeavour and have control over the direction and shape of the development process (Mchuno & Theron, 2014).

The core constituents of sustainable development therefore include the necessity to place an important economic value on bionetwork; espousing an innovative environmental economy that controls natural renewable resources in the most efficient way possible; and, importantly, instituting a management system that identifies and deals with key environmental issues (Munasinghe, 2002).

Development stakeholders and agencies could assist emerging rural entrepreneurs in terms of networking, partnerships, capacity building and linkages for development (Friedman & Miles, 2006).

Sustainable development may also make reference to the need for ecological preservation and balance so as to gratify the human, economic and other needs in a holistic manner, through appropriate resource management mechanisms. From this perspective, the implication is that resource management mechanisms need to include management of quantity, quality, as well as the timing and overall direction of resource development (Walsh & Rooyen, 2014).

Highlighting the impacts of transport infrastructure, highlights that any development projects and related infrastructure projects of transport, are very much helpful and supportive for the local people. They get economic opportunities and improve their living standard. (Barrios & Schaechter, 2008).

The project embraces the construction of textile and apparel industry, industrial park projects, construction of dams, the installation of nuclear reactors and creating networks of road, railway line which will generate employment and people will also take ownership of these projects. Fully equipped hospitals, technical and vocational training

institutes, water supply and distribution in undeveloped areas will also improve the quality of life of the masses (Haq & Farooq, 2016).

Author expected that Gwadar port will be major contributor towards provincial as well as local economic betterment. By benefiting from the local projects, people can improve their living standard. There are few reservations of the locals about the Gwadar port and its related projects. Biggest concern of the local people is that they are afraid of demographic change as Gwadar would attract businessmen and people for investment and financial opportunities. People from different areas will come and demographic structure will be changes. It is also perceived by the local that natural resources also will be exploited by outsiders instead of for the locals (Kardon, Kennedy, & Dutton, 2020).

The projects which are aimed at local population participation and involvement in the economic activities are considered vital for the local community development. There is great need of participation of the locals in developmental projects.

## **2.1 Conceptual Framework**

### **2.1.1. Sociological and anthropological modernization theory**

The earliest principles of modernization theory can be derived from the idea of progress, which stated that people can develop and change their society themselves. Marquis de Condorcet was involved in the origins of this theory. This theory also states that technological advancements and economic changes can lead to changes in moral and cultural values (Mclean & Hewitt, 1994). The French sociologist Émile Durkheim stressed the interdependence of institutions in a society and the way in which they interact with cultural and social unity. His work ‘The Division of Labor in Society’ was very influential. It described how social order is maintained in society and ways in which primitive societies can make the transition to more advanced societies (Durkheim, 2013).

Other scientists who have contributed to the development of modernization theory are: David Apter (1987), who did research on the political system and history of democracy; Seymour Martin Lipset (Lipset, 1971), who argued that economic development leads to social changes which tend to lead to democracy, who approached

modernization from the psychological side with his motivations theory; and Talcott Parsons who used his pattern variables to compare backwardness to modernity (McClelland, 2010).

## **Chapter 3**

### **Research Methodology**

This section explores the tools, techniques and methodology which have been used in the whole research process. After thorough review of literature, making a well-planned research design is a fundamental part of a scientific research. It is noteworthy that a researcher is well aware of his/her standpoint. A point of view of a researcher guides him/her to appropriate research approach.

Research methodology provides reasoning and logics that how the procedures, methods and techniques are used to identify, obtain and explain data in order to understand the research problems. It explains how a research is conducted and includes the tools and techniques used to collect information. I employed some anthropological research tools to carry out my research.

This research used ethnography; complimented by narratives and participant observation, key informants, as the research methodology. Methodology guides the complete research and guides the usage of certain methods, skills and techniques to acquire data. Data collection is the primary task and it requires theoretical and methodological orientation to keep research focused.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

According to the nature of the study and data required, the researcher opted qualitative approach. The purpose and reason of opting qualitative approach was that the phenomenon required this kind of investigation method. To deeply explore and explain the phenomenon, researcher wanted an in depth insight that was just possible by looking from qualitative aspects. The epistemology of researcher was nominalist so that unseen information regarding the issue as well as a general view existing in nature can be revealed. For this study, professional Qualitative methodology was opted to discover out the realities (Bernard, 2011).

### **3.1.1 Sampling and Sampling Site**

Sample of any population of a study have an impact on the results of research. Sampling is the method of extraction sample from a larger population. This study considers the development of Gwadar port and its economic impacts over the local people's livelihood. The population under study was randomly selected by the researcher from diverse backgrounds and fields.

The researchers sample size consisted of 15 respondents and all of them were residents of Gwadar. Researcher selected 2 key informants as well.

It is a non-probability sampling technique in which the researcher selects respondents from population by his or her own judgment (Bernard, 2011). The purposive sampling which is also called non-probability sampling is useful when the researcher want to know the phenomenon in detail and wants to select the respondents according to his or her own choice. In this research the researcher employed purposive sampling as the target population of research local from different fields in Gwadar.

### **3.1.2 Tool of Data collection**

"An in-depth interview is comprised of free and comfortable environment, so that complete and detailed information is obtained" (Guest, Namey, & Mitchel, 2017).

A good understanding of the topic allows you to make a good questionnaire (interview guide) that gives respondents with appropriate, important and meaningful response to each question that is being asked from him.

For a researcher it is necessary to have good interview guide so that there could be a better understanding of the issue and a better understanding between the interviewer and interviewee. The researchers questionnaire was made up of relevant questions that were related to my research topic.

### **3.1.3 Method of Data collection**

In-depth interviews are taken to extract the detailed information from the respondents. When the researcher becomes able to build good rapport among the respondents then he

can be trusted and the respondents never hesitate to tell him the information which are necessary.

It is one of the methods used in qualitative research which the researcher has employed during fieldwork by engaging in detailed and in-depth interviews with small number of people in order to completely explore the beliefs, attitudes and behaviors of respondents.

The researcher conducted 15 face to face In depth interviews by using open ended and flexible response questions in which the researcher speak less and listens carefully. It helped me to observe and understand the verbal and non-verbal i.e. body language, gesture information provided by respondents.

### **3.1.4 Participant Observation**

In the anthropological research participation observation is considered to the most significant techniques for data collection. The parliamentary information from member perception gives the field work knowledge and is vital for leading meetings and other fundamental advances required amid the exploration work. Researcher also uses this technique for collecting data. In the anthropological research investment perception is considered to the most imperative methods for information accumulation.

By using this technique, I became a part of the community and I observed them as being their member. That was direct way for me to get information from them. Getting close to the people and building relaxed company with them, I got chance to observe them and know about their education. It began in representation close to individuals and influencing them to feel sufficiently good with the researcher watched and record data about their lives. I utilized this technique in my field work by going to the schools and visiting the hostels of the students. I watched how they function and what is their points and goals and furthermore their exercises.

Establishment of good friendly and significant rapport was important in research. Going to new community or gathering to get data from local perspective it was not all that simple, for course of information accumulation the compatibility building is major and beginning system. Researcher used this technique to explore.

The initial phase in the field is the report building. Anthropologist dependably likes to enter in the field of research as clear paper having no connection in the network. While being there in and unknown individuals, the researcher should to know about those unknown people. For important in the research field, want to be in contact with the senior and remarkable individual.

### **3.1.5 Key Informants**

Key informant is people who know about land and neighborhood people. Key informant was respectable and reliable who related expert to respondent and gave her strong information. Researcher key informant was the significant source of data especially with respect to different foundations of the intuitions. Determination of the key informant is essential; researcher picks her key source precisely. She clarified destinations of her research to the key informant with the goal that they could enable her to acquire legitimate and solid information.

Key informant is a person who is near to the community knows each thing about the society. Through key informants we can connect with community members. Key informant provides a valuable data about my topic. Information is not without any restrictions from the Key informant. Without key information we cannot collect data easily. I selected three key informants who were the locals but I cannot mention their name here. One key informant was journalist and second was an owner of a fish factory.

### **3.1.6 Field Note**

The field's notes method used by the researcher in the field to note downs the importance and explanatory witnesses during the research field. The field notes give a chance to the research to collect data through remember the occasions and chats with the respondent.

### **3.1.7 Daily Diary**

It was to have at least schedule details of the events and the records. For recording, the day-to-day events during the research period daily diary technique also used which helps as a note.

### **3.1.8 Interview recording**

Using mobiles for interviews in qualitative research is often discouraged, but still it is widely used in qualitative research. There are many reservations over telephone interviews, which include: challenges of building rapport with respondents, lack of observation through face expression, and inability to observe the individuals in work environment. The major reason behind using telephone for in-depth interviews is the social distancing strategy against Covid 19, lack of cost, time; reduce in travelling hours and safety and flexibility for the researcher.

I used this technique when I made an important conversation with my key informants. With the use of this technique, data will be easily collected and sufficient amount of required data will be recorded. I also used some technique during informal interviews.

### **3.1.9 Case study**

A case study is a definite introduction of information identified with some arrangement of cases or set of times, which a researcher records to make some hypothetical determinations. When the limits between marvel and setting are not obviously apparent, and in which different wellsprings of confirmation are utilized.

At another point he says, —When the analysis contains in extra of one case. For numerous situations contemplates every individual case might be all surrounding or installed. In an installed outline, an examination may require the direct of a study for each situation ponder site.

Background investigation technique is generally utilized in anthropological research and is an authoritative source to know the inside and out examination of network's recognitions about various marvels.

### **3.1.10 Analysis of Data**

With the help of cell phone, in-depth interviews were recorded. After this transcription and assembling process of interviews was done according to major themes. During interviews, there also emerged innovative themes, which were also included in data analyzing process.



With the help of thematic analysis technique, the data gathered from interviews was analyzed and interpreted. For effective analysis, quotes were picked from interviews and were added in the discussion.

Data which was obtained from field work was interpreted through qualitative method. After this, according to the related developed themes it was presented. To hold the findings, selected verbatim were used according to themes.

### **3.1.11 Ethical Considerations**

This research has followed all the data collection ethics and provided guide lines given by researcher previously. More specifically, while conducting this research we haven't given any hope and any threat to any of our respondents it was explained simply stated that we are students we want to do a research for our self. It was conveyed to respondents that there is nothing negative and research was just part of the degree.

Researcher is responsible to keep the identity of respondents confidential. Keeping this in mind, researcher assured to the respondent that the data will be only used for academic purpose .Researcher is the person who shows discipline .As it will bring good result. Reference letter signed by supervisor is requirement before going on field because people most of the time takes it negative that there information is used for negative purpose, assures is made by the researcher to the respondent that the data collected from them will be kept secret. Researcher work is not to be biased .Researcher firstly describes the purpose of collecting data from specific place, in the to promote the sense of integration .Researcher work on being field is to tolerate in other words because it is one of the rules of researcher being part of scientific community .If someone is not cooperating with researcher, he/she has to cooperate ,In order to keep the situation calm till the end of data collection .At the end researcher praise every one of giving data and helping him/her to make research worth knowing.

### **3.2 Research Site**

There remains a need of concrete data for the complete understanding of any particular community of a specific network, in order to be outstanding with the living examples, ecological and social conditions. Along these lines, the analysis site gives brief of the

individual area and rest of the region too, with a specific end goal to comprehend the social and social setup of the network. Research site incorporates all fundamental data about the area and the town, its area, geography, population, social association, religion and financial assets.

### **3.2.1 Etymology**

From point of view of etymology, the word Gwadar is made of two words of Baluchi language. First is Gaud, it means door or gateway. So, the complete word Gwadar means “the gateway of wind”

### **3.2.2 History**

The inhabitation of Gwadar, like most areas of Baluchistan, appears to be ancient. The area shows inhabitation as early as the Bronze Age with settlements around some of the area's oasis. It is from this settlement pattern that word Makran, the original name of Baluchistan, is derived. For a period, it was a region of the Achaemenes Persian Empire. It is believed to have been conquered by the founder of the Persian Empire, Cyrus the Great. The capital of the satrapy of Gedrosia was Pura, which is thought to have been located near the modern Bampūr, in Iranian Baluchistan. During the homeward march of Alexander, the Great, his admiral, Nearchus, led a fleet along the modern-day Makran coast and recorded that the area was dry, mountainous, and inhabited by the "Ichthyophagoi" (or "fish eaters"), an ancient Greek rendering of the ancient Persian phrase "Mahikhoran," which has itself become the modern word "Makran". After the collapse of Alexander's empire, the area was ruled by Seleucus Nicator, one of Alexander's generals. The region then came under Mauryan rule around 303 BCE, after Seleucus made peace with Emperor Chandragupta and ceded the territory to the Mauryans

### **3.2.3 Topography**

Gwadar is situated on the southwestern Arabian Sea coast of Pakistan in Gwadar District of Baluchistan province. Like Ormara further east, Gwadar is situated on a natural hammerhead-shaped tombolo peninsula forming two almost perfect, but naturally curved, semicircular bays on either side. The city is situated on a narrow and sandy

12 km-long (7 mi) isthmus which connects the Pakistani coast to rocky outcroppings in the Arabian sea known as the Gwadar Promontory, or *Koh-e-Batil*, which reach an elevation of 150 m (480 ft) and extend 11 km (7 mi) east to west with a breadth of 1.5 km (1 mi). The 240 m (800 ft) wide isthmus upon which Gwadar is located separates the two almost perfect semicircular bays from one another. The western bay is known as the *PaddiZirr*, and is generally shallow with an average depth of 3.7 m (12 ft), and a maximum depth of 9.1 m (30 ft). To the east of the isthmus is the deep water *Demi Zirr* harbor, where the Gwadar Port was built.

The area north of the city and Gwadar Promontory is flat and generally barren. The white clay Koh-e-Mehdi (also known as Jabal-e-Mehdi) is a notable exception, and rises sharply from the plains to the northeast of Gwadar. The Koh-e-Mehdi features two discernible peaks, with heights of 415 and 419 m (1,360 and 1,375 ft), and is approximately 6 km (4 mi) wide and features sharp cliffs that drop precipitously into the Arabian Sea. Following an earthquake in September 2013 a small island called Zalzal Jazeera ("Earthquake Island") formed approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) off the coast.

### **3.2.4 Population**

The population of the city has risen to approximately 85,000 as of 2014. Currently in 2020 it is estimated to be 138,000. The population of Gwadar is predominantly Baluch.

### **3.2.5 Climate**

Gwadar has a hot desert climate characterized by little precipitation and high variation between summer and winter temperatures. Oceanic influence from the cool currents of the Arabian Sea moderates temperatures, resulting in notably cooler summer temperatures compared to areas inland and cities in the Persian Gulf such as Dubai. The Arabian Sea also moderates winter temperatures, resulting in warmer winter nights as compared to inland areas.

The mean temperature in the hottest month (June) remains between 31 °C and 32 °C. The mean temperature in the coolest month (January) varies from 18 °C to 19 °C. The uniformity of temperature is a unique characteristic of the Makran Coastal region. Occasionally, winds moving down the Baluchistan plateau bring brief cold spells,

otherwise the winter is pleasant. In Gwadar, winters are shorter than summers. Although Gwadar is situated outside the monsoon belt, it receives light monsoon showers in summer (June–August). However, in winter, Western Disturbance can cause heavy rainfall. Annual rainfall is only 100 mm (3 inches). In June 2010, Gwadar was lashed by Cyclone Phet with record-breaking rains of 372 mm and winds up to 121 km/h (75 mph).

### **3.2.6 Administration**

Gwadar serves as the headquarters for both the Gwadar District and Gwadar Tehsil. Gwadar Tehsil is administratively subdivided into five union councils. Gwadar is divided into 5 union councils, which are further subdivided into wards.

### **3.2.7 Culture**

Gwadar is located across the mouth of the Persian Gulf from the Arabian Peninsula. Gwadar's location and history have given it a unique blend of cultures. The Arabic influence upon Gwadar is strong as a consequence of the Omani era and its close proximity to the Arabian Peninsula. The Omani legacy is also evident in the Pakistanis of East African ancestry tracing their lineage to Afro-Arabs and Zenji slaves, who settled in the town during Omani rule. Remnants of Oman era buildings can also be found in the city.

### **3.2.8 Strategic importance**

Central Asia and South Asia, encompassing the Caspian Region, Central Asian republics, Afghanistan and Iran, and the energy-rich 'lake' called the Caspian Sea, is a significant region because of its huge monetary prospective and geographically vital positioning, which has formed the region as a center piece in the international arena. Iran has also declared support for the development of Gwadar and its port.

### **3.2.9 Education**

According to Pakistan District Education Rankings, a report by Alif Ailaan, district Gwadar is ranked nationally at 61, with a education score of 59.47 and learning score of

62.65. Enrollment levels are low in Gwadar because of fewer schools in the district. And the level of enrollment declines as we move up the classes. The school infrastructure score of Gwadar is 29.91, giving it a national rank of 122. 33% of all the schools in the district cater to girls as compared to 67% schools for boys, putting girls at a greater disadvantage. Lack of science labs and subject specialist teachers are also a major concern. Overcrowding, teachers teaching two classes at the same time and lack of playing grounds are the issues faced by the residents of Gwadar.

### **3.2.10 Economy**

Much of Gwadar's economy is based on artisanal fishing. Gwadar's economy has, in the past, been dependent mostly on fishing. Its economy, however, is undergoing rapid transformation as a small fishing village is being transformed into a major port city of Pakistan with improved communication links with the rest of Pakistan. In 1993, the Government of Pakistan commenced a feasibility study for the construction of a deep-sea port at Gwadar. On 22 March 2002, the Government of Pakistan began construction of Gwadar Port, a modern deep-sea port, the first phase of which was completed in December 2005 and the second in March 2007. Gwadar Port became fully operational in December 2009. The 1400 km Trans-Afghan Gas Pipeline (TAP) from Turkmenistan to Gwadar (Pakistan), a long-dormant project that would pump Turkmen natural gas to markets in South Asia, may finally be poised to begin at a cost of \$3 billion.

### **3.2.11 Gwadar Free Zone**

The construction on a \$20 billion 100-square kilometer tax exempt industrial zone began on 20 June 2016. The zone includes a 300MW plant exclusive for the industrial zone.

### **3.2.12 Gwadar Port**

China has a great strategic interest in Gwadar. In 2013, the state-owned China Overseas Port Holdings Limited acquired Gwadar Port. The port is strategically important for China as sixty percent of China's oil comes from the Persian Gulf by ships traveling over 16,000 km (9,900 mi) in two to three months, confronting pirates, bad weather, political

rivals, and other risks up to its only commercial port, Shanghai. Gwadar will reduce the distance to a mere 5,000 km (3,100 mi) and also serve round the year.

China has been instrumental in the design of the project. China is providing approximately 80% of the cost of the port in the shape of grants and soft loans. Over 500 Chinese workers have worked on the project on a 24-hour basis to complete the port setup. There are still a large number of Chinese workers and engineers working on the project. China is setting up a dry port at the Pakistan–China border to take advantage of a shorter route to sea through Gwadar. China paid US\$360 million to Pakistan for expansion and an upgrade for all weather traffic ability of Karakoram Highway linking Pakistan with China. The contract has been awarded to Frontier Works Organization, who has also started the project. Feasibility and engineering studies to connect China with Gwadar through a pipeline and railway track have already begun.

China is heavily dependent on Persian Gulf oil which passes through the Strait of Malacca all the way through the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Once the oil reaches China's east coast ports, it is transported thousands of kilometers inland to western China. The Gwadar port-Karakoram Highway (KKH) route is sometimes said to be safer, cheaper and shorter than transporting the oil by ocean tanker. However, research suggests that transporting oil by roadways from Gwadar to China would be very expensive, would encounter numerous logistical difficulties such as mountainous terrain, earthquakes, disputes with India, and potential terrorist attacks, and would barely make any impact on China's overall energy security, though Pakistan intends to build an oil pipeline to northern Pakistan that may allay much of these concerns.

Chinese goods flowing in the opposite direction may be able to find an easier, shorter and secure route to the Middle East. The city is also being developed as an export processing zone for foreign companies to manufacture in Gwadar before exporting to various countries in the region. The Government of Pakistan has committed to providing a base to China in Gwadar with the intention of helping secure the area. Although some analysts claim that China intends to establish a naval presence at Gwadar, others argue that China

will be cautious about such a development. A Chinese military presence in Gwadar may provoke a significant reaction from both the United States and India.

### **3.2.13 New Gwadar International Airport**

Due to the Chinese interest in the Gwadar port, Pakistan believes that Gwadar will become a regional hub; Prime Minister Imran Khan has laid down the foundation stone for the New Gwadar International Airport (NGIAP) at Gwadar on 29 March 2019. New Gwadar international airport is located in Gurandani which is around 26 km (16 mi) northeast of Gwadar city in Baluchistan province. It is expected to cost \$246 million with an area of 1,700 ha (4,300 acres) and it will be able to handle big aircraft such as the A380. The new airport will cater to domestic and international flights and will have open skies policy. It will be a Greenfield airport with a cargo terminal handling capacity of 30,000 tons a year. It will have a single runway of 3,658 m (12,001 ft) length and width of 75 m (246 ft) to accommodate wide body aircraft, however an option to build a 2nd runway in future is also feasible. CAA Pakistan has awarded the design and construction contract to the China Communications Construction Company (CCCC); it is expected to be completed in 2022.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Findings and data presentation**

This chapter deals with the detailed interpretations and analysis of data gathered from in-depth interviews. The process of analyzing data helped me to describe conclusions and important information. In data analysis stage reviewing and cleaning of data has been done. In present study, the data was collected in one phase as in-depth interviews were recorded. I carefully listened to the interviews in detail and wrote them in the note book. Further the views of respondents and quotes were selected and written under the related headings.

Here respondents' views have been discussed under the themes. Researcher interviewed local people of various professions. Observation method has also been used in present research to cross check the respondents' answers and to get in-depth insight of the issues. Therefore, I met and discussed with all the respondents to meet the purpose of her research. I asked them about their perceptions about the Gwadar port and other related projects in their area and how they were impacting their livelihood.

#### **4.1 Economic Impacts of Gwadar Port over Locals**

Economy is the integral segment of any society, without that the working and operations of the society cannot be performed accordingly. Economy can be narrated as the backbone for any society to survive. It is the basic survival requirement and as every other thing that evolves in the world, so does the economy also evolve with the passage of time by means of development.

Same is the case in my study that with the starting of development in Gwadar in the form of Gwadar Port and CPEC projects. All these projects are the main stream development projects. In other words, we can say that these projects they can be said as one of the most mega projects in world. OBOR one belt one road is the concept of connecting China to the rest of the world. Economy has changed a lot in the past decade in all around the Pakistan, so how is it possible that a region, a city where there was nothing in past and was just a barren port for local fishermen, and when there come projects like CPEC in



that region than it is well known that there will come huge and prominent changes in every aspect of society. Same is the case with the economic conditions and activities.

The main economic activities that were in practice from the past and are still in practice but have got affected because of development are as under:

#### **4.1.1 Fisheries**

The major stake in the economy of Gwadar is taken by Fisheries, as it is a port city and majority of the resident's work in the sea (Darya as called by the locals), and rests of the professions are interrelated to the fishing. They catch the fish in two phases everyday first phase starts from early in the morning when there is dark and ends after 5-6 hours and the second phase starts from evening and returns at around or after mid night.

In this way they have divided their times and places to catch. This the routine of small fishermen who have boats that can carry small quantities of catch, but then there are boats that are huge and can carry 20 tons of Fish and sail for around month in the deep ocean. Then there is a new thing that is coming in these waters from past some time. They call it Toller by the Local Fishermen. These are the huge industrial scale ships for fish catching. In past when there was less knowledge and know how about Gwadar there was not such things there in the oceans after the day when Gwadar came to the lime light of economy. In past there were no such machines wandering in the sea which are a source of disturbance for the local fishermen.

A local and very old fisherman, who has now quit the fishing because of his age, told me that not tollers come and they had this very small and fine net that drags everything along with it. They ship throw the net into the water and start to drag it with the ship and this net drags along the bottom of ship and capture each & everything in its path. Weather it is small fish, Cary fish, baby fish, or coral Reefs. These coral reefs are the major places where fish comes for their reproduction. Fish lay their eggs in these coral reefs and when the tollers come and they start dragging these coral reefs in their nets, in this they start destroying the nurseries of fish in their way se they are destroying as both in short and long run said by the old fisherman.

Furthermore, he added that we still fish according to the nature's laws & Rules. For this he explained the season & their practices to me that were very interesting and very logical and nature friendly. The old man said that we have seasons for every other fish that we catch. For example, in winter they have breeds of almost 2-3 months as in winter the water gets cold and fish goes in deep water so in winter, they do not catch in fish a part from their local domestic usage and when it comes to types of fishes. There are as many species of fish in the ocean that we cannot imagine and everything is not for our use. Some species are there for the working of Eco-system.

*The old-man said that we know the season of fishes that which fish has breeding season going on and which has no breeding season at that time. He said if we catch a sardine in the net and if it is the breeding season of sardines. Then we let go the sardine back in the ocean. But the one who is dragging that evil net (word used by the old man) never respect that and drag everything in its path out of water and they catch a lot of sea creatures and material that is of their no use and when they categories that they discard everything that is of no use for them.*

These are disturbing our work and our waters a lot and very rapidly and when they come for one time, they leave nothing behind for us, the local or small fisherman said by them old man.

Another fisherman that I met on the auction Hall (the place where the trading of fish take place).Maul is kind of a market locally known as Mandi, where the trading takes place on large or commercial scale. This guy whom I met on the auction Hall he told me that his work has affected a lot with the starting of this development, the major portion of the port that is to be constructed along the east bay (Demi Zirr) and the northern side of Koh-e-Batil.

*The northern side of Koh-e-Batil is the Lobster and prawn's heaven we can saw, said by the Guy.*

He further mentioned that we catch the best quality of shrimps, prawns and lobsters which are very priced and loved in the international market, but now we are listening to the authorities that there where we used to catch all these goodness of nature.

*Now there they are going to build the berths of the port that will destroy and completely element the natural habitat of the prawns and lobsters. Which will force these species to migrate to some other place and this dislocation will affect us a lot, and it has started to affect us already even that they have not started the construction in the sea.*

An Action Hall holder who used to go fishing in past now owns his own mall, told me the ways and difficulties in auction Hall's work. He said first you will need a person in GPA (Gwadar port Authority) who can help you to get a Mall on the JT.

*JT is the fishing harbor of the port where fish is unloaded and marketed.*

*The Mall holder told me that it will take 20 Million at least to get a Mall stall on the harbor and the procedure of getting Mall is far more difficult regarding the paper work and GPA requirements it is very difficult for a local person to get the Mall for him and there are limited Malls there at the JT (fishing harbor).*

He said in past when there was no concept of GPA, we used to work freely and it was easy for us to trade and unload, as there was no regulatory body.

*We say that there must be a regulatory body but it must be local and market friendly said by the Mall holder.*

He further added that we give Tax to GPA that is related only to GPA on our every sale. We are constantly paying GPA in the form of Mall fees, charges and commissions but GPA cannot provide us even with the proper drinking water or toilets and other such facilities, said by him. He further said getting angry that I have paid 20 million to become a Mall holder at fishing harbor but GPA cannot even provide me here with any sort of cleaning and washing facilities.

Gwadar JT or Gwadar fish harbor is the first point of connection between sea water and the land of Gwadar. This is the point where the economics of Gwadar starts from catching fish is one activity or process and after catching that a whole lot of new set of operations are started.

*Some of the fish is sent to local market as everyone now days do not fish for themselves. Development gave rise to new opportunities and activities. The rest of the fish and*

*catches are sold to the Fish processing plants. Back in 2004 when the Gwadar Coastal Highway was not completed. There were only two fish factories or fish processing plants were there in Gwadar and now there are almost 10 to 12 processing plants working.*

One of the owners of the fish processing plant told me in his detailed interview that when the Coastal Highway was not build, it took them 7 days at least to reach Karachi to cover a total distance of 630 KM and that too is conditional that if you do not forget the path.

*Then there are cases where the travelers reached Quetta instead of Karachi after 15 days. This used to happen in late 90's and early 2000's that is the time before the coasted high way was build.*

The plant owner, a man of around his 60s told me a lot about the past, present & future of Gwadar according to his experience and wisdom. His opinion on the development in Gwadar was a mixed up. As he said development is good for us and our generations but at the same time he also had at the same reservation regarding this development. The owner said that a past they used to take 7-10 days to fill a container for shipment to Karachi but now a day it takes 2-3 days or depends upon our requirements.

*At the time of my visit to Gwadar there was cargo ship of China that had to reach there at the port as first cargo ship to reach Gwadar, but it was postponed because of some technical reason.*

Thus, factory owner told that if port start to operate from today that it is very beneficial for us the factory owner as now, we have to send the container and that too a refrigerated one which can keep fish frozen. This container takes the shipment to Karachi port, where they are shipped according to schedule, which may take 20 to 30 days almost to reach the international market, which affect the quality.

*When the Gwadar port will become operational than this shipment will reach international market within 10-15 days and the fish will be much more fresh which is good for us.*

*He further more added that it will also save us at least 200,000 that is the container shipment cost; this cost will be eliminated completely and can be utilized in some other direction of work said by the owner.*

This development has brought both good and bad fortunes to the people of Gwadar. This development makes easy in transportation which in return creation a lot of business and employment opportunities, said by the owner it said when there was no coastal highway there were only two processing plants and there are 10-12 processing plants which are a good source of employment for the locals and for their torture, they do not even have the switch their old profession as it is related to their forefather professional of fishing.

Fishing and fish processing are two major parts of the Gwadar's economy, but with development economy also changes and improves here in Gwadar before 2004-05 the concept of local or public transport was as low as other facilities. There used to be only one or two busses. That used to take peoples to other places but now there is a proper transport system in Gwadar.

*Gwadar now got an airport, and too an international one.*

A proper local transport system started here because of this development and CPEC. If someone wants to see the difference that if CPEC was never started then what would be the condition of Gwadar than can be seen from old Gwadar city as you will see the traces of modernization in the old Gwadar city but will see the zero percent development.

*This CPEC and Gwadar Port project had change a lot of lives in Gwadar said by the Sadaqat Baloch.*

Now locals are going out of Gwadar to work, earn study, health facilities and other operations of lives. Parents can now send their children to study in Karachi as in Gwadar there is no much established education system. This is because of coastal high way because of which now one can reach Karachi in 7 – 8 hours which in past took them 7 days sometimes by road and 4 – 6 hours by sea.

*Another very prominent activity started in Gwadar in past two decades is the business of real Estate. This also has changed Gwadar a lot in every aspect whether the infrastructure of building or economic activities said by Sadaqat Baloch.*

He further added that the people were majorly affected badly with this development in the sector of real estate as the people here in Gwadar were living their lives from centuries and Gwadar had no proper access to the rest of the world. So, the locals were never aware of anything that was going to happen in Gwadar and what is good for locals and what is not good. In this scenario the locals were exploited a lot by the outside investors and governing authorities said by the key informant.

*The investor's purchases land here as they wanted for themselves, because they knew that where the port will be built and which place is good to buy and the locals had no idea about that.*

Locals were financially very bad in positions so when they came to know that a person from Karachi, Punjab and Quetta want to purchase their piece of land was of no ease of goodness at that time for them they said it to them without having the knowledge of development without knowing that this same piece of land's price will be multiplied by 20 to 30 times and even more in same case within 6 – 8 months.

Sadaqat Baloch took me to 2 -3 places which were large chunks of land and at very prime locations. He mentioned a place where a hotel and restaurant were built. He told me that this place is 6 kanals and investor bought for just 30000 rupees in early 2000's and now that same place is more than 10 million per kanal.

*Sadaqat said now when we see all this that how our lands are bought from us feels like we were intentionally kept un-aware of all this development and progress.*

*So that the already privileged segment of the society can get more benefits from such mega projects. The local stake in the mega projects is almost Zero, either because of lack of awareness and resources or because of these arrangements made by others.*

At one stage a general trader of the main Gwadar market who is in this family from past 70 years and now that is their family business. Muhammad Akbar the trader told me about the market conditions and the changes being emerging in the economy.

*Muhammad Akbar seemed not much satisfied from development and changes because he thinks that these changes were mainly on the adverse or negative side of the reality.*

He added to the discussion that in the past when these projects were never started and the Gwadar was the old Gwadar. The pure Gwadar that he said, he told me that his development brought a lot of settlers to the Gwadar from other parts of the country. Which gave the local market a boom, demands were increased suddenly and rapidly which also gave us a lot of good opportunities and earning but on the other hand he complained that the government is not making us the part of these mega projects. He told me that the government acquired a large portion of land for Gwadar free zone in which they have rented out a large portion to the Chinese. Muhammad Akbar said that government purchase that land from us on a low rate that is the government rate and then rented that land to the Chinese.

Now the government is earning from that land and the money that government gave us is of no use of us as the development had boosted the prices to the heights and we got paid on the rates that were in past. Now we cannot even utilize this money anywhere.

*Muhammad Akbar said that government should makes us stakeholders in these projects by letting us rent-out our lands directly to the tenants (Chinese) so that we the locals have a proper source of earning from those our land that government acquired from us.*

Muhammad Akbar further quoted that these Iranian goods are the main source of earning apart from sea income, whether it is the petroleum products or the domestic use items. Everything comes from Iran here because it takes 2-3 hours to reach Karachi and both the cities are big cities and much more developed than Gwadar.

*Gwadar gets a lot of influence from Iran, Chabahar, and Oman as Gwadar was once part of Oman. The market is packed with the Iranian products that are very easily and openly transported in the whole coastal belt from Hub Chowki to the ends of Chabahar Iran border.*

Real estate has changed the on-ground economics very rapidly in past decade. The population has almost increased 3 times that create a lot of demand of everything.

#### **4.1.2 Salt Making**

A part from fishing and general market items. The third old sector of economy is the salt making. It is one of the ancient industries of Gwadar. There were specialized set of individuals that use to wrote on the places where there was the availability of sea water was very easy. They used to make small pits and leave a thin layer of sea water in those pits and let the sun do its magic by evaporating the water and leaving behind the salt on the surface of pit. Then that salt was collected from sand and was used for the process of presentation and domestic use. The major purpose of this alt was the preservation of Ice and fish in the sea after catch or in transit but upon reaching the site of salt making there was a well to collect sea water from large pit, and this well was in very bad condition as it was not utilized from ages, but it was not like that condition of the well told the whole story of the life of that salt maker and the condition of salt making industry which was slowly coming to an end. The salt maker, a guy who went to school till his matric was working there after his father.

*He told me that when the Coastal Highway was not built and traveling took long hours and days than transporting salt from Karachi or Iran was very costly so we used to make salt from sea water and there were a lot of other people as well who were doing this and were make demands meet said by the guy.*

He further added that those were good times until road came and our industry got effected very badly as now every consumer item is coming here very easily and in low cost, because of easy transportation and we were given no time to adjust this development with our lives. This development can into our lives just like day that comes after a night. Now that we don't know anything else a part from making salt, so where do we go now and what should we do.

According to this guy who is a salt maker this development has affected their lands where they were living in past are required by government for the Gwadar free zone and their work places have also gone to the free zone. And the compensation we got from



government is not that much enough to start a new life as we have to remake everything all again.

*Our homes, our work or our childhood all that we had in past has gone to the development fund said by that guy.*

#### **4.1.3 Oil**

The other thing that got affected during this development is the business of oil i.e. the Iranian petrol and diesel. It take them 2-3 hours to reach Chabahar by sea they bring this petrol and diesel and all such Iranian product from there and Bring here in Gwadar. This oils consumption has also gone up dramatically. It is obvious that when the population will increase their demands will also go according and vice versa. This increase in population gave a large boom in the demand. And as know them transportation is very easy, and so that the proper transportation is there for everything. So, transportation needs petrol and diesel. That's why the demand has increase. This demand has given locals a lot of employment and earning opportunities.

Some other merchants and road side wanderers were noticed un-awarded from the changes that are coming their way in future.

#### **4.1.4 Boat making**

Another segment of economy that is contributing in the economy and life of the locals is boat making. There is a set of skilled labor who works on the west bay that is called Paddi-Zirr.

The whole of the boat making industry is working on west bay and is an established-on till now nut it also has got affected by development but more from modernization.

*Upon reaching there on the west bay first I was surprised to know that they were not willing to give interview.*

There were wooden boats everywhere on the shore and labor was working there but they were not willing to give interview. After asking their person who agreed to give me a small interview. It was a man of around his40's. He was working there on that same short for past 20 years with his father and now with other men. He told me that it is very labor

intensive work but with the availability of modern electrical tools and mechanical tools the work has become quite easy, but still it's not an easy job to do, and it takes a lot of time to make a boat depending upon the size and capability of boats.

*There large boat that looked like a small ship and that can carry a total of 20 tons of catch takes 10 months to 12 months to complete from raw wooden logs. This boat costs around 8 to 10 million depending up on the equipment's told by the boat maker.*

The boats maker complained about the development that GDA (Gwadar Development Authority) is noting as to leave this place and move more toward the sea in west bay. GDA is saying that they will fill the sea in front of them and will make an artificial shore that will be manmade and they will be shifted there and this place will be utilized by the GDA for their own purposes. Like road extensions and recreations areas where beach. Another reservation that the boat maker told me is the Iranian boats that are made up of fiber composite are coming to the water very rapidly. In past few years their number has increased a lot. The reason behind this is that they are readily available and need no time for making and are less expensive said by the boat maker.

He further more added that although the boat he is making is more expensive, and take more time to make but it is more reliable and durable than that of fiber composite boat. He is also said that if that boat got damaged in the tide it cannot be repaired and hide hits.

These small fiber boats more badly than that of a wooden boat. So that's why we are making a good thing so it will be expensive and it an ages old profession and is passed on from generations to generations. They are still keep on working there and will keep on working in future as well till the day when Gwadar becomes as developed as any other developed port out there the boat maker said regarding his reservation against then development.

*He said that with this development things have become more difficult for us as we were a free man in past. Now we have restriction. We cannot even go to some place where we used to go in the past.*

Things are getting more and more expensive and their incomes are getting low with every passing day. He father complained that in past only my father used to work but we all

family were relax and happy. But now we their brothers and still we are poor, we do not know where all the wealth that we are earning is going.

#### **4.2 Development Impacts**

The local prospective regarding development is a mixed one at some points they have reservation and at some point, they like this development but that depends upon the different situations of different people living in any society. In Gwadar there is a mixed opinion which shows wither they are well aware of whatever is happening there or they have very little knowledge for see the future circumstances and as much as I have interviewed them and asked them about these wages. I came to knew that they are very less aware regarding these mega projects. They have no intentions sometimes to see what is going to come. A local guy named as Taimoor. He is a 16-year-old young guy who uses to go to sea for fishing. Upon asking him about how his life is getting changed because of this development? To which he answered me that surprised me.

*He told me that I am from a poor guy, I go for fishing in the sea with my father and brothers and make 1500 – 2000 rupees normally and that feeds my family, that's enough. He said if my family has to eat till my next catch I am satisfied. I know am a poor guy and I cannot buy big cars and all that so why should I go or run after such things that I cannot get in reality, he said so why should I waste my time thinking about such things.*

He further told me upon asking about the difference between today and a decade before to which he said that I see road, buildings big cars, new faces, and new restrictions in Gwadar. Which in past were not here these things are new for us, but we can only see these things but cannot be a part of it. It seems sometimes that this development and mega projects are not for the poor peoples of Gwadar, because in the last few years there had come a lot of changes on the face of Gwadar but his life has not changed a single bit.

*He started going to sea around 5 years back and is still doing the same. Nothing has changed for him in the development.*

*Taimoor said this development had no change and effect on my life then why should I waste my time thinking and discussing thing which has nothing for me in it.*

All these persons whom I met during my visit to Gwadar are the locals of Gwadar and are living there from ages and generations and are the direct effectives of this development and the first stakeholders are were for just cast 2 decades and now these new stake holders make decisions for us and even without letting us know or even sometimes.

They think and argued that we don't think that this development is for us. If it was for our betterment that it must have made a little change in our lives. As it is here and coming here for past 20 years and still it has not affect or no goodness for us. Instead of this it is making our lives more restricted and limited. Now this development is entering in to our earning activities.

Demi Zirr, the east bay of Gwadar. The main attraction of CPEC, the only thing for which all this development and building is taking place in Gwadar is also that much equally important and necessary for our survival as well as it is important and necessary for CPEC Demi Zirr or the East bay is the deepest accessible water for the port so CPEC main attraction here is Demi Zirr and at the same time on the other hand are the local fisherman who are living and surviving here from past hundreds of years and are relying on Demi Zirr as well.

*Demi Zirr is deep water with a depth of 17-18 meters and is very good for fishing.*

As big fishers are found in deep waters and they need more and more weight and that only the big fish can provide. But now the tables are turned and that the government claims that Demi Zirr is more necessary for the country and they are making port here with the help of China and the berths of port and the front evolution of the port will be In Demi Zirr and we the fisherman will be asked to leave the Paddi Zirr, or Sur Bundar which are not that good for fishing. As we have done fishing all our lives and we know nothing else a part from fishing and now that fishing is not that freely open for me and then they say that this development will change their lives yes, it is changing our lives but not like that what is should be in reality said by the locals. An old captain of a ship, whom they call Narva. He is the highest authoritative part of the vessel and leads everyone. Imam Baksh a 70 years old man told me that he had an experience of 40 years being captain and know each and every bit of fishing, boating and knows everything about how to take a boat or vessel to sea and how to come back. He said once here at JT

(the fish harbor) a vessel got stuck with another one that was a company's vessel and his captain did not know how to get him out of this situation. I was there and they asked to help and that educated captain was of no use for there and this uneducated old man whom otherwise is nothing for them got them out from there.

*I said to them that I had done this all my 30 years back and can be very good for their work. Make me part of your work and they say how educated are you? Now tell me where I should go.*

I know more than there educated Narva. I have more experience than their Narva. I have many faces and realities of the sea. And still, they are not willing to hire me.

*First, they come here in our sea and land and then they disgrace us like this. The old man said if you are coming here for your benefits and stakes, its ok, we will welcome you. We have big hearts to welcome new people as this is a port city outsiders come here and go from here. So, we used to it new people come here but we say that if you are coming for your own interest then at the same time do respect my interest and stakes as well.*

The old man said all the work that is going on here, the construction and all such Building and demolitions. The contractor brings his own labor from other areas and they don't hire my people who are unemployed here. That uneducated old man was that much aware that he said why government not bound these contractors at the time of making contract that they will not bring labor from outside. It's ok. I know my people are not that much educated and skilled in other field and I am not asking to assign us the work of engineer but for labor the locals can be utilized.

*Now all this construction here on the port was done by the outside labor of Karachi or Punjab. We have no issue with anybody coming here from anywhere but we want equal share as they took share from our lives.*

The word "Development" is a whole story in itself. To develop something and in my research topic the target of government is to develop the port city of Gwadar. And development here means the development of an extremely backward and out reached city that has gone global within 2 decades and has gained an international recognition around the most prominent nations of the world. It is as similar as a small and poor person of a

locality when start to sit among the giants of his locality some is the scenario with Gwadar.

Gwadar is very important for China this time as it has put a lot of shares to give access to their land locked region with this project of CPEC China will get access to the whole world as we all know that China is a business-oriented country. China wants to capture the market of the rest of the world as well for this China has developed itself in such a way that it has its production units sitting idle to get access to rest of the world and more than operational and then completely will penetrate into their economies. Basically, China is fighting the economic war rather than fighting the conventional war with arms and forces. China is fighting that war with its products.

To achieve these goals China need access for their land locked regions and the only safe and short rout for this purpose is through Pakistan entering from Khunjerab and exiting from Gwadar port, and accessing rest of the world more covalently. As Gwadar is the end point and a point of transit to sea and the whole CPEC is revolving around and rolling around the Gwadar deep sea port.

*When we talk about development it includes roads, infrastructure, technology and modernization of society and its way of working and all this development of changes can be seen here in Gwadar with naked eye.*

Our area of interest is not development that we are seeing here our area of interest is the impacts and effects of development and local prospective regarding this development. What local thinks about this development? What the native's prospective about this development weather it has something for them in it or not.

Now to understand this entirely, first we need to know that what are the projects that this development has brought with itself. A fully functional port of 110 berths. A proper dedicated transit route along the Demi Zirr(east bay) to give un-interrupted passage for port to the connecting the port with the one belt one road(OBOR) project. When we say that the construction of a port is being started in Gwadar than it is the port itself that will be built in the last after all the supporting requirement and infrastructure related to the port is constructed. This includes the port stock pile that is a huge piece of land. Offices

relate to that area. Accommodations and logistics all these are the mega development for any region. Imagine that will be the picture of Gwadar after the completion of these projects a totally new and changed Gwadar it will be no one will talk about the old ways and old Gwadar because no one had ever seen that old Gwadar. We are concerned with that old Gwadar, what is that and how is it that changing. For this purpose, detailed interviews were taken from the locals to know that what they think about this mega development. A journalist from the Ismaili community while giving interview told me that when you see Gwadar in the north of Mula Quaid Shah Chowk you see. Nice road, wide streets, cleanliness nice building, shops, offices trees and other beauties of the city. But there is different story on the south side of Mula Quaid Shah Chowk.

*The story is different because before 2000 Mula Quaid Shah Chowk was the end of Gwadar city. Everything in the north is as old as this development in Gwadar. Its history is just 15 to 20 years old that why the story is different.*

This man is a 48 years old journalist and he gave me a tour through the old and original Gwadar city. A city where they have spent their childhood and both their good and bad times. He showed me the condition of those narrow streets where at same place 2 persons cannot pass by. He told me that only the poor are lower middle class live here now. Everyone else had moved to the north side in new Gwadar because that side is more developed and planned in a modern way. So now people here prefer to live there. He further told us that government has created a new department named as Gwadar development authority GDA.

*GDA is working on the development of north Gwadar he said. Upon asking he said do you see any kind of development here in these streets. Half of the old city was abandoned and the buildings and houses there were falling apart.*

He sadly said that the old Gwadar is coming to an end in few more years. There will be a new city with high rise buildings like Dubai. Upon meeting some more people there in Gwadar who has moved to the new Gwadar. They seemed a little satisfied with this development. They were living in that development and were getting benefits from those developments.

One of these people said that in past if someone gets serious sick than we had no proper medical facility for that we had to take them Karachi. That was 7 days far away by land as it causes sickness as well. So, we were in very bad condition in any such situation and medical facilities here were beyond the basic facilities. Now we have got a hospital here in Gwadar with at least basic facilities and further in case of any more serious situation we can reach Karachi in just 7 to 8 hours. This is the goodness of development for us he said. One more guy said that he is a school teacher. In past there were only one school here in Gwadar where there were no teacher and staff most of the time. As the locals were not that much literate and the outsider never preferred to come here in such type of remote area. Now we have schools here, colleges here, and a university sub campus here for our children. He said according to him the best a Gwadari can get out of this development. One man working in GDA as a clerk said that we are getting all this infrastructure and development on China's finance what better than this for us. Otherwise, we were never able to do such type of things for us, he added. So, we should be thankful to his development that our lives have a little easier and more comfortable than in past. At another point a man who had owned a petrol station in the city told us about his experiences that he was not able to get education because of lack of resources but now his children are getting education and near their homes, otherwise they will have to move far away from home to either Quetta or Karachi which are the two nearest stations. Karachi takes 7 to 8 hours while Quetta takes 12 to 14 hours of travelling these days.

This easiness is the gift from development for us. This development is bringing a lot of people and investors from other cities as well which are exploiting the local market. As when the fate of Gwadar started to change at that the local population did not have much to put in as their stake in the development so they were left behind in the cloud of dust blown by the speedy steps of investors and tycoons who came like a storm in Gwadar. Those were the early beneficiaries of this development who had acquired lands here at prime locations and had established their business in the early years. Now these people are building influence in the region in their poor people of Gwadar did not had that much to coup-up with them near we are in that position today as well. So we were oppressed to work for them under their supervision and we are working without any choice as we



ourselves sold our land to these people at that time and if we complain about all this development that that's not right to say as we ourselves let them enter in our lands said by the old man who used to work as a clinical staff in a private hospital where there the locals complain about this development at the very same moment there I met a person who was cloth merchant in Jannat Bazaar who is a graduate and was thinking to do masters and had applied for several different vacancies told me that where this development has affected us there also it has some of the goodness as well. Every time complaining about these things is not right.

*He further added that around 3 to 4 years back water was a very big issue for us. Especially clean drinking water but now that problem has solved a bit towards improvement. Because of the Akra Kaur Dam the water supply has started to come were in Gwadar.*

While in past we used to look for fresh water collected during rains around this region and this water gets deposited in deep places from there we used to carry it to our homes and work places. Now we had running water in our taps. Although it is not that much plenty of it but still it has provided us with comfort of this going, finding water, collecting it in pots and carrying back to our places now if this not the benefit of development for these people, then what is it? Complaining every time is not any argument said by the cloth merchant. Yes we can say that Gwadar had become crowded and the life here in Gwadar is changing very quickly but still than if we has a resource like this deep sea port than these things were went to come here one day or the other day so why not now.

*This development has made a lot of new opportunities for the locals as well as rest of the country. Like increasing and developing markets of everything and a better access to the international market and a quick one.*

Gwadar is going to be a metropolitan city in near future like Karachi and will become a new emerging economic power in the country as Gwadar port is almost the double side of Bin-Qasim port Karachi. So here there will be a lot of activity and speedier than Bin-Qasim port and far more vast than that. All this is for the betterment of the whole country and nation. All of this is happening in Gwadar itself so they will be the beneficiaries in

any way, said by a person holding an office in GDA. He further more says that there was nothing here apart from a very old and a remote town at the edge of a deep sea.

*They had no access to basic necessities of life. And look at them now the circumstances are getting changed. I am not saying that as if we are giving or doing a lot for them, than what they deserve, but we say that development is a process and it takes time to oblige everyone in its path. The fruits of development are slowly and gradually going to the grass roots of Gwadar but we request them to be patient and let the development work on their lives.*

In past the people of Gwadar had were seen a metal road in their region now they have their own international airport.

### **4.3 Education**

Education develops the nation's infrastructures in a city. Education is considered as the backbone of any nation. This difference can clearly be seen in Gwadar when you come from Karachi and you see the changing landscape that's not the landscape that changes but also the mental capabilities and understanding also changes same as the landscape.

The more you go to the remote area the less education you will be see there. They do have some knowledge about some things like the locals of Gwadari know a lot about fishing and the sea but they do not know anything proper about rest of the world. That become of the lack of information follow in that region. As it was a locked region, its physical contact through land was very difficult and by the mean of the sea people in Pakistan do a lot prefer to travel so this region remained remote for a very long period of time being a developing and struggling nation we were never able to do such bold project like coastal highway and Gwadar port attached with CPEC on our own.

*The 554 km Coastal Highway had very quickly removed the remoteness of this region. Now these lands and waters are easily accessible for everyone and for any things.*

Now that Gwadar had developed a good flow of visitors in the past decade and visitors had developed good reputations and availability of necessities is not a big deed in Gwadar now.

So skilled professional is now coming here to serve and work same is the case with education in Gwadar. In Gwadar was so remote that no one was working for teaching staff to go and serve there. So the education here in Gwadar was almost good for nothing, these were the views of a school teacher.

He told me that he used to live to live at his uncle's house in Quetta to attend the school and then college he started private Bachelors and after that he got job here in Gwadar as a teacher and he came back here and started teaching here. He said that it was his father who sent mw there and took responsibility of my educational expenses, so that I reached here at his stage. Not everyone her Gwadar is hath much lucky. But the now the scenario is different, all the education that I look from Quetta all my life living away from home is now easily available here in Gwadar.

Upon my asking he told me that there are major and prominent to institutions for education today here in Gwadar.

- **Gwadar institute of Technology**
- **University of Turbat Gwadar campus**
- **Government Girls degree college**
- **Government BOYS degree college**
- **NUML Gwadar campus**
- **GDA Public Higher Secondary school.**

A part from these 6 major and big institutions, there are several other private schools also there which are providing equality education to the student as compared to past, as in school and that too remained less operational most of the time because of lack of availability of teaching staff. Now that we have this much proper functioning institution so now, we have all the positive opportunities to work on our future.

*Upon visiting the Gwadar campus of university of Turbat I met the student and teacher and asked the questions regarding the development and their education and to my surprise three girls and two boys came in the teacher's office for interview but first was the teacher to be interviewed.*

So I first interviewed the teacher and the teacher was of IT department and belonged from Turbat. This was the first reality towards the education of Gwadar that the teaching staff there was majority from Turbat and Makran. As in local population there are not much literate persons there to teach in a sub campus of a university.

That teacher told me that we came here a year ago and just because Gwadar in a new emerging city and had a lot of potential and opportunities to offer. He further added that now the traveling has become easier and convenient for everyone so now it's easy to move here far away from home.

The teacher told me about the behavior of students that the girls are keener to know new things and to learn as compared to boys. And attendance folder also tells the same story sometimes told by the teachers. As the development is changing Gwadar very rapidly so is the attitude of the local population is also changing upon asking about the attendance matter the teacher told me that as development has provided there with these facilities of education and on the other hand because of this development. Gwadar has become very famous among other cities but also among other countries as well. And this brings politics and a movement to the region whose main focus is most of the time is students and youth of the society as they have the most potential in them. These things accompanied with other domestic factors make this story of attendance folder but the teacher was positive in every aspect and was clear in his mind that everything will get of the right path with the passage of time. Let's see what we get in next 20 years out from here upon asking the students I was surprised to see that girls were more vibrant and confident than the boys of those university boys were also good and absolutely fine but I was not expecting this type of response from these region girls. These girls knew very well that what they are saying and they knew it how to carry and present themselves. Their answers very loud and clear that they were come to the conclusion of the decision about their future. One of the girls told me that his father is a fisherman and my mother is keener than my other family members that I should get education. Her mother thinks that all her life is spent in one house along work for every other person is the house but she does not want her daughter to be like this so she wants that her daughter get education

and then become independent in her life and that too is getting financially independent at least.

Regarding development the girls said that the Gwadar has changed a lot as compared to the past in our childhood. No, we see cars and big cars, buildings, roads, transport and other visuals of a city that we can imagine to be like. People are bringing more and more money here in Gwadar and this is intern changing our lives very directly. For examples now in schools they are the children who come in cars and the poor students look at their cars, as in our school days. There was no such concept. None of us ever knew that which student with me is rich and which one is poor like me. But yes, development has brought some of the good things for us as well like the hospitals, parks, schools and other such utilities.

Hospitals were very important and necessary for Gwadar as the medical facilities here in Gwadar were good for nothing. They were enough for anything equal to a light fever. Anything bigger and complex than that had no treatment here, but now we have at least a better medical facility and it will eventually become more and more updated and improved with the coming years. Because the development that has just entered Gwadar will defiantly not stay here and will go beyond our thinking and will take everything with it to its height.

*It is this development that we have a university here which has a library and computer lab through which now we can have access to all that information and accessible for us few years back. Now we can polish or skills and potentials more properly and efficiently said by a female student there.*

One complaint that they made 2 to 3 times was that all the outsiders were working and serving here in our home town and use don't have that much skilled persons and educated as well to perform these duties of society. So, we want to lead our home town by ourselves. We want to sit in the planning of Gwadar today we come to know from media that people sitting in those offices had made a certain decision for us that we will have to follow from tomorrow morning. We want to get there and want to sit in that meeting where our fate gets designed by others who are not from this soil. Who don't know about ourselves and our problems and our lives? That's how we are spending our lives in

Gwadar. To get there all of the 5 students were mentally very clear that what part they will choose to get there. Almost every other student has this thinking and ambitions to achieve in her future. They want to lead and run their own home land by ourselves.

One of the male students told me that here in Gwadar we have got the Gwadar campus of Turbat university. Now we can have higher education here in our home. He told me that he had done his higher secondary from Lahore just because of the quality of education and that this sub campus has opened her so I came back here for further studies otherwise I would remain in Lahore or had moved to another city with better education. Now that I am staying at my home getting education with almost zero living cost and also available for my family 24/7. This development had done quite good for us the student, said by Siraj Ahmad the student of BBA. At this point my key informant Sadaqat Baloch added that in Gwadar development authority GDA.

*There are a total of 470 employees approximately. Out of them just about 80 employees belong from Gwadar and that too are not at any sort of managerial post. Mostly are at lower clerk level or even below this. This is just because of lack of education, that when vacancies are announced at that time there are very less applicants to apply and as government cannot let these vacancies vacant so they appoint the employees from the neighboring districts mainly Turbat and Makran.*

They come there and do favoritism here by appointing their own natives here in Gwadar. We do not blame them as we deserve are less educated and left this opportunity open for them. But now the trend is changing with energy is passing today.

*More and more persons are applying on these vacancies and with every passing day the number of local applicants is increasing to apply on these vacancies said by Sadaqat Baloch.*

The student on the other hand added that in past we were unable to go after our wishes or dreams as there was no clear path for us available like the students of other bigger cities get now, we have got some paths in front of us and now we can follow them as well. Right now, the university campus is offering admission in just 3 departments. They are not enough to compete with the students of other cities like Lahore, Islamabad and

Karachi. But still we have these 3 paths in front of us and if 3 departments have started have them in future there will be all the disciplines in education here available of Gwadar campus.

Another student told me that this building of the campus is shared with the degree college and we face problems sometimes regarding availability of class rooms and other necessities

But in future a proper functional university is expected to be built in Gwadar. We are waiting for that time when we will have an institute with the name of university of Gwadar. And those times do not seem far away.

*Students had their reservations regarding these developments but seemed to me satisfied ambitions and positive regarding the future of themselves and Gwadar as well.*

They said that lives are changing very gradually and we are adjusting with it as we know that we cannot stop this development as it is in National interest, and so we are trying to penetrate in this development by any means, whether through education or through Business or through politics. The students were also well awarded of the local politics as well as the foreign politics. There seemed to have developed a lot of political interest in students because they have all the access to the technology and media in their palm and this again is the fruit of development. The flow of information anywhere, the information is on made anywhere regarding Gwadar comes straight on the form of information to Gwadar through media which is making locals more politically awarded and as the youth of Gwadar is going towards the education system, so they a lot of questions coming and going in their minds and to find the answers of those questions they head to collect more and more information and had discussions among them that what's good and what's bad for their Gwadar. This gave Rise to new political struggle in Gwadar.

The teacher at Gwadar campus told that we force the students to focus more on their studies rather than focusing on politics as Gwadar in now a player in international politics and has gone global and this students are virgins minds in this Game of local and international politics and can used very easily by good and bad factor working inside and outside of Gwadar but students have developed a certain type of interest in such

discussions and that is purely the sake of their own betterment and the betterment of Gwadar. As they are the original natives of these lands and they see things differently then we can see. They see their lives and lands get changed and acquired from them that will defiantly develop a different approach from ours approach and understanding. So, they are working on both ends of the story simultaneously. We want them become independent and self-sufficient for themselves and their families. He further said that we are very optimistic in the approach that with this pace of progress which they have shown in past 5 years is very positively alarming that the time is not far away when these young graduates will be looking after their Gwadar by themselves by sitting in the offices of the local government as well as provisional government said by their teacher.

#### **4.4 Culture**

Culture can be defined as set of shared ideas, values rules and concepts of behavior that a special group of people practice and perform in their day to day life. Every region has its distinct culture and values. These differences are based upon their living conditions, their land frame, their weather and their occupations. All these things when they get combined, they create the specific culture of a particular area.

When we talk about Gwadar. As Gwadar is the locale for our research and we see a distinct culture there and is way different from rest of the Baluchistan province. Even that the local natives are Baloch by ethnicity but they have an entirely different culture. As in the rest of the Baloch regions there is a system in practice that is called Sardari Nizam, that consists of a Tribal Chief or head that is the leader of that tribe and is the stamp of the tribe. His words are considered the final words in any matter.

*In Gwadar there is no sardari nizam they even don't have tribes in them they write Baloch with their names and nothing else. They don't have sub tribes in them, they all are Baloch and then they have Bradries in them that are a group of joint families. They used to differentiate themselves with the names of their families rather than by sub tribes or tribes as they don't have that in them.*

As Gwadar is a port city and port cities around the globe have a distinct culture of its own because of the port. Ports everywhere in the world are a point of transit for everyone.



People come and go from here so that why the people here are very hospitable. They welcome new peoples and new things. As they are already familiar with the differentiation among different cultures because of the traffic on the port. So, they get along with changes very easily. In 2004 upon the completion of Coastal Highway, Gwadar started to change rapidly. It affected all the natives equally. There are mainly two natives of Gwadar. Baloch and Ismailies. These Ismailies are from north of Pakistan but their fore fathers came here very long ago and got settled here from that now they speak Balochi language and live a same life as of the other natives of Gwadar. The only things different in them is that they don't go fishing in the sea. Rest of everything is similar as that of other Balochs there. The Ismaili community was and still is the most educated community.

*Every teacher and doctor in Gwadar was all Ismailies. Ismailies here in Gwadar are a combination of two different cultures that are Baloch and Ismaili culture. They practice all the norms and values of both the cultures. The main language here in Gwadar is Balochi.*

It is being spoken all round this region. There are different other languages started to emerge now after the flow of different people from different areas of the country. When there is an inflow of outsiders in any region in this much short period of time it puts a lot of effect on the local culture.

As everyone that came to Gwadar had a culture of themselves from ages and they brought that culture with them and start practicing that culture in a new land. Where there already are someone living their lives according to their set to rules and laws developed their ages ago.

It never like that a person morning to another place far away from his place and he leaves behind his own native culture. Man carries his culture everywhere and anywhere with himself. And also practice that in the new place which causes the making up of the cultures that cause amalgamation.

*Amalgamation is a process in which two or more culture combine and mix together to develop a new culture. Karachi is the best example of amalgamation concept. As now a*

*days we don't see any specific culture there although Karachi is also considered mini-Pakistan.*

As you will find each and every culture and ethnicity of Pakistan there so when there are so many different cultures presents in a single place at the same time. Then they practice the native culture only in their personal spaces and sometimes openly and practice an overall mixed and combined culture of the city that is a metropolitan. Same is the case with Gwadar as we see if now in this time that people are moving or willing to move to Gwadar for better opportunities same as once it was the case with Karachi these new comers or the settlers are from all around the Pakistan.

*In past there were prominently two cultures there as we can say Ismailies and Baloch. Apart from that the only thing new was the travelers and that too was not so often because of lack of accessibility. But now there are proper settled families who have migrated here in Gwadar for better opportunities.*

These are the labor force as well as the investors and the officials of the local government and private businesses. The majority of settlers are from Turbat, Makran and other Baloch areas and same is the case with Pashtuns from all over the Pakistan then I saw Kashmiris there as well as people from Punjab Sindh and Karachi. There all of them clearly show that they are not from Gwadar and are from somewhere else. They are living in their own cultural bubble but that bubble is transparent and everyone can see that what they are practicing this give rise to the amalgamation.

*In my interviews that I took there in Gwadar gave me a lot of data and information regarding the change in culture because of this development. Locals have mixed opinions regarding cultural shift and development.*

Upon asking a trader of the local market in Gwadar, told me that the culture has changed a lot in past 10 years. The day settlers started to come here, they started leaving their foot-prints and shades in the local community said by the leader. He further added that the technology that we get is also the result of these recent development projects. This technology and specially internet, most prominently the cellular network of 3G and 4G had spoiled the natives very badly. He said that the young old men women and even

children are not addicted to the mobile phones. All day they see that mobile phone and keep using it good for nothing. He also mentioned the face book as a source of information but more of a source of distraction of the nation.

He complained that in past there used to be only one television in the house and that too only in few houses. And the whole family is used to sit together to watch television programs but now everyone has his own screen and watching that screen individual. The social interaction has almost come to the level of need-based interaction. In past the whole family used to have combined meals but now the story has changed because in past everyone used to get back home before evening and everyone sit together in family for dinner and same was the case of breakfast. These two were not only meals but also a source of interaction among the family members and they come to know about everyone and discuss the issue and problems of each other. They used to sit, talk, laugh and educate each other while sitting together. But now we see the magics of development that there is different time for every segment of society. Someone finishes his job in noon and someone end up came late in the night that why they now get less or no time to spend with family. This gives rise to the division of meals and meals sitting.

Another man from Gwadar told me that this technology and development is bringing evils with it, specially mentioned the social media application Tik-Tok (a social media application) that how that is spoiling the community here. He said people of almost every age group are watching that and even that the women and girls at our homes are also becoming part of it by watching and enjoying that which is way too destructive for our culture and community. He further said we are the followers of Baloch culture and Baloch culture is a bit old fashioned and not an open one like other cultures have become in Pakistan.

The concept of veil/Parda is the main key in Baloch culture but not that thing is coming to an end slowly. A shopkeeper in the Jannat Bazaar told me about the history of Jannat Bazaar and its evolution. He said that in past Jannat Bazaar was only for ladies as the name itself reflects. All the necessities of ladies for life were available there in one single place and this bazaar had very strict rules to be followed. No men were allowed there in Jannat Bazaar except the one who genuinely have a work there or own a shop there. And

that the men will not look and get back home and now the story is entirely different upon my visit to Jannat Bazaar I was surprised by the view of bazaar that showed not a single bit of what that shopkeeper has told me it was a bazaar just like any other bazaar where there were mixed shops and mixed gathering women and men both were openly wandering and doing their shopping and work. No restrictions on male entry and men and women both were shopping from a same shop at the same time. The shopkeeper said that this is the magic of development that it has eaten up our values and norms.

A student told me upon asking that settlers are coming more rapidly here and the one who are coming here are not that bad economically as we are and they are bringing the capitalist culture to the local society. In my school days I remember just a few old cars here in Gwadar but now on the daily bases we see new cars, latest models and the expensive ones as well which is also giving locals kick to get there things as well. So, they try everything to get those for themselves by every means. In doing that sometimes they also choose wrong path like stealing and illegal jobs.

*The student said that all this is because of development which brought settlers with it and they brought all these luxurious here and made the demands and desires of locals unrealistic or destructive sometimes.*

One of the female students told me that there is an age old tradition that the families come on the beach in evening on the Sunday or on any holiday and spend time with families. But this tradition is slowly losing its existence as the lives have become busier and hectic that leaves no time behind for families. And when their settlers start to come the culture there start to change more rapidly. Because they start performing their culture which in real times comes face to face with other cultures and then those two cultures start to exchange their attributes with each other this same is the case with Gwadar settlers are leaving a huge impression of our lives and we are changing our selves according to their or sometimes as new amalgamated form of culture.

*Back in old days there was a practice that when they use to float a boat in the sea, they all who drag the boat into the water start to chant slogans of happiness and sing in joy as they were leavening for the catch and the happiness Is of that they will bring back food*

*home. But now we rarely see this practice may be now the numbers has also increased too much or they are now busy too much to do activities or perform such traditions.*

It is admitted fact that where there is any development project, it has financial benefits for the locals where it is initiated. Such projects bring jobs, labor work, other small-scale projects, for the locals. Further they also bring development in form of betterment of infrastructure and transport system, communication, technological development and much more.

Here the researcher tried to extract what have been the impacts of the Gwadar port project over the livelihood of the locals. Further, whether their economic conditions have been improved or not, also are to be known here.

It is fact that Baluchistan is ignored province of Pakistan and the people of Baluchistan have always grievances regarding the exploitation of their resources by the state and other provinces. A lot of respondents of the researcher had positive views about the Gwadar port project and see it as a project which brought change for them.

One of respondents explained his views that,

*“Much has been changed during last 5 to ten years. New city has been built, roads have been built and infrastructure and communication system has been improved, so I think this project has brought many advantages for us”.*

One of the respondents in this regard explained that,

*“If we look back for the past 15 years there are so much things which are changed today. The lives of people are changed; the standard of living is improved and people here are using mobiles, internet”.*

Fishing folk had lived in some of the oldest neighborhoods of Gwadar for centuries. Then, in early 2005, the Gwadar Development Authority (GDA) designed a master-plan – a new map for Gwadar that showed the old neighborhoods being subsumed by the port. This resulted in the relocation of a large part of the old town’s population to the north of Gwadar, in a new neighborhood called Noken Mullah Band about 8 kilometers away. The other half of the population, however, remained in place.

Since the plans called for part of the town to be merged with the port, the government authorities began to neglect it and its population. In contrast to the map and designs of the GDA — which showed high towers, buildings, and beautiful infrastructure all around Gwadar — this part of the town remained without basic needs like water, a proper power supply, or a sewerage system.

People perceive Gwadar Port project as source of displacement for them from the area where they have been living since centuries. One respondent highlighted this situation in these words.

*In Sur Bandar, though, the port development has brought only fear and uncertainty. While there has been no official notification, rumors are rife that it will bring an influx of fisher folk displaced from Gwadar.*

*It is fact that*

*Saeed Mohammad, president of the Anjuman Itehad Mahigiran Sur Bandar (the Sur Bandar fisher folk organization), says he has heard from “those in the know” that it will happen but does not know when.*

*“But there is not enough space for their boats to berth here, it’s not even enough for us,” he exclaims, gesturing to the docking area.*

*There are about 5,000 to 7,000 fisher folks with 1,000 or so boats in Sur Bandar, he says, while the number in Gwadar is easily three times more.”*

For the completion and monitoring of this Gwadar port project, a new authority named, Gwadar Port Authority has been framed to overlook the matters. This authority has created job vacancies for the locals as well as for other areas people as well. But locals are in minority in Government jobs especially Gwadar Development Authority and there is complete domination of people from other areas of Baluchistan like Turbat, Makran. So, the local see them with suspicion.

The boys and males in Gwadar have less trend of getting education. They are just busy with other type of professions. On the other hand, the ratio of girls going to schools and universities is increasing. Women’s education has an important role in the development

of nations. Higher education center create empowerment and promote conditions for women to move from positions of marginalization within household decision making process and exclusion within community. Social changes happened, the freedom of the women is the one of the greatest and the hugest social changes happened in our general public.

Presently, we see a remarkable change in the whole social and social settings, as more women bonding the men's reality with more interest and energy. If a community has educated people the communities itself develops and produce national leaders.

## Chapter 5

### Perception of locals about Gwadar Port Development

Development is perceived differently by the locals in response to different projects across the world. Somewhere locals consider it favorable and somewhere they are not happy with development.

Local people of Gwadar had different perceptions about the development. They are receiving the benefits of the development in the area, but they are not satisfied what they are receiving.

Many of our lands have been purchased by the locals

One of the results of development projects has been the migration of people of other areas who find some economic benefits and come to the areas where there is any project. Advent of investors and businessmen has been the major concern for the locals because they think that people coming from other areas will dominate and locals will change into minority.

So we have to find out about these changes and there impacts in the society and to look for the reasons for these changes and what are the effects of these changes on the local population because they are the first to be effected by every single thing that take place there weather that effect is bad or good.

This remote fishing town gained a deep-sea port in the early 2000s and was announced as the southern hub of CPEC in 2014. Since then, Gwadar's economic potential has become a center of debates in national and international media.

Less-discussed are the people living there especially the fishing communities that makeup over 70 percent of the regional population.

Without the contribution of locals, the benefits of any project cannot be utilized in proper way.



Gwadar is yet to see the fruits of the promised “economic development” and “long-term prosperity.” As the local people say, “We are not against development that includes economic and social growth for us and does not destroy our homes and livelihood, but we are against the development that excludes us and leaves us empty handed.”

Anthropologists contribute to the understanding of social change by examining past and present cultures around the world. Anthropologists define culture as the shared symbols, values, beliefs and behaviors of most members of a particular society. Every society is liable to change. These social changes happen because of various logics and factors, which are, primarily, because of the fast mechanical headway and movements, political issues and NGO involvements in the community.

When different culture emerges in a society, the society forgets their actual or pure culture. Change in the society some time give positive change sometime negative. Culture and technology are other sources of social alteration. Alteration in traditions can alter technology, alteration in technology can change customs, and alteration in both can change other views of society.

have access to the resources. They study finds that the local’s people in Gawadar are already financially vulnerable and their ability to take part in the decision making is reduced. When this happens rural development does not bring positive impacts over the local communities.

Majority of the people in Gawadar, work as fishermen. This is their local and inherited profession which they have been doing from forefathers.

“I am working as a fisherman since my childhood, and this is my only source of earning. Gawadar port built up has caused negative impacts over our livelihood and technology is replacing locally made products and items of different types”.

One of the major concerns of fishermen was that these days government of Baluchistan has increased taxes over the fishermen. This has negatively impacted their earnings ratio. They have to give a due share to government as a paid tax.

One respondent in this regard explained this in these words.

*“There were promises from governments to built Gawadar as as developed city but the people here are still devoid of basic life necessities like drinking water”.*

*The fishermen’s biggest concern was the increasing of tax by the government over the fisheries department.*

“There should be removal of heavy taxes which are imposed over us”. Fisheries as source of food and income for the locals  
Lose of livelihood and fear of being relocated  
Threat to indigenous population

“People have protested but nothing positive has come so far”.

Concerning the cultural Impacts of Gwadar project and development, an old man said that,

We do not know what change, development, is we just know about our livelihood which we are getting from this profession. development reduced people to people connection  
Less meetings of people to each other

An old man and a fisherman in this regard told that,

*“We have no concerns whatever going on in Gawadar and we are happy with our fishing profession”*

Purchasing of land by people from other areas have been the major reason of concern for the locals as people from outside were coming and purchasing the land from the locals.

Locals were not told about the benefits of projects so they sold land on less rates  
Purchasing of boats or business by selling land  
Fish industry boosted  
Many fish factories in past there were few.

Less travell now from Gawadar to Karachi  
Factories for fisheries brought labor and other factories and people from other areas came

native fishery communities which are the inhabitants of these spaces where these future developmental projects are to be built are having an unbalanced share. These mega projects will alter the course of the native community on various grounds.

According to Anwar port construction will contribute to socio-economic prosperity of the natives. He further considers it as an employment source not just for the locals but for whole Pakistan and at the same time it will alleviate the security challenges. Within this context, the displacement of local agriculturalists and fishermen from their lands and fishing waters and the threat of the influx of labor migrants from the dominant Punjabi and Mohajir ethnic groups into Gawadar have increasingly fed local people's disillusionment with the Gawadar Port Project.

Most of the delegates who deal in fisheries demanded subsidies or soft loans to further develop

One respondent in this regard told that

Our local business and finance have been dominated by others who have come here.

“Almost 75 per cent of Gwadar's population lives off the sea i.e. fishing but hardly has anybody access to subsidies or loans,”

“How can you expect the local people not to be resentful if their share of jobs in provincial institutions such as GDA or the Gwadar Port Authority is minimal.

Social values or mores are the manners of response that are considered to which with agreement can be done in a community or society. People who do not agree these values may become victim of some kind of effects. Values change according to situation and may change or be alter with time

Ever society has Values, which is very different from the other society. Everyone says we have the best norms we are right as I observed in Shimshal in my research everyone has unique norms and culture. Their culture and Norms represent their identity. As I observed the people of Shimshal thinking is that student who go for study and when he or she come back meet with their villagers has a positive impression.

## Chapter 6

### Conclusion

Development is not just a process of changing and importing any segment or Seder of the society but it is a process of evolution for societies and civilizations. It is development when get started on any locale then it starts learning very deep foot prints on the local populations and their lives.

It is well defined that the development must some sort of prominent effect either good or bad on any society. In case of Gwadar the process of development started from 2000 and initiated by the compilation of Makran coastal highway. It is metal road of around 554 km starting from coastal highway zero point near winder, connecting Gwadar with rest of the country by land. This highway got completed in 2004 and that was the time when Gwadar started to change and urbanization and in this research my interest was to see these changes that the natives of Gwadar have seen in past 2 decades.

one of the barrier to development of locals and community where any project is being implemented, is that those people of community do not have access to the resources. They study finds that the locals people in Gawadar are already financially vulnerable and their ability to take part in the decision making is reducted. When this happens rural development does not bring positive impacts over the local communities.

Majority of the people in Gawadar, work as fishermen. This is their local and inherited profession which they have been doing from forefathers.

“I am working as a fisherman since my childhood, and this is my only source of earning. Gawadar port built up has caused negative impacts over our livelihood and technology is replacing locally made products and items of different types”.

One of the major concerns of fishermen was that these days government of Baluchistan has increased taxes over the fishermen. This has negatively impacted their earnings ratio. They have to give a due share to government as a paid tax.

“There were promises from governments to built Gawadar as as developed city but the people here are still devoid of basic life necessities like drinking water”.

Development is an unintentional economic, societal, cultural and administrative process, development of the Gawadar port has significantly affected the lives and livelihood of the local people and communities. In a defined geographical setting, that is rights-based and environmentally concerned with and aims to constantly develop the well-being of the whole inhabitants.

The local perceptions regarding the Gawadar project, are both positive and negative in this regard. But it is fact that the project has impacted their lives.

One respondent told that,

There must be more contribution of the locals and share in any project.

Local people where there is any development project must have participation in it. The individuals would be vigorously involved in open, meaningful involvement in development and in the just circulation of assistances. The complete development definition has three components social, economic and environmental safety.

In this the facts and information said and conveyed in the introduction are true and favorable for everyone specially the local population of Gawadar as well as the whole nation and will come to a happy completion, but in the meantime when we hear that all of the progress and development in Baluchistan Specially Gawadar will lead Gawadar to the next levels and it will boost up the economy of Pakistan and such type or arguments and advantages of this mega project.

Than in that same meantime some of us come across a different narrative about all these mega projects in the form of CPEC and Gawadar port that these mega projects are not in the favor of Gawadar and Baluchistan on the basis of changes that are being caused by these mega projects. Because there was an area before all this and there were some certain people living here from ages with their certain culture and practices.They have their lives attached with those lands, setups and infrastructures that they all have

witnessed and performed from ages. That culture and the people attaches with it is getting disturbed and breached because of these projects and developments.

Because when this kind of mega projects get started in any area where there is nothing anything that have such huge operations and activities related to it, than they are most of the time source of real disturbance and distraction. Because these type of project involve high level of investment that cause a lot of urbanization in those areas because these projects are for the sake of maximization of resources and incomes of the state. This massive expansion is the cause of change in the original lifestyle and culture of these lands because when urbanization come to any place, it starts to dominate in every aspect which in some timethey achieve in a very little time.

The Corridor is an extension of China's proposed 21st century Silk Road initiative. This is the biggest overseas investment by China announced so far and the corridor is expected to be operational within three years. The corridor will be a strategic game changer in the region and would go a long way in making Pakistan a richer and stronger entity.

According to Kakumba and Nsingo(2008) one of the barrier to development of locals and community where any project is being implemented, is that those people of community do not While with the investment and construction of energy and infrastructure projects, various social risks will appear induced by social impacts. Social impacts assessment aims to eliminate or reduce negative social risks induced by investment to CPEC and to meet the social development requirements, national and local goals during the process of investment opportunity study, preparation, and implementation and operation stage. The unity of financial benefits, economic benefits, environmental benefits and social benefits as well as to protect and improve environment, reduce or eliminate poverty, realize gender equality and maintain social stability are the ultimate goals for social risks assessment of investment and construction activities in CPEC region.

So we have to find out about these changes and there impacts in the society and to look for the reasons for these changes and what are the effects of these changes on the local population because they are the first to be effected by every single thing that take place there weather that effect is bad or good. The study concluded that the there has been both positive and negative impacts over the local's culture, economy and society. The research

finds out the perceptions of the local people of Gwadar about the projects working there is finically supporting them.

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## Interview Guide

Following are some of the questions that will be asked to the respondents to collect the required data and information regarding my topic:

1. For how long you are living here in Gawadar?  
I am local here and we have been living since centuries here.
2. What is the difference in the Gawadar of your past and the Gawadar now a days?

The Gawadar of past is now matter of past because at that time it was just a fishing location and with small city of Gawadar. No one knew that one day it would turn into an industrialized and developed area. But now almost everything has changed to great or some extent. Our behavior has changed; our culture has been influenced and changed. There are now roads and schools here and hospitals. The living standard has changed to great extent. Livelihood opportunities for the locals have been increased.

3. What kind of changes do you see?

I see change in every aspect: whether it is social, cultural, economic, technological, and

4. Are the changes positive or negative?
5. Do the people in Gawadar accept these changes?
6. Do the people in Gawadar want these changes in their lives?
7. What are their expectations regarding development of Gawadar and Gawadar Port?
8. Is Gawadar Port creating any benefit for the local people?
9. If yes than what kind of benefits?
10. If no than what are the reasons?
11. Where do the people in Gawadar see their land in the next 5 to 10 years?
12. What are the Social and economic changes coming in Gawadar?
13. Is this development causing any kind of land grabbing?
14. Do you think that you are being kept in darkness regarding the future of Gawadar?
15. What is the share of local population in these new projects?

16. What is your stake in Gawadar Port and CPEC?
17. At what stage do you fisheries today?
18. Is there any kind of change in the past 5 years?
19. What kind of changes do you see in fisheries?
20. What are the reasons for these changes?
21. Is the fisheries market got any better with the operations of Gawadar port?

These are some of the questions that will asked while at field, these are not the only questions because the pattern there will be interview or discussion which itself generates a lot of questions while conversation, so those questions will be added after the field work.

