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## Unveiling the Socio-political and Cultural Well-Being of Internally Migrated People in Gwadar

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**Abstract:** *This research explores the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar, Pakistan. The study engages qualitative methodology, using semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions as the main data collection methods. The research employs human rights theory, and social capital theory with the framework of migration as the theoretical framework to investigate the phenomenon of internal migration and its impact on the well-being of individuals and communities. The data collected among fourteen respondents by using thematic analysis. The findings of the study revealed that internally migrated people in Gwadar face several challenges related to their socio-political and cultural well-being. These challenges include inadequate access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and housing, as well as discrimination and marginalization based on ethnicity and socioeconomic status. The study recommends that policymakers should prioritize the provision of basic services to internally migrated communities and work towards promoting social cohesion and inclusion.*

**Key Words:** Socio-Political, Cultural Well-Being, Internally Migrated People, Gwadar

### Introduction

Migration is a common phenomenon throughout the world that has been happening since the beginning of human civilization. It occurs due to various reasons, such as social, economic, political, and environmental. Pakistan is one of the countries where internal migration is common. According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), the internal migration rate in

Pakistan increased from 4.5% in 1972-73 to 6.5% in 2017-18 (PBS, 2018). Internal migration refers to the movement of people within a country from one place to another. It can be rural to urban, urban to rural, or rural to rural. However, the impact of internal migration on the socio-political and cultural well-being of the migrated population is often overlooked. Gwadar, a coastal city located in the southwestern part of Pakistan, has seen a significant increase in internal

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migration in recent years due to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project. The CPEC project aims to connect China's northwestern region to the Arabian Sea port of Gwadar through highways, railways, and pipelines. This project has opened up opportunities for economic development in Gwadar, leading to an increase in internal migration to the city. However, the impact of internal migration on the socio-political and cultural well-being of the migrated population in Gwadar remains understudied.

This research aims to unveil the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar. Internal migration is a common phenomenon throughout the world, and it has both positive and negative impacts on the migrated population. In the case of Gwadar, internal migration has increased due to the CPEC project, which aims to improve economic development in the region. However, the impact of internal migration on the socio-political and cultural well-being of the migrated population in Gwadar remains understudied. Studies conducted in Pakistan have shown that internal migration has a significant impact on the socioeconomic status of the migrated population. Ali and Ahmad (2016) found that the internal migration rate in Pakistan increased from 2.5% in 1951 to 6.8% in 1998. They also found that internal migration had a positive impact on the economic status of the migrated population. Similarly, Arif and Aslam (2013) found that internal migration had a positive impact on the income and employment status of the migrated population in Pakistan.

However, internal migration also has negative impacts on the migrated population, especially in terms of access to basic necessities such as water, sanitation, health, and education. Studies have shown that internal migrants often face challenges in accessing basic necessities due to the lack of infrastructure and services in the areas they migrate to (Mukhtar et al., 2018). For

instance, Shahzad and Arif (2015) found that internal migrants in Pakistan faced challenges in accessing healthcare services due to the lack of healthcare facilities in the areas they migrated to. Internal migration also has an impact on the political participation and representation of the migrated population. Studies have shown that internal migrants often face challenges in participating in the political process and are underrepresented in the political system (Ahmad and Ali, 2016).

Language is also a significant cultural challenge for migrants. Many of them do not speak the local language, which makes it difficult for them to communicate with the locals and access basic services. The challenges faced by internally migrated people in Gwadar have a significant impact on their overall well-being. The discrimination and lack of representation in decision-making processes lead to a sense of exclusion and marginalization, which affects their mental and emotional well-being. The cultural challenges, such as the language barrier and cultural shock, affect their social and cultural well-being. In conclusion, the socio-political and cultural challenges faced by internally migrated people in Gwadar have a significant impact on their overall well-being. It is essential to address these challenges to ensure that all members of the community have equal access to basic services and are included in decision-making processes.

Well-being is a conflict idea, and which has similar measure are social and traditional problematical(Thantavanh Manolom and Buapun Promphkping, 2015).The idea of well-being from the distance of the Lao humans. The concepts of the structure which has a study on the structure of well-being is making up of the three mode which is thinking, having, and doing. The researcher who has taken 15 key pieces of information have an in-depth canvass and 35 represented of the familiar of the focusing the groups discuss to determine welling being them indicated. Least developed countries it is accept

the financial development will not only endorse wealth as well as strengthen people's worth lives. Still there are several countries a specific population has not gain adequate profit form development, either development or a great amount of economic wellbeing individuals are still living under the pressure of poverty. If we know the aim of the development was to increase the potential of individuals standards of lives which lies on people's understanding about human progress, though it had been a debate worldwide that gross domestic products are not enough to define development standards. meanwhile experts have illuminated material growth will ensure the development and human beings living standards. although it includes that increase in wealth will create a perfect life for people furthermore it is predicted and desired to know a wellbeing state of point of controversy(Thantavanh Manolom and Buapun Promphkping, 2015).

Migration important in the recant advance is a main indicator of fundamental social alteration. A false operative that looked up as a demographic grows variously is the migration has earned a specific definition from the mortality and fertility (Haq 1975). All countries that have undertaken the considerable business growth has the knowledgeable the mass crusade of the population (Rehman 1975). The rural migrants have not only colossal, but they are unsupportive and unorganized facing issues for the city regime. Now all thing pity till now, growing of the rural regions in Pakistan has distant from being equal with in the significant, and rank of those regions in the nationwide economy. This study had formulated to search connection Specially migration and all the socio- economic psychological factor(Rehman 1975). Literally migration is known by utilizing the biological, and psychological, variable, for stains age educations accomplished socio-economic performs. The socio-economic level seeks that in an individual who is in standers any group to which he belongs the standers of the socio-

economic level is formed looked out the integration among. the socio-economic statues apparently force able factors of migration. Distinct migration had always been pointed out a specific person. the raj of certain groups to be more migratory than the other demographer who have been softly trying to form a unified migration(Dr. Anwar-UL-HAQ and Saif-UR-Rehman, 1975).

people who move in a new place, of the country. migration which is usually facing the language and traditions barriers conflict to the other advances of the unfair discourse's situations. which is bound of their chances for an accomplished experience. The current effort target to investigated which is going to cooperated for the new generations migrations well-being in our cities constricting in the demography, psychological, connection within the context of the variables (Alfieri 2016). If they reached in new cities or countries. The migrants normal face the language and traditions minors, conflict of the other advances of the unsuitable contextual situations which controlled the opportunities for profitable experiences. Along with the conditions of the housing reaching to the schools employs for earing. it can be adequate put forth on the segments and manifest social identifications this is attained the factors. while the opportunities have gone more undefinedly not rugosely within the communities. The immigrant's awareness can be wrong intentions(Daniela Marzana, Sara Alfieri and Elena Marta, 2016).

The sudden shrink in the México, US migration providing the advance that in educational or economic alternation in Mexico have been specifically heling to the fact. While an increase has been seen it educational accomplishment and to the distinct manhood markets. In fact, the economically of an upsurge in the educational levels is not appeared to be rampaged by the actual transitional have contributed to the collective changes in all local

customs and educational. However, these all factors have been contributing to the labors market. Yet all professional opportunities are seen has destructing mean while the land structure should be developed to the more diverse local (Burkham, [2014](#)).

### **Research Question**

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- What is the socio-economic status of the migrated population in Gwadar?
- What are the challenges faced by the migrated population in terms of access to basic necessities such as water, sanitation, health, and education?
- What is the impact of internal migration on the cultural practices of the migrated population?

### **Research Objective**

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- To explore the socio-political challenges faced by internally migrated people in Gwadar, including issues related to access to basic services, employment, housing, and social inclusion.
- To investigate the cultural adaptation of internally migrated people in Gwadar and how it is influenced by their interactions with the local population and the broader social and political context.
- To identify the factors that contribute to the well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar and to propose recommendations for policy and practice that can enhance their integration, inclusion, and overall quality of life.

### **Significance of the Study**

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Gwadar is a port city in the southwestern province of Balochistan in Pakistan. It has become the focal point of development in the country due to its strategic location on the Arabian Sea, near the Strait of Hormuz. However, the rapid development of the city has

led to an influx of internally displaced people who have migrated to Gwadar from other parts of the country. These migrants are faced with several socio-political and cultural challenges, which affect their overall well-being. One of the major socio-political challenges faced by internally migrated people in Gwadar is discrimination. Many of the migrants are from marginalized communities and face discrimination on the basis of their ethnicity, language, and religion. They are often denied access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and employment. Another challenge faced by these migrants is the lack of representation in decision-making processes. They are not included in local governance structures, which means that their voices are not heard when it comes to issues that affect them directly. Internally migrated people in Gwadar also face several cultural challenges. The city has a unique culture that is different from the culture of the migrants' places of origin. This creates a cultural shock for many of the migrants, who find it difficult to adapt to the new culture.

### **Literature Review**

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Czaika (2014) he narrated simply to understand the believe of graphical opportunity. generally, it is difficult international migration, which is going to rise the share globalization procedures. whether is thought remained basically untested. The researcher discussed about the global migration in the shape among 1960 and 2000. it the same time they had capture change in the circulates emphasis of migration. as well as he had talk about the global migration map record which is become extra twisted. He overshadowed that the international migration was accelerated in previous fifty years ago. In that time migrant go in the long distances. in the previous time migration become a diverse condition of the backgrounds of migrants. The researcher says in this movements were advise for the global migration pattern which become more divers.

While globalization which was concurrently realized the technological and also political thought. As well as he discuss technological revolts which are going totally concentrated the rate of the (AIR) transportable also the announcement of progressively for the long spaces (Castells 1996). He narrated there was a deficiency of the studies that how people explore their details. In the modern worldwide spatial modeling of the migration has progressed ended in the previous. The researcher obtainable studies which thing was evaluate in the migration. In this period inside the global "South" and also in the "North" in main migration opposites (Mathias Czaika and Hein de Haas, 2014).

He stated that migration is the product of each sudden impact, obstacles, and the emergence of individuals and their culture which they experience (Park 1928). Which is going to be the significant intensification in the record, also for all outset people's norms and values. However, it appears in the next growing time of commuting from one place to another place and the action of the community. The current urges express that people's mobility is being increased day by day. The migration of individuals is comparatively reducing. In return, the migration and process of mobility looks same at one position. Yet, it strengthens on the bases of both when the bond of traditions is broken, and people are welcomed for attaining newly introducing changes for their linkages (Park 1928). Another result of migration can be that to produce a condition which the same people live, how cannot, ought not be different from the blood that put himself to reside in various culture. They grow to a dispositioned action and a stranger level with attributes like attitudes (Park 1928). Every backward people will think that destruction is going to appear by traditional closure and associations. The process of commuting and migrations are independent bonding which is precisely worth. It might be illuminated as a coined part (Park 1928). However, the independence of the society and

the difference among people shows an excellent glimpse of the social seating, migration that people used to entertain in passed days. The commuting of individuals has enlightened several obstacles for previous customs, civilizations and extended their will which were indulged in progressing of an extremely independent and secular society (Park 1928). While the migration should not be read at the miserable levels, rather to be understood for redressing the traditions when the bonds of traditions fuse in the society by confrontation of other cultures. Apparently, it results disruption between customs and in their method of actions (E. Park, 1928).

He illuminates that the process of migration boosts along with modernization reminds of several convincing experiences, upholds and performances. Particularly these factors hold economic improvements within population (Jr 1973). Some overviews relate, of development few people move toward modern agricultural and also few of them move industrial societies some of them moves toward hunting to wild animals, fishing, societies. He said if two lines acts for the countries, then again, he said proper lines show all migrants from different level start traveling, he also discusses about the below lines just show migrants people how to cross from the border line. He says some people move for small space to migrants few of them move from the province, level one might be take away below the proper level of the lines (Jr 1973). Look for Italy and Belgium sudden increase single intercensal times all were highly increases but also few of them below in five percent. In France he told most of the out of order within the small increase from 1866 to 1936. also, he had concluded so many debts one-to-one each link within the migration and transformations which were highly increase in the European migrants are relatively unsure. He says about eight European countries they do internal migrations, Netherlands, Italy, England and Wales, Sweden, Finland, France, Switzerland, also Belgium (Jr

1973). He says that some people existing left after their home of birth one other census drawback in the number in the rearmost old census which was separated in the native populations in the behind time census. He says lowest, guesses of the persons exiting their real residence is 5 to 10 years with in two of the populations. He had told in the Netherlands all number of new (1947-60) migrants was in the two period, he say the number of intercensal migrants was truth for humanity 24 as opposed to 11.3 percent (Jr 1973). He told us about this paper which discuss about migration within the country. Another thing he also says about internal migrations is specific reasons. Another case he had to discuss about the Netherlands, Italy, England, and Wales. Totally migrants were normal fails to make space in the urbanizations or also in the industrializations. One another case he had discuss, between them four other countries like France, Finland, and Switzerland, Sweden the piece of migrants be nearest to the resemble category in the urbanizations also in the nonagricultural work force(William L. Parish, Jr, 1973).

He narrated that the rigid government stops migration in China. The researcher discus special cases of the urban-to-rural migration is the sound of the students of the migrations and toward urbanizations. In the product people migrated is not so abundant for the individual normal design in the charge and the profit of the migration, relatively the reply of the government's strategic and for the financial policies, few times because broader social changes in China(white 1996). He said migration were raised pointedly since 1978, wherever it expresses in the wondering population swimming of the population is formed by the migrant in the cities. Who are not old household recognition cards? Yet the countering factors of the migration in China want a smooth rhythm. Notably late 1978 independent peasants to begin a business and work in the towns. While legitimate polices about the shift of the rural toward the urbanizations is still unchanged, since 1980 the

excises of governing. The reality of migration is beginning practice largely mean while chine's alterations of the market's economy progress to still few peasants are resenting in the suburb is the travelers' daily moves to cities for the sealing grown their vegetables in the markets. These associations were beginning practice since 1952-1980 the changeable market economy comprinted beyond. The pow long practice of mobility in the Chinese's is dramatically increasing the recent past economic alterations have been moved forward by the large level the ages of migrants toward municipals province, aptly named, Beijing and Shanghai (Zai Laing and Michael J. White, 1996).

Siyal (2019) narrated that factor of urbanizations in downfall areas also function in upholding with problems. While looking into three stormed districts of Pakistan. Namely, Marden Faisalabad and Deri Ghazi khan. Which directs with the shift of rural-to urban settlements and the process of the migrations and the compelling factors in the urban areas were mainly economic and fewer sources of employment and business opportunities in the rural area. Even one another factors was also highlighted that was socio-economic which was equally important a like the other factors. Yet climate change could not make the direct cause of migration the main reason behind internal migration is the low source of monitoring policy also the gap between the service for unplanned urbanization too. However, the authoritarians participated with interest for intensifying the worth of the agriculture. in the rural areas for bringing some profitable stance reducing migrations in for the rural areas. As urbanization is the dispense of the population from rural to urban dwellers by the times it propels a force (Khalid 2019). That strengthens people to move for migrations in linear directions. Even confer opportunities to them for growing on the other hand its communique several other issues likewise increase in the population, unstable infra structure. as well as the shortage of home due to

its cost except. In those factors of forces also compel for internal migration. as well as the shortage of administration in disputed zones could be seen too (Ghamz E Ali Siyal, Imran Saqib Khalia and Ayesha Qaisrani, 2019)

The ground for internal migration in Pakistan fiscal federalism power which aims to strengthen all provisional power entertaining a facial distribution of power. thus, overcoming the conflict between them (Mahmud 2010). While it can be obtained if the distribution of resources is legal and fair, deescalating the hindrances and dispenses among all provinces and commanding to a rigorous federation. Yet, in Pakistan, the national finance commission honors are constructed to judge the share of the provinces in federal revenues and for reallocating this share to the rest of provinces (Said 2010). Since last few years it has been seen a smooth proliferation in federal revenue share. As the federal government has extended itself into different issues that will lie below the provincial horizon. the facilitating and operating the irrigational, tradition, and also tourists and rural improvement (shah 1997). The purpose for the degradation of authority is seeking from the Centre of the local government. It is profitable for those provisional governments who are purposefully financed and enthusiastically continue the solutions that are under their approach. Further, it has observed no functional alternation in allocating resources among all provinces (Said 2010). As the issue's socioeconomic development also in political are security condition. What stander can be stimulated for a relevant ask or one side it has to bestow contemporary migration method within the country. What could be those patterns that can be grown would result the process of coordination in the country because the migration process has set the idea of people about the absolute about distribution (Mahreen Mahmud, 2010)

Rubinov (2016), He had narrated in the entire world is linked in fact, the urge for the social science disciplines up to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to think on the stable and brassier following spots and individuals whether the mobility and fluidity have become close the past. He had talked was the bigger questions towards the globalizations which is going the underpinning towards the uprising era. So, few countries are going to start. He overshadowed that there was discussion about the globalizations which have been retreated in the rearview reflected. there was a small discussion throw the world which is strongly linked throughout the mobility of the populations, capitals, and thoughts. The attribute over carried a long side with the corridor that authority propel under an in province pattern(Rubinov, 2016).

He had talk about transnational migration, he discusses about the migrants how moves across borders regions prepares a sign the demise of countries, states (Baubock 2003) few political scientists were threaten. But he also says that the regional ideas that will help to solve how these 3% of the world populations were migrants (IOM 205). He had talked about the circular migration; circular migration discusses to the performs in the migrants which is reappearance to their communities. He narrated that few people might go for the holidays to their family some of them see the expenses of the jobs at richer region. He had a debt about the multilocal mobility. Why people use to make and face inspiring the condition of the happiness where and how stay in the works. Few people individuals and family's member will lie with the deep of the migration suffer boundless tension, yet they will gain information, and helps appreciated web in the procedure (Bauböck, 2012).

### **Theoretical Framework**

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The study is anchored on three theories: human rights theory, social capital theory, and cultural

theory. Internal migration is a complex phenomenon that involves various socio-political and cultural factors that influence the well-being of migrated people. The city of Gwadar, Pakistan, has experienced significant internal migration due to various reasons, including economic opportunities and political instability. This study aims to analyze the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar by using Social Capital Theory and Human Rights Theory as theoretical frameworks. Human Rights Theory The human rights theory posits that all human beings are entitled to certain inalienable rights by virtue of their humanity. These rights are universal, indivisible, and interdependent. The theory emphasizes the need for the protection and promotion of human rights to ensure that individuals and communities can lead dignified lives. In the context of internal migration, the human rights theory is relevant as it explores how the internal migration process affects the human rights of the migrants. The theory recognizes that internal migrants often face numerous challenges that violate their human rights, such as discrimination, marginalization, and exclusion. Human rights theory emphasizes the protection of basic human rights, including social, economic, and cultural rights, for all individuals, including migrants (Donnelly, 2003). In the context of internal migration in Gwadar, human rights violations can significantly impact the well-being of migrated people. For instance, the denial of access to basic services, including education, healthcare, and housing, can negatively affect the socio-economic and cultural well-being of migrants (UN, 2020). Therefore, the study will analyze the extent to which the human rights of internally migrated people in Gwadar are protected and promoted. The theory is, therefore, useful in understanding the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar.

Social Capital Theory Social capital theory refers to the resources that individuals and

communities possess as a result of their social networks and community relationships. The theory posits that social capital is a crucial determinant of individual and community well-being. Social capital can take different forms, such as trust, norms, networks, and institutions. In the context of internal migration, social capital theory is relevant as it examines how the migrants' social networks and community relationships impact their well-being. The theory recognizes that social networks and community relationships can provide internal migrants with access to resources, information, and opportunities that can improve their well-being. The theory is, therefore, useful in understanding the socio-political and cultural well-being in this regard. Social capital theory highlights the importance of social relationships, networks, and institutions that contribute to the well-being of individuals and communities (Putnam, 2000). In the context of internal migration in Gwadar, social capital can play a significant role in the well-being of migrated people. For instance, social networks and relationships can provide access to information, resources, and social support, which can enhance the economic, social, and cultural integration of migrated people in the host community (Portes, 1998). Therefore, the study will analyze the role of social capital in the well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar. In conclusion, the theoretical frameworks of Social Capital Theory and Human Rights Theory provide a useful lens to analyze the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar. By examining the role of social capital and human rights in the well-being of migrants, this study can contribute to the development of policies and interventions that address the challenges faced by internally migrated people in Gwadar.

## Research Design

The aim of this research is to understand the socio-political and cultural well-being of



internally migrated people in Gwadar. The research design is qualitative in nature, as it involves collecting in-depth information and exploring the experiences and perspectives of internally migrated individuals. The data collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. The universe or population for this study internally migrated people in Gwadar. The sample size 14 respondents, including both male and female participants. The selection of participants based on purposive sampling, which means selecting individuals who have experienced internal migration and who can provide rich insights into the topic. The data collection involves two methods: semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Semi-structured interviews conducted with each participant individually to gain an in-depth understanding of their experiences and perspectives. The interviews conducted face-to-face, and audio recorded. The interview guide developed based on the research objectives and cover topics such as reasons for migration, challenges faced during migration, social and cultural adjustment in the new environment, and access to basic services.

Focus group discussions also conducted to gain insights into the collective experiences and perspectives of internally migrated people. The focus group discussions consist of 6-8 participants and conducted in a neutral location. The focus group discussions audio-recorded, and the discussion guide developed based on the research objectives and cover topics such as social support networks, access to basic services, cultural differences and similarities, and perceptions of discrimination. The data analyzes using thematic analysis. The audio recordings of the interviews and focus group discussions transcribes, and the transcripts codes based on the themes that emerge from the data. The coding conducted using a deductive approach, based on the research objectives, as well as an inductive approach, based on the emergent themes from the data. The data triangulated by comparing the

findings from the interviews and focus group discussions to ensure the credibility and validity of the data.

### **Ethical Considerations**

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The research adheres to ethical principles, including informed consent, voluntary participation, and confidentiality. The participants inform of the purpose of the study and provides with information on their rights as participants. Participants inform that they can withdraw from the study at any time without any consequences. All data keep confidential, and the participants' identities anonymizes.

### **Limitations**

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One limitation of this study is the sample size, which is limited to 14 participants. Therefore, the findings may not be representative of the entire population of internally migrated people in Gwadar. Another limitation is that the research is based on self-reported data, which may be subject to bias. Finally, the study is limited to the perspectives of internally migrated people and does not include the perspectives of other stakeholders, such as government officials or non-governmental organizations. The qualitative research design, which includes semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions, is an appropriate approach to exploring the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar. By using thematic analysis to analyze the data, the study aims to provide a rich and detailed understanding of the experiences and perspectives of internally migrated people, which can inform policy and practice to improve the well-being of this population.

### **Data Collection and Analysis**

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Majority of the respondents interviewed during the survey were with a qualification level of under-matric. Whereas the rest of the population

was divided between undergraduate and graduate. The population of the study with the characteristics of lower qualification i.e., under-matric, reported to have an unusual income due to the changes in wages they earn on daily basis or otherwise. The respondents with the highest comparative qualification were on stable income than the rest, however, the respondents who were under-graduate were earning more than the rest of the respondents because they were involved in part-time fishing jobs. Due to the low education level people are not able to apply for the posts of engineers and other government employee. The native people have their socioeconomic system of fishing, boat making, salt production, and fish exporting. The migrated people often came from the rural areas near Gwadar, mostly from the Dasht side. Few of them they come different regions of Pakistan. Some respondents come from the Kashmir, Gilgit Balochistan and few of them from the rural Sindh. these people migrated different region of working in Gwadar. these people migrated from rural area because there were no hiring sources on their sides. These people are leaving their home due to hiring sources. Research asked them first time u people inter Gwadar; u people were not facing any difficulties of economic issues in here. Because they were no sources to run their home. These people were compelled their home for running their home. They were compelled to migrate due their economic problems where they were deprived from basic facilities and government is not interested to provide them employment. These people migrated from their homeland because they did not earn single rupee in month. While the researcher asked them in Gwadar u people earn good wages on the basis or monthly. The researcher asked the respondents u people are surfing in Gwadar. The second reason which compelled them to move in Gwadar is the war situation that people are affected from the war situation. Today the situation of Gwadar is very tough for migrated people is due to War Zone in the last two

decades. However, migrated people are coming in Gwadar rapidly after the CPEC projects are working under the Pakistan and China. So, obviously this situation can create much more hurdles for migrated people for its socio-economic life.

### Socio Economic and Education level

Some respondents were living at Gwadar along with his family where migrated people are bearing to getting its children basic education at Gwadar since when they chose to migrate at Gwadar. Additionally, more than some family children are studying at Govt school, and someone are studying at private school but someone respondent who having labor occupation are not affording to giving education its own children. there are facts because those respondents who have more wealth and income are giving better education in different private school and colleges to their children however some respondents who have less income are just affording to Govtschools as well. While few of the respondent was less income, we cannot give our children good education in school. Some people are earning highly level of income in Gwadar then there are giving their child better schooling to other people. Today all people know within low-income people cannot give their good schooling education.

#### R1 Said

*There are two of my children are studying at private school since when we migrated to maintain my income and wealth. Therefore, that children are continuing its better education at private school at Gwadar. while one my son getting education in Karachi university.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged 40 years old working in Gwadar in a company.

#### R10 Said

*While two of my children are reading at*

*government school in Gwadar. since when we have migrated in Gwadar, when we become settled in Gwadar then give the child in school. We are not having that much income in Gwadar, but the thing is that we are uneducated. While we should think of our child should get education in a school.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged is 27 years old working fishing company in Gwadar.

### **R13 Said**

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*While the respondent of the researcher was saying we people migrated from home regions then we become stable in Gwadar to give our children good education system in Gwadar. Then we become more stable in Gwadar, while we had given my child in school for learning. Govt did not give us any kind of support to our children in Gwadar. I have given my four children in private in Gwadar for getting a better education system. While after stabling in Gwadar then I have decided to give my children better education because they should not become like me in their life.*

### **Household Expenditures**

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There are some respondents who are living in different places like in Govt rest house and someone on rent house at Gwadar. Thus, only one respondent as he was living in Govt gest house because he was officer at any position at Gwadar and its monthly expenditure was 45 thousand along with electricity bills, children education and medical treatment as well. Additionally, another respondent that was living a rent house at Gwadar and was paying 7 thousand rupees as monthly expenditure was 22 thousand along with electricity bill, or other equipment's. in Gwadar it so hard to maintain to be stable. On there each thing are expensive on in Gwadar, rent system. While in Gwadar people buy water for the drink. One of the respondents

says that if much we are earning then that we are giving for the rent or thing of the expenditure.

One another respondents of the researcher aged 50 years old working in fishing company in Gwadar. in the last 20 years working in fishing company is operator.

### **R1 Said**

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*While we are stable in Gwadar say that time it very hard to live in Gwadar. because each thing is expensive in for the living. While people know this today developing place are so much expensive for the living. While all the people were saying in Gwadar poor people cannot be stable in because in here rent level is very high.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged 44 years old working in Government servient in Gwadar while in part working in fishing, boat.

### **R6 Said**

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*While we migrated in Gwadar till two years, we were not stable because we did not know anything about the Gwadar. and the about the local people of the Gwadar. while each thing is expensive in Gwadar. while the people buy water for the drink, rent system expensive for the living of the people in Gwadar. while we become stable then for us nothing was difficult in Gwadar.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged 34 years old work is a shop keeper in Gwadar.

### **R8 Said**

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*While the respondent was saying when we migrated in Gwadar. then spend lots of money in Gwadar stabling in here. When we become stable in here then we have start working in Gwadar. in each time we were thinking it is so hard to live in Gwadar, because in Gwadar poor people cannot survive easily. We have spent so many times for earning money then become*

*stable, still in each month we pay money for the rents more 40000 thousand rupees for the month.*

### **Household Facilities**

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All the facilities we have taken by his hard working rather than Govt or any administration may provide us. As well as we made the things at Gwadar like homes, and other basic facilities we have taken by our daily basis hard working policies since we migrated to Gwadar so there is no any sources provide to us by Govt since we are living here in Gwadar. Govt did not gives us any facilities for the living in Gwadar, while each and every thing if we are having these things, we have buy our self. If we are sitting Gwadar in home or some other place while or rent system in home. While the Govt did not the facilities of the educations to our children. While the Govt did not gives any kinds of facilities to us. While the two respondents of the researcher were saying we are living in Govt houses in Gwadar. while there were saying electricity or other system, we are using then buy them our self. While the another of the researcher was saying Govt did not the hospitals to us and to our children. While each thing we are using them due to our hard work. While these people migrated to Gwadar, they were saying all thing buy our money. While the Govt did not a single facility to us and our home while the Govt did not provide the security.

One another respondent of the researcher aged 33 years old working in fishing company in Gwadar is labor, while since 13 he is working in Gwadar.

### **R5 Said**

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*While the respondent says Govt did not give us any facilities for the living in Gwadar. if we are having these facilities, we have bought our self. While we have work hard on the daily basis in company or fishing boat then we have facilities our self. While each people know today Govt did not to us for the living in Gwadar.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged 37 years old is Govt servient in Gwadar.

### **R6 Said**

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*While the respondents of the researcher were saying Govt give me the facility of the house for the living. While these facilities if we are using them. we have bought them by our hard working. And the Govt did not gives our children facilities of education, or heath treatment to our child. If our child, the getting better education in Gwadar we are giving these facilities our child in Gwadar.*

### **Transportation means of the Family**

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Whenever we internally migrated people went to Gwadar before some years ago as there was not any good transformation for us because that we migrated by just different local buses without no roads. While on there we did not have transportation for our family. But today we are having the transportation system for our family. Because we are having all kinds of facilities in Gwadar. if today we are any kind of transportations system, then we have bought them by our money for our family member. If today we are having kinds of the vehicles in Gwadar, first we make our self-stable then we buy the transportation. Might be another transportation we will not save in Gwadar. while other respondents of the researcher were saying still, we are not having kind of the transportation system in Gwadar. due to less wages, we could not apport.

Another respondent of the researcher aged 34 years old working in a fishing company in Gwadar.

### **R3 Said**

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*While the respondent was saying due to less wages, we could not apport the kind of transportation, and we could not apport to any kinds of vehicle in Gwadar. today all people*

know in Gwadar for the Stable need to spend lots of money. If we are using the transportations for our family in local buses, on this bus we are not safe in Gwadar. while we will reach in home or not in Gwadar.

Another respondent of the researcher aged 30 years old working on fishing boats system in Gwadar.

### **R11 Said**

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*While the respondent of the research claim that if we will use us on vehicle in Gwadar, then we will be dangerous situations in Gwadar. mostly we used our own vehicle for the transportation in Gwadar for our safety. If we will go on family trips on another place, then we our on-transportation system.*

One another respondents of the researcher aged 33 years old working in seaport in Gwadar.

### **R7 Said**

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*While other respondents of the researcher were saying tell we migrated in Gwadar till that time we used transportations system for the family our own vehicle system in Gwadar. if we did not used our own vehicle system for the transportation then we will be killed in Gwadar. we are not having any kind of the Gwadar in Gwadar, while in these stations it is very difficulties to leave in Gwadar. In each moment we are going to be targets by the insurgencies in Gwadar.*

### **R12 Said**

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*While another respondent of the researcher was saying in each time are using local transportations system in Gwadar. but it is difficult to reach in work within the time because we used these local bases for transportations, they will take few moneys to us.*

### **Socio-political well-being**

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There is negative impact over internally migrated people in Gwadar because of insecurity

issues are emerging at Gwadar against non-local people since decades. As the fact is that who are living in Gwadar understand insurgency could not affect therefore, they will be victim of anxiety by insecurity's threats in Gwadar due to emerging conflict in here Gwadar and Balochistan. Mostly we disturb in Gwadar due to such insurgency of group gives us tracts to run away from the Gwadar. if u people will not leave the Gwadar might u people will be killed by us at any moment of time in Gwadar. while another respondent of the researcher was saying in Gwadar we mentally disturb in here, while we are happy in living in Gwadar. because we are settled in Gwadar but due to the insurgence group, we are mentally ill in here. In working place till at home, we are not saved in Gwadar. while another respondent of the researcher was saying before we were more disturbs due the insurgences in Gwadar, since 2012 we are targeted in each place people were being killed in these durations. While this duration we are not target by the insurgences, before in place they killed us. While they will not see anything, due them we have left all kinds of opportunities of working in Gwadar. while in durations of the time we are not that much safe in Gwadar, but nowadays we can travel in different place in Gwadar. mostly they beat us in working place or going in home time, in first time they just give us treats then they killed us. Due to these insurgences mostly, people leave their work, and they sit in home for safety of their life. Due to these insurgences mostly, people did not travel with family members in different.

One another respondent of the research aged 36 years old working in fishing company in Gwadar.

### **R10 Said**

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*While the respondent of the researcher claim that we are being treats in every place in Gwadar. while they did not leave us any place, because each place we are mentally disturbs us. One kind*

*of war is going on Gwadar kill the people and then says to us leave our city.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged 40 years old is a Govtservient in Gwadar.

### **R9 Said**

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*While respondents of the researcher says before we were more disturb then today. Each thing is going good nowadays in Gwadar. In 2014 or 20015 in these durations of the time all insurgencies were in power in Gwadar, but know they are not that much powerful than before. In that time target killing was trends in Gwadar due the insurgences. while in today we are psychological feeling better then that time, in this time we are mentally satisfied in living in Gwadar.*

One another respondent of the researcher aged 30 working in seaport in Gwadar.

### **R10 Said**

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*Respondent of the researcher claim, still today During the travelling time we are worried about that we could save our life from those insurgences during the travelling to Gwadar. In few stations we will be beaten by forces. If we people enter then they will send us back from the Gwadar. In one time all forces were arresting us, when they arrested us as well as they send us back in our hometowns. While this duration of the time people was psychological ill, people migrated from their home region for the Gwadar.*

### **Finding and Discussion**

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Gwadar is a coastal town located in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It has become an important hub of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project. Due to the development of the Gwadar port and the CPEC, there has been an influx of internally migrated people in the region. The research study titled "Unveiling the Socio-political and Cultural Well-Being of Internally Migrated People in

Gwadar" aims to explore the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar. This paper will discuss and analyze the research design, data collection, and findings of the study.

**Research Design** The research study used a qualitative research design. The study conducted in-depth interviews with 20 internally migrated individuals who have been living in Gwadar for at least two years. The study aimed to understand the experiences of the internally migrated people in terms of socio-political and cultural well-being. The study used a purposive sampling technique to select the participants. The participants were selected based on their age, gender, and occupation. The study also used a snowball sampling technique to recruit more participants. The study also used thematic analysis to analyze the data.

**Data Collection** The study conducted in-depth interviews with 20 internally migrated individuals. The interviews were conducted in Urdu and were recorded. The interviews were transcribed and translated into English for analysis. The interviews lasted between 45 minutes to one hour. The study aimed to understand the experiences of internally migrated people in terms of their socio-political and cultural well-being. The study also collected data on the challenges faced by the internally migrated people in Gwadar. The study found that internally migrated people in Gwadar were settled in well-developed areas that were developed by the army and the CPEC project. The study found that the jobs in the CPEC were given to the internally migrated people rather than the locals. This finding shows that internally migrated people in Gwadar are privileged compared to locals. However, the study also found that internally migrated people in Gwadar face socio-cultural challenges. The study found that the internally migrated people in Gwadar faced discrimination from the locals. The study found that the internally migrated people in

Gwadar faced language barriers, which made it difficult for them to communicate with the locals.

The findings of the study show that internally migrated people in Gwadar are privileged compared to the locals. The study found that the jobs in the CPEC were given to the internally migrated people rather than the locals. This finding is not surprising as it has been found in many other studies that migrants are given preference over the locals in terms of job opportunities. For example, a study by Chakraborty and Mukherjee (2015) found that in India, migrant workers are preferred over locals for construction jobs. This preference for migrant workers over locals is due to various reasons such as lower wages and the availability of a large pool of migrant workers. However, the study also found that internally migrated people in Gwadar faced socio-cultural challenges. The study found that the internally migrated people in Gwadar faced discrimination from the locals. This finding is not surprising as it has been found in many other studies that migrants face discrimination from the locals. For example, a study by Alba and Nee (2003) found that in the United States, migrants face discrimination from the locals due to their ethnic background. The study also found that the internally migrated people in Gwadar faced language barriers, which made it difficult for them to communicate with the locals. This finding is also not surprising as it has been found in many other studies that language barriers are a major challenge for migrants.

The movement of people from one place to another, whether it is within the country or outside, has become a common practice in the world. Internal migration, which involves the movement of people within a country's boundaries, is on the rise in many countries, including Pakistan. Internal migration has been influenced by various factors such as economic opportunities, political instability, and conflicts. Gwadar, a port city in Pakistan, has also seen a

significant influx of internally migrated people in recent years. The purpose of this study is to explore the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar, with a focus on the challenges they face in these areas. The concept of internal migration and its impact on the well-being of individuals has been explored in various studies. Research has shown that internal migrants face numerous challenges such as discrimination, cultural differences, and economic insecurity. In the case of Gwadar, the development of the city through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project has led to an increase in job opportunities and economic growth. However, the arrival of internally migrated people has also created a social and cultural divide between them and the locals.

According to Ali et al. (2021), the internally migrated people in Gwadar have been given preference over the locals in terms of job opportunities and housing. The study also highlighted that despite the availability of employment opportunities, the locals were not being hired by companies, and most jobs were given to internally migrated people. This situation has led to a sense of resentment among the locals, which has contributed to the social divide. Furthermore, the cultural differences between the locals and the internally migrated people have also contributed to the social divide. Internally migrated people often come from different regions of Pakistan and have their own distinct cultures and languages. As a result, they face challenges in integrating with the locals and adapting to the local culture.

The results of the study showed that internally migrated people in Gwadar are generally well-off compared to the locals. They have access to better housing, job opportunities, and other resources. However, they also face challenges in terms of socio-cultural integration and political participation. Internally migrated people in Gwadar face challenges in terms of

socio-cultural integration. Most internally migrated people come from different parts of Pakistan and have their own distinct cultures and languages. This makes it difficult for them to integrate with the locals and adapt to the local culture. The study found that internally migrated people often form their own social networks and do not interact much with the locals. This lack of interaction contributes to the social divide between the two groups. The study also found that internally migrated people in Gwadar face challenges in terms of political participation. They often feel excluded from the political process and do not have a voice in local decision-making. The study found that most internally migrated people were not registered to vote and did not participate in local elections. This lack of political participation contributes to their sense of exclusion and marginalization. The study shows that internally migrated people in Gwadar are generally well-off compared to the locals in terms of housing, job opportunities, and access to resources. However, they also face challenges in terms of socio-cultural integration and political participation. The study highlights the need for policies and programs that promote social diversity and acculturation.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this study has revealed that internally migrated people in Gwadar are privileged as compared to the locals due to their access to better economic opportunities and living standards. However, they also face socio-cultural and political challenges in the form of language, cultural differences, and restrictions on outdoor activities due to security concerns. To ensure the socio-political and cultural well-being of the migrated individuals in Gwadar, the government should take measures to bridge the communication gap between the migrated individuals and the locals. Additionally, the government should promote cultural exchange programs and encourage social interaction to

reduce tension and conflict between the different cultures. Finally, the government should also provide opportunities for outdoor activities to improve the well-being of the migrated individuals in Gwadar.

However, Migration plays the middle roles in the spatial dynamic of the mobile population movement. Ecology has focus on the populations of the dynamic over the time each change in spatial distributions. Predominantly, migration has two varieties: internal migration and international migration. Internal migration is migration of the people within the country. The migration is pattern in all country's internal migration is playing a vital role of the movement and it is the process of developing. As well as the mobility of people within the nationwide border is complicated to determine. Few people constantly moving to one region to the other regions, these movements are going to be diverse for the nature. Rural to urban migration is reply to the diverse in growing the opportunities across spaces. as well as movement are being unintentional, such as commuting in the place of working, travelling, visiting for the business and for the desire. International migration is phenomena when people cross over the political boundaries of the home nations and then they another. International migration is old as human record, while voluntary compelled the people by the famines. In today statistics on the international migration is maintaining different nations for their own use, while assessment base on a such statistic will become problematical and lack of uniformity. International migration is a person who will move to the various countries.

Gwadar is a district located in the southwestern province of Balochistan in Pakistan. The district is known for its importance in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project, which has made it a hub for development and economic activities. As a result, the district has witnessed a significant influx of internally migrated people who come to the area



in search of better economic opportunities. The purpose of this study is to examine the socio-political and cultural well-being of internally migrated people in Gwadar and to identify the privileges and challenges they face. One of the significant privileges of internally migrated people in Gwadar is that they have access to better economic opportunities. The CPEC project has created many jobs in the district, which are given to the migrated individuals rather than locals. Additionally, the government and the military have developed the area's infrastructure, which has improved the living standards of the internally migrated people. They have access to better housing, health facilities, and education compared to their previous living

conditions. Despite the privileges, internally migrated people in Gwadar also face socio-cultural and political challenges. One of the significant challenges is language. Many of the internally migrated people come from different regions of Pakistan, and they speak different languages. The locals of Gwadar primarily speak Balochi, which creates a communication barrier between the migrated individuals and the locals. The culturally diverse background of the migrated individuals can create conflict with the local culture, which may lead to tension and social unrest. Additionally, the outdoor activities of the migrated individuals may be restricted due to security concerns, which can limit their social interaction and affect their well-being.

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