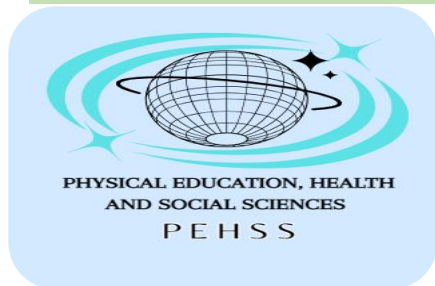


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## The Role of Aga Khan Foundation in Socio-Economic Development of People of District Gilgit

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**Dr. Khalid Mahmood**

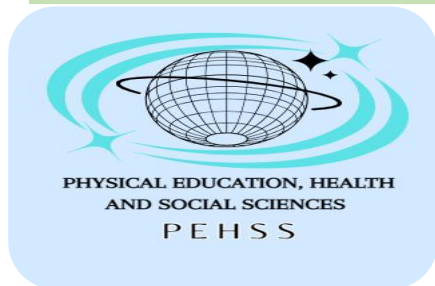
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## Abstract

The chief objective of the study is to explore the Role of Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in socio- economic development of people of district Gilgit. The services of Aga Khan Foundation are admirable in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. There are many agencies working under Aga Khan Foundation including Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP), Local Support Organization (LSO), etc. The large numbers of people of the Northern Areas as well as the people of Gilgit are getting advantages

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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from the services of the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF). The foundation has been providing the health facilities, educational opportunities, and the agricultural comforts. In the area, the water supply and sanitation development Programme and provision of shelter to the homeless people are also provided by the AKF. The provision of health facilities remained a problem for a long time including unavailability of qualified doctors, lack of medicines in government hospitals and not access to the balanced diet for the common people in District Gilgit. Moreover, the public has been facing various issues in the access of education; e.g., having no access to quality education especially for the girls. The water is available to the people but the filter plants are not available anywhere in the area to avail the facility of pure water. The interviews have a great importance in this research, which helped the investigators to understand the issues of the people of Gilgit. The Aga Khan Foundation is solving some of the issues but there must be some other institutions to work in the remote areas.

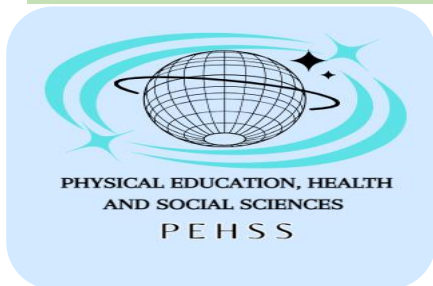
**Keywords:** Aga Khan, Rural, Handicrafts, Agriculture, Welfare.

### INTRODUCTION

Prince Shah Al-Hussaini commonly known as Aga Khan iv, established an organization The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in 1967. The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), a group of independent community development organizations working to improve communities and individuals, often in disadvantaged situations, to improve living conditions and opportunities, especially in Africa and Asia. Its

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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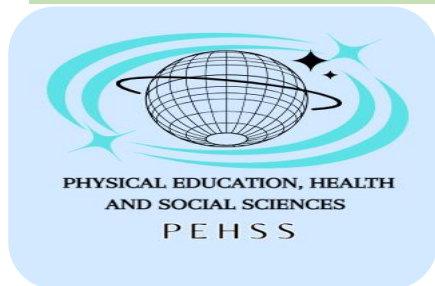
agencies operate in more than 30 Asian and African countries for the benefit of all citizens, regardless of their gender, nationality, or religion.

Its core strength is the compassionate behavior of the most vulnerable in society (AKRSP 2008). The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) was founded in 1967 by Prince Shah Al-Hussaini, Aga Khan iv. The major aim of AKF was to provide long-term solutions to problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and ill health with local, national and international level. It is a non-government and not-profitable international organisation to bring about sustainable improvements in life in the 19 countries in which the foundation has been working. AKF has a mission of serving people from all over the country with focus in Gilgit-Baltistan. However, the researcher will keep his universe limited to the social services of Aga Khan Foundation in District Gilgit.

The recent study has described the role of the AKF in the field of socio-economic and educational services provided by the Agha Khan Foundation for uplifting the Human Development Index of the citizens of District Gilgit. One of the objectives of the impact of the research was to analyse the analysis of socio-economic services of Aga Khan Foundation. In addition to it, Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) is amazing in its provision of a many wonderful resources, including roads, bridges, schools, clinics, hospitals, universities, political councils, banking services, health educators, irrigation systems, cells telephone networks, internet infrastructure, marked by a set of trademarks and symptoms. The village organization is a local council established by a subsidiary organization of the Aga Khan Foundation.

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



In this research, the researcher explore ethnographic as well language suggesting that by distributing the Village Organization model, AKDN seeks to radically change in the environment of those areas, where it has established, and built entirely new forms of society, social prestige, and political involvement. It means the separation of the Aga Khan Rural Support of Pakistan. AKDN is an umbrella organization for this collection national institutions created and managed by the Aga Khan that provide services as well to help direct "sustainable development" in various parts of the world. AKDN does not only work for Isma'ilis but almost everywhere and everyone. (AKDN 2008)

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The researchers have framed the following objectives of this study.

1. To determine the socio-economic services of Aga Khan Foundation in the District Gilgit.
2. To discuss the different institutions of Aga Khan Foundation working in district Gilgit..

### METHODOLOGY:

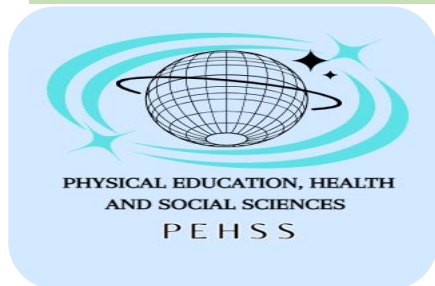
This is qualitative research and completed with the help of a field research survey. The universe of the study was Gilgit District. The secondary data was also helpful to complete this study.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) is working with several AKDN institutions to deliver the Programme community services, rural development, built environment, health, early childhood development and education in Gilgit-

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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Baltistan and Chitral, as well as Baluchistan and Sindh. Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) is over 30 years of experience in the region continues to serve as a catalyst for economic growth opportunities, to strengthen the environment and the built environment, as well to improve the life of social cohesion. AKRSP has been established 59 local organizations; 4,914 rural / women's organizations and groups of interest topics; trained more than 1,300 farmers in seed production and drying of apricots; and agricultural resources for 773 low-income families to develop farms.

AKRSP also has it has supported 3,800 infrastructure projects, including 2,218 irrigation land development corridors and projects, 766 linking roads and bridges, and other projects related to water supply, energy and social services. More than 10 new hydropower projects are being planned (AKRSP 2008). (AKRSP 2008). Several Aga Khan Development organizations have demanded it establish a self-improvement process where the need for a domain is located (AKF, 2014). AKF Programmes have historically been concentrated in rural areas of Gilgit, especially in resource-poor, degraded or remote areas. AKF Programmes often integrate features such as rural savings and credit, natural resources management, development of productive infrastructure, increased agricultural productivity and human resource development, with a strong focus on community-based participation as well decision making.

Central to AKF's efforts has been inclusive, community-based development methods, in which local organizations identify, prioritize and implement projects as well AKF help. Once civil society organizations have

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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begun to provide services, AKF expand the Programme by establishing local organizations elsewhere. AKF at the time reaches more than 3.5 million beneficiaries in 16 countries. It brings them together in co-operative structures and links them with local Governments through cooperation on development issues. It also provides fundraising and communication advice through its public works (AKF 2014).

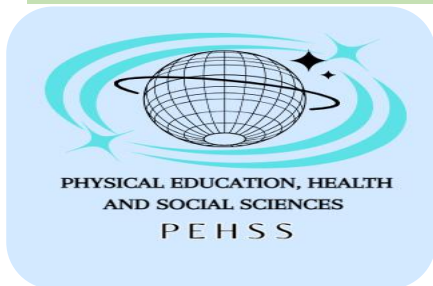
According to the services, AKF focuses on five themes including rural development, health, education, community society and the environment. Its activities are aimed at improving the quality of life of communities that benefit from the struggle against poverty, disease, illiteracy, ignorance and social prejudice. The objectives of the AKF through its Programme include the following:

- “• Make it possible for the poor to act in ways that lead to long-term improvements in their income, health, in the education of their children and in the environment.
- Enable beneficiaries to develop confidence and competence to participate in the design and operation of activities that affect the quality of their lives.
- Provide communities a greater range of choices and the understanding necessary to undertake informed actions.
- Put institutional, management and financial structures in place to ensure activities are sustainable without AKF assistance within a reasonable timeframe.”

The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) is a private, non-denominational development Programme a support agency founded by the

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in 1982. Since its inception, AKRSP has been supporting small-scale development in mountainous rural areas, using partnerships a few basic principles. (AKRSP, 2007). When examining finance. Another research focuses on the subject of building a stable political system and poverty alleviation in general, with the goal of detecting trends. (AKRSP. Antonia Settle March 2010).

Emily Manetta (2008) findings based on ethnographic research in Pakistan and comparable material from the Tajikistan Himalaya, as well as an evaluation of the discourse found in the Aga Khan Foundation's parent non-governmental organizations. The AKRSP successfully explored ways to participate in Programmes and the implementation of development in rural areas, including the integration of rural areas savings and provision of small loans; the use of economical rural infrastructure development; institution and capacity building; and private sector development models relationships. The model has helped shape the tasks elsewhere. (AKRSP 2020)

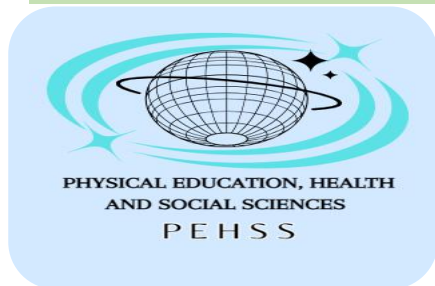
The basic principles that guide the current AKRSP strategy remain the same.

For now, though the focus of the strategy is:

- Strengthening mid-level institutions both in the social and economic domain
- Engage youth in civic institutions and the labor market
- Creating opportunities for women, the poor and marginalized of rural people
- Micro-savings and the provision of micro credit
- The application of cost-effective methods for building rural infrastructure
- Institution building and capacity enhancement
- Youth development

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



E-ISSN: 2958-5996

P-ISSN: 2958-5988

<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



- Renewable energy
- Market development

Through social development occupies a central role in reducing poverty in the particular socio-cultural settings of Gilgit-Baltistan. It is also one of the three major strategies used by AKRSP to support sustainable development. Social development puts people at the center of the development process (AKRSP, 2020). Since its inception, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) has focused on its efforts building social, economic, and human capital in the communities of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral for promoting community institutions called the Village and Women Organization (VWOs). (LSO, 2013). Historically, the Northern Areas remained cut off from the rest of the country's development process.

Its unique constitutional status and geographical location have resulted in limited economic development. Over the last few decades, literacy rates in the Northern Areas have risen fast, reaching 59 percent in 2005 in the AKDN Programme area, which is higher than the national average of 53 percent. Increased school enrollment in the 1990s, as well as targeted literacy programmes operated by the AKRSP and the Aga Khan Education Services (AKES-P). The dynamics and characteristics of how young men and women interact with civil society in Northern Pakistan investigated against this context make a list of the things that help or hinder such engagement. When the elements contributing to a positive role in society are heard, engaged, and involved in activities that affect their lives, especially the aspirations and concerns of youth are taken into account, and they are allowed to be partners



# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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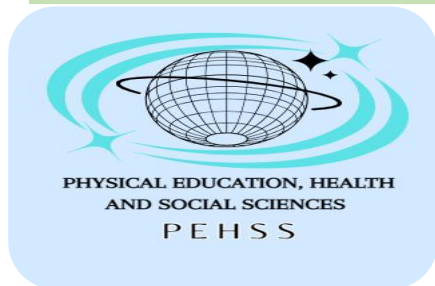
and stakeholders in the collective process, a society is said to be effective (Najam Abbas 2012).

Another study, titled "Local Support Organizations: A Case Study of Gilgit, Baltistan, and Chitral," examines the evolution of local community organizations and community philanthropy over time, highlighting the processes with reference to the conceptual framework of civil society; why it is formed, how it works, and how it contributes to the advancement of people in the community. (Local Support Organisations 2012). The use of information and communication technology (ICT) to support health and health-related disciplines (Saleema Aziz Gulzar 2013). Gender equality and women's empowerment are two of the most important concerns that have arisen due to increased societal awareness around the world. The core of the gender-biased system is discrimination against women in the form of male-female distinction. In truth, empowerment is not solely political; without economic empowerment, political empowerment will fail. (Inayat Ullah, 1996)

The UNESCO places a high value on the role of women graduates because of their education are part of a country's skilled human resources and can thus contribute significantly to the process of sustainable human development. (Khush Funer Murtaza 2012). A community of roughly 20,000 people cut off from the rest of the Hunza region in the upper part of the Hunza valley. "We're still attempting to locate these individuals. Sadly, if we don't, food and other resources may soon be in limited supply. Because it is winter in the region, families who do not have access to shelter or heat are

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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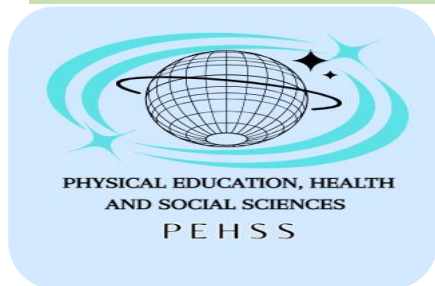
much more vulnerable "Fozia Anwar, a female volunteer with the SART team in the Hunza valley, agreed (Humanitarian Assistance AKDN2013).

Gilgit Baltistan always considered as a land of cultural and ethnic diversity in the country, which is why this is, one of the most important components of all studies on the region. The region is the home of a number of the ethnic groups, who speak almost five languages with 36 dialects. Baltistan in past, was at one time was famous as the 'Apricot Tibet' or 'Little Tibet' (Priyanka sing 2013). The Farman played a critical role in the early years of educational expansion, particularly in female education. In addition, the Aga Khan's leadership had a far-reaching impact on women's empowerment and shifting gender norms, which improved female professional employment chances (Wood and Malik 2006). As a result, focused education sector interventions are required to empower the households of the economically and educationally excluded, improve their living situations, and give equal access to excellent education and chances for social advancement (Andreas Benz.2013).

Between 1988 and 2010, 117 sectarian-related murder cases were filed in Gilgit-Baltistan, according to a recent investigation, which does not include an estimated attempted of murders were 170. Another forty-four occurrences of sectarian killings were reported in 2011. This does not include the roughly 100 persons killed in 2012 while travelling between Islamabad and Gilgit, the most of whom were Shia, and the retaliatory killings of Sunnis in Gilgit town that followed. Since the 1990s, the deteriorating security situation has had a significant impact on the collective psyche and economic life of people in

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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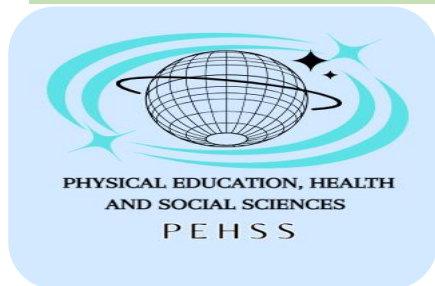
Gilgit-Baltistan. One of the primary industries, tourism; has been particularly heavily damaged, particularly since 9/11. The recent attacks on travelers on the Karakoram Highway and Babusar Pass appear to be attempts by non-Gilgit-Baltistan Islamists to rekindle sectarian strife in order to obtain access to this strategically vital enclave (Conflict Dynamics in GB 2013).

In August 2015, the Aga Khan Rural Funding Programme (AKRSP) launched a Himalia pilot project in Gilgit Baltistan, with support from ICIMOD, to expand livelihood possibilities and strengthen the resilience of the local population. The yak and sea-buckthorn value chains chosen for further investigation as part of the experiment. Yak and sea-buckthorn have a special place in the hearts and minds of the people of Gilgit Baltistan, and they are beneficial to the local population, the environment, and the ecology (ICIMOD 2015).

Regional development is an issue that has been discussed in Pakistan for a long time. Second, the economic driver; that is how to create economic incentives to create economic dependency with the central government and national markets. Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral have the terrible distinction of having one of Pakistan's highest literacy rates and one of the highest unemployment rates. Since its start, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme has been attentive to greater socioeconomic changes in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral. The region was exposed to external ideas, lifestyles, and market forces with the opening of the Karakoram Highway (CPEC, AKRSP 2017). To attain an acceptable political system in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan's Federal Government has been battling various strategic players (Baig, Ahmad, Alam. 2018).

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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### **OBJECTIVES:**

Major objective of the research was to explore the socio-economic status of the common people of the District Gilgit and to find the services of Aga Khan Foundation in Gilgit.

### **METHODS:**

The researchers have collected information from the respondents of district Gilgit regarding services of Aga Khan Foundation in the social and economic fields. Therefore, the researchers developed a questionnaire in such a manner to collect the information from the respondents to understand the real issues from the public. To avail the primary data the researchers developed two types of questionnaires. One for the common citizens and the other for the specific persons including social workers, religious leaders, and those appointed on the administrative posts.

### **DATA ANALYSIS:**

#### **SECTION A: DATA RECEIVED FROM THE COMMON PEOPLE THROUGH INTERVIEWS:**

One of the objectives of the research was to explore the socio-economic status of the common persons of the District Gilgit. The researchers found the data from the common citizens of the District Gilgit has discussed in this section. After compiling and tabulation, the primary data is discussed in this section. During the survey, 140 common peoples of the District Gilgit were interviewed; out of them 93 respondents were male and the other 47 were females (See Table No. 1). There was not a single transgender included in

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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P-ISSN: 2958-5988  
<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



sample. The percentage of the male and female respondents was 68 and 32 percent respectively.

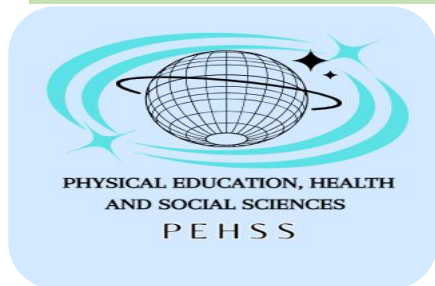
According to the marital status of the research Survey, 56 percent respondents were married, 42 percent unmarried, and the ratio of widows is 2 percent. According to the results only 14 respondents (seven percent) were included in age group of 18-25 years, 84 respondents (60 percent) were in age group of 26-35 years, while 36 respondents (33 percent) were 36 years and above in age. Education has performed a great role in the development of any nation. The researchers have taken interviews from different educated and non-educated respondents. Out of them illiterate were only four (4) 3 percent, Primary or literate were five (5) 3 percent, middle educated respondent were 9 (6 percent) and Matriculate respondents were 7 (5 percent). The respondents who were intermediate were 24 (17 percent) while the largest number of respondents was 91 (65 percent) who were B.A or above in the qualification.

After taking the interviews from the respondents, the researcher found many facts regarding the satisfaction of the respondents with the services of Aga Khan Foundation. The respondents were belonged to different sects and regions. The data shows that 27 respondents (19 percent) were satisfied, 50 respondents (36 percent) were extremely satisfied while there is not a single respondent who was less satisfied from the services of AKF. However, there were 46 respondents (33 percent) satisfied to some extent and 17 respondents (12 percent) were not satisfied from the provision of services by AKF.

The researcher tried to know the views of the common respondents about the Educational services provided by Aga Khan Foundation in District

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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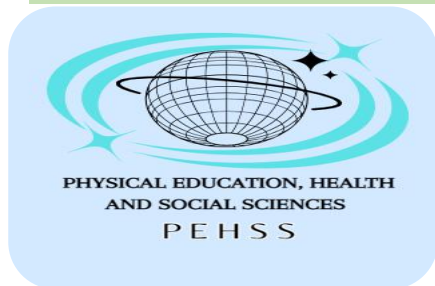


Gilgit. In this respect, 28 respondents told that Aga Khan Foundation serving her educational services through DJ Schools and Higher Secondary schools. 16 respondents said that Aga Khan Foundation providing the educational services through Diamond Jubilee Public Schools. 16 respondents replied that Aga Khan Foundation has been serving its educational services through school training centers. Eighteen (18) respondents said that it also serving through ladies' schools. 12 respondents explained that Aga Khan Foundation established D.J Schools and Aga Khan University for educational services in these areas. Moreover, 13 respondents said that Aga Khan Foundation has been serving through D.J Schools, AKRSP, AKHS, Hospital and PTDCN. Other 16 respondents said that Aga Khan Foundation is facilitating through provision of various services. Ten (10) respondents replied that Aga Khan Foundation has good Educational system in the locality. Further 10 respondents told the researchers that AKF has not providing educational services in their areas.

When the researchers asked about the need of the further educational services in their areas; thirty-five respondents responded that there should be established a university for the promotion of higher education in the locality. Nineteen respondents replied that there is need of further reforms in the education sector. When the researcher interviewed from different respondents; 19 of them replied that the Aga Khan Foundation is giving the services of water supply, health and education. The next 41 responded that the AKF is providing services be in the field of health, education, and micro financing.

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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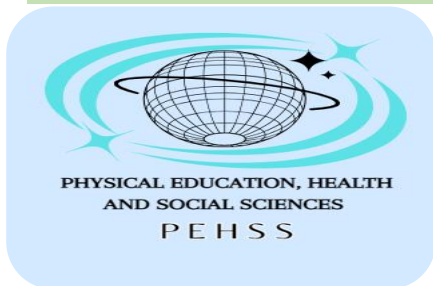
The next 32 respondents told the services provided by Aga Khan Foundation are in the sectors of agriculture, health, and AKRSP.

Other 14 respondents identified the services provided by Aga Khan Foundation are WASIP, BASIP, health and education. When the researcher interviewed from different respondents, 68 respondents from various area of Gilgit told that there is a great need of educational institutions, infrastructure and schemes for the development of the regions. Other respondents suggested that there is great need of gross root level projects and services in health, education, water sanitation, rehabilitation. Few respondents replied that there is need of agricultural, handicraft and extension in all services of Aga Khan Foundation. When the researchers investigate about the religious services of Aga Khan Foundation the respondents of told that the religious services of Aga Khan Foundation are based on goodwill among the sects and services to all sects without any discrimination.

When the researchers interviewed from the respondents included in the sample regarding the need of religious services; the majority of respondents responded that Aga Khan Foundation wants to provide its services to all sects of Gilgit-Baltistan. Some of the respondents said that Aga Khan Foundation is providing its services to not only Ismaili Community but also all others to facilitate the people and to eliminate poverty from the region. When the researcher interviewed from the respondents regarding female services; a large number of respondents replied that Aga Khan Foundation provided job opportunities to female in all institution and projects and gave training in handicrafts and agriculture. When the researcher interviewed from the

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



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respondents they replied that there is great need of female training centers in every village to make female skillful in every field of life. They also emphasized that the women should be encouraged to participate in every field to earn livelihood.

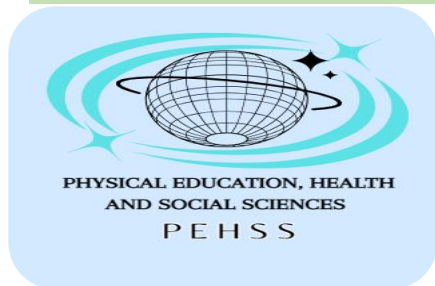
When the researcher interviewed from the respondents, a larger number of respondents from different areas of Gilgit told that developmental schemes of Aga Khan Foundation are WASIP, BASIP, water supply, tunnels, water channels etc. Some of the respondents said that the developmental schemes are to bring change in modern construction, health, education and agriculture. A few respondents replied that developmental schemes are vocational training centers; spread the network to rural development of for flung areas, basic needs of the people like health, education, water, and agricultural facilities. When the researchers interviewed from the respondents, most of the respondents answered that there is need to promote health, education, skills, unemployment, rehabilitation and microfinance.

During interviews, in response to another question about the skills and handicrafts a larger number of respondents told that many sewing centers, embroidery centers and handicraft industry are serving in their areas. In response to another question, most of the respondents had the opinion that training centers with master trainers should be establish in all villages. When the researcher interviewed about the services of Aga Khan Foundation, many respondents replied that the Aga Khan Foundation provides services equal basis to all the regions. However, a few of them were of the opinion that Aga



# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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Khan Foundation provides services mainly to Ismaili community but very less to other communities.

### **SECTION B: DATA RECEIVED BY THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS, SOCIAL WORKERS AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF:**

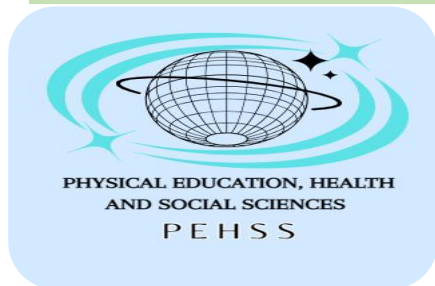
The researchers collected primary data from the religious leaders, social workers and the administrative staff of Aga Khan Foundation. This was almost qualitative type of research. The data is being discussed in the following paragraphs.

According to the survey the married respondents of the sample were 33 (66 percent), unmarried respondents 15 (30 percent), and divorced / widow were two (4 percent) of the sample. Seven respondents (15 percent) of the sample were in age group of 18-25 years, 16 respondents (33 percent) in 26-35 years while 27 respondents (52 percent) were 36 years or above of the age. If we discuss the ratio of respondents in respect of educational qualification; two percent respondents were illiterate, two percent were primary / literate, eight percent were middle, the same number eight percent were middle. The intermediate qualified respondents were 20 percent while 50 percent respondents were graduate and above.

Six percent respondents of the sample were belonged to Khomer, 32 percent Gilgit, 4 percent respondents were belonged to Minawar. Eight percent respondents were belonged to Oshkendas, 4 percent Jalalabad, 8 percent respondents were belonged to Zulfiqar Abad, 6 percent Konodas, 12 percent Danyore, 4 percent Jutial, 12 percent Basin and 4 percent respondents were belonged to Haramosh. The largest number of respondents 48 percent

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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P-ISSN: 2958-5988  
<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



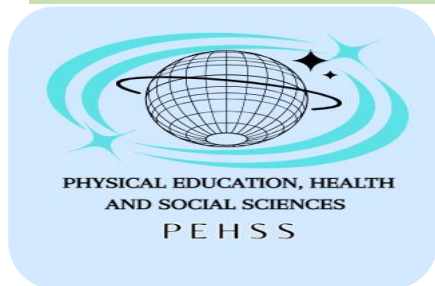
were most satisfied with the services of Aga Khan Foundation. Other 34 percent were more satisfied, 10 percent satisfied to some extent and 4 percent of the respondents were less satisfied. In addition to it, 4 percent of the total respondents were not satisfied at all. When the researcher interviewed with the respondents regarding the inception of the services of Aga Khan Foundation a respondent from Khomer said that its services started since 1988.

Two respondents replied its services started since 1956. Two respondents from Oshkendas and four from Zulfiqar Abad replied its services started since 1984. Other two respondents from Khomer, two from Jalalabad, two from Zulfiqar Abad, and one from Jutial said that its services started since 1990. A respondent from Danyore stated its services started since 1983. Two respondents from Zulfiqar Abad said that its services started since 1978. The other two respondents from Gilgit replied that its services started in their area in 1982. Five respondents from Gilgit replied that its services started in the decade of 1960. Four respondents from Gilgit said that its services started since 1986. Two respondents from Zulfiqar Abad and two from Gilgit replied that its services started since 1980. Two respondents from Gilgit said that its services started since 1970. Two respondents from Zulfiqar Abad said that its services started since 1987. Two respondents from konodas replied that its services started since 1985.

According to four respondents from Gilgit, three from Zulfiqar Abad and one from Danyore the AKF has started its services from the beginning. Two respondents from Oshkendas did not know the inception of services. When the researcher interviewed with the respondents regarding educational

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



E-ISSN: 2958-5996  
P-ISSN: 2958-5988  
<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



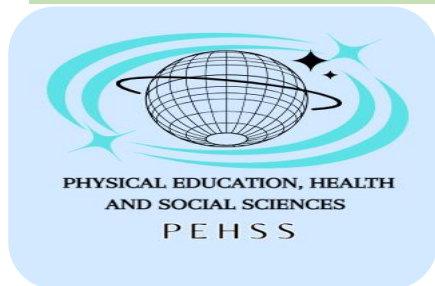
services of Aga Khan Foundation most of the respondents replied that the Aga Khan Foundation providing Educational services in D.J. Schools and Aga Khan Higher Secondary School, PDCN, and Girls Higher School Danyore. Many people demanded that there should be a university campus for medical and engineering education. A few respondents had the opinion that there should be elementary childhood development schools, and D.J. schools in all villages.

When the researchers interviewed from the respondents of different regions many of them replied that the health services of Aga Khan Foundation are in not only hospitals but also its health centers where they provide services in grass root level. In response to another question, the respondents replied that the basic health units must be established in every village for the convenience of the people. When the researcher interviewed from the respondents they said that Aga Khan Foundation`s religious vices are to create harmony among the sects and provide services to all sects` equal basis. A few of them said that Aga Khan Foundation through their community hold religious festivals and seminars where they invite all sects and discuss how to maintain peace in the region.

Moreover, some of the respondents requested that Aga Khan foundation needs to work for all communities, it must provide health, education and all services to all sects without discrimination so that people may avail the opportunities for their betterment. During interviews, some respondents told that Aga Khan Foundation and its network is doing great work for the development of women in all fields of life. It needs to spread its opportunities to all villages and remote areas, so that rural women also will be

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



E-ISSN: 2958-5996  
P-ISSN: 2958-5988  
<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



able to these opportunities. Some respondents told that Aga Khan Foundation provide services in agriculture making nurseries, green houses, provide services for water supply, channels, disaster, rehabilitation, and tunnels. One of the researchers Mr. Zakir Hussain had personal observations during the field research survey in the areas included in the universe and feel pleasure that Agha Khan Foundation never discriminated in provision of the services. On the other hand, a very few respondents from different areas expressed their opinion that Aga Khan Foundation does not facilitate its services to all communities on equal basis.

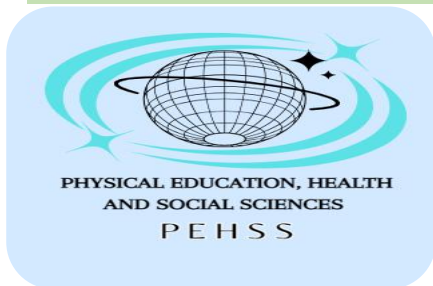
### CONCLUSION:

AKDN is amazing in its provision of a many wonderful resources, including roads, bridges, schools, clinics, hospitals, universities, political councils, banking services, health educators, irrigation systems, cells telephone networks, Internet infrastructure, marked by a set of trademarks. The Village Organization is a local council established by a subsidiary organization of the Aga Khan Foundation. In this paper we explore ethnographic as well language data suggesting that by distributing the Village Organization model, AKDN seeks to radically change the environment of those areas where it has established, and built entirely new forms of society, social prestige, and political involvement. It means the separation of the Aga Khan Rural Support of Pakistan The Programme (AKRSP), which works with Local Organizations, is entitled 'Social Organization.

'There is nothing subordinate to the social organization itself that the Aga Khan Foundation's Village Organization is working to redesign and re-

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



E-ISSN: 2958-5996  
P-ISSN: 2958-5988  
<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



establish. In this paper, we will explore the foundations of the ideas for this development model. The Aga Khan Development Network is an umbrella organization for this collection national institutions created and managed by the Aga Khan that provide services as well to help direct "sustainable development" in various parts of the world. In Pakistan it undertakes activities that include the development of large rural areas; health, education programmes and community structures; microfinance services; large national and international banking and insurance institutions; provision of higher education including medical and nursing at Aga Khan University in Karachi. Moreover, the Aga Khan Foundation has been serving in the best way regarding the improvement of economy of the common people, provision of education as well as the employment, women development Programmes, facilitation to villagers and supporting to the helpless people in northern areas of Pakistan.

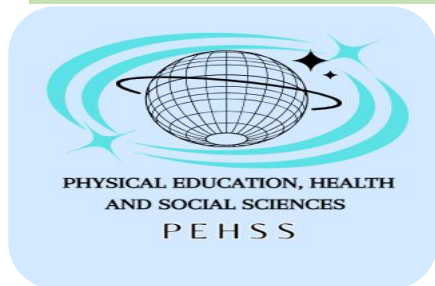
### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

In the light of issues faced by the people of Gilgit, the following measurements are recommended.

1. The service of higher secondary schools provided by the Aga Khan Foundation should be spread in far flung areas of the Gilgit.
2. The health services of the Aga Khan Hospitals should be provided to remote areas where the people have no access to health facilities.
3. There should be dispensaries in the areas where the common citizens are deprived from the health service.

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

## VOL-2, ISSUE -4, Oct-Dec-2024



E-ISSN: 2958-5996  
P-ISSN: 2958-5988  
<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



4. There is a need of primary health care units and the maternity centers where the people have been facing difficulties in the field of health.
5. The blood banks and laboratories are also necessary for the people of Gilgit.
6. The Government of Pakistan should also work along with the Aga Khan Foundation.
7. The water supply of drinking water is required in some areas, the Aga Khan Foundation must have the target.

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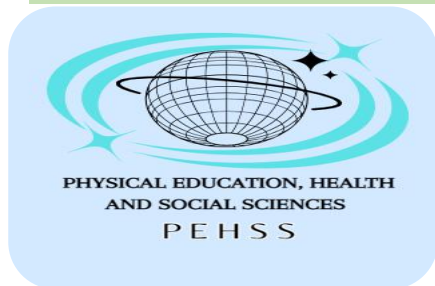
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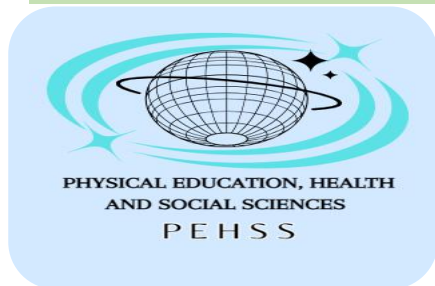
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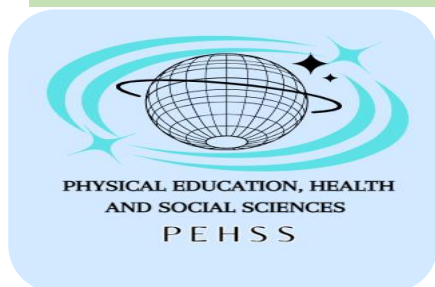
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### Appendix:

**Table No. 1: Distribution of Respondents by Various Factors**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	93	66
Female	47	34
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married	78	56
Unmarried	59	42
Widow	03	2
<b>Age (in years)</b>		
18-25	14	7
26-35	84	60

# Physical Education, Health and Social Sciences

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P-ISSN: 2958-5988

<https://journal-of-social-education.org/index.php/Jorunal/issue/archive>



36 and above	46	33
<b>Education</b>		
Illiterate	04	03
Primary /literate	05	03
Middle	09	06
Metric	07	05
Intermediate	24	17
B.A and above	91	65
<b>Peoples' satisfaction</b>		
Satisfied	27	19
Extremely satisfied	50	36
Less satisfied	00	00
Satisfied to some extent	46	33
No Satisfied	17	12