
Repatriation of Afghan Refugees from Pakistan: A Case Study of Chaghi, Balochistan

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This paper brings forth the case of Afghan refugees living in Chaghi, Baluchistan. The refugees in Pakistan trace back their roots for last four decades. In tandem with this, it also explores the realities and impacts of refugees on the social fabric of Pakistani society in general and Chaghi in particular. The refugees in Chaghi, Baluchistan are given deadline over deadline to repatriate after giving birth to their 2nd and 3rd generation in Pakistan. This paper aims at to investigate the issues caused by repatriation initiatives, whether the refugees are ready or not to repatriate voluntarily after living in Chaghi from nearly last four decades. This research paper deals with certain questions i.e. what issues did Afghan refugees face during their stay in Chaghi? what social, political and economic impacts do Afghan refugees have upon the people/district Chaghi? what are the major impediments to the repatriation of Afghan refugees? For inferring the results, qualitative/descriptive research methods have been applied.

Key Words: Afghan refugees, Baluchistan, Pakistani society, Repatriation

Introduction

“Refugees have been deprived of their home, but they must not be deprived of their futures.” as said by the former Secretary General of United Nations Ban Ki Moon. According to 1951, convention relating to the status of refugee: “Refugee is a person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling, to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”. Pakistan is the state which has been host to the world’s largest and oldest refugee population. The result of Cold war and the devastation of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) left behind Afghan refugees in millions in Pakistan. Even though, Pakistan still has not signed 1951, refugee convention or its 1967, protocol. Pakistan deals with refugees through ad hoc and discretionary policies. Pakistan is already restricted by number of human rights agreements and Islamic precedents that guard and offer rights to refugees. In Pakistan they (refugees) were not managed as needed and government couldn’t impose restrictions on the movements of Afghan refugees, as like Iran dealt with Afghan refugees and never let them to overcome on prevailing structure of society. In the same way, Turkey today hosts the world’s largest refugee population and preserved the data of each person and has tackled this huge population in a manner that cannot disrupt the fabric of society.

Further, in Pakistan refugees were made settled in 350 Refugee Tented Villages(camps)¹ in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) previously North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Balochistan. Pakistan is passing through an era of crisis and the presence of huge Afghan muhajir population means the very chances of refugees being used in different proxy wars by the intelligence agencies of other states. The state of Pakistan, meanwhile, holds responsible the large number of Afghan refugees for stocking violence and insecurity and considers them (refugees) net drain on the economy. Thus, Baloch Nationalist Leaders demanding the repatriation of Afghan refugees and have strong reservations about the presence of registered and unregistered refugees in different districts of the province. Chaghi: the largest district of Pakistan has been the host of Afghan refugees from decades. In whole Punjab there were 15 Refugee Tented Villages (RTV_s), on the contrary only District Chaghi of Balochistan had

comprised of 15 Refugees Tented Villages. The huge population of refugees still lives in the Particular district. District Chaghi of Balochistan shares border with both Iran and Afghanistan; closeness to Central Asia and “Ras Koh” where Pakistan tested its “Atom Bomb” indicates its strategic location. Mulla Mansoor who was killed by US Drone had his entrance from zero point (border) of Taftan (Tehsil of District Chaghi). These afore said characteristics and its natural resources makes Chaghi very important in national and International politics.

Furthermore, tribal conflicts between the people of Chaghi and Afghan muhajirs also occurred several times where both sides confronted heavy damages in shape of dead bodies, vehicles of settled Baloch tribes were snatched and when traced the vehicles found in Afghanistan. The smugglers via Pakistan make sure the availability of opium to different regions, such as Middle East; Europe; Africa and Australia. For this illicit purpose mostly, the land of Chaghi Balochistan is beguiling option near to drug dealers sitting on both sides of Durand line (border). Afghanis (not entire population of Afghan refugees) in Pakistan where they have their presence including muhajirs of Chaghi use other means for transferring money such as Hawala and Hundi. Black money obviously, cannot be transfer to foreign countries but via Afghanis run hawala system.

Girdi Jungle, Chagai, Leje near to Durand line, as field work sites where Afghan refugees are living from decades.

Literature Review

Scholars have written much on the refugees and about repatriation of decades living refugees. In this regard, Anchita Borthakur in his research paper, *Afghan Refugees: The Impact on Pakistan (2017)* diagnoses the far-reaching impacts of Afghan refugees on internal dynamics of Pakistan, such as, the impacts on demography of Pakistan: rise in population, acquirement of ID cards by illicit means which makes them citizens of Pakistan, and the huge influx has also disturbed the ethnic makeup in different capitals and cities of provinces of Pakistan. In the same way, the writer explains the impacts of decades living Afghan refugees on the domestic security of Pakistan: the growth of, Islamic sects (Sunni-Shi'i), ethnic animosity, Talibanization of society, drug mafia, and rise in arm and ammunitions (Kalashnikov Culture).

Dr. Anwar Alam in his research paper, “Barriers to Repatriation of Afghan Refugees” explores the stumbling blocks to the repatriation of Afghan Refugees. According to the writer the factors that a hurdle in the process of repatriation (Afghanistan) is, Political factors: very poor law and order;

warlordism; and instability, Economic factors; no job opportunities and property, and Social factors; bad living conditions and no basic facilities.² Gaim Kibreab in his research paper, "Citizenship Rights and Repatriation of refugees" brings up the question of citizenship rights in host countries: developed and less developed. Unlike Western liberal states, in developing countries the civil, political and social rights of citizenship are not granted to refugees, but only to the nationals. About the repatriation, according to the paper, can be fruitful when the refugees get settled down in their homes of origin, the attachment to birth place can be a magnetic pull factor, where from they were rooted up not merely to the countries of their birth or in different areas of the country where the refugees do not find their identity and emotions of attachment.³

Valentina Hiegemann in his research article, "Repatriation of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan: voluntary?" The article denotes the "push factor," by creating environment of persecution, fear and the claim of safer Afghanistan then 2001 by western governments, has been used for the repatriation of decades inhabited population in Pakistan.⁴ Further, Nauroz Khan in his research paper, "Repatriation of Afghan Refugee from Pakistan" analyzed the issues regarding repatriation process that participation and consent of the refugees is not involved in the entire process of repatriation which caused the entire process unsuccessful. And the repatriation requires the strong consent and participation of three parties UNHCR, Government of Pakistan and Government of Afghanistan.⁵

Conceptual Framework

Repatriation process of Afghan refugees can be voluntary and involuntary/forced repatriation. Unlike the migration phenomena that exist since inception of human civilization, the repatriation to home country is the phenomena of modern nation state system. In this case study people left behind their homes to escape war. And their repatriation can be studied under the banners of voluntary repatriation and involuntary repatriation. Voluntary variables: comparing conditions at home and exile (stability, peace, better economic opportunity) and involuntary repatriation is studied in these: Political, Social, Economic variables in host country.

Historical Background of Afghan refugees in Pakistan(resettlement, legal status and repatriation process)

Afghanistan, as one writer has called it "The Graveyard of Empires". It means it is a battlefield. Soviet Union's war against Afghanistan has not only brought the deaths and destructions, but also devastate the Afghan

society, when millions of Afghans were forced to leave their homeland. Forced migration of Afghan people in a huge number is the example in modern history.

The migration of Afghan refugees can be studied in four phases. First phase of forced migration..Second phase began (1989-1992). Third phase of Afghan refugees started in 1996 when Kabul with 90% of Afghan territory fell under the control of Taliban. Phase four begins with attack on Afghanistan by USA in reaction of 9/11 2001. As for now, 76 Refugee Tented Villages still Pakistan has with more than 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees. Out of 76, sixty-five of these villages are in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federal Administered Tribal Area (FATA) and Ten in Balochistan, one in Panjab and none of RTVs in Sindh. Nevertheless, more than a million of these recorded refugees- approximately 67% -lives out of those RTVs. Almost one million of these refugees- Sixty two percent (62%) reside in KP, Twenty percent (20%) in Balochistan, Eleven percent (11%) in Punjab, Four percent (4%) in Sindh, Two percent (2%) in Islamabad and less than one percent (1%) in Azad Kashmir.⁶

According to former Afghan refugee's village administrator Syed Mureed Shah, almost 16,3000 registered refugees in 16 refugee camps of district Chaghi-Nushki who had received ration. Most of them had repatriated to Afghanistan when provision of ration had been stopped.⁷ The resident of Chaghi camp who had spent his 11 years working with UNHCR said that except the other camps: Leje, Possti, Girdi-Jungle, there were approximately 16000 of refugee population living in Chaghi Camp.⁸

Legal Status of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The status of Afghan refugees in Pakistan cannot be defined on legal grounds. For, Pakistan is neither the signatory of 1951 refugee convention nor the 1967 protocols regarding refugees. Pakistan adopted the open-door policy and considered Afghans as refugee on the basis of prima facie. Legal status of Afghan refugees also can be defined in terms of different accord which were signed between Pakistan; UNHCR and Afghanistan in different times. There are series of agreements but according to last agreement afghan refugees can return to their country under UNHCR-assisted Voluntary Repatriation Program until December 2009.⁹ Since 2009 till now numerous extension has been granted to Afghan refugees by Government of Pakistan. The date for voluntary repatriation ended in 30 June 2018 but the Interim Government of Pakistan extended the date for voluntary repatriation for upcoming three months.¹⁰

Repatriation of Afghan Refugees of Chaghi, Balochistan

Findings are made based on unstructured interviews with open ended questions. When it is asked to Afghan refugees why you people had left your homeland. All of them answered that they had left their homes and “watan” (homeland) because of Russian attacks. They told that in Afghanistan nothing, their life, honor and even animals were safe. One of those refugees said, Russian had attacked on them without discriminating between animals and humans.

Further, in response to another question about what was the reaction of the people when they reached Chaghi. Majority of them told that when they had reached the people were very good to them and local people had welcome them. They say that Baloch (people of Chaghi) are very good people, they do not have any complaint against them. Only, one of those refugees said that when they had reached Chaghi only 20% people wanted them to live in Chaghi. Stay of refugees in district Chaghi can be seen in two perspectives: first mostly, refugees are from Helmand and Nimruz provinces of Afghanistan which share borders with district Chaghi and second hospitality which is the main pillar of the Baloch culture and particularly, when there comes the question of refuge in reaction of war. Refugees said they (people of Chaghi) had treated them as a guest.

Further, when it was asked in another question whether people have access to all social service sectors, many of the refugee say, yes, they have access to social service sectors which are provided by government of Pakistan for the local people. And many of them say, no they do not have access to all social service sectors provided by government of Pakistan. Pakistan had allowed Afghan refugees without homework. Refugees in Pakistan were not like traditional refugees confined in camps, but free to move out of refugee villages to find a work and settle businesses. Unlike, Iran in Pakistan Afghan refugees were not restricted to village camps. they have been given access to education, health and right to work. The provision of ration also stopped by donor agencies, in this situation how it is possible that they are not the beneficiary of social service sectors. In Chaghi refugees go to the same hospital where locals go for their treatment. Refugees’ children also study in the same school where children of local people study, but most of refugees’ children of Chaghi are out of school and majority of them go to madrassas. That is also because of inadequate provision of opportunity to Afghan children by the Champions of human rights. They work as a shopkeeper, garbage collector, garage worker, vegetable vendor or a refugee child work in hotel as a *chai-boy* not only in dist. Chaghi, but throughout Pakistan. At first, they were deprived of their homes and now from basic

human rights. Moreover, when it was asked that whether you people face any kind of issue while travelling, majority of them say, while traveling they are asked about Proof of Registration (PoR) cards those who have PoR card for them no problem and someone who does not have, he is arrested and send to jail. But one of these refugees says that big problem while travelling is that we are checked in every check post of Frontier Crops(FC), Levis (tribal force), and police forces. We are searched and asked for PoR cards. And without any reason security forces object over PoR cards that its date is expired or to say they just excuse for the sake of money. He said, those who do not have PoR card are sent to jail. He also tells that getting PoR card is also very difficult because staff of the very department behaves with them like a stepmother. He says those who have money they get their work done and poor like him does not have money cannot get PoR card very easily. In Pakistan it is required from refugees to earn legal (but temporary) refugee status, that means they must have a “proof of registration card”. According to the UNHCR reports that over 1.5 million Afghan refugees are registered and have legal status. And there are near to one million Afghan refugees who did not have. Those who do not have for them problems are many. For, lack of legal status means living in constant fear of detention or banishment and with no access to primary social and medical services.¹¹ There are many others who face discriminatory behavior of security forces but due to fear of persecution cannot discuss the issue. Refugees face difficulties while making PoR card. Voices echoes against the department that is responsible for making PoR cards.

In response to the question of government’s deadlines about repatriation of Afghan Refugees, whether they have received any call from the government of Pakistan or UNHCR some of the refugees said that they had not received any call from anywhere about repatriation. Some of them said they had come to know about deadlines via radio. And some of the refugees said they had been informed by UNHCR. In December 16, 2014 people of Pakistan faced a very catastrophic tragedy of APS Peshawar, in reaction of that National Action Plan was devised to counter terrorism and extremism. Within this NAP the issue of Afghan refugees was also emphasized. Since then till now there is a very rapid reaction of Government of Pakistan (GoP) towards Afghan refugees that can be judged by giving extension to a deadline for the forced repatriation of more than two million Afghan refugees. One thing is clear that Pakistan as the signatory of voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees cannot use force on very high scale. And that is why GoP issues deadline over deadlines for the repatriation. Majority of the Afghan refugees living in Chaghi are not ready and unaware of the

repatriation and its process. At once calling them out would not bring the positive consequences for the government of Pakistan.

Next, the researcher asked what the impact of repatriation of Afghan Refugees on economy of Chaghi would be if they repatriate. All refugees who are interviewed tell that before them there had not been that much producing and productive lands. They have worked as peasant or have took land on rent and finally they have changed those barren lands into greenery or producing fields. According to them If they repatriated there would be grave consequence on the economy of Chaghi and those fruitful lands would get changed into infertile. They say that they are not just fields labor but shopkeeper, traders and labor. They say their business is interconnected with the business of locals (Baloch) and in that situation if at once they are disconnected there would be negative impacts on the economy of Chaghi. No doubts refugees of decades do have their positive impacts on the economy of Chaghi. But their confession that they are involve in all business sectors and avail employment opportunities prove that they do have negative impacts while living in Chaghi.

When researcher asks to the refugees whether you people ready to repatriate from Pakistan. They say, not at all, Afghanistan is still in war and one could not repatriate in that condition. They would go back when there would be peaceful environment as like there in Chaghi. Many of the afghan refugees say they should be allowed to live in Pakistan on humanitarian ground. many of them say, their areas of living are under violent conflicts between Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and Taliban in this situation if they return once again they will become internally displaced persons. And many of them say that they do not have land, homes and due to war opportunity in business sectors in invisible. They say they are Muslim and their children has born there they do not know about the lifestyle of Afghanistan. But many of them say that they do not want to be permanent citizen of Pakistan. They say they would go back to their *watan* (homeland) when their homeland would become peaceful. Afghan refugees since 1980s living in Pakistan and Afghanistan since then in war. According to the “Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction” (SIGAR) report of January 31, 2018, there are 229 out of 407 districts of Afghanistan (56.3%) are under the control or influence of Afghan government. In the control of The Taliban 59 districts (14.5%). The rest of the 119 districts (29.2%) are contested- controlled by neither the Afghan forces nor the Taliban.¹²

Most Afghan refugees in Chaghi belong to Nimruz and Helmand provinces of Afghanistan. The present condition of both provinces very much uncertain and different from each other. The province Helmand’s majority

territory is under the control of Taliban and rest is disputed and the majority of Nimruz is under the control of Afghan government and the rest is contested. In these circumstances how, the decades living refugees would be ready to repatriate. For, the same war the reason of their migration towards neighboring states. Besides this genuine reason of instability in Afghanistan, the Afghan refugees mostly, live in urban areas and practice Pakistani lifestyle; their business is interconnected with the locals of Pakistan and even their children's children born here. Here we find a generation gap in this situation sending them back, where generation has no link, will affect the lives of million Afghan exodus. According to report of BBC World "Taliban threaten 70 percent of Afghanistan" in this uncertain condition children's fathers are not ready to repatriate who were born in Afghanistan. Then how a child will return who born in this society and have adopted the norm, values, ethics of this society, and never experienced Afghanistan that what is the color of afghan soil.

Whereas, the researcher also interviewed the stakeholders of Chaghi district which includes Politicians from different political parties, shopkeepers, wage worker and transporters. And the question was, it is said that the refugees have made Local Certificates and Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC). whether you think it is possible without the interference of political elites. According to all stakeholders, there are many Afghan refugees in District Chaghi who have local certificates and CNICs. Those CNICs and local certificates has been made by the involvement of some politicians, renowned personalities, self-interested persons, and the concerned department is equally responsible for making of the CNICs of Afghan refugees. One of those stakeholders emphasized that the concerned department is very much responsible for making CNICs. First, the department should be asked before asking and questioning the political figures. The department will reveal about others all who were involve in that process.

Afghan refugees are living in Pakistan from last four decades. They have, concrete relations, friends and sympathizer in Pakistan. By using different means and strategies many of the refugees have acquired Pakistani CNICs. Between the year of 2015 to 2017 more than 100,000 computerized national identity cards (CNICs) were blocked. Majority of the Afghan refugees living in Balochistan, according to officials, has been in possession of counterfeit CNICs.¹³ The stakeholders of Chaghi has very strong reservation over the possession of CNICs by refugees. They argue without involvement of the officials and concerned department one cannot acquire a fake CNICs. The argument is proved on several times in different incidents

and circumstances. In May 2016, Mullah Mansoor was killed in drone strike on car in southern province of Balochistan, district Nushki's town Amad wall. and it was revealed that the former Taliban chief Mullah Mansoor had Pakistani CNIC and Passport by name of Muhammad Wali as the resident of Killa Abdullah, Balochistan.¹⁴ In the same year October 2016, Sharbat Gula, the Icon refugee who once emerged as a green-eyed- 12-year-old girl on the cover of National Geographic, was arrested. for, she had (CNIC).¹⁵

Further, it is asked to the stakeholders whether you agree that the refugees are responsible for wide spread weapons; drug trade; smuggling and locals are easy prey to Afghan drug lords, all of them say, yes, afghan refugees are involved in the spread of weapons and drugs. According to them in that act locals are also responsible because they have their businesses with them, but without them (refugees) drug trade in a very huge amount one cannot think in their area. They say that their (refugee's) one brother is sitting in Afghanistan and on one brother is sitting in camp (Chaghi), one sends from Chaghi through smuggling daily groceries/foods, flour, fertilizer and cloth where in Afghanistan other brother receives those smuggled things. Those who are in Afghanistan sending heroin, and modern weapons in Chaghi.

The stakeholders say due to unemployment and poverty locals are very easy prey of the drug lords. People with drugs over their shoulders transfer from one place to another. And it is just because of their failed representatives that poor people are compelled to do that job. Many people are taken to Afghanistan for working in drugs factories every year. Some are driving drug loaded vehicles. American forces attack on those vehicles where many of them die or they are arrested and sent to Jail.

Drug refiners were not limited to tribal areas and NWFP, but there were also laboratories run by ISI close Hekmatyar's commanders in Southwestern Pakistan, Balochistan particularly in district Chaghi. These laboratories would get raw opium gum from Afghanistan border close to Chaghi. These raw materials were cooked down into morphine and then into heroin.¹⁶ Furthermore, as for the case of smuggling of consumer goods and drugs by refugees that is better portrayed by Edward R. Girardet, "The refugees have infiltrated two vital areas of the economy in the frontier region-the arms business and the profligate smuggling of consumer goods and drugs."¹⁷ Before the resettlement of Afghan refugees only the drug lords would have approach to heroin trade in Afghanistan, but after their rehabilitation in Chaghi now common people have access to drugs, arm and consumer goods smuggling. The reason is, when millions of refugees were resettled in different camps in Chaghi the Afghan drug lords also found their salves in these refugee camps. Moreover, researcher asked to

stakeholders whether they should repatriate after decades living in Chaghi. All who were interviewed said yes, now Afghan refugees should repatriate to their own homeland. It is the responsibility of our government to make a policy that should make the repatriation of Afghan refugees possible. They should not be given time extension again and again. If they repatriate, there would be peace and prosperity. In the views of former senator, if government could not send them back then they must not be allowed to enter in populated areas of Pakistan. And refugees should be confined in camps near to Afghan border.

After the attack on APS the case of Afghan refugees was highlighted, and their registration has become the part of National Action Plan. The GoP and except some Politicians like Mehmood Khan Achakzai all other Politicians are on the same page on the repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan. Mehmood Khan Achakzai's the Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP) expressed their support for afghan refugees and called them as their 'brethren'. The move was opposed by Baloch Nationalist very rigidly.¹⁸ Baloch nationalist since decades have reservation about decades residing Afghan refugees. They consider it an attempt of converting the majority into minority. The Baloch nationalist leader and head of the Balochistan National Party (BNP) Sardar Akhtar Mengal, unveiled the election 2018 manifesto that included the repatriation of Afghan refugees and stated that they would be sand back to their country (Afghanistan) with honor and security. Besides, the aforesaid reservation of Baloch people now the voice about the repatriation echoes in Islamabad. The institution that was responsible for the resettlement of Afghan refugees now demands their repatriation for security reasons. As COAS stated that they still had the terrorists active and sleeper cells and they were hiding in mountains, border towns and 54 refugee camps, beside some major town and cities. And the time had come for those refugees to be repatriated with dignity.¹⁹ The people of Chaghi demands to the government of Pakistan to repatriate these refugees with honor. They have adverse implications on economic, Political, Social sectors. It is inferred that the refugees living in Chaghi not a one thousand or two thousand but in thousands some people said almost sixty thousand refugees living in Chaghi. Now in this case how these all could be allowed to live forever.

Lastly, it is asked whether there would be the impact of refugees' repatriation on economic activities of Chaghi, Balochistan. In reply, all of them say that their (Afghan refugee) repatriation will bring positive impacts on Chaghi and opportunities of employment would rise for the local people in many sectors. Local people state that now it is era of technology and

there would be no problem in cultivation and protection of cultivated lands. Once there was no automatic water irrigation system and electricity, but now tractor; solar electricity supply system and many other sources are available in market which have made the life very comfortable. Therefore, now local people are ready to replace the Afghan refugees.

Conclusion

Afghanistan is state in war from last several decades. It was the land where from the gladiators would take birth and conquered the rest of the neighboring regions. The glorious days of Afghanistan can be understood while examination of the words of the founder of the Afghan Empire, Ahmed Shah Durrani (1747- 1773), “Whatever countries I conquer in the world, I would never forget your beautiful gardens. When I remember the summits of your beautiful mountains, I forget the greatness of the Delhi throne.” Today that Afghanistan is not only dangerous place for the people of the rest of world, but even for Afghans itself. It had become battle field in twentieth century when USSR stepped in Afghanistan. The Russian invasion caused the creation of Mujahideen. Further the struggle for the conquest of Kabul brought forth the phenomena of Taliban. During these war periods the millions of Afghans left behind their home country and took shelter as refugee in different countries of the world. Pakistan is one of those countries that had opened its borders for Afghan refugees to be resettled in camps. After forty years of USSR invasion still more than two million registered and unregistered refugees live in Pakistan.

Further, Pakistan is not the signatory of UN refugee convention of 1951 and its protocols. But due to different reasons Pakistan has allowed the resettlement of Afghan refugee in its boundary. One of those reasons was the strategic depth policy of Pakistan in Afghanistan. Though in this struggle of interest Pakistan did not achieve its strategic depth policy of decades but has received more than two million Afghan refugees. Mostly refugees were relocated in different camps in two provinces (KP previously NWFP and Balochistan) of Pakistan. The refugee camps were not according to traditional camps where refugees are bound to the camps. In Pakistan a refugee can move outside of camps without any restriction. Even they are involved in Politics; business and trade. The presence of Afghan refugees in Balochistan undermining the cause of Baloch Nation by making of CNICs and overcoming on the economy and politics of the province. On contrary, the refugees are not ready to repatriate after spending forty years and giving birth to generations in Pakistan. The researcher found^{20d} in different camps Afghan refugees of District Chaghi, Balochistan that they are not ready to

repatriate by highlighting different reasons. First, Afghanistan is still under siege whether by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces or Taliban. Second, unpeaceful condition and third there is no business and employment opportunity as compared to Pakistan. They (Afghan refugees) believed that they are running the business and economic sectors of the Chaghi district. And accepted as being the stakeholder side by side to local people of the district in economic; trade and business sector. The researcher also interviewed the stakeholders of Chaghi district of Balochistan over the long stay and repatriation of Afghan refugees. It is inferred while examining the opinions of the locals that as soon as possible the refugees should be sent back to their own home country. They are considered as security risk; cause of social disturbances: drug trade, Kalashnikov culture; net drain on the economy and their involvement on the politics of Pakistan and particularly of Chaghi, Balochistan.

Hence, Afghan refugees should be sent back to their state as Afghani but should be repatriated with respect and dignity as a human being. It is not a hidden fact that Afghanistan is still a war zone country. Sending of millions of Afghans at once may shattered the record forty years hospitality and may not be the harbinger of happiness. Therefore, repatriating them gradually with a well-equipped strategy will be a positive gesture. The repatriation of afghan refugees is the only way to deescalate tension and resentment between host and guest of decades. It is time for the world to do more for the refugees of the world and particularly for Afghan refugees as they born as a refugee but should not die as a refugee.

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¹⁹ Farrukh Kamarani, "[Repatriation of Afghan refugees key to terror eradication: Gen Qamar](#)," *The Express Tribune*, February 17, 2018.