



Sectarianism in Gilgit Baltistan and its impact on the local Market of Skardu

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Abstract: Sectarian conflict in G-B has remained an outstanding issue for decades. The conflict over religious differences is not a new dispute in the region. G-B claims to be home to various sects. The segments are Shia, Sunni, and Ismailia, who claim to live peacefully and have cordial relationships with each other. However, the rise of sectarianism began in the region in the late 1980s. The changes in the demographic composition, which included the abolition of the local law of the state-subject rule, led to a shift in power dynamics and further fueled sectarian tensions. The situation further changed with the formulation of the Kakoruram Highway. All this development leads to sectarianism in GB, which has a devastating impact on all segments of society. Based on all this, the market suffers a lot of such incidents because various segments depend on them. The whole region remained closed for a period with these unprecedented clashes of sectarian violence between the two sects of Muslims. It leads to an irreparable and chronic impacts on the common masses suffer greatly. During the sectarianism, region remained in deep crisis, which caused collateral damage for all sectors to suspend activity.

Keywords: Gilgit Baltistan, Sectarian conflict, Shia, Sunni

1. Introduction

Gilgit Baltistan is situated in the middle of Himalayan and Kakoraum mountain ranges on the north of Pakistan .G-B was ruled by different foreign invaders including the British and Dogars. The Birtsh ruled valley directly by taking lease from Hari Singh ,Hindu ruler of Muslim State in 1935.Gilgit Agency was being ruled by British till indepdence and begin returned back to Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir after the 15 days of independence of India .Soon after the partition the fate of Kashmir was remained unsettlement and Majorha hold no decided to joined India or Pakistan .Suddenly the situation got changed in October 1947 .When the ruler of Muslim Majority Princely State decided to sign of instrument of accession with India on 26 October ,1947 .These leads the sense of rebellion in local Gilgit Scouts leading by the British commander Major William Alexander Brown .Due to this uprising people make strong demonstration against the ruler and got freedom of the area .After affiliated to Pakistan sent it representatives, Sardar Alam to look the affairs of area .On the 26 April 1949 Karachi Agreement it was being made part of directly ruled by the ministry of Kashmir and northern area affairs and which is runned through the govenement of Pakistan .In the 1970 the terriority was renamed as Northern Area including some area of Gilgit Agency and the several area of princely state .Soon after in 2009 Northern Area was renamed and starting calling Gilgit Baltistan by provision of Gilgit Baltistan Empowerment and Self Goverence Order 2009 .Bringing the position of Chief Minister ,Governor and cabinet for making local public affairs judgment

Sectarian Conflict in Gilgit Baltistan

Sectarian violence and strife are different forms of communal violence, which is utilized as a medium for

sectarianism, between the different sects of one particular ideology or religion lived in a nation or community of society. The aspects of religious separation play a due role in the escalation of sectarian violence. Sectarianism in the Gilgit Baltistan region of a disputed part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is generating a sense of among the masses to have a series of discontent which also leads the region to come under influence leads devastating effect. Policy based on the agenda of Islamization of General Zia Ul-Haq in this landscape provides a medium to having a settlement of an outsider in the area of the region, incorporating direct problems for local envious masses. Besides the settlement of the external community, the policy of Islamization, Afghan intervention, and the Islamic Revolution in Iran in the 1970s marked a cumulative effect on rapidly increased sectarian turmoil, leading to the resulting massive level of violation of Human rights in the region. After the mentioned events the series of violence could not be stopped, and the policy shift introduced by the regime Musharraf focused on the agenda of enlightened moderation, aimed at the restoration of democracy in Islamabad, created nothing amazing to be proven happened as so far people were having no such means of satisfactory for these means adopted. But the fact was that the monster has remained raised at the peak of threatening rate. IN the understanding historically, the diversified community of Gilgit Baltistan lived together in a relatively means of harmony attitude. People of the region value their ethics tribal identities social ties over sectarian affiliations. G-B has the majority of the Shia community in the accounted figure of 1.8 million populace. Pakistan, having a Sunni majority, managed sectarian violence in the landscapes of the region from the times of Zia Ul Haq, with the introduction of Sunni Deobandi Islam in the Gilgit Baltistan. The year 1975 marked a clash of sectarian violence, creating problems for the procession of Shia in Muharram in Gilgit town, firing from a Sunni mosque. On this development, violence begins to spread to many other areas of the region. Another clash took place in 1988, having a dispute on the issue of the moon during the fasting month of Ramzan to the start of Eid. This issue marked a huge tense situation in the whole Gilgit because the sighting of the moon was being clerabated by Shia segments as Eid, while Sunni friction was fasting on that day. Based on these tense situations conflict between Shia and Sunni remained to till today. Accounts deal this issue elaborated that various houses, and properties were being destroyed and some reports mentioned that even livestock were not spared by this violence. Another outbreak of violence happened in the year of 2003 -04. When another medium textbooks controversy begins to spread the sectarianism conflict in the whole region. This was begun by the Shia quarters living in Gilgit blamed it has the Sunni curriculum being taught in the schools of Gilgit Baltistan. Even now the sensitive federal made a series of negotiations with the top leadership of the Shia and ensure the resolution of the issue. With every passing day, the issue remained unclear and broke a new series of breakouts of sectarian violence by the assassination of top Shia religious leader, Agha Zia ud -din -Rizvi in 2005. This tragic event marked the mountain in the shadow of dark clouds of fear and horrific situation. It becomes a series of widespread clashes marking a month's curfew and the loss of hundreds of individuals' lives and the threat of people's lives. IN the year 2009 again the monster of sectarian violence came out of its bottle. On 29 April, 2009. Deputy Speaker of the Gilgit Baltistan, Northern Areas Legislative Assembly. Syed Asad Zaidi becomes the victim of this sectarianism conflict. He was assassinated in Gilgit in Kashrote which is claimed to be a Sunni-dominated area again become to having raised sectarian violence in the whole region. The development of the Karkoram Highway was marked as a helping hand for launching battleground for generating sectriaiaian strife. The route is considered to be the most dangerous road to be traveling due to having tragic memories where Shia innocent citizens were being killed based on sectarianism affiliations. The story does not end here several other times the route becomes medium to having killed people of the region. IN 2012 it is quoted those 18 innocent pilgrims resident of Gilgit Baltistan were being killed brutally while they were returning from Iran. These buses were traveling from Rawalpindi to Gilgit and the tragedy took place in the Harban Nullah lies it location in the Kohistan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Killings of people on this route always remained routine, thousands of people lost their lives, and unaccounted figures have become injured in these sectarian clashes .

1.1 Objectives of the study

- a) To know the sectarian conflict and its impact on local market of Skardu
- b) To analyze the public opinion generated as reaction of sectarian conflict

2. Methodology

In this study, the method of historical, and descriptive will be used .Both the primary and secondary will be used to collect data and knowing public opinion regarding sectarian conflict and impact on local market of Skardu

2.1 Area and Population

Geographically the region of Gilgit Baltistan has an area of 72,496 sq.km .Gilgit Baltistan is mainly divided into three divisions on the bases of administrative affairs and be de centralization into ten districts ,including Gilgit ,Skardu ,Diamer ,Ghizer,Hunza Nagar ,Ghanche ,Astore ,Kharmang and Shigar .Skardu and Gilgit are main centres of political towns of Gilgit Baltistan .In According to 1988 census , the population of Gilgit Baltistan was about 870 ,347 .Gilgit Baltistan is land having 100 percent of Muslim population .Home of diverse languages ,ethnicity ,sectarian and tribal identities .By having the classification majorly eight ethnic groups lived in the region ,Shians ,Baltis ,Yashkuns ,Moghals ,Kashmiris ,Pathans ,Ladakhis and Turkis .Having different form of speak of dialects of Balti ,Burushaski ,Khawer ,Wakhi ,Turki ,Tibeti,Phasto ,Urdu and Persian .Majorly four different sect of Islam are based in Gilgit Baltistan, Sunni ,Shia ,Ismail and Noorbakhshi .Shia has dominated population than rest of all religius groups .Diamer and Astore has much clear majority of Sunni Muslim population .

3. The impact of sectarianism on the Market of Skardu

The violence of sectarianism has resulted in a significant number of deaths and murders, with average deaths per year. The killing of innocent people from both sides, who have affiliations with a particular sect, has led to a loss of approximately jobs in the local market. This strife has resulted in many problems for every segment of society, including a decrease in the market value of Skardu.

The issue is becoming challenging and causing a deep, tragic disaster for every sector. The unrest of this unneeded violent nature is the strife monster. That forces everyone to come in the effect of its flames. The market could not escape from having a vested impact. The roots of sectarianism exist in every Skardu society.

Sectarianism violence has the gravity of making the whole system of life completely centralized at any time by the intensity of the eruption of its violent activity. Unrest has led to irreparable damage to every individual and market. In every sectarian conflict, the closure of the market has led to the loss of the local economy. Still, the conflict has the strength to make the local market economy unstable by having influence and creating hindrances in the prescribed manner. Additionally, this prevents the outflow of investment and foreign remittances from the local area from being transmitted to the downward country because there is no sound environment for business activity.

Despite getting sought of this problem, the problem is with every passing day getting to the soil. Leading the vested impact and having a sense of prejudice towards their sect brings the seeds of destroying the business nature and brings a sense of intolerance among harmony posing in an area before starting of violence.

Responding to the interview, the firm owner was of the view. The recent protests and environment of protest have profoundly impacted our local economy. It has caused the whole circulation of our business cycle to go into deep trouble, which will take time to cover. It has not made us lose sight of the financial context. Still, it negatively impacted Skardu's market economy. It collectively led to the blockage of local income and business progress due to uncertainty, avoiding investment in the wake of violence based on sectrianian conflict.

3.1 Composition of Skardu's Economy Skardu's economy,

The Skardu economy is deeply rooted in various segments associated with the professions of agriculture and tourism, is of significant importance. These are not just sources of income but also the region's identity of significance and expressing the potential of region economy.

The region's economy, which began mainly dependent on KKH and Juglote Skardu road, trading routes has become a significant player in the national economy. Agriculture and tourism are not just assets but also the lifeblood of the economy of Skardu. Potatoes, dry fruits, and wheat are examples of agricultural production and symbols of the region's prosperity and potential. It is situated in the middle of the Karakorum and Himalayan ranges.

Skardu is called the tourism capital of Pakistan. Being home to mighty world mountains and peaks, including K2's second-highest peak, makes the region seriously attractive, attracting foreign tourists. Thousands of foreign expeditions and treks journey to this peak every year. Local tourists play a pivotal role in the growth of the local market economy.

The economy of Skardu has seen a phase of development and collective disturbances. Being a remote region that lacked infrastructure in the past, people's lives are miserable compared to those of today. Before the development of

significant trading routes for fast communication, trading, tourism, and transportation had zero speed in accelerating local revenues. The expansion of mass development has provided space for local and international investors with unlimited opportunities to broaden their lives.

3.2 The trading route concerns of security

The market could not remain safe from sectarian violence. It has made business activity stick with no progress because of regional disturbances. One of the respondents of my study was of this view. The issue of sectarian violence has provided many challenges for the survival of their business.

On getting the closure of the trading, the flow of goods and raw materials allowed free movement via KKH. That leads to the problem of imbalances in gaining market access and maintaining their routine. Days of conflict have resulted in irreparable space damage to the entire community because of the closure of the market, increasing unemployment, and crises in the whole region, which had a cumulative impact.

“One Shopkeeper added his experience of the rising sectarian conflict in Skardu. “We live in a fragile region with no industrial platform or sources of employment, and we have problematic concerns as the route is closed. We are experiencing floods and blockages on Juglote Skardu Road.”

The issue of sectarianism has further aggravated the decline and reduction of businesses. In the days of conflict, Lead set back by having lost the business stock of vegetables because the transport vehicles could not manage the journey made from Pakistan". The conflict has led the market to a state of alarm, triggering the mode of service for business activities. The increase in these sectarian conflicts has resulted in difficult conditions for traders on the market and has caused significant losses.

The ongoing movement of the conflict chain of business was interrupted as no activities were in place. Blockage of roads and protestors on the street and every corner of the region are not allowed to build an environment of uncertainty for the market. That leads by affecting the mechanism of employment and income production. Every segment of the business has led to a series of problems with market closures.

"According to respondents, the beef and poultry owner based his business in Skardu. He is expressing that during the peak of tension and sectarian violence, we worry about the losses of our business performance burden. We were having extreme situations because of the undiffused violence and our worries about their future. In the times of, conflict, the movement of raw material from the rest of the country could not be made possible because of an unpleasant situation of violence We are having extremely position of trouble not having any progress to business .Labor and all staff was having no work and in this way to managed the business becomes very difficult to maintained in sustains.

3.3 Sectarian violence and Imposition of curfew in Skardu city

The sectarian conflict has led to a curfew in the heart of Baltistan. That was the result of prolonged, lasting sectarian violence. During this period, the local market remained unprogressive and out of progress for a long time. A market faces unbearable and chronic effects and significant challenges for familiar people in the market economy sector.

Ordinary people also face extremely troubled circumstances because they have no income sources, as they are being pushed into the trap of a vicious cycle. One of the respondents believed that people were in an extreme archery state during a curfew because the market economy remained out of performance because of the curfew imposition. That brought massive long-term disaster for whole segments of society, including the market sector.

It creates trouble for the segments associated with the market by shutting down for the long term. Sectarian violence and restrictions have limited movement in the market. Restrictions on the free movement of goods arose throughout the whole country and remained a problem during the violent sectarianism time. The strife of sectarian violence has limited free movement to certain places.

In times of sectarian violence, the waves did not spare anyone from facing the impact of this issue. The whole segment of the region has suffered, considering the public on the one hand and the market economy on the other. Despite these challenges, the market economy sector of Skardu has shown resilience, navigating through the hurdles during sectarian violence. The sector of the market economy has suffered during peak times of violence because of street strikes, and riots were taking place in every corner of the region because of sectarian violence.

“Implementing a curfew and restricting people from their houses have made local market conditions, such as the deep water situation, progress. Still, the timely breaking of the tension caused a deadly impact on the local market

economy. They are addressing violence according to the respondents' views. "During the times of violence of sectarianism, we are having the mode of restrictions. That leads to building a fear of traveling to an area that is a threat to life. Travel for business is becoming more commonplace. The movement of the shipment and the transportation services are also avoided because of fear; they can become victims of unrest."

3.4 Attitude of sect-based shopping promotion

The attitude of favoring sect shopping appears in a time of highly sectarian violence. People have a sense of prejudice and avoid shopping from another sect, especially during the peak of tension. Incorporating creates an environment where the gap begins against the rising to destroy the sector's business by favoring their sect.

Rather than preferring to have the attitude of benefit to the opposite sect collectively, the rise of destroying the local market economy by having the sense of sect-based shopping in the state. Because there was no alternative mechanism for encouraging each other to do business in response to the tension that arose during the period of sectarian conflict, during the research, one respondent, a clothes trader who has been in the business for over a decade, expressed the argument that his observation related to the sentiments arising in the tension arising from the violence of conflict resulting from sectarian violence.

"He argues that seeds of sectarianism are not only divided into lines of religious sentiments. Additionally, this challenge has led to prejudice and a sense of benefit to a particular sect. It continues to hurt the local market by mixing it with the division of business on the sect line. During peak times, people work with a boycott attitude in an environment of tension. He expresses deep concerns about the result obtained by this violence's triggering, promoting intolerance, and the gap between brotherhood and a sense of tolerance is being virtually damaged. Apart from that, hurdles in the local market, on the other hand, lead to an attitude gap arising from the hike in a violent manner"

4. Evidence of Sectarian Violence in Market Place in Skardu occurred by sectarian violence

The intensity of sectarian violence has caused the market to come under the flames of its effect. Marketplaces also remained deeply impacted by the rise of challenges that appeared to be violent, not remaining immune from the chronic damage to be caused. During the sectarian violence, massive riots took place leads, and mob attacks were taking place in the market.

Shopkeeper expressing his observation occurs by the violence of sectarianism. The sectarian conflict has made the market to come under its dominance and indulge in being part of it. He argued that I was in a shop that had caught on fire during the peak of tension in Skardu. Bringing the losses of millions worth of properties and not limited to it. With the starter of violence, the rise of the shutter and lockdown for weeks and sometimes for months keep the disaster impact occurs by the violence of sectrainiamism".

"Discussing the issue, the opinion of one other respondent was of the view that violence made us challenged because our whole property had been damaged because of mob attacks, and we were having problems surviving life. This highlights the individual struggles of business owners whose livelihoods were directly affected by the violence. Our property income was set on fire due to the escalation of violence caused by sectarian tension. We had no alternative to keep our survival of life because of having a vast disaster situation in front of us as being raised from the eruption of violence."

4.1 The disturbances in the Supply and Demand chain affected the local market

The surge in sectarianism profoundly impacted the local market, disrupting the flow of demand and supply. The violence led to market closures and the blockage of the KKH trading route, severely affecting demand and supply chains. The blockage of supply and demand has caused severe and irreparable damage to the local market. The transportation of goods and vehicles has been severely disrupted, leading to a cascade of problems and concerns.

This ban on activity has created a series of hurdles for local market forces, creating a sense of concern among traders. Skardu's economy is heavily dependent on the KKH route, and there is no alternative route for trading. Additionally, the disturbance caused by the rise of violence's extension to a broad spectrum led to problems concerning the market economy. Space to board circle creates trouble as deeply as irreparable damage.

The respondent further explains his observation relating to the situation being made after the rise of sectarian violence, triggering the notion of tension. Skardu, the hub of Baltistan, now covers a vast population stack because

of its enormous trade scope. The whole division is wider than the central area, creating a bulge of masses at the cost of the crisis, having no mechanism for the continuity of demand and supply channels of connectivity.

“Adding to this, one Shopkeeper was of the view responding to the effect of the rising violence of sectarianism:” In times of such a situation, we are afraid of having to travel downward of the country for trading purposes because memorable events occur due to sectarian violence in Skardu”

Sectarianism directly affected tourism activity, shrinking market growth. Various segments of society in Skardu have associations with tourism, including hotels, tourist guides, travel operators, car rental services, and much more. The Skardu market economy flourishes with the region's influx of local and international tourists. Due to its scope and potential, much of the sector depends on life; survival depends on this sector. This leads to generational income and revenues. Most of the family's income relies on these sources of income and survival. The local economy has less potential to meet people's demands and primarily focuses on the tourism business for revenue generation.

With the rise of violence, tourism and affiliated segments also dominate, causing collateral damage to society. During the peak season of its operationalization, the violent eruption destroyed the activity. That led to prolonged and continuous disturbance, unrest, and blockage of people, reducing visiting spots.

Respond to an interview conducted by a hotel owner and tourist operator based in Skardu City. Addressing his views, tourism is a blessing for us collectively, and we must praise Allah.

He was of the view sectarian violence leads to unpleasant effects on every individual. We are having survival of life in remote regions of the world. As we have only the tourism industry to have life survive, it leads to the local market. Such events lead to loss of revenue and the issue of posing a negative image of the area in the mindset of foreign and local tourism refusing to visit the region.”

“Another trader’s owner responding to the interview expressed sadness for having such events again; stating that such a situation critically damaged our business. Business because in such an environment, the tourists refuse to travel and having a sense of fear brings losses to the industry. He thought all clerics of sects and significant institutions of state should come in front of food and make a comprehensive plan to keep the region safe from such chronic effects and prevent having a calmative effect on society as well.”

4.2 Shutting down of hotel industry due to sectarian clashes in Skardu

Where, as the sectarian clashes has resulted worst impact on every segment of society in Skardu. The sector of hotel industry also comes under dominance of sectarian clashes, leads to having horror and chronic effected. People associated with the hotel industry hurts a lot in the shape of having deficit of financially and portraying the negative image of region .The long lasting emerging of sectarian issue, has made the serve impact of area, refusing the people to having visiting the region.

This drops the level of income of people and also leads the collateral damaging impact for numerous people associated with this segment. Providing the vicious cycle for whole market economy .As, this sector is contributing the local market the flow of income, employment .Due to escalation of violence has made resistance for the blockage of all this blessing for people of region.

During the researcher the hotel owner was of the view .He was arguing that the sectarian clashes has made the survival of life in the terrible condition .Because many people of region rely the business of hotel industry as source of income .

“We suffered because people both from international and local tourist managing to having cancel their reservation even having it for month .During the peak session of tourism in Skardu ,such eruption of violence is forcing us to have series of trouble and irreparable damage to whole industry by shutting down it for long time .”

4.3 Issues of employment after the closure of the market in Skardu

However, concerns about rising sectarian conflict damaged social fiber and did not remain immune to having a vested impact on the socio-economic index. The issue of sectarian violence pulls several quarters into deep trouble because they have declined into the trap of employment. The intensity of the conflict has caused horror and chronic

effects in all social fibers of society. The employment sector also comes under this dominance and must remain connected to devastating implications due to these challenges. During times of conflict, it caused a crisis for us to maintain the employment to be continued.

“According to respondents, they are the ordinary and general people of the district. They were of the understanding, as analyzed by the changing environment created by the violent nature. The changing climate of the local market after the sectarian violence is a massive problem for people affiliated with daily wage-based jobs. Shrink the progress of development and hindrances imposed on survival of life. Regarding the market closure, there was concern about trapping the progress of market growth because of the suspension established by the violence.”

4.4 The Migration of the business force to downwards of the country from region

Due to sectarian violence in Skardu, this ongoing sectarian conflict has led to the urgent migration of business people. Various segments associated with the business sector left their houses, and their whole income source was lost due to the uncertainty implied by sectarian violence. This marked the increased the local market economy to decline in progress

.Because it provide the raised of having issue of unemployment and having inflation in local market economy.

.Business man is having lacking of trust deficit on the reality on grounds is hesitated to having investing the region of Skardu. That is leads migration of business force to replace their position downwards of the country.

The migration of this force has made extremely problematic concerns for local market economy.

“One of the respondents was of this view; he was worried about my life and was facing a threat to it. He sold the property at a meager price because violence and target killing continue to prevail in this circumstance. There is no alternative mechanism except migration to the country to keep life and business safe and running business smoothly. Because there was, fear to the loss of business and capital due to violence appearing in the Skardu sectarian conflict”.

4.5 Blockage of Investments and Development

The resulted of the sectrianian violence also have chronic and irreparable damages for the sector of investments .The repercussions of violence are severe, leading to a decline in investment. The ongoing uncertainty and horror environment are shaping a global negative image of the region. This blockage of investments not only results in job losses across various sectors but also hinders the flow of capital in the local market, thereby stalling development and perpetuating a state of uncertainty, which could have long term consequences.

“One of the respondents was of the view that due to prolonged-lasting sectarianism violence, foreign investments also remained closed. This leads to the loss of local market economy performance, as well as large segments are associated with situation trouble circumstances.”

4.6 Target Killing on KKH and its effect on the local market

A corridor of the historical trading route of the old silk route precedes Gilgit Baltistan's connection to the world. It possesses no other line communication channel except this connectivity route, which has been utilized as a trading route for the whole region. Trading on KKH is one unfortunate route that has always evoked a sense of horror. Having the oldest memories of murders and killings of people based on identification brings a sense of fear. With the KKH opening, the region's economy could bear the burden of local market demands and needs. Despite many accidents happening in the past, the route has remained a line of danger and horror because of the tragic killings of innocent people.

"Responding to one shopkeeper's analysis of his observation related to sectarian violence, he argues that the route of KKH has always remained unsafe for us to become victims of killing innocent people harmoniously. Being dependent on our life survival and not possessing alternatives makes we feel compelled to travel, repeating such unwanted accident makes us have trouble thinking."

4.7 Firing on Public transport vehicle damaging local market business

Target killings made on this road by people who belong to the people of Skardu indicate that horror and a sense of fear occur in us due to violence based on sectarianism. *He argues that the government must ensure the security of*

people from the entry point to the exit point of this route to avoid this problem in the future.

One of the public transport owners having business based in Skardu was of the view .He was of the view that during the sectarian period,

“The buses operating on the route of Rawalpindi to Gilgit Baltistan is always remained in the circle of trouble .This generated the sense of fear and anxiety among the people of region as well as owner of company affiliated with the segments of public transport . The Buses were also become victim of this clashes by having mob attacks, and setting on fire leading the losing of million rupees. That leads to having devastating impact for the buses owner in the losing of vehicle which is having dependence of their major source of income. Because majority of people have to travel form local public transport, avoiding because of uncertainty and terrible circumstances .That is creating hurdles for us to running business in the circle of losses and uprising problematic concerns. ”

5. Conclusion

This chapter begins with an interview conducted with various stockholders of Skardu. It contains a variety of responses and observations relating to problems of concern. Many of the views addressed the challenges faced in reaction to the rise of sectarian violence.

They thought it led to the loss of human life but also brought up the decline of the local market and economic development. The closure of the market has brought a lot of trouble for the local people and the local market economy. Despite stopping, it steadily accelerated to the peak of the hike and damaging entire local market economy.

The unavailability of resources on the doorstep made people, both foreign and local tourists, visit as an additional source of income. Not having another alternative platform for sources of employment and income made life a vicious cycle. Bringing and having a sense of intolerance leads to the blockage of the channel of investments.

Resistance leads to supply and demand being unable to feed local needs and the capacity to address the local market economy's irreparable damage. Indicating that those major segments come under the waves of violence intensity, a lot of problematic concerns that come parallel to violence arose in the form of sectarian violence. Still, the issue has the intensity to make the economy siege anytime during rising strife present until now.

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