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Economic Potential of District Bagh Azad Jammu and Kashmir and its Actual Utilization

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Abstract

This study aimed to explore the economic potential of District Bagh AJK and its current utilization. The research is conducted within District Bagh AJ&K, focusing specifically on its economic landscape. A sample of 400 respondents (211 male and 189 female) was selected using multi-stage random sampling techniques, with the study primarily revolving around public opinion. Participants encompassed various demographics including students, businesspersons, and government personnel. The variables considered in the study comprise the potential of tourism, forest, agriculture, cottage industries, water resources, income levels, employment rates, and sectorial efforts. Utilizing the simple frequency method, the research aims to delineate the socioeconomic potential of District Bagh AJK and its practical utilization. This study holds significant importance as it serves as a motivational tool for initiating new

ventures among the people of Kashmir and adds valuable insights to existing research databases for future reference. Moreover, productive sectors such as agriculture, livestock, tourism, forestry, small industries, water resources, and services form the foundational pillars for maximizing the economic potential of rural economies like AJK. Despite possessing abundant natural resources and economic opportunities, the study reveals that the economic potential of District Bagh AJ&K remains underutilized due to a lack of technical knowledge and awareness among the populace. Consequently, the findings propose that local authorities, government agencies, stakeholders in various sectors, and policymakers collaborate to create an environment conducive to fully exploiting the economic potential of District Bagh AJ&K. It is hoped that the insights garnered from this study will encourage authorities to prioritize technical education and raise awareness among the residents of District Bagh AJ&K.
Keywords: Economic Potential, Kashmir, Agriculture, Livestock, Tourism Forestry

1. Introduction

Azad Jammu and Kashmir, which was established on October 24, 1947, following the division of India, is neither a province nor an agency of Pakistan; instead, it has a government of its own that Pakistan regards as "independent," despite the fact that it is protected by and administratively and economically connected to Pakistan. The smallest part of Jammu and Kashmir is called Azad Kashmir. There are 10 districts (District Kotli, Bhimber, Mirpur, Poonch, Sudhanoti, Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Haveli, Hattian Bala, Neelum).

AJK is 13,297 square kilometers in size and home to 4,045,366 people. Agriculture dominates Azad Kashmir's economic sector but it also depends on remittances that are sent annually by Kashmiri. Through their influx of remittances, the Kashmir is in the United Kingdom have significantly aided in the development of Azad Kashmir. Many males have been enlisted in the Pakistani armed services from the southern districts. Other locals travel to countries in Europe, Middle East where they work in labour oriented jobs. The economy of Azad Kashmir is largely developing one. When compared to progress in other parts of the country, Azad Kashmir's per capita income and province GDP estimates are somewhat undervalued, despite the fact that the territory is notable for having a literacy rate that is far higher than the national average (Sabahat et al., 2013).

Although it is still in its infancy, the local tourism business has potential. Every nation aspires to have this idyllic valley, which is a portion of another nation, as part of its empire. India,

Pakistan, and China are the three countries that share this Valley of paradise. Azad Kashmir is the region that Pakistan controls, occupied Kashmir is the region that India controls, and the Aksai Chain is the region that China controls. The area of Jammu and Kashmir, including Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K), is actually about 222,236 square kilometers, making it larger than 113 of the world's countries in terms of population. Approximately 185 million people reside in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, surpassing the populations of 133 other nations. India governs 46% of the state's total area, while Pakistan controls 35% and China controls over 16% of it. Muzaffarabad, Poonch, and Mirpur constitute the three divisions that comprise Azad Kashmir (AJK introduction, 2007).

District Bagh, known for its lush greenery, derives its name from "garden." Established as an independent district in 1987, Bagh was previously a tehsil of the Poonch district. It covers an area of 1,368 square km and comprises three sub-divisions: Dhirkot, Bagh, and Haveli. In 1998, Bagh had a population of 0.395 million, growing at a 2.6% annual pace, with an average of 7.4 individuals per household. The literacy rates for men and women in Bagh are 72.87% and 40.97%, respectively. The district's primary industries are services and public administration. The topography of Bagh is predominantly mountainous, forming part of the lower Himalayas, with the Pir-Panjal range as its primary feature. The district experiences variations in climate based on altitude, with temperatures ranging from 2°C to 40°C. Agriculture, particularly maize and wheat cultivation, dominates the district's economy, supported by livestock farming and cottage industries such as hand looms (AJK introduction, 2007).

Forests play a crucial role in the economy, serving as a vital source of employment and income for rural communities. The government and the residents of rural areas both benefit from the forest. Additionally, it gives local residents business and employment options, which ultimately aids in the government's ability to generate cash. (Michael Arnold et .al 1998).

The issue lies in Azad Kashmir's District Bagh, which possesses abundant natural resources and economic potential, yet they are not being fully utilized. This underutilization stems from a lack of technical knowledge and awareness among the populace, compounded by various challenges facing Kashmir. Furthermore, data on household income and spending habits in District Bagh, AJK, are unavailable. Despite significant economic potential in Azad Kashmir, the region grapples with a relatively high unemployment rate. The population's low income makes it difficult to meet basic needs. This research is primarily focused on exploring Kashmir's economic prospects. The aim is to assess whether the state's resources can be

harnessed more effectively to realize its economic potential. How might the lifestyle, education system, and health status of the populace improve if natural resources and economic potential are utilized more efficiently? Moreover, enhanced utilization could expand employment opportunities for individuals.

In light of the aforementioned background and problem statement, the research identifies a significant gap in understanding the utilization of natural resources and economic potential in Azad Kashmir's District Bagh. While the region possesses abundant resources, including its rich natural landscape and economic opportunities, there appears to be a disconnect between potential and actual utilization. Factors such as lack of technical knowledge, awareness among the populace, and broader socio-economic challenges contribute to this gap. Additionally, the absence of data on household income and spending habits further complicates the assessment of economic dynamics in the region. Thus, there is a clear need for research to delve deeper into how these resources can be effectively harnessed to address economic challenges and improve the overall well-being of the population.

This study has following objectives

1. To trace out the economic potential of District Bagh AJK and its actual utilization.

2. To give recommendation for the productive utilization of economic potential of District Bagh AJK.

2. Literature Review

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the influence and contribution of forestry resources on the state of Azad Jammu & Kashmir's economy. Both secondary and primary data were used to conduct the study. Ten different economic sectors' secondary data from the previous 20 years were used to apply the multiple regression models. The findings indicate that forestry resources have a significant role in the state's national income. The report urges coordinated efforts and comprehensive policy development to protect the vulnerable eco system of mountainous regions like AJK. Many people are taking advantage of the employment opportunities provided by forestry resources (Nasim *et.al* 2016). Contrarily, tourism also has some unfavorable effects on the economy, such as rising land costs, high rent, and rising prices for necessities. (Faisal, 2013).There is an improvement in agriculture, forest, livestock, education, industries, Health sector etc. Azad Kashmir has so called comparative advantage in

power sector and the state should specialize in this sector. Many other allied sectors will grow automatically as a consequence of power sector development (Atiq-ur-Rehman, 2008).

Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK District)'s Muzaffarabad served as the study's location, and both primary and secondary data were gathered there. A multistage sampling procedure was used to choose the sample for this study. However, encountered difficulties in implementing these recommendations due to their small land holdings, expensive input costs, precarious financial situations, and labor shortages. After extension advice, it was determined that maize output in the research region rose up to 910 kg/acre. When an extension was suggested, wheat production increased from 1177.50 kg/acre (Pervaiz *et al.,* 2020).

According to estimates, between 50 and 60 percent of the population of J&K works in some capacity related to tourism. 15% or so of the state's GDP is derived from the tourism industry. In recent years, the tourism sector has expanded remarkably quickly. It was commonly regarded as a "tiger" sector for the first ten years of the twenty-first century. The descriptive nature of the study is informed by secondary data (Aqib, 2022).

The Azad Kashmir regions also have their fair share of minerals, including marble, building supplies, coal, clays, and gemstones, particularly from the upper approaches of the Neelam valley (Malkani, 2020).

The AJ&K region has a lot of potential for small-scale industry, which may give the working class, especially our women, opportunities on a full-or part-time basis. Due to its environmental friendliness, it will aid in lowering the migration of people from rural to urban areas (Faiz *et al.,* 2017). According to (Allen *et al.,* 1990), the researchers studied site preparation, drainage, bedding, weed management, thinning, and fertilizations as silvicultural treatments. They also discussed the size and length of response of southern pine forests to these practices. Seri cultural study only offered a basic grasp of how changes in water and nutrient availability occurred. The tourism led-growth (TLG) hypothesis is the name given to this economic relationship. The question of whether or not nations should boost their tourism industries in order to achieve long-term economic success is a relatively new one. However, there is a growing and commonly held notion that tourism may play a crucial role in helping underdeveloped countries achieve economic development and prosperity. International organizations like the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) firmly back this claim, according to Cortés-(Jiménez *et al.,* 2009).

Khalil and colleagues (2007) examined the contribution of tourism to Pakistan's economic development. They empirically determined whether there is a unidirectional or bidirectional causal relationship between tourism and economic growth.Their study investigated short-term dynamic relationships as well as long-run equilibrium circumstances using co-integration theories and techniques, concluding that there is co-integration between tourism and economic growth in Pakistan. According to Saunders and Wenig (2007), the management of water resources is a challenge for any government, and these difficulties can be exacerbated by the fragmentation of legal responsibilities or when resources cross political boundaries, as is the case in the AJK region, where political conflicts and a lack of a water management system predominate in addition to natural disasters.

Economic growth often supplants industrialization. Industrialization and economic Numerous studies explicitly focus on calculating the link between agriculture and poverty. Bresciani and Valdes (2007) describe their study in terms of the labor market, farm income, and food prices as the three main routes that connect agricultural growth to poverty. They conclude that considering both the direct and indirect consequences of agricultural growth, the latter is more effective at reducing poverty.

A study in Swaziland aimed to determine the real contribution of forest and woodland resources to economic prosperity. Adjusting asset accounts to include net plantation accumulation of carbon and timber stocks increased a measure of real welfare, gross domestic savings, by more than 2.3% in Swaziland. Large portions of Swaziland's population, particularly in rural areas where 75% of people reside and poverty rates are high, rely on natural forests and woodlands for their livelihood. Estimates suggest that approximately 55% of Swaziland's rural population, comprising about 88,000 households, falls below the poverty line, with an annual per capita income of E 76 at 1998 prices (Hassan et al., 2002). Agriculture provides the poor with the opportunity to improve their incomes and break free from the cycle of poverty.

3. Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature and employs a survey conducted using a research tool, specifically a questionnaire. It utilizes simple random sampling and a cross-sectional temporal horizon. Additionally, a closed-ended questionnaire with a sample size of 400 individuals is utilized. Due to time constraints, data is collected in District Bagh AJK. The study is also grounded in public opinion research, which is essential for understanding people's true

perspectives.

3.1. Research Design

The descriptive technique is used for this investigation. The researcher set out to determine the District Bagh AJK economic potential as well as its current utilization. So, in order to perform the study in district Bagh, the researcher conducted a survey.

3.2. Population of the Study

The study used primary data. The study's participants included students, businesspeople, and government personnel. The research region has a total population of (371,919) people.

3.3. Sample of the Study

The following formula is used to select the sample size. During the survey it is observed that most people are aware about economic potential of district Bagh Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Its actual utilization. The total sample size is 400. The sample was taken by using Solvin‘s Formula.

Solvin's Formula is commonly used to calculate the sample size needed for a given population size to achieve a desired level of precision in statistical surveys. The formula is as follows: Sample selection is the most important step for the data collection. Bagh district of AJ&K is selected for the research. Solvin‘s formula is used 2 for sample selection: (n = N/[1-N(e)]). Explanation of this formula (- is used to calculate the sample size (n) given the population size (N) and a margin of error (e). - It is computed as n = N / (1+Ne2). 400 samples are selected for this research. Multistage randomly technique is used for this research. The reason for the selection of this method is unapproachable areas of district Bagh AJK. The population of Bagh Azad Jammu & Kashmir is 371,919 (2017). Present study based on the descriptive survey research design and questionnaire. To collect information from students, businesspeople, and government personnel and others in district Bagh Azad Jammu and Kashmir. To analyzing the data the researcher used descriptive statistics frequency counts.

Table 1: Sample of study

Name of District	Population	Sample
Bagh	3,71,919	400
Total	**3,71,919**	**400**

3.4. Variables

3.4.1. Average Income

Determine the residents' purchasing power and economic well-being by calculating the average income per person in District Bagh.

3.4.2. Rate of Employment

Determine the level of job opportunities and the dynamics of the labor market by analyzing the percentage of the working-age population in District Bagh who are employed.

3.4.3. Efforts by Sector

Identify potential growth areas and make use of them to assess the contribution of various sectors, such as tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, and services, to the overall economy of District Bagh.

3.4.4. Framework Advancement

Examine the extent and quality of District Bagh physical infrastructure, which includes the supply of water, electricity, telecommunications, transportation networks, and telecommunications.

3.4.5. Opportunities for Investing

Recognize speculation possibilities in Area Bagh, for example, modern zones, travel industry ventures, and framework advancement, demonstrating the potential for drawing in homegrown and unfamiliar speculation.

3.4.6. Developmental Indicators for Humans

To comprehend the district's human capital potential and development requirements, take into consideration indicators like the literacy rate, education level, healthcare facilities, and accessibility to basic services.

Evaluate the accessibility and usage of normal assets in Region Bagh, for example, farming area, water assets, minerals, woods, and sustainable power sources, deciding their commitment to the neighborhood economy. To determine the district's tourism potential and actual utilization, examine the natural and cultural heritage, tourist attractions, lodging options, and visitor statistics.

3.5. Research Instrument

The researcher meticulously designed a comprehensive questionnaire for the study. This questionnaire was developed after thorough consultation with the respected study supervisor and an extensive review of pertinent literature, which encompassed books, journals, and papers relevant to the research topic. The questionnaire was carefully crafted to encompass all the necessary data required for the current investigation. The first section of the instruments consisted of demographic information the II section contained 10 items related to tourism, 12 items related to Agriculture, 10 items related to Forest, 10 items related to Cottage industries and 7 items related to Water. Thus the questionnaire contained 49 items.

Following the development of the questionnaire, the researcher proceeded to distribute it to the sampled participants. The questionnaire was distributed in printed form, ensuring accessibility to participants in both urban and rural areas of District Bagh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

3.5.1. Validity of the Instrument

To find out the validity of the research instrument the research consulted the respectable supervisor and other economists. The instrument was validated by supervisor of the study and other economists from the university.

3.5.2. Reliability of the Instrument

For pilot testing the researcher selected 20 respondents from the sampled respondents of the study and distributed the instrument among them. On the bases of their responses reliability of

the instrument was tested using SPSS. The Cronbach's Alpha Values was .769. Which means the instrument was reliable.

Table 2: Reliability of the Instrument

Variables	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Tourism	10	.758
Agriculture	12	.697
Forest	10	.846
Cottage Industries	10	.789
Water	7	.881
Total	49	.769

3.6. Data Collection

The Participants, who had been picked at random, received the questionnaire. The sampled Participants completed a questionnaire that was then collected from them. All of the data was acquired by the researcher herself. The acquired data was recorded, totaled, assessed, and analyzed.

3.7. Analysis Of Data

The researcher employed a basic frequency strategy to analyze the data obtained from the participants. This involved totaling, assessing, and analyzing the information collected. The data analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), a widely used software program for statistical analysis.

First, the data was inputted into the SPSS software, which allowed for efficient organization and manipulation of the data. Then, the researcher utilized SPSS to perform various statistical analyses, including frequency distributions, which provide information about the occurrence of different values within the data set.

After conducting the analysis, the outcomes were presented in tables. These tables served as a visual representation of the findings, making it easier for the researcher to interpret and

communicate the results to others. The use of tables allowed for a clear and concise presentation of the data, facilitating the understanding of key patterns or trends observed in the analysis.

4. Analysis of the Data and Interpretations

With a blend of quantitative analysis and qualitative interpretation, we embark on a journey to unravel the complexities of our research findings, paving the way for a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Join us as we navigate through the data, unraveling its intricacies and offering meaningful interpretations that contribute to the broader discourse in our field of study.

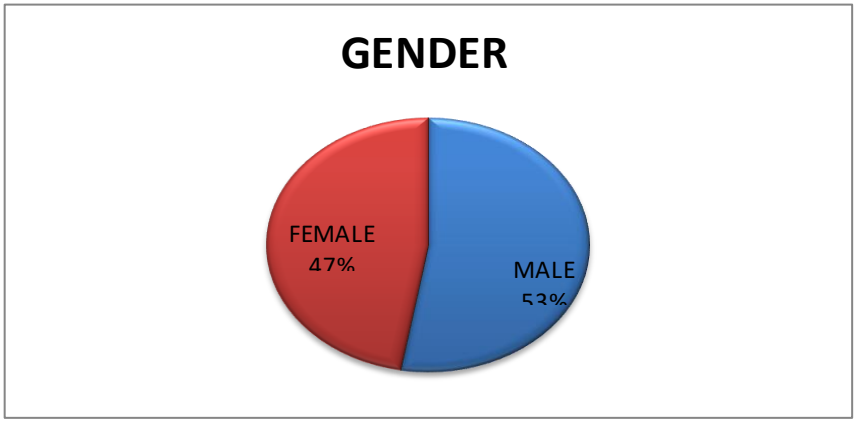


Figure 1: gender graph

Table 3: Gender of respondents

				Cumulative
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Male	211	52.8	52.8	52.8
Female	189	47.3	47.3	100.00
Grand	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 3 the majority (52.8%) of the participants involved in the study are male while 47.3% are female.

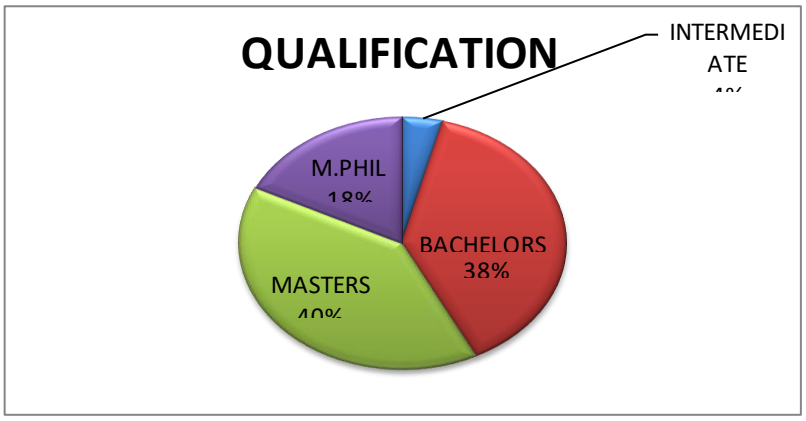


Figure 2

Table 4: Qualification of respondents

				Cumulative
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Intermediate	16	4.0	4.0	4.0
Bachelors	154	38.5	38.5	42.5
Masters	159	39.8	39.8	82.3
M. phil	71	17.8	17.8	100.0
Grand total	400,0	100.0	100.0	

Table 4 shows that the majority (39.8%) of the respondents are masters, (38.5%) of the respondents are bachelors, (17.8%) of the respondents are M. Phil while (4.0%) of the respondents are intermediate.

Table 5: How many people visit District Bagh every year for tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10000	96	24.0	24.0	24.0
10000-30000	119	29.8	29.8	53.8
40000-50000	103	25.8	25.8	79.5
More than 50000	82	20.5	20.5	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 5 shows that the majority (29.8%) of the respondents are the opinion that (10000-30000) people visit district Bagh every year for tourism, (25.8%) of the respondents are the opinion that (40000-50000) people visit district Bagh every year, while (24.0%) of the respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10000) people visit district Bagh every year for tourism, and (20.5%) of the respondents are the opinion that (More than 50000) people visit district Bagh every year.

Table 6: In your opinion what percentage of people of district Bagh are associated with tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	89	22.3	22.3	22.3
20%-30%	143	35.8	35.8	58.0
40%-50%	114	28.5	28.5	86.5
More than 50%	54	13.5	13.5	100.00
Grand total	400.0	100.00	100.00	

According to table 6 majority (35.8%) 0f the participants are the opinion that (20%-30%) people of district Bagh are associated with tourism, (28.5%) of the respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) people of district Bagh are associated with tourism, (22.3%) of the respondents are opinion that (less than 10%) people of district Bagh are associated with tourism while (13.5%) of the respondents are the opinion that (More than 50%) people of district Bagh are associated with tourism.

Table 7: How many more people can visit District Bagh every year for tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20000	72	18.0	18.0	
20000-30000	158	39.5	39.5	
30000-40000	90	22.5	22.5	
More than 50000	80	20.0	20.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to the table 7 the participants (39.5%) are the opinion that (20000-30000) more people can visit district Bagh every year for tourism, (22.5%) respondents are the opinion that (3000-4000) more people can visit district Bagh every year for tourism, (20.0%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 50000) more people can visit district Bagh every year for tourism while (18.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 20000) more people can visit district Bagh every year.

Table 8: How many other places are there in Bagh district that need to be brought up in terms of tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2-4	58	14.5	14.5	14.5
4-6	161	40.3	40.3	54.8
6-10	172	43.0	43.0	97.8
Grand total	400.0	100	100	

According to table 8 majority of the participants (43.0%) are the opinion that (6-10) other places are in Bagh district that need to be brought up in terms of tourism, (40.3%) respondents are the opinion that (4-6) other places are in Bagh district that need to be brought up in terms of tourism ,(14.5%) respondents are the opinion that (2-4) other places are in Bagh district that need to be brought up in terms of tourism.

Table 9: How much can the income of the people of District Bagh be increased by tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	44	11.0	11.0	11.0
10%-20%	132	33.0	33.0	44.0
20%-30%	151	37.8	37.8	81.8
More than 40%	73	18.3	18.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 9 majority of the participants (37.8%) are the opinion that (20%-30%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased by tourism, (33.0%) respondents are the opinion that (10%-20%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased by tourism, (18.3%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 40%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased by tourism while only (11.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased by tourism.

Table 10: What percentage of people can be provided employment due to tourism in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	46	11.5	11.5	11.5
10%-20%	176	44.0	44.0	55.5
20%-30%	120	30.0	30.0	85.5
40%-50%	58	14.5	14.5	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100	100	

According to the table 10 majority of the participants (44.0%) are the opinion that (10%-20%) people can be provided employment due to tourism in district Bagh (30.0%) respondents are the opinion that (10%-20%) people can be provided employment due to tourism in district Bagh (14.5%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) people can be provided employment due to tourism in district while only (11.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) %) people can be provided employment due to tourism in district Bagh.

Table 11: What do you think are the main benefits of tourism for the local people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Healthy life style	78	19.5	19.5	19.5
Good income	120	30.0	30.0	49.5
Revenue generation	82	20.5	20.5	70.0
Employment opportunities	120	30.0	30.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 11 majority of the participants (30.0%) are the opinion that (employment opportunities) and (Good income) are the main benefits of tourism for the local people of district Bagh (20.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Revenue generation) are the main benefits of tourism for the local people of district Bagh while (19.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Healthy life style) are the main benefits of tourism for the local people of district Bagh.

Table 12: How to increase the participation of local people in District Bagh in tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Through seminar	63	15.5	15.3	15.3
Conferences	97	24.3	24.3	39.5
Awareness	240	60.0	60.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 12 majority of the participants (60.0%) are the opinion that through (Awareness) we increase the participation of local people of district Bagh in tourism (24.3%) respondents are is the opinion that through (Conferences) we increase the participation of local people of district Bagh in tourism While (15.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Through seminar) we increase the participation of local people of district Bagh in tourism.

Table 13: What are the disadvantages of tourism for the local people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Cultural	153	38.3	38.3	38.3
Social	156	39.0	39.0	77.3
Religious	91	22.8	22.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 13 majority of the participants (39.0%) are the opinion that (Social) disadvantages of tourism for the local people of district Bagh (38.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Cultural) disadvantages of tourism for the local people of district Bagh while (22.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Religious) disadvantages of tourism for the local people of district Bagh.

Table 14: What is your opinion about the impact of tourism on the quality of life of the people of district Bagh related to tourism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Outstanding life style	65	16.3	16.3	16.3
Good life style	123	30.8	30.8	47.0
Average life style	137	34.3	34.3	81.3
Fulfill basic needs	75	18.8	18.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 14 shows that majority of the respondents (34.3%) are the opinion that (Average life style) of the people of district Bagh related to tourism (30.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Good life style) of the people of district Bagh related to tourism (18.8%) respondents are the opinion that (fulfill basic needs) people of district Bagh related to tourism while (16.3%) respondents are the opinion that (0utstanding life style) people of district Bagh related to tourism.

Table 15: How much can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through agriculture

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	68	17.0	17.0	17.0
10%-20%	132	33.0	33.0	50.0
30%-40%	137	34.3	34.3	84.3
More than 50%	63	15.8	15.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 15 shows that majority of the participants (34.3%) are the opinion that (30%-40%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased through agriculture (33.3%) respondents are the opinion that (10%-20%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased through agriculture of the people of district Bagh related to tourism (17.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased through agriculture while (15.8%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 50%) income of the people of district Bagh be increased through agriculture.

Table 16: What percentage of people can be provided employment through agriculture in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	40	10.0	10.0	10.0
10%-20%	151	37.8	37.8	47.8
20%-30%	134	33.5	33.5	81.3
More than 40%	75	18.8	18.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 16 majority of the participants (37.8%) are the opinion that (10%-20%) people can be provided employment through agriculture in District Bagh (33.5%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) people can be provided employment through agriculture in District Bagh (18.8%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 40%) people can be provided employment through agriculture in District Bagh while (10.0%) respondents are the opinion that (less than 10%) people can be provided employment through agriculture in District Bagh.

Table 17: In your opinion, what percentages of people in District Bagh are involved in the agriculture sector

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20%	127	31.8	31.8	31.8
30%-40%	148	37.0	37.0	68.8
40%-50%	105	26.3	26.3	95.0
More than 60%	20	5.0	5.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 17 majority of the participants (37.0%) are the opinion that (30%-40%) people in district Bagh are involved in the agriculture sector (31.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 20%) people in district Bagh are involved in the agriculture sector people (26.3%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) people in district Bagh are involved in the agriculture sector while (5.0%) respondents are the opinion that (less than 10%) people in district Bagh are involved in the agriculture sector.

Table 18: How many types of crops can be cultivated in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2-5	95	23.8	23.8	23.8
5-10	155	38.8	38.8	62.5
10-15	127	31.8	31.8	94.3
15-20	23	5.8	5.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 18 majority of the participants (38.8%) are the opinion that (5-10) types of crops can be cultivated in district Bagh (31.8%) respondents are the opinion that (10-15) types of crops can be cultivated in district Bagh (23.8%) respondents is the opinion that (2-5) types of crops can be cultivated in district Bagh while (5.8%) respondents are the opinion that (15-20) types of crops can be cultivated in district Bagh.

Table 19: What percentage of the area can be cultivated in Bagh District

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10%-20%	108	27.0	27.0	27.0
20%-30%	152	38.0	38.0	65.0
30%-40%	107	26.8	26.8	91.8
40%-50%	33	8.3	8.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 19 majority of the participants (38.0%) are the opinion that (20%-30%) area can be cultivated in district Bagh (27.0%) respondents are the opinion that (10%-20%)area can be cultivated in district Bagh (26.8%) respondents are the opinion that (30%-40%) area can be cultivated in district Bagh while (8.3%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) area can be cultivated in district Bagh.

Table 20: What percentages of people in District Bagh meet the basic needs of their lives through agriculture

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
20%-30%	109	27.3	27.3	27.3
30%-40%	184	46.0	46.0	73.3
40%-50%	94	23.5	23.5	96.8
50%-60%	13	3.3	3.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 20 majority of the participants (46.0%) are the opinion that (30%-40%) people in district Bagh meet the basic needs of their lives through agriculture (27.3%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) people in district Bagh meet the basic needs of their lives through agriculture (23.5%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%)people in district Bagh meet the basic needs of their lives through agriculture while (3.3%) respondents are the opinion that (50%-60%) people in district Bagh meet the basic needs of their lives through agriculture.

Table 21: What do you think are the main benefits of agriculture for the local people of

District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Outstanding life style	61	15.3	15.3	15.3
Good income	142	35.5	35.5	50.7
Revenue generation	109	27.3	27.3	78.0
Employment opportunities	88	22.0	22.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 21 majority of the participants (35.5%) are the opinion that (Good income) are the main benefit of agriculture for the local people of district Bagh (27.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Revenue generation) are the main benefit of agriculture for the local people of district Bagh (22.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Employment opportunities) are the main benefit of agriculture for the local people of district Bagh (15.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Outstanding life style) are the main benefit of agriculture for the local people of district Bagh.

Table 22: What can benefit the people of Bagh district due to development in agriculture

	f	%	V%	Cumulative %
Healthy life style	98	24.5	24.5	24.5
Good income	135	33.8	33.8	58.3
Revenue generation	92	23.0	23.0	81.3
Increase employment opportunities	75	18.8	17.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 22 majority of the participants (33.8%) are the opinion that (Good income) are the main benefit for the people of district Bagh due to development in agriculture sector (24.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Healthy life style) are the main benefit for the people of district Bagh due to development in agriculture sector (23.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Revenue generation) are the main benefit for the people of district Bagh due to development in agriculture sector while (18.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Increase employment opportunities) are the main benefit for the people of district Bagh due to development in agriculture sector.

Table 23: How can employment and economic development are increased in the rural areas

of District Bagh through agriculture

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
By providing good seeds water etc.	135	33.8	33.8	33.8
Through cultivation technique	101	25.3	25.3	59.0
Introducing advanced technology	164	41.0	41.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 23 majority of the participants (41.0%) are the opinion that (Introducing advanced technology) employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of district Bagh through agriculture (33.8%) respondents are the opinion that (By providing good seeds water etc.) employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of district Bagh through agriculture while (25.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Through cultivation technique) employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of district Bagh through agriculture.

Table 24: Can agriculture help reduce poverty, increase income, and improve food security for the local people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	199	49.8	49.8	49.8
Strongly agree	159	39.8	39.8	89.5
Disagree	35	8.8	8.8	98.3
Strongly disagree	7	1.8	1.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 24 majority of the participants (49.8%) are (Agree) that can agriculture help to reduce poverty, increase income, and improve food security for the local people of district Bagh (39.8%) respondents are (Strongly agreed) that can agriculture help to reduce poverty, increase income, and improve food security for the local people of district Bagh (8.8%) respondents are (Disagree) that can agriculture help to reduce poverty, increase income, and improve food security for the local people of district Bagh while (1.8%) respondents are (Strongly disagree) that can agriculture help to reduce poverty, increase income, and improve food security for the local people of district Bagh.

Table 25: Are the people of Bagh district economically benefited by agriculture

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	208	52.0	52.0	52.0
Strongly agree	125	31.3	31.3	83.3
Disagree	63	15.8	15.8	99.0
Strongly disagree	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Grand total	400	100.0	100.0	

Table 25 shows that majority of the participants (52.0%) are (Agree) that the people of Bagh district economically benefited by agriculture (31.3%) respondents are (Strongly agreed) that the people of Bagh district economically benefited by agriculture (15.8%) respondents are (Disagree) that the people of Bagh district economically benefited by agriculture (1.0) respondents are (Strongly disagree) that that the people of Bagh district economically benefited by agriculture.

Table 26: What kinds of commercial crops are cultivated in Bagh District

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Maize	124	31.0	31.0	31.0
Wheat	208	52.0	52.0	83.0
Rice	68	17.0	17.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 26 shows the that majority of the respondents (52.0%) are the opinion that (Wheat) commercial crops are cultivated in Bagh district (31.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Maize)commercial crops are cultivated in Bagh district (17.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Rice) commercial crops are cultivated in Bagh district.

Table 27: What do you think are the main benefits of forests for the local people of

District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Timber	109	27.3	27.3	27.3
Fire wood	167	41.8	41.8	69.0
Revenue generation	84	21.0	21.0	90.0
Employment opportunities	40	10.0	10.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 27 shows that majority of the participants (41.8%) are the opinion that (Fire wood) are the main benefit of forests for the local people of district Bagh (27.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Timber) are the main benefit of forests for the local people of district Bagh (21.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Revenue generation) are the main benefit of forests for the local people of district Bagh while (10.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Employment opportunities) are the main benefit of forests for the local people of district Bagh.

Table 28: How much can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through forests

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	85	21.3	21.3	21.3
10%-20%	191	47.8	47.8	69.0
20%-30%	82	20.5	20.5	89.5
40%-50%	42	10.5	10.5	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 28 majority of the participants (47.8%) are the opinion that (10%-20%) income of the people of Bagh district be increased through forests (21.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) income of the people of Bagh district be increased through forests (20.5%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) income of the people of Bagh district be increased through forests (10.5%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) income of the people of Bagh district be increased through forests.

Table 29: What percentage of people can be provided employment through

forests in Bagh district

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20%	121	30.3	30.3	30.3
20%-30%	155	38.8	38.8	69.0
40%-50%	95	23.8	23.8	92.8
More than 50%	29	7.2	7.2	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 29 majority of the participants (38.8%) are the opinion that (20%-30%) people can be provided employment through forests in Bagh district (30.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 20%) people can be provided employment through forests in Bagh district (23.8%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) people can be provided employment through forests in Bagh district (7.2%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 50%)people can be provided employment through forests in Bagh district.

Table 30: In your opinion, what percentages of the people of district Bagh are associated with the forestry sector

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
less than 10%	131	32.8	32.8	32.8
10%-20%	142	35.5	35.5	68.3
20%-30%	124	31.0	31.0	99.3
More than 30%	3	.8	.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 30 majority of the participants (35.5%) are the opinion that (10%-20%) people of district Bagh are associated with the forestry sector (32.8%) respondents are the opinion (Less than 10%) people of district Bagh are associated with the forestry sector (31.0%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) people of district Bagh are associated with the forestry sector while (0.8%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 30%) people of district Bagh are associated with the forestry sector.

Table 31: About how many percent of the area is covered by forests in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20%	101	25.3	25.3	25.3
30%-40%	130	32.5	32.5	57.8
40%-50%	146	36.5	36.5	94.3
50%-60%	23	5.8	5.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 31 majority of the participants (36.5%) were of the opinion that (40%-50%) area is covered by forests in district Bagh (32.5%) respondents are the opinion (30%-40%) area is covered by forests in district Bagh (25.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 20%) area is covered by forests in district Bagh (5.8%) respondents are opinion that (50%-60%)area is covered by forests in district Bagh.

Table 32: What percentage of wood is exported annually in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	132	33.0	33.0	33.0
10%-30%	150	37.5	37.5	70.5
30%-40%	88	22.0	22.0	92.5
40%-50%	30	7.5	7.5	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 4.30 majority of the participants (37.5%) are the opinion that (10%-30%) wood exported annually in district Bagh (33.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) wood exported annually in district Bagh (22.0%) respondents are the opinion that (30%-40%) wood exported annually in district Bagh while (7.5%) respondents are the opinion that (40%-50%) wood exported annually in district Bagh.

Table 33: What percentage of wood can be exported in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20%	76	19.0	19.0	19.0
20%-30%	152	38.0	38.0	57.0
30%-40%	114	28.5	28.5	85.5
More than 50%	58	14.5	14.5	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 33 majority of the participants (38.0%) were of the opinion that (20%-30%) wood can be exported in district Bagh (28.5%) respondents are the opinion (30%-40%) wood can be exported in district Bagh (19.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 20%) wood can be exported in district Bagh while (14.5%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 50%) wood can be exported in district Bagh.

Table 34: What is your opinion about the social and personal lives of the people of District Bagh related to forests

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Outstanding life style	65	16.3	16.3	16.3
Good life style	147	36.8	36.8	53.0
Average life style	188	47.0	47.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 34 majority of the participants (47.0%) are the opinion that (Average life style) of the people of district Bagh related to forests (36.8%) respondents are the opinion (Good life style) of the people of district Bagh related to forests (16.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Outstanding life style) of the people of district Bagh related to forests.

Table 35: How can employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of Bagh district through forests

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Export wood	89	22.0	22.0	22.0
Through plantation	162	40.5	40.5	62.5
Furniture Industry	149	37.3	37.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 35 majority of the participants (40.0%) are the opinion that (Through plantation) can employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of Bagh district through forests (37.3%) respondents are the opinion that through (furniture industry) can employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of Bagh district through forests while (22.0%) respondents are the opinion that through (Export wood) can employment and economic development be increased in the rural areas of Bagh district through forests.

Table 36: Are the forests in Bagh district a source of food and support for different types of animals and birds

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	160	40.0	40.0	40.0
Disagree	131	32.8	32.8	72.8
Strongly agree	97	24.3	24.3	97.0
Strongly disagree	12	3.0	3.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 36 majority of the participants (40.0%) are(Agree) that the forests in Bgh district a source of food and support for different types of animals and birds(32.8%) respondents are (Disagreed) that the forests in Bagh district a source of food and support for different types of animals and birds (24.3%) respondents are (Strongly agree) forests in Bagh district a source of food and support for different types of animals while (3.0%) respondents are (disagree) that the forests in Bagh district a source of food and support for different types of animals and birds.

Table 37: How much can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through cottage industries

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	98	24.5	24.5	24.5
10%-20%	171	42.8	42.8	67.3
20%-30%	122	30.5	30.5	97.8
More than 40%	9	2.3	2.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 37 majority of the participants (30.5%) are the opinion that(10%-20%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through cottage industries (30.5%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through cottage industries (24.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through cottage industries while (2.3%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 40%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased through cottage industries.

Table 38: What percentage of people can be provided employment through cottage industries in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10%-20%	109	27.3	27.3	27.3
20%-30%	154	38.5	38.5	65.8
30%-40%	113	28.2	28.2	94.0
40%-50%	24	6.0	6.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 39 majority of the participants (38.5%) are the opinion that(20%-30%) people can be provided employment through cottage industries in district Bagh (28.2%) respondents are the opinion that (30%-40%) people can be provided employment through cottage industries in district Bagh (27.3%) respondents are the opinion that (10%-20%) people can be provided employment through cottage industries in district Bagh while (6.0%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 40%)people can be provided employment through cottage industries in district.

Table 39: According to you, what percentage of people in District Bagh are involved in cottage industries

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	78	19.5	19.5	19.5
10%-20%	150	37.5	37.5	57.0
20%-30%	101	25.3	25.3	82.3
More than 40%	71	17.8	17.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 39 shows that majority of the respondents (37.5%) are the opinion that(10%-20%) people in district Bagh are involved in cottage industries (25.3%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) people in district Bagh are involved in cottage industries (19.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%)people in district Bagh are involved in cottage industries while (17.8%) respondents is the opinion that (More than 40%) people in district Bagh are involved in cottage industries.

Table 40: What kind of cottage industries can be set up in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Carpet walnut wood weaving	102	25.5	25.6	25.6
Wood working center	142	35.5	35.6	61.2
Tradition handicrafts	105	26.3	26.3	87.5
Poultry and dairy form	50	12.5	12.5	100.00
Grand total	399	99.8	100.00	
Total	400.00	100.00		

According to table 40 majority of the participants (35.5%) are the opinion that(Wood working center) cottage industries can be set up in district Bagh (26.3%) respondents are the opinion that (Tradition handicrafts) cottage industries can be set up in district (25.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Carpet walnut weaving) cottage industries can be set up in district Bagh while (12.5%) respondents are the opinion that (Poultry and dairy form) cottage industries can be set

up in district Bagh.

Table 41: What percentages of people in District Bagh meet their basic needs through cottage industries

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	104	26.0	26.0	26.0
10%-20%	167	41.8	41.8	67.8
20%-30%	110	27.5	27.5	95.3
More than 50%	19	4.8	4.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 41 majority of the participants (41.8%) are the opinion that(10%-20%) people in district Bagh meet their Basic needs through cottage industries (27.5%) respondents are the opinion that (20%-30%) people in district Bagh meet their Basic needs through cottage industries (26.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) people in district Bagh meet their Basic needs through cottage industries (4.8%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 50%) people in district Bagh meet their Basic needs through cottage industries.

Table 42: What do you think are the benefits of setting up small-scale industries for the people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Increase income	153	38.3	38.3	38.3
More employment opportunities	120	30.0	30.0	68.3
Revenue generation	127	31.8	31.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 42 shows that majority of the participants (38.3%) are the opinion that (Increase income) are the benefits of setting up small scale industries for the people of district Bagh (31.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Revenue generation) are the benefits of setting up small scale industries for the people of district Bagh while (30.0%) respondents are the opinion that (More employment opportunities)are the benefits of setting up small scale industries for the people of district Bagh.

Table 43: Do you think cottage industries can prove suitable for the economic development and prosperity of the people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	173	43.3	43.3	43.3
Disagree	51	12.8	12.8	56.0
Strongly agree	171	42.8	42.8	98.8
Strongly disagree	5	1.3	1.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 43 shows that majority of the participants (43.3%) are (Agree) that cottage industries can prove suitable for the economic development and prosperity of the people of district (42.8%) respondents are (Strongly agreed) that cottage industries can prove suitable for the economic development and prosperity of the people of district Bagh (12.8%) respondents are (Disagree) that cottage industries can prove suitable for the economic development and prosperity of the people of district Bagh while (1.3%) respondents are (Strongly disagree) that cottage industries can prove suitable for the economic development and prosperity of the people of district Bagh.

Table 44: Cottage industries in Bagh district can provide high income generation opportunities with low inputs

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	212	53.0	53.0	53.0
Disagree	92	23.0	23.0	76.0
Strongly agree	91	22.8	22.8	98.8
Strongly disagree	5	1.3	1.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 44 shows that majority of the participants(53.0%) are (Agree) that cottage industries in district Bagh can provide high income generation opportunities with low inputs (23.0%) respondents are (Disagree) that cottage industries in district Bagh can provide high income generation opportunities with low inputs (22.8%) respondents are (Strongly agree) that cottage industries in district Bagh can provide high income generation opportunities with low inputs While (1.3%) respondents are (Strongly disagree) that cottage industries can prove suitable for the economic development and prosperity of the people of district Bagh.

Table 45: There is a lot of opportunity and potential for setting up small-scale industries in the District Bagh area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	203	50.7	50.7	50.7
Disagree	78	19.5	19.5	70.3
Strongly agree	118	29.5	29.5	99.8
Strongly disagree	1	.3	.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 45 majority of the participants (50.7%) are (Agree) that there is a lot of opportunities and potential for setting up small-scale industries in the district Bagh (29.5%) respondents are (Strongly agree) that there is a lot of opportunities and potential for setting up small-scale industries in the district Bagh (19.5%) respondents are (Disagree) that there is a lot of opportunities and potential for setting up small-scale industries in the district Bagh while (0.3%) respondents are (Strongly disagree) that there is a lot of opportunities and potential for setting up small-scale industries in the district Bagh.

Table 46: Small-scale industries can play an important role in providing employment to the people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agree	200	50.0	50.0	50.0
Disagree	85	21.3	21.3	71.3
Strongly agree	115	28.7	28.7	100.0
Grand total	400	100.0	100.0	

Table 46 shows that majority of the participants (50.0%) are (Agree) that small scale industries can play an important role in providing employment to the people of district Bagh (28.7%) respondents are (Strongly agree) that small scale industries can play an important role in providing employment to the people of district Bagh while (21.3%) respondents is (Disagree) that small scale industries can play an important role in providing employment to the people of district Bagh.

Table 47: How local people can benefit from the water of the canals in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Used in agriculture	201	50.2	50.2	50.2
Used in local industries	127	31.8	31.8	82.0
Installed hydropower plants	72	18.0	18.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 47 majority of the participants (50.2%) are opinion that (Used in agriculture) local people can benefit from the water of canals in district Bagh (31.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Used in local industries) local people can benefit from the water of canals in district Bagh while (18.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Installed hydropower plants) local people can benefit from the water of canals in district Bagh.

Table 48: How many hydropower plants are there in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-2	152	38.0	38.0	38.0
2-4	170	42.5	42.5	80.5
4-6	62	15.5	15.5	96.0
6-10	16	4.0	4.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 4.46 majority of the participants (42.5%) are the opinion that (2-4) hydropower plants are there in district Bagh (38.0%) respondents are the opinion that (1-2) hydropower plants are there in district Bagh (15.5%) respondents are the opinion that (4-6)) hydropower plants are there in district Bagh while (4.0%) respondents are the opinion that (6-10) hydropower plants are there in district Bagh.

Table 49: What do you think are the benefits of hydropower plants for the people of District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Increase employment rate	132	33.0	33.0	33.0
Income generation	144	36.0	36.0	69.0
Improve life style	124	31.0	31.0	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 49 majority of the participants (36.0%) are the opinion that (income generation) are the benefits of hydropower plants for the people of district Bagh (33.0%) respondents are the opinion that (Increase employment rate) are the benefits of hydropower plants for the people of district Bagh while (31.0%) respondents is the opinion that (Improve life style) are the benefits of hydropower plants for the people of district Bagh.

Table 50: According to your opinion, how many more hydropower plants are there in Bagh District

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3-5	72	18.0	18.0	18.0
5-7	147	36.8	36.8	54.8
7-10	136	34.0	34.0	88.8
10-12	45	11.3	11.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 4.48 majority of the participants (36.8%) are the opinion that (5-7) more hydropower plants are there in Bagh district (34.0%) respondents are the opinion that (7-10) more hydropower plants are there in Bagh district (18.0%) respondents are the opinion that(3-5) more hydropower plants are there in Bagh district While (11.3%) respondents are the opinion that(10-12) more hydropower plants are there in Bagh.

Table 51: How much can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased by installing hydropower plants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	79	19.8	19.8	19.8
10%-20%	112	28.0	28.0	47.8
20%-30%	146	36.5	36.5	84.3
More than 50%	63	15.8	15.8	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 52 majority of the participants (36.5%) are the opinion that (20%-30%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased by installing hydropower plants (28.0%) respondents are the opinion that (10%-20%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased by installing hydropower plants (19.8%) respondents are the opinion that (Less than 10%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased by installing hydropower plants While (15.8%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 50%) can the income of the people of Bagh district be increased by installing hydropower plants.

Table 52: What percentage of people can be provided employment by installing more hydro power plants in District Bagh

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10%	82	20.5	20.5	20.5
20%	133	33.3	33.3	53.8
30%	124	31.0	31.0	84.8
50%	61	15.3	15.3	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 54 majority of the participants (33.3%) are the opinion that (20%) people can be provided employment by installing more hydropower plants in district Bagh (31.0%) respondents are the opinion that (30%) people can be provided employment by installing more hydropower plants in district Bagh (20.5%) respondents are the opinion that(Less than 10%) people can be provided employment by installing more hydropower plants in district Bagh While (15.3%) respondents are the opinion that(50%) people can be provided employment by installing more hydropower plants in

district Bagh.

Table 53: About how many people have been provided employment due to hydropower plants in Bagh district

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 500	258	64.5	64.5	64.5
500-1000	101	25.3	25.3	89.8
1000-1500	27	6.8	6.8	96.5
More than 2000	14	3.5	3.5	100.00
Grand total	400.00	100.00	100.00	

According to table 54 majority of the participants (64.5%) are the opinion that (Less than 500) people have been provided employment due to hydropower plants in district Bagh (25.3%) respondents are the opinion that (500-1000)) people have been provided employment due to hydropower plants in district Bagh (6.8%) respondents are the opinion that(1000-1500) people

have been provided employment due to hydropower plants in district Bagh While (3.5%) respondents are the opinion that (More than 2000) people have been provided employment due to hydropower plants in district Bagh.

5. Conclusion

According to the study's findings, a study was conducted in District Bagh, AJK, about economic potential and how it was really used. Information from 400 respondents was gathered using a questionnaire and Multistage random sampling. In the Bagh district, information on 400 respondents is gathered from both urban and rural areas. Public opinion is the foundation of the study. Research on public opinion is essential for figuring out what people really think. Students, businesspeople, and government employees were among the participants. SPSS, or the Statistical Package for Social Sciences, is used to process the data. According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents had a master's degree. Tourism potential, forest potential, agricultural potential, cottage industry potential, water potential, income, employment rate, sector-specific activities, etc. are some of the variables used in the study. This study is crucial because it can serve as a catalyst for new business endeavors among Kashmiris and a valuable addition to an already-existing research database for future references. On the other hand, productive industries including agriculture, forestry, livestock, tourism, small industries, water, and services offer the framework for maximizing the economic potential of a rural economy like AJK. There is great potential for development in the areas of tourism, agriculture, forestry, and water. According to the study, District Bagh AJ&K has significant economic potential and a plethora of natural resources, but these resources are not being used to their fullest extent because the general public lacks both technical expertise and awareness.. The researcher expects that the data gathered will persuade the government to offer technical training and information to the residents of the Bagh AJ&K area.

6. Recommendations

1. The results of this study offer some significant recommendations for the concerned departments and governments to raise the standard of living for the residents of District Bagh by developing a variety of industries including agriculture, forestry, water, tourism, and cottage industries. For the nation's poorest regions, extensive training is required.

2. Improving tourism infrastructure is essential to bringing in more tourists, upgrading hotels,

and developing a destination's infrastructure. In some places, alternative road construction is necessary to increase connectivity. Communication and transportation should be improved.

3. The government should implement a number of initiatives to boost the agricultural industries, such as timely delivery of high-quality seeds and fertilizers to farmers. To better irrigate the farms, irrigation systems should also be enhanced. Formers should be given interest-free loans.

4. Forests are an integral element of our ecosystem, it is our duty to maintain and preserve them for present and future generations, as well as for wildlife species and human quality of life. To that end, the government should implement a variety of forestation initiatives. There should be more tree planting and less needless tree cutting.

5. Research is required for the growth of cottage businesses. The research should be based on consumer preferences, product quality, how to increase quality, current situation, how to join international markets, how to dominate domestic markets, etc. An easy loan could be given to the business owner. The laborer‘s pay rate needs to be raised.

6. Research and development are key components of water management because they help conserve water resources, make the best use of those resources for diverse sectors, including agriculture in particular, and plan for future demand. The government should also put in more hydropower facilities.

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