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Tribal Clashes and its Impact on Economic Development: A Case Study of District Shikarpur-Sindh-Pakistan

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Abstract

This research investigates the Tribal clashes and its impact on Economic development of District Shikarpur. Data were collected from 400 respondents from Shikarpur and their vicinity. A structural questionnaire was developed for the reliability and validity of the data. It was revealed that the derth of security and absence of good governance generate the problems for the business development in District Shikarpur. It was further revealed that Government is not providing security to the business oriented firm to invest in Shikarpur.

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Introduction

Shikarpur District which was the business centre for South East Asia now a days it was the only district in Sindh where more than 10 tribal clashes are going on. Mahar-Jatoi both tribe killed thousands of people and still you never known what will happening in future. The tribal people from Mangnejo attacked the Meeral Kalhoro village for revenge. The angry people opened fire on innocent villagers and several houses were set on fire. The tribal clash started by the killing of Raja Khan Mangnejo, by armed men, who are supposed to belong to Kalhoro tribe. According to the police, the victim was killed by open firing when he was sitting at a shop. In continuation with this killing, the Mangnejos attacked the Meerals. Among the killed people, the identified dead bodies are of Nooral, Meeral, Abdul Samad and Fateh Mohammad, who belonged to the Kalhoro tribe. Also one of the attackers, Liaquat Ali Mangnejo, was killed when the villagers struck back. According to Shikarpur DPO Younis Chandio, seven people - two from the Mangnejo tribe and five from the Kalhoro tribe were killed in clashes. Moreover, no FIR was registered till the filling of this report.

The employment rate is very low in Shikarpur because most of the industries are shifted from Shikarpur District because of derth of security. Shikarpur is facing unemployment problems like other states of Pakistan. The number of population increases every year but the state government cannot provide jobs to all the citizens.

Unemployment gives different negative impact to the state economy in particular and the country economy in general.

However, government had taken up various measures to reduce unemployment problems but it increases rather than minimising it. Majority of the people living in this state mainly depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Though rice is the staple food of the state, the state mainly depends on other states in order to meet its needs. Transport and communication system is very poor; it hampered every kind of developmental activities. There are many villages where there is no electricity and other economic infrastructure in the hill areas. Even in the state capital, the power supply is very less and unable to meet the needs of the people for both domestic and industrial activities. Entrepreneurship development in Shikarpur-Sindh-Pakistan is very slow due to various reasons. Some of the major factors to this are poor transport and communication system, lack of technical expertise, low and order situation and insurgency problem. Both the state government and the centre had taken up many measures in order to enhance and promote entrepreneurship development by providing various infrastructures like granting of loan and financial assistance through bank and other financial institutions. However, the rate of entrepreneurship development in this state is very low as compare to other parts of the country. In the midst of many hindrances and obstacles entrepreneurship, development is slowly taking place and handful of people got employ in this sector. Though there

are many potential entrepreneurs in Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan, they cannot easily venture it.

entrepreneurs. Despite numerous efforts and measures taken up by the state government and many financial institutions, the growth rate of enterprises in Shikarpur-Sindh-Pakistan is very low.

Tribal Clashes and Poor SMEs Development in Shikarpur-Sindh-Pakistan

Entrepreneurship development in Shikarpur - Sindh-Pakistan is a great challenge for many potential

Table 1: Number of registered enterprise in Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan for five consecutive years

Year	Number of units		Total	Yearly differences
	SMEs	NON-SMEs		
2001-2002	200	100	300	*
2002-2003	150	100	250	-50
2003-2004	100	50	150	-100
2004-2005	90	50	140	-10
2005-2006	85	50	135	-5
2006-2007	80	40	120	-15
2007-2008	75	25	100	-15
2008-2009	70	25	95	-5
2009-2010	60	20	80	-15

Note: + increase, - decrease, * not calculated.

Source: Personal Survey-2012

Employment in the industrial sector

The number of employment in the industrial sector in Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan is very less. Entrepreneurship development is one of the most important factors for empl-

oyment opportunities, the number employment impart by this is very few.

Table 2: Number of enterprise and employees for five consecutive years

Year	Number of units	Number of employments	Average no. Of employees.	Yearly Increase/decrease of employment
2001-2002	160	1200	7.5	*
2002-2003	167	1140	7.125	-60
2003-2004	160	1100	6.87	-40
2004-2005	150	1000	6.42	-100
2005-2006	113	900	7.6	-100
2006-2007	158	800	6.42	-100
2007-2008	126	700	5.7	-100
2008-2009	123	650	6.17	-50
2009-2010	109	600	5.25	-50

Note: (+) = increase, (-) = decrease and (*) = not calculated.

Source Personal Survey-2012

Unemployment problem in Shikarpur-Sindh-Pakistan

The number of unemployment in Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan keeps rising every year with the increase of population. According to the report of Directorate of Employment Exchange, Lamphelpat, Government of

Shikarpur-Sindh-Pakistan, there are 645720 live register of various educational level starting under matric to post graduate of different streams and different professional course as on 30th June 2009.

Table 4: District-wise number of application on the live register as on 30th June 2010

S. No	Educational Level	Imphal West	Imphal East	Thoubal	Bishnupur	C.C.PUR	Chandel	Senapati	Ukhrul	Tamenglong	Physically Handicapped	U.E.I & G.B.	TOTAL
1	Under Matric	73,656	22,990	35,890	18,167	28709	10168	2770	10514	8942	873	-	232686
2	Matriculate	66913	33725	37512	25366	19315	7043	15216	5305	6019	594	-	220190
3	10+2/PU	40037	18105	13094	8104	5792	4044	6254	4374	3023	353	-	103180
4	GRADUATE TOTAL	27413	12394	7455	5299	4447	2085	3374	2530	1207	363	4190	70757
i)	Arts	16201	7079	4054	3506	3551	1546	2486	1877	959	247	2307	43813
ii)	Science	7655	3721	2512	1342	481	464	458	447	185	92	1639	18996
iii)	Commerce	680	407	74	13	41	28129	77	11	2	84	1546	
iv)	Engineering	1158	342	124	117	43	14	35	27	19	3	38	1920
v)	Medicine	384	252	101	149	286	10	221	22	3	1	1	1430
vi)	Veterinary	74	17	15	77	1	4	3	4	1	-	1	197
vii)	Agriculture	313	47	62	28	25	14	15	12	2	5	1	524
viii)	Law	296	99	9	3	3	1	1	2	-	3	6	423
ix)	Education	462	292	2	-	-	-	1	17	-	7	31	812
x)	Others	190	138	502	64	16	4	25	45	27	3	82	1096
5	P.G.TOTAL	5883	2024	1081	707	341	208	326	386	144	36	1058	12194
i)	Arts	2818	953	518	350	266	135	265	291	110	20	501	6227
ii)	Science	2361	802	555	342	59	52	42	81	28	12	466	4800
iii)	Commerce	459	124	3	5	10	11	19	12	5	4	40	692
iv)	Engineering	19	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	72
v)	Medicine	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
vi)	Veterinary	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
vii)	Agriculture	31	6	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	44
viii)	Law	11	1	-	3-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
ix)	Education	35	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	67
x)	Others	122	127	-	1	6	8	-	1	1	-	-	266
6	DHET	1527	2724	1236	331	101	31	297	206	87	39	134	6713
	TOTAL LIVE REGISTER	215429	91262	96275	57974	58705	23579	48237	26497	19422	2258	5382	645720

Source: Directorate of Employment Exchange, Government of Pakistan

It is the duty of the government to give earning avenue to its people but the government cannot provide job to all the job seekers. Not all the job seekers can be placed only in public sector, as there is a limitation of post in all the department of public sectors. The percentage of job seekers to total population of the state is 28 percent. The total number of public sectors employees in 2006 in establishment is 60560 and 11706 other offices, which include various departments of the state government. The overall public sector employee is 72266 according to the

Statistical Abstract Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan, 2007. The percentage of public sector employees to the total population of the state is only 3 percent. This show that the number of employee is very less compare to the total population and total number of job seekers. There are 2221720 unemployed people in Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan. This huge number of unemployed is a threat to the state economy in particular and the national economy in particular.

Table 5: Registration, vacancies notified and placement as on 31st March 2007

Year	No of Registration	No of Vacancies	No of Placement	No of applicant per vacancy
2003	10027	215	5	46.7
2004	32466	1469	*	22
2005	43857	1019	*	43
2006	58458	2732	489	21
2007	35457	3011	357	11.8
2008	34521	2000	278	7.19
2009	37000	2100	289	7.2
2010	38600	2300	200	11.5

Note * nil,

Source: Pakistan Statistics-2010

In the above table, there are 10027 registered for vacancies of 215 in 2003 out of which only 5 got placements. The number of person per vacancy is 46.7 but only 5 vacancies were filling up. Here the question is what happens to the remaining 210 vacancies? Is there no qualify candidate to fill up those vacancies? Again, in 2004, there are 1469 vacancies and the number of registration for this is 32466 with an average of 22 persons per vacancy but there is no placement this year to fill up the post. Are the candidate registered not qualify to fill up the post or what is the reason for not filling up vacancy notified by the government when there is 22 person for each vacancy? On the other hand, is it practicable for the government to allow registration for those candidates who are not qualifying for notified vacancies? In 2005, there are 1019 vacancies and the number of registration to fill up the post is 43857 with an average of 43 persons per vacancy but there is no any placement in this year. Again, the same questions arise for this year but there is answer to this problem. In 2006, the number of registration is 58458 for 2732 vacancies with average of 21 people per vacancy and 489, got placement. In 2007, there are 35457 candidates for 3011 vacancies with an average of 11.8 persons per vacancy. The total number of placement in this year is 357.

The above table analysis indicates that the number of placement is extremely less compare to the number of vacancies and total number of registration. Here the question is why the government did not fill up the vacancies while many registrations were done to fill up the posts. It is the fact that the state government cannot provide job to all the job seekers in public sectors but the government is trying to create job for many unemployed citizens by giving financial assistance through loan and grant for venturing entrepreneurial activities. Here the point to ponder is, how the state government can provide job or create job for all the job seekers while it cannot fill up even the notified vacancies in the midst of many qualify candidates.

Conclusion

Tribal clashes in District Shikarpur have negative impact on the economic development. According to results it was the decline in Business development as well number of units operated were continuously declines. According to the Economic Survey, of Pakistan, 2008-2009 there are 71900 employees both public and private sectors. The total number of employment is very less compare to the number of job seekers and total population. There are only 3.13 percent out of total population who got employment in the state private and public sectors. This shows that the total number of employments in the state is very less. The result may be due to various factors but it is clearly concluded that the getting employment in Shikarpur- Sindh-Pakistan is a problematic issue that hinder the growth of state economy.

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