

The impact of Karakorum International University on the socio-economic life of Danyore District Gilgit



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Final Approval of Thesis

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Islamabad, 2021

Arifa

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ABSTRACT

The transformation of societies into modernization is just after enlightenment. It is education which transform whole world into a global village. Initially every society was once traditional, with the passage of time people started to think beyond everything, and developed education system which changed the life of native world. Education has deep connection with anthropological studies, so the aim of study was to find the changes brought by education in primitive societies of Gilgit Baltistan. To explore the perception of educated and primitive people about education that either it is important or threat to culture.

Anthropological research methods of participant observation, interviewing and a thematic analysis of the ethnographic data were employed. The finding of study reveal that the education has no threat to culture neither it destroys the values. Education is much important to make life easy; it can protect all cultural traits and can preserve the culture in a systematic way. Study also explored that the people of Gilgit Baltistan have much better status as compared to the traditional and uneducated society, but still there are few people who thinks that the education brought vulgarity to our society,

Initially the local population was much poor they were unable to educate their children, due to which un employment was on its peak, after establishment of Karakorum university people became socially and politically strong, they use education as solid weapon in modern world, just because of this university which is educating mostly population of Gilgit Baltistan. Higher education also works as economic engine, where students are getting good jobs, foreign scholarships and they are enough competitive with marketplace. Through education, societies can easily develop themselves and can preserve their culture.

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CHAPTER # 01

1. INTRODUCTION

For the survival of human civilization in the world, education having long term value is an investment for human resources. Every era has gone through significant changes through education. Besides technology and culture, education has become an important factor to facilitate people to earn a reasonable job. In current times where epoch has increasingly developed, prospect for the better future has also been altered. Education is widely recognized as a paramount instrument for economic growth as it builds human capabilities and expedites economy through assisting skills, creativity and knowledge in a society. (Hayırsever, 2019)

The education system is progressed and evolved by human societies, therefore education is regarded as imperative for both human development and influenced by where educational institutions exist. The education system collectively effects and influenced by the customs, belief system and traditions of the society. As human society is the collection of both monetary and non-monetary factors, education is one of the activity which has multifaceted impacts on the society and economy. On the whole, it instigates economic development positively, reduction of poverty and maintain cohesive, productive, dynamic and polite social and political environment. (Al-Azzawi, et al., 2014)

In the educational system of any society, university acquires a particular position. Generally, all the aspects including industry, public and political administration, knowledge creation, training and innovation are viewed as the product of university education. University is a place which prepares people for professional life and giving the identity, autonomy and making them independent through self- improvement and intellectual development. The leading purpose of university education is to provide opportunity for making financially acquiring meaningful life. Higher education strongly affects the economy, society, and culture of a country. The universities are viewed as powerful engines of economic growth and cultural transition. Particularly higher education is often seen as vital for the continued growth. (Tariq, 2015)

Globally in the age of rapid globalization, universities have become the engine of knowledge based economies. A strong and viable economy is necessary for socially and politically stable environment. Universities play a major part in providing foundation for skilled man power, poverty alleviation, ensuring sustainable economy, personal earnings and human capital in adequate quality and quantity. Furthermore, university education speaks not only for the required skills used for economic growth of a nation but also has social benefits with non-monetary advantages including educated women, improved social life, better citizenship with the interaction of educated people which leads to social cohesion. (Hoodbhoy, 2009)

Higher education in Pakistan is responsible for graduate and post graduate education in various fields. Pakistan has a considerable number of universities. The graduate student body is growing year by year. In the context of developing countries generally and for Pakistan particularly, the economic growth of the country is mainly based on human or intellectual capital. For every society, the quality and extent of education is paramount for socio-economic development.

In Pakistan, university education becomes a tool for rapid growth of economy by providing critical thinkers, scholars, innovators and responsible citizens. Besides economy, higher education also assists in maintaining social functions, living standards and mobility. For several decades, education have become important to climb out poverty. It is understood that through both private and public channels, education leads to economic growth which directly result in improved quality of life which consequently benefits society as a whole. (Qazi, Raza, & Jawaid, 2014)

The Karakoram International University situated in Gilgit Baltistan is a higher learning multi-campus educational institute. The environment of the university is committed to promote diversity, pluralism and a culture of creativity, inquiry and critical thinking. The local people have multiple general perception and thoughts about the Karakoram University related to its administration, resources, university environment and education. The university education has positive economic influence on the region of Gilgit Baltistan as it is building basic skills and enhancing capabilities of the students, thus improving living standards of the people of the region. Likewise, people get better jobs due to earning university education. Karakoram University is considered as a source of awareness

provider and the ambassador of local culture by launching various cultural programs and events. Socially contributing, the university resolves problems between different ethnicities, has provided cultural change, improved student's political participation and awareness with the preservation of social activities.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

It has been recognized that universities being an institution for higher education have functions of transmitting knowledge and play a pivotal role in socio-economic development of the region in which they are located. (Meiriza, 2015) In Pakistan, education is considered as an imperative investment for economic growth and development. People perceive university education in terms of future employment. The perception of the people is categorized on the basis of personal development, professional, social and intellectual skills. (Raza & Naqvi, 2011) Universities are a resolute organizations which have great implication for both the individuals and societies. (Kayani, Akbar, Faisal, Kayani, & Ghuman, 2017) In Gilgit Baltistan, the students of Karakoram University have comparative perception beyond confines of employability. Besides the economic role, the Karakorum University serves for socio-political awareness and development. It works as a platform to spread harmony and creation by addressing local issues and promotion of social norms and local culture. Given this gap in knowledge, this research aims to study the comprehensive perception of people as well as the socio-economic impact of Karakorum University on the people of Gilgit Baltistan.

1.2 Research Objectives

1. To explore the perception of local people about Karakoram University.
2. To explore the social impacts of Karakoram University.
3. To examine the economic impacts of Karakoram University on the region.

1.3 Significance of Study

Several studies on universities have generally focused on the students' academic achievements and impact of universities on the well-being of students whereas this research will be useful in the economic domain as it explores the economic impact of

universities. Besides the economic impact, the social role of universities is also analyzed as the findings attained from this study falls into the category of social and economic anthropology. Studies found on this phenomenon are purely based on quantitative methods whereas this research was conducted in qualitative and anthropological way which shows its significance.

This research contributes to the existing anthropological literature in the context of Pakistan as only limited literature is available on the social impact of universities in the country. Apart from its contributions in literature, it makes various benefactions to knowledge by providing detail about how universities play their role to operate several social processes.

Moreover, this research will be helpful for the partial fulfillment of master's degree. It will be instrumental for education policy makers and NGOs in determining the economic aspect of the country regarding university education.

1.4 Thesis Outline

Succeeding the prime chapter of introduction, the second chapter of the thesis reviews the relevant existed literature with the conceptualization and operationalization of essential key concepts of the present study. The third chapter is divided into two sections i.e. first part of the chapter describes a brief introduction of research locale and its essential components including physical, social and economic features of the area which are relevant to research criteria. The remaining portion of the chapter includes methodological approaches that were used to conduct the research and justification for the use of various research tools and techniques.

Following the structural chapters of the thesis, remaining three chapters are of research findings. Chapter four presents a comprehensive perception of people about Karakorum University. Chapter five gives a detail account of the social impacts of university whereas chapter six illustrates economic impacts of Karakorum University on the people of research locale. Chapter seven summarizes the thesis and concludes the key findings. The appendix consist of an interview guide used for data collection.

CHAPTER # 02

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains existed literature related to research objectives with the conceptualization and operationalization of essential key concepts of the present study.

2.1 Perception

In humans, perception is the process in which sensory stimulation is involved which is translated and organized into experience. The stimulation or the process itself generate the experiences. It involves either visual and hearing stimulation or the association of both. The perceiver himself is public but the process of perception is not public. It is the judgment resulting from awareness or understanding of a phenomenon by means of senses or sensory experience of the world. (Carbon, 2014)

In present research, the term perception refers to the understanding and worldview of people about the Karakoram University.

2.2 Economy

Economy is a part of a social domain that accentuates the practices, discourses, and material expressions linked with the production, use, and administration of resources. Economy is stimulated by the production which utilizes capital, labor and natural resources. Economy is connected with a set of processes involved in a culture and related to the education, values, history, technology, social and political organization and other legal systems. The main factors that influence economy is the natural resources, ecology and geography of the area. All these factors set the conditions and context in which the economy works. Economy does not stand alone. Being a social process, it is based on human practices and transactions. (Poskart, 2014)

In present research, the term economy or economic impact represents the income obtain through getting higher education from the Karakorum University to sustain their livelihood.

2.3 Socio-economic

Socio-economic is the combination of both social and economic factors related to education, occupation and income. In social sciences, it means that how economic activity is affected and shaped by social institutions. Socio-economic refers to the ways of social and economic factors of the community and how societal processes have changed due to economy. It is related with the interrelation of social behavior and economic activity, Socio-economic analyzes how economy is effected by social factors and how economy is transformed due to social practices.

In present research, socio-economic refers to the relation of social life skills and economy relevant to university education.

2.4 Worldviews about Universities

Students from various universities and higher educational institutions have several categories about the perception of academic life and different types of services provided by universities. It is regarded that university education is a business providing service to the students. Universities have placed high emphasis on fulfilling the economic needs of and expectations of the students. Not only economic and physical services provided by Pakistani universities, they supply educational environment, and other social services. A large portion of the university students have believed that Pakistani universities are unable to pay sufficient attention to the satisfaction of students and services related to the university setting. (Malik, Hassan, & Iqbal, 2012)

In Pakistan, the population of university graduates has been increasing day by day as they perceive university education as a source of employability skills. People believe that the job market is thin and unable to absorb all the university graduates which creates a gap between demand and supply of educated applicants. The economic perception of the people increases university enrollment as they categorized it as the source of personal development, professional, social and intellectual skills. People regard universities as a hub of teaching social development skills and marketable attributes which are more paramount than academic grades and ready to work status. (Raza & Naqvi, 2011)

Besides the views of the faculty of university, students are an indispensable part of university education and their perception of them cannot be ignored. The worldview of students about universities have enormous effects on university, academic process and are much related to the demanded quality of education, teaching and environment. Student perception impact both the input and output of the university. Employment is one of the criteria constitute the perception of the people. People regard that universities produce the most valuable resource of the society called “educated individuals”. (Meiriza, 2015)

It is imperative to determine the thought of people about universities as it have reciprocal influence. The views of people getting higher education from universities which is the last step of formal education is significant. Students have perception about both the economic and social context of the university. Education in universities is viewed as a print of employment and help to achieve professional life. (Hayirseve, 2019)

In the ladder of educational system, university has a special position in any society. People from all professions including industry, political administration, services and teaching are the product of the universities. Universities have been reckoned as engines of innovation that generate new ideas, knowledge creation and training elites to achieve progress in life. Per to the perception, universities primarily provide learning environments and secondarily social adjustment and achievement effects which helps to prepare people to deal with novel situations. (Al-Azzawi, et al., 2014)

Generally, students have perception about the teaching and learning in universities. The understanding of the students about teaching in universities include the performance of the staff and teachers, academic decisions and the execution whereas the learning category has vast dimension. The environment of the university, rules and regulations, culture and social values of the university, personal growth, harmony between students, learning and intellectual competence as well as the level of freedom students have determine either positive or negative perception of the students about the university they are enrolled or in general about universities of the area. (Xu , 2016)

2.5 Socio-economic Implication of Universities

Based on various research findings, it was observed that students choose education for the sake of getting jobs for their future needs. Per to the research scholars including Brandell,

Mac and Gill storm, the aim of people is to change their present and make future better through universities. For economic view, an increasing number of students have been enrolling in domains that offer better employment opportunities and are much needed in job market. Meanwhile, future career and fear of unemployment are the main motivational factors behind getting education in universities. Therefore, higher education must be able to meet the expectations of students. It is argued that the principal goal of the students to choose entering higher education is to enhance their career prospect in the future and hope that the institutions that they will enter later can provide advice and guidance and can provide support to them in developing a career future which will come (Meiriza, 2015)

Regionally, there has been a fixed positive association between universities and the growth domestic product per capita. The total number of universities have increases the economic growth of a region and have spillover effects on neighboring regions. The expenditures of the universities, staff and students do not simply determine the relationship of economic growth and universities, rather supply human capital and socio-economic innovation. Furthermore, within countries like Pakistan, the involvement of people in higher education leads to more democratic attitudes with civic values. (Valero & Reenen, 2019)

Universities have both direct and indirect effects on the employment and economy of the country. The economic contribution to the economic activities is visible to the naked eye. Several studies have demonstrated that long-term impact of the educational investment including increased income of graduates as well as productive workforce. The universities have provided qualified human capital and the generation of new jobs for educated people. Thus, a university serves as a conduit of supplying multiple missions such as teaching and social and economic development of the region. (Nauffal, 2019)

It has long been recognized that universities have both the functions of transmitting knowledge and socio-economic development in the regions where they are located. Human knowledge and capital are fundamentals for acquiring growth stability and improved productivity. In terms of social domain, universities generate seminars and movements on various social issues. Universities also contribute by providing a range of intangible assets, such as cultural property, and by sustaining a cultural environment and reputation or image of the region in which they are located. (West, 2000)

Depending on the aspects universities focus on, numerous researches have measured the economic impact of the universities given the different channels through which universities affect local economies. One of the most recurring themes in the literature is the evaluation of the effects of university expenditure on the local economy. In terms of marriage, university students are accepted as an important group in that they experience romantic relations intensely which is thought to provide them with opinions about issues like partners and the critical importance to establish and maintain romantic relationships during this transition period. Thus, this university stage plays an important role in mate selection. It also includes marriage plans during and after university life. (Guerrero, Cunningham, & Urbano, 2015)

It is also seen that the thoughts and opinions of the students about marriage is developed and altered in universities. A related study revealed that university students choose to marry because it provides a more organized life, a more relaxed sexual life and ensures the continuation of their family. Another study mentions that for students, marriage means taking responsibility, and sharing organized and happy lives productivity, employment, economic growth, etc. (West, 2000)

Literature on marriages illustrated that the choice of people in selecting mate is well dependent on the education in many aspects. Education matters in choice of the spouse as well as some indispensable criteria while selecting spouse. Currently, universities play a key role in finding and getting spouse. The decision of people to continue their higher education also influence the marriage decision and decrease the likelihood of marrying early. The higher education positively affects the marriage stability and financial status. Notwithstanding, the education does not determine the probability of the marriage. (Ozyigit, 2017)

Higher education is essential for the success of economy for thousands of individuals. Through enhancing learning skills, behavior and lifelong empowerment, higher education transforms the students thus fulfilling its main objective. Controversially, it is not focused by all the individuals to consider higher education as the first objective of employability. Generally, every university nourishes its students with the primary goal of practical work. However, the environments of institutions and working world are differing from each other and institutions do not provide any security for employment of student.(Ali & Jalal, 2018)

Universities can help in contributing with the new knowledge and skills needed to meet the challenges of sustainable enlargement in an area, in raising public awareness and providing preconditions for informed decision-making, responsible behavior and economic choice. Universities are considered to have been regarded as key institutions in processes of social change and development. The most important role they have been assigned is the production of highly skilled manpower and research output to meet perceived targets. Another role that universities may play is in the building of new institutions of civil society, in developing new cultural values, and in training and socializing people of new social era. (Sharma, 2015)

University is a primary source of society transformation. While analyzing the social and economic advantages obtained through skills and knowledge provided by university, it is acquired that university education result in job creation, developing various life economic and life skills and cultivation of informed citizenship by disseminating knowledge. University education has a deep impact on social responsibilities and economic development in my aspects including social and economic benefits for the betterment of individuals and society as a whole. University education is a determinant of income and one of the most important investments a country should choose to make in its citizens because it provides workforce with professions, technical, and managerial skills – creating attitudes and changes necessary for the socialization, modernization, and the overall transformation of the societies. (Pee & Vululleh, 2020)

University education is regarded as a key to reforming societies and uniting nations. The role of education in contributing a culture of peace, harmony, diversity, tolerance and building information for economy is recognizable. University being considered as a hub of ideas, creation of knowledge, play a pivotal role in teaching the values of accountable citizenship, pluralism and tolerance among youth in a society. Universities are the center of diversity as all the people seeking higher education have attended university and learn with people of all cultures, economic classes and religions. In social context, social interaction is intensive in university which provides a sense of community within university. (Galishnikovaa, Baklashova, & Khafizova, 2016)

Besides the undisputed economic role of universities, the social impact of higher education is undoubted too. Various researches have engaged in exploring the influence of universities in social engagement. Based on the findings of these researches, it is revealed

that university education positively affects the social engagement of people through teaching and various activities within universities. Universities have become a central lever for increasing social awareness about various social issues, social life and social change as well as comprehension of social needs. (Carl & Menter, 2021)

Education becomes one of the dominant component facilitating economic accomplishment. Currently in the time of digitalization and globalization, universities provide substantial ways and reforms of social change with the world and technology. These changes go hand in hand with economic development and global economic growth as far as higher education significantly impacts economic performance of regions and countries. For social and economic life, university education is becoming imperative. Firstly, universities are linked with giving exposure of various social phenomena to students and secondly they are associated with understanding and solving problems of social and economic sector with increase in income efficiency of the area. (Volchik, Oganesyanyan, & Olejarz , 2018)

Universities play a central part in socio-economic development of the region in which they are situated as they have the function of transmitting knowledge and research. Besides their long-term contributions, the overall economic activity of the area is dependent on the education level of the people. In terms of the socioeconomic development, universities also accord by providing a range of intangible assets, such as cultural property, and by sustaining a cultural environment, reputation or image of the region in which they are located. (Dospinescu, Butnaru, & Berechet, 2011)

The formation of human capital in a society for the strong foundation of socio-economic institutions of a society, universities plays a major part by increasing production and raising skilled people, hence ensuring a sustainable economic domain. Universities are regarded as a tool alleviating poverty, escalating economic growth and making comfortable environment for competitive economy. Moreover, not only universities supply current economic values but also inculcate strategies for coping economic complexities in new generations for future. Apart from the knowledge, skills and capabilities, education also nurture individuals as a part of social unit and dispense adequate quality and quantity of man power required for socio-economic development. (Kayani, Akbar, Faisal, Kayani, & Ghuman, 2017)

In Pakistan, there is well established link between education, poverty alleviation, economic growth and income distribution. To increase the income and expand employment opportunities, education equipped people with relative skills and knowledge. It is not relevant for only national economy but also for household income. The distribution of the educational opportunity and education is intimately connected with patterns of income distribution. Education and economic growth are intertwined. There have been high rates of economic growth in areas with high literacy rate and higher education. Education not only contributes by building skills for economy but also inculcates its application. Higher education improves people's welfare as it is organized as a basic human right. Education encourages and fosters life skills and enhances sociability as well as confidence being an instrument of social and economic development. The skills provided by university education stimulate economic growth on societal level. (Qazi, Raza, & Javaid, 2014)

Based on observation, not a single country has acquired economic development without investing in higher education all over the globe. Education by itself does guarantee better social life with civic sense while it has causal link with economy. By investing in education, it can play its role in reducing poverty in the long run. For economy, university education is the most imperative determinant. Several economists have analyzed the relationship between economy and education and regarded education as a strong predictor of economic prosperity. (Qazi, Raza, & Javaid, 2014)

A considerable effort has been committed to comprehend the contributions of universities in making and maintain regional economies. Studies have basic task of distinguishing the role of universities from other educational institutions in the functioning of economies. Modern universities offer a diverse environment and programs with organizational goals which has broader national and international economic impact. Universities contribute from the traditional function of teaching to the current activities of inventions, economic development and creation of human capital, inculcating leadership qualities, knowledge production and social transformation. (Drucker & Goldstein, 2007)

Universities effect the economic and social growth by means of various channels including the greater supply of human capital and work force, teaching democratic values and innovation with demand effects. Mainly, universities are the hub of generating human capital and skilled labor which is considerably more productive than unskilled labor. Geography and regional distance seems imperative in terms of socio-economic growth as

regions with better higher education institutes have access to better knowledge and benefits as well as the young people who study in universities have more likely to work in the same areas where they live and get higher education. At the country level, the empirical macro literature has generally found the years of schooling and human capital is essential for growth and development. Growth and development accounting relate educational attainment to economic performance and provide a larger contribution. The economic domain analysis has confirmed a positive relationship between university education and better economy. (Valero & Reenen, 2019)

University education is viewed as an agent of lifetime earnings and investment in human capital having regional economic impact. Many studies find that university education not only enhances the quality of labor but also attracts activities related to business. Particularly, the economic impact of the higher education in universities can be dependent on the specific education in institutions and its future in a locality as compared to the people educated elsewhere. Each student alternative choice of higher education in various universities also objectively impact on the economic domain of the area. (Blackwel, Cobb, & Weinberg, 2002)

A study on the relationship between higher education institutions and society suggests that higher education serves intellectual development of the individuals which results in social progression. Universities play their role in narrowing the self-serving concern and replacing it with public or social purposes which reflects the desire of all the members in a society and enforce social change. Recently in philosophical terms, a wider understanding of the role of universities demonstrated that the task of higher education is merely not to understand the society but to change it. University is a place where teaching can be accommodated to other applied knowledge for the promotion of various social institutions. It is a place where labor market coexists with the utilization of the skills of people, where moral value is linked with money as well as the talent and life skills of people are identified in terms of morality, citizenship and employment. (Kromydas, 2017)

In twenty first century, successful development of individuals is based on respect and tolerance. In modern times, people are more aware of the destruction of human values through intolerance. Nonetheless, the maintenance of tolerance is complicated as it is related with the personality, social life conditions and the cultural backgrounds. Thus, it applies a strong relationship between peoples within higher educational institutions.

University students have the value of tolerance as universities have the goal of increasing the motivation of students towards tolerance. Socially, universities are a part of society which presents a largest community of young people relating with each other and determining the real wealth of the society. The circulations of the values of tolerance by universities among the students help in the achievement of knowledge, civilization and culture of the society. Additionally, the goal of the university is to promote tolerance, values and fundamental rights. (Majali & Khaaldi, 2020)

Universities has an ultimate goal to increase social cohesion in a society by combating all forms of social discrimination, making people able to respect diversity and interact positively with people of diverse backgrounds as well as by developing tolerance along with showing positive attitude with others. Numerous studies have indicated that the higher education institutions are the indicator of values of tolerance in individuals. In a study conducted in South Asia, it was found that there has been a strong relationship between higher education and level of tolerance among people. The results specified that the higher the education of the individuals, the higher their values of tolerance, and the lower the education of the individual, the more negative results were designated. (ibid, 2020)

Currently, universities are more inclusive and diverse in terms age, social class, ethnicities, sexual orientation and national origin. Per to Peterson, university plays a dominant role in inculcating diversity as universities follows diversity by welcoming anyone who wants to apply. Universities allow people to express themselves openly by valuing diversity. The programs, policies and practices emerged in a university depicts the inclusive approach of a university. Universities have the responsibility to develop economic skills, knowledge and competencies among students which is needed as a member of a society. Increasingly, in Pakistan, universities across the country affirm the role of teaching diversity. (ibid, 2020)

In universities, a consequential part of education takes place outside the classroom. Students take part in extracurricular activities and socialize with each other which help them learning team work, diversity, social competition and the qualities of leadership. If the capacity of the universities to bring together a diverse group of people together is limited then the real aim and quality of university education become severally reduced and its significance will be diminished. (Amyx & Bristow, 2006)

Throughout the past in Pakistan, higher education institutions are linked with providing significant roles in creating and conveying knowledge, transmitting social norms and unity and workforce. Currently, the social dynamics of university education in Pakistan is connected with customary pact involving significant social change. In previous numerous decades, it was usually acknowledged that the society major characteristics including innovation, technology, information and communication is altered through higher education. The contribution of higher education in the progress of human social life is unparalleled. The association between society and higher education has been amended due to the relationship between society and its economic and political organization. Consequently, the nature of contribution of higher education in social domain is altered per to the needs of the time. (Rehman & Farooq, 2017)

CHAPTER # 03

3. RESEARCH SETTING AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research setting

Danyore city is selected for the aim of conducting this research, which is a city in Gilgit district lies across the river Gilgit in outstrips of the capital of Gilgit Baltistan. It is considering for its beautiful green fields and attracting long green trees.

3.1.1. Gilgit Baltistan

Gilgit-Baltistan is a very sparsely populated (roughly twenty persons per km²) high-mountainous area in the north of Pakistan. The area between the high peaks of Himalayas, Karakorum, and Hindukush is known as the Northern Areas of Pakistan. Gilgit-Baltistan is largely a high-mountainous desert area. Geographically, it spreads over three high mountain ranges, the Himalaya, Karakorum and Hindu Kush. It covers an area of 27,188 square miles. The region lies between 71 and 75 E while longitude, 32, and 37N. According to the 1998 census, the Gilgit Baltistan had a population of 870,347. According to 2021, there are 14 districts in Gilgit Baltistan four districts in the Diamer division, five districts in Gilgit division and five districts in Baltistan division. In 2016, there were seven districts in Gilgit Baltistan but after the addition of two districts in Baltistan valley and the separation of the Hunza Nagar district. The districts of Gilgit Baltistan are, Gilgit, Chilaas, Diamer, Tangir, Shigar, Sikardu, Ghanche, Ghezer, Khar mong, Hunza, Astor, Nagar, Gupis, Rondu and Darel. Due to higher academic and financial opportunities, Gilgit city is consider as a government headquarter.

Gilgit city is the capital of Gilgit Baltistan. The city's ancient name was (Sargin), later to be known as (Gilit) and it is still referred to as (Gilgit) or (Sargin_ Gilit) by local people. The native people of (Khwar and Wakhi) speaking people refer to the city as (Gilt) and in Burushaski, it is called (Geelt). The city is located in a broad valley near the confluence of the Gilgit River and Hunza River. Gilgit city is bounded on the north by the Nagar district, on the east by the Shigar district and Rondu district, on the south by Tangir district, Diamer

district and the Astore district and on the west by the Ghezir district. Gilgit is a major tourist destination in Pakistan serving as a hub for trekking and mountaineering expeditions in the Karakorum mountain range. Gilgit has four seasons as the other parts of the country have but in summers temperature rises up to 40 degrees centigrade and in winters it falls to -5 sometimes, it the only place in Gilgit Baltistan where the temperature goes extreme in both summer and winters.

According to the 1998 census, the Gilgit district had a population of 243,324. The Gilgit district includes the Danyore valley, Bagrot valley, Jalalabad, Juglot, Sultanabad, Nultar peak and the Nomal valley. The highest peak in the district is (Distanghil Sar) 7,885 meters (25,869 ft.) which is the seventh highest peak in Pakistan and nineteenth highest in the world. Roughly, 50% people followed Shia Islam and 49% people followed Sunni Islam and Ismaili Islam. There are joined families in Gilgit.

The economy of the region is primarily based on a traditional trade route and the rest of the economy is shouldered by mainly agriculture and tourism. Agricultural products are wheat, corn (maize), barley, and fruits. Tourism is mostly in trekking and mountaineering.

According to a 1998 census, the adult literacy in Gilgit and Baltistan was about 38 per cent, which has now risen to 53 per cent in 2005-6 (males 64 per cent and females 41 per cent). This figure is slightly higher than the national figure of 52 per cent in 2006-7 (PSLM, 2006-7). At present Gilgit and Baltistan have a system of education comprising about 2,100 schools or educational institutions, including schools set up by the Federal Government, community-based schools, schools set up by Aga Khan Education Services (AKES) and other NGOs. According to the ASER, survey 2015 in district Hunza-Nagar is on top of the list with a 97.6% enrollment rate, and then comes district Ghizer with 96.9% enrollment followed by district Astore with 92.8% enrollment rate in class 1 to 10. 85% of our children are enrolled in school in Gilgit-Baltistan as compare to the 81% enrollment rate at the national level in Pakistan (ASER SURVAY 2015). This indicates that GB is performing better in terms of enrollment in the education arena of Pakistan. According to the Alif Ailaan Pakistan district rankings 2015, the Gilgit district was ranked 35th out of 148 districts in terms of education. In terms of facilities, the Gilgit was 67th out of 148.

3.1.2. MAP of Gilgit Baltistan



3.1.3 Danyore

(DANYORE) a word, which is a combination of two local words (Dav and Yor) (Dav) means giant creature and (Yor) means mill. Once it was known as Davyor. Its history based on hundreds of years. A man from Iran named Shango with his brothers came to Danyore and settled the first settlement in Danyore, which is known as Shangot. Letter on people from Hunza, Nagar and different parts of Gilgit Baltistan started to settle in Danyore, as it is the closest city to the capital Gilgit. Most of the people of Danyore belongs to the Hunza. Danyore has been selected as a research locale for the purpose of this research, which is consider for its beautiful green fields and attracting long green trees. The famous trading road, KKH, passes through its landscape, which makes it economical center. The Danyore suspension bridge connects Danyore to the premises of Karakorum International University across the river Hunza. The places nearby are, Sultanabad, Jalalabad, Gilgit city, Nomal, Jutal, Bagrot and Oshikhandaas. According to the 1998 census, the population had 25,000. People of Danyore are involved in political socio-economical and sports activities as most of the people are literate. Danyore is the educational hub of district Gilgit because it is sounded by many towns so it is assessable

for students of these areas. People of Gilgit focuses on quality education dose most of the people studies in private schools.

3.1.3.1MAP



3.1.3.2.Climate conditions of Danyore

Normally four seasons are occurring in Danyore city like other places. Each season has its own beauty and people enjoy each season and take benefit from each season. First season is spring which is called (garu) in Burushaski language. Its time duration is March to May. Second season is summer which is called (shini) in burushaski language. Its time duration is June to august. Third season is autumn which is called (dattu) in burushaski language. Its time duration is September to November and the last season is winter which is called (Bai) in burushaski language. Its time duration is December to February. In summers people

store things like dry fruits, dry vegetables because they can consume in winters. In autumn season people store dry leaves for their domestic animals. In winters there is very cold weather and in summers, temperature goes to 40 degrees.

3.1.3.3. Settlement patterns

In every society settlement patterns are depend on the environment, finance, culture and climate. Traditional people still living in old traditional houses which are called (desi haa) some (desi haa) are made of mud and wood and some are cement and wood. There are the concept of pakka houses and kacha houses. The people who have good financial access they live in pakka houses and the poor people live in kacha houses but most of the people are living in pakka houses, which are made of cement and wooden roofs.

3.1.3.4. Food patterns

Food plays a very important role to connect us to people and places and it is important part of national identity and cultural heritage. Like that in Gilgit Baltistan, there are many cultural cuisines, which represents the culture and tradition of the Gilgit Baltistan. The people of Danyore are both vegetarians and carnivorous. The food they consume according to the season and temperature. For instance, the dry meat they use in winters is called (nasaalo) and the drinks, which are used in summers, are called (chamus) and (diltar). Diltar is made by pure yogurt and the chamus (apricot juice) is made by dry apricots. In Danyore the homemade thin bread (sooro) and the salty tea is popular in breakfast. The (fity) which is also made at home is used in breakfast. In special occasions, (arzoq) and (shirikux) are used in breakfast and casually they use eggs and desi butter at breakfast. In early days, people made dishes by using the oils of apricots, almonds and walnut in winters as well as animal's fat. Now some of these practices have been declined but few traditional foods, which are still available and used by the people of Danyore are as Burus Sapik, Chamus and Diltar, Diramfiti, Garay Sharbat, Giyaling, Chapshuro, Burumhanik, Mulida, Shirikux, Harissa, Mul and Barikux.

3.1.3.6. Dress patterns

Dress patterns are also indicates the culture of the society. The people are known by their cultural dresses. In ancient times, the people of danyore were wear the long shalwar gameez. The old men were wear the long coat, which is called (shoqa), and the woolen cap, which is called (shay farxin). The old women were wear handicraft colorful round cap, which is also called farxin, but now this cultural dress is also declined due to a lot of the cultural diversity and today's modernization.

3.1.3.7. Marriage patterns

There are two marriage practices in Danyore one is endogamy and another is exogamy. Endogamy means marriages within family and exogamy means marriages out of family or cast. Most of the people perform exogamy marriages in Danyore especially in Ismaili sect most of the marriages are exogamy because they believe that marrying within family causes genetic problems though few people perform endogamy marriages, they marrying within the families too. In early days, people were not in the favor of exogamy they were marrying within families but now most of the people in the favor of exogamy because of modernization.

3.1.3.8. Family structure of Danyore

Mostly there are joint families in Danyore. People are living together in more than one generation where the father is the head of the family or the senior male member of the family leads the house. There are rare cases where the people live in nuclear family.

3.1.3.9. Economic conditions

In Danyore, most of the people rely on the government jobs but now young generation showing more interest towards business. They are trying to generate money through establishing hotels, restaurants and tourism companies as now a day Gilgit Baltistan is the main focus of tourism. The people of Danyore are mostly belong to middle class status, as they are not too much rich or too poor. Some people produce vegetables through farming, as the land of Danyore is fertile or vegetable production. Danyore produces a great amount of export quality cherry and apricot. People earns good enough money by selling these

items in different parts of the country. Most of the young generation who are taking part in these small businesses of the students of Karakorum International University. These students are changing the traditional system of trade to new ways through preservation of fruits, which cannot be stay so long.

3.1.3.10. Languages

Gilgit Baltistan is like a hub of different languages, religion and ethnicities. There is a lot of diversity in Gilgit Baltistan. Five major languages are being spoken in Gilgit Baltistan are,

1. Shina
2. Burushaski
3. Khuwaar
4. Balti
5. Wakhi

In Danyore, people speak different languages. Majority of people speak Burushaski and Shina. (Shina) is the mother tongue of (sheen) people and the Burushaski is the mother tongue of (burusho) people living in Danyore. Apart from these there are some other languages are also being spoken in Gilgit Baltistan which are Pashtu, Punjabi and Hindko who had migrated to Gilgit Baltistan from different places of Pakistan.

3.1.3.11. Religion

There are only Muslims in Danyore who believe in one God, prophet hood and the Holy Quran. Three sects Shia, Sunni and Ismaili are living in Danyore but every one is the follower of Islam. Everyone is living with peace and harmony.

3.1.3.12. Religious festivals in danyore

Following religious festivals and rituals are celebrating in Gilgit Baltistan as well as Danyore city.

- Eid ul Azha
- Eid ul Fitar
- Eid e Gadheer
- Eid melad ul Nabi
- Imamat day Salgirah 11th July
- First deedar Mubarak Salgirah 26th October
- Nouroz Mubarak
- Ashura
- Shahadat e imam Ali (as)
- Chehlum

The people of every three sects respect each other's festival here in Danyore and peacefully celebrate every festival.

3.1.3.13. Agriculture

In early time the whole land of Danyore was agricultural land, people were surviving on agriculture but now about more than half-agricultural land is declined due to day-by-day increasing population. In rest of agricultural land people cultivate crops and fruits which includes wheat, beans, carrot, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, buckwheat, millet, turnips, apricots, cherries, pears, garlic, apples, walnuts and potatoes. In summers people dry the fruits and sale them in winters.

3.1.3.14. Health facilities

Danyore city has good health facilities. There are three main private health care centers, the Aga Khan Health Care Centre, Sehat Foundation and Al Hayat Medical Center and one is government hospital.

3.1.3.15. Educational facilities

Education is very important for the socio economic development of any society. It empowers individuals to make correct decisions and develop their potentials to play positive and productive role in society. Low-income families get employment opportunities through education. Education serves as a vehicle for social mobility, especially for those who do not have other means of earning. Experts believe that a minimum 70 percent literacy rate is essential for sustaining economic growth and development in a society.

In 1948, there was not educational system in Gilgit Baltistan, at that time the more ambitious students of Gilgit Baltistan moved towards different cities of Pakistan in the search of better education. After completion of education, they returned home and started teaching, their children. After several years, schools were opened in Gilgit Baltistan and thus its educational system came into being.

The majority of people in Danyore city are literate and they give more importance to education because of the digital and modernized world. Some decades ago the parents were gave more preference to their sons in the context of education but now they give equal preference to their children. Before 1957, there were no schools in Danyore. The diamond jubilee model school Danyore is established as primary school in 1957, it was upgraded to a model school in 2016. Now there are 23 private schools and colleges with multiple campuses including one-government boys' high school Danyore, government girls' high school Danyore and government Degree College for boys Danyore. There is no government degree college for girls but the female literacy rate is 98% and the male literacy rate is 93%.

Apart from this, there is one university in the whole region, known as Karakorum International University, which was established in 2002 by General Pervez Musharraf, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This university has three campuses, KIU Hunza campus, KIU DiamerChilas campus and KIU Ghezir campus. This university is like a miracle for the people of Gilgit Baltistan especially for females who can access university at their doorsteps. Before the establishment of Karakorum International University, girls were face many problems like; their families did not permit them to go

away from home to get higher education. Apart from this now, Karakorum International University is economic engine for whole region.

3.2. Research methodology

While discussing scientific methodology Russell says:

“Each scientific discipline has developed a set of techniques for gathering and handling data but here is, in general, a single scientific methodology. The method is based on assumption s: (a) that reality “out here”, (b) that direct observation is the way to discover it, and (c) that material explanations for observable phenomena are always sufficient, and that metaphysical explanations are never needed.” (Bernard, 2006)

Research methodology is guide to research from very first step to final ending. Methodology is tool and technique, which used during research. It gives a framework to fit the research process. In this study, the method I applied was qualitative method and the research was conducted based on qualitative technique. In qualitative research, the researcher used below mentioned techniques to find good results.

3.2.1. Participant observation

Participant observation is an important method in anthropological research in which anthropologists spent specific time duration in research locale in order to collect reliable data through observation. Participant observation is a type of data collection technique in qualitative research. Its objective is to gain a close and intimate familiarity with a group of people, (for example, a religious, sub social gathering, or a specific group) and their performance through an intensive involvement with people in their culture environment over a period.

The researcher has collected data as a participant observer by using this research technique. The researcher was attended the awareness program and seminars held in Karakorum International University. The researcher became a part of the community as a participant observer and participate in social gathering and observed them as a being their member. The researcher attended two marriage ceremonies in the selected locale. This was a direct way for researcher to get information from them. It helped the researcher in getting close to

people and making them feel comfortable enough with her presence so that researcher observed and record information about their lives.

3.2.2. Rapport building

Rapport building is the initial technique that is most important for the progression of data collection. The rapport building means the relationship between the researcher and the informants, which is based on trust and mutual understanding. Rapport building was relatively easy for the researcher because there were relatives and friends on locale howbeit Dr. Zubair and Samiullah helped me a lot in establishing my rapport as researcher in selected locale Danyore.

To get accurate data the researcher used the rapport building technique. Therefore, the researcher developed strong linkage to the community of the selected locale and the targeted population by gathering with community and creating friendly environment before taking interviews and data collection. The researcher met the locale students of Karakorum University and the graduated students of the locale, introduced herself, and discussed the main objectives of the research. The researcher spent some time with them by discussion to get their perception about the research topic. After getting their perception regarding the research objectives, the researcher went the Karakorum International University and met the senior faculty members and professors to know their perception about Karakorum International University. The researcher has created a strong bond with those who had enough knowledge and could help in whole research during the data collection.

Moreover, the researcher ensured them not to use any personal information and build trust during field. To build trust the researcher lived with them in friendly environment and made good friendly relations with faculty members of university, students and the locale people of Danyore during the field.

3.2.3. Key informants

Key informants are those people who belongs to that community where the researcher works remaining in the domains of his studies and who has sound knowledge about

research topic. As a researcher, it was hard to know the behavior of the respondent so key informants played a vital role to solve problems, which the researcher had faced during research.

During the research, the researcher selected two people as her key informants. Dr. Zubair who is doing PhD from Quid- I- Azam University. Moreover, currently he is working as a head of department of anthropology department in Karakorum International University that is why Dr. Zubair become a big source of rapport building with faculty and students in Karakorum International University and other senior members of selected locale.

Another key respondent was Samiullah who is the talented student of Karakorum International University and doing job in police. Due to police job he has high contacts in selected locale, he introduced me the respondents of the selected locale who had a lot of knowledge regarding the research topic.

There were few reasons to select them as key respondent, the first reason was that they were well educated and had strong knowledge about research topic and research locale. The second reason was that they were socially well connected and they had many links in the society and the last reason was that people know them and with the reference of them, the researcher reached out the people of locale. They were the gatekeeper of the researcher. Dr. Zubair introduced me to the senior faculty members of Karakorum international university and the respondents who have great knowledge about research topic. Samiullah introduced me to students and the senior locals who were able to give accurate knowledge about research topic.

3.2.4. Interview Guide

Interview guide is a one of significant research tool for conducting interviews. It is important for researcher to develop questioner of research objectives to generate useful and relevant data of a research topic. The researcher used this research tool in the present study. To fulfil the research criteria, the researcher developed an interview guide of simple and easy questions for the respondents and to keeping in mind about research objectives. The questions were open-ended questions that follows the sequence of general to specific i.e. the researcher asked some questions about the perception of higher education and then

about the socio economic impact of Karakorum International University on the local people which is the main objective of the research.

3.2.5. Case study

The case study is a complete detailed account of the occurrence and reaction of individuals to that specific event or situation and the researcher very closely examines the data in a specific context.

During the fieldwork, some cases, related to important issues under study, attracted my attention because they indicated the socio economic change and development in the selected locale due to Karakorum International University. I carried out in-depth interviews with these cases. The primary purpose of these case studies was to present the socio economic impact of Karakorum International University on the people of selected locale.

3.2.6. Focus group discussions

Focus group discussion is very helpful and important research tool in social research to get more opinions in the given time on the research objectives. Moreover, every person has some knowledge that we cannot find that knowledge in interviews, the people who feel shy and do not express their knowledge in interviews they feel easy to speak in-group discussion. Therefore, the researcher could get more required information.

The researcher used the focus group discussions in the present study. The researcher conducted three focus group discussions in the present study. One focus group discussion with senior faculty members of Karakorum International University at (sabzazar cafe) cafeteria of university during the taking tea. The researcher started focus group discussion by asking general knowledge about Karakorum International University and the importance of university in economic contribution. The second focus group discussion was with the friends of the researcher who were the students of Karakorum International University and the third focus group discussion was with community members of the selected locale.

3.2.7. Sampling procedure

“Sampling is a ratio from a larger group known as population. (Fink, 2003: 1)

Sampling is one of the most important techniques used in collection data. It gives a choice to select a certain method of sampling which makes it easier to select respondents. The basic idea behind sampling is the analysis of some of the elements in a population that may provide useful information on the entire population. Sampling is the process to select a part of population to test a statement for assessment process, interviews and study; it must reflect the whole population.

Sampling technique helped me to get accurate and useful data from targeted population. The researcher used purposive sampling to choose research sample and snowball sampling to reach out the correct information about research objectives.

3.2.8. Sampling unit and size

According to the census of 1998, the total population of Danyore is 25,000. Out of this population, my sample size was 35. The researcher divided different sample units from this sample size to cover the all objectives of the present research topic. As the researcher selected 10 out of 35 both male and female students of Karakorum International University as respondents. 10 both male and female faculty members of Karakorum International University, 10 community members of the selected locale and 5 successful local graduates of Karakorum International University to cover all data about the socio economic impact of the Karakorum International University on the locale people.

3.2.9. In depth interviews

It is used for collecting information from the selected sample. They are more prepared questions that are designed by the researcher or interviewer. The interview may be useful to investigate information and responses. (McNamara, 1999).

Different type of interviews were conducted during the research by the researcher. Informal or in depth interviews were conducted during the fieldwork. The main benefit of these interviews is that the researcher got useful data from the respondent. The interview guide was developed to keeping in mind about research objectives.

3.2.10. In formal interviews

In formal interviews helped, the researcher to build rapport at the initial stage of the research and it helped the researcher to know about their true feeling regarding the research objective. That is why the researcher did in formal interviews throughout the fieldwork.

3.2.11. Recordings

This method was used to avoiding question repetition from respondent. This method helped to keeping record because it is very difficult to write each and everything in detail in sufficient time. So, to secure time and get proper data, the method of audio recording was used. Audio recording helped the researcher to cover all information that answered by the respondents.

3.2.12. Field notes

The field notes method used by the researcher for keeping the significance in mind to note down every piece of information observed during the research work. The writing of field notes helped to recall the events and mode of discussion made with the respondent.

3.2.13. Daily dairy

It is another important method to keep the record clearly and without errors that is being followed by the anthropologists while in an un-known community gathering data for the research purposes.

The researcher used this method during fieldwork, which helped the researcher to record the behavior of respondents at a specific time. It also helped researcher to remembering all the things that happened in the research locale at the time of data collecting. In daily dairy, the researcher not only wrote observations and interviews but also wrote her experience in the field.

3.2.14. Research language

Language is most important medium between researcher and respondent, to find data need to researcher. In this research methodology, the researcher used Urdu language and few interviews conducted in native language Burushaski.

3.2.15. Data analysis

I collected data and analyzed it to make my research accurate and meaningful through qualitative research method.

Information consensus factor (IFC) will collect for each category to identify the agreement of the informants on the report cure. (Alaxiedies, 1996).

Data analysis in qualitative research is defined as the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, observation notes, or other non-textual materials that the researcher accumulates to increase the understanding of the phenomenon.

In this study, I employed a form of thematic analysis. After collecting the useful material and interviews during the fieldwork, I started the analysis of the data. I had no pre-set plan or structure of themes. I transcribed the recorded interviews. I sorted out themes and sub-themes related to the socio economic impact of Karakorum International University on the locale people of Gilgit Baltistan. There was many irrelevant data, which I excluded during the making themes. This was a time-consuming process and I changed the themes described in this thesis a number of times during data analysis stage. I have tried to make visible the views and responses of the selected respondents.

CHAPTER # 04

4. PERCEPTION ABOUT KARAKORUM INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

There are multiple perceptions about Karakorum International University (KIU). KIU is the only university of Gilgit Baltistan. General Pervez Musharraf founded this university during his presidency in view of his high vision. He felt the importance of higher education in this backward area where people were facing many difficulties for survival. The university is situated on 73 thousand square meter land where number of students are enrolled in different fields of education. Furthermore, there are three more campuses other than main campus, Hunza campus, Sikardu Baltistan campus and Diamer Chilas campus. Different people have different views about university according to their caliber. Here, this chapter will give us details about perceptions of different people.

While discussing perception director of student affairs; “Mr. Amjad thoroughly discussed his perception about KIU. He states with the viewpoints of university. He further compared KIU, with Oxford University and stated that Oxford was one of the corrupt university in the world but after 300 years this same university became world top university.

The respondent shed light on the starting of the university and narrated “University started with the enrollment 145 students and none of the faculty was MPhil or Ph.D. Now after 18 years more than 75 PhDs, and post Doctors in the main campus excluding three sub campuses.” Moreover, the university placed among top 50 universities in Pakistan because of its research and publications on recommended journals of HEC. The university has published many impact factor articles as well.

Another respondent; Mr. Amar, member of faculty of Management Science KIU, responded that. “He joined this university after doing his MBA from Alama Iqbal Open University latter on done his PhD from UK. He considered KIU one of the best opportunity for youth to develop their skill and knowledge utilizing the existing resources of the university.

The respondent narrated the negative perception of people of the region about university as they compare this nascent university with old universities of the country. But he negated this perception and elaborated that initially the university was lacking trained and qualified faculty. The respondent himself was MBA and he was teaching to MBA students. Later on majority of faculty, got higher education from Pakistan as well abroad. Moreover, this university enrolled low grade students as compared to other universities of the country, like LUMS, IBA, QAU etc. that is also affect the quality of education of the university. Apart from this issues, the university has its strength as well. “The young and energetic faculty is our strength.

A female respondent shared her views regarding higher education and university in the region. The respondent was one of the MPhil students of biological sciences “she considered KIU as on the best institute for higher education in the region. She also stated that being premier institution, it has some issues as well but students are performing well while utilizing limited resources of the university. She stated “Gilgit Baltistan is the hub of medicinal plants” and are working under limited resources. Its responsibility of the university to flourish various opportunities for students.

Another female student stated that the university is good and have some resources as per region need but not enough. She further said that teachers are very cooperative and helpful. While in initial days they were facing issues and later on staff became friendly.

Mr. X explained his perception about (KIU), in this way “If we talk about the perception of Karakorum International University according to me the Karakorum University is a good platform I am talking about the good platform on the basis of education especially when we talking about Gilgit it comes in the urban region so which face a lot of problems regarding resources those students who can't easily access rural universities they are only dreaming to get to higher education and go to higher education setup, but now because of KIU it fulfils their desires of education and it is the best platform for those students. KIU is recognized by HEC and the subjects are also reorganized by HEC so you have availability of university in your home town and you easily access to get an education then why you are going to other urban universities and spent a lot of money and we don't understand the things which take a whole year to understand so in the home town you easily getup education and especially for females. I am talking about females because in our region here

is a lot of existence of culture sensitivity even women can't go to near the store alone. But there are some families which are modern who accept the modernity but some families can't so those females are getting married and sitting in their homes after completing a BA that they can't be permitted by their families so now they easily come to university and sitting their own home town the avail education and get degrees because it is rural areas, culture-sensitive is extremely high, the patriarchal system exists and because the dominance of men. I think now the dominance of man is overcome We said matriarchy system prevails day by day but still, our society can't accept it women's are depended upon men so KIU is a good aspect my point of view if we provoke additional development in KIU then there is no necessity to go other cities.

Negative perception

There are number of uneducated people who are thinking that, this university have no worth for their society. According to them this is threat for their culture, it can destroy their traditions, norms and culture. Some are thinking that there is no any quality education people are just wasting their time.

A respondent said that; "Perception varies from person to person so it could be negative or positive. By mentioning the example of Quaid-I-Azam University he told, at the time of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto almost 20-17 lecturer were appointed without test interview at that time perception of the people was different but now Quaid-I-Azam university is among the top universities and now the perception is totally different, same with the KIU, now there are much competency and the perception is different. In every society there are some social classes which make rumors about certain things. When particular class fail to attempt/achieve anything they start to make rumors and negative opinions about institution such as KIU.

Case study 1

One of the respondents stated that;

“According to me, initially it was a natural reaction from the locale people towards university education. Just like when a new born baby born he/ she is not productive at the time of birth. Same is the case with society when the society evolves in a certain way. This evolution and transformation of the society will further create positive space for educated females. Karakorum International University is in the embryonic stage, limited disciplines are offering admissions, with the passage of time new departments or disciplines will be added up the value of university. When I take admission in this university people used to talk negative things for the instance education system is not good and there are no restrictions to attend classes these are the common negative opinions and another thing I read that I don't know should I talk or not but I am sorry for this they called” fahshi ka adda”. These negative perceptions help to be more progress. These things are comprising by our own people who had studied here they are educated sorry to say that they evacuated their sense in their residences. Why are they saying “fahshi ka adda” on which basis they call “fahshi ka adda” to that education institute from where they get education it because of that there is co-education or it because that female participation so these negative perceptions will be boost up the Karakorum International University. When we converse about core countries why we called core nations because there are quality educational institutions or modern universities and their education is developed so in Gilgit here is a small university where several locales of students come here and receive an education which promotes education, in this university here is a lot of PhD students and the maximum are PhD students but it's our own imperfections that we can't avail this things”.

4.1. Perception about higher education

Higher education is facilitating agency which monitor universities, offer scholarships. Different people have different opinions regarding higher education. There are multiple people who perceives higher education as pillar of nation. On the other hand, some of them have negative perception about higher education and universities. There is no any perfection except divine divinity. Every single person can make a mistakes every

institution has a flaws, so every organization, institution or university needs an improvement day by day.

Mr. X stated that; “Higher education is necessary for this time. I wouldn't say masters is enough No, it's not enough we should do a PhD and many students do from this university. In Pakistan where people give significance to education, I mean your degree matters in Pakistan and with that now the Trend is changing that you need experience but nevertheless in our country, we give additional importance to the government jobs. In a government job, we require those degrees. I prefer those degrees more than my masters to avail better job in government sector so higher education is part of our life so if we need a better job then we should have a good degree.

4.2. Importance of university in the region

As we know, for the development of any region institutions are very important, through these institutions we can see any kind of improvement in the society. Before Karakorum University, people were confine to college level degrees in the whole region and the number of degree collages were two or three. People were lack of higher education, to get higher education people moved to other cities of Pakistan. Gilgit Baltistan was a poor region for them it wasn't easy to educate their children by send them to other cities. Fewer families who could afford, sends their children to big cites, rest of population faced much difficulties. There were no landlords, industrialists or any well-known business men, most of the population faced hardships, small level farmers, labors, shepherds and had small level of businesses. Another huge problem for them was to educate their daughters, because of traditional environment it was difficult for them to send their females too far away from themselves. In that situation there was great importance of university on the door step to educate their females as well. People of Gilgit Baltistan have the importance of education, for that they sacrifice everything to educate their offspring, they deserve every kind of universities in the region.

According to Mr. X It is very necessary I already explained to you, our society is a patriarchal system even we glimpse in our houses boys get more preference than girls for instance even the egg is lent to the boys, not the girls so you can easily comprehend what will be happening in our society so is it feasible that after completing FA education they

send their child to downtown for higher education it might be sent her own but the expense of hostels, the tuition fee is incredibly high it is inconvenient for parents to come across these expenditures.

Case study 2

My cousin studying at Quaid-I-Azam University in the same department which I have been studying, my fee is one-third of her fee and I am living in my own town there are no hostel expenses so this university is necessary especially for female and furthermore it is relatively necessary for men in future because development programs are introduced day by day in this university so it is exceptionally valuable to everyone because education is necessary to achieve. you can catch a glimpse of this COVID 19 pandemic all people combat against corona during this pandemic all nations give importance to education take classes online so we can imagine that education is extremely significant in any circumstance. KIU is very important for an inhabitant of this region and the development of the region in my point of view the technology introduces because of KIU. KIU is the basis of which internet introduce and youth start to speak, give reasoning and speak for their rights because of the awareness of education all this is on account of KIU from where youth get education Gilgit is in the phase of progress due to KIU.

Karakorum University is more affordable because of the proximity. Majority of the students can commute from their houses daily to the university. No need to live in hostels. No extra expenses will be borne by the parents. If we study a particular in university outside the Gilgit Baltistan, you need to spend extra money to meet up the additional needs.

4.2.1. University as awareness provider among the locals

Before Karakorum International University, most of people were even unaware of higher education. People used to think that the school level education or college level degree is completion of study. Few of them were aware of higher education. There was no education for females, or awareness about female education. After the establishment of university in this region it provided awareness about higher education, people came out of their thinking that there are much more in education system more enough than schools and colleges. This

university showed the importance of female education in the region where it was ban. Now in the same university where initially the number of female students were equal to none, are 60%.

4.3. Role of KIU in development of region

Karakorum International University have significant role and contribution in socio political development. Students of KIU after completing their degrees they contribute to their own society which has great importance. They work in public and private sectors especially in local bureaucracy or local/ provincial government. Alumni are contributing more towards government sector. In history when there was no university, students move to the city side for availing education, majority of them cannot afford at all. Establishment of the university gave an opportunity to majority of the students, particularly students from middle class for getting education at Doorstep. Female education is also highly promoted in the university. Majority of the female student are enrolled with the university. Establishment of the university bring positive changes in literacy rate and socio economic development of the Gilgit Baltistan. There is changes in faculty with the time. Previously the faculty were not that much competent but now the faculty are foreign qualified such as London school of economics, graduates of Oxford. After establishment of university the awareness increases among the people, they came to know about their basic rights and demands.

4.2.2. Programs for development

Karakoram University arranges many programs for development of region and development of student. Program Structure. The continuing education program at KIU is divided into two major components: Fee-based courses for the community. This component is general and anyone from the community can apply and Academic Skills Improvement Program for KIU students. This component has specifically been designed for regular students of KIU.

4.2.2.1. Outputs of these programs

Karakoram International University offers training and skills to its students as well as in the community, who cannot afford to get admission in University programs. The aim of Institute of Professional Development is to provide professional training in light engineering, construction, agriculture farming and mining sectors at all level of community. IPD has actively conducted short-term training programs in agriculture, mining, electrical and mechanical works, civil, forestry, fisheries, IT, entrepreneurship and life skills. The major emphasis, however, is made in vocational programs on the utilization of local resources like gemstone cutting, polishing and marketing, jewelry design, wood cutting, crafting and carving, fruit processing and preservation, herbal medicines and related products. The trainees in these trades not only supposed to improve their employment opportunities but also can be ready for carrying any entrepreneurship activities and starting their own businesses. Conducting the courses is meant to contribute to alleviating of unemployment and promoting economic development.

4.2.3. Competition in the global marketplace

The academic criteria of Karakorum International University are international standard education. Not all student can compete global market place but there are some students who are able to compete globally. Many students yearly qualifying for international universities and top national universities for higher education. Students are qualifying for international exchange programs every year.

In addition to it, economic department professor explained that; “our students are much competent in market place, many of our students have completed their degrees successfully from well-known universities of other countries like UK, US, Korea china and many other countries. Many students are in process to complete their degrees from abroad. KIU has trained them to get success to hunt international scholarships. I am telling you proudly that our students are even in Harvard University. One of our student Rahman Shah have recently graduated from America, now he is serving as secretary.

4.3. Platform to address the issues of local population

University cannot implement or execute to solve the problems of community directly. If there is water issue somewhere in Gilgit, KIU can't solve the problem directly but indirectly university contributes to identify the problems of the community and also can give possible solution for it. There is great contribution of KIU, to avoid sectarian violence. University arranged peace walk, to maintain peace among different sects, university organized committees to create peace and harmony among people. They have wide research area where they are finding different issues and their possible solution under research base.

4.4. Contribution of Karakoram University in isolated areas of Gilgit Baltistan

Social, Economic and Environmental Development of Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) and Buffer zone" (SEED) is a five-year initiative carried out in one of the most remote and under developed regions of Pakistan with collaboration of Karakorum International University. The project aims to improve the well-being of local communities living around CKNP and supporting them in securing eco-sustainable livelihoods practices in the farm and non-farm sector, building upon indigenous resources supported by modern technologies. The SEED project will also support local people in their attempts to improve their living condition, well-being and access to important livelihood assets and options improvements of local people's wellbeing, in the valleys around the park, whereby the project will ensure that this support is not in conflict with, but support the park management.

Furthermore, the project will address basic needs, regarding health, hygiene and sanitation and education of communities living in the remote parts of Central Karakoram National Park Buffer zone. SEED Project carries out activities aimed at developing skills for local people working in the craft- and small trade industry sectors as well as activities aimed at improving the productivity of ecologically sustainable agricultural production and their marketing. These activities support not only the diversification of cash income sources

available to local households but also improve directly the food security of communities in the remote areas of the park's Buffer Zone.

Carry out research and establishing monitoring schemes to support the development and effective implementation of the CKNP management plan and conservation in the park's Buffer Zone and developing and improving the park Directorate and Karakoram International University's capacity to ensure effective operation and management of CKNP.

With Ev-K2-CNR and Karakoram International University (KIU) expertise in high-altitude environmental research, a key focus of the SEED project is to promote environmental research that effectively addresses the information needs of National Park management and development initiatives in Gilgit-Baltistan region. The program, which will be carried out in and around Central Karakoram National Park, aims also at developing the capacity within Gilgit-Baltistan for such research, monitoring and management or the acquired information, knowledge and data. To this end, a Center for applied mountain studies (IMARC) will be established at Karakoram International University, which is located in Gilgit in collaboration with Italian Universities.

Through the research program associated with the establishment of this faculty, SEED Project will play a key role in supporting the achievement of the results of the PC-1 for Central Karakoram National Park: the realization of the park on the ground through an appropriate management plan that accounts for the real situation and addresses concrete problems. Furthermore, through SEED and the collaboration of Karakoram International University and Pakistan Meteorological Department, Ev-K2-CNR's global network for the monitoring of atmospheric and meteorological data, including phenomena related to climate change, will be extended into the Karakoram Mountain Range. Initiate an integrated development of CKNP Region, building upon intrinsically generated and managed knowledge, and the involvement of educated organized local communities to support the development of an equitable, culturally sensitive and eco-sustainable tourism industry in the project are;

Eco-sustainable tourism is an economic sector with a high potential in Baltistan and furthermore, it is compliant with the National park's vision, objectives and regulations. It

has the potential to generate funds which could sustainably support the park management and open up new perspectives for local communities, which are key to foster local support for the park's vision and regulations. SEED project supports the adoption of sustainable local resource management practices and, the development of eco-sustainable park and tourism facilities and services and capacity building for their sustainable management. This also includes the promotion of Central Karakoram National Park at the national and global levels, with a special focus on the development of "soft" tourist attractions, such as the rich cultural heritage in the area in collaboration with the private sector, research institutes and the park management.

4.5. Student promotion as ambassador of their culture

Culture plays vital role in any society because recognition of any society belongs to its culture. That what kind of life style they have, their language, food, dressing, games and every act of life belongs to the culture of whole community. As we know there are huge number of societies in this world, people belongs to different places, people are living in cities, coastal areas, mountainous regions, desert places, villages, towns, etc. they have different living standards, different languages, different religions, belongs to different races, colors. On the basis of their environment they have their own culture including traditions, practices which gradually evolving and forms complete civilization. To preserve the culture of Gilgit Baltistan, Karakorum International University presents their students as ambassadors of their culture.

According to director of University; they have introduced talent hunt programs, cultural programs and cultural events to preserve the culture, and deliver the culture of Gilgit Baltistan to new generations. Students of Karakorum University visiting different universities of Pakistan yearly as ambassadors of their culture. They present their cultural presents to the representatives of other cultures. Karakorum University also arranges the cultural dance competitions where students showing their talent.

4.6. Role of Karakoram University in bringing people closer across ethnicities

The problem of sectarianism is everywhere in Pakistan where people belongs to different sects or ethnicities. Whole country is facing this issue and Gilgit Baltistan is one of them. In KIU we found harmony and respect among the teachers and student. There are certain group for sorting the issue among the students. University students overcome the issue of ethnics by sharing their problem, getting together, and making conferences and by negotiation.

4.6.1. Resolving problems among ethnicities

University plays an important role in Harmony and cooperation because the students here are, to get an education to be a single entity, all have to study it's all about how your mental level grows in an area or in any institution it's about that but regretfully sometime here harmony is missing. Lot of conflicts are prevailing on the basis of ethnicity and sect and it has been a history of KIU but some things are going to change. Now a day's university plays a vital role to assure peace among different school of thoughts and different ethnicities. Students' federations are also working hard to maintain peace. There are strict rules for those who are responsible for sectarian violations, where university directly expelling such students. Mostly students have friendships across the ethnic groups, they live in peace, enjoying company of other communities.

4.6.2. Changes brought by Karakorum University for local communities to cooperate each other

Karakorum University is providing equal education to every single student of Gilgit Baltistan. Rather he or she belongs to any sect, religion, ethnic group or any community. They all are getting education under same roof. University providing modern education to the student which teaches the humanity. Either all belongs to different races, colors, sects or anything but in fact all of them have one thing is common that all are human being due to which they are sharing the same intuition. Karakorum university educating people, spreading love peace and harmony. University providing educated people to all

communities as a result the situation of Gilgit Baltistan is much different as compared to before.

One of respondents explained that; “there was a time when the sectarian issues were raised from this university. With the passage of time and efforts of faculty, we overcome these issues. Students are now thinking broadly, everyone accepts each other and they are giving respect to each other it’s just because of efforts of us. During Covid 19 volunteers of KIU give their services in all region of Gilgit Baltistan above sects and ethnicities.

4.6.3. Impacts of Harmony and cooperation in this region

Initially there were many issues, regarding sectarian violation and ethnic base violations in Gilgit before Karakorum International University. After establishment of KIU, many issues even raised from this university on sectarian base or females related, gradually when people came close, they understood each other, the violations turned into peace and harmony with the spread of education in the region. The perceptions of people about each other became change after getting closes to one another. Now most of people thinks of common issues of every single citizen of Gilgit Baltistan. People of different sects and regions visit to each other. Organizing special event to promote peace and harmony, polo festivals, inter district volley ball tournaments and cultural exchange programs to promote harmony among people of region. These all are the fruits of education, and the tree is Karakorum University which educate local people to overcome conflicts.

4.7. Improvement in standards of local population.

Before this university, few of people were highly educated in the region, rest of population was uneducated. Mostly people were farmers and shepherds. Few were small business men or shopkeepers. There were no any such life standards of people. Most of the employees on high posts were coming from Punjab and other regions. After establishment of this university locale people became educated. Now the situation is that there are at least 2 to 3 graduates in every family. Those of the shepherds and labors community turned into educated community.

4.7.1. Improving life standards of locals

People of Gilgit Baltistan were not much advanced; they were much traditional. KIU played vital role to raise the standards of local people. After getting higher education, the region gradually transformed towards modernity, people of Gilgit Baltistan got better opportunities after getting higher education, there are number of graduates of this university who have achieved very good posts. Many of them are abroad to get higher education. Most important women empowerment is increased after coming of this university in the region. The area where female education was prohibited, there now the number female students is more than males, they are serving in different organizations and institutions as employees. The standards of local people became totally change as the result of higher education on door step.

4.7.2. Improvement of life standards in comparison to pre-Karakorum university time period

When we did not have this university people had to travel to down areas or cities to get an education. That time some students are going to cities because in cities education is extremely expensive so parents are unable to send their children to down cities for education, for instance, early maybe there are only 50 students go to cities and get an education but now after the building of this university 3000 students are able to get education easily and graduate yearly so this has an impact on our economy I mean 3000 students are graduated yearly getting into a market they face challenges and they get jobs after doing the job the standard of living is increasing and these jobs impact on our economy.

Portfolio of the university is for higher education. The main purpose of university is to give higher education or higher learning as we discussed earlier I will give you same example that there are 7000 students from which 60% are female students in these areas there was not any opportunity for female students or they were not permitted to go to universities, this university gave an opportunity to these females for their higher education you can know that earlier there were only some females who seeks higher education in early times getting education was tough for example I got education from different institutions in

different areas of Pakistan from matric I went to Karachi for FSc then for graduation I went to Kashmir and for MS I went to Peshawar and PHD from Arid agricultural university Punjab. Difficulties I faced like economical or mental or emotional and expenses that I gave for my education 50% of our students cannot afford this type of education. Now they came from their home and they eat whatever they cook in their home and then they came to university and after taking their classes they go to homes and expenses become less as compare to down cities. In early times women faced many difficulties getting education and now they can get education easily and from early ages it was co-education and when parents discover confidence in this institution and affordability they don't want to send their children to cities instead they preferred this university over cities ones. Parents used to give education to selected child's in early times most of them would prefer 3 out of 5. Now in KIU university gave opportunity that there are 3 to 4 siblings studying at a time and this huge change after construction of the university.

4.7.3. Empowerment of its youth

University is providing great opportunities for high grading and competent students. There are criteria for high achieving (GPA) students to provide a high position faculty staff. Inside university many student organizations are working who are responsible to raise their problems. University had given them power to share their issues with high authority.

4.8. Knowledge and skills provided in Karakorum University

It is easy to get degrees in different fields of education. Many students having degrees with a lot of knowledge, they can read write, understand but many of them have no skills to express their knowledge properly. Even few students cannot introduce themselves in a proper way. According to the faculty of Karakorum University, they are especially working on the skills development of their student. They have a special directorate to build interviewing skills, presentation skill, writing skill, documentation skill and capacity building to show the credibility of the institution. University also working on problem solving skills

Respondent mentioned about a separate department for skills development in university. The role of this department is to guide and facilitate sand work on skill of the students.

Skilled programs are being arranged for the students in the campus. He mentioned that students are pre-skilled and pre-prepared such as for the Department of Business they arrange a pre-marketing program. In the Department of Food and Science, students make different jams on local food and other experiments are being performed for enhancing the skills of the students.

4.8.1. Enhancing of abilities and capabilities of students

There are two things first is quality education and another is a skill. These both are important pillars how that our university give content knowledge to students and what are strategies, plans and how much they are implemented for polishing skills. Obviously, this human resource performs in the practical field so the role of the university to provide knowledge and skills based on knowledge and skills students they provide their services.

4.8.2. University as successor of building basics skills

Adaptive thinking, communication skills, creativity, critical thinking and problems solving

Education, brings a change in the behavior of human. Simple definition of education is simply to learn new things, but actually, the definition of education is, to learn new things and make them part of our habit we can change our habit, behavior accordingly. So if we change our habits according to educational norm then one can call us educated.

According to a professor of KIU; “The important thing is a change in their behavior we can not only provide the education we also provide moral education which is necessary to polish our students according to their subjects and skill. We provide critical thinking, practical knowledge and tactics to make better the practical lives of student.

4.8.3. Possible ways to improve these skills

University is following international patterns of teaching method, where they introduced learning objectives to educate student. The appreciable thing did by current ‘VC’ of KIU is that he developed learning objectives for all subjects and departments. Due to this practical implementation of education university can enhance the skills of students in a better way.

The barrier in improvement of skills is lack of industry and limited market place. Due to which there is lack of exposure in students.

According to Mr. X; “the only thing need to our student is exposure, we don’t have industries to engage our students practically. We arrange trips to Karachi, Lahore or Faisalabad, for student just to show them the practical work in stock exchange and other industries. Even for that purpose we don’t have enough funds. We don’t have transport permission easily. There should be linkages between other universities so that students could get exposure, only theory is nothing.”

CHAPTER # 05

5. TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIETY

Gilgit city is facing political, social and economic problems. Karakorum International University has positive impact on local population. Students with new thoughts and better ideas sit together to sort out up raising local issues. Where local administration take student on board and they discuss the problem, taking idea, local bodies and students collaborate with each other, feedbacks are given by students in this way problem are being sorted out. University support local population on every issue such as law and order, sectarian, ethnics. According to a respondent; there are a lot of impacts on our social life, for instance, the enterprise nurse gala we're started many business ideas are beginning due to KIU.

The local women who run their small business now they get a platform where they share their ideas and lead their business on a large scale and connect with big organizations so I guess this is the biggest impact of this university.

5.1. Role of Karakorum University in regional politics

Karakorum University have great contribution to the education. Inside university they have political science department and international relations department where students studying about politics and current situations. There are many political organizations are active inside university but the university is not much supporting them. Outside university many students of university serving as leading members of well-known political parties.

Respondent mentioned link between university, students and politics by giving example of "Tehreek Pakistan". He stated that student play Active role in politics. As part of university student read different literatures, they became aware about their rights, then they get involved in practical politics. Students work in positive way on different forum for their demands. Respondent highly encourage student in getting involved in politics.

5.1.1. Political awareness provided by Karakorum University

Karakorum International University promoting students' unions instead of political organizations. According to them for real politics we have department of political science and international relations where students are getting proper knowledge about country politics and international politics. They are not promoting political parties to avoid conflicts. KIU plays its key role to aware its student politically, they have ban the political parties' events to maintain peace and harmony among people. Only platform to study real politics through proper channel which provide by university in shape of political science department.

5.1.2. Student participation in politics

Student politics is mostly ban in many universities. KIU also not giving permission to students for politics due to which may be the conflicts raise. But students are participating in politics on the base of region, religion or under influence of any political party. Here in this university student politics is active in shape of student unions. Different groups have organized units of federal political parties like PMLN, PTI, PPP, JUI, BNF etc. are highly active here without permission of university. Students are active both outside and inside of university as worker of different political parties.

5.2. Higher education compatibility with social norms and region

Initially there was huge gap between higher education and social norms of the region, people were mostly low educated or uneducated. Due to which they have perception regarding higher education. They used to think that the university can spoil our new generation, it may threat to our culture and traditions, but gradually with the passage of time higher education became compatible with the norms of local society both modernity and tradition chose moderate ways to normalize the situation. Now many educational activities held in the whole region and also social and traditional activities held inside the university under higher education authorities.

5.3. Threat to culture due to Karakorum University

Cultural threat is global issue. Every culture is in threat due to globalization. According to respondents after establishment of KIU there is inclement towards modernity of the students which has negative impact on culture. According to them there is changes in behaviors, dressing and language with the time, it is because of exposure to different environment by the students which ultimately affect the culture. Local culture is endangered due to cultural amalgamation of the students from different regions.

One respondent responded that; “No any educational institutions can be threatened to culture; it might be the perceptions of people rather it gives benefits it has long term benefits. We are getting education it does not mean to forget our culture after coming to university, all these stuff become stronger and we get the feeling that I am from that region, which is my culture. I supposed to show all these stuff in a good way that I should be representing my culture being in university we can't say our culture has gone end now we part of yoyo groups no it doesn't like that.

5.3.1. Cultural changes brought by Karakorum University

Karakorum University introduced modernity instead of old traditional ways. Before establishment of this university people were uneducated, they used to old traditions and myths. Gradually when the institution educates the people, they learned about other cultures, they studied modern ways of life, the life style of people became change with modernity. We can call it development of society due to education. University is not working specifically to change the culture of Gilgit Baltistan rather they arrange cultural programs to preserve the culture of local areas.

According to Mr. X; “whenever change comes, people everywhere thinks that, it is threat for us, for our culture so they are resisting a lot initially. Actually it is not true for example; it was our tradition that female education wasn't for girls. With the start of university people resisted against female education they thought it is threat for our culture but gradually they understood that female education is much compulsory than men due to which today we have number of female students are more than male students. Initially we had only one campus of KIU but now there are 5 campuses and people are still demanding

for more. For me education is safeguard of culture, and it playing its role for culture right now.

5.3.1.1 Positive aspects and drawbacks of these changes

Positivity is far enough than drawbacks due to changes brought by education. Number of students are getting higher education, which helps them to live standard life. Every tradition of any society may never be perfect. There are number of drawbacks also in cultures, education raised the living standards of local, brought people from different areas to understand each other, overcome the sectarian violence and ethnicity based conflicts. Educated the female population of whole area, where it was difficult for them to come out of their houses. There are few drawbacks which are possible everywhere in any society. Like male and female students misusing the opportunity of togetherness, few students using addictions, misusing their parent's money and dress violations against of their culture.

5.4. Social activities are arranged in Karakorum International University

There are different societies in KIU which are responsible for arrangement of social activities. Dramatic society, debate society and literally society plays key role to arrange events. In 2018 there was huge event named as silk route festival, which was arranged by Karakorum University. In this event, all districts of Gilgit Baltistan had participated. There were different stalls to represent the sub cultures of Gilgit Baltistan. Such events are arranging by university yearly. University also works on the preservation of local languages, for that they are organizing programs regarding literature, poetry and local songs.

One of the student said that; "I guess all those programs, which are held in Musharraf hall, all these are community-engaged programs. Whether your literature, adventure clubs, debating society now we are part of the adventure clubs and we have a proper debate on these societal impacts and all these things. Many seminars are conducting in our university which connects us with organizations.

5.4.1. Promotion of local culture through activities

To promote local culture KIU arranges cultural programs throughout the year. Where students from different areas of Gilgit Baltistan presents their cultural heritage. Cultural dresses, caps, cultural food, cultural dance, traditional marriages are most popular of the events. KIU have represent culture of Gilgit Baltistan in other universities of Pakistan where they have already won first position in cultural competition. They got first position in Faisalabad University, Baha u Din Zakariya University, where students represent their cultural dance, and rational marriages in the form of tableau, representatives were in their traditional dress.

Yes, we have traditional days we celebrate all cultural days. In any seminar or even in international delegations we wear our culture dresses and our cultural hat which represents our culture.

5.4.2. Social activities

There are two types of social activities, one is established by university itself and another is social contribution of KIU students and faculty. Established activities are held under an umbrella of provost, which including different types of clubs and societies. Convener of university arranging debating programs inside university and also give representation of its student on national level. Another active society of university is, blood donating society, where they have 300 blood donating volunteer donors and who are available at any time, whoever need the blood. They are donating blood voluntarily without any cost. There is another society for hiking, where they arrange hike programs for students. There are total 12 registered societies which are established by university itself.

On the other hand, university works on students to make them good citizens of the country. For that they are arranging programs like active citizenship program, now it is part of curriculum of university and marks are giving by their participation in social activities not by written paper. Where group of students have to contribute in society as task.

5.4.3. Participation in these activities

The students of Karakorum International University highly participating in social activities. They are conducting weekly debates where students are voluntarily participating. On weekend they are going for hikes in groups and doing healthy activities. Even students of KIU are participating in social activities outside the university.

Director of student affairs told that; “One of our group arranged warm clothes in winters and served to needy people of the society. They organized a campaign, went to donors for funding, they collected enough money and offered warm clothes, blankets and shoes to needy people. Our blood donors donating blood on one call or message, even they use their own money for transportation. Our students are participating like this in practical life. “To increase the participation there should be compulsion for students to participate equally in social activities. There should be competitions among all departments to involve large number of the students.

5.4.4. Inequality based on ethnicity in Karakorum University

According to that, I will say I don't know I mean on the basis of gender the difference that we are male and female on the basis of the region we are again I would say we are segregated so because of this we can't compel on one platform now I would say on the basis of academia I don't think so there is inequality because if one student is good in studies then he gets a scholarship, the student who is good in student he has exposure as well if they are on really ground or merit basis they can get a scholarship so on the basis of academic university could execute well but apart from that there are the things which students have to face.

5.4.5. Inequality on the basis on gender

Most of the times I am sorry to say but most of the time gender inequality highly prevail in this university whether you are a toper if you are a girl or a toper obviously there are boys who are going to kind of reject and do negative things against you, and second thing is that if we don't take a boy with us the stuff don't do work for us whether they are internal or

external staff and there are so many unpleasant words that things literally highlight gender inequality that exists in our university.

5.5. Perception of people regarding girl's education

The enrolment of female in this university is 60%, it indicates that people do not segregate the women in education sector. For example, Punjab or overall the different regions of Pakistan, this university is in a good position, that it empowered local women and give freedom of taking decisions and free choose to get an education. A female participant said; "I studied many regions of Pakistan I absorb society and their environment I would say we are in a better position regarding women education. You can notice that every male and female, sitting with each other getting an education so with the passage of time people realize that education is extremely crucial to our child's and the development of our region. If we take things the erroneous manner it generates dilemmas. For instance, we are sitting with our sisters in our homes. I have a sister, I have a daughter, I have a mother, I have an aunt so the same thing is in University that we all are sisters and brothers on this aspect we are better from other regions of Pakistan".

5.6. Equality opportunities to get education across ethnicities, gender and religion

Karakorum International University provides equal opportunities of education to all ethnicities, religious sects and both genders. People from all over the region getting education from this university, they belong to different sects, ethnicities and areas. The population of females' students are more than males, so we can't say there is any biasness regarding gender. Now the campuses of KIU are established in most of districts of Gilgit Baltistan which is example of equality in the region.

CHAPTER # 06

6. THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF KARAKORUM UNIVERSITY

Karakorum International University have significant role and contribution in socio economic development. Students of KIU after completing their degrees they contribute to their own society which has great importance. They work in public and private sectors especially in local bureaucracy or local/ provincial government. Alumni are contributing more towards government sector. In history when there was no university, students move to the city side for availing education, majority of them cannot afford at all. Establishment of the university gave an opportunity to majority of the students, particularly students from middle class for getting education at Doorstep. Female education is also highly promoted in the university. Majority of the female student are enrolled with the university. He mentioned that establishment of the university bring positive changes in literacy rate and socio economic development of the Gilgit Baltistan. He stated that there is changes in faculty with the time. Previously the faculty were not that much competent but now the faculty are foreign qualified such as London school of economics, graduates of oxford. After establishment of university the awareness increases among the people, they came to know about their basic rights and demands.

6.1. Economic contribution of Karakorum University

Those people who studied other regions and those who are educated they're used to live in other urban cities due to the absence of structures, favorable platforms and education so the PhD student directly or indirectly spend their economy in that regions. After the formation of KIU, all PhD students come back and indirectly spent their economy in this region secondly after completing their education from KIU they get their degrees which upswing in their economy. The absence of technology they resisted the only skills someone joins workshop so their lifestyle comes to be developed so their economy developed due to change or development in their lifestyle. People studying there and avail of various jobs which directly encompass the economy of this region.

A respondent who was student explained; “I am a student of behavioral studies. I choose sociology as a major subject. If I become a good sociologist I can connect links with another economist then we can work on social development as well as economic development according to that area another thing is that if someone outer comes here he is not aware as I am because I know everything about our region so I can easily detect the economic dilemma of this region So as a sociologist, I can perform social work as well and give rise to social development.

Another respondent respond that; “Yes in the form of employment that you are providing employment to your local people. Many people are employed here. There are more than two fifty staff all those are employed under this platform obviously o they are part of it so here are employment opportunities and on the ground economic I would say all the students who are graduated the are in better form to serve in this community so again indirectly that things also affect the economic level of students because if you go to any bank all those are Karakorum International University graduate students.

6.2. Outputs of University

University educating students to raise their life standards. Karakoram university is playing its role economic engine, where students getting quality knowledge with skills. Students of Karakorum International University serving in different fields. Mostly bankers of Gilgit Baltistan are students of this university, every single bank have at least two to three graduates of KIU. University has great contribution in education sector, most of teaching staff of different schools and colleges are KIU graduates, both in private and government sector. Number of students have already passed the competitive exams. Many batches of university students are now in practical life, the lives of people of Gilgit Baltistan is totally changed after establishment of this university.

One of respondent said that; “Human resources, approximately 40 to 50 percent of our student appears in provincial competitive exams and most of them are selected. The employments in government sector you take past 5-year figures of government sector of this region mostly 60 per cent is the graduates of this university. This aspect indicate the university has a great impact on socio-economic development.

6.3. Job opportunities provided in University

University established in 2002, now graduates of Karakorum University themselves serving as employees of university. Many professors, assistant professors, contract employees, accountants, even head of departments and directors are graduates of this university, once they were student of this university. There are number of employees, graduates of KIU are in examination sector of university.

One of respondent who was member of faculty explained; “I know personally nine to ten professors who have done their master’s degrees from this university, for further education they went for other universities of Pakistan and abroad. Now they are serving as employees of this university. So there are a lot of job opportunities even in side this university.

6.3.2. Relationship between higher education and employment

There is link among higher education with employment, higher education provides diversified, skill labor, skill person or expertise. As a result, there will be right job for right person. Higher education produces subject specialists to perform the job well.

One of respondent explained that; “higher education produces subject specialists anyone can hire on the basis of his or her skills and specialization. For example, we had finance department before but there wasn’t any different specialization but now there are multiple sub branches inside finance department. Subject specialization provides huge job opportunities, because now a day’s work demands specialization. Before in schools the criteria of teacher was BSc for science teacher, but now the demand is different, we need different teachers for different subjects on the basis of specialization. There is biology, chemistry, physics and they have further branches in higher education. Even in government sector now there is no any such opportunity for uneducated or low educated people because the qualifications raise day by day even on small grade jobs.

6.4. Achievement of better jobs through higher education

Student had great contribution in local development. After completing studies students work on high position such as Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner, section officers etc.

Student serves to their societies by giving back such as working in educational institutions. These all are the results of higher education which is now available on their door steps.

The respondent expressed the achievements of the students of KIU and stated that one of his students qualified CSS and allocated in Foreign Services Group and many students had passed the competitive exams of Gilgit Baltistan and posted as Assistant Commissioners and DSPs. He further narrated that every university has faced issues during their initial phases like the Harvard and Cambridge university were also faced issues in initial phases and later on became the world top universities. Lastly, the respondent stated that they are trying to overcome the issue through capacity building of staff and students as well as exposure visits of students in various national universities.

6.5. Support provided by University to Local businesses

Karakorum University offering many programs which are not bound to only students. All over from the community can get benefit of it. Where time period courses of different technical and business field offers to uplift community. Many programs including, Food processing, Gems cutting & Polishing, Plumbing, Building Electrician, Embroidery & Stitching, Graphics Designing, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Masson, Gems Cutting & Analysis, Carpenter & Furniture Making, Mobile Repairing, Food Processing, Welding & Fabrication, Auto Cade & 3D, Office Automation & Management, Electrician, IT Essentials, Nursery/Green House, Web Development & Administration and Fruit processing. Besides this university also offers Chinese language courses to whole community to increase their communication skills. Many people get benefits of it to communicate with Chinese on border which can help them to trade with them easily. For Chinese language the faculty members belong to china who can speak Urdu.

6.5.1. Offering programs regarding entrepreneurship

Yearly, Karakorum International university organizing business gala, programs. Where students of university come up with their ideas, regarding different businesses. University faculty also inviting number of business men from the region, where students even selling their ideas. Institute of Professional Development, KIU offers training and skills to its students as well as in the community, who cannot afford to register for regular University

programs. The aim of IPD is to provide professional training in light engineering, construction, agriculture farming and mining sectors at all level of community. IPD has actively conducted short-term training programs in agriculture, mining, electrical and mechanical works, civil, forestry, fisheries, IT, entrepreneurship and life skills. The major emphasis, however, is made in vocational programs on the utilization of local resources like gemstone cutting, polishing and marketing, jewelry design, wood cutting, crafting and carving, fruit processing and preservation, herbal medicines and related products. The trainees in these trades supposed not only to improve their employment opportunities but also can be ready for carrying any entrepreneurship activities and starting their own businesses. Conducting the courses is meant to contribute to alleviating of unemployment and promoting economic development.

According to a faculty member of KIU, he said; “few years ago some students came up with business ideas on them they started working now they are successful in their own businesses and they are earning a lot of money”. Further he explained, one of his student went to America after her successful selection of her products. Especially in food gala students bringing new dishes, medicinal soaps, hoteling ideas and many more. Every department participating according to their fields and skills.

6.5.2. Enabling its student to generate their own business to become self-sufficient

In response to the Country’s priorities and requirements of students, KIU through IPD introduced Entrepreneurial Development Program to foster entrepreneurship and business innovation and to provide advisory and support services to prospect entrepreneurs with a special emphasis on women students and entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship not only provides the solution to youth it is also the key driver of growth for all developed and developing economies around the world. More importantly, the IPD serves as a focal point for women students, working women and those considering re-entering the workforce to develop new skill sets allowing career and economic independence. In this regard, IPD conducts entrepreneurship awareness sessions for the students and help them refine their business ideas, develop business plans to prepare

students for annual business plan competition. IPD also provides pre-incubation facilities to the students.

The key objectives of the Entrepreneurship Development Program include: Create wealth and value for Pakistan by promoting entrepreneurship and helping entrepreneurs network with the right fusion of financiers, mentors, and entrepreneurial talent. Provide education, on-the-job training, advisory services, and research the problems of new ventures. Small and medium entrepreneurs, generate knowledge by inculcating problem-solving research, develop and offer short term training programs with special emphasis on women/youth entrepreneurs

6.6. Standards of education

Karakorum International University is that basic pillar of development in any area. It is human resource. A country or area whose human resource is trained experienced or skilled it becomes developed. The main resource is education which trains and gives skills and our thinking everything builds because of education. Any developed country of the world became devolved because they understand education as a basic need for their development for example Japan Korea Germany and other developed countries worldwide recently we can take example of china their economy and their development is based on education. Our area or region comes in the map of Pakistan and our area was not developed or it has lack of communication as compare to now. Our area was cut down from many countries because there was any resource of communication. Because of increase in our communication our standard improved. For example, there are many small and large villages in our area that areas where there is access to education that areas became developed as compare to the areas which has not any access to the education. In case of Karakorum university since its inception since 2002 if I give you example of my department 50 students became graduated and get PhD every year and who have passed out from our institution they are in different countries of Europe and Asia even 3 or 4 undergraduate students are in middle east in my knowledge and they are getting education there. And one of my students whose name is Shehzad is getting education in central Europe and some of my students are in Norway and Australia whose name is Jahanzeb when I compare students who are abroad and who are learning here the Karakorum

University reshaped this area. In this time there are 7000 students enrolled in this university. 10% students can afford education in down cities and 90% students who cannot afford education expenses or have lack of opportunities to go to cities. This university gave accommodation and quality education to these needy students. Faisalabad agricultural university is one of top universities of Asia as well as and old institute our 6 students went there for MS. Their perception was that teaching method is very different in both institutions student and teacher relationship in Karakorum international university is better as compare to Faisalabad and we cannot imagine this kind of relationship in Faisalabad. This was their remark that teachers of Karakorum international university are far cooperative as compare to Faisalabad. Any institute takes time to progress and Karakorum international university is in its initial stage because it is only 17 years old and gradually it will progress and it will take some time for that.

6.6.1. Compatibility of local students with developed countries student

Karakoram University educating its students on the basis of modern standards, students have capabilities to compete anywhere in the world. Graduates of this university have qualified for many national and international well known universities. According to a faculty member they have a lot of success stories regarding their students on international level. He said “Naima Gul was a student of international relations batch 2014 to 16, who compete inter university competition in Islamabad. The competition was held in agriculture university Rawalpindi. She was called for speech on fourth number, people were looking at her in a sarcastic way that she belongs to backward area. After finished her speech, the auditorium stands for her and clapped for one minute. Later during announcement of results she clinched the first position among all of them. Where she was representing Gilgit Baltistan and Karakorum international University. Later she became the team leader for international visit, students from all over the country from different universities”.

While discussing this a respondent explained; “there is a link between academia with industries but unfortunately like third world countries, our country also doesn't have any linkage between higher education and industry. If the link created between industry and higher education at country level and regional level no doubt we can compete anywhere. For example, we have enough potential of herbal medicines, in the region university trying

its best to commercialize and to take herbal medicines into international market place. We have all potentials of research regarding medicinal plants and expenditures, only thing missing is link with industry.

7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

This ethnographic research is about, the socio economic impacts of Karakoram International university of Gilgit Baltistan on local population. This is first brief research on this topic here department of anthropology.

The research was conducted in main campus of KIU and its surrounding Gilgit city and Danyore. To explore the development and social changes come through higher education. There is key role of education in industrialization, modernity, development and other social changes. KIU is the only university of Gilgit Baltistan which educates thousands of its students. It is also influential on school and college level education.

This research was grounded in a qualitative research design. The number of conducted interviews were 35 for purpose of data collection. A sample size was determined through purposive sampling and snowball sampling. Participant observation was used to facilitate the study for collecting information through their routine activities. 2 cases studies on specific topics were written to get clear insight view of indigenous knowledge. Other than key informants, rapport building, and ethical considerations were also used in the process of research.

The objectives entitled in a specific way, that what is perception of local people about education and university, because university is something new in a traditional society which have their own traditions and culture. The study also investigated the perception of educated people about university and its impacts on cultural changes in the locale. Education is far important than anything in the modern era, it ease the lives of people through inventions and identifications. Science has overcome those all myths which existed in ancient traditional societies. Anthropological studies, also have very strong bonds with education and development of human being. The evolution of human through forests to modernization is basic debate of anthropology. The first objective of conducted research explores these all.

Gilgit city is facing political, social and economic problems. The area was not much developed and most of the population was uneducated before the establishment of this university. The research explored the changes brought by KIU in the traditional society

through higher education. Now the local population is politically and socially aware and the awareness came through education.

The people live over there are ethnically different, they have various religious sects and they spoke different languages. This study explored the social impacts of Karakoram University. That how university bringing people closer to each other? Gilgit Baltistan has plural society, people are different from each other based on religious affiliations, ethnicities and languages so in that case harmony and cooperation are much needed aspects. Purpose of this study was to find the role of Karakoram University in creating harmonious and cooperative relation among the society in general and students in particular.

Apart from social aspect, this study also ensured the economic impacts of university. Different kind of job opportunities provided to local population through this university and change in life standards of local population through this university. As it was known that local people's livelihood is interlinked with university so economic aspects through Karakoram and university as source of livelihood had studied through this research.

Aside from socio-economic impacts, the researcher also explored the perception of local population about university especially regarding co-education. In conservative societies, co-education is considered immoral and even vice sometime. People argues that co-education is harmful for sustainability of the society. It is a threat to norms, values and morality, so the researcher tried her best to find out these all.

This research indicated the following objectives. It discussed the following topics. Initially, it was focused on the perception of local people, (including educated and uneducated) about education, higher education and university based education. It also explored the importance of education in the particular area and the participation of local population in educational activities under Karakoram University. It also identifies the social changes brought by this university in Gilgit Baltistan, which we can study in the second chapter of findings. Research revealed the political awareness and participation in local population after establishment of this university as a result of education. The role of education is far important everywhere and transformation of culture towards modernization is essential now days. Where world became a global village and everyone is in economic war. Last

chapter of the study investigate the economic development of local people through this university.

KIU have significant role and contribution in socio political development. Students of KIU after completing their degrees they contribute to their own society which has great importance. They work in public and private sectors especially in local bureaucracy or local/ provincial government.

The problem of sectarianism is everywhere in Pakistan where people belongs to different sects or ethnicities. Whole country is facing this issue and Gilgit Baltistan is one of them. In KIU we found harmony and respect among the teachers and student. Students also play vital role in their respective societies to overcome sectarian violence. As a result, it helps to people come closer to each other.

Mostly families of Gilgit Baltistan are joint or extended families. Because due to lack of resources. With the modernization as a result of education, now gradually joint families are turning into nuclear families. Number of people educated their children and became economically independent.

In past people used to inter family marriages. Cousin marriages were most popular among local population but now mostly youngsters are willing to marry out of family, even out of area and sects. Local university played vital role to overcome gender gap due to which people from different ethnicities' sects and gender came closer to each other. As result they got opportunity to understand each other. Now people are not avoiding out of family marriages. Even now, some of people getting marriages out of sect, which is still not much popular in Gilgit Baltistan.

Before this university, few of people were highly educated in the region, rest of population was uneducated. Mostly people were farmers and shepherds. Few were small business men or shopkeepers. There were no any such life standards of people. Most of the employees on high posts were coming from Punjab and other regions. After establishment of this university locale people became educated. Now the situation is that there are at least 2 to 3 graduates in every family. Those of the shepherds and labors community turned into educated community.

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ANNEXURE 1

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Name

Age

Gender

Qualification

Religious affiliation

Occupation

Monthly Income

Q: What is your perception about higher education?

Q: How necessary is a university in the region?

Q: How Karakoram university is providing awareness among the people of Gilgit Baltistan?

Q: What is the role of Karakorum University in development of region?

Q: What kinds of programs are being arranged by the University for development of local population?

Q: What are the outputs of these programs? Explain in detail.

Q: How University is enabling local population to compete in the global marketplace?

Q: What do think about university when it comes to representation of this region?

Q: Is this university represents local population properly? Explain

Q: Does Karakoram University provide any sort of platform to address the issues of local population? Pleases explain in detail.? What are its outputs?

Q: What is major contribution of Karakoram University in isolated areas of Gilgit Baltistan?

Q: University promotes students to become ambassador of their culture?

Q: What is role of Karakoram University in bringing people closer across ethnicities?

Q: How Karakoram University is responsible for resolving problems among ethnicities?

Q: What kind of changes is being brought by Karakoram University in local communities when it comes to cooperate with each other?

Q: What are the impacts of Harmony and cooperation in this region?

Q: Does Karakoram University has any role in preventing violence based on ethnicity and religious sect?

Q: How do you perceive University as place which improves standards of local population?

Q: How Karakoram university is playing its role in improving life standards of locals?

Q: How would you evaluate the improvement of life standards in comparison to pre-Karakoram university time period?

Q: Does Karakoram University have any role in making people empower? If yes, then explain in detail?

Q: What kind of knowledge and skill are being provided in Karakoram University?

Q: To what extent generic skills are developed in University?

Q: How the abilities and capabilities of students are enhanced in Karakoram University?

Q: Do you think Karakoram university is successful in building some basics skills e.g. adaptive thinking, communication skills, creativity, critical thinking and problems solving?

Q: what in your opinion is the best to improve these skills and what University needs to adapt in order to improve skill of students?

Q: What is the role of Karakoram University in regional politics?

Q: What kind of political awareness is the being provided by Karakoram university?

Q: How the students at Karakorum University are participating in politics?

Q: What are the outcomes of this awareness when it comes to voting behavior?

Q: Do you think higher education is compatible with social norms of this region?

Q: Do you think there is any kind of threat to culture due to Karakorum University?

Q: What cultural changes are being brought by Karakorum University?

Q: What are the positive aspects and drawbacks of these changes?

Q: What kind of social activities are arranged in Karakorum University?

Q: How it promotes local culture with these activities?

Q: What is the rate of participation of local population in these social activities?

Q: Do you participate in these activities?

Q: what is best way to increase participation in these activities?

Q: Did you ever faced an inequality based on your ethnicity in Karakorum University?

Q: Did you ever face inequality on the basis on gender?

Q: What is perception of people regarding girl's education?

Q: do you think Karakorum University provides equal opportunities to get education across ethnicities, gender and religion?

Q: What economic contribution Karakorum University provides?

Q: What are the effects of Karakorum University on the local production of knowledge?

Q: What is impacts of University on startup companies?

Q: What are the outputs of University' various departments when it comes to economic growth?

Q: What are the numbers of employees in Karakorum University?

Q: What kind of jobs opportunities are provided in University?

Q: What is the relationship between higher education and employment in your opinion?

Q: Do you think through higher education better jobs can be achieved?

Q: What is the contribution of Karakorum University in Gross domestic products?

Q: What kind of support is provided by University to Local businesses?

Q: Does Karakorum University offer any type program regarding entrepreneurship?
Explain in detail?

Q: What is the purpose of education according to you?

Q: Do you think Karakorum University is enabling its student to generate their own business to become self-sufficient? If yes, then explain

Q: Do you think education and knowledge being provided in Karakorum University is according to international standards?

Q: Do the students at Karakorum University have abilities to compete with students of developed countries?

Q: Do you participate in any expert exchange programs e.g. free lancing? What is the role of Karakorum University in this regard?

Any Suggestion?

GLOSSARY

dav	giant
yor	mill
garu	spring season
shinin	summer season
dattu	autumn season
bai	winter season
dese haa	traditional house
nasaalo	dry meat
arzoq	traditional bread
shoqa	the long traditional coat of Gilgit
farzin	traditional cap
diltar	yogurt juice
chamos	dry apricot juice