

## Recreational Benefits and Economic Assessment of Hazarganji Chiltan National Park, Balochistan

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### Abstract

The paper seeks to assess the direct recreational benefits received by visitors at CWP, their financial contribution to local economy and the environmental education based on outcomes since park visits. A structured questionnaire was administered to 322 respondents; their data were processed and analyzed using descriptive statistics analysis of variance (ANOVA) as well as correlation analysis. The results demonstrated that the park is used by a richly diverse group of people, who are generally young adults, men and college educated. A large proportion of visitors had visited before, suggesting a good degree of park satisfaction and use. The main reasons cited as motivations for visiting the water body were natural-aesthetic and wildlife-viewing, educational interest, and experiential or adventure stimulus. Some of the key recreational benefits mentioned were enjoyment for improved mental health, knowledge on protection of wildlife and reduction of stress. The park also has strong local use benefits economically. Average amount spent by most of the visitors was PKR 300–500 at the park and who also patronize to outside businesses with 83% spending at local services not available at the park. ANOVA results revealed that satisfaction differed significantly according to visitors' motivation and the extent to which they believed contributed with their visit to the local economy; correlation analyses showed a strong positive relationship between spending more and being more satisfied. Alternatively, environmental awareness was relatively high among the visitors and many of them perceive the importance of wildlife conservation and the role of park in ecology maintenance to that specific area. The attitudes had been highly associated with satisfaction and likelihood of recommending the park to others. However overall results of the study point out "Chiltan Wildlife Park" as vital institution with respect to its psychological and recreational impact, causing demand on local economy and in promotion of environmental awareness potential. The contribution of the park as a sustainable ecotourism site could be improved through education materials, facilities and safety.

## 1. Introduction

Religious and cultural beliefs have historically stemmed with centuries of forest conservation efforts from the traditional conservation should be preserved symbolic patches for religious purpose conserving due to its ancestral or religious importance (Javeed *et al.*, 2024). Some of these groves are widely recognised as hotspots of rich biodiversity and provide examples in which the indigenous belief systems have resulted in ensuring that biological conservation becomes a priority (Hamid *et al.*, 2018). Such cultural practices show how spiritual values can be more effective than even formal conservation laws, particularly in rural and native communities. Combining traditional ecological knowledge with modern sustainable practices provides an all-inclusive approach embracing both ecological and spiritual aspects of sustainability (Fairbrass, 2020).

In Pakistan, forest conservation activities developed over time combining ecology and economics (Kovacs *et al.*, 2022). Hazarganji-Chiltan National Park (HCNP) from Balochistan represents one such example, which was established to conserve biodiversity including threatened Chiltan markhor as well as the agropastoral resource use of its local communities (Kalantari *et al.*, 2020). The park approximately 15,555 ha in extent – is also an eco-tourism center and learning place near Quetta (Bowker *et al.*, 2013). Pakistan's forestry management perspective has evolved with time from timber-based to a multi-objective approach enunciating integrated watershed management, soil erosion control, wildlife enhancement and recreation (Lampartova & Schneider, 2014).

And now, HCNP has become an epicenter of conservation, recreation and economy (D'Alberto, 2023). As a public good, it is also essential to economically assess non-market ecosystem services (e.g., biodiversity, cultural heritage and recreation) (Muhammad *et al.*, 2019). The challenge therefore is achieving a balance between wildlife conservation, grazing and tourism (Madaki *et al.*, 2024). The value of parks therefore needs to be quantified by economic valuation tools, and they need to take into account plurality services provided by the park system in addition to traditional sources of profit such as timber or grazing (Shah *et al.*, 2024). Eco-tourism in HCNP has provided jobs and income prospects to the local youth with an economic sustainability, making community a part of conservation (Das and Chatterjee, 2024). This is consistent with international studies which reveal that national parks contribute to regional expansion and environmental conservation (Nobi *et al.*, 2021). There is also evidence that the recreation and non-market benefits of national forest management are larger than the direct financial returns from extractive activities such as logging or grazing (Kline *et al.*, 2017).

Such combining of economic valuation for ecosystem services, cultural values and participatory management can be conceived as a holistic conservation framework. National parks like Hazarganji-Chiltan are an example of how conservation, development and cultural heritage can be reconciled in a sustainable manner. (Hartig and Drechsler, 2008). Thus, the present study would estimate the recreational values to visitors in Chiltan Wildlife Park, quantify remuneration that they bring to the local economy and also investigate environmental education and conservation awareness as result of visiting park (Drupp *et al.*, 2023).

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Study Area

This experiment was performed in Hazarganji-Chiltan Wildlife Park, which is situated at Chiltan mountain range, Balochistan. The park is popular because of the prevalence of wildlife and natural beauty, attracting both local and international visitors. The park is a recreation area for several outdoor pursuits including wildlife viewing, walking and picnics.

### 2.2 Research Design

The present study could be applied in estimation of recreational values and economic contribution

through a descriptive design of potential tourist trips to Chiltan Wildlife Park. The main data collection was based on structured questionnaire from the park visitors and focus was drawn on key variables associated with their reason to visit the park, satisfaction level, money spending behavior and environmental awareness.

### 2.3 Sampling Technique

I used randomization and I interviewed respondents where at a time a respondent was selected randomly from the visitors of Chiltan wild life park. Data were collected on different days of the week to get a variety of respondents. The method yielded a quantitatively representative sample of park visitors and ensured a low amount of selection bias.

### 2.4 Sample Size

The poll had respondents. The population size was assumed to be 2,000 monthly visitors at a confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 5% for the sample size obtained. The sample size formula is represented by:

$$n = (Z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)) / e^2$$

Where:

Z = Z-value (1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = expected proportion (0.5)

e = margin of error (0.05)

The finite population correction has been used to modify the sample size:

$$n_{adj} = n / [1 + (n - 1) / N]$$

With N being 2,000, the adjusted sample size to be the respondents.

### 2.5 Data Collection

The principal data was gathered through a self-completion questionnaire, and focused on respondents' profile, motivations, satisfaction and expenditures. It consisted of five sections: demographic background (age, gender, residence, education; occupation); visit profile (frequency and duration of visits; reason for visiting), recreational values (activities engaged in; satisfaction with provided facilities), economic impact analysis (income spent during visit; readiness to spend on a revisit) and environmental awareness (knowledge about conservation and perceptions towards the role performed by park). Satisfaction and perception were obtained through quantitative Likert-scale outcomes with economic expenditures in numerical data.

### 2.6 Data Analysis

Data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Demographic information, frequency of visit, and customer's satisfaction were summarized using descriptive statistics like frequency distribution and percentage. Pearson correlation analysis was used to investigate the relationships between visitor motivations, satisfaction, and contribution of income. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed to find out significant differences of visitor satisfaction and expenditure among groups including first-timers repeaters and male, female spending patterns. Data analyses were conducted using SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) that calculated correlation coefficients, ANOVA, and significance tests.

### 2.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical statement Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. The purpose of a study and also voluntary nature of their participation were clearly explained

to the respondents. The anonymity and confidentiality of the participants were preserved, as no name or personal data was collected.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1 Demographic Information of visitors**

##### **3.1.1 Age Distribution of Respondents**

Figure 1. A show the age distribution of visitors attending Chiltan Wildlife Park, maximum (50%) was falling in 18–30 age group while 29% fall in 31-50 years. Ten percent are younger than 18; 11 percent of them are at least 51. This is, in other words: the most frequent visitors are young adults, followed by middle-aged and older people. The findings indicate that the park is accepted by a broad age group and this provides useful information for focused recreational activities, as well as tourism services.

##### **3.1.2 Gender Distribution of Respondents**

Figure 1. B contains the gender frequency of respondents, which indicates that men are largely visiting Chiltan Wildlife Park (70%,  $n = 225$ ) and females are 30% ( $n = 97$ ). The sex ratio implies that males could be commoner at the park and perhaps indicative of cultural, social or recreational choices.

##### **3.1.3: Respondents' Residence Area**

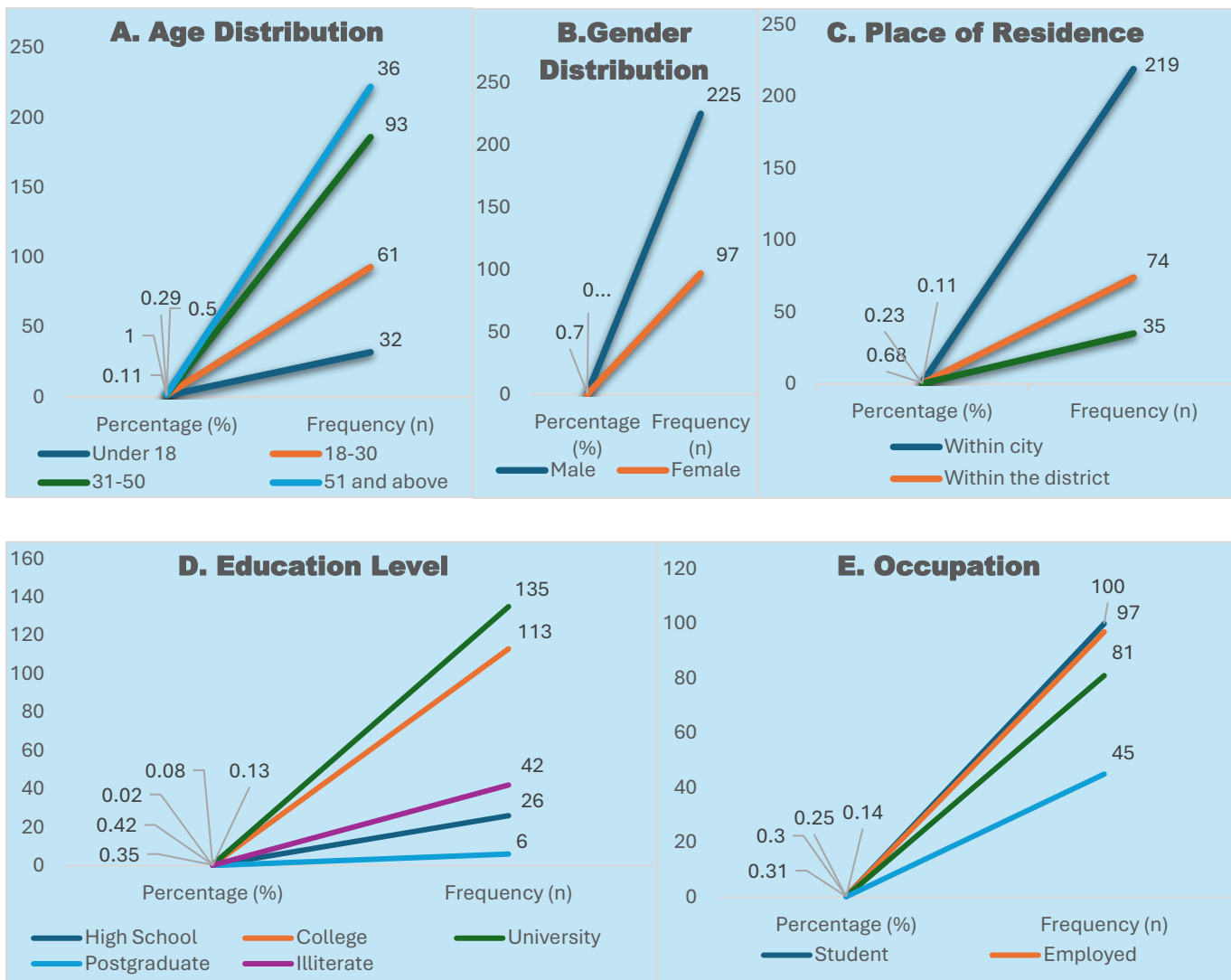
Figure 1. C depicts that maximum number of visitors (68%) are in-city residents visiting Chiltan Wildlife Park followed by 23% from within the district and 11% come from other areas of the nation. It portends that the park has local patronage for visitors too far from it do not come. The reason for this is probably due to the park being close to city dwellers so perhaps this is too be expected though on a national scale there are more visitors from other parts of the country which means that national promotion (or however parks like Amboseli try to attract a local population) still has some way to go.

##### **3.1.4: Educational Level of Respondents**

Figure 1. D: The majority of visitors have a higher (university) education (42%), yet many also went to college (35%) and the least amount to postgraduate level (2%). Eight percent of respondents and 13% of visitors have had only a high school education. This indicates that the Chiltan wildlife park is only attracting educated people and most of them are university graduates. This ecological literacy may also play some role in the appeal of the park as an educational and recreational destination.

##### **3.1.5: Occupation of Respondents**

Figure 1. E Secondary students are the largest cohort of visitors (31%), followed closely by those who are supported to some extent through employment (30%) and self-employment (25%). Other- Others- 14% of participants are retired. Its high proportion of students and workers is indicative that younger and working populations are attracted to the park for recreation, education or enjoyment. The presence of elderly retirees, however, hints that the park is used for leisure activity even by the old.



**Figure.1: Demographic Characteristics of Visitors to Chiltan Wildlife Park, (A) Age Distribution, (B) Gender Distribution, (C) Place of Residence, (D) Education Level and (E) Occupation.**

**3.2 Visits Information**

**3.2.1: First Visit to Chiltan Wildlife Park**

Table 1 shows that 74 percent of them had been to Chiltan wildlife park previously, and only 26 percentage were first time visitor. This reflects a solid base of returning visitors, indicating that the park provides something that makes people want to come back. It showcases the park's power to "hold" people, a good measure of visitor satisfaction and engagement".

**Table.1: First Visit to Chiltan Wildlife Park.**

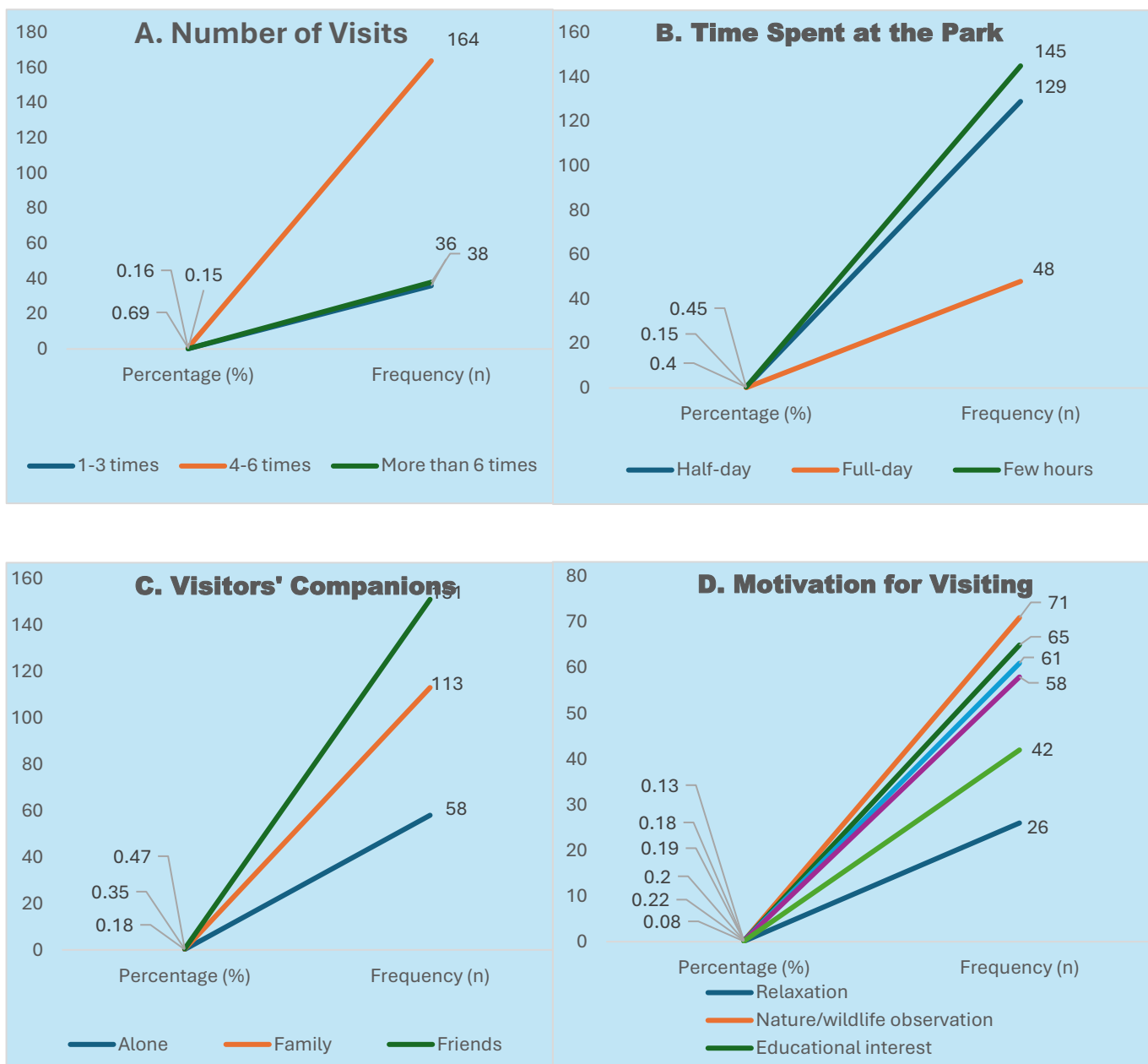
First Visit	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)
Yes	26%	84
No	74%	238

**3.2.2: Number of Visits (for those who visited before)**

Figure 2. A was characterized by the fact that most returning visitors (69%) had visited the park 4–6 times, followed by 16% who had visited more than six times and 15% visited 1–3 times. The high proportion of frequent visitors (4+ visits) indicates that there is a high potential of turnout in the park, promoting repeated visit especially among those already acquainted with it.

**3.2.3: Time Spent at the Park**

Figure 2. B About 45% of respondents visit park for a few hours and 40% of visitors spend half-a day at the park and 15% stay full- day. This indicates that, although the park is nice for short visits, many visitors still spend quite a bit of time there. The above statistic suggests that the majority of visitors do not stay long(term); this result could be consistent with park sizes, activities available or preference for short term leisure.



**Figure 2: Visit Characteristics of Visitors to Chiltan Wildlife Park, (A) Number of Visits, (B) Time Spent at the Park, (C) Visitors' Companions and D. Motivation for Visiting.**

### **3.2.4: Visitors' Companions**

Figure 2. C shows that the majority of visitors (47%) visit Chilton Wildlife Park with friends while 35% come with family. Less (18%) go alone. This information makes it appear that most people see the park as a place to go and be social, rather than something to experience on their own. The smaller share of visitors alone can suggest that the park's attractions are more conducive to group activities than solitary reflection.

### **3.2.5: Reasons for Being in the Park**

Figure 2. D Explains various reasons for visiting Chilton Wildlife Park. The most common reason is observing nature and wildlife (22%), closely followed by educational interest (20%) and adventure activities, such as hiking and camping (19%). Family tours and picnics stand at 18%, while photography lures 13% of the visitors, relaxation beckons only 8%. This range of motivations speaks to the park's diversity: There is something for wildlife lovers, families, adrenaline junkies and shutterbugs. Relaxation, on the other hand, is the least frequent answer indicating that visitors might be more interested in active or educational activities rather than passive recreation.

## **3.3 Recreational Benefits and Park Activities**

### **3.3.1: Participation in Park Activities**

Figure 3. A shed the light on the activities that visitors perform at Chilton wildlife Park. More than wildlife viewing (81 people or 25% of the population), the most popular activity is hiking and picnicking, each representing 20% of those who visit (65 persons). 15% (or 48 people) camp, and 12% (or 39 persons) birdwatch. Photography is the least frequent activity, 8% (26 persons). These findings indicate that the natural features, with the wildlife and trails playing a major role, are the primary attraction to visitors at this park, and some of them are interested in passive activities such as picnicking and photography.

### **3.3.2: Assessment of cleanliness and maintenance in the park**

Figure 3. B shows that 60% of the respondent's rate Chilton Wildlife Park as above average cleanliness and maintenance, 30% give it a magnitude of 4 while only just the 20% give it magnitude five, that can be judged as excellent. But 5% say it is of poor quality (1), while a further 15% judge it to be level 2. This shows that most of the tourists are satisfied with cleanliness in the park, but still there is a scope of improvement so that ever visitor could be thoroughly satisfied.

### **3.3.3: Rating of Recreational Facilities (Trails, Picnic Spots)**

Figure 3. B shows that 40% of respondents rate the recreational facilities as average (3), and 30% as below average (2). Just 5% would describe the facilities as excellent, and 10% as poor (1). This means that most park visitors think the park provides recreational services which are acceptable but hardly outstanding, and makes investment in walking trails and picnic areas likely to lead to clear improvements.

### **3.3.4: Rating of Fauna Diversity within the Park**

Figure 3. D: 50% of the respondents say that wildlife diversity in Chilton Wild life Park is excellent (5) and it is highly rated thing at the park. A further 20% value it at 4 and another 15% at an average level of score of 3. Only 5 percent believe that the diversity is poor. This favorable perception is evidence to the park's power to provide a great wildlife experience attracting visitors.

### **3.3.5: Visiting Public Safe and Secure Rating**

Figure 3. C indicates that 30% of the respondents consider safety and security at level 3, while in contrast 25% rate it to l Evel 4 and only a little portion perceive the status excellent at level5 with

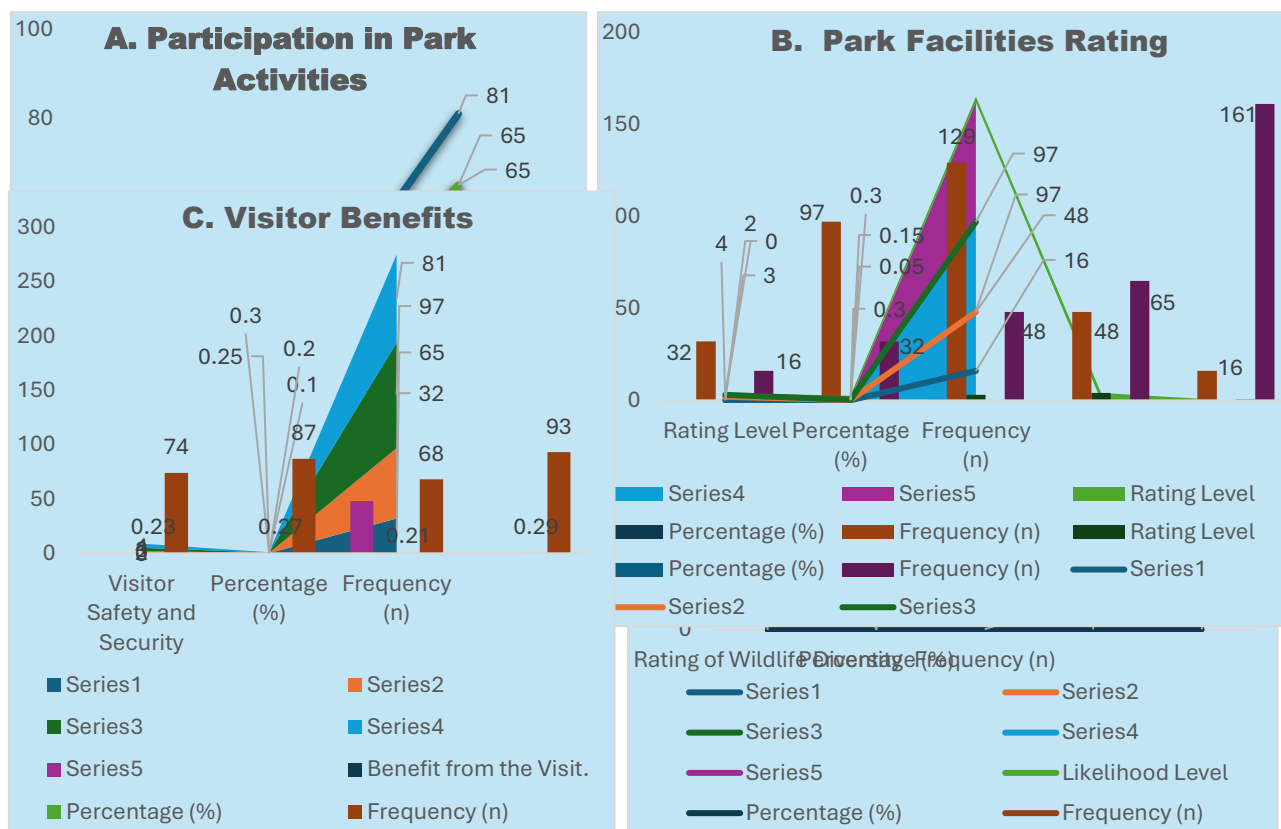
total of 15%. But there is 10% who have their say for the safety in poor (1) once and twenty percent in 2. These results indicate that overall, although most visitors do feel safe on their visit, there is still a sizable number of those who have safety concerns, which emerges as one aspect for extra attention in ensuring the quality of visits.

**3.3.6: Good Outcomes of the Visit.**

Figure 3. C summarizes the main advantages that visitors had after their participation in the CWP tour. Mental health benefits were the most reported (29%), followed by finding out all about wildlife and conservation (27%) and relaxation or stress relief (23%). Educational value for children was cited in 21% of responses. The findings highlight the multipurpose value of the park for visitors' psychological advantages and scientific enlightenment, rendering it as a precious place for recreation and learning both for adults and children.

**3.3.8: Likelihood of Recommending the Park (Score 1-5)**

Figure 3. For D, it is demonstrated that a large number of people are likely to recommend Chilton Wildlife Park with 30 percent giving them 5 (Very Likely) and another 25 percent will score their likelihood as four. A further 30% gave a mixed rating (3), and just 2% said they were unlikely to recommend the park. These results indicate that visitor experience, potential for recommendations through verbal word of mouth is generally high but there are some mediocre scores and the lower ones which should be significantly improved to contribute towards the increase in overall visitor satisfaction.



**Figure 3: Visitor Engagement and Park Evaluation at Chilton Wildlife Park, (A) Participation in Park Activities, (B) Park Facilities Rating, (C) Visitor Benefits, and (D) Park Recommendation and Wildlife Rating.**

### 3.3.8: Reliability Analysis on Visitor Motivation, Recreational Benefits and Satisfaction in Correlation and ANOVA

The total exposed significant correlation of Recreational benefits, visitor's motivation and level satisfactions at Chiltan wildlife Park were shown together. The correlation test results show that effects on recreation benefits are significantly related to different types of satisfaction perceptions, drawing attention particularly to psychological and educational experiences. There were strong positive associations between mental health and cleanliness (0.50), facilities (0.40) and likely to recommend (0.60), indicating that visitors' emotional well-being was a significant driver of satisfaction. Also, having knowledge about wildlife showed high correlations with wildlife diversity (0.50\*) and recommendation likelihood (0.55\*), further supporting that educational experiences contribute to visitors' overall experience with nature tourism. In addition, all types of recreation benefits exhibited at least a moderate positive association with core satisfaction attributes including cleanliness, safety, and general experience such that a clean, safe and educational environment lends itself significantly to favorable visitor perception. Similarly, the relationships between motivations and satisfaction measures for travellers suggest that nature-based/wildlife observation and activity-related (e.g., hiking/camping) have the highest correlations with wildlife diversity (0.50–0.60) and overall satisfaction (0.50–0.55\*\*). Reasons associated with relaxation, opportunity for learning and family enjoyment also have modest but significant associations with cleanliness, safety and species diversity demonstrating that the park serves a spectrum of user motivations. It is also confirmed (ANOVA,  $F = 5.21$   $p = 0.002$ ) that the level of satisfaction differs significantly with respect to the reason for visiting the park. This suggests that the purpose of visitors in their visit, be it for relaxation, adventure, knowledge acquisition or family trips has an important role to play in satisfaction derived from experience. It is suggested therefore that park management should improve visitor satisfaction through the provision of services and facilities as well as educational program designs, which are more closely related to various motivations and benefits between different types of visitors.

### 3.4 Economic Assessment

#### 3.4.1: Average Travel Costs Based on Place of Residence

The variation in average visit Table 2 brings into light the difference regarding average travel cost by the visitors of Chiltan Wildlife Park on the basis of their residence. Visitors from city area had the minimum COST (mean = PKR 1,000) and in-DISTRIBUTIONL visitors were around (PKR 2,000). On the other hand, those who travelled by plane to other provincial regions of the country spent a much higher average of PKR (8,000). These discrepancies highlight the role of distance on travel-related costs and imply that such park is visited by people who reside both inside and outside of it, which can have implications for a site-specific promotion and infrastructure.

**Table.2: Average Travel Costs Based on Place of Residence**

Place of Residence	Average Travel Cost (PKR)
Within city	1,000
Within the district	2,000
Within the country	8,000

#### 3.4.2: Contribution of Visit to Local Economy (Scale 1-5)

Figure. 4 Representation of visitors about their contribution in local economy with respect to visit Chiltan wildlife park. Almost half (47%) of the respondents rated their contribution as 5 or 4, which

means a high perceived economic impact. In contrast, 28% were neutral (level 3) and a smaller proportion felt that their contribution was low or very low (levels 1 and 2; 25%). These results indicate that a significant number of guests recognize and appreciate their economic impact, especially through travel, food purchases and services to the local area highlighting the park's place in benefiting the community at large.

### 3.4.3: Mean Cost of Accommodation (per Night)

It can also be observed from Figure 4 that the sample visiting this Chiltan Wildlife Park and staying for night near park had to pay on average PKR 1400 rent per day. This number represents the average amount tourists spend for lodging and should be added to the total economic impact of tourism related to park resources. "The moderate cost also indicates that the accommodation in the area is rather affordable, promoting visitors to stay longer and spend more," which will in turn bolster businesses such as hotel operators.

### 3.4.3: Amount of Expenditure on Parking from Respondents

Table 3 shows that vast majority of the visitors (83 %) had paid amount for parking during their visit to Chiltan Wildlife Park, while 17% of the visitors did not pay parking fee. This indicates that parking revenues are a widespread and potentially significant revenue source associated with park visitation. The relatively high slant to the bar also demonstrates an overall willingness pay minor expenses for access and convenience that could be weighed in future considerations of value-added park infrastructure, as well as opportunistic profits.

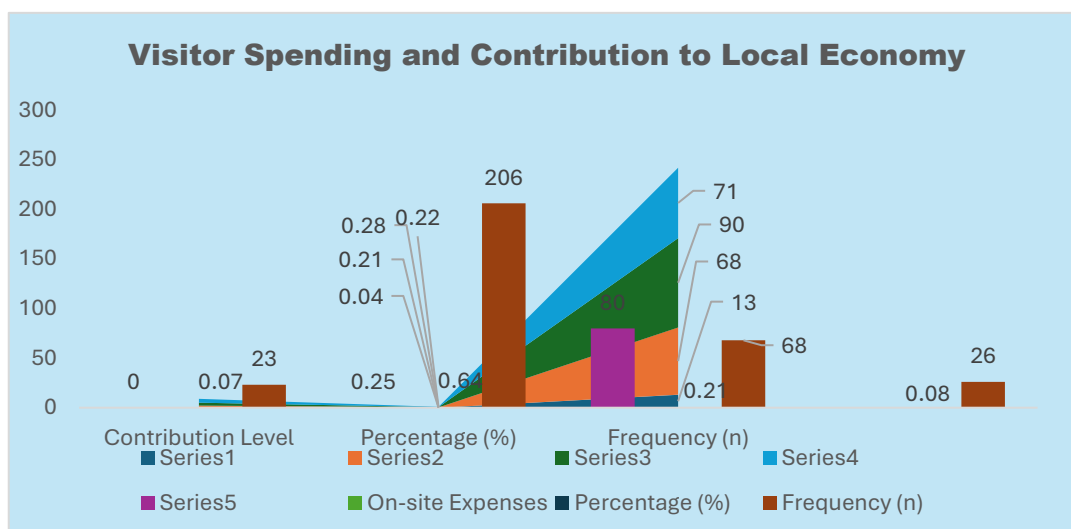
**Table.3: Money Spent on Parking by Respondents**

Money Spent on Parking	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)
Paid for Parking	83%	267
Did not pay for Parking	17%	55

### 3.4.5: On-site Expenses

Figure 5: Frequency Distribution of on-Site Expenditure During Visit to Chiltan Wildlife Park. Most of them (64%) spent PKR 300–500, which is considered to be an average range for food, souvenirs and other services available in the park. Fewer (21%) spent between PKR 500 to 1,000 and just 8% more than PKR 1,000. On the other hand, 7% of study participants spent less than PKR 300. This suggests that a large majority of visitors make small but not insignificant contributions to the on-site economy of the park and may indicate that a few generate far larger

contributions, perhaps by staying longer or engaging more in landscape and biodiversity use activities.



**Figure 4: Visitor Spending and Economic Contribution at Chiltan Wildlife Park, Contribution of Visit to Local Economy and On-site Expenses.**

### 3.4.6 Economic Contributions, Visitor Expenditures and Satisfaction

Significant association of visitors spending patterns, level of satisfaction and perception regarding their contribution towards local economy at Chiltan Wildlife Park. Eighty-three percent of visitors reported spending money on local services in communities surrounding the park for dining, transportation, nearby recreation etc., whereas only 17% did not spend more. This shows that the park itself contributes indirectly to the local economy inasmuch as it encourages visitor use of nearby facilities. Correlation analyses additionally demonstrate that local spending is positively associated with visitor satisfaction and perceptions of local economic impact. It turns out that spending PKR 500-1,000 and >PKR 1,000 were strongly associated with satisfaction (0.50) and perceived local economic benefit (0.60), implying the higher amount tourists spend on-site directly increases their enjoyment level as well as how they think they contribute to the regional economy. Money spent with local services also had strong positive relationships with economic contribution (0.55) and satisfaction (0.50), and so visitors who spend more on purchases from local vendors were more satisfied, indicating a greater sense of impact. Conversely, for donors who did not donate to local services, we find smaller correlations (0.30\* and 0.25) suggesting lower satisfaction and perceived economic involvement. Furthermore, analysis by spending category showed the highest relationship on travel expenses with visitor satisfaction (0.55) and perceived economic impact (0.30), and followed by intermediate relationships in case of onsite expenditure (0.40; 0.25). Only accommodation cost was least correlated to satisfaction with service/lodging (0.35) and local economic benefit in terms of visitor expenditure decision making (0.15, not significant), implying travel or on-site spending has a larger impact on how satisfied visitors were and how much they felt value for money as cites product experience. Lastly, ANOVAs ( $F = 4.45$ ,  $p = 0.035$ ) indicated variation among male and female visitors on perceived economic contribution to show the men were considering their stay in a different way than the women. Collectively, these results suggest that more than on-site visitation and spending (both in the gateway communities as well as in- and out-of-the park) was positively related to satisfaction, economic development and

opportunity within a regional context exists for twice base park expenditures through search of diverse local input from site management or enhancement into and outside of the park to increase participation levels.

### 3.5 Environmental Awareness

#### 3.5.1: Rating of Availability of Information (Signage, Guides)

Figure 5 present visitor ratings related to the availability of information (signage and guides) in Chiltan Wildlife Park. Most readers rated the availability of information as at least adequate, with 30% indicating “Good” (4) and another 30% indicating “Average” (3). However, 20% marked "Excellent" (level 5), which means that a substantial proportion were universally satisfied with the information that had been given. 20% of travelers rated it lower while 5% level-1 (Poor). These findings indicate that most of the visitors are not unsatisfied with information, but can still be improved and added to, by enhancing the signs as well as the guiding services in order to meet the expectations.

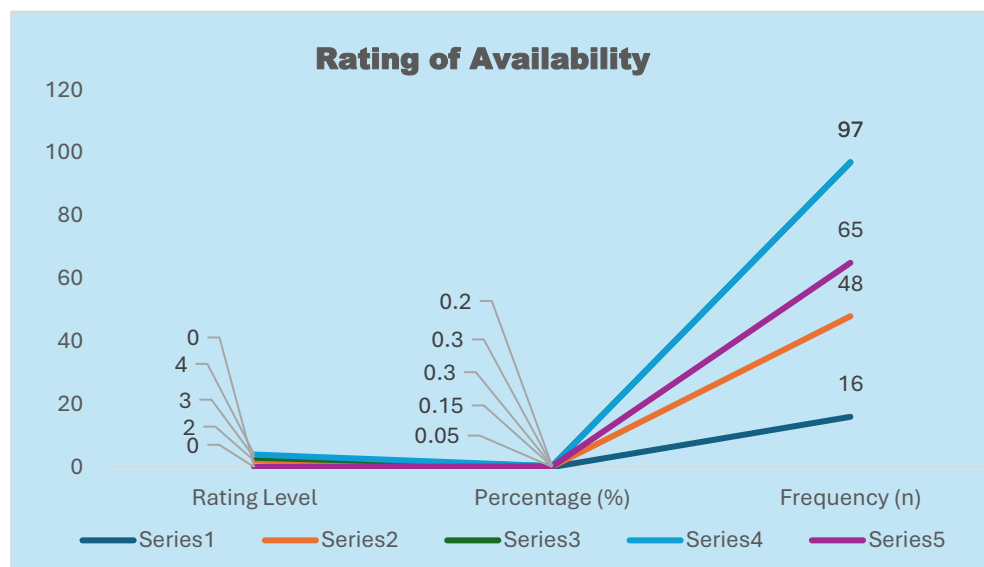


Figure 5: Visitor Rating of Information Availability at Chiltan Wildlife Park.

#### 3.5.2: Relationship between environmental awareness and economic contribution

There are strong correlations of measures of environmental awareness to perceived contribution to the local economy and likely recommend a park. A higher level of perceived understanding in relation to wildlife conservation held by the visitors was positively and significantly correlated not only with their perception of local economic benefits provided by the park (0.50), but also with their intention to recommend the park (0.55). Further, the segment recognizing some important feature of wildlife parks had a stronger association (0.60) with awareness leading to economy and an astounding level of correlation (0.65) with the likelihood of recommending the park. These findings indicate that environmental education is a contributor in perception of the economic contribution of the park and visitors' general satisfaction and resulting improvement with regards to visitor experience.

### Conclusion

It is concluded that Hazarganji-Chiltan national park has significant position in providing recreational, economic and environmental services to the local people. The park is not only area

of natural beauty and biodiversity but it proves to be the significant social and economic resource for Balochistan. Research results indicate that visitors, especially the young and educated people have a high degree of satisfaction with visitation to the PK.BOH Grinder Adnya Kretagama Soppeng, most of them are repeated visit. Their primary reasons to travel here – namely to sightsee and enjoy nature, wildlife-watching, outdoor education and life-enriching adventures – emphasis an increasing awareness of the park's recreational worth. In addition to enjoyment, respondents described benefits such as stress relief, relaxation and becoming more aware of wildlife protection and environmental conservation. From an economical perspective, the park means a great deal to the surrounding community. Most tourists reached into their wallets in a big way on vacation, both inside the park and also nearby, at restaurants, transportation providers and gift shops. Results from the ANOVA and correlation analyses are in line with these details showing that higher spending was correlated with a high rate of satisfaction, proving that positive experiences on visitors have not only an impact on their wellness but also contribute for re-rocking the economy of the area. This income-generating activity illustrates the park's function as a major ecotourism destination, generating sustainable livelihoods and encouraging a collaborative relationship with the environment. The research also noted an awareness of the environment regional visitors held, with patrons appreciating Taronga's role in protecting wildlife and preserving local ecosystems. This consciousness was strongly associated with the satisfaction of the visitors and their intention to recommend the park. These results reflect that Hazarganji-Chiltan National Park indeed promotes a responsible and connected way of relating to people and nature. The Hazarganji Chiltan National Park is an epitome of the tourism based on natural beauty, education and livelihood in Balochistan. To further develop the long-term sustainability of the sport increased infrastructure, safety and educational programs are needed along with community involvement. With such investments, the park can deepen its impact in raising awareness of conservation, driving local development and ensuring that business around it is sustainable—so both the recreational opportunities and economic advantages endure for future generations.

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