ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HILLY REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

ABSTRACT

THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Doctor of Philosophy
IN
Commerce

BY

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HILLY REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries. Unlike other industries, it has to depend largely on a number of allied industries like hotel, restaurants, transport etc. It is, therefore, properly called a combination of inter-related industries.

Tourism is a nascent industry in our country India is really a tourists paradise and Uttar Pradesh has great potentials. Hilly region of Uttar Pradesh is an enchanted land having rich cultural and spiritual heritage. It offers immense opportunities to tourist to delve deep into hoary past and bubbling present. It provides an opportunity to feast one's eyes in kaleidoscopic scenic beauty and wonderful wild life.

Most recent research in some foreign countries reveal that the amount of foreign exchange earned through tourism can rise to such high figures as to make a radical improvement in a country's balance of payment. Tourism has brought about significant improvement in the economy of several European countries such as Italy,
Austria, Spain, and Switzerland. The economy of these countries bear glowing testimony to the fact that investment in tourism is a most profitable proposition and is capable of providing massive help to their economies.

Tourism is an important industry affecting the socio economic development of a country or a region. The case of U.P. and its economy is no exception to this particular rule. The objectives of this work are:

1. To bring in light impact of tourist industry in the economic development of hilly region of Uttar Pradesh.

2. To study the frame work of tourism in total social, economic, and political.

3. To analyse the nature of tourist market and character of tourist plant (Accommodation transport and locale).

4. To determine the social economic and political significance of tourist industry.

5. To develop tourist aptitude in hilly people and

6. Prepare them physically and mentally to earn foreign exchange to raise their standard of living and for the economic development of the region.
Tourism is a fruitful enterprise of the present age and this can help in speeding up the stages leading to the economic take-off of any developing country or region. The receipts from tourism are not just a balance of payments advantage. Tourist spending represents money and profits to a large number of big and small business. Huge income can be earned by hotel and catering industries, the railways, internal air-carriers, buses, taxies and hired cars, shopping establishments, theatre, cinema and other entertainment services. It can employ directly as well as indirectly large number of people. In this way tourism is a great commercial proposition.

As a matter of fact Tourism is an economic activity which depends on specialised manpower. Training and development of manpower in Tourism must be professionally planned. Organised and conducted through continuous and concentrated programmes.

Tourism must receive a higher priority and resource allocation in national and State Planning. Tourism is ready to move from the take off stage to the stage of self-sustained growth. Way of living, way of spending educational standards and entertainment of Foreigners must be carefully watched by our citizens. Efforts should also be made for making domestic tourists more happy.
In order to carry out this study, various methods are adopted primarily by the researcher, depending on the survey method carried out on the basis of a comprehensive schedule of information - with the help of questionnaires. Besides, that the investigator also adopted observation method being resident of Uttar Pradesh. He personally visited different tourist spots of Hilly region of Uttar Pradesh and gathered information from the centres. The relevant matter so collected could enable him to form his own opinion on various aspects of Tourism. He also personally interviewed a large number of Indian and Foreign Tourists in order to have first hand information. The problems faced by tourists in Hilly region of Uttar Pradesh are also known through personal interviews. Besides that the tourist departments were also contacted and relevant data was collected to be added. Secondary information has also been called from magazines, journals, survey reports brochures booklets and tourism literature published by various governmental and non governmental organisations.
FRAMEWORK

This study on the "Role of Tourism in the economic development of Hilly Region of Uttar Pradesh" has been divided into seven chapters.

The first chapter deals with the concept and Philosophy of tourism. This chapter highlights the Economic, Social, Educational, Political and Psychological importance of tourism. Infact tourism is a highly developed economic activity. It is very useful for all countries particularly the under developed ones.

It provides enormous opportunities for employment and is an intensively employment oriented activity. It helps in distribution of wealth. The movement of tourists from developed to less developed countries or from more developed areas to less developed areas within the same country leads to balancing the socio-economic structure through transfer of funds. It has a great social contribution by way of bringing people together who belong to different cultural social and economic background. It thus helps to develop international relations, better understanding about different reactions and creates a feeling of natural oneness among people. It contributes to the foreign exchange earning through the influx of foreign tourists. It helps in the
projection of the desired image of a country before the nations of the world through the touring ambassadors.

The second chapter discusses about Tourism structure in India and Role of Indian Tourism Development Corporation. There has been exceeding curiosity in Western people for India on account of its glorious past, rich cultural heritage, religious back ground, unique life style and above all plenty of natural attractions and in born instinct of cordial hospitality. Prior to independance there was sheer absence of any state encouragement this vital economic sector but after independence attention was paid to it.

The establishment of a separate ministry gave a big boost and new dimensions to Tourism and it started to be recognised as an industry highly capable of foreign exchange earning and employment provider. In addition to tourism structure it also focuses its attention on the importance of tourism in National economy. Travel is the 4th dimension of Modern Economics. Tourism is a catalyst to economic growth and foreign exchange earnings. Its a multi billion dollar activity - the second largest after oil industry and largest single employer in the world. Apart from removing regional imbalances and opening new growth centres providing employment opportunities for
young men and women, yielding tax revenue to the government sustaining many trades like handi crafts etc. The contribution of tourism industry to the national income, tax revenue of the Govt., regional development, etc. are substantial and undisputed, when compared with the traditional manufacturing and trading business, the contribution of tourims to the national economy is varied and considerable.

The third chapter reveals about the tourist attractions of the hilly region of state. Uttar Pradesh with its rich cultural heritage, fascinating flora and fauna and immense natural beauty has tremendous tourist potential. Places like Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri attracts the Hindu pilgrims within and outside the country. The spots of natural beauty and land scape of the state are so attractive, fascinating and varied that hardly any other region of the world can compete with its beauty and grandeur. The states cultural heritage, historical monuments and physical features have immense attraction for tourists. In addition to tourist centres it also gives information about the various accommodations available at tourist centres of hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. Accommodation facilities constitute a vital and fundamental part of tourist
supply. An adequate supply of accommodation suitably formed to the requirement of the tourist market is one of the basic conditions of tourist development.

The fourth chapter highlights the promotion of tourism in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh enjoys a leading position in the country in respect of places of tourist attraction. This being one of the biggest state in India, has plenty of forests, rivers and monuments of historical, religious and architectural importance. It is full of mountains, valleys and lakes. This is then is Uttar Pradesh, a subtle threading of different people and cultures into a harmonious whole. This chapter has been written to highlight the development of tourism in hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. It also focus on the porojection of the potential of the region as important area of tourist interest. It reviews policy of state and central govt. for the promotion of tourism in Hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. It also discusses aims and objects and strategy to be adopted for the promotion of tourism.

In the fifth chapter, an attempt has been made to examine and analyse the impact of tourism on the economic development of hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. Tourism cannot be taken as a simple business activity because it
is such a unique business activity as having a series of socio-economic impacts. As an economic factor, tourism plays an important role in the hills of Uttar Pradesh as the socio-economy of this region, largely, depends on it. It generates income and provides employment opportunities to millions of persons. It also plays an important role in the social, educational and cultural fields and indeed in promoting peace by broadening the minds of people and fostering tolerance and understanding among them. It also preserves and enriches our lifestyle, cultural expressions, our heritage and enriches our economy in a profound way. For example, when a visitor pays his hotel bill, the money received by the management will be used to pay various debts incurred or make outlays on behalf of the visitor, electricity, telephone, personal and other goods and services. The recipient in turn, uses the money received to pay their bills to satisfy their personal wants. Visitors' money in this way may be spent several times, spreading into different sectors of the economy each time giving rise to fresh income. The unbroken series of conversion of visitor money constitute the multiplier effect by which economic growth takes place.

The sixth chapter is devoted to make a critical study of the pattern of tourism in Uttar Pradesh. Its aim is to examine whether the pattern of tourism development
in U.P., specially in hilly region is serving the needs of the economy. Development of tourism is quite sensitive a venture vis-a-vis the problem of maintaining an ecological balance between environmental and developmental parameters. Nature - Man - God make a trio and it is left to man to see that nature in its purity embodies the spirit of Godliness. The tourist visiting hills have to face a number of problems. The problems are from the point of views of tourists, regular residents, businessmen and administration.

The seventh and concluding chapter contains recommendation with focus on the findings and suggestions emanating therefrom.

In order to speed up evaluation of tourism, the first requirement is that leaders of thoughts and action in society should be convinced of long range benefits. Business leader with dynamisations and vision, should also be harnessed to make tourism as an industry with genuine growth in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. Tourism is an economic activity which depends on specialised manpower, the training and development of which must be professionally planned, organised and conducted through continuous and concentrated programme.

In important feature that emerges out of the work is the fact that what has been done in the field of
tourism in this hilly region of Uttar Pradesh is not sufficient and in some cases not in the right direction. This may be due to lack of well defined policies. Hence there is a need for evaluating the policies adopted by the Govt. in relation to the tourism industry so that it would be possible to locate gaps and lapses. For developing an appropriate tourism infrastructure in hilly region of Uttar Pradesh, a few things must be kept in mind:

- There is a need to develop satellite centres around the important tourists spots to avoid congestion as most of the tourist centres in the hills become crowded during peak season. It is suggested to open the interior and develop new centres in hills where seasonality is a major factor and these centres to be linked with proper mode of transport.

- Adequate attention should be given for better road and air transportation facilities at important tourist centres.

- Private entrepreneur be encouraged, liberal loans and subsidies should be sanctioned to the businessman by the Govt. to establish, accommodation, wayside snacks/bars on national and state highways. These facilities will lead to the promotion of tourism.
- Organising winter games/sports and festivals every year is also a concrete step in the development of tourism in Hills. Winter Games - regular feature in the winter season is a good attraction to the tourists. Adventure tourism should be encouraged to attract adventure tourist traffic which is growing rapidly in international markets. U.P. Govt. should start to develop new winter sports resorts.

- Religious tourism has also been patronised by the state govt. Pilgrims should be provided better facilities and maximum opportunities for religious tourism.

- Local Handicraft products to be patronised, these products are very famous in the field of tourism because majority of tourist likes to purchase these products. It is therefore suggested that the Govt. agencies should continue efforts for flourishing of Handloom and Handicraft product in this region. This will positively help in earning revenue and boosting tourism.

- Infrastructure of tourism should be improved. The improvement in infrastructure i.e. Accommodation, Food, Transport and other Tourists facilities may enable to earn more revenue.
Publicity is a powerful media for promoting tourism. Tourist centres should be publicised to attract more and more tourists. Publicity and marketing of tourist centres of hilly region of the state should in the form of advertisement and organisation of various fairs and festivals.

**Development of Tourism - Acclerator of Economy:**

Higher priority of state Govt. to the development of tourism is an acclerator of overall economic development of the state through the mechanism of private enterprise and initiative. The importance of Tourism, its economic and social impact, tourism planning and marketing, new tourism policy, projection formulation human resource development in hotels and catering industry, schemes for obtaining financial assistance for setting up tours related projects etc.

The emphasis should be given for integrated programme of tourism and not merely construction of accommodation. The developmental activities and publicity work relating to tourism should be looked by the Govt. while Accommodation, Food, Transport, Entertainment by Private Sector.
Tourism Playing Key-role in Mountain Communities

Undoubtedly Tourism has played a key-role in transforming mountain communities by diversifying economy and generating employment opportunities and modernising these societies. Tourism is a landscape industry, a former in a landscape garden and hence needed for the sustainable development of tourism. Tourism unfortunately is found at varience with agriculture, particularly at three crucial contacts, the labour market, the land market and development of infrastructure.

To conclude perhaps the twenty first century shall be the era of global tourism and as income and leisure time continue to increase and economic and political system of the nations develop more complex global relations, Tourism will emerge as a more important component of developing economies.
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
ALIGARH (INDIA)
1998
Dedicated
To
My Late Father
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. SHADMAN KAIFI has completed his Ph.D. thesis entitled, ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HILLY REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH under my supervision.

To the best of my knowledge, it has not been submitted for the award of any degree in this university or any where else.

I am satisfied with the efforts made by him in this connection.

(PROP. MAHFOOZUR RAHMAN)
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DATED: 14th May, 1998

(SHADMAN KAIFI)
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CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

The origin of word 'tour' is a derivation of Latin word 'TORNUS' meaning a tool for describing a circle or tour a turner's wheel.

In the 17th century this term was used for travelling from place to place a circuitous journey touching the principle part of a country or region.

A tour is a journey to several places and back either with a public purpose or with a private pleasure. Tourism is the concept of an industry which deals with the tourists and caters to their such conveniences as Hotels and Catering.

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries. Unlike other industries, it has to depend largely on a number of allied industries like hotel, restaurants, transport etc. It is, therefore, properly called a combination of inter-related industries.
The concept of tourism found expression in a more technical definition of the Swiss Professor Hunzikar and Kraph, which was subsequently adopted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism. The definition brings out the following three distinct elements of tourism.

(i) Involvement of travel by non-residents;
(ii) Stay of temporary nature in the area visited;
(iii) Stay not connected with any activity involving earnings.

Tourism is an age-old phenomenon, tracing its history back to numberless centuries; the "Summarian" and the "Harappa" civilization provides evidences about the nomad trend of life. The travelling by Phoenicians, for about 4000 years ago gives the authentic truth for trade and travel. Thus, the world is not unknown to the migration tendencies of people. The rate of nomadation of people from one country to another has increased on such a scale that the world has indeed become very small.

Tourism has become a comprehensive field of life that needs a serious attention as it affects millions of human beings all over the globe. Its development, its management and its several aspects should be in the grip in order to understand the nature and scope of tourism.
A tour is a journey to several places and back, either with a public purpose or with a private pleasure and tourism is the concept of an industry which deals with the tourism and caters to their such conveniences as hotels and catering etc. It is defined thus:

"Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destination and the facilities created to cater to their needs". ¹

"Tourism denotes the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities during their stay at these destinations". ²

"We must welcome those friendly visitors from abroad for economic reasons for tourists bring Foreign Exchange but even more so because this leads to greater understanding and mutual appreciation . There is nothing that the world needs today than this mutual understanding". ³


The prime motive of tourists is PLEASURE and LEISURE but normally this is supplemented by business, social, cultural, religious and educational motives. As such there are Business Tourism, Cultural Tourism and Social Tourism etc. within the framework of tourism in general.

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines tourism: "Tourism is a business of providing accommodation and services for tourists". ¹

The Chamber's 19th Century Dictionary defines tourists as:

"People who travel for pleasure of travelling out of curiosity and because they have nothing better to do and even for the joy boosting about it afterwards". ²

Tourism is a social movement with a view to rest, diversio and satisfactio of cultural seeds.

One of the earliest definitions of tourism was given by Hermann V. Schullard, a famous Austrian economist, in the year 1910, who defined it as, "... the sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of

foreigners inside and outside a certain country city or region". The concept of tourism, however, found expression in a more technical definition of the Swiss Professor Hunziker and Kraph in the year 1942, they stated,

"Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not consulted with a remunerated activity.

Tourism is basically a pleasure activity in which money earned in one's normal domestic is spent in the place one visits. Thus,

"Tourism is a composite phenomenon which embraces the incidence of a mobile population of travellers who are strangers to the places they visit".¹

Tourism generally refers to a temporary movement of people from one place to another. It may be domestic tourism or international tourism. Domestic tourism refers to the movement of people within the country. International tourism refers to the movement of people across the country.

Man has been an inveterate traveller from time immemorial. Only the motives of travel have undergone changes from time to time. In ancient times, the motivations for travel were basically three: conquest, trade and pilgrimage. It is not often realised how extensive the contacts among the people were several thousand years ago. For instance, there was considerable inter-change and interaction of ideas and knowledge between India and West Asia and the Great Civilization which was further strengthened by Alexander's conquest of the North-Western part of the Indian sub-continent.

Simply speaking "Tourist is one who travels away from home". But this definition can be modified by adding that:

"Tourist is one who tours out of his home for a short period and money spent by him must not be earned at the place being visited".

The sub-committee of the league of nations defined tourist as: "A tourist is a person travelling for a period of twenty four hours or more (but less than 6 months) in a country rather than which he usually resides.

Definition of Tourism by League of Nations

League of Nations in 1937 defined the term.

"Foreign Tourism" as: "Any person visiting a country, other than that in which he usually resides, for a period of at least 24 hours".

Following persons were considered as Tourists:

(i) Persons travelling for pleasure, health and domestic reasons.

(ii) Persons travelling as a representative for scientific, administrative, diplomatic, religious, ethnic reasons.

(iii) Persons for business.

(iv) Persons in sea-cruise.

The above definition of League of Nations was confirmed by the United Nations in the year 1945 and it was stated that the tourist was a person who stayed in a foreign country for more than 24 hours and less than 6 months for any non-immigrant purposes. This definition was adopted by many countries for the compilation of Travel Statistics.

In 1963, United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome, considered a definition of Tourism and recommended that it should be studied by United Nations: Statistical Commission. A revised definition of Tourism was prepared and adopted. The conference considered an overall definition of the term 'Visitor', which for statistical purposes, describes -
"Any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence, for any reason other than following an occupation remuneration from within the country visited".1

This definition covered:

(i) **TOURISTS** i.e. Temporary Visitors staying at least twenty four hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

(a) **Leisure** (Recreation, Holiday, Health Study, Religion and Sport).

(b) Business, family, mission and meeting.

(ii) **EXCURSIONISTS** i.e. temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited.

The above definition excludes travellers who, in the legal sense, do not enter the country (e.g. Air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area).

The Expert Statistical Group on International Travel Statistics convened by the U.N. Statistical Commission recommended in 1967 that countries use the definition of 'visitor' proposed by the U.N. Conference on International Travel and Tourism in Rome in 1963. The

Group considered that it would be desirable to distinguish within the definition of visitor a separate class of visitors, who might be described as 'Day-visitors' or 'Excursionists' defined as consisting of visitors one day excursions and other border-crossers for purposes other than employment, cruise passengers and visitors in transit who do not stay overnight in accommodation provided within the country. In 1968, the commission approved the Rome definition.

According to the studies recently published by World Tourism Organisation, nearly 70% of the countries use these definitions in the collection of international travel statistics.

The definitions of 'Foreign Tourist' adopted by the Government of India's Tourist Department as per the recommendations of the United Nations. Conference on International Travel and Tourism, Rome, 1963 is as follows -

A Foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a passport, staying at least twenty four hours in India and the purpose of whose journey can be leisure (holiday, health, study, religion and sport) business, family, mission, meeting.
In the early days, Tourism was associated with aristocracy because only the rich could afford this luxury. But with the changing economic and social conditions, tourism has become almost a part of normal life, irrespective of social or economic status. As a consequence, Modern of MASS TOURISM is already upon us.

Thus the term 'TOURISM' connotes different meetings depending on the context in which it is used. These meanings are not divergent as such, but are overlapping. There is hardly any single definition to cover all the aspects of the term. What is significant is that travel alone is not the criterion. The purpose of travel is the more important deciding factor of Tourism.

Tourism has now grown to such dimensions and importance and it has become the second largest industry in the world - second only to the oil industry in terms of turnover. From 1950 onward, Tourism got another boost as most of the Governments of the Third World countries, have started patronising Tourism as an important economic activity. It is but natural that with the outright Government, patronage, this Industry has grown into one of the major industries. As a natural corollary, private individuals and organisations have started taking active part in this newly developing
Industry. All these have given a new direction to this Industry.

Tourism in the modern sense is a phenomenon of modern times based on the increased need for re-operation and change of air, the pleasure in, and the employment of nature and is in particular brought about by increasing and mingling of various nations and classes of human society, as a result of the development of the Commerce, Industry and Trade and the perfection of the means of Transport.

Tourism is the sum of the relations and services connected with a temporary and voluntary change of residence for non-commercial or non-professional reasons.

Tourism is a collective term for human movement and its attendant activities caused by the exteriorization fulfilment of the desire to escape, that is more or less in everybody.

In recent years home tourism is also being widely recognised and playing a pivotal role in the field of tourism.

**Domestic Tourism:**

A distinction is drawn between Domestic or Internal and Foreign or International Tourism. In Domestic tourism, people travel outside their normal
domicile to certain other areas within the country as compared to travelling outside the boundaries of a country in International or Foreign tourism.

The basic difference between domestic and foreign tourism is that of jurisdiction of travel. The tourist activity or residents of a country within their own country, which does not cross the boundaries of the country, is thus described as domestic tourism. The various travel formalities which are necessary in International tourism, are not to be observed in domestic tourism. The barriers of currency, exchange, language, passports, visas, health documents etc. are not to be faced by a domestic tourist. A tourists' own language serves as a medium of communication. The currency which they use in their every day transactions, continues to be the medium of exchange.

Mr. Rajeev Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, inaugurating the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Tourism said, "To promote national integration and industrial development, home tourists are not less important". ¹

Presently, there exists no generally accepted definition of the term "DOMESTIC TOURISM" - A domestic

tourist is regarded as a person travelling for a purpose other than exercising a gainful activity or setting at the place visited.

A Domestic tourist can be defined as below:

"A Domestic tourist is a person who is travelling away from his own town to place and being a consumer of goods and services, spending money at places visited but without earning it there. The term tourist includes sightseers, holiday makers, religious pilgrims invalids in search of health, students and traveller who is distinct from emigrants or immigrants intend to return home within 12 months and who are distinct from migratory labours, more in the capacity of consumer and not producer". ¹

In its broader sense, tourism is a movement, a culture. It cannot be taken as a mere activity which connotes travelling, holidaying, recreation, rest, pilgrimage etc. Actually, tourism is something larger than these. It is an industry in itself which comprises not only the Transport, Airlines, Railway line, Motor bus and Automobile business but also the boarding and lodging business as well as services of guides, Travel agents, Photographers etc.

¹ Oglive, P.W., Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, Volume 13-14, p. 661.
"For statistical purposes, the term "Domestic Tourist" designates any person who travels within the country where he resides to a place other than his usual place of residence for at least 24 hours or one night, for a purpose other than exercising a gainful activity and which may be classified under one of the following headings":

(i) Leisure (recreation holiday, health, study, religion and sport).

(ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

However three elements are common:

(1) Place of residence
(2) Geographical setting of travel
(3) Duration of travel.

With regard to place of residence, most countries regard domestic tourism as travel by country's residents within that country. The geographical setting is the national territory. Duration of travel is an important element in a number of definitions. The domestic tourist is one who spend not less than 24 hours or make an overnight stay away from this usual residence.

Two more elements are common to most definitions of domestic tourism:

(1) Distance travelled.
(2) Travel motivation.
The domestic tourist is generally considered as a person travelling for a purpose other than exercising a gainful activity at the place visited. Sometimes, domestic tourism is considered as including holiday or leisure travel only.

The Philosophy of Tourism:

To survive successfully and to avert the future shocks of accelerative life, the individual must adapt himself to and be capable of facing situations. He must search out totally new ways and means to anchor himself, for all the old and odd roots of religion, nation, community, family and profession. He must "understand transience".

The concept of tourism provides a long missing link of individual's existence in the society. This relation is the combination of sociological theories of change and the psychology of individual human being. Tourism is the temporariness or transitoriness in life - a reaction of 'transience'. Transience results in a mood, a feeling of impermanence. It is, however, not only our relationship with people that seems increasingly fragile or impermanent, but if we divide up man's experience of the world outside himself, we can identify certain such classes of relationships as: relationship with the things; relationship with places;
relationship with institutional or organisational environment around man; relationship with certain ideas and the information flow in society; and relationship with the time.

These five relationships from the fabric of "social experiences" and it may be precisely said that these relationships are marked as and when acceleration occurs in society or when things (the social situations) start changing outside, the individuals are going to have a parallel change taking place inside, which "leads to the almost tangible feeling of shifting Dunes". Tourism indeed now can be defined quite specifically in terms of the rate at which our relationships turn over.

**Explanation of the word "Tourist Traffic"**

The word tourist became current early in the nineteenth century as a somewhat contemptuous synonym for traveller, but it is now used in the social sciences, without colour, to describe any person whose movements fulfil two conditions: first, that absence from home is relatively short, and second, that money spent during absence is money derived from home and not earned in the place visited. Thus, tourist may be sight-

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sears, holiday makers, religious pilgrims, invalids in search of health, students, any travellers, as distinct from emigrants or immigrants, intend to return home within say, twelve months (only six months according to our earlier definition) and who, a distinct from migratory labourers, move in the capacity of consumers, not producers. Tourist traffic may be either internal, within any given country or district, or external crossing political frontiers.

In the modern period certain type of moving persons are called tourists, now people have started moving in still larger numbers. This can be referred to as "group travel" or "mass travel", for such persons restaurants, motels and hotels have become a necessity. The modern tourist wants many comforts and luxuries if he could afford to pay for it.

Tourism in a planned organised way is a thing of the present century. With the development of means of transport and communications tourism got great fillip.

Objectives

Tourism is a highly developed economic activity. It is very useful for all countries particularly the underdeveloped ones. It is also for this reason that the Central and the State Governments in India are taking keen
interest in promotion of tourism. Tourism provides the following benefits -

(1) It provides enormous opportunities for employment and is an intensively employment oriented activity.

(2) It helps distribution of wealth. The movement of tourists from developed to less developed countries or from more developed areas to less developed areas within the same country leads to balancing the socio-economic structure through transfer of funds.

(3) It has a great social contribution by way of bringing people together who belong to different cultural, social and economic background. It thus helps to develop international relations, better understanding about different reactions and creates a feeling of natural oneness among people.

(4) It contributes to the foreign exchange earnings through the influx of foreign tourists.

(5) It helps in the projection of the desired image of a country before the nations of the world through the touring ambassadors.

**Importance of Tourism:**

Macro Pole, were he alive today, would be interested to see that the vast distances which took him years to cover can now be travelled in a matter of hours.
He might be even more surprised to see the increasing number of people travelling by Boeing 707 carrying 150 passengers in the international tourist year in 1967 and by Boeing 747 - "Jumbo Jets" carrying 500 passengers in 1970.

In the present age, travel is available to ever increasing range of people. One can easily take advantage of modern progress in engineering and the speed of modern transport. Less than a century ago Jules Verne surprised his readers with "Around the World in 80 Days". But today it is technically possible for an aircraft to go round the world in 80 hours.

A holiday away from home is for many a recreational necessity, a status symbol, a sign of improved standard of living and a field to further the frontier of knowledge. Tourism is now a major and an important industry bringing immense advantage to the economics of those countries, which encourage it and in some cases, actually depend upon it. It is good for developing internal trade and for the promotion of cooperation and harmony in the international field.

In spite of all this, the modern traveller is in some respects less free to do as he pleases than was Macro Pole. There are certain inevitable restrictions on his freedom. The traveller finds himself entangled in a mass of red tape of pass-ports, visas, currency checks and health measures. A few places are unpleasantly overcrowded for couple of months in the year and empty for the rest. Some other places deserve to be made more attractive and publicised to be developed as tourist centres. Steps need to be taken towards making tourism more enjoyable, agreeable, easier and less expensive.

Although travel has been regarded as part of liberal education, yet tourism as a growing planned industry with rich potentialities for invisible exports is of recent origin. The idea of mass travel in large is becoming more and more possible by the fast technical progress achieved in the field of transports as a result of new innovation in the science of engineering. It is really beyond the comprehension of common man how much India has become "Tourist Conscious" within the last few years. Tourism after India's independence has become so important that it needs evaluation of our efforts and gauze the actual potentialities of it as an important earner of foreign exchange - so essential for India's economic and social development through various five year plans.
Economic Importance of Tourism:

Tourism is a nascent industry in our country, but it has great potentials. India is really a tourist paradise. In India the orient pulsates with life and rubs shoulders with the modern world. It is an enchanted land having rich cultural and spiritual heritage. It offers immense opportunities to tourist to delve deep into hoary past and bubbling present. It provides an opportunity to feast one's eyes in kaleidoscopic scenic beauty and wonderful wild life.

Most recent research in some foreign countries reveal that the amount of foreign exchange earned through tourism can rise to such high figures as to make a radical improvement in a country's balance of payment. Tourism has brought about significant improvement in the economy of several European countries such as Italy, Austria, Spain and Switzerland. The economy of these countries bear glowing testimony to the fact that investment in tourism is a most profitable preposition and is capable of providing massive help to their economies. Tourism is a fruitful enterprise of the present age and this can help in speeding up the stages leading to the economic take-off of many developing nations. The receipts from tourism are not just a balance of payments advantage. Tourist spending represents money and profits to a large number of big and small
businesses. Huge income can be earned by hotel and catering industries, the railways, internal air-carriers, buses, taxies and hired cars, shopping establishments, theatre, cinema and other entertainment services. It can employ directly as well as indirectly large number of people. In this way tourism is a great commercial preposition.

Tourism is a service-oriented invisible export. Its results cannot be measured in metric tons as is the case with other export industries. Tourism is an industry in which nothing leaves the shares of the country except the souvenirs purchased by tourists. We are not deprived of any goods and services. In spite of all this, tourism earned foreign exchange to the tune of 33 crore in 1969 and it has got great potentialities for further expansion if suitable tourism infra-structure is created. The advantage occurred to our country has been several times more if we take into consideration the multiplier effect. Undoubtedly this industry is very important to us as India is in dire need of foreign exchange resources to give a push to the rate of growth of our economy.

**Social Importance:**

Travel trade is an industry par excellence. It not only earns foreign exchange for executing our develop-
mental plans but also a priceless fund of goodwill abroad and creates better understanding. It develops harmonious inter-state and international cultural and social relations. This is the non-commercial aspect of tourism.

In the words of Pandit Nehru,

"We must welcome these friendly visitors from abroad not only for economic reasons, for tourism brings foreign exchange, but even more so because this leads to greater understanding and mutual appreciation. There is nothing that the world needs today more than this mutual understanding".

Tourism is a passport to peace. Through it we can establish a ring of friendship around the world. A better image of India can be projected abroad by providing suitable opportunities to tourists to stay as guest in good Indian families through "Meet the people Programme". This will make travel a two-day dialogue. A traveller is extremely happy if the people he is dealing with make an equal effort to know and to accept some of his habits and unknown or unexpected mannerism. 1

The tourist's role is not merely that of a

1. 'What Motivates Travel' by Dr. Ernest Dichter, paper read at the International Travel Seminar, Srinagar, Kashmir, Oct. 16, 1967 (Dr. E. Dichter is the President, Institute for Motivation Research, Hudson, New York, U.S.A.).
traveller. He is not just a visitor to a place of fame. He should consider himself a part and parcel of the place he visits, mingle with the people there and associate himself with their day to day life. And in this way he can enjoy new and novel experiences of life which may become a joy for ever.

Even in the thirties of the present century F.W. Ogilvie of the University of Edinburg, found that on the social aspects of tourist traffic, many different opinion are possible. Some thinkers, in antiquity no less than in modern times, have been ready to ascribe to travel the decay of members which they charged against their own contemporaries. Others have agreed rather with Samuel Johnson that all travel has its advantage. "If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to enjoy it". Others again have argued that travel in not advantageous merely, but is one of the most important elements in life of society; H.T.O. Buckle, for example, put travel side by side with gun powder and the "discoveries made by political economy" as the three chief agents, which in modern times had lessened the love of war.

As a result of rise in travel, there is some change in the outlook of the people. With the rise in internationalism and progress of tourism, countries can at least go through the preliminary notions of working together in the U.N., its specialised agencies and other global and regional groups in many fields of common endeavour. Realising the great importance of tourism, even the U.N. decided to issue a directive to all its 125 member countries to organise 1967 as an I.T.Y. This is an obvious recognition of the fact that tourism is a great force in the promotion of world good will.

This situation need not dishearten us. With increasing leisure-time, expanding past and economical transport, 'mass tourism' is bound to gain ground. Now it is for those who are responsible for promoting tourism to make a harmonious combination of the most indispensable factors so that tourists gain fully out of the "cultural dimension of tourism". The officials of the tourist promoters, the industrialists, financers and all those who are interested in giving a fillip to this planned industry of the twentieth century, have to play a vital role. They have to think plan, act, and coordinate the programme in a proper manner. They have to treat the visitors primarily as man regarded as a sensible being and not as merely a consumer in order to make huge profits by exploiting him
and extracting as much money from his pure as possible by providing certain essential but elementary services.

The foremost factor is the realisation of the feeling of human understanding amongst all those who are out for tourist development. Our decision concerning huge investments in the travel trade must pre-suppose that we must give full freedom and chance to develop human faculties of the visitors and we must try to enrich him culturally, socially and morally, when he returns back after a visit to India.

In the opinion of Arthur Haulot, Ex-President of IUOTO: "We should not wait until tomorrow to raise these problems. We must tackle them today in their entirely and diversity. At a time when so many countries over the world are giving official recognition to the role of tourism and establishing national tourist organisations and even full-fledged ministeries of tourism, it is perhaps not a vain hope that over and above economic goods, tourism's cultural postulates be also recognised. Much courage is needed to undertake this task but it is also a task which in human terms, will procure the highest dividends.

**Educational Importance of Tourism:**

Tourism has great educational value. In the ancient Greece and Roman Empire there is abundant evidence that
formal tours were regularly undertaken by the rich people. The students in search of knowledge travelled to the fountains of learning. In the eighteenth century, Britain 'Ground Tour' came to be regarded as a necessary part of education for any one who could afford it. The Indian philosophy, religion and culture could not have possible spread throughout South East Asia without travel by persons with a deep-rooted devotion to duty and a missionary zeal to establish a vast cultural empire. The name of Fahian, Huen-Tsang, Macro-Pole, Mahendra and Sangh Mitra, children of emperor Ashoka are famous in the history.

In the modern age, travel provides first hand knowledge and education. Meeting people makes new friends, brings people and nations closer to each other. By visiting historical sites and ancient monuments and also places of religious sanctity, young students get an opportunity of coming into direct personal contact with people who congregate at such places and an opportunity to observe their mode of life, religious practices, civilizations etc. By such observations, their mental horizons would get expanded, areas of personal experience widened and personal angularities rounded off as a result of friendship and mutual contacts.
It is also a channel through which we can promote knowledge and understanding among people of the world and build up those resources of friendship and goodwill in which alone lies the prospects of establishing the lasting foundation of a world community. It fosters understanding among people everywhere. In the present age, when two wars have wrecked human hearts and divided man against man, the only hope that remains to bring broken hearts together is travel from one part of the world to another in order to foster a feeling of love, understanding and goodwill far beyond the reach of orthodox and preached religion. Tourism is a new religion of the day. Tourism can possibly achieve what religion has, hitherto, failed to do.

Political and Psychological Importance of Tourism:

Tourism is not merely to be reviewed from a commercial standpoint. It can be one of the biggest commenting factors in a world ribbon by discard and mutual suspicion. Tourists from one country to another and also from one part of the same country to another are in a sense messengers of goodwill and understanding. Tourism can create such an environment where there is the least possibility of war. It helps the cause of human understanding and goodwill.
Tourism has not only economic, social and educational importance but also political and psychological significance. A German poet stated long ago that there are two ways of travelling. One consists of discovering new and distant worlds physically. The other, equally valuable, consists of discovering the new worlds within oneself. The discovery of the unknown self and of the new uncharted worlds helps the visitors in discarding the fear of change. He starts believing that 'change is the law of nature'. Travel also relieves people of the boredom created by the daily routine.

The East-West and West-East tourist movement in Europe is an example before us that through tourism people can understand truly the viewpoints of others in a much better way. The socialists can know and understand about capitalism and capitalists can understand about communism and socialism, Russia, Hungary, Poland and other communist countries have become recently very liberal in encouraging tourism and now there is nothing like an iron curtain. Tourism has effected the national and international politics and policies as well as international relations. People who travel widely and automatically become an intelligent observer of the foreign country.
The various advantages occurring from tourism are aptly described in a United Nations comment of tourism: "The advantages of tourism are many - it broadens the mind, helps national economy, creates greater awareness of other ways of life, promotes an inter-change of culture, and contributes to strengthening of world peace.

No effort should be spared in fostering a better understanding among people of diverse nationalities and culture as this creates a better appreciation of the inherent values of different culture and civilization which collectively are a common heritage of the human race.

Thus, tourism is of great economic importance to a country, both internally and externally. It enjoys a rate of expansion greater than most other economic activities. It may constitute as much as 7 or 8% of the national products of the industrially and touristically developed countries. However, it must be acknowledged that the importance of tourism stretched much further than merely economic consideration. The human, cultural, educational, social, political, psychological and spiritual aspects of tourism are extremely important and should be taken into account in any assessment of the impact of tourism on a district religion or country.
Tourism, like peace, is invisible. It is, therefore, heartening to note the growing consciousness which has downed among mankind about the need for enlarging their horizons of knowledge and understanding of the variegated conditions and mode of living perceptible in different countries of the world. Tourism is thus universally acclaimed as one of the exquisite bridges of international peace, friendship and amity, and is a demonstrable evidence of the "subtle affinity" which binds all humanity notwithstanding the superficial differences in outlook and ways of life.

India is as zestful to learn about nations as let other nations have a full opportunity to learn about her and is anxious to offer a red-carpet welcome to her honoured guests from abroad and to make their stay as pleasant, comfortable and memorable as is feasible. May his or her visits to India turn out to be a rewarding experience and a source of exhilaration to every tourist from abroad.

**Purpose of Study of Tourism:**

The purpose of the present work is to bring in light the impact of tourist industry in the Economic Development of Western Hilly Region of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh enjoys a leading position in the country in
respect of places of tourist attraction. This being one of the biggest states in India, has plenty of forests, rivers and monuments of historical religious and architectural importance. It is full of mountains, valleys and lakes. This is then is Uttar Pradesh a subtle threading of different people and cultures into a harmonious whole. Besides, studying the present position economic developments in hilly region, Uttar Pradesh, the researcher will also explore the possibility of development of tourism in future. In short the purpose of study of this problem is to study the following aspects of tourism:

1. To isolate and identify various types of travellers such as tourists, visitors and short-term visitor.

2. To study the framework of tourism in total social, economic and political.

3. To analyse the nature of tourist market and character of tourist plant (accommodation transport and locale).

4. To determine the social, economic or political significance of tourism industry.

5. To devise a strategy for development of tourism in India - tourism in the past, was the egotistic art of travel in style. Today tourism has become national
industry of welcome/reception of travellers. It has been converted from the field of individual/collective pleasure to that of general economy.

Accordingly the primary purpose of the study of tourism is to develop a deep insight into the problem faced by Tourist Promotion Department Agencies and make some of the useful suggestions and measures to promote the cause of tourism with special emphasis on the problems and prospects of tourism in Uttar Pradesh. The researchers have tried to study the trend of movement of people of a specific socioeconomic class.

Besides, as tourism is comparatively a young industry, detailed and scientific study of the information about the attitudes, requirements, tastes and preferences etc. of the tourists, would go a long way in helping the policy makers and practitioners in doing good job. A study of this nature, shall necessarily involve a critical appraisal of the policies and programmes of the government and practices of the traders. And this has been made on the basis of facts and figures.

The objects of the study of tourism are:

(i) To develop tourist aptitude in hilly people, and
(ii) Prepare them physically and mentally by earning Foreign Exchange to raise their standard of living.
It aims that the present study may help the Uttar Pradesh government in developing the undeveloped landscape features of the region for tourism and conserve them by maintaining ecological measures of hilly region.

In order to speed up process of evolution of Tourism from an occupation to an industry, first requirement is that leaders of thoughts and action in society should be convinced of long range benefits.

Business leaders' dynamism and vision should be harnessed to Tourism to make TOURISM of the genuine growth industry in the country.

As a matter of fact Tourism is an economic activity which depends on specialised manpower. Training and development of manpower in Tourism must be professionally planned, organised and conducted through continuous and concentrated programmes.

Tourism must receive a higher priority and resource allocation in National and State Planning. Tourism is ready to move from the take off stage to the stage of self-sustained growth. Way of living, way of spending educational standards and entertainment of foreigners must be carefully watched by our citizens. Efforts should also be made for making domestic tourists more happier.
Hypothesis:

In consonance with aforesaid objectives the following hypothesis have been laid down:

(i) The Industry has played a vital role in shape the economic destiny of people of hilly region in particular, State and Nation in general, by generating a considerable quantity of income and employment and making an overall effect on the economy of hills.

Methodology:

In order to carry out this study, various methods are adopted primarily by the researcher, depending on the survey method carried out on the basis of a comprehensive schedule of information - the copy of these questionnaires - appendix 8 & 9. Besides, the investigator also adopted observation method being resident of Uttar Pradesh. He personally visited different tourist spots in Hilly Region of Uttar Pradesh and gathered information from the centres. The relevant matters so collected could enable him to form his own opinion on various aspects of Tourism. He also personally interviewed a large number of Indian and Foreign Tourists in order to have first hand information. The problems faced by tourists in Hilly Region of Uttar Pradesh are also known through personal interviews. Besides that the tourist departments were also contacted and relevant data was collected to be added. Secondary
information has also been called from magazines, journals, survey reports, brochures, booklets and tourism literature published by various governmental and non-governmental organisations.
CHAPTER - II

TOURISM IN INDIA AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Just thirty years ago tourism was scarcely known as an industry worth promotion but picture has changed and now tourism is a magnificent industry which have immense economic advantages to those countries which encouraged it in incomes, the easy safe and cheaper transportation and the willingness of the governments to offer incentives, including permission to international hotel chains and airlines to operate freely, has given a big boost to tourism. The perspectives of this unique business have fascinated everyone that is why in economical and social quarters people have started to call tourism as industry.

India is a country with too many people, too many animals, too many customs, too many gods and too much of every thing.¹

A major world industry, tourism generates an income of 100 billion US Dollars per annum while the world tourism traffic exceeds 800 million.²

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Tourism is the biggest business in world today and the faster growing. It is already twice the size of oil industry. It is a business from which everyone benefits; from the airline companies and travel agents to the craftsmen in villages scattered all over. From big hoteliers and shop keepers to the small traders, taxi drivers, waiters and so many hundreds more.¹

After the second world war, many countries were facing deep economic crisis. At that moment tourism added a lot in the reconstruction of these shattered economies. In a few countries of Europe like Italy, Greece, Ireland, France, Austria and United Kingdom, tourism has contributed a lot in securing the present leading position at international level. In the year 1969, Italy alone earned ₹ 1000 crore in foreign exchange from tourism and could build two steel plants like Bhilai from the tourists earnings each year.²

There has been exceeding curiosity in Western people for India on account of its glorious past, rich cultural heritage, religious background, unique life style and above all plenty of natural attractions and in-born instinct of cordial hospitality.

1. Department of Tourism, Govt. of India, Commerce, April 4, 1970, p. 653.
2. Ibid.
Prior to independence there was sheer absence of any state encouragement to this vital economic sector but after independence some attention was paid to it.

Since the mid of 7th decade the Govt. of India virtually started to take tourism sincerely. The first major step taken in this direction was the creation of a full fledged Ministry of Tourism at Centre in March, 1967, which was the international year of tourist also. Prior to that India hosted the 15th Annual Conference of Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) in New Delhi from 24th to 29th of January, 1966. Fortunately India was chosen again as the venue of the meeting of the Board of Directors of PATA in January 1987.¹

The establishment of a separate ministry gave a big boost and new dimensions to the tourism and gradually it started to be recognised as an industry, highly capable of foreign exchange earning and employment provider. Though in the beginning a few so-called stalwarts in political and academic spheres; who were not keeping themselves with the tune of time hesitated to award the industry status to tourism but thanks to Government of India which showed its fullest determination and courage to promote tourism as an industry.

1. Indian Express, January 29, 1986.
The Estimate Committee of Parliament in its report has recommended conferring of industry status on hotel and other related tourism activities. It has even accepted the logical demand that the central tourism funds should only be released to the states which declare tourism as an "industry".¹

Speaking at the meeting of tourism secretaries of states and Managing Directors of Tourism Development Corporations, the then Minister of Tourism, Mr. Ashok Gahlot regretted the attitude of some State Governments which are not taking sincere steps in promoting tourist industry despite categorically declaring it as an industry in the draft of seventh five year plan.² Speaking at the Executive Development Programme organised by the Department of Tourism, Mr. Ashok Gahlot said "tourism should be considered a business activity because it has established as only source of earning foreign exchange worth ₹ 1130 crore in the year 1982-83".³ It needs to be emphasised that the national development council of the Planning Commission, while approving the approach paper for seventh plan has recommended that tourism should be

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¹ Tourism controls should go by Hugh and Gantezer, Indian Express, August 28, 1985.
accorded the status of an industry. Following upon this recommendation, the State Governments and Union Territory Administration are being asked by the centre to declare tourism as industry so that the concessions available to other industries would also made available to related tourism activities.

Addressing a press conference, the then Minister of Tourism, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat assured to meet the Finance Minister in order to pursue the proposal to make tourism as industry. Inaugurating the Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Federation of India; the then Union Tourism Minister, Mufti Mohammad Syeed, said that Government was treating tourism as a priority section more funds were now going into the promotional efforts as well as creating better infra-structure facilities. The minister spoke of the bright and exciting outlook the tourist industry held.

So far the governments of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have declared tourism as industry while the Governments of Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have declared hotels as industry.

1. Indian Express, January 3, 1986.
Seeing the economic potentialities of tourism, Government of India against the provisions of ₹ 187 crores for tourism in the seventh five year plan (1985-90) provided ₹ 326 crore in the eight plan (1990-95), this includes ₹ 138.68 crore in the central sector. Of the ₹ 139 crore set apart in the central sector for tourism, in the first three years of the plan period, an allocation of ₹ 87.36 crore had already been made, covering almost 63% of the target.¹

The tremendous growth of tourism is clear by the profits earned by Public Sector Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). It earned a record profit of ₹ 5.08 crore in the year ending on March 31, 1986, while this figure was ₹ 1.25 crore in the previous year.²

A look over the rising number of foreign tourists visiting India also confirms the increasing popularity of tourism. The number of foreign tourists visiting India during the period of 1951 to 1996 increased in the following way:³

1. The Hindustan Times, April 17, 1985, p. 20.
2. Ibid., August 13, 1986.
TABLE 1

Foreign Tourists Visiting India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Tourists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>16,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>33,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1,23,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,47,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2,80,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4,65,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>8,00,150</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>8,53,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>8,60,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>8,84,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>8,35,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>8,36,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>10,80,050</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>11,63,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>12,39,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>13,37,232</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>13,29,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>16,77,503</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>16,87,651</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>17,64,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>18,86,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>21,23,633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
The fall in the number of tourists in the year 1984-85 was apparently due to some political problems. But 1986-87 is a remarkable year for Indian tourism as the number of foreign arrivals exceeded the millionth mark. Seeing the great success, the Ministry of Tourism had fixed the target of 2.5 million tourists by the end of the seventh plan period (1985-90).

Despite these attractive data we still have miles to go as our share of global tourists traffic is very low.

Our country is facing an adverse balance of payment and to turn it favourable, we have to increase our exports but seeing the tough international competition this seems to be rather difficult. This purpose can only be solved by promoting tourism as it is also an invisible export. We have virtually got a plenty of natural, archaeological, historical and religious tourist attractions which are of unique nature. So the promotion of tourism will be a shortcut and easier way of earning foreign exchange.

The income multiplier effect of tourism determines further employment and output. So we can say tourism is a service industry and labour intensive, hence of special importance to the labour surplus societies like India.¹

**Modern Tourism:**

In India, organised tourism in modern sense of the

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¹ Eastern Economist, June 9, 1972, p. 1127.
world, started only twenty years ago, when a small tourist traffic section was set up by the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport. It was treated like foster child. It was never treated as a business proposition and its commercial aspects was completely ignored. The attitude was: "Tourists will have to come to India so long as 'Taj Mahal' is there". The Tourist Traffic Division during the course of years expanded its activities and grew into a department of Government of India with a network of tourist offices in India as well as abroad.

Realising the great importance of tourism in different fields, in March, 1967, a full-fledged 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' was created during the International Tourist Year. Dr. Karan Singh was made the first Minister of Tourist at central level. He hold a cabinet rank and now all matters of policy pertaining to tourism were under the direct control. After that the present minister is very enthusiastic and energetic person so far as tourism is concerned. The present minister has been trying to create a new environment, which is conducive for the promotion and development of tourism in India. He is interested in foreign tourism as well as in domestic tourism. Attempts are also being made to attract more tourist. Greater emphasis is being laid on publicity and in providing most satisfactory services to the foreign visitors, who come to our country.
Tourist Information Office in India:

At present there are more than 60 tourist offices in India. There are four regional offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, while there are seven sub-offices in Agra, Varanasi, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Jaipur and Khajurao.

Role of Indian Tourism Development Corporation:

Indian Tourism Development Corporation was established on 1st October, 1966 by merging three different corporations (i) Hotel Corporation of India; (ii) Indian Tourism Transport undertaking; (iii) Tourism Corporation of India. The aim of new corporation is to help in creating a suitable tourism infra-structure.

Its main objectives are construction and management of hotels, restaurants, travel lodges, provision of transport facilities to tourists, entertainment facilities by way of cultural shows, production and sale of tourist publicity material and provision of shopping facilities to tourists. It has got three important branches:

Transport Branch: It is at present running transport services at Delhi, Patna, Jaipur, Udaipur and Madras besides a seasonal unit at Srinagar. It runs concessional sight-seeing coaches. It has opened transport counters in
Delhi and other important cities for local sight-seeing tours. It has also started several transport units. It has got several air-condition cars, Ambassador cars, Mini-buses and other vehicles.

**Hotel Branch:** At the beginning of 1969, government transferred to this corporation the ownership of 27 travel lodges and restaurants. These are being improved and expanded. They provide facilities for the stay of tourists at important points of tourist-interest throughout India.

ITDC Hotel Branch also runs Maharana Palace Hotel at Udaipur, Ashoka, Janpath and Ranjit Hotels at Delhi. It has several plans for construction of high standard hotels during the near-future. The corporation planned to construct several hotels at Srinagar, Gulmarg and Varanasi, Dum-Dum airport, Calcutta, Aurangabad and Madras.

**Publicity Branch:** It produces up-to-date and correct publicity material on behalf of the Department of Tourism. It uses most modern techniques in its preparation. Now it is producing excellent tourist literature in the form of printed folders, maps, post cards, pictorial maps, guide books etc. This helps in advertising tourist centres and
places of attractions for the tourists. It presents a good image of India. The Corporation is presenting an absorbing entertainment show at Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madurai.

**Travel Agents Association of India:**

T.A.A.I. stands for the Travel Agent Association of India. It is the trade association of professional travel agents in India. It is dedicated to serve the best interests of public. It believe that the improvement of agency standards and strict adherence to professional ethics as the only course that creates confidence and wins permanent success in every line of endeavour. It aims at unification of effort and the promotion of cooperation among competitors, so as to eliminate cross purpose working. It wishes to have fair dealings by members with principals and the public so as to build the highest reputation for their business. It discourages illegal practices.

**Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Association of India:**

The Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Association of India is another important institution which represents the voice of India's hospitable industry. It tries to study and solve the various problems confronted by its
member - Restaurant and Hotel owners. It tries to make a substantial contribution to the promotion of tourism.

Among the states, Rajasthan has been the pioneer state to set up an independent department to look after the promotion of tourism. It was established in 1956. Tourist traffic to Rajasthan increased from 1500 in 1956 to 28000 in 1966. In order to cope with ever expanding demand for more accommodation to different categories of tourists, the Government of Rajasthan has set up a "Rajasthan State of Hotel Corporation". It has a chain of up-to-date hotels fully equipped with all modern amenities to suit the needs of tourists. They are located in ideal surroundings at Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Shiliserh.

The Government of Rajasthan has set up tourist bungalows at Jaipur, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Ajmer and Pushkar in order to provide decent accommodation facilities for the low income groups of travellers. There are State Government Tourist Information Bureau at Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Mount Abu, Jodhpur and Bharatpur for supplying necessary information and guidance to the tourists. The Department of Tourism, an attached office of the Ministry has six main branches, viz., publicity and promotion, planning and development, travel

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1. The Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation was started on 1st July, 1965.
trade, external relations, research and statistics and administration. The Department of Tourism has a Director General, who is also Additional Secretary to the Government of India. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary in the Administration Unit. The travel trade section under D.D.G. consists of two units. Hotel Section and Travel Trade has Travel Agents Section, Shikar Out Fitters Section, Tourist Transport Facilitation concerning Frontier Formalities etc. Another D.D.G. is incharge of publicity abroad and in India. The publicity section has two sub-units in hospitality and distribution sections. There is also a statistical unit. All the states have been advised to have separate Directorate of Tourism. The set up of these Directorate is to be somewhat on the same lines as that of the Department of Tourism in the centre.

Thus India has always been an important attraction for travellers from abroad. Some of them came as merchants for commerce, while others came as seekers of truth in quest of knowledge and spiritual salvation. The urge to travel born of curiosity has been in existence ever since man was born. The tradition of tourism might be said to have been embedded in the history of India even during the earliest time. In olden days travelling was an adventure fraught with many dangers and people who left their homes to venture into foreign lands were never certain of
returning. Travel was recognised as a factor of cultural advancement. Scholars in their quest of knowledge, missionaries in their zeal to propagate their philosophy and pilgrims in the cause of their faith travelled widely from and to India braving all dangers and difficulties in a spirit of adventure and joy. Apart from such journeys, fairs and festivals regularly attracted a large number of persons from all walks of life to several places. Fairs and festivals were the fore-runners of the pilgrim traffic which might be regarded as constituting the bulk of internal tourism even today. As the means of transport and communication were not developed, the journey was always very risky. In India home tourism started by pilgrims visiting the holy places and pilgrim centres which are scattered all over the country. Such a movement of people was based on religious enthusiasm. There is no proper authenticated record of the history of tourism in India. The concept of tourism in the modern sense of the planned and organised holiday is of recent origin. It was only in 1945 that the first important step was taken. A committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent to examine possibilities of developing tourist traffic in India. The committee observed:

It is of the highest importance that steps should be taken to make India's great store of inherited culture
known to the world in general and to judge from the experience of other countries which took pains to develop tourist traffic. There is good reason to hope that successful steps in this direction will result in substantial addition, both direct and indirect to India's revenues. If properly organised, every aspect of business can benefit by an influx of tourists.

**Importance of Tourism in National Economy:**

Travellers from far and wide used to visit India from times immemorial. They were fascinated by our rich and diverse cultural heritage. We are anxious to preserve it for centuries.

Tourism in modern times has been recognised as an Industry and Central Government / State Government have given it a push in their respective regions. The Central organisation has rightly provided the requisite policy framework for development of Tourism on healthy lines and drawn up a comprehensive National Tourism Policy. Its main components are -- Diversification from culture -- Oriented Tourism to Holiday / Leisure Tourism and exploration of new Tourist generation markets.

The hosting of International meets has become big business with the developed and developing countries competing to host them with evident economic and other
gains for host country. While Tourism has been growing at a tremendous rate, it is the convention segment of it which is attracting the attention of almost all countries. These include, apart from Hotels, Convention facilities such as Good Auditorium, Interpretation in several languages and Allied Services of entertainment Pre and Post Convention Tours for delegates. The delegates coming to attend the conventions, spend more money in host countries than do the normal tourists. The exchange of ideas at the professional meets, goes a long way in keeping local people updated or the latest in the respective fields.

Air India has been active in getting more bodies to hold International meets in India. It also holds exhibitions which have become part of total package. The recent setting up of Indian Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB) is another indication that India is keen to get a better since of Meeting Cake. Major meets in India were held in 1991 and 1992.

Vigyan Bhavan and Ashok Hotel in New Delhi are the Pioneers in the history of International Conferences. There are people in the Hotel Industry who would prefer that great attention should be given to Marketing. Maintaining and updating the existing Infra-structure (Accommodation, Transport etc.) for conventions.
India has at last realised that Tourism can become a much larger "Foreign Exchange Earner" than at present. It gets only about half a percent of world's Tourists, so far we have banked on "Cultural Tourism" -- Little done to provide necessary facilities -- one could hardly get even a glass of water at Fatehpur Sikri (Agra) where a Tourist Complex has come up. A Golf course at a cost of Rs 9 crores has been set up in Gulmarg (Kashmir). An ambitious plan for putting up world's largest cable car route is in way.

Good Indian food abroad can be a good attraction to India to boost national economy. Indian Tourism Development Corporation is running one in Moscow which is doing a roaring business and there is plan to set up such in hotels/foreign countries.

This subject came up in Delhi at a Conference of Indian Tourist Officers posted abroad which decided to provide adequate funds to prepare Tourist Literature to be distributed abroad through them. Adequate funds are being allocated for publicity on the Electronic media. The Australian love for Indian food specially 'Curry' has become a magic word. West Germany is another potential tourism source for India. A fast food restaurant has been set up by Indian Tourism Development Corporation at Mussoorie which is in an advantageous position due to its proximity to Delhi. Indian Tourism Development Corporation has also set up a Vegetarian Restaurant at Vaishno Devi.
The Tourist Industry in India is a burgeoning one. Tourists arrivals have been registering a steady growth being in fact eleven percent in first three years of current five year plan.

(i) Due to government's liberated economic policy, these has been an upsurge in the International Corporate Traveller's visiting India in connection with both joint ventures as well as private enterprises.

(ii) India has gained popularity as a "Holiday Destination" following an increase in International awareness through various festivals of India as well as an Intensification in the activities of the Department of Tourism (Government of India), places of historical interests, Beaches and Mountains. These are sources of attraction.

As Tourism is the major source of Foreign Exchange, the Central Government has made Fifty percent of Hotel Revenue earned in foreign exchange as Income Tax Free and balance will also not be taxed if it is re-invested in Tourism.

Steps are being taken by Government of India to improve the Transport Infrastructure. An investment of ₹ 20000 crores in Civil Aviation is envisaged by the end of twentieth century. Forty two aircrafts for Air India and Fifty for Vayudoot, one hundred ninety three for
Indian Airlines will be purchased under this plan. ₹ 3000 crores will be invested in upgradation of Airports and related activities.

The Ministry of Environment and Forest has also relaxed the norms for construction of Tourist Resorts in Goa, Puri - Konark, Madras - Mahabalipuram and Trivandrum. The Central Government has granted approval for one hundred ninety four projects in "One to Three" Star category. Indian Tourism Development Corporation is likely to complete two Hotels in Bhopal and Itanagar and expected Traveller's Lodge at Manali.

India is fortunately a unique "Made for Tourism" land. From snow-bound Himalayan ranges to sand dunes of Rajasthan, from flower decked valleys of Kashmir and Himachal to Sea-beaches of Kerala, from Taj Mahal to Ajanta Caves, from Sun Temple of Konark to Golden Temple of Amritsar, from Qutab Minar of Delhi to Char Minar of Hyderabad, from Chisti's Dargah in Ajmer to Church of Saint Thomas in Goa.

Tourism is an Industry without smoke and it is Education without classroom. Tourism is like a cultural and technological ambassador. It is an Industry and Economic multiplier. It is an instrument of social progress and also an essential part of right to leisure. Tourism is a promoter of National Integration and International understanding, good will and peace.
Economic Importance of Tourism is also of great significance. Travel is the fourth dimension of Modern Economics.

Travel demand is fairly heterogeneous and is characterised by motivating factors on one hand and satisfaction of demand on the other.

The twentieth century has virtually ushered as an "Era of International Tourism". The remarkably rapid and continuous development of Tourism particularly after 2nd world war has been one of the essential keynotes of world scene. As such Tourism constitutes a precious merchandise in the world market.

Modern Tourism is a direct product of the economic and social progress, promoted by technological and scientific advances, higher real income, longer leisure time, demographic expansion and cheap/varied tourist plant facilities, provide essential conditions for growth of Tourism.

Spread of education has stimulated desire for travel. Industrial progress has helped for urgent need of "Recreation and Relaxation". Researchers have proved that inhabitants of large urban cities are most eager and escapers from their environment on week ends holidays as well as annual holidays.
The faster governing industry in the world today is Tourism. It is invisible export that has transformed the economics of many countries in the world in a very short time.

Tourist country like Switzerland earns sixty percent Foreign Exchange in Tourism out of total economy of the world tourism. It is Tourism which finds per capita income of Swiss at the top of the world.

The physical environment - mainly complex of land farms, climate, soil, materials, natural vegetation and wild life etc., are necessary for the development of Tourism as they provide Tourist amenities like scenic landscapes, a variety of raw material and numerous recreational resources for the fulfilment of Tourist needs.

In fact, Tourism not only promotes peace but also prosperity. Economy of many countries depend upon Tourist traffic. The Tourism has come upto earn Foreign Exchange for the economic development of the nation.

Science has shortened the distance of the countries and has also developed the "Tourist Consciousness" in the men of twentieth century, to diagnose the rate of utilisation and exploitation of natural resources in the world.
Tourism is an adventurous cult which is developed when man rejoices the natural panorama of various scenic landscapes. This cult is not only essential to earn foreign exchange but to develop sentiments of international integration among the people and protect the natural health resorts from the pollution. The tourism also keeps up the physique of human being and landscape last long.

Tourism is the only way in the modern world to maintain international relations peacefully and develop the sentimental affection with nature and its products.

Due to rapid growth and remarkable development of Tourism, Tourism has developed into a mass activity turning it into an immense enterprise. The innovations in industrial and production technology providing more leisure, increase in disposable income of the people with the expansion of economic prosperity, diffusion of modern transport technology, widespread use of improved communication system and promotion of marketing facilities have all contributed to the rapid growth of Tourism.

**Tourism - A Catalyst to Economic Growth:**

Tourism is catalyst to economic growth and foreign exchange earnings. It is a multi-billion dollar activity
-- The Second Largest Industry after oil and largest single employer in the world. Apart from removing regional imbalances and opening new growth centres, providing employment opportunities for young men and women, yielding tax revenue to the government sustaining many trades like handi-crafts etc.

Tourism ensures a minimal use of natural resources and the optimum use of man-power and ex-partise. Unlike oil industry, it does not impose any burden on the country's economy. It does not export any commodity or anything in matter but the services only for much needed Foreign Exchange.

India is almost dreamland - exotic, mysterious, full of colour, pomp and pageantry. India is today a synthesis of a rich and ancient culture and an emerging modern society. It has widely diversified attractions to offer to a keen tourist.

Today millions seem to enjoy the prospect of moving from one continent to another in a matter of hours. Prosperity and leisure coupled with the quest for pleasure and recreation are the principal motivating factors which sustain the development of mass movement of people. The force behind this phenomenon is 'Tourism' -- one of the greatest twentieth century paradoxes -- "The Leisure
Industry". The Tourism is a painless procedure for transfer of real resources from industrially capital surplus developed countries to low income developing countries. Tourism is a highly labour industry offering employment to both semi-skilled and unskilled. Tourism is an important means of promoting cultural exchanges and international cooperation.

The complex nature of Tourism phenomenon implies that various academic disciplines are involved -- Economic, Psychology, Sociology, Geography, Management, Marketing, Planning, Statistics and Market Research.

Travellers from all parts of the Globe have been visiting India since time immemorial for trade and pilgrimage. In the modern age of science and technology travellers come even for pleasure and exploring vast business potentialities.

There is no other country in the world which has such a vast tourist potential as our country. We have ancient history, culture and Art besides snow-covered mountains, beautiful rivers, glaciers, green forests and deserts. Variety which is available in our country is not possible in another country.

There is no doubt that after attaining Independence, our country has been earning valuable
Foreign Exchange through Tourism for an overall industrial development of the country. Now Tourism is receiving the attention it deserves from the full-fledged Ministry of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation at the Centre and by the State Governments at the State level. Vast facilities and amenities are being developed for the comfortable stay and quick movement of the Foreign Tourists.

Travelling and seeing place is no longer a privilege of a few but a simple pleasure of many. People are travelling to hill Stations every summer to get away from the heat of the plains so as to get comfort from the peace of the mountains. The lure or the Himalayas continues to fascinate and attract people from all over the world. There are increasing number of Tourists who come from distinct lands to see the beauty of the hills and to spend their holidays in cool, comfortable and natural surroundings.

Travel experience have a profound effect upon the life of the individual as well as upon society. As one thinks, back over the years of his life, his travel experiences are often among his most outstanding memories. The social implications of tourism are more profound.
Social Tourism is a type of tourism practised by low income groups and which is rendered possible and facilitated by entirely separate and easily recognizable services. Social Tourism is the type of tourism practiced by those who would not be able to meet the cost without social intervention:

(i) Majority of social tourists are manual workers, and
(ii) Social tourism is subsidized by the States, local authorities, trade unions, employees clubs to which the worker belongs.
(iii) It involves travel outside the normal place of residence, preferably to a different environment.

Some governments have enacted special legislation on social tourism directed mainly to -

(i) Holidays for certain groups of workers specially young.
(ii) Assistance in creating suitable accommodation facilities.
(iii) Holiday financing.
(iv) Special incentives.

In recent years, emphasis has been placed on the development of Social Tourism. A number of youth hostels, camping sites and Tourist bungalows have been constructed to provide accommodation to low budget tourists. Public/
Private Sectors have provided facilities to its employees. School/College students are entitled to concessional rates for travel by Rail, Air or Bus to any part of India. The Central/State Governments have liberalised travel concession rules for the benefit of its employees. Leave Travel Concession facilities are available to employees of Central Government and several State Governments to travel once in four years to any part of the country and once in two years to their home towns with government contribution of actual fare by Air, Bus or train to the class of entitlement.

Tourism is now rightly added to the long list of establishment industries with tremendous economic and social potentiality. The income generation and employment capabilities of the industry are quite considerable. The income generation and employment capabilities, this industry are quite considerable. By 1979, this earning rose to 450 thousand million dollars whereas the world travel revenue was estimated to thirty thousand million dollars in 1929. These figures speak of growth and importance of tourism industry in the International scene.

1. To a developing country, Tourism Industry is an economic bonanza. Firstly, with no or very meagre investment of Foreign Exchange, the foreign exchange
earned from Tourism has a ventilating effect on its suffocating balance of payments position. With regard to India, the foreign exchange earnings from Tourism, have been on the increase year by year, higher than the rate of increase of all invisible and visible exports. Among the various items of the Current Accounts of its Balance of Payments since 1978, travel earnings have been holding the third place. All these figures relate to only Foreign Tourism. On the other hand, it is estimated that the income generated from domestic tourism works out to roughly 2-3 times that of foreign tourism. These two put together account for a considerable amount of income for the country.

2. Secondly, the impact, the Tourism Industry has made on the employment front is more pronounced. As per the 'Cost-Benefit Study of Tourism' made by the National Council of Applied Research (NCAR), New Delhi, Tourism generated employment for 934,000 persons in 1972-73. This figure has risen to 6,400,000 by 1978. What is more significant is that a good percentage of those employed belongs to the unskilled and semi-skilled categories.

Tourism is also being recognised as a source of employment. It is a major source of income and employment for individuals in many places deficient in natural resources. This aspect of provision of employment becomes
more important in a developing country where the level of unemployment and under-employment tends to be high. Tourism can be the instrument of regional policy aimed at achieving an equitable balance between major industrial areas and the rest of the country. Tourism enables the wealth earned in one part of the country to be transferred in part to another.

3. Thirdly, the contribution of Tourism Industry to the National Income, tax revenue of the Government, Regional Development, etc., are substantial and undisputed, when compared with the traditional manufacturing and trading business, the contribution of Tourism to the National economy, is varied and considerable.

Apart from the Economic Significance, the Social Significance of Tourism is equally important. In the field of International relations, tourism plays a positive role. It is a potential force for bringing about world peace and international understanding. The mutual understanding and appreciation is equally important at the national level particularly for a country like India, with varied cultural, religious and linguistic groups. This could be better developed by positive actions taken by the centre and State Governments to develop "Domestic Tourism".

Today millions seem to enjoy the prospect of moving from one continent to another in matter of hours.
Prosperity, Leisure, coupled with the quest for Pleasure and Recreation, are the principal motivating factors which sustain the development of mass movement of people. The force behind this phenomenon is Tourism, one of those great 20th century paradoxes -- the Leisure Industries. One of the leading futurologists in the world -- Herman Kahn predicting a golden era to Tourism says "I see a very bright future ahead for Tourism and Travel Industry. There are clouds on the horizon, to be sure, but.... it will become a large giant than it already is in the next fifty years".

The tourism phenomenon has attracted almost the entire world. Those responsible for managing the affairs of nations, have almost universally recognised the economic advantages of Tourism. Tourism is a painless procedure for transfer of real resources from industrially capital surplus developed countries to low income developing countries.

Tourism also makes tremendous contribution to the improvement of social and political understanding. Travel in different countries fosters a better rapport between people of various stocks. Tourism is an important means of promoting cultural exchanges and international co-operation. The experiences gained through travel, have a profound effect upon the life of the individual as well
as upon society as a whole. Travel exercises a very healthy influence on people's life style.

Tourism is an important human activity of great significance. It has socio-cultural, educational and political significance as well. Tourism has become one of the pivotal concerns of nations and of the international community.

The complex nature of tourism phenomenon implies that various academic disciplines are involved in its study. Some basic disciplines such as Economics, Psychology, Sociology and Geography contribute a great deal. Certain newer disciplines of management and marketing have been introduced and they play a significant role. Techniques such as planning, statistics and market research are also involved and are used extensively by tourism enterprises. Tourism plays a significant role in the prosperity of any nation.
CHAPTER-III

TOURISM IN HILLY REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, being one of the largest states of India with an area of 2,94,411 sq.kms. and a population of 13.88 crore, is endowed by nature with an immense potential for development of tourism industry. The northern part of the state with its majestic snow-clad peaks, glaciers, legendary life-giving sacred rivers, lush green valleys, streams and waterfalls, fauna and flora have always attracted tourists from all over the world. The plains which can be well defined as "cradle of civilization", has a rich heritage which is reflected in its colossal monuments, historic forts which bear a stamp of excellence in architecture and sculpture. They speak and breathe history. Ancient temples, Viharas, archeological remains of great significance are voluntary attraction for tourists.

Uttar Pradesh as we say, can be divided into two parts. One is Eastern U.P. and the other is Western U.P. There are nine hill districts/which comes under the following two regions:

1. Garhwal Region
2. Kumaon Region
Garhwal Region:

Garhwal region is comprises of five districts i.e. Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Tehri & Chamoli. The beauty of Garhwal region is picture perfect, a fusion of high mountain valley and lakes, of many streams and among India's greatest rivers. Garhwal the abode of the Gods, nestles in the midst of the Himalayas. The faith of an old people has kept alive a lifestyle that dates back by several centuries. The playgrounds of the gods, where legends have sanctity of history, and where people are warm and hospitable in a manner unknown to modern metropolises.

Location:

The Garhwal himalayas are sandwiched between the Tibetan plateau and the Indian plain. The Garhwal himalayas stretch just over 290 kms and are separated from the Punjab himalayas by the river Sutlej. Garhwal is flanked by Tibet in the north, Kumaon in the east, Bijnor in the south and Tehri and Dehradun in the west. Further Garhwal is bound by the Yamuna in the west and the Ganga in the east.

Topography:

The western perimeter of the region runs along the Tons-Sutlej watershed in Uttarkashi district. This is the most definite physical feature in the sub-continent and divides the Indus waters flowing west into the
Arabian sea from those of the Ganga flowing east into the Bay of Bengal. The area constitute of Rupin, Boraso, Lamkhaga and Kinnaur pass. The eastern parameter of Garhwal runs along the outer rim of the Nanda Devi sanctuary down to the Alaknanda - Pindar influence in Chamoli district, on the route to Ranikhet in Kumaon, and over the Ramgaanga.

Some of the country's most enduring rivers and many of the most spectacular valleys are situated here. Right in the heart of this terrain, west of the sources of the Alaknanda, and across the Kalindi Khal escapment, flows the Chaturangi glacier which then merges with the Gangotri glacier at Nandanban leading at its snout Gaumukh, the origin of the mighty Bhagirathi. Lower down at Devprayag, the meeting point of the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda marks the birth of the holy Ganga as it flows on to the plains at Haridwar.

A number of passes link the valleys of these rivers with those of the Mandakini and Bhilangara, presenting unforgettable views. The Gangotri glacier is not only a trekker's nodal point but also the base for number of challenging peaks.

**Access:**

The Garhwal himalayas are about six hours by bus from Delhi. The main entry points are Rishikesh and
Dehradun and can easily be reached by bus. Taxis are also available. Additionally, the overnight Mussorrie Express links Delhi with Dehradun and Rishikesh by train while Vayodoot flies regularly to Jollygrant airfield. The distance is 20 kms. from Dehradun.

A 40 minutes drive links Dehradun with Rishikesh. For the visits to western Garhwal, in the Tons-Yamuna region, the starting point is Dehradun or Mussorrie whereas for the Alaknanda-Bhadirathi Khatling-Mandakini region, Rishikesh is the point of departure. Rishikesh can also be reached by train or road from Haridwar, 29 kms. away. From Dehradun and Rishikesh there are trunk motor routes to Purola in the Tons Valley (for Har-ki-doon), Barkot and Hanuman Chatti (for Yamunotri and the Yamuna valley), Tehri, Uttarkashi and Gangotri and the Badrinath, Joshimath and Malawi. The Alaknanda, Manadakini and Dhauli valleys lead to Kedarnath, Auli the Kuari Pass, the Valley of Flowers, Hemkund, the Nanda Devi Sanctuary and the approach to Kamet, Abi Gamin and the Niti pass.

**Dehradun District:**

The Doon valley situated between the two most important rivers of India, i.e. Ganga & Yamuna, is most picturesque having moderate climate, nestling a number of places of tourist interest.
The renowned religious town of Rishikesh, the queen of hills Mussorrie, the renowned sulphur springs at Sahastradhara and a part of Rajaji National Park, the quiet Chakrata hills all lie in this district.

PLACES OF TOURISM INTEREST:

Dehradun: This is the headquarter of the district situated at an altitude of 2200 feet above sea-level. It is one of the most developed cities of India having moderate climate connected by train with Calcutta, Mumbai, Delhi, Allahabad, Ujjain and Amritsar and is only 254 km from Delhi. It is also connected by air and there are regular Vayudoot flights from Delhi.

The places to be visited nearby are Sahastradhara (14 kms), Robbers Cave (8 kms), Forest Research Institute (5 kms), Tapkeshwar Temple (5.5 kms), Laxman Sidh (12 kms), Malsi Deer Park (9 kms).

There are a number of good hotels, besides a tourist bangalow (Hotel Drona), PWD, Irrigation and Forest rest houses and dharma shalas.
Accommodation:

- Hotel
  - Presidency Hotel
  - Hotel Ekta
  - Hotel Indra Lok
  - Hotel Shehensha
  - Hotel Ajanta Continental
  - Hotel Madhuban
  - Hotel Relax
  - Hotel Prince
  - Hotel Medows Grand
  - Hotel Deepshikha
  - Hotel Quality
  - Hotel Draun
  - New Moti Mahal Hotel
  - Shipra Hotel
  - Hotel Nivesh
  - White House
  - Mandakini Hotel

- Dharmshalas:
  - Aggarwal Dharmshala
  - Jain Dharmshala
  - Shivaji Dharmshala

- Others:
  - V\text{\char13}CA Guest House
  - Railway Rest House

Address

- 6, Aasley Hall, Rajpur Road
- 113/1-2 Rajpur Road
- Rajpur Road
- Rajpur Road
- Rajpur Road
- 97, Rajpur Road
- 7 Court Road
- 1, Haridwar Road
- 28, Rajpur Road
- 28, Rajpur Road
- 19, Rajpur Road
- Gandhi Road
- Gandhi Road
- 74C, Rajpur Road
- Chakrata Road
- Littan Road
- Haridwar Road

Railway Station
Mussoorie: Famous as queen of hills this charming hill station is situated at an altitude of 3000 metres above sea-level and is 36 kms. from Dehradun, connected by a good motorable road.

The places to be visited nearby are Municipal Garden (4 kms), Kempty Fall (14 kms), Gunhill (through cable car), Depot Hills (5 kms). The Jheel (6 kms).

There are a number of good hotels besides a tourist bungalow, PWD inspection house and a couple of dharmsalas.

**Accommodation**

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**Government Accommodations:**

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<td>Holiday Home</td>
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Dharmshalas:
Jain Dharmshala
Musafir Khana
Sanatan Dharm Mandir

Paying Guest facility is also available in Mussoorie.

Excursions: Dhanolti (26 kms), Surkhand Devi (35 kms), Chamba (57 kms), New Tehri (70 kms), Nagtiba (48 kms).

Rishikesh: A celebrated spiritual centre, Rishikesh enjoys a calm environment, impressive water front and dense forest hills. Virtually a town of saints, sages and scholars, Rishikesh is a large religious centre situated at the right bank of river Ganga.

There are a number of Ashrams where religious discourses are held for the benefit of the visitors. The place is also a renowned centre for Yoga teachings.

The places to be seen nearby are Triveni Chat, Bharat temple, Venkateshwar temple, Muni-ki-Reti, Laxmanjhoola, Swargashram, Geeta Bhawan, Parmarth Niketan, Divine Life-Society.

River rafting is another attraction for Rishikesh. A number of organisations have established their camps 15 kms. upstream.
### Accommodation:

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**Government Accommodation**

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<td>Muni ki Reti</td>
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**Dharmshalas:**

- Baba Kali Kamli Dharmshala
- Sindhi Dharmshala
- Pushkar Dharmshala

*Good hotels are available in addition to a tourist bungalow and many dharmshalas*
**Dak Pathar:** Under the Yamuna Hydel Scheme, Dak Pathar has emerged as a tourist spot which boasts of lush green lawns and blooming gardens. It is 45 kms. situated on Dehradun-Chakrata road and is connected by regular bus-service.

**Accommodation:**

A tourist bungalow and few hotels are available.

**Kalsi:** It is about 5 kms. from Dak Pathar on way to Chakrata, where there is an Ashoka edict inscribed on the sizeable rock. It is preserved by National Archaeological Department.

**Chakrata:** Situated at a distance of 92 kms. from Dehradun, at the elevation of about 7000 feet. Chakrata is known for its serene environ and sylvan charm. The place is devoid of all artificiality and one can move in perfect calm and in pollution free atmosphere.

The northern part of Chakrata sub-division, provides most fascinating area for trekkers and nature lovers. Covered by dense virgin forest, dotted with attractive villages of colourful Jaunsari tribe, the area is dominated by 10,000 feet high peak of Kharamba. On its northern slopes is situated Mundali (9,000), where skiing
is possible during the period from November to April. Deoband (9,000), Kanasar (8,500), Kathiyan (7,000) (all connected by road), Molta (7,000), Tiger Fall near Chakrata are some other spots worth visiting. The famous temple of Mahasu Deota at Hanoli is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims from Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh.

**Accommodation:**

One can find accommodation in the forest rest house. There are few ordinary hotels also.

**Laxman Sidh:** This picturesque place about 12 kms. from Dehradun on Haridwar road is frequented by a large number of people specially on Sundays. Legend has it that a saint underwent penance at this place. The place is connected by local-bus service.

**Lakhamandal:** About 80 kms. from Mussoorie on Mussoorie-Yamnotri road Lakamandal is believed to be the place where Duryodhana of Mahabharat episode conspired to burn alive the Pandavas in the Lakshyagriha a house specially constructed with shellac.

There is a temple believed to be constructed in the eighth century with a number of carved figures on stone which are of archaeological significance.
UTTAR KASHI

Uttarkashi was originally a part of Tehri Garhwal. But soon after independence, when Tehri Garhwal kingdom merged with India, it was made a district of the Kumaon division.

In 1960, it was made a border district with the district headquarter at Uttarkashi. The district is more important because of the two very significant pilgrimage-centres viz., Gangotri and Ymunotri the sources of the two rivers, Ganga (Bhagirathi) and Yamuna.

Irrigation a large part of northern India these rivers finally unite at Allahabad also known as Prayag Raj. Topographically, the district is mountainous but a net-work of roads has made all parts easily accessible. Dodital, Dayara, Harsil, Gaumukh, Nandan-Van, Tapovan, Harkidoon, Kushkalyan are some of the places of tourist interest.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST:

Uttarkashi. Situated at a distance of 155 kms. from Rishikesh, the last railhead, at an elevation of 1150 metres above sea-level on the bank of river Bhagirathi, this picturesque town is also the district headquarters. From the religious points of view as well, it is considered important because the temple of Lord
Vishwanath, is located here where a massive iron trident is erected. Description about this temple is given in 'Kedar Khand' (Skand-Purana). The other important temples situated here are Ekadash Rudra, Bhairav and Gyaneshwar. The temple of goddess Kuteti Devi is situated at the top of hill about 1.5 kms. away.

The Nehru Institute of Mountaineering is also situated here, which provides training in mountaineering to enthusiasts from all over the country. It is about 5 kms. from Uttarkashi and beautiful surroundings.

Close by at Ujelitithere are number of Ashrams and temples. On the occasion of 'Magh Mela' (January, 14) every year people from far and near visit Uttarkashi to take a holy dip in Bhagirathi along with the idol of their village deity.

**Accommodation:** Hotels, dharmsallas and tourist bungalow are available besides numerous ashrams for lodging.

**Nachiketa Tal:** A drive through the terraced fields takes one to Chaurangi-Khal, a place 29 kms. from Uttarkashi. From there a 3 kms, trek through lush green forests takes one to Nachiketa Tal, a tranquil spot. There is greenery all around and a small temple at the bank of the lake gives a serene look to an otherwise beautiful surroundings.
Accommodation: There is an accommodation facility for visitors to stay at the PWD Inspection House at Chaurangi-Khal.

Maneri: On way to Gangotri at a distance of about 13 kms. from Uttarkashi, Maneri has lately emerged as a place of tourist interest as a result of the construction of a dam across the Bhagirathi river, from where the water is fed to the turbines through an 8 kms. long tunnel at Tiloth in Uttarkashi. The resultant lake at Maneri has added to the charm of the place.

Gangnani: Further up on way to Gangotri about 37 kms. from Maneri, is the hot water spring at Gangnani where one can have a refreshing bath.

Dodital: The road from Uttarkashi to Gangotri, bifurcates at 4 kms. from Uttarkashi and vehicles can go up to Kalyani, 7 kms. further up, from where, Agoda is 5 kms away at an altitude of 2288 metres. The trek from there ascends gradually through thick forests and beautiful mountainous scenery. Dodital is 16 kms. further situated at an elevation of 3307 metres. The lake is sparkling and crystal clear, surrounded by forests. The famous Himalayan trouts are found in abundance in the lake.
Permit for fishing can be had from the divisional forest officer, Uttarkashi.

There is a Forest Rest House and a Log Cabin by the side of the lake. From there one can trek down to Hanuman Chatti (27 kms) and then to Yamunotri.

**Dayara Bugyal:** Bugyal in the local language means "high altitude meadow". The road to Dayara Bugyal branches off near Bhatwari a place on Uttarkashi-Gangotri road about 32 kms. from Uttarkashi. Vehicles can go up to the village of Barsu from where one has to trek a distance of about 8 kms. to reach Dayara. Situated at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above sea-level this vast meadow is second to none in natural beauty. During winter it provides excellent ski slopes over an area of 28 sq.kms. The panoramic view of the Himalayas from here is breathtaking. There is a small lake also in the area, and to camp by its side would be a memorable event.

From this Spot one can trek down to Dodi-Tal which is about 30 kms away, through dense forests.

**Harsil:** The Bhagirathi valley is most enchanting and preserves many colourful spots in its lap. Situated at a distance of 72 kms. from Uttarkashi on the main highway to Gangotri at an elevation of 2623 metres, this sylvan
hamlet is famous for its natural beauty and delicious apples.

**Accommodation:** Tourist bungalow, PWD and Forest Rest Houses exist here for the travellers.

**Sat-Tal:** Sat-Tal meaning seven lakes, is situated just above Dharali, 2 kms. beyond Harsil. The trek of about 7 kms. is rewarding as this group of lakes is situated amid beautiful natural surroundings. It also provides lovely camp sites.

**Bhairon Ghati:** On way to Gangotri, Bhaironghati is a place where one can stay and enjoy the mountainous landscape. A temple of Bhairon here is visited by scores of pilgrims. The awe-inspiring lofty peaks, deep gorge of Jahnavi and Bhagirathi rivers and the towering deodar trees provide a rare natural bonanza.

**Accommodation:** A Tourist bungalow, Forest Rest House and PWD inspection house is located here.

**Gangotri:** The shrine of Gangotri situated at an elevation of 3200 metres above sea-level amidst captivating surroundings is 100 kms. from Uttarkashi. The temple, constructed by the Gorkha General Amar Singh Thapa in the
18th century, is situated on the right bank of Bhagirathi. It is visited by lakhs of pilgrims every year. A number of Ashrams are located on the other side, some of which provide accommodation facilities to the visitors.

**Accommodation:** Tourist bungalows, PWD Inspection House, Forest Rest House and dharmshalas provide lodgings.

The places to be visited nearby are Gaurikund, Kedar-Kund and Patangna.

**Kedartal:** This spectacular and enchanting lake is situated at a distance of about 18 kms. from Gangotri, negotiable through a rough and tough mountain trail. The trek is very tiring and there are testing moments even for a hardy trekker.

The lake is crystal clear with the mighty Thalaysagar (sphatikling) peak forming a splendid backdrop. The place is about 15,000 feet above sea level and is the base camp for trekking to the Thalaysagar, Jogin, Bhrigupanth and other peaks.

**Gaumukh:** The Gaumukh glacier is the source of Bhagirathi (Ganga) and is held in the high esteem by the devouts who do not miss the opportunity to have a holy dip in the bone chilling icy water. It is 18 kms. from Gangotri. The
trek is easy and at times people come back to Gangotri the same day.

**Accommodation:** There is a Tourist bungalow at Bhojbasa, 14 kms. from Gangotri where lodging and other facilities are available.

**Nandan-Van Tapovan:** These two spots are situated opposite the Gangotri glacier further up from Gaumukh, a distance of 6 kms. from where visitors can have a superb view of the majestic Shiving peak. There are ideal spots for camping and also provides base camps for Bhagirathi, Shivling, Meru, Kedardom, Kharchakund, Satopanth, Kalindi-Khal and many other snow peaks.

**Yamunotri:** The shrine of Yamunotri, source of river Yamuna is situated in the direction opposite to Gangotri and the road bifurcates and goes to Yamunotri from Dharasu, a place between Rishikesh-Uttar Kashi, Yamunotri can also be visited via Mussoorie and Barkot.

Situated at an elevation of 3235 metres above sea-level, the shrine of Yamunotri is one of the 'four-dhams' of Uttarakhand. The source of Yamuna lies about 1 km. ahead at an altitude of about 4421 metres. The approach is extremely difficult and pilgrims therefore offers pooja at the temple itself.
There are hot springs close to the temple, a bath in them is very refreshing after a tedious 13 kms. trek from Hanumanchatti or 5 kms. from Janki Chatti.

Accommodation: Pilgrims can find accommodation in the houses belonging to 'pandas' or dharmshala.

On the way one can stay at Janki Chatti 8 kms. from Hanuman Chatti. There are Tourist Bungalow, PWD and Forest Rest Houses and dharmshalas.

Harkidoon: Harkidoon is famous for its natural beauty and is a popular destination for trekkers. The convenient route is from Mussoorie via Yamuna bridge-Naugaon-Purola-Saur-Sankri Taluka and Osla.

The trek is a satisfying experience, moving through dense forests and mountainous landscape.

Accommodation: Accommodation facilities are available at the above in the form of Forest Rest Houses and Tourist Bungalows. At Harki-Doon too there is small Rest House at an altitude of 3506 metres.

Kush Kalyan, Belak Khal Range: About 16 kms. from Malla which is 28 kms from Uttarkashi on Gangotri road, the meadow of Kush-Kalyan is situated at an elevation of
11000 feet. the trek is steep through dense forests and the meadow extends towards east for about 20 kms. up to Shahastratal (15300 feet) and 30 kms. towards west to Belak Khal (9000 feet) and Adala Bugyal (11000 feet).

Further west it extends up to Chaurangi-Khal. Trekking along this range is an enjoyable experience. During winter all these places provide vast expanse of ski-slopes.

PAURI GARHWAL - DISTRICT:

The district of Pauri Garhwal has diverse topography, varying from the foot hills of Tarai areas of Kotdwara to the meadows of Dudhatoli spread over three thousand metres above sea level which remain snow covered during winter months. the district varies in climate from place to place. The district is surrounded by the districts of Chamoli, Almora, Nainital, Bijnor, Haridwar, Dehradun and Tehri Garhwal. It abounds in a number of places of tourist. From some of the places like Pauri, widest panorama of the snow covered peaks is available.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST:

Pauri: Situated at an elevation of 1814 metres above sea-level on the northern slopes of Kandoliya hills. Pauri is the headquarter of the district of Pauri-Garhwal and the Garhwal Division.
Pauri provides a panoramic view of the snow-clad Himalayan peaks of Bandar-Punch, Jonli, Gangotri Group, Jogen group, Thalaiya Sagar, Barte Kanta, Kedarnath, Kharcha Kund, Sumeru, Satopanth, Chaukhamba, Nilkanth, Gauri-Parbat, Haathiparbat, Dronagiri, Nandadevi, Trisul.

Places of interest around Pauri are Kandoliya (2 kms) Kyunkaleshwar Shiva Temple (3 kms), Rani stadium (? kms), Nagdevta (3 kms). A walk along 4 kms long road from Kandolia to Buwakhal through Oak and pine forests is really refreshing.

**Accommodation:** There are some reasonably, comfortable hotels and tourist bungalows.

**Kotdwar:** It is one of the rail terminus for Garhwal and is the gateway to the hills. The nearby places of interest are ancient Karnav-Ashram (14 kms), Sidhbali Temple (3 kms), Charaik Hills (20 kms).

**Lansdowne:** Like most of the Indian hill stations, Lansdowne is also a creation of the Britishers. They established a cantonment here attracted by its salubrious climate and natural beauty.

Surrounded by thick Oak forest, it's a very charming place for a quiet holiday as it is devoid of the
usual hustle and bustle of the known hill stations. It is 45 kms. from Kotdwar.

**Accommodation:** It has a Tourist Rest House besides few Government bungalows.

**Jwalpadevi:** It is one of the known religious places of the entire division and a large number of devotees come here the year round for devotion. It is 33 kms. from Pauri on the main Pauri-Kotdwar road.

**Accommodation:** There is a Tourist Rest House here to stay.

**Khirsu:** Situated at 19 kms. away from Pauri at an altitude of 1700 metres. Khirsu is really a peaceful spot, free from pollution. Tranquility of the adjoining thick Oak and Deodar forests and apple orchards, is only broken by chirping birds. Khirsu provides a much closer view of the entire range of snow peaks seen from Pauri.

**Binsar Mahadev:** Situated at 118 kms. away from Pauri at an elevation of 2480 metres above sea level amidst the dense of Oak, Deodar and Rhododendrone. It is a very charming spot in the district. Buses are available from Pauri to Thalisain 96 kms. from here, one has to trek to Peersain (11 kms) and Binsar (11 kms).
There is an ancient temple dedicated to Lord Shiva (Bimeswar Mahadev) which is of great archaeological significance. Annual fair, held in the month of June, is attended by hill people of Garhwal and Kumaon in large number.

**Dudhatoli:** 11 kms. away from Binsar, situated at an altitude of 3500 metres Dudhatoli is one of the most picturesque places and commands a panoramic view of the Himalayan ranges and the surrounding area. The area is covered with dense mixed forest.

**Adwani:** Connected by a well maintained 14 kms. long road from Pauri, Adwani is ideal for picnics as it is surrounded by thick forest and is devoid of the hustle and bustle of the towns.

**Accommodation:** There is a Forest Rest House where one can stay on permit, obtainable from the Divisional Forest Officer, Pauri.

**Srinagar:** Situated one the bank of the river Alaknanda. Srinagar was once the capital of Garhwal Kings before the arrival of Britishers. Even today it is one of the biggest townships of the district and is the seat of the Garhwal University. It is the junction of roads from Kotdwar, Rishikesh, Tehri-Garhwal and Badrinath.
The places to be seen here are Vamleshwar Temple, Kalyaneshwar, Shankar Math, Jain Mandir, Kilkileshwar and Raj Rajeshwari Temples (across the river).

**Accommodation:** Tourist Pungalow, Hotels and Dharmshalas are available.

**Dewal-Garh:** It is 17 kms. from Srinagar towards Rudraprayag slightly away from the main road. Established in the 14th century. It was the capital of Garhwal Kingdom before it was shifted to Srinagar. The temples of Goddess Raj Rajeshwari and ruins of old palace provide unique examples of architecture of Garhwal.

**Dharidevi:** Situated on Srinagar-Badrinath highway right on the bank of Alaknanda, 14 kms. from Srinagar, it is an important place of worship and is supposed to be a "Kali-Siddh Peeth". Large number of devotees visit the place round the year.

**Chilla:** Situated just opposite Haridwar, Chilla is part of the Rajaji National Park where one can see the wild life. Elephants are available for sight-seeing. It is only 9 kms. from Haridwar.
Accommodation: There is a Tourist bungalow in addition to a Forest Rest House are available.

Kalagarh: A large dam has been constructed here in the river Ram Ganga resulting in the formation of a big lake, 17 kms. in length. Surrounded by dense forests of Corbett National Park, it provides a very picturesque sight from the hill top above Kalagarh. It is 84 kms. from Kotdwar.

Laxman Jhula: Situated on the bank of river Ganga, near Rishikesh, Laxmanjhula (suspension bridge over Ganga) Swargashram, Geeta Phawan and Parmarth Niketan are the places visited by lakhs of pilgrims every year.

Accommodation: Hotels and ashrams provide accommodation facilities.

Neelkanth: It is 11 kms. on foot from Swargashram. Situated at the top of Manikoot Hills, behind Swargashram, it is a place of pilgrimage. Large number of devotees visit the place during the month of "Shravan" August to pay homage to Lord Shiva.

Accommodation: There is a Dharmshala to stay.
TEHRI GARHWAL:

The district of Tehri Garhwal stretches from Himalayan Peaks of Thalaiya Sagar, Jaonli, Gangotri group to the foot hills near Rishikesh. The district is bifurcated by Bhagirathi river and its major tributary Bhilangana, Alaknanda, Ganga and Yamuna rivers form its east and west borders. Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pauri-Garhwal and Dehradun are its neighbouring districts.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST:

Muni-Ki-Reti: It is the gateway to the district situated on the bank of river Ganga close to the famous religious centre Rishikesh. As the name denotes, it is the seat of saints and sages.

There are a number of Ashrams where studies on religion and Yoga are a regular feature. People from far and near and from foreign countries come for studies.

Accommodation: Tourist bungalow and Hotels are available.

Narendra Nagar: Situated at a distance of 16 kms. from Muni-Ki-Reti at an elevation of about 1429 metres.

It is on the main Rishikesh Gangotri Yamunotri route. A bird's eye view of the Ganga and Doon valley can be had from here. The sun-set view is yet another attraction.
Accommodation: Hotels and P.W.D. Inspection Houses are available.

Kunjapuri Temple: On way to Gangotri at about 8 kms. from Narendra Nagar the road bifurcates for the famous shrine of Kunjapuri temple, situated at an altitude of 1,677 metres above sea level commanding a superb view of the Himalayan range on the North, Rishikesh, Haridwar and Doon Valley on the South. It is one of the very important religious centres and people from far and near visit the shrine round the year, specially during "Navratris" (April and October) in large numbers.

Kunjapuri festival is organised in the month of October during Dusshera festival every year.

Chamba: This is an up coming township in the district being 48 kms. from Narendra Nagar and 57 kms. from Mussoorie, on way to Gangotri, situated at a height of about 1676 metres. One can have a panoramic view of the Himalayas and the Bhagirathi valley from here. The Chamba-Mussoorie fruit belt is known for delicious apples and grand panorama of Himalayas.

Accommodation: It is the junction of roads coming from Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Tehri and New Tehri. Tourist bungalow and a couple of Hotels exist.
**New Tehri:** The newly developed district headquarters of the district of Tehri Garhwal is a recent creation. It is about 12 kms. from Chamba. It would become an important centre of attraction on the completion of the dam at Tehri below it when a huge lake would come up.

**Accommodation:** Facilities are being created here. P.W.D. Inspection House is available.

**Surkanda Devi:** The temple of Surkanda Devi is situated at the top of the mountain thickly covered by dense forest at an altitude of about 2,903 metres above sea-level and is a place of great religious significance. People from far off places visit the shrine in large number. A fair is held every year on "Ganga Dushera" (May-June) in which thousands of people take part. The place commands a magnificent view of the snow clad Himalayan ranges and also of the neighbouring areas. It is situated on Chamba-Mussoorie road 25 kms. away from Chamba.

For reaching the temple, one has to trek about 2 kms. from the motor road.

**Accommodation:** A P.W.D. Inspection House is situated below the motor road.
Dhanolti: This picturesque spot is situated on Chamba-Mussoorie road about 38 kms. from Chamba amidst the thick forests of Deodar, Rhododendrone and Oak in an atmosphere of perfect peace and tranquility at an altitude of about 2286 metres above sea level.

Accommodation: There is a Tourist bungalow, a big Hotel and a Forest Rest House. People visit from Mussoorie in large numbers.

Nagtibba: For those who are interested in trekking and adventure, Nagtibba offers them all the opportunities. The area is full of dense forests and natural beauty. One can have a panoramic view of the Himalayas.

Thatyur is the base camp for visiting the place, it is away from Chamba-Mussoorie road for which the road branches off from Suwakholi a place about 16 kms. from Dhanolti. From here Thatyur is 23 kms. situated in the valley at the bank of river Aglar.

The trek starts from here, via Dewalsari, a place 7 kms. where one can stay in the Forest Rest House. From Dewalsari Nagtibba is 14 kms. situated at an altitude of 3048 Metres above sea level. There is no place to stay and one has to carry tents or come back to Dewalsari or go down to Pantwari, a village on the other side about 10 kms. from where buses are available for Mussoorie.
Khatling Glacier: The trek for Khatling glacier starts from Ghuttu, a place about 65 kms. from Tehri. There is a Forest Rest House at Ghuttu and a Tourist Bungalow has been constructed recently. The other important places enroute are Reeh, Gangi, Kharsoli & Tambakund. At Reeh & Gangi Tourist Bungalows are available. Gangi is the last village, beyond which no facilities of any kind are available and one has to make his own arrangements. The site of the Khatling and other glaciers is most spectacular and alluring. From here Masartal is 7 kms. The route further up goes to Basukital and from there to Kedarnath.

Panwali Kantha-Matya Bugyal: 3,548 metres about 16 kms. from Ghuttu, Panwali Kantha-Matya, Bugyal are two sprawling high altitude meadows with colourful flowers during the months of July and August presenting a Kaleidoscopic view of the area. These are superb for trekking and skiing. The track bifurcates from Ghuttu. There is an old Dharmshala only.

Budha-Kedar-Masartal: Budha-Kedar used to be an important halting place during the days when the pilgrimage used to be done on foot and pilgrims returning from Gangotri enroute to Kedarnath used to stay here. There is a very old temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. Buses are available
from Tehri the distance being 62 kms.

The famous Masartal 3,225 metres is 11 kms. from here, the trek is enjoyable but one has to make arrangements for camping. There is a temple of Nag Dev at Masartal.

**Accommodation:** There is a P.W.D. Inspection House and a Dharmshala to stay.

**Kushkalyan:** 3,870 metres. It is yet another gift of the Nature, with undulating meadows and spectacular views all around. It can easily be said as a trekkers paradise and most suitable for skiing. It is about 20 kms. from Budha Kedar and 15 kms. from Malla (Uttarkashi District) on foot. All arrangements are to be made in advance since the place is devoid of facilities. About 10 kms. towards east, Sahastra Tal 4,935 metres is another spot for trekkers interest.

**Chandrabadani:** The shrine of Chandrabadani is most significant from religious point of view and is visited by a large number of devotees. A fair is held every year in the month of April. It is 47 kms. from Tehri and 36 kms. from Deopryag situated at an altitude of about 2,258 metres above sea-level. One can have a panoramic view of the Himalayas and a bird's eye view of the neigbouring area.
Accommodation: A Tourist Bungalow exists at Naikhari at the foot of the temple.

Sem-Mukhem: 2,903 metres situated in the interior of the district the temple of Nag Raja at Sem Mukhem is held in high esteem by the people of the area. Transport facilities are available upto Lambgaon, a distance of 45 kms. from Tehri. One has to trek about 10 kms. from the road to reach Sem-Mukhem. The temple is situated at the top of all hill about 1.5 kms. from the village.

Accommodation: Accommodation is provided by the 'Pandas' of the village.

CHAMOLI:

Chamoli, as it exists now, was a part of Pauri Garhwal district till it was declared a separate border district in 1960. It has its district headquarters at Gopeshwar, a scenic township which has salubrious climate.

It is surrounded by Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarkashi Pithoragarh, Almora and Pauri-Garhwal districts and on its north is Tibet. Amid the mountainous landscape, several significant religious shrines are located. The famous shrines of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Hemkunt, Saheb, Panch Kedar, Panch Badri are spread over the hilly region of Chamoli. For the nature, lovers, the renowned valley of
Flowers and the ski resort at Auli are ever attractive.

Rishikesh and Kotdwara are the two railheads which are 243 and 214 kms. respectively, from Gopeshwar. Regular buses are available from these two places to take pilgrims and tourists to different destinations.

**PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST:**

**Badrinath:** Badrinath is one of the 'four dhams' of the country and is situated at an elevation of 3,133 metres above sea level, guarded on either side by the two mountain ranges known as NAR & NARAYAN with the towering Neelkanth Peak providing a splendid back-drop. This reversed spot was once carpeted with wild berries which gave it the name "Badri Van", meaning "forest of berries".

Facing the temple at the bank of Alaknanda river there is a hot water spring known as "TAPT KUND". A bath in this spring is very refreshing to all travellers. And for women, a separate tank is available. The temple opens every year in the month of May and closes for winters in the third week of November.

The places to be visited around it are Charan paduka (2 kms.), Mana village (4 kms), Vasudhara Falls (8 kms), Mata Moorty (3 kms), Vyas Gufa, Shesh Netra Tal and Ganesh Gufa, Bhimpul (4 kms). There is one-way traffic on the road between Badrinath and Joshimath.
Accommodation: There are several Ashrams, Dharmshalas and Tourist Bungalows where one can stay with comfort.

Kedarnath: The shrine of Kedarnath, like Badrinath is held with equally high esteem and is visited by a large number of pilgrims every year.

It is one of the twelve "Jyotirlingas" of Lord Shiva. The temple of Sri Kedarnath is situated at an altitude of 3,581 metres above sea-level, against the backdrop of the majestic Kedarnath range. At the entrance, there is a statue of the "Nandi" the divine bull. The walls inside the temple are exquisitely carved with image.

Places which can be visited from here are - Bhairav temple, Samadhi of Adi Shankaracharya, Gandhi Sarovar or Chorabari Tal.

Vasuki Tal is 8 away on the ridge on the right side of the valley, at an altitude of 14,200 ft. It can be reached after an arduous climb and there is no facility. One should take a local guide for the trek. The crystal clear lake located in beautiful surroundings, makes one forget all the discomforts of the climb.

One has to trek for 15 kms, to reach Kedarnath from Gaurikund, the bus terminus from where ponies and dandies are available.
Accommodation: Accommodation is easily and abundantly available at Kedarnath in the form of guest houses, dharmshalas and travellers' lodges.

Joshimath: Temples of Narsingh and Nav Durga are located here. Of special scenic interest are orchards of apples, apricots, peaches, lemons and maltas spread all over.

Accommodation: Tourist Bungalows, Hotels, and Dharmshalas are available.

Tapovan: Away from the hustle and bustle of towns, Tapovan is a quiet spot known for its hot water springs which are said to possess medicinal values. It is only 15 kms. from Joshimath on Malari Road.

Accommodation: A P.W.D. Inspection House is located here.

Auli: Auli is an upcoming Ski resort and has become popular among the Skiers. Besides it also provides a magnificent view of snow capped peaks of Nanda Devi, Dunagiri, Neelkanth, Hathi Parvat, Gauri Parvat, Bethartoli etc. It is only 14 kms. from Joshimath, situated at an elevation of 9,500 feet above sea-level. A ropeway of 3.8 kms. long has also been constructed.
Accommodation: Accommodation is available in Tourist Cottage.

Corson: This high altitude undulating meadow is just 4 kms. on the foot from Auli and is a paradise for trekkers. Trekkers have to carry tents and make their own arrangements for meals.

Valley of Flowers: Discovered per chance by Frank S. Smythe in 1931 while on an expedition to Mount Kamet, it is one of the most picturesque valleys in the world. The river Pushpawati flows nearby and the massive Rataban peak forms a splendid back drop. A large variety of flowers bloom in this valley from July to August which is the appropriate time to visit it. Smythe, captivated by the charm of the valley, collected a large number of plants and wrote a voluminous book about the valley.

Gobindghat, situated between Joshimath and Badrinath at a distance of 18 kms. from Joshimath, is the terminus for buses from where one has to trek 16 kms. to reach the Valley. The distance form Gobindghat to Ghangria is 12.5 kms. and from there the Valley is 3.5 kms. ahead.

Accommodation: Facilities for lodging are available at Gobindghat and Ghangria. Ponies can also be hired at Gobindghat.
**Lok-Pal Hemkund:** The Laxman temple and Hemkunt Sahib Gurdwara are 5.5 kms. from Ghangria situated at an altitude of 4,320 metres above sea level on the bank of the lake Hemkund (Lok-Pal). The climb is steep and tiring. The spot affords excellent scenic beauty and the crystal clear lake is surrounded by four peaks. Large number of Sikh and Hindu pilgrims visit the shrine during June to September.

**Gopeshwar:** Gopeshwar is the headquarter of Chamoli district, situated at an elevation of 5,500 feet above sea-level. It is a picturesque place with salubrious climate.

The trek from Gopeshwar to Rudranath (23 kms) though tiring, is invigorating, Rudranath is situated at an altitude of 11,500 feet above sea-level and is known as one of the Panch Kedars, the other being Kedarnath, Madmaheswar, Kalpeshwar and Tungnath.

**Accommodation:** There is a Tourist Bungalow close to the bus station in addition to a P.W.D. Inspection House and some Hotels.

**Chopta:** Situated on Gopeshwar-Ukhimath road about 40 kms. from Gopeshwar at an altitude of about 9,500 feet above sea level. Chopta is one of the most picturesque spot in the entire Garhwal region. It provides a breathtaking view
of the Himalayan ranges and the surroundings area.

**Tungnath**: It is only 3 kms. at an elevation of about 3,680 metres above sea-level. The temple here is dedicated to Lord Shiva. On the way, exotic varieties of rhododendrons with white flowers and shrub like trees are found because of climatic variations.

**Accommodation**: Tourist bungalow exists at Chopta.

**Dogalbhita**: Down towards Ukhimath 8 kms. from Chopta, Dogalbhita is yet another quiet spot. Located amid picturesque surrounding, it is serene air and peaceful aura.

**Accommodation**: A well maintained P.W.D. Inspection House is the only place to stay.

**Deoriyatal**: Situated on the Chopta-Ukhimath road about 4 kms. from road head at Sari Village, this lake has captivating surroundings with forests all around. The reflection of the mighty Chaukhamba peak in the lake produces a beautiful effect.

The road is motorable upto Sari 10 kms. from Ukhimath and from there one has to trek about 4 kms. All arrangements have to be made for a night at the spot.
The road is motorable upto Sari 10 kms. from Ukhimath and from there one has to trek about 4 kms. All arrangements have be made for a night halt at the spot.

**Ukhimath**: This is the winter seat of Lord Kedarnath, and worship is done here during the winters when the temple of Kedarnath remains closed. The temples of Usha and Anirudh, Shiva and Parvati are worth visiting.

**Accommodation**: There is a tourist bungalow and a P.W.D. Inspection house.

**Kalimath**: Situated close to Ukhimath, and Guptakashi, Kalimath is one of the 'Sidh Peeths' of the region and is held in high religious esteem. The temple of goddess Kali located here is visited by a large number of devotees round the year and specially during the 'Navratris'.

**Accommodation**: There is a dharmshala and a P.W.D. Inspection House.

**Panch Kedar**: The following places of Chamoli district are renowned as Panch Kedar, which are dedicated to Lord Shiva.

1. Kedarnath, 2 Tungnath 3. Madmaheshwar
   4. Rudranath 5. Kalpeshwar (Kalpnath)
Roopkund: Situated in the interior of the district this mysterious lake was very much in the news in the early sixtees because of the existence of human and animal skeletons. Teams of anthropologists visited this site to establish facts about the remains. However, it is one of the most popular treks in the Garhwal division as it abounds in spectacular mountain scenery. The panoramic view of the Himalayas and the undulating meadows of Bedni leave an everlasting impression.

In addition to the above the most significant feature of the place is that after every twelve years a great pilgrimage known as 'Nanda Raj Jat' is organised in devotion to goddess Nanda Devi. The event is most colourful and starts from Nauti a place near Karanaprayag and ends at Hemkund beyond Roopkund, which is said to be the spot where Lord Shiva married Nanda.

Kumaon an Introduction:

Kumaon comprises the four north-eastern Himalayan districts of Uttar Pradesh, i.e. Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh and Udham Singh Nagar. It extends over an area of 21000 sq. kilometres and is bounded by the districts of Chamoli, Pauri and Bijnor in the west and south-west, while to the south lie the districts of Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly and Pilibhit. To the east and the north the region touches the international boundary
of Nepal and Tibet, Broadly speaking the region has two major surface features i.e. the Himalayas in the north and the foothill belt of Tarai and Bhabar to the south, the heights ranging from over 180 metres to 5,000 metres above the seal level. Geologically the Himalayas can be divided roughly into three zones, i.e. the Great Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas. The Great Himalayas consisting of a single range is the highest zone. It has numerous perpetually snow covered peaks with altitudes of 6,000 metres and above. The Lesser Himalayas border the main range to the south and exhibit a remarkable uniformity in height which generally ranges between 1,800 and 3,000 metres. The Sub-Himalayas is the outermost zone adjoining which is the broad belt of Bhabar and Tarai along the northern margin of the Gangetic plain.

**Nainital:** Naini, a word that almost brings the cool air with it is a secret hide out of the tourists each year. Situated at an altitude of 1,939 metres, this dreamland town with its beauteous splendour is nothing less than the Alps of Switzerland. Like other districts, Nainital has varying topography climatically hilly areas experience snowfall during winters while in the plains temperature shoots upto 45 °C during summer. Thus showing
a vast difference in geographical conditions. The lake city Nainital is surrounded by seven hills known as "Sapta Shring". The lake around which town is located is also named as Nayna Tal. There is a number of places of tourist interest situated close by.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN NAINITAL:

**Naina Peak:** It is the most popular picnic spot in Nainital. The soft cool air, the shade of the tall trees, the songs of the birds, the quaint summer house welcomes you. Naina is the highest peak of the town, 2,611 metres, and at a distance of 5.64 kms. from the town. It commands an entire view of Nainital and the sparkling snow laden Himalayas can be seen in all their towering glory from this beautiful spot. An indicator built in front of the summer house, enables you to see the peaks of Nanda Devi, Kamet, Badrinath, Trisul, Panchchuli etc. With a pair of binoculars a good birds eye view of the tract surrounding Nainital is obtained. You see the Kosi river, Almora and Ranikhet. Turning south you can catch the glorious glimpses of the endless stretches of the green and brown plains appearing abruptly from the foot of the mountains and facing mysteriously into the blue horizon.

**Laria Kanta:** Nestling snugly at an altitude of 2,481 metres, it is the second highest peak in Nainital. It is
about 5 kms. from the town and one can go on horse back or foot it. A solitary road leads to the lofty lovely peak of Laria Kanta. Three ridges greet you and offer hospitality. They daringly overlook a deep ravine on one side and enable you to see the pretty towns of Bhowali and Bhim Tal.

**Snow View:** To the east of Laria Kanta is the popular picnic spot of Snow View. It is the most easily accessible hill top, height 2,270 metres and at a distance of 2,42 kms. from the town. It affords as the name suggests, an indescribably beautiful and breath taking picture of the glittering snows.

**Dorothy Seat:** It is also known as Tiffin Top. 4 kms. from the town, this peak 2,292 metres above the sea level. It is memorial to Mrs. Dorothy Kellet built by her husband. The road to this picnic ground crawls along the rugged hill side swaying this way and that, and then all in one breadth in hushed silence suddenly unfolds a canvas on which nature has painted this beautiful spot. Dorothy Seat commands an excellent view of the Himalayas as well as the neighbouring country side.

**Land Ends:** It's altitude is 2,118 metres and it is located at about 4 kms. from the town. The best feature
of this spot is that one does not have to climb much and as the name suggests, one feels on reaching the area that the end of the land has really come. Needless to say the view of the neighbouring hills and valley and the Khurpa Tal lake is exquisite from this point.

**Kilberry:** 2,194 metres in altitude, is 10 kms. from the town. The tract is motorable and one can spend the night there in the Forest Rest House. It's sylvan surroundings are an ideal spot for a quiet and peaceful holiday.

**Hanuman Garhi:** 1951 metres in height above the sea level and 3.22 kms. from the town. It is a religious centre and very popular for its sun sets view.

**Khurpa Tal:** (1,633 metres) 10 kms. by bus from Nainital. One can also trek, and it is about 5 kms. by the bridal path. It is a small hamlet endowed with a beautiful lake and its crystal clear waters are a paradise of perfection for the anglers and the swimmers.

But the nucleus of Nainital's exquisite beauty is her willow fringed glittering emerald lake which looks more beautiful after the rains. In the day, mirrored in its waters stand seven proud hills, dotted with pretty cottages and villas. This reflection alone holds one spell bound. More beautiful than this however is the lake
at night when the myriads of bulbs from the hill sides
and quite a large number hanging near the lake's edge
stab their magic light into its waters.

Besides being the adorning gem of the place, the
lake affords the holiday maker ample opportunity for
amusement, boating, yachting, swimming and angling.

EXCURSIONS:

Bhowali: (1,706 metres above the sea level), 11.27 kms.
from Nainital. A beautiful health resort, famous for its
scenic grandeur and as a hill fruit mart.

Ghorakhal: 15 kms. from Naini Tal is famous for the
temple of Lord Golla and a Sainik School.

Bhimtal: (1,371 metres), 22.53 kms. from Nainital. The
pride of Bhim Tal is its emerald lake which offers
magnificent vistas for the tourists. The sightseer drinks
long at the lakes enchanting beauty, the poet finds
avenues of inspiration and the painter thrills at the
tempting prospects of his canvas.

Kainchi: 17 kms. from Nainital, has achieved recognition
owing to the ashram of the famous Neem Karauli Baba.

Naukuchia Tal: (1,219 metres), 26.27 kms. from Nainital.
a pretty lake with its nine corners is a captivating
site. It is a paradise for anglers and a haven for
migratory birds. The water is cool and inviting and swimming is a rare pleasure in this beautiful lake.

**Sat Tal:** (1,371 metres), 20.92 kms. Unique, unforgettable one is apt to run short of superlatives to describe this unsurpassed spectacle of lakes. It has to be seen to be believed. These picturesque lakes are a paradise for the anglers and the swimmers and it is a joy to bask on the shores strewn with pebbles.

**Ram Garh:** (1,789 metres), 25.75 kms. A picturesque hamlet in the heart of apple orchards. It has ideal spot for picnics where people can daze eating sandwiches and drinking tea, while they sit enraptured by the immeasurable beauty around.

**Mukteshwar:** (2,286 metres), 51.49 kms, it is the seat of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Famous for its apples and magical scenery, Mukteshwar is a paradise of perfection for the sighseer.

**Kaladhungi:** Jim Corbett spent most of his life here. Today the building where he stayed has been converted into a museum and his belongings housed there remind us of that great hunter. Kaladhungi is 65 kms. from Nainital via Haldwani. There is shorter route also via Khurpa Tal and the distance through that route is 54 kms.
Corbett National Park: The pride of Crobett Park is the distinction of being the first National Park in India. The park sprawls over an area of 525.8 sq. kms. It was established in the year 1935 under the U.P. National Parks Act and was named as the Hailey National Park, after Sir William Malcolm Hailey, an enthusiastic conservationist who was at that time the Governor of U.P. In 1957, the Park was rechristened as the Corbett National Park in the memory of late Jim Corbett, legendary sportsman, great naturalist, eminent conservationist and a prolific writer, who spent some of the best and happiest years of his life in the Kumaon Himalayas. It is 118 kms. from Naini Tal via Kaladhungi and Ramnagar.

Aptly called the land of roar, trumpet and songs, Corbett Park is a legend come alive. The park embraces the picturesque plateau, a broad flat valley consisting of vast savannahs and surrounded by hills. The Ramaganga river, meandering its way through the Park, swaying this way and that with some deep pools and foaming rapids forms the main water source. The valley is 400 metres above the sea level, while the surrounding hills range between 700 and 1500 metres above the sea level. The park is rich in wild life such as elephant, tiger, panther, bear, deer, antelope, pig, porcupine, jungle cat, hyena and jackal. Amongst the birds are the pea fowl, the
jungle fowl, kaleege pheasant, grey and black partridge, green and rock pigeon, quail, babbler, bee-eater, bulbul, crow, dove, drongo, fly catcher, hornbull, king fisher, kite, lark, parakeet and wood-pecker. The Ramganga is full of mahaseer fishes. Amongst the reptiles are python, crocodile and many species of lizard and snakes in their natural habitat. The park remains closed from June 1st to October 31st owing to the rainy season.

Approach: The park is well connected by rail and road. Ramnagar, the nearest rail head, is on the Moradabad-Ramnagar branch line of the North Eastern Railway (Metre Gauge). Moradabad lies on the Delhi-Calcutta main line of the Northern Railway (Broad Gauge). Ramnagar can also be approached from Lalkua, Bareilly-Kathgodam, Agra-Kathgodam branch of the North Eastern Railway. Ramnagar is connected by road either from Haldwani through forest road or from Delhi via Moradabad and Kashipur.

Accommodation Facilities in Corbett Park;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Accommodation</th>
<th>No. of suits</th>
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<th>Reservation authority</th>
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<tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Tourism U.P. Govt. Tourist, Bureau, Chandralok Building, 36 Janpath New Delhi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Rooms</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Old Forest Rest House at Dhikala</td>
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<td>New Forest Rest House at Dhikala</td>
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<td>New Forest Rest House at Dhikala</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Annexe at Dhikala</td>
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<td>13</td>
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Chief Conservator of Forest U.P., 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow.


Gram: Wild Life Warden, (Park), P.O. Ramnagar, Dist. Nainital

Kashipur: 127 kms. from Nainital via Haldwani. It is a historical place. The Pandavas, it is said sojourned here during their period of banishment. The Chinese traveller, Huien Tsang has referred to it as Govisana.
The Giri near Kashipur is worth seeing.

Access to Nainital:

**Rail**: Kathgodam (NER), 35 kms. from Nainital, which has direct connections with Agra, Lucknow and Bareilly, is the nearest rail head.

**Road**: Regular services of U.P.S.R.T.C. links Nainital to Delhi, Moradabad, Bareilly, Haridwar and Dehradun in the plains. Nainital is also connected with Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Dwarahat, Ranikhet, Almora and Corbett Park besides several other spots in the Kumaon Himalyas.

**Accommodation**

Hotels:

1. Alka Hotel, The Mall
2. Alps Hotel, The Mall
3. Ambassador Hotel, The Mall
4. Aroma Hotel, Malli Tal
5. Ajanta Hotel, Malli Tal
6. Ashok Hotel, Malli Tal
7. Belvedere Hotel, Malli Tal
8. Central Hotel, The Mall
9. Coronation Hotel, Malli Tal
10. Evelyn Hotel, The Mall
11. Elphinstone Hotel, The Mall
12. Everest Hotel, The Mall
13. Grand Hotel, The Mall
14. Gurdeep Hotel, The Mall
15. Himalaya Hotel, Talli Tal
16. India Hotel, The Mall
17. Krishna Hotel, The Mall
18. Mansarovar Hotel, Talli Tal
19. Meghdoot Hotel, Talli Tal
20. Metropole Hotel, Malli Tal
21. Natraj Hotel, The Mall
22. National Hotel, Talli Tal
23. New Pavilion Hotel, Malli Tal
24. Popular Hotel, Malli Tal
25. Prashant Hotel, Talli Tal
26. Prem Sarovar Hotel, Talli Tal
27. Punjab Hotel, Talli Tal
28. Republic Hotel, The Mall
29. Royal Hotel, Malli Tal
30. Savoy Hotel, Talli Tal
31. Silverton Hotel, The Mall
32. Swiss Hotel, Malli Tal
33. Tourist Hotel, Malli Tal
34. Y.M.C.A., Malli Tal

Other Accommodation:
1. Govt. Estate Accommodation - Reservation authority
   Manager, Nainital Club, Nainital.


6. Tourist Home - Reservation: Tourist Officer, Nainital.


8. Youth Hostel - Reservation: Warden, Youth Hostel, Nainital.


Almora: Perched on a hillock at an elevation of 1,646 metres, Almora appears like a large horse shoe, Sitoli forming the front arm and the bazar, the other. Sitoli formerly a tea estate and later an army camp was also the centre of the world famed Uday Shanker Cultural Institute.
until 1953. Almora boasts not only its antiquity but also of a rapturous view of the snow covered peaks, sylvan surroundings and a climate which enables the people to lead a healthy outdoor life almost all through the year. An interesting feature about Almora is its long stone paved bazar lined with stone roofed, quaintly carved wooden houses and rows of shops on either side.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST:

Simtola: It is a beautiful picnic spot, situated at a distance of 3 kms. from Almora.

Kalimath: 5 kms. from Almora is famous for its scenic grandeur and the view of Almora town.

Kasar Devi: 0.8 kms. beyond Kalimath on a bridle path, it commands an excellent view of the neighbouring area.

Chitai: 6 kms. from Almora is noted for its temple of Lord Golla, a demi God for the hill people. He is supposed to have been one of the bravest Generals of the Chand Kings during the medieval ages. Lord Golla followed the martial traditions of the hill men and died like a true warrior in action. To commemorate his intrepidity and to remind the hill men of their martial traditions, Lord Golla is worshipped as a demi God to this day in the hills.
Bright End Corner: 2 kms. away from the bus station, it is one of the most beautiful spots in Almora and is extremely famous for its sunset and sunrise views. It also commands a beautiful view of the Himalayan peaks.

EXCURSIONS FROM ALMORA:

Katarmal: The sun temple at Katarmal is over 800 years old. Little over 1 km. beyond Katarmal, i.e. 17 kms. away from Almora is Bikut forest where from a magnificent view of Almora can be obtained.

Binsar: is a centre par-excellence for a holiday in uninterrupted solitude. Nestling at an altitude of 2,412 metres above sea level this beautiful resort is 30 kms. from Almora.

Kausani: Popularly known as the Switzerland of India, Kausani is another entrancing point in the Almora region. 53 kms. off Almora this beauty spot is situated at an altitude of 1,890 metres above the sea level. Kausani presents an unobstructed view of the long snow ranges. Several snow capped peaks stand stride in a stately row over 300 kms. in length. Gandhiji eulogising the incomparable beauty of Kausani exhorted his countrymen to patronize such places. He spent twelve days in 1929 at Kausani and wrote his memorable commentary on the Gita-
Anashakti Yoga inspired by the scenic grandeur of this richly gifted spot. The guest house where the Mahatma stayed is now known as Anashakti Ashram.

**Accommodation facilities in Kausani:**

1. Pine View Hotel.
2. State Bungalow-Reservation by District Magistrate/Executive Engineer P.W.D. Almora.
3. Forest Rest House-Reservation by Conservator of Forests, Kumaon Circle, Nainital and Divisional Forest Officer, Almora (East).
4. Zila Parishad Dak Bungalow-Reservation by Secretary Zila Parishad Almora.
5. Tent Colony-Reservation by Divisional Manager (Tourism), Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam, Nainital.
6. Anashakti Yoga Ashram-Reservation by Manager, Anashakti Yoga Ashram, Almora.

**Baijnath:** Travelling 19 kms. from Kausani, one comes to Baijnath on the bank of the river Gomati. Baijnath is famous for its ancient temple. It is a splendid example of the grandeur of the Katyuri architecture. Amongst the statues enshrined at Baijnath, the four and a half feet high image of the Goddess Parvati is unparalleled and speaks highly of the impeccable, flawless sculptures of this region.
Bageshwar: 20 kms. onward from Raijnath is Bageshwar, yet another entrancing spot in the valley. It is a pilgrim centre at the confluence of the sacred rivers of Saryu and Gomati and like Varanasi is associated with Lord Siva.

Panuwanaula: 35 kms. from Almora, Panuwanaula is extremely famous for the Uttar Vrindavan temple and the Ashram.

Jageshwar: 34 kms. from Almora, it is a marvel of the Chand architecture. There is a cluster of one hundred and fifth temples, big and small in Jageshwar and they display at least, three phases of architectural activities.

All these shrines rise to an elevation of about fifty feet each. The basement moulding is decorated with lotus petals. The art of these shrines is superb even in the minutest detail. The doorway jambs are profusely carved with floral designs. Though the temples lack any specific culticon, the lingams in the temples may be taken as representing this character. Moreover, the names of different shrines, Mrityunjaya, Jageshwar and Dandesvar signify various aspects of Lord Siva.

Vridh Jageshwar: It is 8 kms. from Jageshwar. The old temple of Lord Siva which was later manifested in different forms in Jageshwar was supposed to be located there.
Gananath: Nestling snugly at an elevation of 2,116 metres above sea level, Gananath is 47 kms. from Almora. It's famous for its natural landscape, caves and the Shiva Temple.

Pindari Glacier: It is one of the most easily accessible of all the Himalayan glaciers. Measuring nearly 3 kms. long and a quarter kilometre broad, Pindari's rugged beauty is a breath-taking sight. Some 69 kms. are to be trekked from Kapkote (Bharari) the bus terminus. The glacier owes its existence to the vast quantities of snow precipitated from Nanda Devi and other lofty mountains above. To reach Pindari, the trekkers' delight, one has to reach Kathgodam by the N.E.R., motor up to Kapkote via Almora and then trek up from Kapkote to the glacier. As one treks along the route surrounded by the majestic Himalayas, every inch promises a fresh song of nature and at every curve, the eyes embrace a new landscape more beautiful than the other.

May-June and September-October are the ideal months for the trek.
# Pindari Glacier Route Guide

<table>
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<th>Stage</th>
<th>Distance in kms.</th>
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<th>Accommodation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kapkote (bus terminus)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1082</td>
<td>P.W.D. Dak Bungalow</td>
<td>Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Almora</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loharkhet</td>
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<td>1753</td>
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<td>Dhakuri</td>
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<td>Khati</td>
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<td>Phurkia</td>
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<td>3261</td>
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<td>Pindari Glacier</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3353</td>
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### General Information About Almora:

There is a net work of good road routes connecting Almora. The nearest railway station is Kathgodam, 90 kms. from Almora via Khairna. Kathgodam to Almora via Ranikhet is 133 kms. Almora to Delhi is 378 kms. and Almora to Bareilly is 196 kms., directly by bus route.

### Accommodation:

**Hotel:**

1. Alka Hotel
2. Ambassador Hotel
3. Ashok Hotel  
4. Grand Hotel  
5. Mansarovar Hotel  
6. New Himalaya Hotel  
7. Neel Kanth Hotel  
8. Rain Basera Hotel  
9. Ranjana Hotel  
10. Prashaant Hotel  
11. Tourist Cottage  
12. Holiday Home  

Others:  
3. Forest Rest House - Divisional Forest Officer West Almora.  
4. Zila Parishad Dak Bungalow - Secretary, Zila Parishad, Almora.  
5. Hari Prasad Tamta Dharmshala  

Information Centre:  

Local Handicrafts:  
1. Almora Tweed-manufactured by the Himalaya Woollens, Fair View Cottage.
2. Almora Shawls—manufactured by Kumaon Bhadwan Mall Road.

3. Woolen blankets etc — available at the Khadi Gram Udyog, Mall Road.

4. Copper wares.

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**Ranikhet:** Quietly ensconsed in pine trees with a charming background of the snow-clad Himalayas, Ranikhet has a breath-taking scenic beauty. Blessed with a healthy climate, its magnetic charm attracts tourists all the year round.

According to a legend, a queen was captivated so much by the scenic grandeur of the place that she settled down here and gave the site its present name, Ranikhet, the Queen's Field. The chronicled history says that Ranikhet came into existence in 1869. Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India was so enchanted by the tranquility and beauty of this place that he once thought of shifting the Army Headquarters from Simla to Ranikhet. However, today it is the Regimental Centre of the Kumaonis. There is a network of good routes connecting Ranikhet. The nearest railway station, Kathgodam is 34 kms. Ranikhet to Nainital is 59 kms. and Ranikhet to Delhi by direct bus is 361 kms.
Chaubatia: 10 kms. from Ranikhet, Chaubatia is acclaimed for its apple orchard and the fascinating view of the Himalayas. Choicest varieties of apples are available for sale during the fruit season. Pears, peaches and cherries are other fruits of which Chaubatia can boast of. The chief attractions of the place are the Government Gardens and the Fruit Research Centre.

Bhaludam: This small artificial lake is little less than 3 kms. from Chaubatia by a bridle path.

Upat and Kalika: 6 kms. from the Ranikhet bus station along the main route to Almora, Upat has one of the best mountain golf links (9 holes) in the country while in the neighbouring Kalika, the temple of Goddess Kali and the forest nursery are worth visiting.

Majkhali: A picturesque site at a distance of 13 kms. from Ranikhet on the motor road to Almora; Majkhali offers the tourist a singular experience amidst the magnificent vistas of ice clad peaks.

Co-operative Drug Factory: The factory is engaged in the research and production of Ayurvedic drugs from herbal plants. It is at a distance of 3 kms. from the Ranikhet bus stand towards Ramnagar.

Berning (106 kms) Chaukori (109 kms): Here in the mystique of the mountain mists, the flutter of birds in the swirling clouds that shroud their emerald valleys...
**Tarikhet:** It is situated at a distance of 8 kms. from Ranikhet on the motor road to Ramnagar. Mahatma Gandhi stayed in Tarikhet for some time and to this day a hut commemorates his sojournment there.

**Dwarahat:** 38 kms. from Ranikhet on the Karnaprayag road, Dwarahat has a cluster of age old temples. They are fifty five in number. On the basis of stylistic consideration, it is certain that the temples, at Dwarahat, which are a splendid example of the grandeur of Katyuri architecture, range from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. They are of the vaulated roof style. The Gujar Deval at Dwarahat which has a polygonal plan bears a close affinity with the polygonal temples of Central India and Gujrat, both in ornamentation as well as plan and elevation.

The essential elements of the plan in the bulk of the temples are the sanctum and a pillared porch. In a few examples a restibule or a covered rectangular hall is between the sanctum and the pillared hall. Like the plan, the elevation of the temples also has a distinctive feature with four principal parts viz. base, wall proper, spire and ribbed disc.

**Dunagiri:** 52 kms. from Ranikhet, Dunagiri is a place of religious importance. The mysticism of this spot is evoked by the grandeur of its natural beauty and its
proximity with the mountain ranges. Standing majestically on a hill top the temple of Goddess Durga in Dunagiri, attracts a large number of pilgrims every year.

**Sitlakhet:** At a distance of 26 kms. by motor road from Ranikhet, Sitlakhet is serenly beautiful and weaves an instant spell on the visitors.

**Manila:** It is 66 kms. from Ranikhet. Amongst the sylvan surroundings, the most elevating sight in Manila is the magnificent background of the snow clad mountains.

**Chaukutiya:** 85 kms. from Ranikhet, it is one of the most beautiful valleys in Kumaon.

**Accommodation:**

**Hotels:**

1. West View Hotel
2. Nortons Hotel
3. Moon Hotel
4. Meghdoot Hotel
5. Alka Hotel
6. Natraj Hotel
7. Himalaya Hotel
8. Prashant Hotel
9. Tourist Hotel

**Dharmshalas:**

1. Shiv Mandir Dharmshala, Zaroori Bazar
2. Balmiki Ashram Dharmshala, Zaroori Bazar

Others:
1. Forest Rest House, Reservation authority: Conservator of Forest, Kumaon Circle, Nainital.
2. P.W.D. Inspection House, Reservation authority: Executive Engineer, Provincial Division Ranikhet, Almora.
3. Ranikhet Club, Reservation authority: Secretary, Ranikhet Club.
5. Jal Nigam Rest House, Reservation authority, Executive Engineer, Jal Nigam, Ranikhet.

Udham Singh Nagar:
Rudrapur was founded by the Chand ruler Rudra Chand, a contemporary of Akbar the Great. Many industries have come up around this town as also the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, the Tarai Development Corporation, Century Pulp and Paper and various industrial units. Some places of tourist and pilgrim interest in this region are Nankmatta Guru Dwara and nearby Nanak Sagar for Water Sports, Purna Giri and Byan Dhura temples. The Tarai Region is populated by the Tharu and Boksa tribes, migrants from Punjab and Bengal
who came here at the time of partition and also people who have come down from the hills of Kumaon. The other towns of Udham Singh Nagar are Kashipur, Bajpur, Khatima and Tanakpur. The Tarai region is the gateway of Kumaon.

Puranagiri: It is a famous shrine of great sanctity on the lower hills overlooking the river Sarda and Nepal. Thousands of pilgrims from different parts of the country visit this holy place every year. It is said that Lord Siva while carrying the dead body of Sati towards the Himalays dropped her naval here.

The elevation of the shrine is almost 900 metres above the sea. Nothing can surpass the beauty and variety of the scenery in and about Purnagiri.

Each boulder of the rocky pinnacle is consecrated by its temple, the eastern most being the most sacred and of very difficult access over cliffs and razor edged ridges. Animals are sacrificed below on the west on a small flat. The priest appropriates the head of each beast and a considerable number of coconuts, the offering of which seems a sign connecting the mountain Goddess and her rites with the ocean loving Kali of Bengal.

Puranagiri can be approached through Tanakpur. From there one has to charter a bus and also trek a certain distance. The last stretch of the journey before reaching
the shrine ends at Tuniyas. One has to spend the night there and the next morning he can walk up to the shrine and return to Tuniyas the same evening. This is one of the most difficult climbs but the urge to reach the shrine is so great that one forgets the rugged terrain and the strain he has to undergo.

Tuniyas is a small plateau crossed by the path to the shrine above. Here 'Dharmshalas' have been erected for the accommodation of pilgrims.

**PITHORAGARH:**

Located in the midst of an extensive valley, Pithoragarh is serenly beautiful. Its altitude is 4615 metres and is linked directly by bus route with Nainital, Almora and other important places. For tourists coming from Delhi, there is a direct, Delhi-Pithoragarh bus. The nearest rail head for Pithoragarh is Tanakpur (NER) which has connections with Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly.

**PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST:**

**Abott Mount:** (56 kms) standing majestically at an altitude of 2,001 metres, this beauteous spot is noted for its scenic grandeur.

**Berning** (96 kms) **Chaukori** (109 kms): Here in the mystique of the mountain mists, the flutter of birds in the swirling clouds that shroud their emerald valleys, you
get a chance to glimpse the magic of the snow clad Himalayas in their towering glory. Both the places are famous for their tea gardens and for tourists who are interested in viewing the snow clad mountains, they can have direct access by bus from either Nainital, Almora or Pithoragarh.

**Champawat (76 kms):** In the warmth, hospitality and gentleness of the hills, Champawat offers tourists a captivating view of the delightful wooded country and attracts also by its rich historic wealth. At one time it was the capital of the Chand Rajas of Kumaon. Under the crackling wheels of time, the shrines of Champawat have lost their main sanctum, but the remaining structure, the temples and the ruins around testify to this day the boundless creative energy of the hill artists.

**Didihat:** 54 kms. from Pithoragarh, it commands the best view of the Panch Chuli Peak.

**Jauljibi:** (76 kms) Situated at the confluence of the rivers Gori and Kali, Jauljibi borders Nepal and is an important trading centre.

**Lohaghat:** (62 kms) Standing 1,706 metres above sea level, Lohaghat is a centre of historical and mythological importance.
**Mayavati:** The cherished dream of Swami Vivekanand is only 5 kms. from Lohaghat by jeep. The monastery has got extensive land, at one time it even had a small tea plantation. At present, along with the main building there is a well equipped library and a hospital. Amidst the silvan surroundings, a solitary path has been named as "Bose's Walk" after the famous J.C. Bose, just as the path immediately, below the Ashram has been named as - "Monk's Walk" after Swami Vivekanand.

Mayavati is easily accessible by bus from Tanakpur. Any bus going from Tanakpur to Pithoragarh passes through Champawat and Lohaghat. One can also reach Mayavati by bus from either Nainital or Almora. To spend a night in Mayavati one can write to the authorities of the Ashram in advance.

While visiting the Mayavati Ashram, one can sojourn at the Shymla Talashram also. Shymla Tal or Sufi Dhang as it is known is 22 kms. from Tanakpur on the Tanakpur Champawat road.

**Milam Glacier:** (198 kms) Over 4000 metres high, Milam is the biggest glacier in the U.P. Himalayan region. It is about 27 kms. in length. Milam village which is near the glacier is one of the highest villages in the Himalayan Range. The staple food there is potato. The route to Milam Glacier from Nainital is as follows:
Nainital to Bageshwar 156 kms
Bageshwar to Thal 72 kms
Thal to Munshyari 77 kms
Munshyari to Lilam 10 kms
Lilam to Pogduyar 3 kms
Bogudyar to Martoli 18 kms
Martoli to Milam village 11 kms
Milam village to glacier 5 kms

The glacier is brownish owing to the debris and surrounded by snow peaks it is indeed a sight to imagine. It is the climax of scenic grandeur and has to be seen to be believed. The river Gauri originates from the base of this glacier and the spectacle is unique and unforgettable.

Narainswamy Ashram: Situated at an altitude of 2700 metres, the Ashram is 130 kms. from Pithoragarh. It is also known as Chotta Kailash, and is the first encampment for tourists enroute to Kailash. It commands an excellent view of the Kala Pani top and the Kali river gorge.

* For the list of Accommodation see appendix 10.
"Tourism is on the way to becoming the world's largest industry".

Considerable attention has been given by the Government of India to the development of tourist traffic which is an important source of foreign exchange and a promotor of international understanding. The first conscious and organised effort to promote tourism in India was made in 1945 when a Committee was set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent. The Sargent Committee submitted its interim report in October, 1946. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that it was in the interest of India to encourage and develop tourist traffic by all possible means. The committee recommended that the work of development of tourist traffic in India should be undertaken on a methodical basis by a separate organisation. The committee made the following recommendations:

(1) It recommended for a careful coordination with air and train services with a view to facilitate both
air and train journey and to make it comfortable in India.

(2) It recommended that a chain of first class hotels upto the international standard will have to be provided for foreign tourists.

(3) The Committee recommended that publicity Bureau will be needed in London and New York and in capitals of other countries from which any substantial number of tourists might be forthcoming.

(4) The committee recommended for the provision of lecture for guides so that trained guides could be employed at important tourist points.

In 1948, the Government of India constituted an ad-hoc tourist traffic committee consisting of the representatives of the ministries concerned and of tourist, transport and hotel industries. A separate Tourist Traffic Branch was created in the Ministry of Transport in 1949, to pay whole time attention towards the development of tourist traffic in India. Soon, Regional Tourist Offices were established at the four major points of entry, namely Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The first Overseas offices was opened in New York in 1952. Tourist offices were opened in San Francisco in March, 1955 and in London in July, 1955. Tourist offices have
also been opened in Paris, Frankfurt, Malbourne and Columbo. For attending to the tourists on their arrival in India, besides the four Regional Tourist offices at the main points of entry, tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Banaras, Jaipur, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Darjeeling, Simla, Bhopal, Bhuvaneshwar, Cochin and Ootacmund.

The tourist traffic division of the Ministry of Transport started from March in the year 1949-50. With the increase in its activities it has been considerably expanded and the establishment was increased from one branch to four branches as mentioned below:

(1) Tourist traffic section to deal with travel trade authorities;

(2) Tourist administration section to deal with matters connected with the administration of the Government of India offices in India and abroad;

(3) Tourist publicity section to deal with the publication etc. of the publicity literature;

(4) Tourist distribution section to deal with the distribution of tourist publicity literature in India and abroad.

In the year 1956, a proposal was made for the creation of a Directorate General of Tourism. One reason
advanced in favour of setting up a Directorate General of Tourism was that the policy making and executive functions were combined in the existing staff of the tourist division of the Secretariat and that these should be separated. Accordingly, a tourist department has been created with effect from the 1st of March, 1958 for dealing with all the matters concerning tourism. The department of tourism is now under the charge of a Director General who is also ex-officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India and who has under him one Deputy Director General and five Assistant Directors each in-charge of administration, publicity, planning, development, travel trade and inspection.

To associate public opinion and the travel trade in India with the activities of this country in the field of tourism, a Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee and four Regional Tourist Traffic Advisory Committees had been functioning for the last 6 years. At the eleventh meeting of the Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee held in Simla on the 22nd of June, 1957, decision was taken that the existing Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee should be reconstituted into a Tourist Development Council so as to make it more influential and representative. The first meeting of the Tourist Development Council so as to make it more influential and
representative. The first meeting of the Tourist Development Council was held in Kashmir between July 30 and August 1, 1958. The Council has been established with the function of advising and making recommendations to the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to the policies and programmes for promoting tourism. The main function of the Council is the promotion of tourist traffic (i) to India from other countries, and (ii) within India from one part of the country to the other. While the recommendations of the Council are in respect of matters concerning the country as a whole, it is not debarred from making recommendations in respect of measures for the development of tourist traffic to a particular place. In such cases, however, it takes into account the views of the Tourist Advisory Committee of the State or region in which the place is located.

In addition to this Council, there is a tourist promotion committee. The promotion of tourist traffic on a large scale raises problems which fall within the purview of a number of Ministeries/Departments of the Central Government, the State Governments as well as the private sector. These are broadly: relaxation in travel formalities, making places of tourist interest more attractive and easily accessible by air and road, opening of tourist offices overseas and in India, building rest houses, provision of restaurants and canteens at selected
places near monuments and publicity abroad etc. With a view to coordinating and integrating the promotional activities, the Tourist Promotion Committee has been set up in December, 1957. The Committee consists of the Cabinet Secretary and the Heads of the various Departments of the Government of India and Airline Corporation. The Committee considers in particular the suggestions made by the various non-official agencies such as All India Travel and Tourist Industry Council, which represents important elements of the travel trade of the country, and ensures the implementation of such suggestions which are found to be acceptable.

Publicity has been undertaken through the various means. Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture card is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Siamese for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Siam. Travel Films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad. An official organ of the tourist department caused "Traveller in India" is published monthly and distributed free to attract more tourists.
Tourists who visit a foreign country often prefer to secure the services of the travel agents and guides to assist them in order to make the best use of the time at their disposal. The Ministry of Transport has, therefore, evolved a system of granting recognition to travel agents, shikar agents and guides. There are now several recognised travel agents, excursion agents and shikar agents. To meet the increasing demand for trained tourist guides, guide training courses are held under the aegis of the Government of India tourist offices. Practical Training Courses are also provided. "Staff Training School has been started at New Delhi under the department for theoretical and practical training of the information staff of this department, State Governments and the Travel agencies and hoteliers.

Regulations relating to the policies of registration, currency, exchange control and customs have been greatly relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various parts with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities, concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip, journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims who visit the religious and historical monuments.
Abolition of registration formalities for foreigners visiting India for stay of 30 days or less and introduction of standard international form of embarkation/disembarkation cards with a few minor modification and the other steps taken by the government.

The department has introduced a "Tourist Coupon System" with a view to assuring foreign tourist for alcoholic drinks, camera films etc. Coupon booklets are available for the tourist. The department has also drawn up a list of certain shops selling articles of special interest to foreign tourists in the four main cities of India viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Madras. Luxury cars and coaches are also being provided in important cities to the foreign tourists. Conducted coach services are also being provided to the tourists for sight-seeing.

The Government of India appointed "Hotel Standards and rate structure committee" in 1957 to advise the government on the question of laying down criteria for classification and prescribing a suitable rate structure for the various types of hotels in India. The committee submitted its report in June, 1958. The Government has accepted major recommendations of the committee. Since 1957, the hotel industry has been recognised as an industry under the Industries Finance Corporation Amendment Act, 1957.
The Department of Tourism has also established international contacts. It is a member of the "Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA). The department is also a member of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) since 1954 and of the "International Federation of Travel Agencies" (TFTA) since 1957. ASTA is perhaps the most influential non-official travel body.

In the second plan, the Central Government and some of the State Governments have formulated plans for the development of tourism. Besides Rs 95 lakh for the development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State and Rs 100 lakh for the development of tourist roads throughout India, the total cost of the programme for tourism in second plan was Rs 333.32 lakh. The programme consisted of additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, specially those situated in out of the way places. The programme has been divided into three parts:

**Part-I:**

The proposals contained in Part-I are those on which the expenditures to be borne entirely by the centre. The programme includes schemes for the development of facilities mainly intended for foreign tourists in a limited number of places exclusively by the
Central Government. The programme also provides for publicity in the regional languages and aid to tourist associations and bureaus run by the State Governments or local authorities.

**Part-II:**
It envisages facilities at places important from the foreign tourist angle. These are to be financed jointly by the Central and State Governments.

**Part-III:**
It envisages at places important from the point of view of home tourists. These are to be financed exclusively by the State Governments.

The State did not take any significant step to promote tourism before independence. The State did not realise the importance of tourism as one of the best contributors to the State exchequer. One more reason of not taking interest in the development programmes of tourism was due to the fact that the nation was under British rule before independence and the British Government was interested mainly to exploit India and overlooked to develop the economic growth of India. They were not interested to enrich this nation economically. If we venture to observe the circumstances prior to independence regarding steps taken by the Government
then we find none of the measures were taken by the State Government to create basic facilities for the tourists before independence.

After independence in 1951 the Government of India undertook first five year plan, which started the era of proper and planned development of the nation in real spirit. Still again the tourism could not find its due place in the planned development of the country.

Lately Tourism grew rapidly which is the outcome of smooth and speedy mode of travel, economic growth and political development. It is an established fact that tourism contributes a major part in the field of economy. The money spent by tourists pass through many levels. It stimulates domestic flow of income through various streams.

Tourism Promotion in Hilly Region:

Tourism is a vast and universal industry which provides a rise in the living standard of the people through economic benefits. It is also recognised as a source of employment as it is a very high labour generating industry for both skilled and unskilled persons.

The hill area of Uttar Pradesh is endowed with nature's fullest bounty. It is truly described as the abode of God. Its snow covered mountain, peaks,
shimmering lakes, lush-green valleys, flora-fauna, beautiful ski-slopes and above all its salubrious climate attract tourists and holiday seekers throughout the year. World famous shrines like Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri have always been a source of inspiration for pilgrims and seers. As an economic factor, tourism plays an important role in the hills of Uttar Pradesh as the socio-economy of this region depends largely on it.

The Uttar Pradesh reported move to divest the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) and the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) nodal corporations exclusively and singularly promoting tourism in the Uttarakhand region tourism is being widely resented all over the hill region.

The two corporations set up in the seventies are meticulously engaged in promoting tourism and earning substantial revenue with the help of purely local talent in the central Himalayan region which is known for its famous Hindu pilgrims centres. For ages tourists from far and wide have been regularly visiting these centres almost round the year. Instead of being an asset to the two corporations providing employment to the local hill-folk. Various government organisations and the individuals in the government have tended to take advantage of the infrastructural facilities provided by the two corporations but according to observers here, there was
never a sincere effort on the part of state government to boost the activities of these two.

Infact, 'ad-hoc' post have been created in the corporations to accomodate some beaucrates without of way facilties at the cost of earnings of the corporations, in GMVN two posts were deliberately created to accommodate two IAS officers, points", out Mr. Indrabhusan Badoni, a journalist based in Dehradun and affiliated to a national daily.

Till mid seventees no concentrate efforts were made by the successive state governments to properly promote tourism in the hilly region having vast potential. Infact barring in some known hill stations such as Nainital, Mussorie, Dehradun and Ranikhet there were hardly any facilities for the visitors to this rather backward region with infrastructural deficiencies.

The successive governments in the state "did not seem" to bother about encouraging tourism in the region in real sense, they at best paid only a lip service to the cause of promotion tourism "whatever Britishers were able to do for promotion of tourism in the hills is all that is there now in terms of tourism diversion, points out Mr. Ruskin Bond, an eminent writer based at Mussorie, his views are shared by Mr. Ganesh Shelly, professor and writer on tourism in Uttarakhand, they both point out
that traditionally tourism has been there in the hilly region even without the support of the Government and as such the state or central governments cannot claim to have encouraged any kind of tourism activity in the twelve hill districts.

Even the two meetings held by the Himalayan Tourism Advisory Board (HTMTAR) at Rishikesh and Mussoorie in recent past exclusively to promote adventure and eco-tourism have eventually turned out to be, mere exercise in futility, during the course of these high profile meetings attended by the state governor, ministers and top bureaucrats of both central and state governments, several decisions were taken and later announced for the development of tourism in the Sub Himalayan region, among these decisions included "Master plan" to give a facelift to the existing infrastructural facilities for the tourist and addition of new ones major role for the implementation of the new Master plan was to be given to the GMVN and KMVN.

It was in the mid seventies that the state government created these two corporations under the Uttarakhand Vikas Vibhag (Hill Development department) to systematically promote tourism for the economic development of the region, the corporations were also intrusted with the task of engaging in other
developmental activities. These included setting up industries in the small-scale sector with a view to generate additional employment in the region traditionally known as "zero industry area".

Over the past two decades, the two corporations despite there being badly mismanaged for various reasons, emerged as prime Government Undertakings in the region having an unmatched tourism infrastructure. Both the corporations have a number of tourist bungalows in all important hill stations scattered all over the nine hill districts, even the remote hill ranges fleet of taxis and buses are there to ferry tourists and large trained staff to deal with the tourist. A number of officers of the two corporations have also been sent abroad from time to time for getting exposed to the various dimensions of tourism. According to some rough estimates, tourism in the hilly region generates revenue worth ₹1500 crores annually through various channels. Unfortunately most of this money however goes into the areas other than the development activities or tourism promotion in the backward hilly region.

During first three years of the seventh five year plan, a sum of ₹1333.85 lakhs has already been spent on various tourism promotion activities in the State and it is estimated that the total ceiling of ₹1950 lakhs set
for the entire Seventh Five Year Plan period will be exceeded if the outlay allotted for the year 1989-90 is also taken into account.

**Aims and Objects:**

While formulating the draft of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the following aims and objects have been taken into consideration.

1. To attract more and more tourists to visit tourist places of hills in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To prolong the stay of tourists in hills during winter season.
3. To promote youth tourism and adventure tourism.
4. To encourage private entrepreneurs to play an important role in the development of tourism in hills.
5. To generate maximum direct and indirect employment through tourism as industry.
6. To cater to the needs of the middle and low-income group tourists and pilgrims.
7. To develop tourism on the basis of travel circuits which would increase the average period of stay as well as promote lesser known places of tourist interest enroute.
8. To disseminate tourist information.
Tourism can only develop and flourish when it is considered as an integral part of general development plan for the area. On the basis of the above aims and objectives, following strategy is adopted for the preparation of draft plan.

**Strategy:**

1. Only those spill-over works where land is available or the project comes under identified travel circuit or is otherwise unique in nature will be given top priority.

2. After examining the merit and relevancy of those projects which are included in the draft of the seventh five year plan and which could not be taken up so far will be given place in the draft eighth five year plan.

3. Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged for investment in tourism industry and the public sector will focus its attention on creating only support infrastructure.

4. At present we have only limited number of star category of hotels in hills and in view of the estimated tourist traffic during the Eighth Five Year plan, the number of such hotels need to be doubled. This can be achieved with the participation of private sector
or in joint venture.

5. From the study of tourist profile, it is observed that most of tourists prefer to travel in groups. These tourists need proper transport facilities because they take tourism as a total product and these facilities can be provided by the private sector under tourism as industry.

6. For middle and low-income group tourists, cheaper rate accommodation is proposed to be provided at religious places of the State in hilly region.

7. To cater to the needs of the low-income group tourists/pilgrims renovation of some of the existing Dharmshalas at selected places is proposed.

8. To cater to the needs of high income group tourists particularly foreign tourists, some of the existing accommodational units of the Department are proposed to be upgraded to the level of two star category.

9. Under cultural tourism, auditoria are proposed to be constructed at Nainital and Dehradun.

10. At present, fairs and festivals are being organised at about a dozen places in the hills and due to the constraints of resources only meagre funds are provided for most of the festivals with the result that these festivals do not attract as much tourists as
there should be. It is therefore proposed that only 4-5 important places be selected for organisation of fairs and festivals and adequate funds be provided for them alongwith wide publicity well in advance.

11. As regards organisation of light and sound shows, it is proposed to organise these shows at important tourist centres of the hill region regularly.

12. Most of the centres in the hills become crowded during peak season. It has long been felt that satellite centres around these important spots be developed to avoid congestion. It is proposed to open the interior and develop new centres in hills where seasonality is a major factor.

13. For long stay of tourists, a new concept has been developed under which 25000 accommodational units be constructed in hills.

14. For proper development of tourism in hills, it is proposed to strengthen the present organisational structure of the department. For this purpose various tourist offices/information centres are proposed to be opened.

15. Publicity is a powerful media for promoting tourism. It has been our endeavour to publicise as many tourist places as possible to attract more and more tourists to these centres. It is proposed to project our
finished tourist products in hills in still bigger way by printing folders, brochures, calendars, posters etc. Films are also proposed to be prepared.

16. Publicity and marketing of tourist centres of hill region of the State in the form of advertisement and organisation of various fairs and festivals.

17. Apart from it, various other places which have got some tourist importance are proposed to be developed through district plans in an integrated manner.

18. Private entrepreneurs be encouraged to provide more and more paying guest accommodation under Rin Upadan Yojna and the subsidy should be enhanced to 25% in place of 20%. Under this, other allied employment generating facilities like purchase of trekking equipments, photographic goods, souvenir shops etc. be also encouraged.

19. Adventure tourism in the form of trekking, winter sports, water sports to be developed to promote youth tourism.

20. Adequate attention needs to be given for better road and air transportation facilities at important tourist centres.

21. Keeping in view the strategy as laid down above, the development plan for hills development envisages an expenditure of ₹14,105 lakhs.
Since ancient times Hilly Region of Uttar Pradesh, due to its unique geographical location has been the centre for attraction for tourists.

Every year tourist visit hilly region are in a number of lakhs and every year there is a constant increase in the flow of tourist traffic which is revealed by the following statical data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Foreigner</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>111.58</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>112.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>91.69</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>92.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>104.02</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>104.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>136.17</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>136.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>139.83</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>140.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>160.53</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>161.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dept. of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism, Lucknow.

There has been a constant increase in the number of tourists visiting hills except year 1992. But along this we also realise that there is constant decline in the number of foreign tourists. The main cause of this decline is that now foreign tourists are more attracted towards visiting plains. They, now, prefer to visit Taj-Mahal and Banaras' Ghats in place of visiting Harsils valley or visiting hills queen Mussoorie.

There is a significant rise of tourists coming to Char-Dham, situated in this hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. Badri Nath, Kedar Nath, Yamunotri & Gangotri which can be assessed by the following data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tourist Place</th>
<th>No. of Tourist arrivals year-wise (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shri Kedar Nath</td>
<td>1.18 1.19 1.42 1.91 1.05 1.06 1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Badri Nath</td>
<td>3.61 3.56 4.12 4.77 3.47 4.83 4.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangotri</td>
<td>1.09 1.13 1.06 1.12 0.83 1.04 1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamunotri</td>
<td>1.01 1.05 0.98 1.03 0.74 1.00 1.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dept. of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism, Lucknow.

There was a decrease in the flow of tourist traffic to these places in year 1994. Agitation of Uttra Khand was the cause of this decrease.

Finding the endless possibilities of this region State Government has allocated ₹ 6656 lakhs in eight five year plan (1992-97) for the completion of different tourism promotion schemes. In which following are the main items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particular of Programme</th>
<th>Estimated Cost (in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creation of Tourist spot</td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Tourist Bungalow</td>
<td>1519.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Yatri Niwas</td>
<td>361.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development of Tourist Centre:

(a) State Level 780.00
(b) District level 500.00

Other Construction schemes 792.00

Strengthening of Tourism Directorate 75.00

Publicity 500.00

Different Tourist Fairs & Festivals 1467.00

Beautification & Decoration of Tourist Bungalow at District level 400.00

Total 6650.00

During eighth five year plan till 1995, 3972 beds accommodation facility was made available by Tourism Department at different tourist places of Kumaon Mandal and Garhwal Mandal. By the March 1997 in Garhwal Mandal, alone, 3916 beds accommodation facility was made available and 1318 beds were achieved in Kumaon Mandal. Total 5234 beds were made available in the hilly region by the end of March 1997.

Year-wise Analysis of Tourist Promotion Schemes in Uttar Pradesh:

Year 1992-93

During Eighth Five Year Plan State Government allocated an amount of ₹ 900 lakhs for the year 1992-93 for the Development of Tourism in hilly region of Uttar
Pradesh against which an amount of ₹ 931.26 lakhs was spent for the continuation of different tourism promotion schemes. In the main item of expenditure ₹ 290.55 lakhs was spent on the creation of tourist bungalow, ₹ 150.01 lakhs, on Yatri Niwas, ₹ 102.97 lakhs for the development and beautification of tourism spots, ₹ 25.00 lakhs for the repair of tourists bungalow damaged by earthquake, 25.22 lakhs for the Hang Gliding Club schemes of Pithora-Garh District and 40 lakhs was given for Rin Upadan Yojna.

During this year a target was projected for the creation of 396 beds supplementary accommodation against which 556 beds accommodation were created. Like this under the scheme of Rin Upadan Yojna a target was to facilitate 80 entrepreneurs but against this 81 entrepreneurs were facilitated.

In the main achievement of this years tourism schemes were Pauri & Sheetal-Khet, in development of these areas 52.97 lakh amount was spent and a few facilities were made available for the tourist. During this year under the Paryatan Grid scheme an amount of 155.27 lakhs was spent on different small tourism spots and basic facilities were made available.

In the field of tourism advertisement and promotion, with the help of Indian Survey department,
trekking and guide-maps of Badri, Kedar, Gangotri, Yamunotri and Kumaon hills along with the coloured folders and posters, were published and distributed. For tourism promotion an introductory tour of different places of hilly region was offered to National and International travel agents for promoting tourism at national as well as international level. Auli Ski Lift scheme was also completed in the same year and Fifth Auli Winter sport competition was held successfully. A Government Hotel management and Catering institute was established in Almora for the training of management to educated-unemployed persons. This is one of the great achievement of this years schemes.

Under the finance schemes of Indian Government pilgrimage schemes of August Muni (Chandra Nagar) and Hailam (Virhi) Nodals was accepted and construction work was started on 7 schemes out of 12 earlier accepted schemes.

**Year 1993-94:**

In the second year of the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹ 950 lakhs was proposed by the State Government against which ₹ 971.75 lakhs were spent to fulfill different tourism development and promotion schemes. In the main scheme an expenditure of ₹ 251.16
lakhs were spent on the construction of tourist Bungalow, Rs 175 lakhs on Yatri Niwas, Rs 200.34 lakhs on the Development of different tourist spots, Rs 226.10 lakhs on the construction of other departmental buildings and Sulabh Shauchaley, Rs 25 lakhs on tourism advertisement and promotion, Rs 49.67 lakhs on Rin-Upadan Yojna, Rs 26.55 lakhs on Fairs & Festivals.

During this against the target of creation of 154 beds supplementary accommodation, 164 beds were created and 99 entrepreneurs were to be facilitated against which only 20 entrepreneurs were provided loans & subsidies.

In the same year, under the inscribed works, land was purchased for the construction of tourism directorate office and work was started on the same.

For the building of Government Management and Catering institute, construction work was get done at faster speed by the efforts of which building could be completed in the next year.

In this year 4 kms rope-way was constructed in between Joshi and Auli by which these places could be developed for international tourism in near future. In the same year Sixth Annual Winter Sports was organised in Auli. In Pithora-Garh District construction work of air strip could be completed in the same year due to which
Pithora Garh and Jolly-Grant (Dehradun) aero sports could be organised.

In this sphere to promote tourism Adventure tourism was organised in Nainital on 3rd & 4th July 1993 and in September 1993 a Seminar on HIMTAB was organised in Rishikesh. In September 1993 and February 1994 an introductory tour was offered of different hilly places, to the workers and officers of tourism Department of hills and plains. Many places of Uttarakhand region were banned for foreign tourists which was opened by the Indian government on the intensive efforts made by the State Tourism Department, which is a great achievement in this sector of tourism.

**Year 1994-95:**

In the annual scheme of year 1994-95 State Government allocated an amount of Rs 1000 lakhs later on which was lessened to Rs 509 lakhs against which Rs 473.41 lakhs were spent in this year for the achievement of different tourism promotion schemes. Main items, on which this amount spent, Rs 62.68 lakhs on the construction of tourist Bungalow, Rs 48.58 lakhs on the construction of Yatri Niwas, Rs 50 lakhs on Badrinath tourism development scheme, Rs 20 lakhs on the development of Augustmuni & Wailam (Nodal) pilgrimage centres, Rs 32 lakhs for Sulabh Shanchaley, Rs 15 lakhs for tourism publicity and
promotion, Rs 57.53 lakhs for the decoration of tourist bungalows.

During this year only 100 beds supplementary accommodation could be achieved against the target of an expansion of 266 beds. No amount was allocated for the Rin Upadan Yojna, during this year even than 66 entrepreneurs were facilitated.

In this year a proposal construction of Sulabh Shauchaley's was got an acceptance for the places, Dhar-Chula, Munsiyari, Jauljivi, Thal Agrakhal, Chamba, Ghansali and Kempty-Fall. For the people of lower income group a proposal of construction of 30 beds Rain-Basera accommodation with sulabh Shauchaley was accepted for the places - Vyasi, Dev-Paryag, Kalya-Gaur, Nand Paryag, Kunja Puri Pithora Garh and Doonagri.

**Year 1995-96:**

In this year the proposed outlay was of Rs 1050 lakhs against which tourism department spent only Rs 966.64 lakhs on different tourism promotion schemes. This year 52 beds tourist Bungalow at Kedarnath, 20 beds tourist Bungalow at Gangotri, 102 beds tourist Bungalow out of 200 beds construction in Rishikesh for the tourist facility could be achieved.
Under the centrally promoted road construction schemes, work was completed in Bhaniyaonwala (Dehradun), Agrakhal (Tehri) of Garhwal Mandal and Kausi (Almora and Ram Garh (Nainital) of Kumaon Mandal and 4-4 beds extra accommodations were made available for each place. Like this 190 beds capacity extra accommodation could be achieved. In the same manner 4082 beds are being made available for the hills by the tourism department.

Under the Rin Upadan Yojna 106 entrepreneurs were to be provided loans in place of them 138, entrepreneurs were facilitated under the different tourism development schemes.

During this year under Adventure tourism programmes, there was a target to trained 750 persons against which 995 persons were trained.

In the same year the programme of adventure tourism, an official acceptance for the construction of an expedition Hostel in Uttrakashi and Joshi-math was achieved. A scheme for the development of Hot Water Falls of Badri Nath, Gauri-kund and Tapovan (Chamoli) in form of Spa, was also granted on which construction is being started. In Almora, construction work of a Building, for Government Hotel Management and Catering Institute, was also started. Got an acceptance of proposal of construction of 18 Sulabh Shauchaley for different
tourists places on the way to Gangotri, Yamunotri. On the most which work has been started. In Ritha Saheb (Pithora Garh) and Dugatta (Pauri Garhwal) 30-30 beds Rain-Basera accommodations construction proposal was accepted on which construction work has been started.

**Year 1996-97:**

For the year 1996-97 proposed outlay was Rs 2000 lakhs which was diminished to Rs 1750 lakhs. Finally Government accepted an outlay 1320 lakhs in which Rs 300 lakhs was allocated for the schemes at district level, except that an outlay of Rs 800 lakhs, on the recommendation of 10th Finance Commission for the better facilitation of Kailash Mansarovar, Badrinath, Kedarnath, was kept. Against above outlay State Government made a provision of Rs 1591.71 lakhs for income expenditure in which Rs 800 lakhs grant, on the recommendation of 10th Finance Commission, is also included. In this year Rs 71.47 lakhs financial sanctions were made against the proposed amount of Rs 300 lakhs.

During this year against the above proposed outlay, for the different schemes of tourism Department an amount of Rs 222.25 lakhs was accepted by the Central Government against which Rs 2208.4525 lakhs were spent. In the same year under the different schemes promoted by the
Indian government, a partial amount of ₹ 68 lakhs was received which has been deposited in the State government treasury.

In the last year of Eighth Five Year Plan against the target of 1110 beds accommodation, 1152 beds accommodation was constructed. This year in Badri Nath 950 beds Yatri Nias, in Rishikesh, 200 beds Tourist Bungalow remnant, 98 beds, in Harkidoon, 20 beds Cottage in Damta, Danya, Kala Dhoongi, Marod Khan (Virthi) 4-4 beds at each place (total 16 beds). In Chander Nagar (Chamoli) Nodal pilgrimage centre 8 beds and in Shri Nagar and Nand Prayag 30-30 beds Rani-Basera Accommodation's construction work was completed which will be made available to the tourist in the next year. Except this to promote tourism in hilly region, HIMTAR was organised in Mussoorie in 1996-97.

In which country's main travel agents and tourism related persons participated and in February 1997, 9th Winter-Sports were organised in Auli. To develop culture tourism in hilly region, to organise different fairs and festivals, grant was made available to different fairs and festival associations. Yatching of Nainital, Golf Club of Ranikhet and Nehru Mountaineering Institution, Uttrakashi was promoted for Adventure tourism.
To improve the transport facilities of hills, works are being done on travel routes to Badrinath, Kedar Nath and Mansarovar in accordance recommendation of Tenth Finance Commission. From the same time a scheme, for the development of travel arrangements of Gangotri, Yamunotri, was sent to the government against which ₹ 9.12 lakhs were made available to Garhwal Vikas Mandal Nigam for the construction of prefabricated log huts.

In the same way Dhanolti special tourism region, under basic facilities development schemes of ₹ 97.12 were allocated which were made available to the construction unit. Except this Modern Welcome Centre in Rishikesh, Aero Sports Jolly-Grant, River Rafting apparatus and skiing apparatus for Auli Centre were bought. Alongwith this Ski training was offered to youths ski sets were provided to 20 talented youths by the help of special officer, Adventure Tourism Auli.

Spill over work of 200 beds in Rishikesh was started by making ₹ 100 lakhs funds available and ₹ 75 lakhs were spent to train students of hotel management in Almora.

In this year, on the recommendation of 10th Finance Commission, a financial acceptance of ₹ 800 lakhs out of ₹ 4000 lakhs was achieved from the Indian Government for better travel arrangement of Kailash,
Mansarovar, Badrinath and Kedar Nath. In the same year, proposal to run Yamunotri pilgrimage on the pattern of Kumbh Fair, was accepted by the State Government and an amount of Rs 535.15 was achieved which has been seized in P.L.A. and will be made available by the Director Garhwal Vikas Mandal Nigam in the manner Rs 45.64 lakhs for health, Rs 261.26 lakhs for local assembly, Rs 121.62 lakhs for water works, Rs 56.18 lakhs for public construction, Rs 50.45 lakhs for electricity. Total amount is Rs 535.15 lakhs.

Uttar Pradesh abounds in place of tourist interest. It has rich cultural heritage which attracts a large number of domestic and foreign tourists every year. Tourism is a national product which not only earns foreign exchange but also helps in promoting understanding and mutual appreciation. As a result of vigorous publicity of our tourists products there has been a considerable increase in the tourist traffic to the State. After independence, there came a vital change in the attitude of the state. Now numerous concrete steps have been taken up for the development in the field of tourism. If Government wants to promote tourism facilities, then it must allocate more funds. Though government is taking some appreciable steps in this direction. These plans are limited and required to be taken up with greater zeal.
Tourist Industry

Composition of Tourist Industry

Note: Many of these trades in the secondary group considered primarily when situated in tourist and holiday resorts.
CHAPTER - V

IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
HILLY REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Tourism can not be taken as a simple business activity, because it is such a unique business activity as having a series of socio-economic impacts. Tourism is a major contributor to the foreign exchange earnings, it generates income and provides employment opportunities to millions of persons. It also plays an important role in the social, educational and cultural fields and indeed in promoting world peace by broadening the minds of men and fostering tolerance and understanding among them. It also preserves and enriches our lifestyle, cultural expressions and our heritages and enriches our economy in a profound way.

Tourism and Economic Growth:

Positively tourism is highly helpful in economic growth because it is a unique kind of business which comprises of a number of other trade activities too. Some primary trades are directly dependent on tourism for their existence. Besides a large number of secondary trades are also existing. The most notable primary trade are transport including local means, boarding and lodging.
and the services of tourist guides and travel agencies. In the secondary trades some are entertainment centres, shopping centres, sports centres, medical centres, drycleaning centres, beauty parlours, and services of photographers. The expenditure by tourists has a multiplier impact hence a number of people benefit by it. When greater number of people will share the gains, naturally the economic growth would also be at a faster rate.

How tourism encourages economic growth is described in a U.S. report as follows: "Money spent by foreign visitor effects the economy of a country in a profound way. When a visitor pays his hotel bill, for example, the money received by management will be used to pay various debts incurred, or make outlays, on behalf of the international visitor, electricity, telephone, personnel and other goods and services. The recipient in turn, use the money received to pay their bills to satisfy their personnel wants. Visitors money in this way may be spent several times, spreading into different sectors of the economy, each time giving rise to fresh income until "leakages" (payments for imports, foreign investments, hoardings and other diversions) take money out of circulation. The unbroken series of conversion of visitor money constitutes the "multiplier effect" by
which the economic growth takes place.\textsuperscript{1} 

The economic growth is measured by some fundamental aspects and taking these aspects as base now. We are trying to explain how tourism effects these aspects.

1. Balance of payment aspect,
2. Per capita income aspect,
3. National saving aspect,
4. Investment aspect,
5. Employment aspect,
6. National production aspect,
7. Industrial development aspect,
8. Standard of living aspect,
9. Economic disparity aspect,
10. Transport facilities aspect,
11. Communication facilities aspect,
12. Banking facilities aspect,
13. Public work aspect.

\textbf{Economics of Tourism - Theoretical Framework of Tourism as a Factor of Economic Development:}

(a) In order to understand the mechanism of tourism's role in an economy or in any analysis of its impact on an economic development and hence its role as an element in the process of economic growth, it is important to note

that tourism's effect makes itself felt in two ways:

(1) Through effects emanating from the original investment;

(2) Repercussions throughout the economy once the original investment is completed and operative.

These two categories of effects involve direct and induced effects throughout the economy. The major direct and these effects are given in brackets afterwards:

(1) **Major direct effects**

(i) Production (the capital/output ratio).

(ii) Employment (the capital/employment ratio).

(iii) Balance of Payment (the effects of tourism investment on imports and exports).

(2) **Major induced factors:**

(i) Income (the multiplier);

(ii) Investment (input output analysis). The original and subsequent effects of an investment in tourism can be shown to act on four main sectors of the economy as follows:

(a) Domestic industry (goods and services);

(b) Households;

(c) Government;

(d) Imports (goods and services).

In the above classification, the Government Sectors refers to the taxation effect, where there are
direct Government investments in tourism. These have the
same effects as investments in the private sector.

It can be shown that at investment in the tourism sector will make its effect on the economy through:

(i) The goods and services - required from the business sector (including the extra investment required to produce this output);

(ii) The extra imports it induces;

(iii) The extra income it generates (both in the household and business sectors, particularly the building and allied trades).

Once the unit of investment is put into operation, it has repercussions on the economy because of:

-- its export earnings;

-- its earnings from domestic tourists;

-- its consumption of goods and services from the business sector;

-- the income of the labour force it employs.

These repercussions of the initial investment also include such indirectly related effects as the expenditure by the tourists which the investment attracts on other sectors of the economy. These repercussive effects will occur whether the initial investment was a hotel, or tourist souvenir shop, or development of a new health resort.
The effects described above are, of course, the main relationships: there are others but these are not of primary importance in the analysis of the effects of tourism in developing economies like that of India.

**The Tourism Multiplier:**

The money spent by tourists turns over many times before it is allowed up into the main stream of the economy, probably 'five or six transactions take place within 12 months after the tourist spends his money'. During this period the actual turnover roughly ranges between 3.2 to 4.3 depending upon 'leakages'. This is described as a 'tourism multiplier'. Tourism multiplier is a coefficient which attempts to help in measuring the total impact of tourists spending on an economy during a given period.

To give an illustration from our own country - India as a medium, where leakages etc. are not about the average. A multiplier of 3.5 represents a fair figure. Applying this figure for the earning of various years, we can find out the real contribution of tourism to our national economy. Applying this for 1964, when the earnings from tourism were estimated at ₹ 23 crore, tourism contributed ₹ 80.5 crore to the national income in 1965. Considering the multiplier effect of 3.5, it is further estimated that roughly 10% of these expenses
accrue to the Central and State governments in the form of taxes. However, this formula was modified by the 'Jha Committee to relate it to the taxation pattern in India and 15% was considered more appropriate. On this basis, it can be concluded that in 1965 Rs 12.75 crore accrued to the Central, State governments and local bodies through taxes as a direct result of Rs 23 crore spent by tourists in 1964. Using the same multiplier, India earned Rs 24 crore of foreign exchange in 1967. But it actually contributes Rs 64.00 crore to the national income in 1968 and Rs 12.6 crore were realised in the form of taxes.

There are, however, at least three multiple effects which are of importance when tourism repercussions are being examined. These are:

(1) The "Tourism multiplier" (the effect of one unit of foreign tourism expenditure in creating further incomes within the economy.

(2) The "investment multiplier".

(3) The "foreign trade multiplier".

As explained above, the primary interest in an analysis of the role of tourism in economic development is with the "tourism multiplier". It brings into limelight what is the total effect of foreign tourist expenditure on the whole economy. The repercussive effects of the initial expenditure were described in a
U.S. report in the following ways:

"Money spent by foreign visitors affects the economy of a country in a profound way. When a visitor pays his hotel bill, for example, the money received by the hotel management will be used to pay various debts incurred, or make outlays, on behalf of the international visitor - electricity, telephone, personnel and other goods and services. The recipients, in turn, use the money received to pay their bills to satisfy their personal wants. Visitor's money in this way may be spent several times, spreading into different sectors of the economy, each time giving rise to fresh income until "leakage" (payment for imports, foreign investments, hoarding and other diversions) take money out of circulation. The unbroken series of conversion of visitor money constitutes the "multiplier effect". The greater, the number of hands through which such money passes, the greater the beneficial effects on the gross national product and the national accounts". ¹

The estimated tourism multiplier varies from country to country. It is between 0.0 to 3.5. To some extent these variations appear to arise from difference in the method used to calculate these coefficients. But

whatever method is used, it is clear that a major factor in causing differences will be the leakage caused by expenditure on imports for tourist purposes (However, more research studies are essential to have a proper theoretical basis for defining and calculating the tourism multiplier).

The "import content" of tourism is, therefore, a highly significant factor in assessing the total effect of tourist expenditure on economic development. It is, moreover, a factor over which the country concerned may be able to exercise some control. It is essential that a developing country like India, if it is to derive the maximum economic benefits from the growth of tourism, should keep a clear watch on the major imported items on consumption (and investment expenditure) in this industry and should consider whether they are all essential. Measures to encourage the substitution of local products for imported goods may have a significant effect in increasing the tourism multiplier and hence the overall benefit of tourists in the national economy.

**Returns to Investments in Tourism:**

For a developing country like India, where capital resources are very scarce and where the country is trying to attain economic maturity (a stage of economic growth), it is essential that an analysis should be made of the
probable return to be expected from investments in tourism and a comparison made between this return and that to be expected from investment in other economic activities.

A simple comparison of rates of return from investments of different kinds may not, however, provide an adequate basis for policy decisions in national economic planning. India is particularly concerned about foreign exchange earnings, and investments in tourism may have advantages in this field even when the rate of return appears to be lower than in other field of investment. Similarly, in order to achieve our objective of economic policy to ensure a rapid increase in the level of employment, India must take into account the employment generating potentials and effects of an investment in tourism compared with other investment possibilities.

Tourism is a labour-oriented industry. It provides full time as well as part time jobs to persons of different categories in the hospitality industry, i.e., hotels, restaurants, bars etc., monuments, projects, air rail and road transport, museums, travel agencies and transportation business etc. India invested 11.1 million dollars in 1965 in tourism and it provided employment to 18,293 people in accommodation industry (total
accommodation establishment), while in 1966 it employed 18,531 people.

In spite of certain limitations, the output created by investment in tourism is an indicator of great importance in assessing the economic value of tourism. The method by which the relationship between investment and output in tourism and other industries could be compared is to calculate for each an incremental capital output ratio (usually referred to as ICOR). In technical terms, this capital output ratio is defined as -

\[
\text{ICOR} = \frac{C}{O}
\]

where,

ICOR = Incremental capital output ratio for the period year 01 to year X.

C = Additional investment in the period year 01 to year X.

O = Increase in output in the period year 2 to year X+01.

In defining the ICOR in this way, the changes in investment and output are measured over a period of years and a one-year time lag is allowed between investment and expected increase in output.

Ideally the increase in output in analysis of this kind should be values added but in practice, it is often
difficult to make estimates expect in terms of turnover or total output. It may be appropriate to calculate ICORs on this basis for comparisons of investment opportunities in India with some caution as here also differences in airport content may invalidate such comparisons.

Some studies, made abroad, suggest that investments in tourism yield a return which is at least as good as those offered by other industries. But it is vital to note that the calculation of true value for capital/output ratio must take into account the total investment actually involve in tourist developments and not just direct investments in hotels and immediately associated developments. Thus investments in infrastructure which are exclusively required by new tourist developments ought to be included in any calculation of a capital/output ratio.

The available data on the investments in tourism in India is not very complete. One thing seems to be very clear that taking the relative size of national income into account, India have spent little on investments in the tourist sector of the country. India had no tourist plan in the first plan and in the second and third plans, it could not utilise all that was available for investment owing to several reasons. In fact several important research studies need to be conducted to find
out how far national development plan in India in tourism sector fits in relation to other parts of the economy. Detailed studies are also essential to gauge the value of increased investment in tourism.

**Stabilising Influence of Tourism on External Trade:**

Tourism has got one more additional advantage. The fluctuations of income from the production of primary commodities may be satisfied on account of income derived from tourism in a developing country like India which depends on exports and the price fluctuations of the exporting commodities till the balance. The development of foreign tourism can be an important factor in off-setting the adverse effects of function in primary product prices and trade.

**IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE REGION**

**Impact on Indigenous Industries:**

Tourism plays a pivotal role in the industrial development of hilly region. There has been a limited industrial development in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh and that too unevently, being restricted to, by and large, the plains of the districts of Dehradun and Nainital. Nainital district has a few large-scale industries and Dehradun, of course many. There has always been scarcity of large scale industries. Even at present
most of the existing industries belong to small scale and cottage industry sector. The major part of the earnings of these industries is derived from tourists. It is apparent that tourism is deeply associated with the industrial development of hilly region. The important and famous indigenous industries are the wool, basket, mat making, wood work, leather work, herbs and fruit industry.

**Wool Industry** - is the major indigenous Industry which has an immense impact of Tourism on economic growth of the hilly region. Coarse blankets, shawls, pattus, and maflars are made of wool. Shawls are internationally famous and have goodwill. Shawls are made from ordinary pure wool, Angora and Pashmina or Pashm wool. Tourists visiting this region like to purchase some ladies shawls and gents' pattus. Shawls and other woolen articles are not only sold locally but they have a wide trade throughout India and even abroad. There are show-rooms of hills woolen-made articles in important cities of the country which attract large number of visitor especially in winter season. These items get roaring business. In order to boost wool industry, wool dealers of hilly region go in important fairs. Besides, trade of wool material is spread to all over India and in foreign countries. Industrial Fairs are organised at Delhi and other metro-politan cities of India where shawls and
other items are exhibited. Large number of visitors purchase these wooden articles believing them of standard quality and also on reasonable rates. Special discount/rebate between 15% to 25% is also given on sale to attract more customers on the occasion of important fairs and festivals.

Another Indigenous Industry of hilly region is Fruit Industry - the extensive fruit orchards of the region has given rise to the development of fruit canning and preservation industry. The whole region is full of orchards of lichis, apples and plumps etc. Many things are prepared lichi juice, apple juice and jams, which have become very popular throughout India. It is sold at important bus stands and railway stations in the country. Juice factories contribute lot for earning economy.

Basket and Mat Making: The lower caste people do a variety of bamboo work for which ringal, (Arundinaria falcata) a kind of small bamboo found locally in abundance, is used. Ringal is cut during winters when it is leafless and green. The entire work is done by hands. The only instrument used is a knife of 6-8 inches long blade with a wooden handle on each end. Baskets of all sizes and shapes are made. Mats made in ringal are beautiful, cheap and durable.
Leather Work: The low caste people do the art of tanning of hides and skins as well. They are paid customary wages for the work. The goat skins are used for making bags which are used for storing and carrying food grains and other articles. These are made of different sizes by sewing two to three skins together, as the need be. Bags of goat-skin are considered insect-proof and are very strong also.

Wood work: Another small industry mentioning is the manufacturing round wooden vessels, which are turned out of a single wooden block. Water power is used for turning the lathe and therefore the industry is established only where it is possible to harness the streams for the purpose, and where good timber is also available. These vessels are in great demand throughout the region for they neither break nor spoil the contents and can therefore be safely used for keeping milk, curd and ghee. They are of different shapes and various sizes, their capacity ranging between half a seer to twenty seers.

Wooden boxes Industry: Wooden boxes are made for packing of lichis and apples and other fruits which are sent to different parts of India. But now the government is discouraging this indigenous industry because of wastage of large quantity of forest wood which is national wealth. The government has encouraged to produce boxes of
(Gatta) for which financial assistance is being provided to the manufacturers of these boxes.

**Herbs:** Medicines are made out of these herbs. The above indigenous industries play a significant role in the growth of tourism in hilly region, by way of encouraging employment to local population. Undoubtedly economy of this area increases with the development of indigenous industries which give much impact on tourism in economic growth of this region.

**Invisible Exports:** The faster growing industry in the world today is "Tourism". It is 'Invisible Export' that has transformed the economy of many countries in the world in a very short time. Tourism constituted one of the major resources needed for reconstruction of shattered economy of India. Tourist country like India earns large foreign exchange in tourism out of total economy of the world tourism. Tourism is an invisible export in hilly region as it earns foreign exchange considerably and adds to economy of this area. Tourism is a highly developed economic activity. Tourism is providing enormous opportunities for employment in Kullu region and also help distribution of wealth tourism contributes to the foreign exchange in this region.
Impact on the Development of Trade and Transport: Tourism is spread into wide activities, its impacts are so scattered in the society that everyone is benefitted simultaneously. From airline company to a village craftsman, who is living at a far flung area, each gets its share in tourist earnings. Tourist spendings are diverted to numerous large as well as small scale trades. Airline companies, hotels, restaurants, theatres and cinema, shopping centres, railways, travel agencies, bus and taxi owners and tourist guides etc. are the business which are directly involved and associated with tourism. While there is also another series of trades and services which are indirectly related with tourism. Thus, it can be said that tourism is a big commercial activity which invariably impacts trade aspects.

In hilly region almost every trade is effected by tourism to a small/large extent. Tourists are also human beings needing all the essential commodities as are needed by other people. When a particular area becomes touristically important then demand of each and every commodity also increases resulting many new as well as established trades to flourish. It is seen that during peak tourist season all the markets, shops and other business establishments remain full of customers.

Hotels are of basic necessity of tourists. In hilly region a considerable improvement in the position of hotels has occurred. A few years ago there was a great
scarcity of modern type hotels and tourists had to stay in dilapidated and unclean accommodation. Now significant change has occurred, one to five star hotels and other comfortable hotels have come up providing better lodging facilities to tourists. Dhabas have been replaced by furnished and decorated restaurants on highway. Seeing the change in circumstances now the Dharmshalas are constructed on modern designs and proper care of cleanliness is also taken. One more important thing has come up that in the vicinity of Hotels and Dharmshalas, to cater various needs of tourists a series of shops of pretty needs and household items have also opened. Such shops are being sufficiently benefitted by tourists. Numerous handicrafts showrooms are also coming up at every tourist point having bright prospects. These days photography business has become an invariable part of tourism and this business has fast developed as total number of photo studios have increased remarkably. At various tourist points some new studios have been opened where cameras on hire can be taken.

Thus all the traders and shop-keepers are being largely benefitted by tourism. Trade situation is getting healthier day by day and hence the impact of tourism has a major contribution in the development of trade aspect.

Along with Boarding and Lodging, transportation is
also a basic business concerned with tourism. Many concrete steps have been taken in order to increase better transport facilities. A few private airlines have been invited to have more flights for the places connecting to hills. A few trains also have been introduced for important destinations.

In the roadways sector the UPSRTC is now operating on many new bus routes. The number of buses on various routes have also increased considerably. Tourism has given opportunities for the development of transport agencies. Private tour agencies provide better and comfortable means of transport to tourists. These agencies offer a package to tourists and carry them to various tourist points in minimum time with due comforts. Thus, it can be said that tourism has given a big boost to the transport industry and it is flourishing well.

Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, inaugurating the tourist week in Mumbai on September 27, 1957 said -

"The means of communication, transport services and accommodation are basic to tourism but there are a number of other connected enterprises. For instance, manufacturers of souvenirs, photographers and printers of picture post-cards, organisers of theatre movement, dance and music performances, restaurants, and hotels - all are beneficiaries of tourism".
Impact on Employment:

Emphasising the role of tourism in providing employment the then Minister of Tourism, Mr. M.M. Syed, once said that tourism has already emerged as a major economic activity, it generates employment at much less investment.

Tourism has been called as the generator of employment opportunities because it provides employment to a large number of persons. Hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, theatres, shopping centres, and beauty parlours etc. are such business as get boost from tourism. These business provide employment to a large number of persons. Tourism also generates job for tourist guides, photographers, taxi drivers, rickshaw tonga pullers, waiters, cooks, dry cleaners, transporters, coolies and vendors.

Tourism has remarkable impact on the employment position of hilly region. It has created various job opportunities for many unemployed people. Tourism has fasten the speed of industrial development and as a result, the unemployment automatically decreases.

Hotels, Dharmshalas, transport agencies, photography studios and other private businessmen absorb

1. The Hindustan Times, April 16, 1987, p. 3, Col. 3.
numerous unemployed persons. This all is due to the development of tourism. So it can be said that the impact of tourism on employment is apparent and it creates a series of jobs for educated as well as uneducated people.

**Impact on Foreign Exchange Earnings:**

Every country specially developing country is straining hard today to increase its foreign exchange earnings. To meet with the increasing trade deficit and curtail adverse balance of payment position it is essential to earn more foreign exchange. Over the past few years it has been widely accepted that tourism being as invisible export, has emerged as a vital element of foreign exchange earnings. Tourism has proved that it can contribute such a high amount of foreign exchange earnings as can make a redical improvement in balance of payment position of countries. As far as the concern of India, the share of tourism in the total of foreign exchange earnings is briskly increasing. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism which amounted to about ₹ 32 crore in 1971-72 have been increased from year to year and in 1982-83 this amounted to about ₹ 1031 crore, it further increased to ₹ 1300 crore and ₹ 1800 crore in the year 1985 and 1986, respectively.¹ The contribution of tourism

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¹ The Hindustan Times, April 17, 1987, pp. 18-20.
in total foreign exchange earnings is now about 15 percent, which is sufficiently more than the income from handicrafts, jewellery, readymade garments and tea.

In fact tourism is a different type of export business. In normal export trade the goods is physically moved from one country to another but being a service industry in tourism when a tourist visits a country, he becomes the customer of the tourist services of the host country and similarly the host country becomes the exporter of its tourist services to the country the tourist belongs with. That is why tourism is called an invisible export. The tourists for foreign countries when visit hilly region, they have to spend money to meet with various needs here and thus the currency of their country arrives in India, which is called foreign exchange earnings.

So, it can be said that the development of tourism can contribute rich foreign exchange earnings to the country. The only need is to attract more and more foreign tourists here and make them to stay here for some time.

**Impact on Social Aspects:**

Besides its huge economic benefits, tourism also affects social aspects of human life. When tourist
visits a place he cannot remain aloof with the life style culture, language and standard of living of that place. In the same manner, the masses of the place which is being visited also watch these things of tourists closely and this procedure makes a lot of impact on the social aspects of both sides. The main social impacts of tourism can be classified as below -

(A) **Promotion of International Place and Understanding:**

The Late Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi once said - Tourism is a passport to the place for present world, full of strife and tension of the nuclear holocaust only tourism can promote international peace and understanding to an extent because it is capable of breaking the emotional barriers among nations. When people of one country visit another they find many unknown persons, persons close to them and become friendly and it promotes international harmony, goodwill and better understanding among nations which is a must in the present age to promote the international peace and avoid an unwanted confrontation.

(B) **Promotion of National Unity:**

Ours is a vast country. A number of states, religions, communities, faiths, languages and cultures, jointly make India. It is vital to keep all these sects duly united so that the integrity of the nation could be maintained.
Tourism, of course, is an important factor in promoting national unity. When people of one state or province visit another, they feel the vastness, the richness and one-ness of their country and it encourages them to preserve the unity and integrity of the nation.

(C) **Strong Cultural Base:**

Hilly region of Uttar Pradesh as well as our country has a glorious history and rich cultural heritage alongwith a distinct life style and philosophy. Tourism provides opportunity to the visitor to know it and see it closely. Mechanised and busy life do not provide enough opportunities to a person to be in the touch of our traditional arts, crafts and culture regularly, but when he gets moments of leisure during travel he becomes able to realise this traditional heritage.

(D) **Knowledge of Language:**

Perhaps there would not be any other country richer than India in the matter of language. A number of languages are spoken here. When tourists of one part visit another, they get an opportunity to listen and know the language of the place being visited. The knowledge of additional languages not only widens their knowledge and vocabulary but also brings them closer to the persons of different languages.
(E) **Elimination of Social Gaps:**

Tourism helps in eliminating the gap of rich and poor, higher castes and lower castes, city and village. In group tourism when persons of all categories travel together, eat together and sleep together, the gap automatically disappears.

(F) **Better Standard of Living:**

Tourism is considered to be a generator of employment opportunities. The employment opportunities have also increased to a large extent. Now more and more people are getting employment. By this, the standard of living has also become better.

(G) **Decentralisation of Economic Development:**

Tourism plays a pivotal role in the development of hilly region because this is one of the main industries for earning means for the hilly people. Unfortunately due to one or another reasons expecting one or two, no large scale industry has come into existence. Tourism fulfils this gap of economic development. When persons belonging to economically developed areas visit hills, money from that area also arrives in hilly region. Money of better developed areas reaching less developed area automatically decentralises the benefits of economic development. By this procedure the people of hills also get the benefits of economic development.
(H) **Promotion of Ecological Balance:**

Seeing the touristical importance of hilly region, the authorities have also taken up seriously to beautify this region. For this purpose government has taken up few schemes as alternative tourism and forestation places of tourist interest. Besides this, for the comfort and interest of tourists road side plantation is also done and at some places forest sanctuary of selected animals is created. This all helps in maintaining ecological balance which is of a great need of the day.

(I) **Improvement in the Image of Country:**

When tourists of foreign countries visit a particular area and get good welcome and hospitality from the residents of that area, the image of the country being visited also improves in the minds. After their return to their home country, they praise and appreciate this and tell their people and this goes to much extent in improving the image of the host country at international level.

(J) **Eradication of Social Evils:**

In hilly region still there are people having old beliefs and thinkings and believe in old social evils and other misconceptions, when the tourists of modern thinking come in touch with them. Their misconceptions also change a lot and thus they get rid of social evils.
Tourists are the purchasers of hilly region products and thus they get additional economic input. In fact, the input of tourists to hilly region is a source of revenue to this region. Tourists spend money at various hill resorts -- Mussoorie, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Almora, Uttarkashi, Udham Singh Nagar, Tehri, Pauri and Chamoli lavishly. Foreign tourists have capacity to spend money freely provided they are provided better facilities of accommodation, transportation and attractions. These elements if arranged nicely, pave a way for the additional economic input. Similarly, domestic tourists visiting this region also come to entertain, relax and enjoy themselves during summer/autumn seasons though with limited budget. Anyhow, their number exceeds as compared to foreign tourists.

Thus, it is well known that tourism benefits the country's economy in a significant manner. Besides being the highest foreign exchange earner, all tourist activities yield more than Rs. 250 crore annually as direct or indirect taxes to the Central and State governments. In addition, there is tourism's monetary contribution to the nation's economy by virtue of its multiplier effect through the subsequent rounds of spending of the tourists' original dollar. In simple terms, the
multiplier concept means that every unit of tourist expenditure goes through several rounds of income creation and expenditure before its effect is exhausted.

In this way the impact of tourism on economic growth of hilly region is immense. Tourism has multiplier effect on the economy of hilly region. It is an invisible export for the country and affects indigenous industries, trade and transport in a profound way. Tourism is an employment oriented industry. Thus thousands of local people depend on this industry which boosts to the economy of this area.
CHAPTER VI

TOURISM INDUSTRY - PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS

The survey showed that the tourists visiting hills have to face a number of problems. The problems are from the point of views of tourists, regular residents, businessmen and administration.

Tourism did not get proper attention upto seventies. Later on Central and State governments realised the importance of tourism which led to declare Tourism as Industry. We have selected the universe of the Garhwal region with Kumaon region as destination research. In reality hilly region has all the semblance of problems and prospects. The hill area of Uttar Pradesh is endowed with nature's fullest bounty. It is truly described as the abode of God. Its snow covered mountain peaks, shimmering lakes, lush-green valleys, flora-fauna, beautiful ski-slopes that decorate itself with ethic villages, rural visits of agro-pastoral landscape, religious-cultural properties, fairs and festivals during springs and autumns and above all its salubrious climate attract tourists and holiday seekers throughout the year. World famous shrines like Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri have always been a source of inspiration for pilgrims and seers.
There has been constant increase in the number of tourist because the roads have made it easily accessible. Native emphoria on the nascent tourism found public support in providing visitor's amenities and services, giving impetus to more Tourism.

Thus this study attempts to explore the 'Hilly Region as Uttar Pradesh's Recreation Corridor' with all its honeypot interceptors and examines tourism dynamics at hills as a Micro level study with possible impacts in various environments. Having a fair input of Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture there is an opportunity of a friendly interaction of these sectors for a self sustaining tourism industry.

The moment we utter that Tourism is an industry, we imply to make its use in profit. We must reap the benefits of whatever we spend for the provision or improvement of amenities for its promotion. Hereby there must be a large number of tourists using the roads we build, the hotels we construct and numerous material attractions we offer to them.

The phrases 'opening out of Hilly Region' means to make them inviting, their image tempting to satisfy the devouring hunger of the moneyed modern tourists. A typical modern tourist is in a hurry to complete his itinerary enjoying all the pleasure by turning the hill
resorts into corridors of naked sensuous recreations. The approach is not that of a pilgrim perceiving and watching the natural environment and local traditions and cultures with a feeling of sanctity. The supreme in-concern for the harmonious talent of environment towards the fragile native of the land - water - air - plant and people relationship in the mountains, does rarely appreciate the work of ages in producing the total harmony unique to each place.

Modern Tourism - the mass tourism has become important as a money earner in developing countries like India. It generates employment by way of throwing economic benefits for the hill folks. It adds to their partly incomes derived from fastly depleting or poorly matching resources to the needs of their growing numbers. But the relationship between tourist and the local persons, does not extend beyond commercial transactions. It is pure and simple payment and receipt for recreation and entertainment. The events necessary to keep alive this brand of tourism, know no limits to its growth. The behaviours of these who handle the modern tourism Industry fail to examine the effects of accelerated role to human intruism into the realm of environment.

The problems crop up one after another when we fail to take stock of the impact of tourism upon native's
environment and uniqueness of local cultures, apart from economic benefits. The outlook of the industrial entrepreneurs and even the State Agencies tend to be over-attentive to publicity device to promote tourism. There is the need to look beyond the nose. The tourists are temporary seasonal visitors observing the principle of "Touch and go" during their sojourns in the mountains. But the environment and its soothing influence has to remain unspoilt.

The greatest problem is about the number of tourists, a place or an area within the region which would accommodate in the peak season. The increase in the seasonal population of pleasure seeking tourists is the heaviest during particular season. Should we allow it without realising the left over of this explosion? How least to face the problem of explosion increase in population of tourists lavishly resorting to a few selected spots in the mountains?

Such a sudden rise in human population has a great negative impact upon fragile nature of mountain environment. There is the need to scatter the rising tide of seasonal visitors so as to match the numbers to the carrying an accommodating capacity of hills and dales. This aspect of the problem has not received the attention it deserves in the interest of an healthy promotion of
tourism. New forms of tourism like "Rural Tourism" may be one way out to help the scattering of tourist population. Day by day the management of Tourism Industry is proving problematic although many of its impact are yet not tangible to measure.

Tourism lives upon the scenic appeal of the environment. This is the sound basis for its development. The physical cultural and economic components of regional environment need to be protected from the ill-effects of unplanned mass tourism, ushering in the era of ecotourism, is the need of the hour. Protection of the tourist environment is a challenge for the very survival of tourism.

The bid to build up the image of the scenic appeal of alpine environment is alight. But it is like opening out the privacy of its nooks, honeypot chambers, all sorts of recreations for an increasing number of visitors, negative impact of the development of Himalayan tourism needs to be examined. The quiet valleys have been made accessible by building roads for mechanised vehicles. Hotels and lodges re being constructed and new structures raised to accommodate to tourists. We are working on the principle 'move and mix'. In the process, inexcusable encroachments have taken place. The rocks are cracking because of the construction of roads and
destruction of vegetation. Many a time the road alignments are ill conceived to cut short the expenses or to encourage the faster automobiles traffic. The target is sight seems to just make mountain enclosures accessible for speeding vehicles.

Forests are destroyed more by constructing hotels and lodges in total disharmony with the natural landscape. These constructions do not seem to be a part of the landscape. A single vehicular road with foot-tracks branching off from it and temporary huts in place of large modern structures may have to be preferred to keep up the hues of rocks and the trees.

The flowing waters, falling torrents, waterpools, snow and the trees enhance the charm of wilderness. They are to be saved from the casual whims and ways of the tourist. To keep them free from the dirt and leftovers of the consumables material carried by the tourists is no small an aim. The wilderness is not to be treated as a dumping ground of waste material. This is easier said than done.

For understanding the implications of this problem different zonal images of the environment have to be kept in mind. Tourism needs to be planned in tune with varying images of the environment. It would pertain equality to
the promotion of Tourism at a single spot or in a valley locale, the environment now a day is visualised having a pastoral, agro-pastoral solitude, total wilderness, friendliness or a sophisticated personality. We come across such impacts of an environment at different levels within a mountain season. A sophisticated image is congenial for providing more of recreactional houses and market conveniences of shopping attractions. A zone of environmental friendliness suits the location of residential houses.

A feeling of area, smallness of human delicacy before native, is as valuable in a mountain wilderness as is a solitude within a forest or in a meadow at the foot of a snowscape. The pastoral, forest and agricultural images of a mountain landscape import a different values to the mountains.

The local rich people join hands with them and a nexus of wealthy investors and ruling elites, takes its shape. The jobs available to the commoners will be menial jobs. The land prices rise abnormally and are out of the reach of local people. It opens the wide door to outsiders to supply the capital market. Inflationary problems become acute in local areas. The local residents suffer because of shortage and high costs of commodities, houses and even water. It has to be guarded in order not to create social tension.
In course of time the gap between the two classes is likely to breed socio-cultural tensions. We are to be watchful that in a haste to cater the needs of Tourism Industry, a new set of such problems may not arise. The safeguards are to be laid down for the purpose.

Sheer commercialisation defies the sanctity of the everything which constitutes the environment of the mountains. The users of natural scenery must also understand the making and preservation of scenery. Besides a number of temporary wooden and stone structures around one comes across slogans and commercial advertisements painted on the rocks and even in the midst of rivers. It strikes as no less a population to a discerning human eye.

The native youth of hills find many achievements in sharp contrast or the life style of a traditional hill society. Without in any way advocating in isolationist policy, it is not an healthy sign seeing the local youth spending time crazily watching films in video, precures loitering about tempted by cheap entertainments. This ill-gotten cultural intrusion is no good for the impressionable ages of youngmen and women of the hill areas. The results are not far to be seen. How best to integrate the best of outside artistic creations, performances and values with the folk creations and
virtues of local society? This is a question mark at the moment. A healthy tourism is not incompatible to the maintenance of such varying images of the environment in Uttar Pradesh.

The hills of Uttar Pradesh exemplified by Mussoorie and Nainital retain the customary life, songs, dances and festivals of the hill folk. Modern tourism must compromise not only with the natural environment but also with local cultures. Commercial type of entertainments must not be allowed to pollute the folk recreations beyond repair. The core problem accompanying the promotion of tourist amenities is how to bring about a sort of working alliance between Tourism and Agriculture; Tourism and Forestry; Tourism and Horticulture and Tourism & Recreation.

The provision of better facilities attracts tourists, there is no doubt about it. But the problem of retaining the aesthetic profile, quietude and quaintnees of mountain and valley resorts needs to be cast and understood in a policy framework. No adhoc approach applied here and there, will be fruitful for a longer period.

Hills has the semblance of all the problems the Tourism Industry faces. The tourist influx in the peak season doubles the number of the population at Mussoorie-
Nainital and some other main spots. Obviously one comes across new building by way of large hotels around the original terraces. The crowding of the hill resort brings in its trail all the problems referred above. The building bye-laws are ignored and the rich-entrepreneurs from outside invest huge capital in construction ventures.

It must be emphasised that tendency to develop tourism at the cost of other resources is as risky as mono-cropping happens to be for a region. A number of possible cottage industries and handicrafts using local resources need to be encouraged. Their products can also cater to the needs of tourist market within and outside the region.

It is hazardous if recreation and entertainment of tourists, however lucrative, becomes the sole base for sustenance of the people. At the same time, the development of the type of industry has to be decided within the purview of a 'Tourist State'. For just one instance, an industry like cement manufacturing is a short sighted measures of resource development. Its dust produces pollution in the atmosphere fastly. This industry hardly suits to maintain the environmental attraction of a mountain region in the long run.

Development of Tourism is quite sensitive a venture vis-a-vis the problems of maintaining an ecological balance between environmental and
developmental parameters. Nature-Man-God make a trio and it is left to man to see that nature in its purity embodies the spirit of Godliness.

**Political Instability:**

Political instability has always and everywhere hindered the people to travel to a place bereft and peace and tranquility. After all a tourist invest just to produce some hours of spiritual rest and peace, away from the madding noise of commercial streets and routine socio-economic problems and social life. Where such type of risks, the tourist psyche is to avoid visiting such places. Political instability has been the irritant to the smooth functioning of the tourism industry in the state. Separation demand of Uttrakhand region is also one of the obstacles in development of this region. Politicians have time and often created conditions of political instability in the state by over throwing the democratically elected governments.

**(i) Lack of Transport Facilities:**

If transportation facilities are lacking, the Tourism Industry is definitely to get set-back. There is no doubt that important tourists places like Mussoorie, Nainital, Uttarkashi and Almora towns are well connected with better transport facilities but on the other hand there are other equally significant tourist spots in
hilly region of U.P. places of Kedar Nath, Deoriya Tal, August Muni, Hailang (Virhi) which are still relegated to the background and not accessible easily. In order to boost tourism industry, these tourists places need to be linked with roads and buses, cheap and comfortable transport may lead to the development of this industry in this the region.

Although Vayudoot service is available from Delhi and Agra to Pant Nagar and Pithoragarh has been observed that normal flights become irregular. Rescheduling of flights, cause inconvenience to the tourists considerably thus affecting Tourism Industry adversely. During peak tourist season, there appears scarcity of Air Service. This fact has been admitted by the Department of Tourism, Government of India in the following words: "It can be stated categorically that probably single major obstacle in the growth of tourist travel in India is the difficulty in getting confirmed accommodation on the air crafts within India. It is possible for a potential travellers in New York to get confirmation for round the world to travel while in office, but there have been the cases where individuals have waited two or more weeks for Indian Air-lines confirmation only to abandon the idea of visit India after such a wait".¹

¹ Draft Eight Five Year Plan, p. 8.
In order to overcome this problem, Ministry of Tourism and Aviation, Government of India had launched a policy of Privatisation of Air Services. Consequently the Government has approved a few private Airlines Companies - Sahara, Jet, Modicraft and Continental Airlines to fly Aeroplanes from Delhi to Pant Nagar and Pithoragarh. The landing facilities of Boeing Aeroplanes are not available at these places which result the tourist industry suffers a lot.

(2) **Inadequate Food Arrangement:**

If unsatisfactory food is provided in the Hotels to the Tourists, the Tourism Industry shall naturally be affected. Foreign tourists generally do not get food of their taste and choice in the hotels which brings bad impression of our country. Similar is the case with the Bengalis and South Indian Tourists who visit hilly region of Uttar Pradesh and fail to get food of their taste and choice. Due to non-availability of such food, the stay of Tourists is minimised thus loosing revenue to a large extent. As such efforts should be made to serve standard and cheap food suited to all categories of the tourists. This will definitely promote Tourism Industry.

(3) **High Tariff Charges:**

The charges in Government Hotels are comparatively
higher than the private hotels through the accommodation facilities are almost identical. There is also general complaint by the tourists that they are exploited by paying exorbitent charges in the private sector hotels. This practice discourages Tourism Industry to develop largely. If reasonable and cheap rates are charged in the hotels, the future of Tourism Industry may be very bright.

(4) Non-Availability of Central Shopping Arena:

Lack of standard shopping arena also cause inconvenience to the tourists in purchasing local products except a few places of hills. There is lack of shopping places centrally located with the result the tourists are misguided and much of their valuable time is wasted, wandering here and there. The majority of tourists is interested in purchasing local famed products as Shawls, Caps and socks etc. There is also ample demand of Lichi, Apples and other fruits, juice, jam and honey by the Tourists. They also show curiosity in purchasing the local handicrafts which are very attractive. There is no shopping centre of these commodities at one place, rather scattered with the result Tourism Industry is extremely affected. If the shopping places are centrally located having all the items for the tourists at one place this step will promote Tourism Industry and earn
revenue in this region. The economy of this region shall have positive results.

(5) **Entertaining Facilities Missing:**

During tourist season, Tourist throng to Mussoorie and Nainital like crowded. A sufficient number of tourists feel boredom in the evening and do not know how to pass their time, because there is no arrangement of entertainment programmes viz. Folk-Songs and Dances, Drama and Puppet shows etc. In case such programmes are organised by the District Administration at different places, the Tourists may think to extend their stay for a longer period. In modern times, entertainments and recreation play key roles and tourists aim at them while visiting tourist places.

(6) **Tourism Department Staff Not Well-Trained:**

The staff of Tourism Department do not get proper tourist guidance which adversely affects Tourism Industry. The staff require proper training programmes with the sense of dedications and sincerity in them. It has been found that they lack the knowledge in local History, Geography, Topology, Horticulture, Traditions and Customs, Flora and Fauna, Fair and Festivals. The conductors or Tourist Buses (Luxury and Deluxe) are also not trained to narrate History, Geography, Horticulture, details of tourists places etc. to the Tourists in the
buses. This disappoints the visitors as they remain unaware about the local people, their customs, food festivals, local products, handicrafts and the very purpose of Tourism is forefeited. Proper training should be imparted to the personnel of Tourism Department.

(7) **Lack of Publicity**:

Publicity now a days plays a significant role in Tourism Industry. Uttar Pradesh Department is able to tap this media but the government is still unable to provide latest publicity literature on tourism in time in overseas countries as well as other states in India. Mass media is not so effective as it ought to be. This is the reason why the targets of Tourist Traffic is not fulfilled in true sense. International and National Food Festivals, Fairs, Cultural programmes, Exhibitions at national and international alevel ought to be organised if we want to boost Tourism Industry. Automation may also be helpful in this field. The publicity on tourism may be done in the following manner:

1. Printed publicity - Folders, Brochures, Posters, Leaflets, Books, Travel Magazines and Calendars.
2. Publicity through Advertisement in the leading newspapers and magazines.
3. Projected publicity media - films (Feature films and Documentary).
4. Establishment and well-equipped tourist publicity by tourist offices abroad in organising international Fairs, Festivals and Exhibitions.

5. Personal Publicity - Interviews, Radio Broadcastes, Television etc.

(8) **Scarcity of Package Tours:**

Scarcity of Package Tours also affects the Tourism Industry considerably. Although the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation is conducting Package Tours from Delhi to Rishikesh, Kedar Nath, Badri Nath and other different package tours but there is no programme of package tours in the interior, which is most essential. No doubt the private buses/taxis operators have come forward to conduct package tours to hilly region of Uttar Pradesh which have become very popular to promote tourism industry. The Government agencies should also increase the number of package tours within hilly region of Uttar Pradesh especially to the interiors. Similar steps are required to be taken in other districts of hilly region where there are several important tourist spots to be visited.

(9) **Insufficient Arrangements for Adventure Tourism:**

The Conventional Tourism is now being replaced by 'Adventure Tourism' which is a great challenge to the
Tourism Industry. This new trend in this industry has forced to rethink and frame the policy accordingly. The Central and State Governments have not yet taken up this challenge seriously and still concentrating on Conventional Tourism. Adventurous Sport and enjoyment of snowfall in winter are great attractions to these tourists. Proper attention should be focussed by the State Tourism Department to encourage Adventure Tourism so that tourists may get all facilities like other categories of Tourists.

(10) **Inadequate Resting and Parking Places:**

It is said that roads are the lifeline in the hill areas. There are no sufficient resting and parking places on National Highway, where tourists may relax and recreate in the way by parking their vehicles. Facilities of standard hotels and restaurants are also inadequate. For the development of Tourism Industry, "Way side Amenities" and "Rest a While Stay" with the facility of food and drinks are urgently needed. If these steps are taken, the Tourism Industry is likely to develop in a large way.

(11) **Neglect of off-season Tourists:**

The neglect of off-season tourists is also a problem in Tourism Industry. The number of this category of tourists is immensely increasing. They have now proved
an effective source of income, so the State Government should patronise it. Adventure lovers of white Tourism and Travel writers fall in this category. It is the duty of the State Government to treat off-season Tourists like seasonal Tourists because they have also become regular source of revenue to the region.

(12) **Better Facilities to Researchers:**

The local people apprehend that the Researchers and knowledge seekers may exploit their cultural heritage. But it is a misconception. As a matter of fact their research may prove fruitful for boosting the Tourism Industry in a long way.

(13) **Insanitation:**

Insanitation in the surroundings badly affects the tourism industry. The tourists are disappointed when they find dirty atmosphere. Local authorities have not taken concrete steps so far to solve this problem. This is the first and foremost task which is to be taken up by local bodies in order that Tourism Industry may flourish smoothly.

(14) **Inadequacy of Developmental Funds:**

No doubt, the planners and policy makers of the state are very much in know of the economic significance of Tourism Industry for the overall development of state
economy. Yet amounts allocated in the state five year plan for the growth and promotion of this industry are not sufficient. Right from the first five year plan to eight five year plan tourism industry has not received due share for its proper and speedy development. The funds allocated for the tourism development are not sufficient, due to which desired development of tourism as so many developmental schemes could not be undertaken in time for want of sufficient funds.

(15) Haphazard Construction of Buildings - A Threat:

The Tourism Industry is getting set-back due to haphazard constructions of buildings especially where the tourist traffic remains at the climax. These structural buildings have not only affected the environment of the region but also created ugly look of the material surroundings. Thus, it is a threat in the development of Tourism Industry which requires immediate effective measures to be taken by the authorities.

It is realised by all the section of society that the survival of the state economy and well being of a in-habitants is closely related and linked with the survival of the tourism industry. If economic welfare of the people is desired to be accelerated through the tourism industry, it is imperative for the state and the Central Government to remove the problems faced by the industry and accordingly.
CHAPTER-VII

RESUME - SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Till mid-seventies no concentrate efforts were made by the successive state governments to properly promote tourism in the hilly region having vast potential. Infact barring some known hill station such as Nainital, Mussoorie, Dehradun and Ranikhet, there were hardly any facilities for the visitors to this rather backward region with infra-structural deficiencies. The successive governments in the state did not seem to bother about encouraging tourism in the region in real sense, they at best paid only a lip service to the cause of promotion.¹

In order to speed up process of evaluation of Tourism from an occupation to an industry, the first requirement is that leaders of thoughts and action in society should be convinced of long range benefits. Business leaders with dynamic vision, should also be harnessed to make Tourism as Industry with genuine growth in hilly region. Tourism is an economic activity which depends on specialised manpower, the training and development of which must be professionally planned, organised and conducted through continuous and concentrated programme.

Higher Priority of Budget for State Planning:

Tourism must receive a higher priority and resource allocation in National and State Planning. It is ready to move from the take-off stage to the stage of self-sustained growth, way of spending, way of entertainment and educational standards to the foreign tourists. The tourism industry is expected to raise growth rate, it seems assumable soon it will be the largest industry.

Uttar Pradesh A Unique Attraction:

Uttar Pradesh is having all types of interests and attractions for every type of visitors who come to enjoy its natural environments. Lakes, Valleys, Mountains, Flora and Fauna, Ancient temples and forests and what not that is found in this state. The magic of mountain is visible in this state irrespective of summer, autumn or winter season. Skiing at Auli (Chamoli) and upper reaches of Pithoragarh is charming and attractive to the Adventure Sport-lovers.

Uttar Pradesh with its rich cultural heritage, fascinating flora and fauna and immense natural beauty has tremendous tourist potential. Places like Sarasvati, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Sankasia and Kaushambi attract the Buddhist pilgrims both from within and outside the
country. The spots of natural beauty and landscape of the state are so attractive, fascinating and varied that hardly any other region of the world can compete with its beauty and grandeur. The state's cultural heritage, historical monuments and physical features have immense attraction for tourists. Uttar Pradesh offers you a choice of your own kind of holiday.

**Significant Role of Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam & Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam:**

Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam and Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam have played a key role in developing the tourism industry by providing tourism infrastructure in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh.

It was in the mid-seventies that the state government created these two corporations under the Uttrakhand Vikas Vibhag (Hill Development Department) to systematically promote tourism for the economic development of the region, the corporations were also intrusted with the task of engaging in other developmental activities. These included setting up industries in the small-scale sector with a view to generate additional employment in the region traditionally known as "zero industry area".

Over the past two decades, the two corporations despite there being badly mismanaged for various reasons,
emerged as prime Government Undertakings in the region having an unmatched tourism infrastructure. Both the corporations have a number of tourist bungalows, yatri niwas and log-huts in all important hill stations scattered all over the nine hill districts, even the remote hill ranges fleet of taxis and buses are there to ferry tourists and large trained staff to deal with the tourist. A number of officers of the two corporations have also been sent abroad from time to time for getting exposed to the various dimensions of tourism. According to some rough estimates, tourism in the hilly region generates revenue worth ₹ 1500 crore annually through various channels. Unfortunately most of this money however goes into the areas other than the development activities or tourism promotion in the backward hilly region.

The Gift of 20th Century:

The 20th century has ushered into the International Tourism Age. The main sources to promote Tourism Industry are:

1. Technical and scientific advancement.
2. Excessive income.
3. Leisure for enjoying tourist places.
4. Cheap and efficient facilities like accommodation, transport and tourist staff services.

Urbanisation - Industrialisation also Affecting Tourism:

In fact, urbanization and industrialization have compelled the people for coming/go ing from the country to another and one place to another. The economic effects of tourism have made it an industry, undoubtedly the tourism removes the regioal disparities. The mountain regions are full of natural wealth. There is wide scope for generating hydroelectric power electricity in this hilly state. Many projects have started functioning and more under construction.

It is said that there is danger of pollution in mountains by developing Tourism but it is all apprehension. We have to build programmes of Tourism Development in a planned way in order to avoid pollution in the environment. Better communication and transport facilities raise the standard of living and also bring prosperity. Haphazard construction of buildings cutting of forests in hilly stations of India have given ugly shape.

Tourism - Its Effects on Social and Economic Lives

We should agree that Tourism is not only a business but an activity which has deep routed effects on economic and social life of the hilly people. The Tourism activities in hilly region are not at a rapid speed, so
concrete steps should be taken by the government in the field of economic development of Tourism in the State.

Tourism - Largest Single Industry in the World:

Tourism is now the largest single industry in world’s trade which has also shown impact in Uttar Pradesh. The Tourist Traffic with increasing facilities of Air transport and expanding global affluence, is bound to increase at a accelerated rate. Tourism is a catalyst to economic growth and foreign exchange earnings. It is a multi-billion dollar activity - second largest industry and the largest single employer in the world. Tourism has led to resurgences of culture. It materialises, personalises and brings together societies and cultures. Tourism products of Uttar Pradesh are largely native made and offer much more to tourists.

Uttar Pradesh - Gayland of Fairs and Festivals:

Uttar Pradesh is also a gayland of colourful fairs and festivals, ancient temples with superb sculptural ornamentation, of peace loving and hospitable people. The magic power of mountains is a queer mixture of 'myth' and 'reality'. More investment is being made in this field because of increasing return on capital by Uttar Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (UPTDC) and private entrepreneurs.
Encouragement to Religious Tourism:

'Religious Tourism' has also been patronised by the State Government and accommodations are being constructed at Badri Nath, Kedar Nath, Gangotri and Yamnotri pilgrimage places. As such pilgrims are provided maximum opportunities for Religious Tourism by the authorities. Regular Package tours are being conducted by the Tourism Corporation from Delhi to Kedar Nath, Badri Nath, Rishikesh, Yamnotri Gangotri, Gaumukh and famous pilgrim palces in the state. In addition, Tourism Development Corporation also organises Trekking programme in Garhwal region every year.

Now Uttar Pradesh government is keen to develop Tourism as a major Industry in the state and as such it has involved private sector for the development of Tourism in this state. The Central Government has agreed to introduce a subsidy in the Hotel Industry. It is heart-easing to note that the planning commission has accepted the Government's annual plan showing an increase of twenty percent over that of last year.

Tourism Industry - Earner of Foreign Exchange:

The earnings from the tourism industry in India during 1996 were about ₹ 1200 crores in foreign exchange and an increase of 8% as compared to previous year. The tourist traffic from foreign countries are 20,87,860 in
1996, whereas the number of such foreign tourists was 20,23,833 in 1995.

**Improvement in Infrastructure:**

The improvement in infrastructure i.e. accommodation, food transport and other tourist facilities may enable to earn more foreign exchange. The contribution of the electronic media campaign in major foreign markets of Europe including Britain, U.S.A., West Asia, Japan, Australia and South-East Asia. Tour operators overseas, have yielded good results.

In the field of hotel management, catering and nutrition, the Central Government has set up food craft institutes at various places in the country for training in hotel management, food management and catering technology for supervisory staff.

**Adventure Tourism - A New Trend:**

In the past, India was traditionally regarded as "Destination for Cultural Tourism". Since seventh five year plan. The government decided to diversify Indian tourism to attract "Adventure Tourist Traffic" which is growing rapidly in international markets. Similarly Uttar Pradesh government has started to develop new winter sports resorts - skiing, hang-gliding etc.
Tourism - Trade as well as Industry:

Tourism is a trade as well as industry. Tourism in true sense is a "People's Industry", customs and cultures, fairs and festivals, constitute a potential tourist resource. The hill area of Uttar Pradesh has become "Made for Tourist" pilgrimage centre, snow capped mountains and green valleys attract Foreign and Domestic Tourists in large number. Thus Tourism Industry in this region, earns Foreign Exchange and has become main source of revenue.

Tourism - An Export-Oriented Industry:

It has been proved that tourism has become export-oriented industry for travel agents and transporters. The trend has altogether changed. Tourists now do not travel for pleasure and recreation but also for wonder-lust, health, trade, business, pilgrimage, historical and geographical research, social purposes and educational studies.

Tourism has influenced International Transport, Trade, Finance and International Affairs. Foreign Tourism is an excellent medium for holiday bridges of understanding and amity between them. The main components of Tourism are diversification from culture-oriented
Tourism to 'Holiday' and 'Leisure' Tourism. The International Conference on Tourism have done big business in the developed and developing countries.

**Tourism Industry - Generator of Employment:**

Tourism is in fact an Industry without a chimney. It is therefore a unique Industry being one of the biggest earner of valuable Foreign Exchange in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, the Tourism is regarded as the 'Generator of Employment'. It will not be exaggeration if we call Tourism Industry as Industry of Industries. It is a rectifier of religious imbalance, a developer of Infrastructure and substantial contributor to Foreign Exchange. The government has made forty percent of Hotel revenue earned in Foreign Exchange as Income Tax free and balance not to be taxed if it is re-invested in related activities on Tourism. An investment of \( \frac{2}{3} \times 20,000 \) crores in Civil Aviation is envisaged by the end of 20th century. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India has also relaxed the norms for construction of Tourist Resorts at important tourist places. The central government has also approved 'one' to 'three' Star Hotels instead of more Five Star Hotels to be constructed in several parts of the country.

**Components of Tourism Industry:**

There are three components of Tourism Industry
viz. accommodation, transport and locale which have got utmost importance in order that Tourist Traffic may multiply enormously, careful attention is given to efficient and cheap transport facilities. All efforts are made to arrange accommodation comfortable and on reasonable rates. Locale equally gives boost to Tourist Industry in this region.

Tourism Infrastructure is the basis of attraction, accommodation and transport. Every tourist buys its attraction and services as the prime motivator. The supporting factors like transport, accommodation, catering and entertainment serve as satisfiers.

**SUGGESTIONS**

**Liberal Loans and Subsidies:**

Whenever loans and subsidies are being provided under Rin-Upadan Vojna but it needed to encourage private entrepreneurs and more liberal loans and subsidy should be sanctioned to the businessmen by the Government to establish wayside snacks/bar on national and State Highways. More 'Money Counters' should be set up at important tourist places in order that overseas tourists may encash foreign currency into rupees, easily. These facilities will lead to the promotion of Tourism Industry.
Police Assistance and Guidance:

The guidance and assistance of police may also be helpful in solving day to day problems being experienced by the Tourists during their stay in hilly resorts. Police is supposed to be vigilant and watch the activities of Tourists so that no wrong elements can disturb the peace. Regular training programmes should be organised for the police officials relating to tourism.

Anticipated Reservation Facilities to Foreign Tourists:

If reservation facilities are provided for foreign tourists in advance in Government Hotels and Guest Houses during the peak tourist season, it will ease the worries and tension of visitors. Thus Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department may get better image in global countries.

Organising Media Programme:

The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department should organise Radio talks, television programmes and cultural festivals on the occasion of 'World Tourism Day' i.e. 27th September every year. To celebrate this day different types of programmes are to be performed so that significance of Tourism may be highlighted. This policy will enable in attracting more Foreign and Indian Tourists.
Special Cell to be Set up for Redressal of Tourists

Grievances:

A special cell should be set up at tourist places to look into the grievances and lack of amenities being faced by the visitors. Through the period of their stay is momentary, but the results are foreseen, so this issue needs personal attention of the government.

Relaxation in Travel Trade:

The restrictions imposed on Travel Trade viz. Visas, Passport, Air/Railway concessions should be relaxed to encourage the Foreign Tourists. It is to be seen that relaxations and concessions are not misused. Central Bureau of Intelligence and State Intelligence Department have to be watchful so that wrong persons in the name of tourists could not disturb the peace of this state.

Better Facilities on National/State Highways:

The tourists are generally found saying that there is scarcity of good hotels/restaurants, parking places and petrol pumps on the National/State Highways. The authorities should focus attention for providing more facilities to the Tourists in abundance on national/state highways.
Framing of Policy for Middle Class Tourists:

As per survey it has been noticed that High-Middle, Middle and Lower-Middle class tourists form the largest number out of total tourist traffic. The State government should frame policy and programme for development of tourism industry, keeping in view the requirements of these categories of tourists. Budget tourists dominate so the planning of tourism is to concentrate accordingly.

Photography Trade to be Encouraged:

Tourism is well linked with photography trade. The camera identifies and imprisons the natural beauty of the hilly region. Photography shops and photo studios are frequently visited by the Tourists to purchase films and other photographic material. The tourists are keen to have photo in this region. Photographers should get ready sets of Albums, projecting the panoramic view of these towns, besides the landscape photographs. GMVN & KMVN should also come forward to exhibit big size photos of important tourist places and natural scenery in its Hotels and Restaurants, Tourist Information offices, Bus stands, Railway stations, Airports and Government Tourist Buses etc.
Development of Afforestation and Environment:

Afforestation and environment play a vital role in the tourism industry. The tourists come from metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Mumbai, Delhi and Madras, in search of peace and tranquility and pleasure in the hilly resorts surrounded by thick forests. 'Van Lagao, Rozi Kmao' slogan of the Government is being given practical shape. It is an ambitious plan and during 1990-91, a sum of ₹ 4,33,000 covering 12,934 Hectaryers land was sanctioned by the government.

Local Handicrafts Products to be Patronised:

Handloom and handicraft products of hills are very famous in the field of tourism because majority of tourists like to purchase Shawls, Lichis and Apples. It is therefore suggested that the government agencies should continue efforts for flourishing of handloom and Handicraft products in this region. This will positively help in earning revenue and boosting tourism.

Organising Winter Games/Sports and Festivals:

To hold "winter games in skiing" every year at Auli near Joshimath, is also a concrete step in the development of tourism in hills. 'Winter Games' - regular

feature in the winter season at Auli. This is a good attraction to the tourists.

**CONCLUSION**

Tourism ranks the third largest export industry of the world after energy products and motor vehicles, involving movement of 300 million international tourists, accounting for 5.4 percent of world trade. About 85 percent world tourism is bought and sold in the development market of Europe and America and 15 percent in developing countries like India etc. A well established tourism sector generates 5 to 6 percent direct employment with young people and women employees. Tourism is complex business marked with unkind paradoxes, more developed economy, the greater shall be the leakages and lower the multiplier effect.

**Tourism Research at Evolutionary Stage:**

The tourism research is in its evolutionary phase. The social scientists (sociologists and Anthropologists) and ecologists have seen more bad than good in tourism. The hosting nations in developing economics, have witnessed undesirable changes in their cultural ethos and social norms and values. Of late attractive tourism has been advocated against impersonal mass tourism.
Tourism Playing Key Role in Mountain Communities:

Undoubtedly tourism has played a key role in transforming mountain communities of the world by diversifying economy and generating employment opportunity and modernizing these societies. Tourism is a landscape industry, a farmer in a landscape garden and hence needed for the sustainable development of Tourism. Tourism, unfortunately, is found at variance with Agriculture, particularly at three crucial contacts, the labour market, the land market and development of infrastructure.

Roads Opened for Mountain Paradises:

Tourism after 1974, has taken a leap into the sensitive zones of ecological beauty and cultural heritage which hitherto remained close ecosystems with difficult accessibility. Roads opened the way to these mountain paradises and to remote pastoral valleys.

Negative Effects of Tourism:

Among major negative effects are - change in lifestyle of impressionistic youth and drug addiction which is a challenge to the community. Modification in native architecture has also been attributed to tourism. Tourist tips and overpayments could debate the local people morally or promote the bakhshish tradition.
The hills has a reputation in self-sufficiency in food supplies. It is misleading to assume that it can feed a guest population. But the reality is that the region suffers from food deficits. The problems of touristic development in small pastoral valleys, have been fairly solved by strengthening intersectoral linkages that broaden the impacts through increased indirect employment. Agricultural, forestry, horticulture, animal husbandry sectors have begun to reconcile with tourism.

**Alternative Tourism:**

The concept of 'Alternative Tourism' or Soft Tourism is more relevant to these special areas which involve native population in the development of local tourism who have more respect for their community resources. Considering Greenwoods' three stage model of Tourism Development - Discovery, Responses, Institutionalization, it can be generalised that hilly region is in the third stage of response and standing at the threshold of the third stage (optimum zone of development) from where further growth of Tourism shall be detrimental to the community and environment. The region in its richness of recreation resources, presents an opportunity and a challenge for creation of New Tourism. It is for the planners and people to accept and work for it.
GARHWAL MANDAL VIKAS NIGAM AND KUMAON MANDAL VIKAS NIGAM:

These two corporations have been set up by the Government for the unique promotion of tourism in the hilly region described as the abode of God. This region is becoming increasingly popular among tourists as a result of which urban development is taking place in the entire region at a very rapid speed but haphazardly. It is necessary to facilitate planned development by meticulous regulations and positive assistance in terms of detailed urban design, architectural drawings and models and ambient planning unless we make affirmative guidelines and counselling available to people.

In order to do that the GMVN & KMVN must have regulations and functions for development plans, plan for aesthetic environment, preservation and its beautification plans for afforestation etc. The road network has to be expanded water supply to be augmented and new satellite urban water to be host of other activities etc. All these jobs are to be done by Development Authority. This can only be done at the level of a commissioner who can explore these avenues for financial assistance and keep close liaison with the State Government Departments.

Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN) and Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) have thus a much wider jurisdiction than Municipal bodies and Town and Country Planning Organisations:
i) To make comprehensive plans.

ii) To prepare sectoral designs.

iii) To undertake construction activities directly or indirectly.

iv) To prepare, promote and supervise aesthetic and environmental planning and implementation.

v) To coordinate with various State Government Department, like - Public Works Department, Irrigation, Forest, Education, Tourism, Health, Finance and Planning Departments.

vi) To explore foreign funding and undertake all supportive activities.

vii) To radiate planned development approach to the villages.

viii) Enforcement of the regulations pertaining to planned development both by facilitating conformity and positive assistance.

Hilly region being a fast upcoming resort place needs a clear cut policy to facilitate the services to cater to ever increasing tourist traffic viz. treatment of sewerage well connected by pass roads to off-load the heavy traffic electricity, water supply etc.

The State Government should look into ways of promoting Tourism especially when entire world's Tourism Industry, including World Tourism Organization, is taking
In terms of Alternative and Responsible Tourism. A total review of Tourism policy could be undertaken by an independent committee constituted of persons eminent in field as varied as socio-culture ecology, archaeology, geology, economics and history. The findings of the committee should be made public and form the basis for formulating the existing policies and improve upon them not to repeat the plight of hill stations like Mussoorie, Nainital where building construction and other tourism, related activities apart from denuding of forest, cover the mono-culture of urban sprawal to these much loved towns.

**Development of Tourism - Accelerator of Economy:**

High priority of State Government to the development of tourism is an accelerator of overall economic development of the state through the mechanism of private enterprise and initiative. The importance of tourism, its economic and social impact Tourism planning and marketing. New Tourism Policy, Adventure Tourism, Wild Life Tourism, projection formulation, human resource development in Hotels and catering Industry, schemes for obtaining financial assistance for getting up tours-related projects etc.

The emphasis should be given for the integrated programme of tourism and not merely construction of accommodation.
Preservation of Natural Wealth: Afforestation and Wildlife Development are closely connected with Tourism:

In order to preserve natural wealth, the State Government should develop National Parks. Thus it shall also boost tourism in long way. Department of Tourism will conduct oriental courses for police personnel to be deployed at tourist places. It will enable policemen to act as Guides to the Tourists.

Short-Term Tourism Development:

The so-called short-plan Tourism Development Plan is altogether different from highly expenditure tourism plan. Apart from the coverage of Tourism Department it is to involve other government departments viz. Industry, Finance, Forest, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Youth Welfare and Language art and Culture etc. The proposed plan envisages development of the region within thirty to forty km. from main tourist centres where tourists may get opportunity to enjoy natural environment of the hills.

This short-term and less expensive Tourism Plan lays stress on building tourist villages, developing natural spots attached with forest, tourists, gardens with horticulture development of water, winter and adventure sports etc. Another suggestion is to raise
Botanical gardens, footpath be development in first for strolling. Modern amenities should be provided for boarding and lodging to the visitors in Tourist villages, local handicraft and Handlooms should be made available by local artist for sale to tourists staying in those villages.

Crowd Tourism - A Challenge:

Due to crowded tourism region overwhelmed by tourist pollution during every summer and autumn season. It is very alarming. The government has focussed its attention towards excessive growth of tourism traffic and taken up several plans to check this problem.

To sum up, it may be concluded that on one hand the New Tourism Policy which is likely to be materialised in the coming time, may revolutionise the Tourism Industry but it may also produce deep-rooted ugly consequences and the State Government is to be very watchful towards it. The State Government has formulated scheme for the development of tourism industry in the hilly region. Schemes for development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists. Secondly intends to provide facilities to Home Tourists of low and middle income groups at a number of places of regional and local importance.
In the package tours, every tourist buys its attraction and serves as the prime motivation. The supporting factors like accommodation, transportation, catering and entertainment serve as satisfiers.

'Appropriate Tourism', 'Just Tourism', 'Responsible Tourism' and 'Concerned Tourism' are other names of 'Alternative Tourism' which is a fashionable idea among those who are dissatisfied with 'Mass Tourism'. Through this tourism, young back-packers strive to reach untouched, primitive and remote destinations which appear to be off the beaten track.

What has been done in the field of Tourism in this region of Uttar Pradesh, is not sufficient and in some cases not in the right direction. This may be due to lack of well-defined policies by the government. Hence there is need for evaluating the policies adopted by the government in relation to the Tourism Industry so that it would be possible to locate gaps and lapses. In fact government policy is not very clear about the relative importance of foreign tourism vis-a-vis domestic tourism. Domestic tourists is referred to as people's tourism, man tourism while foreign tourism is almost a pampered child. Though tourism is the major exchange earner, it is not treated as an export industry, thereby denying it the special incentives/concessions offered to such industries.
Uttar Pradesh government policy should be clear cut, encouraging and forward looking, keeping in mind the welfare of the Tourism Industry and the public changes must be for the better, not for the sake of change alone. Lack of professionalism and leadership are important factors lying behind frequent changes in tourism policy. Besides the bureaucracy and political pressures also dominate.

In fact transport development must precede tourism development. What is required is efficient, cheap, comfortable and safe transport facility irrespective of the mode. When compared to international standards, Indian standard of transport is poor. Steps should be taken to make the existing facilities as efficient as possible. This is all the more so because most of the foreign tourists come to India including Uttar Pradesh mentally prepared to accept lower standards of service.

Large amount of public money is being spent annually for the development of tourism industry mostly in the form of promotional measures such as organisation or participation in trade and tourism fairs, production distribution of tourism literature of varying nature, development and proper maintenance of the tourist centres both old and new - provision of transport facilities, provision of entertainments for tourists by way of
cultural shows - dances, music concerts - film shows, sports and games, sound and light shows and provision of shopping facilities to tourists etc. These are being done mainly by the Department of Tourism of the State and the Centre and also by private agencies directly connected with the Tourism Industry. A natural question which could be raised at this point is, would it not be better if all activities of the various agencies are unified and better coordinated. The Government must consider the question seriously.

In the end it may be summarised that there are five components of supply in Tourist Industry:
1. Natural Resources and Creation.
2. Infrastructure.
4. Transportation.

Tourism in its broadest generic sense, can do more to develop understanding among people, provide jobs, create foreign exchange and raise living standard than any other economic force known. Tourism takes into account country's resources for Recreation i.e. 'Reservoirs for Recreation', Tourists are 'On-the-Spot' consumers of the complex of services. Tourism is a labour-intensive and provides employment directly or
indirectly to large number of people. Tourism is a merchandise sold in highly competitive foreign market. Tourist's image of a country is like a Trade Mark. With the rapid growth of Tourism, India and especially hilly region of Uttar Pradesh has emerged as an ultimate destination to the International and Domestic Tourists.

To conclude, perhaps the 21st century shall be the era of global tourism and as income and leisure time continue to increase and economic and political system of the nations develop more complex global relations, tourism will emerge as a more important component of economics. To quote Herman Kahn the Futureologist:

"It seems reasonable to assume that by the end of this century tourism will be one of the largest industries in the world, if not the largest".

Now, tourism is one of the largest industries of the world. This fast emerging opportunity needs re-structuring of tourism industry in the state and making it comparable to the international standards.
### Appendix-1

#### Tourists Visiting Hilly Region of U.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian Tourist</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>95.13</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>95.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>117.19</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>117.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>126.20</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>126.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>75.72</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>76.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>88.61</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>88.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>106.99</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>107.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>111.09</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>111.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>111.58</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>112.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>91.59</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>92.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>104.01</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>104.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>136.17</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>136.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>139.83</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>140.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>160.53</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>161.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** State Tourism Dept., Lucknow.
## Appendix-2

### Tourists Visiting Plains of U.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian Tourists</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>179.34</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>180.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>169.33</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>170.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>172.34</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>174.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>242.93</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>244.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>245.74</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>249.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>251.32</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>254.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>326.49</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>330.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>341.85</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>346.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>370.36</td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>375.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>407.23</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>412.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>445.15</td>
<td>5.24</td>
<td>450.39</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>489.65</td>
<td>5.76</td>
<td>495.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>538.62</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>544.95(P)</td>
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</table>

Source: State Tourism Deptt., Lucknow.
## Appendix-3

### Foreign Tourists Coming to U.P. in Comparison to India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Uttar Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>8,00,450</td>
<td>1,60,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>8,53,148</td>
<td>1,70,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>8,60,178</td>
<td>1,72,036</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>8,84,731</td>
<td>1,76,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>8,35,503</td>
<td>1,67,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>8,36,908</td>
<td>1,67,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>10,80,050</td>
<td>2,16,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>11,63,774</td>
<td>2,32,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>12,39,992</td>
<td>3,71,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>13,37,232</td>
<td>4,01,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>13,29,950</td>
<td>4,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>16,77,503</td>
<td>5,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>16,67,651</td>
<td>5,60,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>17,64,830</td>
<td>5,29,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>18,86,433</td>
<td>5,82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>21,23,633</td>
<td>6,36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>22,87,860</td>
<td>6,86,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
### Appendix-4

**Foreign Exchange Earnings in Uttar Pradesh from Foreign Tourists**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India (Rs. in Crore)</th>
<th>Uttar Pradesh (Rs. in Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>585.30</td>
<td>113.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>920.00</td>
<td>184.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>1166.30</td>
<td>233.26</td>
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<td>1981-82</td>
<td>1063.93</td>
<td>212.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td>1130.60</td>
<td>226.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>1225.00</td>
<td>245.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>1300.00</td>
<td>260.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>1189.10</td>
<td>237.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986-87</td>
<td>1606.60</td>
<td>321.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>1856.10</td>
<td>371.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>2054.00</td>
<td>410.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>2386.00</td>
<td>401.20</td>
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<td>1990-91</td>
<td>2612.50</td>
<td>522.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>4892.00</td>
<td>978.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>6060.00</td>
<td>1212.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>6970.30</td>
<td>1394.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>7366.00</td>
<td>1473.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>9186.00</td>
<td>1837.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, New Delhi.*
### Appendix-5

**Top Ten Destinations 1996**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>International Arrivals '000</th>
<th>Percentage change 95-96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>60,584</td>
<td>-1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>45,125</td>
<td>+4.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>44,730</td>
<td>-1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>29,184</td>
<td>+6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>23,368</td>
<td>+10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>22,700</td>
<td>-7.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>22,087</td>
<td>+3.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>19,870</td>
<td>+16.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>19,225</td>
<td>+2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>17,750</td>
<td>-0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Appendix-6

### Accommodation Facilities

#### Garhwal Mandal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arakot</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auli</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baddrinath</td>
<td>Hotel Deviok, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkot</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaironghati</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhojwasa</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Tehri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandraputi</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilla</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopta</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakpathar</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Dehradun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehradun</td>
<td>Hotel Drona, Dist. Dehradun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deoprayag</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Tehri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dewal</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhansulti</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Tehri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangi</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Tehri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gangotri</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauchar</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaurikund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Changhaba</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghuttu</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Tehri</td>
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<tr>
<td>gopeshwar</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guptkashi</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwaldam</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanumanchatti</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harsil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jankichatt</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tourist Rest House, Meru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khirsu</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiala</td>
<td>Rest Tent Colony, Dist. Tehri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotdwar</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanka</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landsdown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandoll</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muni-ki Reti</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Rishilok, Dist. Tehri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mussoorie</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Dehradun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandprayag</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauri</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipal Koti</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeh</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Tehri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudraprayag</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahastradhara</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Dehradun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonprayag</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srikot</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinagar</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Alaknanda, Dist. Pauri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sayanachatti</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhimath</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarkashi</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Chamoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamunotri</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House, Dist. Uttarkashi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix-7

## State Tourism Accommodation Facilities

### Kumaon Mandal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nainital</td>
<td>Naina Tourist Rest House, Sukhatal Mallital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nainital</td>
<td>Sarovar Tourist Rest House, Tallital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nainital</td>
<td>Rope Way Tourist Rest House, Snow View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimtal</td>
<td>Pandava Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sattal</td>
<td>Damyanti Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhowali</td>
<td>Pathik Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naukuchyatal</td>
<td>Lake Side Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathgodam</td>
<td>Kumaon Dwaramsuresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karhipur</td>
<td>Giri Sarovar Tourist Rest House, Giri Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramnagar</td>
<td>Tiger Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanakpur</td>
<td>Sharda Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanakmatta</td>
<td>Nanak Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almora (Holiday Home)</td>
<td>Golu Deva Tourist Rest House (Holiday Home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kausani</td>
<td>Trishul Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranikhet</td>
<td>Kalika Tourist Rest House</td>
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<td>Seetlakhet</td>
<td>Sheetla Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jageshwar Jagnath</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bageshwar Bagnath</td>
<td>Tourist Rest House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binsar</td>
<td>Nanda Devi Tourist Rest House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranikhet</td>
<td>Himadri Tourist Rest House, chilliyaunala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Loharkhet Tourist Rest House, Pindari Glacier Route
Dhakuri Tourist Rest House, Pindari Glacier Route
Khati Tourist Rest House, Pindari Glacier Route
Dwali Tourist Rest House, Pindari Glacier Route
Pindari Tourist Rest House, Pindari Glacier Route
Pithoragarh Ulka Devi Tourist Rest House
Champawat Chand Tourist Rest House
Lohaghat Mayavati Tourist Rest House
Chaukori Panch-Chull Tourist Rest House
Purnagiri Maa Purnagiri Tourist Rest House.
Appendix-8

Questionnaire

Survey of Tourist Traffic in Hilly Region of U.P.

The present study attempts on the impact on Development of tourist industry in hilly region of Uttar Pradesh. Your true responses are highly appreciable as it will be helpful for the validity of the study. Responses given by you will be kept confidential.

1. Name :

2. Nationality :

3. Place of coming :

4. Places visited :

5. Duration of stay :

6. Mode of Transport :

7. approximate expenditure : incurred on boarding, Lodging & Transport

8. Where to go back :

9. General problems about transport, food, sanitation, accommodation and other local conditions.

11. Suggestions

Date:________ Name of Tourist Signature of Tourist
Appendix-9

Questionnaire

Survey of Development of Indigenous Industries in Hilly Region of U.P.

1. Name of Unit :

2. Year of Establishment :

3. Place :

4. No. of Workers;
   a) Skilled :
   b) Unskilled :

5. Working hours :

6. Wages of workers :

7. Living conditions of Workers :

8. Facilities to workers :

9. Source of Finance :

10. Total capital;
    a) Fixed
    b) Working capital

11. Annual Production :

12. Employment :

13. Economic Impact :

14. Marketing of Products :
15. Sales Area covered : 

16. Problems being faced in: 
   Production  
   Finance  
   Marketing,  
   Personnel  
   Others  

Date:_________  Name of Unit Owner  Signature of Unit Owner
APPENDIX-X

List of Hotels at Pithoragarh:

Anand
Baldia
Everest
Jyotirmal
Jyoti
Laxmi
Raja
Ranjan
Trishul
Uttra Khand
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