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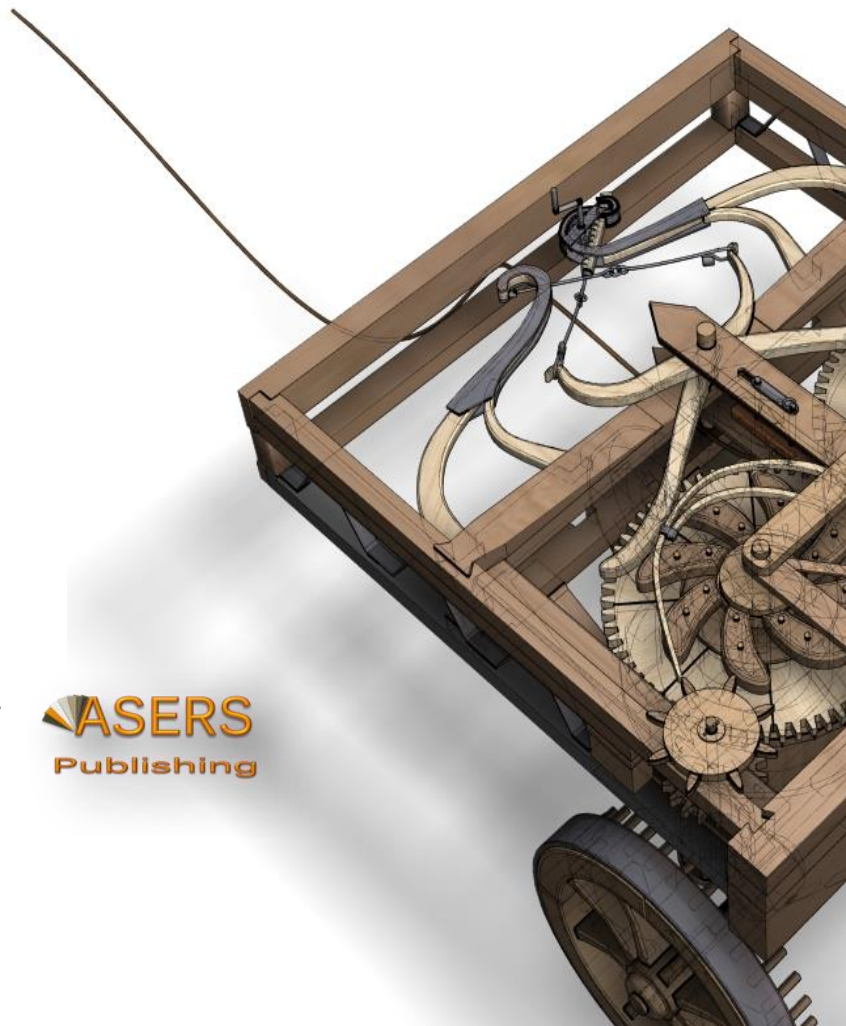
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Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

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A Cross Sectional Analysis of Tourism Development and Social Development

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Abstract:

The major objective of this study was to measure the association between various interventions and Chitral Gole National Park (CGNP) role in preservation of bio-diversity and socio-economic uplift. A sample size of 346 respondents was randomly selected from total population of 3326 from the 4 selected villages on the basis of close proximity. A conceptual framework including dependent variable *social development* and independent variable *tourism development* were taken. The data were analyzed through frequency and percentage distribution. Moreover, Chi-square test was applied to know the relationship between dependent and independent variables at bi-variate level. In bi-variate analysis a highly significant ($P=0.000$) relation was found between CGNP is main source of promoting tourism in Chitral, tourists do any impacts upon local community in terms of increased business activities, local culture is safeguarded despite influx of tourists in the area, tourism produced employment opportunities, and social development. Qualitative data supported the empirical findings, however tourism brings economic opportunities at micro and macro level, but unfortunately CGNP is not as satisfactory regarding generating income since its establishment. The government should ensure to make such policies pertaining to the entrance fee, provides accommodation services on payment to the tourists and to reserve the entrance fee or any other form of taxes to ensure CGNP to spend on self-sustaining basis by ensuring refinement in the procedures as well.

Keywords: social development; tourism; wildlife preservation; Chitral; Pakistan

JEL Classification: Q01; Z32; R11.

Introduction

Cambridge English Dictionary define national park as “It is comparatively a large area with outstanding scenic merit and national interest with the primary objective of protection and preservation of scenery, plants and animals in the natural state to which access for public recreation and research may be allowed” (Mock *et al.* 1997). In South Africa, Kwazala Natal National Park there has been established a community levy fund charged from visitors, and this fund then used in economic and developmental activities in the areas of tourism (Luckett *et al.* 2003).

Historically in 1972, the idea of national park or conservation of nature under state ownership through legislation was started in the United State of America, which was Yellowstone National Park of Wyoming. However, there are evidence that Yellowstone National Park was established after the Mongolian Mountain National Park Bogd Khan National Park, as it was established in 1778, so that seen as the oldest legally protected area. Canada made its first three national parks in the mid 1880's and an Australian park, Royal National Park, which is established in 1879. In the world, meeting the IUCN criteria, the largest national park which was established in 1974, is the Northeast Green National Park, covering an area of 972000 km². In 2006 according to IUCN, there are 6555 national parks all over the world (Foresta 2013).

In Pakistan there are 29 national parks in different localities of the country, covering 3 % of the total land area. Among them 22 are under the supervision of the respective provincial government and the remaining are under the private care. The first national park of Pakistan is in Punjab, *Lal Suhanra* National Park established in 1972, covering an area of 51,368 hectares. There are six (06) National Parks in KPK, among the total of 29. The largest one is the *Borogil* National Park (*Chitral*), having total area of 0.13 million hectares. Other National Parks include *Saiful Muluk* National Park, *Lulusar Dudipatsar* National Park, Sheikh Badin National Park, *Ayubia* National Park and Chitral Gole National Park. Yet, another with a specific name and the sole purpose of, *Chitral Gole* National Park (CGNP) is an area allocated by the government of KPK for the protection of natural environment in the area.

Chitral Gole National Park (CGNP)

Chitral Gole is named due to its proximal location to *Chitral* “*Chitrar*” Town and the term “*Gole*” stands for stream in local language (*Khovar*). The *Chitral Gole* originates from *Chitral Gole* National Park and pours into river Chitral. Chitral Gole National Park (CGNP) is an alpine river catchment and bisects Chitral town into two equal halves (Malik 1985). CGNP is one of the highest mountain Park in the world and the 5th largest National Park of KPK and has 7750 hectares total area. It is situated in the west of *Chitral* town on 2 hours' drive besides the Chitral River. It is located at an elevation of 1450 meter and about 5000 meter above sea level. The Park lies between 71° 42' and 12° 60' E Longitude and 35° 53' and 30° 34' N Latitude. The average temperature is 29° C, but in summer some time it exceeds 35° C and in winter average temperature is 4° C, and some time it falls to - 20° C.

Fauna and Flora of CGNP

This Park provides shelter to a vast diversity of animals specially *Markhor*, a kind of wild goat specie. It still holds the largest population of *Astor Markhor* in the world. A small number of Siberian Ibex, *Ladakh* Urial and Asian black Bear also inhabit this park. The snow Leopard is seen there, but it is not the permanent resident of the park. Wolf, Fox, Himalayan Otter, the yellow throated Marten and many other animals are found in the park. The common birds are like as the bearded Vulture, the Himalayan Vulture, the golden Eagle, the demoiselle Crane, the peregrine Falcon, the *Himalan Monal*, the snow Partridge and the rock Partridge (Hess 2002). There are also different trees such as, Cedar, *Diar*, *Chalghuz*, Oak, Juniper, *Millow*, Wild Almond and *Himalayn* Birch trees in CGNP. The *Himalan* Birch of dry place is very famous for the polo mallet (the bottom part of polo stick which hit the ball).

Four sites of CGNP

This park is stretched over an area of 7750 hectares. The park has boundaries in the West with Rumboor (*Kalash*) valley, in the North with *Garum Chashma* valley, in the East with Chitral town and Chitral river conservancy in the South. The park connects with Chitral town with a link road (*Kacha*), connect with Rumboor with walking trails, *Monor* and *Begusht* tracks connect it with *Garumchashma* valley and it connect with *Avirate Gole* through *Avi* track. However, Donson (1995) disclosed that according to IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), National parks are areas where “ecosystem functions are not materially altered by the human exploitation and occupation”, the group of competent people manages such areas and where visitors visit

for inspirational, cultural, recreational and educative purposes (Panbudi *et al.* 2009). Likewise, Chitral Today (2018) reported that CNGP is facing some serious problems due to increased population, poor infrastructure and plan of government organizations initiated for the wildlife protection in the area. The two serious problems rather threat to the wildlife of the national park have appeared as gradual, time related and unnoticed. The most serious one is the increased traffic of visitors in the park. First in the time of *Mehtar*, the road was used to *Birmoghlasht* only by the *Mehtar* and its concerned staff and then it prolonged to the center of the wildlife sanctuary that is the government visitor's hut. Due to the increased traffic of visitors specially on the holidays that visitors hut becomes a family park, and the loud noises of the vehicles in the park, which have never been checked by anyone are becoming the cause of flee of the wildlife of the park to other areas. A local resident near the park has told that he counted 165 bikes and 217 cars and other vehicles climbed to the national park in a single day.

The second problem is the wandering street dogs have entered to the park and becomes wild dogs. These dogs go to the jangle in groups and from time-to-time attack on the animals. So now it is necessary to take action to stop these two main problems. Pakistan Tourism Directory (1987) reported that Pakistan is ideal for recreation, rest, adventure, and cultural tourism. Its people are very friendly and hospitable, and the living cost is low as compared to other countries of the world. In Pakistan there is great potential of tourism. Tourism statistics describe that the total volume of tourism are direct spending by the tourists, for example, in the end of September, 2009, 42.2b\$ spend by the local overnight tourists for Australia while, the foreigner tourists paid 17.0b\$ for the same year. The residents of the area get benefits directly and indirectly from tourism. It creates job opportunities for them and in such a way improves their life standard, and (Boley *et al.* 2014) disclosed that that get direct benefit from tourism have more positive and friendly attitude toward as compared to others who are indirect beneficiaries.

Adriml (2009) argued that in National Parks, when we are estimating tourism as an economic value, then the estimation of economic theory is of course very relevant. There are two different theory of economic estimation of tourism in national parks, through which we can signify and interpret its economic importance. "Consumer surplus" which is the volume of economic welfare and the other one is the volume of contribution of spending by the tourist to the economy. Different measures fit to different approaches and there is no unclear cut best approach, where the decision-making is important in such situation when we have what to measure and present. Dawyer *et al.* (2006) concluded that the size of economic impact of tourism depends on the total number of tourists visited the area or national park, their stay period, spending of tourists in the specific area or national park and the distribution of tourism cost through the country. Keeping in view the above stock of literature the present study explored the social development and tourism development with application of chi-square test to ascertain the association between the variables, along with a qualitative and quantitative based study with precise policy recommendations.

1. Methodology

A cross sectional study designed was conducted from the sample respondents based on simple random sampling procedure. A sample size stood of 346 respondents was selected from total 3326 population by the virtue of Sekeran criteria; further sample size was proportionally allocated by using the formula given by Chaudray (1996) where their interpretation of the subjective population is disclosed in table no. 1 respectively. A structured interview schedule was used for illiterate people and questionnaire was used for literate and having a high level of understanding with regards to the domain of the study. Further a consent through mutual consensus (respondents and researcher) was took place along with ethical committee of the respective organization was also taken an interest and a sound confidentiality of the respondents was exercised in a well manner. Moreover, the data was analysed through frequency and percentage distribution (uni-variate analysis) and chi-square statistics was ascertain the degree of association through indexation and cross tabulation was accelerated given by McCall and Robert (1975); as shown after table no. 1. The dependent variable was indexed and cross-tabulated with independent variable by showing the relationship in terms of significance level as well.

Table 1. Proportional Allocation of the Sampled Respondents

Village Name	Population Size (N)	Sample Size (n)
Singore (Shamirandeh)	986	101
Balach	1054	107
Xangh Bazar	569	59
Goledur	717	73
Total	3326	346

2. Results and Discussions

Table 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents regarding Tourism development

Tourism Development	Yes (%)	No (%)	Uncertain (%)
CGNP is the main source of promoting tourism in Chitral.	202(58.4)	123(35.5)	21(6.1)
Number of tourists increased year after year visiting CGNP.	291(84.1)	34(9.8)	21(6.1)
Tourists were faced problems in CGNP while visiting CGNP.	201(58.1)	111(32.1)	34(9.8)
Tourists do any impacts upon local community in terms of increased business activities.	216(62.4)	92(26.6)	38(11.0)
Local people attitude towards tourists is positive and accommodative.	311(89.9)	26(7.5)	9(2.6)
CGNP is a scenic beauty and attract people from.	291(84.1)	30(8.7)	25(7.2)
Local culture is safeguarded despite influx of tourists in the area.	123(35.5)	184(53.2)	39(11.3)
Tourism produced employment opportunities for the people of the area.	205(59.2)	95(27.5)	46(13.3)
Entry to CGNP is made through payment.	185(53.5)	150(43.4)	11(3.2)

2.1 Perceptions of the Respondents with Regards to Tourism Development

The term development entails a holistic approach based on physical and human development. The former includes the infrastructure and communication-based initiatives as essential ingredients of pushing forward the human life by bringing comfort in a coherent way. The later is based on imparting the latest knowledge and skills to transform human beings into viable citizens. Both are imperative for sustaining the development initiatives on a directional path. Table 2 revealed that 58.4% of the respondents termed that CGNP is the main source of promoting tourism in Chitral, 35.5% negated and 6.1% of the respondents were neutral. It could be attributed to government patronage to run the CGNP under its watch. These findings were supported by Kerley *et al.* (2003) who informed that people tend to visit various places, including CGNP, Chitral to oversee the wildlife and get themselves acquired with cultural perspectives of Kalasha people (Kerley *et al.* 2003; Prideaux 2006; Duffield *et al.* 2006; and Rafiq and Shafiqullah 2007).

Moreover, majority 84.1% of the respondents disclosed that numbers of visitors are increasing day by day, 9.8% were not agreed and 6.1% of the respondents had no idea about the said statement. These findings explicitly indicated towards an emerging trend of tourists to visiting the wildlife related parts. Nature's attraction of human in relationship to one another is in existence since inception of human. However, patronage; if given by the state makes it more predictable in a directional pattern; in the recent year the demand of tourism activities to wildlife related areas are highly increased which attracts millions of people worldwide. It is on record that in Kenya alone, 70% of the international tourists want to experience wildlife in their visit (Higginbottom *et al.* 2001; and Moscardo 2008). It was further learned from the study findings that, 58.1% of the respondents disclosed that tourists faced problems while visiting CGNP, 32.1% negated and 9.8% were neutral. These findings indicated that tourists had certain problems in visiting CGNP like other parts of the word. It could be deduced from these results that a sound strategy being evolved on taking into considerations other international parks management was lacking. Their problems were in variations in their nature and manifestations. As Goodwin (2000) stated that tourists have many issues like as, access to park itself is main issue, while using buses and taxes to protected areas which are usually established in the site areas far-from major cities. Moreover, due to congested and dense traffic the access is not easy predictable. Some areas have limited accommodation problem while others are charging double price from international compared to national tourists (Boley *et al.* 2014).

Similarly, majority of the respondents 62.4% stated that tourism impact on local community in terms of economics/business activities, 26.6% disagreed and 11.0% were neutral. These findings revealed that earning from these parks is fore seeable. These earnings can improve the socio-economic profile of the local people. Adjacent and municipalities can use the park as positive ecological image, and in such way, through tourism they can encourage regional development, which attract the new residents in there, through tourism business opportunities could be increased for local communities (Che 2006; Lane 2009). Likewise, a majority 89.9% of the respondents disclosed that local attitudes of people towards tourists is positive and accommodative, 9.5% negated and 2.6% of the responses were neutral. Local support was vivid for their interventions as disclosed from the data. The residents of the area get benefits directly and indirectly from tourism. It creates job opportunities for them and in such a way improves their life standard. A positive and friendly attitude to tourists is a key to development on reciprocal grounds (Boley *et al.* 2014).

In addition, 84.1% of the respondents stated that CGNP is a scenic beauty which attracts people from different area, 87.1% negated and 7.2% had no idea about the said statement. These findings were in support to

the conclusions of Rafiq and Shafiqullah (2007) who disclosed that Chitral is famous for its scenic beauty, and cultural attraction. It is a paradise for mountaineers, anglers, hunters, hikers, naturalists, and anthropologists. The main tourist sites in Chitral are the bazaar, the Mahtar of Chitral fort, the main mosque and the summer fort of Mehtar Birmoghlasht. However, majority of the respondents 53.2% stated that local culture is not safeguarded despite influx of tourists in the area, 35.5% respondents were in favor of the unchanged local culture despite of influx of tourists and having 11.3% of the respondents were neutral. It is evident that apprehensions of cultural domination of local by the invaders were feared. Development at the stake of other interests is to be avoided. There are undoubtedly some impacts of trekking and mountaineering on the culture, customs, beliefs, and way of life of the people. Loss of such culture is referred to as "detrimentalization"- the loss of tribal traditions, culture and dress etc. during the last 40 years there occur immense changes to be taken as impacts of tourists on local culture (Roberts and Johnson 2003). Majority of the respondents 59.2% stated that tourism produced employment opportunities for the people, and 13.3% were against the preceding statement and 27.5% were uncertain. Corner (1986) observed that tourism is a good source of income generation, provision of employment and helps in the promotion of better understanding between people of different parts of the world. Its economic impact on the world economy is positive. Furthermore, majority 53.5% of the respondents disclosed that entry to CGNP is made through monetary terms, 43.3% negated and 3.2% of the respondents were neutral. Payment in terms of access to CGNP is still not practiced which resulting into a worsen situations towards social development of CGNP. As in developing countries, park entry fees are often low, or sometimes non-existent, generating little revenue therefore for park management (Southgate and Whitaker 1994).

Table 3. Association between tourism development and social development

Tourism Development		Social Development			Chi-square (P Value)
Statements of the Study	Attributes	Yes (%)	No (%)	Uncertain (%)	
CGNP is the main source of promoting tourism in Chitral.	Yes	202 (58.4)	29 (8.4)	0 (0)	X ² = 365.484 P= 0.000
	No	0 (0)	71 (20.5)	71 (20.5)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	23 (6.6)	21 (6.1)	
Number of tourists increased year after year visiting CGNP.	Yes	231 (66.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	X ² = 293.776 P= 0.000
	No	60 (17.3)	11 (3.2)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	23 (6.6)	21 (6.1)	
Tourists were faced problems in CGNP while visiting CGNP	Yes	201 (58.1)	30 (8.7)	0 (0)	X ² = 462.973 P= 0.000
	No	0 (0)	71 (20.5)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	10 (2.9)	34 (9.8)	
Tourists do any impacts upon local community in terms of increased business activities.	Yes	216 (62.4)	15 (4.3)	0 (0)	X ² = 550.113 P= 0.000
	No	0 (0)	71 (20.5)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	6 (1.7)	38 (11.0)	
Local people attitude towards tourists is positive and accommodative.	Yes	231 (66.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	X ² = 267.262 P= 0.000
	No	71 (20.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	9 (2.6)	26 (7.5)	9 (2.6)	
CGNP is a scenic beauty and attract people from.	Yes	231 (66.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	X ² = 299.819 P=0.000
	No	60 (17.3)	11 (3.2)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	19 (5.5)	25 (7.2)	
Local culture is safeguarded despite influx of tourists in the area.	Yes	123 (35.5)	108 (31.2)	0 (0)	X ² =374.445 P=0.000
	No	0 (0)	71 (20.5)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	5 (1.4)	39 (11.3)	
Tourism produced employment opportunities for the people of the area.	Yes	205 (59.2)	26 (7.5)	0 (0)	X ² = 547.321 P= 0.000
	No	0 (0)	69 (19.9)	2 (0.6)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	0 (0)	44 (12.7)	
Entry to CGNP is made through payment.	Yes	185 (53.5)	46 (13.3)	0 (0)	X ² = 259.592 P= 0.000
	No	0 (0)	71 (20.5)	0 (0)	
	Uncertain	0 (0)	33 (9.5)	11 (3.2)	

2.2 Association between Tourism Development and Social Development

Tourism is the basic element of economy in most the countries across the globe. A number of the states including Indonesia, Hong Kong, Mali, Australia and Egypt etc. have declared it as an industry. They are generating healthy revenue from it besides providing employment to various segments of society. The term development entails a holistic approach based on physical and human development as service. The former includes the infrastructure and communication based initiatives as essential ingredients of pushing forward the human life by bringing

comfort in a coherent way. The results disclosed (table3) that there was a highly significant ($P=0.000$) association between social development and CGNP is the main source of promoting tourism in Chitral. Chitral as a scenic point located a high altitude containing the nature in full bloom is attracting a number of tourists both of national and international origin. The beauty is scenic; a strong harmony prevalent is the pulling factor of tourism is the area. These results were same as disclosed by Kerley *et al.* (2003) that people tend to visit various places, including CGNP, Chitral to enjoy the wildlife and get themselves acquainted with cultural perspectives of Kalash people (Prideaux 2006; Duffield *et al.* 2006; Rafiq and Shafiqullah 2007). Similarly, there existed a high level of significant ($P=0.000$) relationship between social development and number of visitors increased year after year visiting CGNP. It could be attributed to the prevalence of peaceful and congenial environment coupled with severity with a strong cultural support from the local milieu. These findings explicitly indicated towards an emerging surge in tourists to visiting the wildlife related parts. Nature's attraction of human in relationship to one another is in existence since inception of human. However, patronage; if given by the state makes it more predictable in a directional pattern; in the recent year the demand of tourism activities to wildlife related areas are highly increased which attracts millions of people worldwide. As concluded by Lacey and Ferreira (2014) that although Kruger national Park (India) was established in 1898 and opened for tourists in 1927. During the last 80 years the popularity of the park as a tourist destination has largely increased, while the last 10 years show a sharp increase in tourist number which in future may be alarming situation for the policy makers. So, they have to address the tourist capacities in their management policies for the coming time with space management (Nel 1965; Vander 1969). It is on record that in Kenya alone, 70% of the international tourists want to experience wildlife in their visit (Higginbottom *et al.* 2001; Moscardo 2008). Likewise, the table also highlighted the problems faced by the tourists while visiting CGNP. It was found that there was a high level of significant ($P=0.000$) association between social development and tourists were faced problems in CGNP while visiting CGNP. It could be alluded towards issues, being surfaced with time to time and needs immediate attention of the CGNP administration. These results are same as proposed in the (management plan for CGNP 2017) that the infrastructures like inspection huts, water supply system, roads; accommodation and communication system in CGNP for tourists is to be dealt with priority to meet the objectives and the vision of CGNP. It is necessary to improve the infrastructure of the park. Similarly, a strong association ($P=0.000$) was explored between social development and tourists do any impacts upon local community in terms of increased business activities. It is imperative to mention that human interactions not only display the relationship but also they exchange goods, by local handicrafts while spending their money in these local markets. Locals earn this giving impetus to this cycle of benefiting one another. As concluded by Husain (2004) that tourism is one of the most rapidly growing industries of the world, which accounts 10% of global GDP. It is an important means of income generation, job creation, poverty reduction, foreign exchange earnings and promotion of grass cultural understanding and cooperation. The study further disclosed a highly significant ($P=0.000$) association between local people attitude towards tourists is positive and accommodative with social development.

Furthermore, it was found that there was a highly significant ($P=0.000$) association between social development and CGNP is a scenic beauty and attract people from. These findings vividly support the fore mentioned findings of the study. Rafiq and Shafiqullah (2007) disclosed that Chitral is famous for its scenic beauty, and cultural attraction. It is a paradise for mountaineers, anglers, hunters, hikers, naturalists, and anthropologists. The main tourist sites in Chitral are the bazaar, the Mahtar of Chitral fort, the main mosque and the summer fort of Mehtar Birmoghasht. Moreover, it was explored from the findings that there was a strong ($P=0.000$) association between social development and local culture is safeguarded despite influx of tourists in the area. It is evident that apprehensions of local cultural domination by the invaders were feared. Development at the cost of other interests is to be avoided. There are undoubtedly some impacts of trekking and mountaineering on the culture, customs, beliefs, and way of life of the local people. Loss of such culture is referred to as "detrimentalization"- the loss of tribal traditions, culture etc. During the last 40 years there occur immense changes to be taken as impacts of tourists on local culture (Roberts and Johnson 2003). The table further dismantled that there was a highly significant ($P=0.000$) association between social development and tourism produced employment opportunities for the people of the area. As concluded by Puhakka and Saarinen (2013) that in 2012, 2.1 million people visited the Finnish national park in Finland. Although the entry to park and recreation were free for the visitors, the total income effect of the park was 109.5 million euros and the total employment effect of the park was 1400 man/year related to visitors consumption in services in the adjacent areas, and Corner (1986) observed that tourism is a good source of income generation, provision of employment and helps in the promotion of better understanding between people of different parts of the world. Its economic impact on the world economy is positive. Likewise, a strong ($P=0.000$) association was found between social

development and entry to CGNP is made through payment. Payment in terms of access to CGNP is still not practiced which resulting into a worse situation towards social development of CGNP. As in developing countries, park entry fees are often low, or sometimes in non-existence, generating little revenue therefore for park management (Southgate and Whitaker 1994).

Conclusion and Recommendations of Quantitative Study

It was concluded from the dissection with the participants that tourism development is a leading prerequisite to indulged the governmental economy boosting; CGNP is the main source of promoting tourism in Chitral; number of tourists increasing day by day; tourists impacts upon local community in terms of economic opportunities; a scenic view of CGNP attract tourists from far flung areas and local culture is safeguarded despite the influx of tourists in the study area was founded significantly.

Tourism brings economic opportunities at micro and macro level, but unfortunately CGNP is not as satisfactory regarding generating income since its establishment. The government should ensure to make such policies pertaining to the entrance fee, provides accommodation services on payment to the tourists and to reserve the entrance fee or any other form of taxes to ensure CGNP to spend on self-sustaining basis by ensuring refinement in the procedures as well.

Conclusion from Focus Group Discussion

It was concluded from the discussion of the participants regarding the issue at hand that government had taken a strong resolve to protect wildlife. A number of internal agencies were also taken on board by involving them to carry out protective measures in terms of logistics and financial support. Necessary stuff has been recruited by equipping them with modern day's instruments like binoculars, protective weaponry and demand transport facilities. People were encouraged visiting the area with the sole aim of understanding the nature and its subsequent preservation in terms of preservation of biodiversity. Local villagers were involved constituting their committees and entrusted with the logo of protecting Markhor. This strategy had proved its worth which resulted into a surge in the population of Markhor.

Recommendation

1. Based on these findings, trophy hunting is not permitted since existence of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) rules regarding national parks, which is made by the virtue of protection of wildlife in global scenario. The government should ensure building buffer zone areas as game reserves, and hunters as there in asked to get permit from the government. This will serve towards generating an economic and employment opportunities to local and government exchequers as well.

2. Tourism brings economic opportunities at micro and macro level, but unfortunately CGNP is not a source of generating income since its establishment. The government should ensure to make such policies pertaining to the entrance fee, provides accommodation services on payment basis to the tourists and to reserve the entrance fee or any other form of taxes which enable would CGNP to expand its services by bringing refinement in the procedures.

3. Wolves, Snow Leopard, Markhor and many other animals are abundant in CGNP, where the watchers safety is not fully ensured due to the lack of arms and other safety materials. The government should design a policy of protecting both endangered species and human by meeting out all the prerequisites towards this end.

Acknowledgments

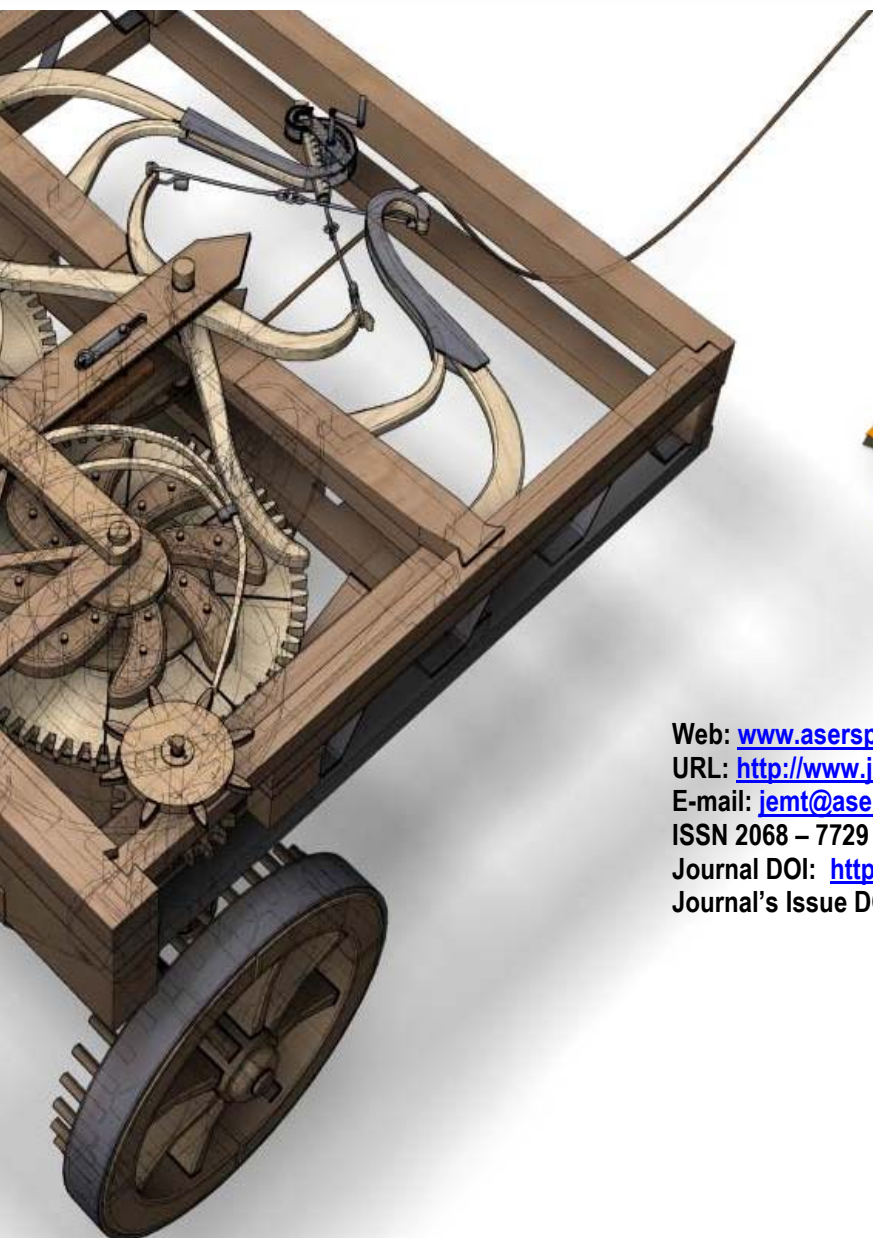
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