

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CAPITALIST  
INTERVENTION: A CASE STUDY OF SAIDPUR  
VILLAGE, ISLAMABAD**



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PIDE2017FMPHILDS44

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**2019**



*Dedication*

*Dedicated*

*To*

*My Beloved Parents and Family*

*Whose Sincere Prayers, Cardinal Well Wishes, Matchless and  
Generous Love made me extremely successful...*



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### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis entitled: "*Socio-economic Impact of Capitalist Intervention: A Case Study of Saidpur Village, Islamabad*" submitted by Mr. Azizullah is accepted in its present form by the Department of Development Studies, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Development Studies.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I sincerely express my deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. Zulfiqar Ali, Assistant Professor / Head of Department, Development Studies, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE)** for his extraordinary cooperation, invaluable guidance and supervision. This thesis is the result of his painstaking and generous attitude. I would like to thank **Mr. Fahd Zulfiqar, Lecturer**, for their valuable suggestions and fruitful comments throughout this research work. I hope and respectfully offer my thanks to my noble parents for their constant moral support and mellifluous affection and my family, which helped me to achieve success in every sphere of life and without their kind devotion, this thesis would have been a sheer dream. I sincerely acknowledge the cooperation of residents and especially aspirants of Saidpur Village for providing data for completing my thesis. I submit my thesis with great humility and utmost regard.

**AZIZULLAH**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	i
CHAPTER 1 .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Statement of Problem .....	3
1.2 Research Objectives .....	4
1.3 Research Questions .....	4
1.3 Importance of the Study .....	4
1.4 Organization of the Study .....	4
Chapter 2.....	6
REVIEW OF LITERATURE .....	6
2.1 Conceptual Framework for Socio-economic Impact of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village: .....	15
2.2 Significance of the study .....	16
Chapter 3.....	17
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	17
3.1 Research Strategy .....	17
3.2 Research Design.....	17
3.3 Units of Data Collection.....	17
3.4 Data Type .....	18
3.5 Sampling.....	18
3.5.1 Tools of Data Collection.....	18
3.5.2 Justification of Sampling Techniques.....	18
3.6 Methods of Analysis.....	18
Chapter 4.....	19
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....	19

4.1 Introduction .....	19
4.2 Results of the Study of Focus Group Discussions .....	19
4.3 Social Impact of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village .....	21
4.4 Economic Impacts of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village.....	23
4.5 Capitalistic Intervention and Livelihood of Local Community. ....	24
4.6 Capitalistic Intervention and Health Issues in Saidpur Village.....	25
4.7 Intervention and it Influence on Education in Saidpur Village.....	25
4.8 Intervention and Communication.....	26
4.9 Culture, Conflicts and Intervention.....	26
4.10 Result of In-depth Interviews:.....	27
4.11 Major Findings .....	40
Chapter 5.....	41
CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS .....	41
5.1 Conclusion.....	41
5.2 Policy Recommendations .....	41
REFERENCES .....	42

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the impacts of capitalist intervention in Saidpur village, Islamabad. The study uses primary data contains interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FDGs). Moreover, in addition to that the investigation employs descriptive and thematic analysis to attain objectives, hypothesised earlier. In conclusion the study found that intervention program has helped local people to find jobs and become aware of the facts that long-term schooling would benefit them.

Furthermore, by using qualitative method the study has found some negative effects of intervention on culture and interaction in locals and visitors. Intervention has also helped the local people get good services for infrastructure and sanitation. The study concluded that intervention projects in the future would concentrate on such initiatives in the rural areas linked to the cities and developed areas of the country and government.

***Keywords: Development, Intervention and Socio-economic.***

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic conditions of community are very closely associated with the livelihoods sources of a community and a livelihood of individual comprises of capabilities and the means of living, including food, income and assets. These are also some components of socio economic conditions of locals and the indicators. There are two categories of assets; tangible and intangible. The intangible assets are the asset that lacks physical substance. However, tangibles have finite money value and placed into the physical assets. The community has better socio- economic condition, when their livelihood is sustainable. Simultaneously a livelihood is environmentally sustainable, when it maintains the local assets and capital for future generations, which supports their livelihoods and has net beneficial effects on the livelihoods of other people or community. This also helps the improvement of economic conditions of neighbours and as whole community. Social circumstances of a society can be improved by connecting them to each other and providing them socially sustainable livelihood. A livelihood is socially sustainable, which can cope with and recover from shocks and provide established connection for future generations Chambers and Conway (1992). Development advocates have always focused on multidimensional development plans, which encompass the growth of all the aspects of a society, in terms of improving the economic indicators of a household and improving their social status by promoting their connections and public relations, through businesses and job opportunities.

Shah (2015) argued that, the effects of any formative mediation on the way of life are, consequently, expected to be both positive and negative. In any case, the negative



effects can be reduced through specific precautionary measures before an undertaking mediates in any network with set of approaches and organizations that are strange to them. It also depends on the geographic location of the location, where the interventions have been made.

The places, which are closer to developed areas may not feel the drastic change because of any development intervention but if the rural areas, which are away from development amenities are intervened, may take it very un-usual for their socio-economic dynamic of the area.

To understand the importance of conducting research in Saidpur village, Islamabad, This village is neither very far away from urban area nor close to the urban setup because the urban locations close to this village are all very systematically managed places. Now, it is important to investigate how this situation will affect this village. So, it will be plausible to think that, Saidpur village is one of these kinds of places, which have been changed over into a visitor goal by the Musharraf's government<sup>1</sup>. So as to give the fascinating look to society of the hundreds of years old occupants, as a method for fascination for the sightseers. The zone was associated with Islamabad through well-created foundation, settings in the territory were accommodated huge cafés and evolved ways of life, and old legacy structures were revamped and reproduced. It is moderately interesting to study the impact of this developmental intervention on local people, in terms of empowerment they have received and the positive and negative sides of intervention on their livelihoods. This study will try to explore the implications of this intervention for the education, health and employment of local people for Saidpur

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<sup>1</sup> General (Retd), Pervez Musharraf, Chief Executive from 1999-2001 and the 10<sup>th</sup> President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 2001 - 2008.

village. A study by Bajwa (2015) has explored the status of livelihoods assets of Saidpur village but the gap is the unanswered questions, that how the intervention has affected these Socio-economic and livelihood assets of community. This study fills the gap by conducting a research, which helps us to evaluate the implication of intervention for other undeveloped villages. Either the intervention should be made or not? If made what are the effects of intervention on education, health and employment? To answer these important questions, it is equally important to conduct a qualitative research on the Socio-economic impacts of intervention on Saidpur village community. This community has been revolutionized through intervention.

### **1.1 Statement of Problem**

The intervention in Saidpur Village is quite observable and it has immense positive impacts on Socio-economic conditions of local community. This place is neither very far away or very close to urban settlements and the nature of urban settlement is also very different in this case. The intervention is done in the form of restaurants and other hoteling spots constructed for tourism development. Now, the problem is that any of these interventions can affect the villager's lives positively and negatively. To investigate the issue of intervention through Socio-economic implications of the change is important for better policy options, which is lacking behind and the people are sometimes suffering and sometimes we can replicate the same model for other villages to bring them up.

## 1.2 Research Objectives

The research objectives of the current study are to,

1. Investigate the Socio-economic<sup>2</sup> impact of capitalist intervention in Saidpur village.
2. Explore the role of capitalistic intervention on the livelihoods of community in Saidpur village.

## 1.3 Research Questions

The research questions of the current study are:

1. Does capitalistic intervention play any role in sustaining rural livelihood in Saidpur village?
2. How development has affected the Socio-economic dynamics of Saidpur village?
3. What is the impact of intervention on the institutional arrangements and facilities available in the Saidpur village?

## 1.3 Importance of the Study

This study is important in terms of policy issues and community responses on interventions. This is significantly positive and worthy documentation of community response to intervention by government in the area. There has been a lot of work on Saidpur village, but some of the domains from policy interventions are left behind for future work to understand the common masses.

## 1.4 Organization of the Study

<b>Introduction:</b>	➤ Acknowledgements, table of contents
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<sup>2</sup> Culture, language, education, health energy access and employment opportunities

<b>Chapter No. 1</b>	➤ Introduction, statement of problem, research objectives, research questions, importance of the study, organization of the study
<b>Chapter No. 2</b>	➤ Review of literature, conceptual framework and significance of the study.
<b>Chapter No. 3</b>	➤ Research methodology, research strategy, research design, units of data collection, data type, sampling, tools of data collection, justification of sampling techniques , methods of analysis
<b>Chapter No. 4</b>	➤ Introduction, results of the study of focus group discussions, social impact, economic impacts, capitalistic intervention and livelihood of local community, capitalistic intervention and health issues, intervention and its influence on education, intervention and communication, culture, conflicts and intervention, result of in-depth interviews, major findings
<b>Chapter No. 5</b>	➤ Conclusion, policy recommendations, references

## Chapter 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter present literature review for given topic, which will provide the base for literature gap for this study to fil. The literature review includes current knowledge along with substantive finding, as well as theoretical and methodological contribution for existing study. The literature review has different types including Narrative or traditional which provide critique, summary and body of review about the topic. Other includes scoping, systematic and Cochrane.

From some decades, traditional cities and their historic districts have been worsening steadily. However, the combination of modernity, old infrastructure and financial structure persuade people to migrate from villages to cities. Saidpur is a small historic village having a history of 500 years, Myburgh & Saayman (2002). The sustainable development is a destination built on three pillars including promotion and enhancement of natural and cultural environment, effective planning and sustainable management of environment. In many studies different sort of impacts has been seen on tourism development. Generally, they can be identified as both positive and negative i.e. economic, environmental and socio-cultural impacts. However, these economic and environmental impacts rooted by tourism development can be estimated by a range of standard criterion, Buultjens (2005). According to Glenn (2001) tourism impacts are not only in terms of economic impacts, jobs, and taxes but they are broad and often influence areas beyond those commonly associated with tourism. According to Higgs (2002), Socio-economic development is defined as an individual's resources, wealth, education level and degree of urbanization. The initial work on tourism has been done by Mathieson and Wall (1982). They defined impact as the form of different human

behaviour that erupted from interaction between agents of change and sub-system on which they encroach on. According to both social and cultural impacts would mean that tourism is contributing in changes in the value system. Individual behaviour, collective lifestyle, family relationships, traditional communities and economic effects are changes in economic flow directly or indirectly.

Tanrivermi and Sanli (2007) have conducted the study on effects of household income and firm enterprises for rural areas of a province in Turkey. They collected data from survey analysis of household in that area. The respondents were indulged in agriculture and tourism related activities. Their findings impinge that tourism has a great potential because of its natural beauty, rich culture and heritage along with landscape. Moreover, agriculture sector has a contribution of more than 70% in income generation. However, tourism only subsidizes 26 % of share in income generation for household. In addition to current business joined activities formed of delivery of accommodation, pottery and handicraft. In this poetry has highest share of income around 55.1%. Moreover, findings also disclosed that the tourism potential of study has not been capitalized unfortunately. In line with this the local residents have a negligible participation in tourism related activities due to limited amount of resources of other Socio-economic factors.

Simpon (2007) conducted a study on community development and sustainable livelihood by using structured integrated assessment approach. This approach has advantage to use in various geographical frameworks by taking many features including structure of ownership, employment level, infrastructure, governance and sustainable livelihoods. Two pilot case studies were taken to see the implementation of this approach, whereas, findings have suggested that tourism impact local residents, livelihoods, assets and community development with both natures positive and negative. The positive impacts dominate the negative ones, but economic benefits were

limited only to employed households. However, this was a slight improvement in physical assets (e.g. infrastructure) which was against the expectations of residents and other tourism industry. Negative impacts incorporate clashes, doubt and so forth.

Murray (2009) has envisaged the range of common impact of positive tourism concerning to the social wellbeing of people as the stimulation of development in infrastructure related activities (including roads, communications, healthcare, education, public transport, access to drinking water), which bring increase in regional safety and security. However, the facilitation of workers' development (for instance rights and conditions), the promotion of civic pride (in community, culture, heritage, natural resources and infrastructure), this led to increased awareness that it might be mutually beneficial for all stakeholders in the community. Moreover, the potential creation of new opportunities and the broadening of idea horizons, promotion of cultural understanding, the maintenance of cultural, social heritage, local languages and dialects, etc.

Tsundoda and Mendilinger (2009), have explained that tourism is a 'total social event' which can be seen as may be conducive to structural changes in different sort of communities. In addition to this he says social benefits include the maintenance of traditional culture, rise in intercultural communication and understanding, will improve the social welfare and quality of life along with cross-culture. In contrast with the above positive contention, he said that travel industry can be ruinous to social culture. It debilitates and harms the social texture by sedate maltreatment), expanded wrongdoing rates, grinding among visitors and inhabitants change conventional societies and host's lifestyle.

Israr (2010) examined the role of handicraft and local foods in the promotion of eco-tourism in the northern areas of Pakistan. Primary data was assembled from different stakeholders including tour guide, tour operators and tourists in three villages of Hunza with the means of pretested interview schedule. Their results exposed that both made significant contribution to promote eco-tourism in the region. It contributed around 45 % to the income of stakeholders. In line with this 76% respondent regrets that local food needs improvement to make it fashionable and attractive for eco-tourism. However, 79 % were suggesting that local handicrafts have a role in promotion of eco-tourism, while, 43 % were emphasizing on the efficient care and management of natural beauty.

Khan (2011) choose local livelihoods to assess the impacts of tourism in Galliyat District in Pakistan. This study was based on both primary as well as secondary data. Detailed questionnaire was constructed to collect the primary data whereas secondary data were collected for descriptive analysis. Their results showed that there are meaningful but positive impacts of tourism on income, physical capital, human capital, culture and social structure of the residents. However, it accounts insignificant positive impacts on the level of education and household livestock. Jalil and Syed (2011) has conducted research on impacts of tourism in Chitral Valley Pakistan in which they have collected student opinion. Primary data were used as a source collected from 100 students of various universities, which was collected on the basis of self-design questionnaire. Their results show that tourism favor local investment, spending; provided employment opportunities and improved lifestyles. Similarly, tourism has not been helpful to produce sufficient social advantages for the local people. It was concluded that economic impacts were perceived to be followed by socio-cultural and environmental impacts. Shukala and Ansari (2013) contribute to existing literature by



conducting research on the effects of tourism on employment generation in India particularly Gujarat. Their results support the hypothesis that tourism produced higher employment. Moreover, the annual report of Ministry of Labour and Employment (Gujarat) revealed that tourism sector has produced new jobs for around 2.14 million people out of 3.09 million people. Recently, it was announced by the State Government for establishing 18 new tourism centres in Gujarat which will ultimately enhance more employment opportunities. Their government hitting high to take certain incentives to promote several tourism-oriented ventures including travel operators, tour operators and transport services. Anup and Parajuli (2014) examined the effects of tourism on livelihoods in Manaslu conservation area, Nepal. This research relied on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from 76 households through interview including 5 key informant interviews and 3 Focus Group Discussions. While, secondary data comprising Socio-economic and tourism-oriented information, their results show that the number of tourist arrivals increasing day by day in the study area and this rise in area will create the space for new jobs, higher incomes and improved lifestyles.

Moreover, tourism produced positive effect on various Socio-economic variables including education, marital status, household size and landholding status. On the other hand, the tourism sector negatively impacted occupation and livelihood holdings. Malik (2016) have researched on the impact of biodiversity, environmental sustainability, and growth issues with the help of tourism development in Austria by using time-series data. However, the long-run relationship among loss of biodiversity, particular growth, environmental sustainability and international tourism was inspected under the principle of sustainable tourism in the study area. Their results show that inbound tourism affects the area of potential habitat, per capita income and population density.

The density has an effect on the production of food in the region. It along with inbound tourism deteriorates the quantity of environment through increasing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). However, the emission, fossil fuel energy and fossil fuel energy consumption were reduced via per capita income. In this study, food exports increase per capita income in contrast food imports and population density decreased the economic growth. Inbound tourism and economic growth expanded population density whereas the forest area and food exports decreased the population density.

Rahman (2016) envisaged the effects of tourism on livelihood in Rangamati district, Bangladesh. It was based on primary data conducted with the help of semi structured interviews from both local people and tourism employees. His results show that area has a great potential of tourism because of its resources including rich culture and natural beauty. In addition, this research studied that unfortunately the Rangamati District has failed to capitalize this potential. Whereas, tourism has not created new employment opportunities, higher incomes and improved lifestyles are among these.

Suntikul (2016) worked on tourism impacts for hue, Vietnam. For this he collected data by conducting interviews from different respondents of Hue residents. He appraised different response in his investigation for residence attitude towards tourism development. These factors had been created from employment possibilities; upward push in understanding and the advantages emerges from tourism associated sports. Similarly, to this the citizens' belief have been also visible in admire to numerous angle in their best of existence (QOL). The finding of this study shows that tourism increases wellbeing and pleasure of the community. Moreover, he concluded that local residents seemed to be dissatisfied with the quality available to them in terms of employment and deprivation of liberty and their participation during planning and managing phase of tourism development process. In comparison, Alonso and Nyanjom (2016) estimated

to see out the quality of life for the Australian residents in West. To assess this impact, he applied the Social Exchange Theory (SET). Here different techniques were used to collect the qualitative data including face to face interviews. On the basis of all evidence he concluded that tourism related quality of life created job opportunities, increased income of community work there by bonding through volunteering and attending events.

According to International principles of Social Impact Assessment (SIA), All the direct and indirect impacts on society due to development intervention or other intervention projects can be associated with social impacts assessment. The social impact assessment includes the evaluation and monitoring of all the possible aspects including cultural impacts, economic impacts and environmental impacts Vanclay (2003).

Ghalib (2007) argued that micro financing programs are development goals-based interventions programs to uplift the Socio-economic indicators of poor and unsupported communities, which ultimately increased their livelihood assets, including capital assets and social assets.

Livelihoods embodied the approaches and behaviours through which the individuals gain admittance to the properties or resources which are key for their essential presence Ellies (2000). Whereas, endurance approach depends upon the goals and needs of the people. There are five significant types of capitals, referred to as livelihood, for example natural, physical, social, human and monetary capitals Carney (1999).

The possibility of occupation depends on the contention that individuals need some significant parts or resources for an amazing endurance, without these segments endurance of destitute individuals is on verges Scoones (1998). All things considered; it is all the time that the majority of the poor individuals don't have a wide access to

work resources. The basic requirements are becoming scarce over the time due to increasing population level. Krantz (2001) argued that livelihood also include the ability to be able, to get recovered from such catastrophes by diversifying the sources of income and abilities.

On people group level the Basic frameworks, for example, transport, legitimate lodging and structures, arrangement of water and sanitation are most significant variables for maintainable livelihood Dyer (2005), explains, that Lack of the very basic substructures the issues of poor education, Health, lack of jobs and social connectivity are arisen, and it do not allow people to get developed. Carney (1999) Public and private development organizations have prioritized the provision of certain facilities to empower the poor people and make their life sustainable. A study argued that solar panel has played important role in provision of physical capital to rural community and it has increased their access to electricity, which adds up to their livelihood by improving their connectivity and information Dyer (2005). It also helped them by providing clean indoor environment. It is very significant as the physical capital for a suitable livelihood income Carney (1999). If there is access to clean vitality, the long stretches of generation will get increment, and consequently will affect wellbeing, training and prosperity of the resident of the area. Most of tailors use solar panel to run a stitching machine and earns good amount for sustaining their livelihoods.

There are several identified goals to improve the life of human on the planet earth Assembly (2015). Sustainable Development Goals are meant to improve the wellbeing of people. But these goals can be achieved through process of intervention and development projects subjected to the requirement of communities around the world.

Social connectivity and communication is very important for the development of rural communities. All types of social cooperation go under the heading of social capital. Access to such type of capital will meaningfully affect the job and it will make individuals cooperate Carneyet (1999). The use of this kind of source to approach all kind of employment result is social capital. Likewise, access to power will improve social capital by giving new choices, consequently will improve the work of individuals.

The accessible money or its proportionate which empower individuals to design different ways for occupation alludes to monetary capital. Accessible stock is isolated from inflow of cash. Accessible stock is money, bank store or fluid resources and it very well may be as credits. Then again, earned pay, state moves and settlements are known as ordinary inflow of cash where unwavering quality is significant among all the five sorts of advantages Dyner (2005). Like different capitals this capital can likewise be made valuable and accommodating through the entrance to power by utilizing helpful and effective advancements. As access to power will make new chances, valuable for a legitimate and agreeable work, so it will prompt extra salary which is straightforwardly identified with money related capital Carney (1999).

The effects of a program or mediation are assessed in sway appraisal. For instance, in this investigation it is free enterprise mediation, which influences the different financial factors of the family units living in Saidpur town. These impacts are the adjustments in salary, wellbeing, instruction and access to data alongside other business capitals.

The point of the impact analysis is to quantify the progressions happened once the usage of a program at individual, extended family and network level Conning and Debutante (2007). For the appraisal of such program intercession, 2 gatherings area unit needed,

one is that the treated and therefore the different is that the untreated gathering or the data of intrigue variable once the mediation of a program is needed Conning and Debutante (2007). There are unit numerous ways used for the appraisal of the consequences of a program. A little of the sometimes used ways area unit distinction in distinction strategy affinity score coordinating and instrumental variable procedure and recall methodology. However, thanks to the character of this study and therefore the style of this study, the author can use straightforward recall methodology and case study analysis style to gauge the impacts of capitalistic intervention on socio economic indicators of a social unit.

## 2.1 Conceptual Framework for Socio-economic Impact of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village:

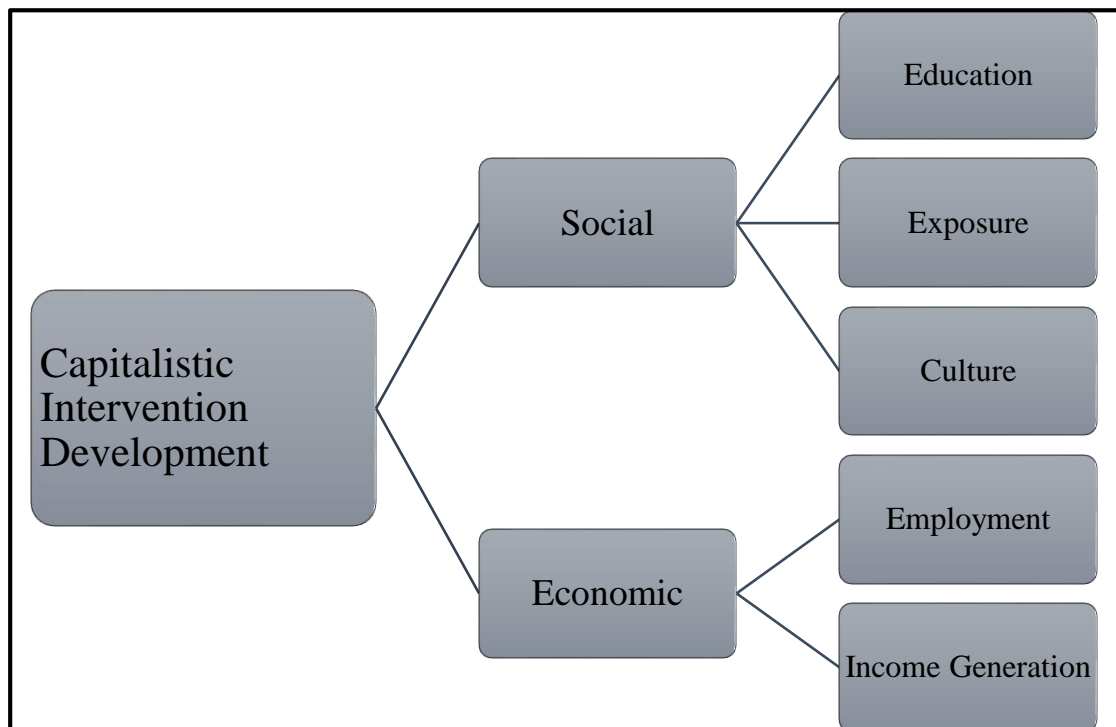


Figure No. 1.1. Conceptual Framework

## **2.2 Significance of the study**

Socio-economic impacts are closely associated with livelihoods of community because of common components such as education, income and health. Therefore, this study ought to understand link between capitalist intervention and its effect on livelihood of dwellers of Saidpur Village. Present research highlights the damages that are done by capitalist model to culture and values of village. These damages are impacting on culture, society, infrastructure and environment of area. Natural ecology is disappearing with rapid speedy rate than ever before. Further we will be able to understand the Socio-economic change that has been occurred due to intervention of capitalist development. That might be short term beneficial for community but in the long run this has different results.

## Chapter 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Strategy

Current study is qualitative in nature, which has focused on the information before and after intervention. Culture, language, education, exposure, access to health, income and other assets are taken into consideration to assess the impact of capitalistic intervention in Saidpur village.

#### 3.2 Research Design

This current research is a case study with Saidpur village as the case.

#### 3.3 Units of Data Collection

UDC 1: Locals working in shops, the researcher has used cluster target sampling

UDC 2: Locals hired in restaurants the researcher has used cluster target sampling

UDC 3: Households residing in Saidpur Village random sampling is used.

The Units of Data Collection (UDCs) for this study will be local households employed in the restaurants and small businesses, started with intervention in the village. The study will also collect data from local households to understand the impact of intervention on culture and the language of locals.



### **3.4 Data Type**

Primary data has been collected through in-depth, unstructured and semi-structured interview.

### **3.5 Sampling**

Present study has used cluster sampling for household employed in the restaurants and small businesses. The study has used a simple random sampling where people are selected in a way that each and every person had the same chances of selection along the axis of gender, age, Socio-economic status, and education. For the locals I intend constructing the sampling frame using census forms as the technique.

#### **3.5.1 Tools of Data Collection**

For the current research intend conducting in-depth, unstructured and semi-structured Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with locals about the intervention activities and its impacts on culture employment, education and health of locals.

#### **3.5.2 Justification of Sampling Techniques**

Cluster sampling is used because the respondents are divided into groups based on some specific characteristic Random sampling is selected because the households as respondents can be easily randomized and the data collected through this technique is free of error or we can say that there is a less chances of biasness or errors.

### **3.6 Methods of Analysis**

Semi standard verbatim interview transcription is done through latent content analysis.

## Chapter 4

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

To investigate the impacts of capitalistic intervention livelihood and Socio-economic dynamics of study areas, 25 in-depth interviews were conducted, and 3 focus group discussions were carried out. On the basis of which, the researcher has constructed following themes and contents to analyse the situation. The researcher has collected data by conducting few interviews in study location with locals living in Saidpur village. Semi-Standard verbatim transcription style is used to present the analysis and results.

#### 4.2 Results of the Study of Focus Group Discussions

The study presents the results by providing a background to connect the results with other researchers. Economic growth is not a good measure of social development as advocated by ‘anthropologists of development’ commonly known as post-development theorists. Economic growth through rational allocation of resources can eliminate all social problems of a community, was a basic assumption in modernization theory. For instance, Kuznets hypothesis (1955)<sup>3</sup> predicted that though initially economic inequality will increase as economic growth occurs but in the long run the famous ‘Trickle-down effect’ will reduce income inequality and increase the welfare of overall society. However, such redistribution did not occur and proved the hypothesis wrong. The Socio-economic benefits of modernization and commercialization were only restricted to the some politically and economically strong elite rather than to a broad

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<sup>3</sup> Kuznet

cross section of the society. New investment and business opportunities were all available to only powerful class which further increased income inequality.

The critique provided by post-development theorists focuses on the methodological shortcomings of modernization theory. Since modernization theory borrows its inspirational roots from scientific progress across western societies, consequently it overemphasizes on observable features and constantly ignores the unobservable one. For instance, economic growth is an observable phenomenon and can be measured through GDP and per-capita income. Therefore, Socio-economic development of a society is attached to high GDP and per-capita income but non-quantifiable features are being ignored such as culture, social institutions, social bonding and trust. That is, this Euro-centric approach of development is alien to the local communities due to their unique indigenous culture. For instance, Escobar (1995)<sup>4</sup> proposed an alternative approach to Socio-economic development of a society. This approach sees Socio-economic development of a society through a hybrid system which is based on the native and western knowledge. In other words, Socio-economic development of society has expanded its domain to social development such as indigenous culture, knowledge and values apart from economic growth or high per-capita income.

Bearing the discussion in mind, in this part of the study the researcher will present and analyse results obtained through focused group discussion regarding Socio-economic impacts of capitalist intervention in Saidpur Village. Government of Pakistan in the pursuit of economic growth has created large-scale investment opportunities in Saidpur Village through establishing proper social infrastructure. For instance, as discussed in<sup>5</sup> Saidpur village in national capital has been born-again into a traveller destination by

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<sup>4</sup> Escobar

<sup>5</sup> Base paper

the Musharraf's government, through well-developed infrastructure, venues within the neighbourhood were provided for giant restaurants and food chains, and recent heritage buildings were restored and reconstructed. Apart from government, a large amount of investment is private purely based on profit maximization.

#### **4.3 Social Impact of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village**

Capitalistic intervention in 'Saidpur Village' has affected the social and cultural conditions both positively and negatively. The Socio-economic change in the village has already changed the social outlook of the community member's. For instance, take social relationships; prior to the Socio-economic change, community relations were purely personal among the community member's. However, commercialization of the society has changed the basic structure of social relationships among community members. The sudden change in Socio-economic structure of the village has altered the pattern of social relationships among community members. For instance, one of the members of focused group discussion quoted that;

*“The advent of commercialization in the village has attracted investors and labours across the country and distorted the homogeneity of the village”*

In response to the loss of indigenous way of living, culture and values, the participants have overemphasized the negative impacts of tourism in the village. As identified by UNEP that, tourism cannot only enhance the chances for commodification of the culture but can also contribute negatively to the authenticity of indigenous culture. Discussing commodification of the culture one of the participants claimed that;

*“We have rich cultural values such as patience, respect, honesty and tolerance prior to the Socio-economic change but now due to competitive*

*environment love for money and status have disappeared all such precious values”*

In order to meet tourist expectations, the village has now almost been integrated to outsider influence. It is understandable that the new entrants into the village are not local but from other parts of the country with large differences in their cultural and educational background. Secondly, the villagers were not so much productive compared to outsiders but were weak and prone to an external cultural shock. The similar argument is quoted by one of the member of focused group discussion;

*“The new entrants were more risky and well-educated compared to local villagers. They have better innovative ideas related to business operation and more experienced”*

Thus, the sudden Socio-economic change in the village has transformed traditional structure of social and economic market into competitive one. In the process, the locals have experienced a kind of cultural shock because of the transformed impersonal relationships. Over longer period of time this structural change in social relationships has altered relationships within and between families. Inter-marriages between native and new entrants have redefined female member role and status. For instance, one of the participants in the discussion quoted that;

*“Inter-marriages between native and outsiders have changed the status of women in the society. Now the female members of a family consistent with modernization thought can acquire education and basic health facilities which was previously not available or restrictively available”*

The impact of social development is varying in the village after capitalistic intervention. It has transformed personal relationships into impersonal, altered the social behaviour

of the member's, and widen the role and responsibilities of female members in the society.

#### **4.4 Economic Impacts of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village**

Prior to the capitalistic intervention, agriculture was the main source of livelihood in the village but due to increased commercialization villagers have shifted their focus towards tourism industry as means of survival. The total land of capital territory Islamabad was once part of 'Saidpur village' which have been used for the cultivation of wheat, maize and fruits. However, one can find chain of restaurant and tourist spots across the village which have changed villagers' source of livelihood from agricultural sector. One of the participants has argued that;

*“Everyone is ready to sale out his ownership of land for commercial purposes”*

Traditional knowledge, skills, expertise and training have been altered by the commercialization. Now villagers choose and acquire knowledge related to new environment, and selection of profession and skills have changed their perception of the world. The pottery industry was once a master-piece art and source of income in the village which have been obsolete since the commercialization. Indeed, occupational structure in the village has been changed.

*“Pottery industry in the village is replaced by chain of restaurants and hoteling business”*

Since the capitalistic intervention, it is true that the income of the villagers have increased at the cost of increased working hours. Commercial markets are competitive because of large buyers and sellers but the degree of competition in agriculture was low. Moreover, the entire chain of business is controlled and owned by outsiders and

the most of the villagers are less paid workers. Therefore, major portion of pie is taken by the outsiders and only smaller portion is available to the villagers. On this stage the researcher is recalling the prediction of Kuznets (1955);

*"Initially economic inequality will increase as economic growth occurs but in the long run the famous 'Trickle-down effect' will reduce income equality and increase the welfare of overall society"*

The villagers are waiting for the trickle-down effect but until the later part of the prediction has not been proved valid in the case of 'Saidpur Village'. One of the participants has argued that;

*"Most of the villagers are unskilled worker and earn nominal wage"*

However, one of the important finding of this study is that the role of female members have been changed since the capitalistic intervention. Female members of the village are not only going to schools but also taking part in income generation activities. One can find women shopkeepers in the market now but it was not observable before.

#### **4.5 Capitalistic Intervention and Livelihood of Local Community.**

The capitalistic Intervention has significantly influenced the local community; especially the livelihood of poorest has found a light of hope, by doing daily wage jobs in restaurants and hotels. It has created uncountable opportunities for locals to better sustain their livelihood. I am in favor of development because my son has found has job only because of development. He is illiterate, but these changes have provided him an opportunity of earning 35000 per month, which is the only source of livelihood for 11 members.

The test is to really secure livelihoods as it calls for ways of generating revenue for the household to be diversified. These sources have diversified the income generation

sources for locals, which is quite a security of livelihood because of development. In terms recovery from shocks and stress the income of our son has helped us in almost every case before that we were selling woods from Margalla Hills, which was unsustainable for our daily life. The basic of all the livelihood needs are easily achievable after these interventions.

#### **4.6 Capitalistic Intervention and Health Issues in Saidpur Village**

Raja Jawad Saleem argued that this intervention has reduced some issues in health of area by awareness and education. But for some important reasons the intervention has been a cause of many health issues. Jawad emphasized on tourist's perspective to the health issues of Saidpur. He argued that tourism has become a source of income for many after the capitalistic intervention in a green village of Islamabad. But tourist's inflow has affected the natural environment of the village which has triggered some diseases due high no of pollutants in the open places. Many health-related facilities are accessible after intervention. CDA renovated this village in last 14 years, which also helped the surrounding of village to get health facilities. Projects of water sanitation have also helped the village to manage the clean drinking water for better health of community. Capital intervention in Saidpur village has benefitted the community in terms of health and education about health issues. Ajmair Abbasi argued that intervention has introduced the village with all around developed areas, which has provided a facility of transport availability at any point of time not like other villages or rural areas but in a unique style due to fame of village no one repudiate, when it comes to transport or doctor visits.

#### **4.7 Intervention and it Influence on Education in Saidpur Village**

Education is one of the important pillars of modern societies. Development starts from education of self to target communities. Unstructured interview with community



members and locals has provided quite useful information regarding the development and capitalistic interventions and its repercussions for locals of Saidpur village Islamabad. Asma Mukhtar 55 year's old lady argued that education is the reason of intervention and it has positively affected further educating people. Construction of schools and technical colleges are required but focus of the government is some other priorities for this area. Exposure is the greater benefit of these interventions.

#### **4.8 Intervention and Communication**

The intervention has played a role in connectivity and communication of society. Upgrading to mobile technology and transport enhancement has increased the connectivity of common masses around the village. However, previously common and rural area gossips and gathering are reduced due to busy routine. Employment created by the intervention is still supporting the people communication cost and methods. The community has increased the connectivity with other communities by the means of intervention, which has created tourists spots and people from other places visit the place and interact with locals.

#### **4.9 Culture, Conflicts and Intervention**

The intervention has mainly triggered the cultural aspects in these rural areas. Increase in communication and exposure has also increased the influence of other cultures on local culture. In terms of dress code new things are being introduced by tourists in the study area. New styles are now seen in the area. Even locals are improving the dressing sense. Exposure gives awareness, information and knowledge about many new things. From the Culture point of view new languages are heard and provide opportunity to pick a new word from other languages. Kids are speaking or using English words. The locals are quite aware of other languages and others are also acting the same way. There has been a change in code of conduct in the locality after intervention. Conflicts are

minor but observable and we avoided, because this is a place for tourist to get attracted. After conflicts I don't think any person would like to visit this place. Only local conflicts are consistent and rare from last few years.

#### **4.10 Result of In-depth Interviews:**

Interviews were conducted from different respondent in Saidpur village about the topic. The summary of these talks is reported below.

**Respondent (a)**, 82-year-old, who lives in the village from his childhood, he belongs to a Mughals dynasty. He told us that, Mughals are in majority in this village and they are kiln by profession throughout their lives. Moreover, some people are traders, who used to trade cattle's and other animals. However, few of them are shopkeepers and do other work. In response to question, regarding facilities provided by the government at the village, he replied that government is absent here didn't done any significant work for the villagers. He thanked to GOD for water flowed from waterfall into their pond. Moreover, he shows regret on electricity bill that government is creating difficulties for us by sending higher bills which create the obstacles for us to expand our business.

In response to question on schools, he replied Government had made only one secondary school for both male and female. Where in morning girls getting classes while in evening it was remains open for boys to get classes. Moreover, he denied for a government hospital there saying that people used to go in adjacent cities for treatment. Local transport facility is available for just Peshawar morr. He added more on question concerning to security risk. Government hasn't done anything for them regarding security but despite that he denied for any misadventure related to robbery. In a question about the encroachment by outsiders in the village, he told us that people

lives there on rent provided by the local peoples refuse for any kind of intrusion by aliens.

In reply to question about the changes in peoples cultural and social ethics due to injection of new people, he said changes have been taken place in both positive and negative perspective. Now it is impossible for us to identify new people who they are why they came here what is their profession etc. Moreover, he alleged that some people are doing illegal work here. They are indulged in prostitution business defaming the prestige of old community. He said we want from government to start development work in this village by building infrastructure, roads, hospital etc. He demanded from government to take initiative for cleaning campaign. In last question about the people who hold business there. He responded mostly people hold business are not from the local community. Majority, of them belongs to political affiliations; people who run hotels are not from here.

**Respondent (b)**, a 60 years old respondent and native of this village, revealed that his forefathers were living there about 500 years. He is the seventh generation of his decendency. He lives alone and used to work as a kiln. Moreover, he said that I have no helper who used to help me in making ponds, as nobody knows the art of making these things. Neither people want to understand this art. He confessed that there was an old school run by local people and he was studying there till second standard. He said people came to visit here just to see the artificial train made by his father. This train was made famous in world in relation to Akbar era through the medium of television. He added more that many celebrities including Malka Britain had come to see this 120-year-old handmade train. In question related to alien he said it is good to see new people here in our village. They are always welcome as this will helps to increase our sale. In response to question related to the people who work in hotels there. He said they are

outsiders' local people are just work as watchman there. He alleged that CDA has allotted the plot to these people on higher rates. Further, he said in Musharraf era government did a lot of developmental work after that nobody come to do anything for this village. On transportation facility he denied for local transport said only taxies are available to reach designation they are charging high fairs. In line with this he said, people have to face numerous problems in their everyday life. These problems include the spree of alien peoples due to narrow roads in streets and avenues which create hurdles for local women to go into their relatives' home. In reply to question on water facility he says water comes from waterfall and we people reserve in our reservoir tank. No scarcity of water here in our village. However, he requested government to do something for this village to create employment for these local people. Moreover, he stressed that even though our village have facility for sui gas, but due to lack of earning we denied for its connection as we can't afford it.

**Respondent (c)**, is a worker at a restaurant and his age is 39 years, he said that before development intervention, I was working at Rawalpindi and daily cost of transport and time to reach there was almost equal to a free work of 10 hours. After the construction of these restaurants and finding a job in it, has made my life easy and valuable enough that my social and economic both conditions are improved. Socially I am more connected to my community because I am spending my whole day in my own village near my house. Economically I am more secured because this employment has secured my family livelihood for long enough time. My kids are studying in school and they do not need to work for any one. I have been able to pay for the treatment of my family from last 7 years of my employment and this as became possible due to capitalistic interventions made by investors and government authorities.

**Respondent (d)**, a 43 years old, and has a shop in the Saidpur village. He argued that after interventions the culture of village has changed but change for better life style is not bad thing for us. People of this village have learned to educate their kids both male and female. Personally, I haven't felt the change very clearly because we grew here with little responsibilities for home and family. Only few years ago I started this shop because people have increased, and visitors are coming to see the beautiful village, which help my work and I earn far more than the days I was spending on other work few years ago.

**Respondent (e)**, a 54 years old man briefed about his life he told us that he and his wife both were working when we were young before the time that the village was transformed like this. When the village was upgraded, in starting I came back to village for further work now I am partner with khan on my own restaurant. My wife is enjoying her free time that's the best thing intervention has done to us, otherwise my life might not have changed for better. People respect me for my struggle and success, but the key was government role in development of new setup.

**Respondent (f)**, an employee in a restaurant and he is a local resident of this village. He argued that, before intervention I never had an opportunity to work and send me daughter to school, but after intervention I started working in this restaurant one my daughter is matric class she is intelligent and one of my son is in 7<sup>th</sup> class. I have been able to pay from my job to both. After 4 pm I was dishes and these people pay me double amount, I have taken loan two times after intervention but before that my whole life went through paying and taking loans.

**Respondent (g)**, I am happy with what I am earning now, he said that my sons and daughters both are working in my own village and we are 4 members employed by these businesses. The intervention has provided us opportunities and educated us. We have been able to see a lot of cultural diversities in last few years very easily. One of my brothers has learnt English from visitors, is it good enough, and now he is working in Centaurus because he got educated and he knows how to deal people.

**Respondent (h)**, a 51 years old he said that development has especially provided facilities on cost good environment and health. Restaurants are excreting a lot of waste in streets and it smells very bad. And it has also changed the way we interact together. Before intervention we use to set here in groups after 9 am in morning to share a lot of stories and information but now the places are occupied and even people have no time to set free.

**Respondent (i)**, the respondent age was 73 years and he run a Karyana Shop, and he is native this village from his forefathers. He is fifth the generation of his decadency. In response to question on development in his village, he told us that after Ayub era only Musharraf government has done some significant work for this village. Initially, this village was too gigantic in its size. Horse cage were used as medium of transportation. Now it is divided into two different places Saidpur village and Saidpur road. We have only one school here up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard for both male and female. However, there is no any hospital in this village to provide the health facilities in case of emergency. The sewerage in nala spread too many diseases in our childhood it was pristine like a mirror. In answer to other question he says 90 percent people are outsiders living on rent only local native. New people bring too many changes in this village we had lost our culture,

ethics etc. We were happy with old one CDA had done wrong with us for their own benefits.

Moreover, he said water come from waterfall it is purely natural and clean to drink, but nowadays it's going to be polluted day by day due to rising contamination. We save this water in our handy made reservoir.

**Respondent (j)**, a 65-years and his education is middle who confessed that in our time we have school in our village and we people used to come there for getting education. The study was tough at our time. I was hard worker and very good in learning mathematics. That time I fall in love for animals. So I started to work as a shepherd and halt my study till middle. That was a wrong decision from myself. In my childhood I feel some good qualities in people of our village. They were very warm loving and kind to each other. They believe in brotherhood and unity. Nowadays we had lost our culture because of the injection of new people in our village. He said now the hotel you people see across the road was not in our time. At that time this place was full of gardens with each species of different trees, including, papaya, lemon, apple etc. It was destroyed by government institution for own.

On response to question regarding education he said there is huge difference in quality of education at our time it was better than today. Here, we just have one school for both male and females. He requested present government to construct new schools separate for both male and females. His point of view on transport is same as previous that local transport is just available till Peshawar mor to go in city villagers used taxis whose fair is not in their reach. He said other vehicles are not available due to roads. He added that we people speak urdu with people who come from other regions. Our native language is Pothari and we speak our language at home with family and relatives. Furthermore,

he criticized the present government on health facilities that politician come here just for vote doing big pledges but do nothing we don't have a hospital in case of emergency we have to go for city. Government should build hospital for us here.

The intrusions of new people in our village have not similar character and attitude. They are become dangerous for our ethics day by day. They are indulging in a plenty of wrong activities everybody knows about them. CDA had done wrong with us by allocating them plots for bit money. In presence of these aliens' we people not come to join our villagers' ceremonies for weddings. There is no proper facility of water for washroom specially, by government authorities. In 1960 Auyb government has made pledge with us for giving property after nomination of this place. But he didn't make it true. For drinking we have pure water which is now going to be contaminated by poisoning air and changing environmental conditions. In one question regarding tourist he said we don't have any kind of benefit from tourism. They just come to visit this village after visiting they leave without any activity, because we don't have a clean environment. They spend their money on these hotels instead of purchasing our good or ponds that we people are made for sale. He alleged CDA for pollution in village that CDA is just busy in minting the money from their clients. It was only CDA who made worse for us to live here. No one is here to ask them and government is also remained silent on this all.

**Respondent (k)**, the respondent a 29-year-old and has completed his master's in political science from Quaid- E-Azam University. He belongs to Saidpur village. Currently, he is a government employ in school. He said in response to one question related to school that he gets his basic education from Saidpur School. He added that in school we go to attend classes in evening as it was reserved for girls in morning that used to get classes in earlier time. My father is no more in this world he was a cobbler.



Furthermore, he said we don't have transportation facility. Local transport is just available till Peshawar mor. Roads are not upto mark government is absent nothing do anything for this village, they just come to visit in election days for vote bank. Moreover, he said water comes from streams its totally natural we people had made a reservoir to store that water and used it in our daily life. Nowadays, this water has been contaminated due to certain poisonous environmental conditions. We urged government to make some developments for water to be stored in safe place otherwise; this will increase the risk of diseases.

Other question belongs to health he said we don't have a hospital to go for treatment. In case of emergency we people used to go for cities they are expensive and located at a distance. No one is serious to build hospital here for welfare. Government just doing high claims but didn't want to work for us. Moreover, in response to question related to aliens he answered they are not satisfactory for us. They are indulged in wrong activities; we people are not happy from their behaviour. These people are dangerous for our ethics due to these people we lost our ethics. They are working under the patronage of CDA. It supports everyone just for a minor amount of money. However, in response to question regarding tourist activities he replied it was CDA who made difficult for these people to visit here. Tourists just come to visit and spend their time in walking different streets of this village, and they used to go in hotels for facilities including food water etc. Nothing would contribute in our economic activities.

**Respondent (I)**, a 50 years old and native of Saidpur village, shopkeeper of karyana store, he told us that this village has only one higher secondary school for both male and female. In morning time girls used to attend classes. However, in second time boys

go to attend the class. Moreover, he said school quality is not per requirement in terms of infrastructure as well as education. Classes condition is so bad bathrooms are full of mess. Villagers had complained many times to authorities claiming to issue funds for developments of school. Whereas, government did not took it seriously. In answer to question regarding transportation facility he said we have just access to local transport lorry till Peshawar mor, after that we have to change our vehicle to enter in city. Moreover, he emphasized that taxis are available at high fare. The reason he attached is roads which are in not widen. On the other hand, in response to question about health, he replied there is no hospital to provide better treatment to locals. They people tend to move to main cities in search of effective treatment. Government has responsibility setup hospital in this village to provide the basic facilities to their citizen. On question related to water he added that its purely natural water comes from streams and we store it in artificial lake. Initially, the lake was clean now its mess-up with sewerage and dirt leading to contamination of water. This has raised the possibility of diseases in our village. Therefore, he urges to government of Pakistan that please take some steps to make it pristine. However, he added more on the people who came from other regions he said they have a support of CDA. Hoteling area is in their control they live here on rent. Their annexation is harmful for our culture, ethos and ethics. These, people staring at our women due to which we restrict our females that do not go alone in street and avenues. Some of them are cossetted in illegal activities. In addition to this he said tourism is decreasing day by day in our village. There are various factors that are contributing in this declining trend one of them is dirt. Government haven't done any developmental work in our village it was the era of Musharraf only in which government had done some work for this village.

**Respondent (m)**, a 37 years old person native of Saidpur village and he is cobbler by profession at Saidpur village, he used to tell us on the question about school, that he was never go for school in his childhood, but his wish is sending his child in university to get proper education. He said this village has only one school for both genders male and female. He urged government of Pakistan to build a separate school for women in this village. Moreover, he responded on health facilities in his village that we used to approach hospital for our treatment in cities as we don't have any hospital nearby village to go for treatment. Much causality has been taken place including women, child and old people just because of the lack of hospital. This government has responsibility to build hospital for our treatment he urges prime minister of Pakistan to visit this village and observe the kind of conditions regarding health of people in this village. Respondent says on response to question about transportation that just lorry is available as a local transport till Kashmir chowk. In case of emergency we used to hire taxis, which charge high fares from us the reason behind this plunder is infrastructure of our village. Roads are not per requirement no one care and willing to work in this village government just come to visit in election days to increase their vote bank. His reply on question concerning to water facility he said that water comes from streams naturally and we just store it in artificial pond. This nala was clean initially now it would become a home of sewage which renders different kind of disease to emerge. Government is not serious to take any effective steps to make it pristine. On question about aliens in this village he said they are doing strange things in our village our women's and child are not safe as they are starrng and asking some sort of vulgar questions. This made difficult to for us to give permission to our women to visit our nearby relatives. These people are just spreading culture of hate in our village. They are living here on rent CDA supports them for some bribery. This has effects on our ethics and culture.

Moreover, he stressed on question related to tourism he reply that in Musharraf's government had taken certain steps to build infrastructure which creates the space for tourism after that no government look serious to take certain steps to build infrastructure in this village. Tourist come here not large amount, but they didn't contribute in our economic activity just come and stay for a while in these hotels after that they leave for their home.

**Respondent (n)**, a 56 years old men local native of Saidpur village and he told us that he used to work as a kiln here in village local market he studied till second standard and said that we have only one school in our village for both men and women's it's a secondary school. He demanded that its responsibility of government of Pakistan to setup a separate college and school for girls to get education. He feels remorse to send her daughter in that school where boys used to write vulgar comments on the wall of bathroom. He insisted that there must be a separate school for both women's and men. In addition to this on question about water facility he said we thank GOD for its kindness that we are from those who have a facility of water in abundant amount it comes from streams and we store it in artificial reservoir. Nowadays, it was full of sewerage and dust which gives a birth to too many diseases. He urged government to make it clean. However, in response to question about transportation he says no facility is available taxi driver used to charge high fair this is just because of roads are not in good conditions so local transport is denying going in cities and just available for a certain place. If government will take certain measure to build infrastructure, then this will be a quite helpful for us. In line with this on question concerning to health he denied that we people don't have health facilities, there is no any hospital neither any specialist doctor to provide a better treatment. In case of emergency we people used to go in cities hospital to attained better treatment. Official authorities have duty to think about this

problem and try to develop hospital for us. Otherwise, we urge NGOs that please come and setup some sort of rooms which will have a facility of health treatment. We had loss certain precious life due to unavailability of hospitals. Moreover, on question related to resident alien he explained his grievances that these people are not safe for our village. We don't know from where they come from some of our villagers have given them a room on rent. These people are indulged in wrong activities at midnight they were making noise used to stare at our females. They are often complaining about their behavior we are not happy from these people they are doing worst thing in this village. They have a support from CDA. In response to last question regarding tourism he says only Musharraf had done some significant work in terms of development in this village. Other government just doing high claims but didn't done anything for this village. Tourist used to visit these places but not ready to purchase from our shops. They just come stay in hotels used visit places for a while and go back to their home.

**Respondent (o)**, a 29 years old local resident of Saidpur village, used to work as an operator in Call Centre. In answer to question about school he mentioned that he has graduate from Federal Urdu University. Further, he said that this village has only one school for both male and female in first time women were used to get classes while, in evening boys have to go for classes. He added that the quality of education is not per requirement school's maintenance condition is also not per standard. There is mess everywhere in classes and bathroom specially. We demanded from the federal government to setup separate schools for both male and female. Moreover, in response to question regarding water facility he told us that water comes from streams we just store it in handmade pond in our village, from where we used that water for daily purposes. Initially, the pond was unspoiled but nowadays it would become a home of sewerage and dust. This will lead to spreads too many diseases. Its highly request to the

concerned ministries that please send some delegation make it clean we will be obliged to the government for this favor. In response to question about health facilities he said we don't have any hospital for cure and effective treatment. Villagers often used to go in cities for medication. We urge Prime Minister of Pakistan that at least made one hospital for us. Infrastructure is not good roads are not in condition to use local transporters deny providing services. Therefore, we hire taxis on high fair to reach our concern place if government will try to make it better than this will be beneficial for all of us. People who came from outside are making noise at late night doing illegal activities destroying our culture and ethics. We are not happy from them they own hotels with the help of CDA. Some of our villagers are also supports them to stay here because they pay higher rent to them. He added that initially, there was huge amount of people come to visit this village but now this trend has been declined due to various reasons. The main reason is the dust which makes environmental conditions worst in the village. We urged government to do some work like Musharraf's had done for this village to increase tourism.

We had collected responses from around 45 peoples there but due to reputation in information we just mention above

#### **4.11 Major Findings**

People in Saidpur village think that education is a necessary for every boy and girl. However, they believe that it can be improved if government intervene and take certain responsibilities to makes it better. In results to this local people will get education with new exposure. The study found that intervention offered incentives for communicating with new culture background people but decreased the village's local people's face to face interactions. Moreover, the study found that Culture is affected, but the practice level has been adopted by the local people. Most of these locals have also influenced tourist culture of understanding rural areas by tourism culture. Intervention has provided local people with a new transportation system structure, and these people have benefited from last 14 years. Most of these locals are involved in earning from transportation sector. In addition to this environment has compromised the project and sanitation has provided a safe community network with good quality water. Pollutants, however, are rising as the number of visitors increases. Public security is not affected and there is no security issue starting in this area beside this restaurant impacts the villager's health, environment and reduce the beauty of the village.

Nevertheless, visitors have increased opportunities for earning, but these visitors are also disturbing local people by crossing restricted lines of houses and interfering with their personal spaces. Moreover, diversification of income generation is one of the major effects of community intervention policies in Saidpur village, Islamabad. The employment opportunities provided by restaurant's businesses have diversified the income sources of local income and employment pattern has changed since intervention. The intervention has caused minor disputes but has reduced growing common conflicts in practices and one of the major influences of action is occupational transactions.

## **Chapter 5**

### **CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The analysis of Saidpur village after survey and interviews has answered a lot of questions regarding the health, education employment and cultural aspects of intervention. The study is based on qualitative approaches and the study found that intervention has affected the locals in many dimensions. The study concluded that education, health transport and income of local people is affected but in the positive way. The locals have gain higher exposure and happy to adopt new things for further development. Water and sanitation is improving day by day due to intervention and projects conducted in past have made it a better place for both locals and visitors. The assessment concluded that intervention programs with some defined rules for visitors can develop villages and locals can enjoy the better Socio-economic welfare.

#### **5.2 Policy Recommendations**

Intervention must be cultural friendly and some restriction on visitors will help locals in term load music conflicts resolution and first-hand benefits should in favour of locals.

Villages around big cities can be converted to tourists spots by intervention programs and it will also help local community to get developed.



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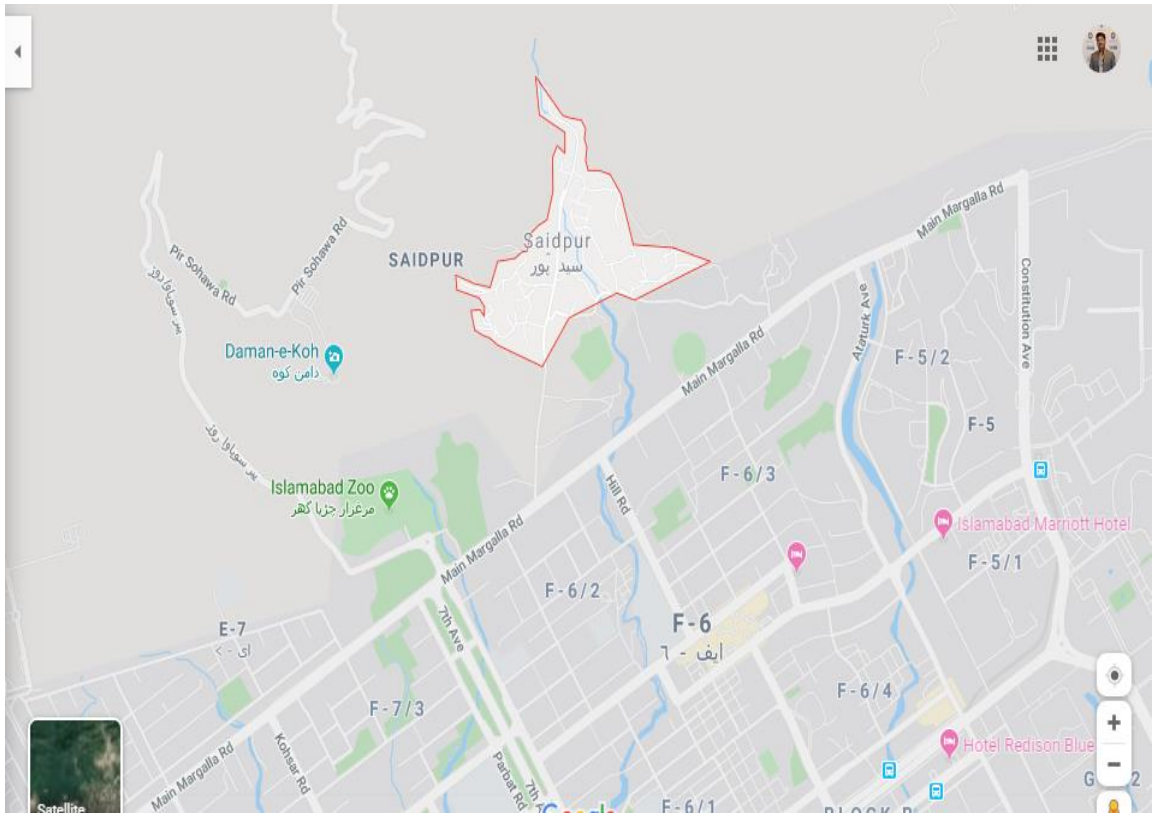
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## SAIDPUR VILLAGE MAP



**Fig. 1.2:** Source: Taken from Google Map



*Fig:1.3: Picture was taken during interview*



*Fig: 1.4: Picture taken during Interview*

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CAPITALIST INTERVENTION:  
A CASE STUDY OF SAIDPUR VILLAGE, ISLAMABAD**

**INTERVIEW GUIDE**

**Introduction**

This study is based on Socio-economic Impacts of Capitalistic Intervention in Saidpur Village, as we know that intervention has caused a lot of changes to dynamics of area's Culture, Employment Structure, Language, Health, Exposure and Education. The purpose of the study is to investigate the Intervention Impacts in Saidpur village.

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<b>1. Location</b>	•
<b>2. Name of respondent</b>	•
<b>3. Gender</b>	•
<b>4. Age of the respondent</b>	•
<b>5. Marital status</b>	•
<b>6. Education of respondent</b>	•
<b>7. Kids going to school Male,</b>	•
<b>Female</b>	

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1. Do you remember the demography of Saidpur village before renovation or intervention?
2. If yes please elaborate the previous status of village in words. How it looked like in terms of infrastructure?
3. Do you think that capitalistic intervention has an effect on education at Saidpur village? If yes please explain



4. Do you think that Capitalistic Intervention has affected access to health facilities at Saidpur village? If yes please explain
5. Do you think that Capitalistic Intervention has affected the infrastructure of Saidpur village? If yes please explain
6. Do you think that Capitalistic Intervention has affected the Culture of Saidpur village? If yes please explain
7. Do you think that Capitalistic Intervention has affected the language of Saidpur village? If yes please explain
8. Do you think that Capitalistic Intervention has affected the transport of Saidpur village? If yes please explain
9. What kind of transport facilities are added by the intervention?
10. Do you think that Capitalistic Intervention has effected the communication of Saidpur village? If yes please explain
11. Do you think that capitalistic intervention has changed the code of conduct in the community? If yes please explain
12. Do you think that capitalistic intervention has reduced the security threats? If yes please explain,
13. What kind of security issues existed before the intervention?
14. Do you think that capitalistic intervention has affected the water and sanitation of Saidpur village? If yes please explain
15. What is the source of water now?
16. What was the water source before the intervention?