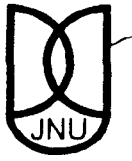


**PROSPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN
KINNAUR AND LAHAUL SPITI REGION
OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**

*Dissertation Submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru Univesity
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY*

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Date : 11 July, 1996

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation entitled "**PROSPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN KINNAUR AND LAHAUL SPITI REGION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**" submitted by **SATISH KUMAR NEGI** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY** of this University, is his original work. This dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this or any other University.

We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

PROF. R.C. SHARMA
(Supervisor)

PROF. SURJIT MANSINGH
(Chairperson)

Dedicated To My Loving Parents

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244, Periyar
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(SATISH KUMAR NEGI)

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CHAPTER - 1

AN INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

"Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal place of residence and work, the destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs."¹ The movement of tourist, from origin to destination includes a minimum trip distance and stay component. The interplay of these two elements give rise to demand of various services and other physical and cultural infrastructure which may be provided by different sectors of the tourist industry. In a spatial perspective, tourist movement is an interacting force which interweave various elements in the place of origin and destinations.

International tourism is a spatial process which primarily acts across the national boundaries thereby providing enough space or extending the scale of interaction between innumerable attributes of touristic nature. However, the degree to which the system operates to a large extent could be explained by distance. Historically international tourism first arose in the cultural centres like Venice, Florence or Paris and in the poorer or marginal areas of the industrialised hinterland, like the Alps, the Mediterranean littoral, Scotland and Egypt.² It was designed to bring visitors to there

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1. Mathieson, A. and G.Wall. *Tourism: Economic Physical and Social impacts*, Harlow, Longman, 1 London, p.1.
 2. *International Sociological Journal*, (1960) *The anatomy tourism*, Editorial, p.8.

places for specific purposes, viz., sightseeing, to enjoy the climate, sport, health and so on in limited numbers, usually in a particular season and as conditions clearly defined at the outset.

Conversely, today travel for any purpose has become markedly homogenised. Different type of tourists are mingled together not only at airports, railway stations or bus terminals, but also often at accommodation offered at common places of destinations. This undoubtedly, resembles to a democratization of travel. The people and expectations interact with each other and avail the same facilities but are differentiated principally by price levels rather than by inherent heterogeneity.

1.2 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND GLOBAL OVERVIEW

Today tourism has emerged as the fastest growing industry in the world. In the present context, it can no longer be viewed as peripheral or a luxury oriented activity. The ramifications of tourism reach out to many sector of the economy. The great age of automation industry has made this rapid progress possible by providing people with more leisure time and money. The rapid growth of tourism industry makes its study important because of its impact, changing trends and directions.

In fact tourism as a significant activity, existed long before it was actually identified. In ancient times the main motivations were trade, pilgrimage and conquest. For instance, there was considerable interchange of ideas and knowledge between India and West Asia, while Romans and Greeks people had history of pilgrimages. Within India religion was the dominant motivation for travel, with indigenous concept of "Chardam" Badrinath, Puri, Dwarka and Rameshwaram ensured travel through the

country. Tourism had transformed considerably from its earlier motivation, i.e., mainly baseness and religion, by the 19th century.

The major age of travel started in 18th century when the concept of annual holidays was introduced in Europe.³ with the development of industrial society of western Europe and northern America in the second half of 19th century, modern tourism took birth. The concept of mass tourism emerged in the post war era.⁴ This was because of increasing income, holiday entitlements and technology promoted it. It was for the first time that tourism was viewed as an emergence of a number of international organisations concerned with travel and tourism. Among them were the International Union of official Travel Organisation (IUOTO), now an inter-governmental agency called the International Air Transport Association (IATA) etc. India became a member of IUOTO in 1951 and same time Air India joined IATA.

In the 1960s the post economic boom begin to speed much more widely and international tourism began to reach mass markets around the globe. A key role in this movement was played by the jet aircraft. By the 1970s wide bodied its with a capacity of 400 passengers reduced the cost of air travel and the mass tourist emerged at resorts all over the world. In Europe and America it is now a part of life style of not only the aristocracy but also the merchants and the professional class. It has come within the reach of the industrial workforce as well.

3. Bhatia, A.K. (1991) *International Tourism Fundamental and Practices*, Streling Publisher, Pvt., Limited, New Delhi. p.8.

4. Bisht, H.(1994) *Tourism in Garhwal Himalays*. Indus Publishing company, New Delhi, p.1.

The word 'Tourism' has its roots in the word 'tour' which means a circulative trip or journey.⁵ The origin of the word tourist dates back to the year 1292. It has come from the word, 'tornus' meaning a tool for describing a circle or a turner's wheel.

One of the pioneers definition of tourism was given by Hermann V. Schullard, an Australian Economist in year of 1910. He defined it as, "The sum total of the operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relates to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region."⁶

A second definition was given by professor hunziker and Krapt Berne University in 1942. They defined, "Tourism is totality of the relationship and phenomena arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity."⁷

Over the years the definition of tourism has undergone a change alongwith the historical changes. Dr. zivadin Joviac defined "tourism as a social movement with a view to rest, division and satisfaction of cultural curiosity of a tourist."⁸

The definition by Malthieson and Wall differs from above definitions they through light on the significant of requirement of tourists. The Tourism society of

5. International Dictionary of Tourism (1953) in Sood, V. Tourism and its impact on socio-Economic setup of Ladakh. M.Phil. dissertation submitted at CSRSD/SSS/JNU, 1991, p.3.

6. Bhatia, A. K. (1991), op cit., p.38.

7. ibid., p, 38.

8. Jovcic, Z, *Tourism and Geogrphy*. Travel Reseach Journal No.3. International Union of Official Travel Organisatin, p.23.

Britain in 1976 proposed to clarify the concept of tourism by saying that "tourism is the temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where normally live and work and their activities during their stay at these destinations, including day visits and excursions".⁹ Adding to it, it has been said. "tourism is the business of providing accommodation and other facilities for people who are travelling through or visiting a locality for pleasure."¹⁰ It, therefore, can be said that, tourism has expanded in its ranges and scope, which includes spatial interaction arising out of temporary movement of people to a destinations and facilities created to cater to the needs of tourists. Today tourism is no longer the prerogative of a few but it is an accepted and accustomed even expected part of life style of a large and growing number of people.

Nevertheless, definitions are not the statement of absolute truth, but instruments for demarcating an area of investigation. The main objective of defining international tourism in this study is to understand clearly the attributes and then measure the activity.

According to World Tourism Organisation, the trend in international tourism growth continues to be positive, the sluggish increase in arrivals of 38 per cent in 1995 to 567 million tourists after a promising 5.4 per cent increase in 1994, reflects the slowdown in the trace of economic expansion and persistence of unemployment in major industrialised canters. However, the impact of this recessionary environment on consumer confidence has effected primarily tangible goods while spending on travel

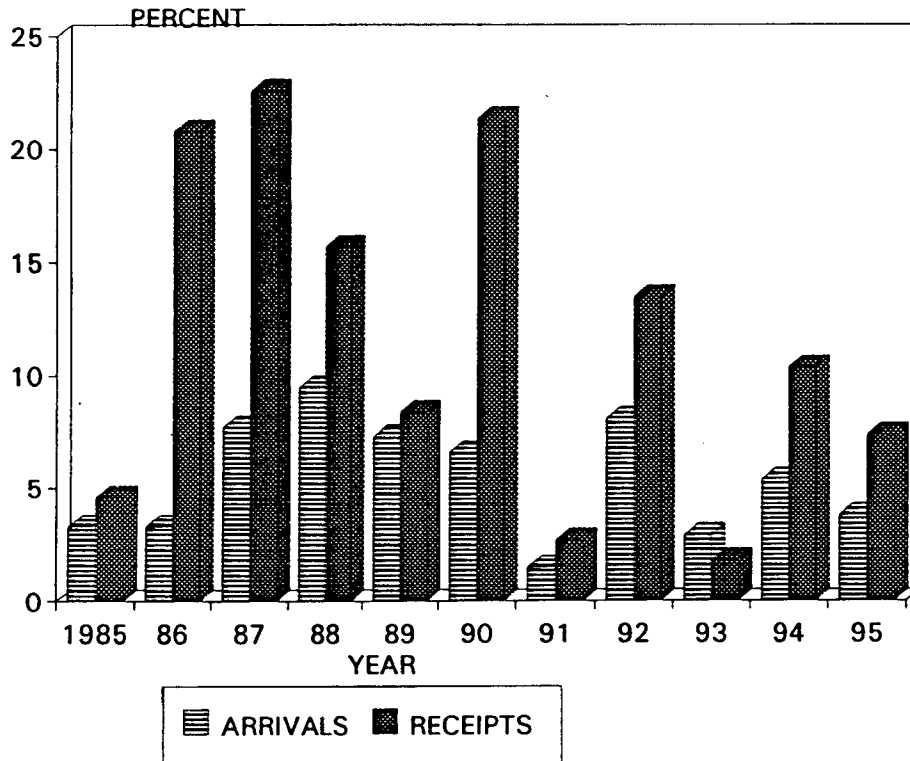
9. Davidson, Rob (1993). *Tourism*. London, p.7.

10. Smith, J. (ed.) (1984). *Dictionary of Geography*, Arnold Hinemann, p. 225.

TABLE 1 PERCENT CHANGE IN GLOBAL TOURIST ARRIVAL AND RECEIPTS, 1985-1995			
(Preliminary Results)			
year	ARRIVALS		RECEIPTS
1985	3.3		4.6
86	3.3		20.8
87	7.7		22.6
88	9.5		15.7
89	7.3		8.4
90	6.6		21.4
91	1.5		2.7
92	8.1		13.5
93	2.9		1.8
94	5.4		10.4
95	3.8		7.4

Source: World Tourism Organisation, A special Report on International Tourism Overview , Madrid (Spain, Jan. 1996, p1)

Fig.1 PERCENT CHANGE IN GLOBAL TOURIST ARRIVALS AND RECEIPTS, 1985-1995



Source: World Tourism Organisation

TABLE 1A : WORLD'S TOP 20 TOURISM DESTINATIONS

Preliminary results

RANK		COUNTRY	INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS (THOUSANDS)		% CHANGE 95/94	MARKET SHARE % OF WORLD TOTAL	
1990	1995		1990	1995		1990	1995
1	1	FRANCE	52,497	60,584	-1.19	11.43	10.68
3	2	SPAIN	37,441	45,125	4.38	8.15	7.96
2	3	UNITED STATES	39,539	44,730	-1.70	8.61	7.89
4	4	ITALY	26,679	29,184	6.20	5.81	5.15
12	5	CHINA	10,484	23,368	10.91	2.28	4.12
7	6	UNITED KINGDOM	18,013	22,700	7.92	3.92	4.00
5	7	HUNGARY	20,510	22,087	3.09	4.47	3.90
8	8	MEXICO	17,176	19,870	16.11	3.74	3.50
27	9	POLAND	3,400	19,225	2.26	0.74	3.39
6	10	AUSTRIA	19,011	17,750	-0.80	4.14	3.13
10	11	CANADA	15,209	16,854	5.53	3.31	2.97
16	12	CZECH REPUBLIC	7,278	16,600	-2.35	1.58	2.93
9	13	GERMANY	17,045	14,535	0.28	3.71	2.56
11	14	SWITZERLAND	13,200	11,835	-2.99	2.87	2.09
13	15	GREECE	8,873	11,095	3.57	1.93	1.96
19	16	HONG KONG	6,581	9,598	2.86	1.43	1.69
14	17	PORTUGAL	8,020	9,513	4.17	1.75	1.68
15	18	MALAYSIA	7,446	7,936	10.27	1.62	1.40
22	19	SINGAPORE	4,842	6,595	5.22	1.05	1.16
21	20	THAILAND	5,299	6,532	5.94	1.15	1.15
		TOAL 1-20	338,543	415,716	3.07	73.72	73.31
		WORLD TOTAL	459,233	567,033	3.80	100.00	100.00

Source : World Tourism Organization (WTO), *A Special Report on International tourism Overview*, Madrid (Spain), January, 1996, p.3.

abroad has held remarkably well. In 1995 international tourism receipts rose by 7.2 per cent to almost US \$372 billion. The more rapid increase of receipts over arrivals follows a relatively constant trend established since 1985 (Fig. 1).

Table 1A shows the pattern of international tourist flows reveals first and foremost a heavy geographical concentration to tourist arrivals. Top ten leading destinations in fact, account for 54 per cent of the world volume of tourist flows. Moreover, the past five years have witnessed a gradual diversification of tourist markets with the emergence of new destinations, especially in the East Asia and the Pacific region, such as Hong Kong and Singapore. The same phenomenon is observed in central and Eastern Europe where such destinations as Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic have all chocked up sizable gains in the world ranking. Spain has overtaken the United States as the second most important destinations after France. China's position in this regard comes top of the five club from 12th in 1990 to 5th in 1995.

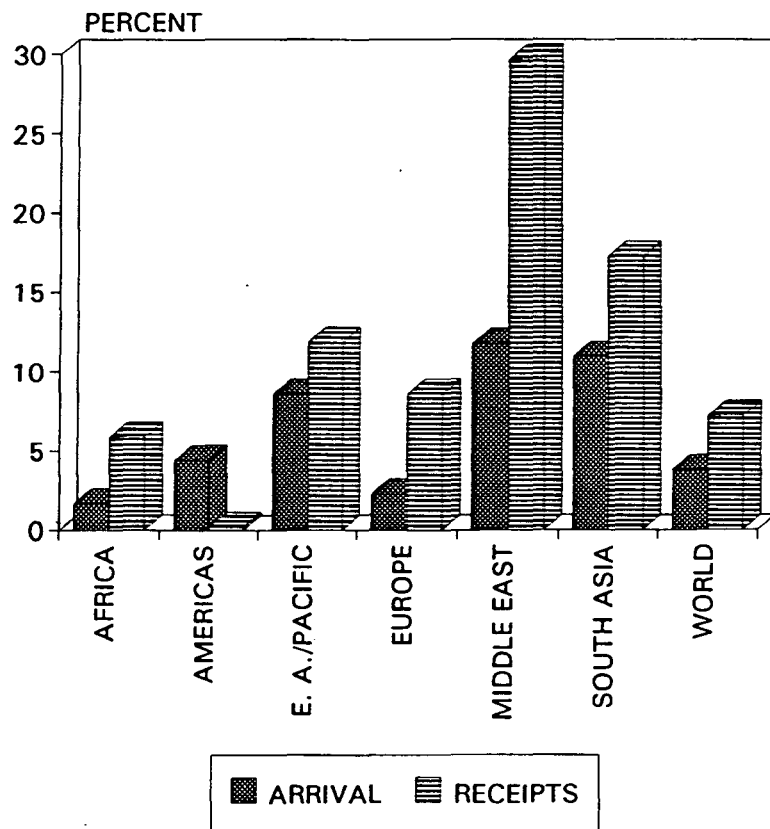
In terms of per cent change by Region of destination (Fig. 1A) shows the Middle East is the fastest growing tourism region of the world, both for tourist arrivals and receipts. South Asia comes second with 17.3% then East Asia/Pacific with 11.1 per cent of receipts. In case of total's both arrivals and receipts Europe occupies the first position, then comes the Americans.

South Asia was the second fastest growing tourism region of the world both for the tourist arrivals and tourist receipts. The entire South Asian Region which accounts for over a third of the world population does not receive even 2% of the total foreign tourist arrivals. India's share has come down from 53.2 per cent in 1994 to 48.40 per cent in 1995. WTO has predicted that the total volume of tourist arrivals by year 2000 will be 660 million number of arrivals in South Asia is projected as 6 million.

Table 1B PERCENT CHANGE IN GLOBAL TOURIST ARRIVALS AND RECEIPTS BY REGION OF DESTINATION, 1994-1995								
REGIONS	TOURIST ARRIVAL				TOURISM RECEIPTS			
	(^{'000})		% CHANGE		(US\$Million)		%CHANGE	
	1994	1995	95/94	94/93	1994	1995	95/94	94/93
AFRICA	18477	18800	1.7	0.7	6530	6915	5.9	8.5
AMERICAS	107176	111944	4.4	3	95084	95239	0.2	4.8
E. A./PACIFIC	76973	83624	8.6	10.6	61990	69349	11.9	18.7
EUROPE	329819	337240	2.3	5.1	174811	189820	8.6	11
MIDDLE EAST	9875	11041	11.8	10	5129	6653	29.7	6.8
SOUTH ASIA	3949	4384	11	11	3159	3706	17.3	13.1
WORLD	546269	6E+05	3.8	5.4	346703	371682	7.2	10.4

Source: World Tourism Organisation, 1996 opcit., p5

Fig.1A PERCENT CHANGE IN GLOBAL TOURIST ARRIVALS AND RECEIPTS BY REGION OF DESTINATION, 1994-1995



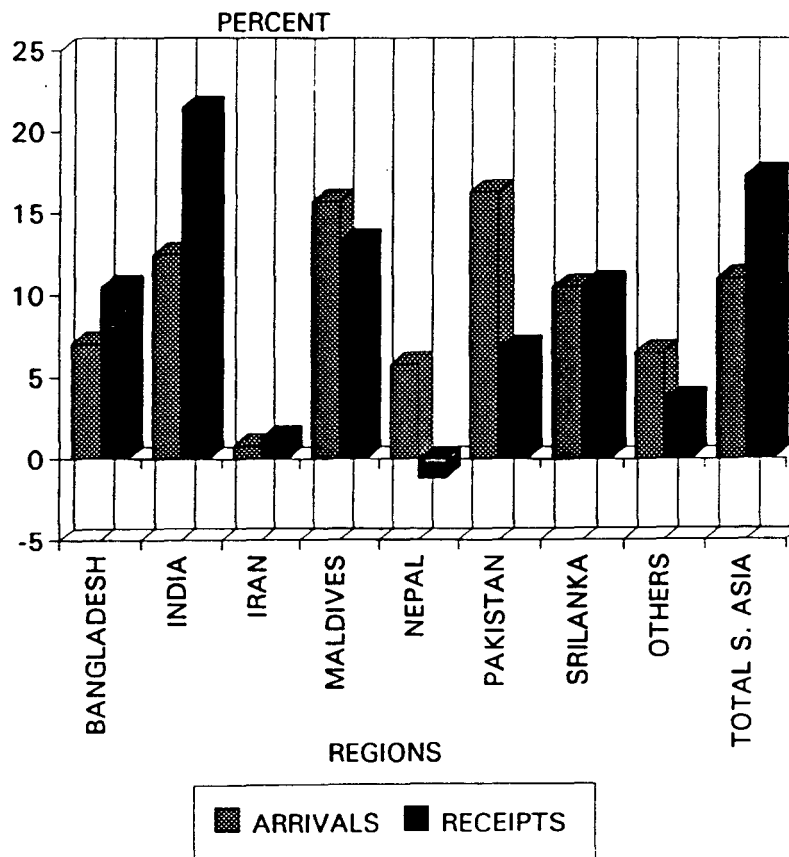
Source: World Tourism Organisation (WTO)

Table 1B PERCENT CHANGE IN GLOBAL TOURIST ARRIVALS AND RECEIPTS BY REGION OF DESTINATION, 1994-1995								
REGIONS	TOURIST ARRIVAL				TOURISM RECEIPTS			
	(^{'000})		% CHANGE		(US\$Million)		%CHANGE	
	1994	1995	95/94	94/93	1994	1995	95/94	94/93
BANGLADESH	140	150	7.1	10.2	19	21	10.5	26.7
INDIA	1886	2122	12.5	6.9	2265	2753	21.5	13.2
IRAN	362	365	0.8	19.1	153	155	1.3	16.8
MALDIVES	280	324	15.7	16.2	181	205	13.3	24
NEPAL	327	346	5.8	11.2	172	170	-1.2	9.6
PAKISTAN	454	528	16.3	19.8	117	125	6.8	5.4
SRILANKA	408	451	10.5	4.1	224	248	10.7	7.7
OTHERS	92	98	6.5	61.4	28	29	3.6	21.7
TOTAL S. ASIA	3949	4384	11	11	3159	3706	17.3	13.1

*Other: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Myanmar.

Source: World Tourism Organisation (WTO), 1996, opcit., p15

Fig.1C SOUTH ASIA - PRELIMINARY REGIONAL RESULTS, 1994-1995



Source: World Tourism Organisation (WTO)

TABLE 1D: TOURISTS ARRIVALS IN INDIA BY BLOCKS OF NATIONALITY DURING JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993-1995

(INCLUDING NATIONALS OF PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH)

NATIONALITY	1993	1994	1995	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
				1994/93	1995/94
NORTH AMERICA	20607	232938	267188	13	4.7
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	13450	11805	16672	-12.2	41.2
WESTERN EUROPE	624628	664820	754182	6.4	13.4
EASTERN EUROPE	56709	66060	53275	16.5	-19.4
AFRICA	61975	64134	87238	3.5	36
WEST ASIA	118223	14096	14748	-3.5	0.6
SOUTH ASIA	465655	480142	540209	3.1	12.5
SOUTH EAST ASIA	98935	113535	129491	11.4	14.1
EAST ASIA	77058	93844	109916	21.8	17.1
AUSTRALIA	39020	43865	49941	12.2	13.9
GRAND TOTAL	1764830	1886433	2123683	6.9	12.6

Source: Department of Tourism, Govt of India. Annual Report March 1996.

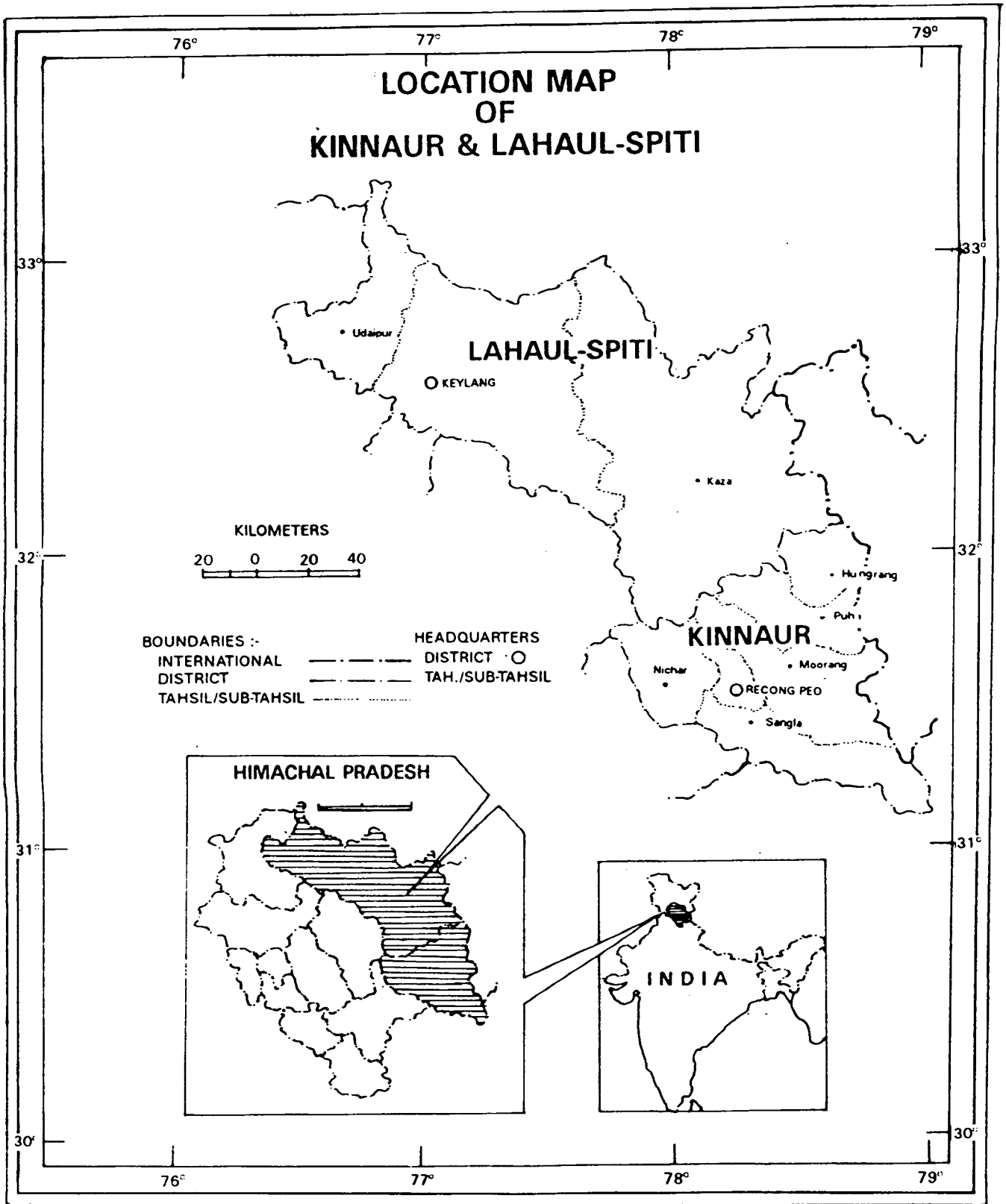
International tourism in the region was inspired by strong increase in tourism flow to India and a Sustained growth of long haul leisure travel from traditional European markets and new emerging markets of the Middle East and East Asia to major destinations in the region.

According to the Department of tourism (Table 1C), India receives 2.123 million foreign tourists in 1995 with growth rate of 12.5 per cent. The tourists coming to India are only 0.4 per cent of world arrivals and receipts are 0.51 per cent of the world receipts. Major receipts comes from Europe and South Asian Countries with more then 10 per cent of growth rate. In case of percentage change central and South America and Africa are main leading regions. While arrivals from Eastern European Countries shows negative change, rest of the blocks shows positive change in tourists arrivals to India.

1.3 THE STUDY AREA

Situated in the Satluj and Chenab basin of Himachal Pradesh Himalayas, Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti region was quite inaccessible till 1990's. This region had opened its borders to tourists for first time in 1992 (Govt. of India, Notification on 12 December 1991). Once the border were opened the tourist flow started increasing at a slow pace initially and now coming up rapidly.

Once the tourists started flooding in region like this, various issues comes to the foreground. Such as, can tourism play a positive role in enhancing the community life of the villagers? Would the host and guest seek their enrichment by mutual culture sharing? Why the Govt. had opened border's so late? What are the future possibilities



MAP NO. 1

and per cent short coming's in the region as far the tourism in concerned? Can tourism be converted into main activity with agriculture and Horticulture in this region?

To find answers to these Questions, Kinnuar and Lahaul spiti was selected as the area of present study. Constituted of two districts of Himachal Pradesh, Kinnuar and Lahaul spiti accounts more then 1/3 (20,236 Sq. Kilometer) of total Geographical area of Himachal Pradesh. In closed between the Zanskar from north, Dhaula Dhar from South, Great Himalayas from eastern side and Pir Panjal from Western side, this region is known for its unique high landscape.

Lahaul is drained by two rivers Chandra and Bhaga, becomes Chenab after joining at Tandi, Dry and very cold, it is surrounded by high mountains and glaciers from all side, the Zauskar to north, Pir Panjal to South and spiti Chandra water shed to the east offers unique destination for mountain lover's. Spiti valley where nature brings change from Lahaul drained by spiti river (tributary of Sutlej). it had very old Geological history (Cambrian period). Climatically being cold desert and high altitude are had vast variation of funa and flora.

Kinnuar surrounded by Great Himalayas and Dhaula Dhar ranges, drained by Sutlej river and its tributaries makes many beautiful valleys like Sngla, Ropa, Hagrang etc. Mountain peaks like Kinner Kailash and many unnamed peaks and passes like Lamkhaga, Charang, Kunnu etc. presents to the entry point to the different mountain world.

Apart from its physical setting, culture landscape of this region finds unique combination of Hinduism and Buddhism. Where we can find one side oldest monasteries like Tabo and other side temples like Trilokinath, where both the communities worship tougher. Communal dances, fair and festivals, wood-carving,

paintings and many religious culture properties makes unique from surrounding regions. To partake these delights, tourism steeped in visitors flow will gradually increased as completion of road made the access to the valleys easier.

This study will there for attempt to explore Kinnaur and Lahaul spiti as Himachal Pradesh's major tourist area, with all major places of attractions and will examine tourism dynamics with a study of possible potential of tourism. Moreover the flow of tourists in this region provided ample scope for tourist and resort interaction study at the same time it is an immature resort with a phenomenal growth with a short span, hence redressal measure are still possible.

1.4 LITERATURE SURVEY

Now days literature on tourism in general is very vast, but no work done on Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti, most of the early literature on this region in the form of travelogues written by Britishers and a few others. These travel accounts were written in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century. Most of these yield significant information on the then prevailing physical, economic, social, political and religious aspects as observed by the travellers. Though tourism in this region is increasing, it is more of a recent phenomena. There is no particular in depth study, except one paper which was presented by myself in National Seminar at Kurukshetra University in January 1996. Rest information is on booklets type, which shows tourist places of interest, trekking routes, boarding and lodging etc. Apart from tourism there are many serious academic study have been done with empirical work in depth analysis of various aspects by many scholars and institutions.

In the field of international tourism most of work is done after the second world war. Initially number of statistical reports were published. Latter on many aspects of international tourism were taken. However most of recent focus has been adverse impacts of tourism on society, its culture, and on environment. As such a large proportion on psychological, social, culture and environment affects of tourism has come up during th last two decades.

The literature of Kinnaur and Lahaul spiti has been divided into two parts. The first section includes mostly travelogues written by the Britishers. The second section deals with Literature on International tourism and finally tourism development in the Indian Himalayas.

a) Travelogues on Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti

One of the earliest travel account on Lahaul is that of Haven Tsiang, the famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who was in Indian between the year A.D. 629-45 and it believed to have visited lahaul. He called it LO-U.Lo. He confused the two countries Li-Yul (Khotan) and Lo.U.Lo (Lahaul) in his estimate of distances, admittedly derived from hearsay. He had discussed about landscape, its cold climate, people and religion etc.

The Jesuit Father, Azenda, who, in 1631 passed through Lahaul on his way from Leh to the Punjab plains, definitely states that Lahaul, which he calls Garja was subjected to the kingdom of Kullu.

Two Englishmen, Moorcraft and George Trebeck in the 1820s described their journey through Kullu and over Rohtang pass. Captain Harcourt A.F.P. was the

assistant commissioner of Kullu from 1869 to 1871 was the first man to describe the different types of architecture in the area. He has illustrated the book with beautiful water colour sketches of architecture type of the regions. Frank, A.H. (1914) and Goetz. Herman (1955) have made reference to the temple art of Kullu and to the history of whole of western jaisalayan region.

Andrew Wilson, an European traveller who visited the district in 1873, describes it as a "valley of Glaciers". G.P. Khosla (1956), a High Court judge, describes journey with a vast caravan of Laden mules, chiefly in Lahaul and spiti.

J.B. Fraser 1820 has written about the location of Kinnaur as part of Bushair and Chini teshil. Apart from political status; trade routes, markets and goods etc. has given in detailed. Ansly Murray (1822) described in his journey about economic life, routes, passes and landscape of both Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti.

Alexander Gerard, 1841 has given a beautiful picture of the communication of the Kinnaur and also tries to understand socio-economic life of people. He was the first European to report the chilgoza (*Pinus Geradina*) in Kunnuar and used two different routes to Kinnuar. It is a interesting travel book.

Rahaul Sanskritayan, 1956, has written about travel through 'Kinner Pradesh' (in Hindu). It is an account of journey, where he describes about the people of Kinnaur, natural landscape, and religion etc. in a romantic way.

R.S. Harnote, 1994, has written more detailed information about the tourist places, socio-economic, cultural and historical aspects of Kinnaur, Lahaul spiti and Manimahesh. However this travel account has written in Hindi, gives the more detailed and recent information.

Other authors like Cat. Bruce (1914) Sir Hevery (1921), Layall (1874) and Z.R. Heirrich (1947) have described the mountains, flora and land revenue system prevailing during British period in the region.

No single book exists on the development of tourism on the Kinnaur and Lahaul spiti. However, there are a few paper's on tourism in Himachal Pradesh. One of the important studies a doctoral thesis by N.K. Sharma (1988). He has done a study of tourism in relation to socio-economic conditions of Himachal Pradesh.

b) Work on International Tourism and Tourism Development in the Indian Himalayas

Major work on the International tourism started after the second world war. Narval (1936) produced a descriptive work on foreign tourist flow, where he studied the national and international tourism industry.

Importance of tourism grew substantially after the second world war, this was one sector on which many economies could rely to fill the dollar gap. Hence number of statistical reports were published by different governments. Main were British Travel Association (1948) where they gave suggestions on future plan. Wage (1956) has given suggestion for sample surveys to be conducted at tourist centres.

Guthrie (1961) analysed the demand for tourist goods and services in the international world market. While Peters (1969) adopted an economic approach for the analysis of international tourism. Cesario (1970) used different research methods on the area of recreational site, attractiveness, trip distribution, travel time and casts. Brjden and Faber (1971) have produced an excellent criticize on Zinder report on the future of tourism in the Caribbean, where they have highlighted the common measures of tourist multiplier.

Dilip (1975) has give a theoretical account of the world tourism trends and its potential impact on Indian tourism. A geographical perspective to tourism is given by Robinson (1976). His book covers the theoretical aspects well though it lacks any analytical work. He gave a general description of tourism alongwith an account of regional tourism for some countries.

Bhatia, A.K. (1982) has given a geographic perspective to tourism. He has also covered the theoretical aspects of tourism, United Nation's centre on transportation cooperation (1982) have made a study on transportation corporations in international tourism. Lundberg D.E. (1984) has done the detailed study on various aspects of international travel and tourism.

Wall G. (1988) has analysed the stages of tourism development in the modern world. In a book edited by Richard G. (1988), a series of problems based case studies dealing with travel and tourism have discussed. Metcalj H.C. (1988) discusses the employment structure in tourism and leisure. Lea J. (1988) has described the development of tourism in the third world in details. Landry. C. (1989) says that tourism is the last resort for some South Eastern economics. He has structure of employment generation as a result of tourism and its significance for South East.

Hudman L.E. (1989) presents a study of tourism in contemporary society. A collection of articles dealing with progress in tourism recreation and hospitality management is given by Cooper C.P. (Editor) 1990. Ashwerth G. and Goodall B. (1990) have discussed the aspects of marketing of tourism.

From the above literature it is observed that international tourism saw the different approaches of various aspects of tourism to economic to its impacts on

environment and society in the all most all parts of the world.

Tourist movement in the Indian Himalays has progressed quite well from the British days, to the mass tourism of the post-independent India. This is indeed sad that the phenomena has not been studied scientifically neither by the academicians nor by the market research institutions.

The major event in the history of Indian tourism was National seminar on Tourism planning (1970) organised by the school of Town planners in the valley of Kashmir. It included some seminal contributions on mountain tourism. Perhaps, it stimulated the research on Kashmir tourism (Mathur 1975). Singh's (1974) doctoral thesis, "Tourism and Tourist Industry in Uttar Pradesh" included a few case studies of Uttar Pradesh hill resorts. In the latter part of 1980's the Institute of Himalayan studies produced a few monographs based on an advance UGC research projects [(Kandari, 1988, Adhikari, 1986, Kala; 1987; Sharma 1988; Kaur (1985)]. National Seminar on Domestic Tourism organised by Kurukshetra University in January 1996, where more than 45 research papers were presented on various aspects of tourism in India, shows there are signs of improvement in the field of tourism literature India.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In the light of literature resume and to understand the various aspects of tourism like tourism resources, infrastructural facilities problems and potential, the following aims and objectives for the study of Kinnaur and Lahaul spiti have been considered.

1. To understand the natural setting to get an insight of the regions environmental conditions as a basic factor in attracting tourists regulating their flow and the associated recreational activities.

2. To evaluate the existing tourist resources potential of the region.
3. To see the pattern and trends of tourism in the region.
4. To study tourism infrastructure in terms of roads, transport modes, accommodation etc.
5. To understand the nature of tourists such as their nationality, expenditure, length of stay and problems face by tourist industry in the region.
6. To evaluate impact assessment of tourism and give suggestions for the development of tourism in the region.

1.6 NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

As earlier said, today tourism is one of the fastest growing industry in the world. The economic advantage of tourism have been recognised all over the world and countries promoting tourism, know fully well how this activity benefits the over all economy of a country.

Kinnaur and Lahaul spiti is one of the hill districts of the Himachal Pradesh, with wide geographical variations within its topography to natural resources and tourists attractions from the traditional dances, life style of people, economic activities to unique topography and so on, this area had vast potential for tourism on the other hand agriculture an industrial development has not been improving mainly due to physical constrains.

Hence, better management of tourism while treating as `industry' alongwith agricultural and industrial development needs attention of not only policy makers but also researchers and economists to find out the ways and means to improve the tourist in flow in the region. With increased tourist facilities in terms of different socio-

economic and marketing indicators, tourism can reach the vast majority of the population and available to the common man. This requires the role of planning, promotion and marketing and creating favourable environment for tourism so that tourism development can play a major role in the economic development of the region. Hence the present study is undertaken to analyse the prospects of tourism in this region, which can be used as economic development of Himanchal Pradesh.

1.7 DATA BASE

The data and information was generated through the secondary sources like government publications sources like government publications and unpublished data from different government offices and institutions. Regarding the foreign tourist nature, expenditure etc. was collected through field study. The sources of data include mainly the following.

- (a) World Tourism Organisation, Annual Reports.
- (b) Department of tourism, Govt. of India Annual reports.
- (c) For data on regions physical conditions i.e. Rainfall, temperature etc. was collected from following census publications.
 - i) Census of India, 1981, District Census handbook Kinnaur.
 - ii) Census of India, 1981, District Census handbook Lahaul spiti.
- (d) Topographical sheets for detailed physical and cultural information.
- (e) For the date regarding International tourist flow into this region and socio-economic background and available infrastructure was generated from.
 - i) Records of tourist Bungalow at Keylong
 - ii) Records of tourist office/Bungalow at Manali and Kalpa.

- iii) HPTDC office records Shimla.
 - iv) Records of Directorate Tourism Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.
 - v) Office records of Superintendent police, Reckong Peo, Kinnaur.
 - vi) Records of check post Khoksar, Lahaul.
- (f) Data on visitor (foreigner) life Style, expenditure, motivation, duration of stay, was generated from questionnaires.

The following limitations imposed by the limited nature of data bare could not be satisfactorily over come.

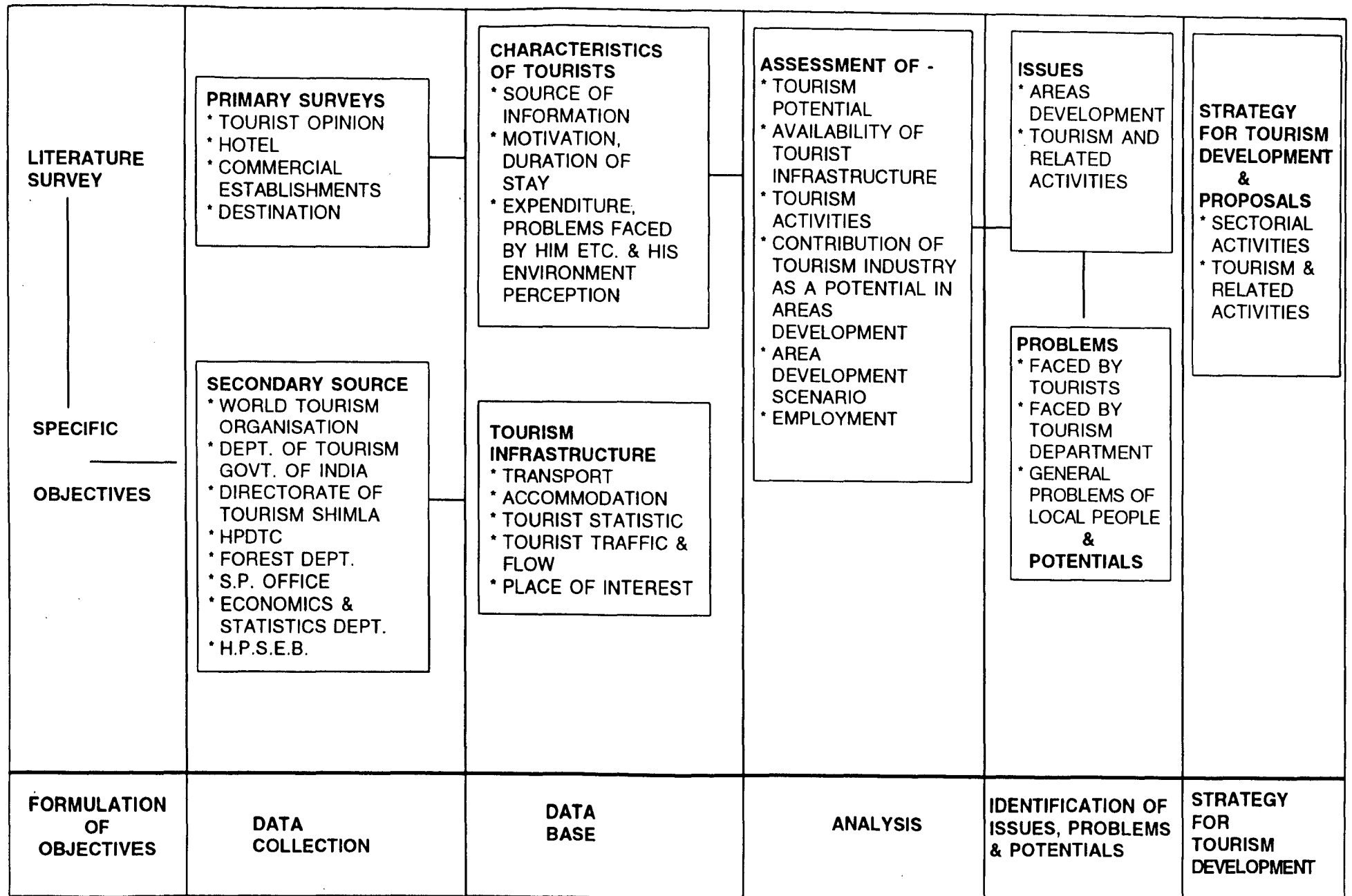
- i) Crucial information, like tourist arrivals of each tourist places reeparatly age and sex composition of tourist, income level's, movement from one tourist circuit to another, data is not fully available.
- ii) Data on accommodation is not fully known, mainly due to sume hotels and guest houses are unregistred and same time some tourist brings their own tent facitities.
- iii) Apart from Himachal Pradesh Roadways Transport Corporation and HPTDC sources rest of data on mode of transformation is not available.

There constraints have put many handicaps in presenting necessary explanatory system to understand trends and patterns.

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To assess and analyze the objectives of the study, the stress has been mostly a the physical environment as a recreation resource, the flew of tourist, their socio-economic background, the response of the resident community and the available

RESEARCH DESIGN



infrastructure facilities, potentials, impact assessment and problems of tourism in the region. To assess there the following methodology has been applied.

Detailed observation study of the unique physical feature of the region was conducted from Rohtang pass to Lahaul valley and Kinnaur, including lateral valleys of potential recreational value place of tourist interest like lakes, glaciers, passes and monasteries etc. were taken into accord.

To assess the visiting population's profile survey was conducted with help of questionnaire to get details of visitors motivation, lifestyle, expenditure pattern, length of stay and problems faced by him. For this purpose 150 questionnaire, were used.

To assess the community's perception of tourism impact, participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) was used because it allowed a broad spectrum of qualitative and quantitative data to be collected quickly and cheaply. The basic for most PRAs is the semi-structured interview. It includes interactive and open-ended questions which allow for greater interaction between interviewer and interviewee. On this study, all sections community including children, were interviewed.

To find out the community's perception of tourism, survey of 70 questionnaires were used to get information of motivation of business, facilities, problems faced by them and suggestions were asked from the travel agents, hotel guest houses owners. Same time people from the government service, business, students and villagers interviewed to get an overall perception of tourism prospects.

Accommodation as one of the basic requirement for tourism industry. So the occupancy ratio of accommodation i.e. hotels, guest houses, rest houses and paying guest house was calculated for the period of one year (1995-96) on monthly basis by the formula.

$$\text{Occupancy percentage} = \frac{\text{Total beds occupied}}{\text{Total available beds}} \times 100$$

With the help of remarks of the respondents, all the data was analysed. The processed data has also been represented cartographical.

1.9 SCHEME OF CHAPTERISATION

The present study has been organised into five main chapters in which various aspects of tourism have been discussed. The introductory chapter deals with the various concepts of tourism. It also includes literature survey, objectives, importance of the study, data base and research methodology of the study.

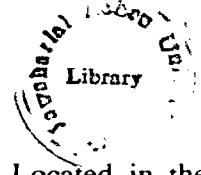
In second chapter an attempt has been made to explore the regions unique endowments of nature and culture. Geographical factors like climate, physiography, drainage, fauna and flora with man nature relationship encourages the tourist flow in this region has been studied in detailed. Apart from these interesting place of tourism like temples, picnic spots, fairs, festivals and handicrafts of Kinnuar and Lahaul Spiti have also been discussed. An attempt has been made to study history of the region along with the socio-cultural aspects of the region.

Chapter third focuses on the profile of region's visiting community. Other details like the origin, flow, arrival and stay pattern in the region have been analysed. This chapter also deals in other aspects of tourism like transportation, accommodation and location of places. A detailed study of types of accommodation, its capacity and mode of transportation has also been done.

Fourth chapter deals with impact assessment of tourism, problems faced by tourism industry in region and the strategy for tourism development in this region has been done in detailed. The last chapter presents the summery of conclusions.

CHAPTER - 2

GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT FOR TOURISM



2.1 INTRODUCTION

The mountains have attracted people since times immemorial. Located in the dizzy heights of the western Himalayas, Kinnaur and Spiti opened its borders to tourists for the first time in 1992. Remaining close for six months, this region provides good and unique destination for daring and adventurous tourists who can discover what had been hidden for the world for centuries.

Kinnaur the "land of chilgoza trees" has deep roots in unique culture, both Hinduism and Buddhism, surrounded by high mountains like Kinner Kailash'. and displays the unexplored valley like Sangla, Ropa, Hongrang and Bhaba. Spiti "the forbidden land" is famous for its unique landscape and old monasteries. While Lahaul "Paradise for trackers", Where Himalaya presents a different sight marked by high mountain glaciers and lacks the chander Tal, Suraj Tal and many unknown hidden scenic spots attracts natural lovers for daring adventurous sports. Located in the national tourist circuit (Kullu-up), now tourists are visiting this area in a big way. So the study of the region in terms of its physical setting and cultural is of great significance. It becomes important to study the following details.

1. History of the region to understand the factors which led to the evolution of its cultural milieu.
2. Physical setting to understand its natural environment.
3. Climatic condition to assess its impact on the region and tourist flow.



4. Drainage and its potential as a recreational resource
5. Flora and Fauna as a recreative resources and tourist flow.
6. Adventure Sports as a gift of the region's physiography.
7. The socio cultural aspects of the region especially religion, art and architecture, Fair and festivals, handicraft and traditional features of villages.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

History of Kinnaur goes in the land of Legends and mythology, finds place in epic like Mahabharata and Ramayana where Pandav's stayed during their exile. Former poet Kalidas describes Kinnauries as singing the adventurous and heroic deeds in the divine court of Brahma.

The present name and spellings, that is Kinnaur were conceived and introduced of facially when the district was formed. The earlier names and spellings were Kanawars¹, Kunavur², Koonawur³, Kunnawar⁴, and Kanauras.⁵ Kinnaur has also taken its name after the principle community i.e. Kanauras occupying the area. Rahul⁶ Sanskrityan had also held the same view.

-
1. As Spelt By *Victor Jacquenmont*.
 2. As Spelt by *Jomes Baillie Freser*.
 3. As spelt by *Capt. Alexander Gerard and Edward Thornton*.
 4. As spelt by *Thomas Thomoson, Andrew witson and C.F. Gordon cumming*.
 5. The *local inhabitants* have been calling the place like this.
 6. *Sankrityayan, Rahul*. Kinner Desh. p.29.

Sanskritayan's view is that in ancient time the area inhabited by Kinnaurs in Himalayas, was stretched from the eastern bank of the Ganges to that of the Sutlaj and the chandra Bhaga in West.⁷ Another quoted in the Panjab Gazetteer States that "the ruling family is descended from the celebrated Sri Krishna of Hindu mythology through his grand son Produman, Who came to Sarahan in order to marry the daughter Raja Bavasa Deo (or Banasar) :..... but Parduman is said to have killed his prospective father-in-law and usurped his power. His capital was at kamru (Sangla) in the Tukpa Pargana of Kinnaur.⁸ Since then Kinnaur remaining under the Bushair State, was until recently known as Chini teshil of Mahasu district. On 1st may 1960 it came into being, as an independent district of Himachal.

An idea of the early history of Lahaul can only be had from old traditions as no written records apparently exist. Before the lahoul came under the sway of Kull, it was one of the provinces of Guge. Lahaul become independent, probably in the beginning of the sixteenth century (1500-1580). Then followed an epoch of local rule under petty chiefs (Thakurs).⁹ There are still traces of those families surviving to the present day in Gondla Goshal, Jalmaha etc. in Lahaul.

First authentic record of origin of the name. Lahoul goes in A.D. 635. When Hieun Tsang records place Lahaul north east of Kullu.¹⁰ About A.D. 1080-1110

7. *Mumgain* - 1971, p.50.

8. *Panjab States Gazetteer* (1911), p.5.

9. *Imperial Gazetteer*, p. 116.

10. *District Gazetteer*, op.cit., p.34

Lhachen - uppala¹¹ King of Ladakh, invaded Kullu, presumably through Lohaul, After that the supremacy of kullu started.

Spiti in early times (Pronounced piti) was probably ruled by a Pre-Buddhist Hindu dynasty of rajahs bearing the surname or suffix of `Sena'.¹² Most of the times spiti remained under the kullu & Ladakh. After the annexation of Kullu and the Sikhs in 1841. Spiti became the part of Sikh Kingdom. Then in 1846, after the First Anglo-Sikh war, the whole region came under the British control. In 1941 Britisher's created a sub-teshil of Lahaul Spiti with its head quarter at keylong.

After the Independence it became the part of Punjab and in 1961 it merged with Himachal Pradesh.

2.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

The Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti accounts for more than 1/3 (20,230 Km²) of total geographical area of Himachal Pradesh' It is Enclosed between the Zaskar Dhauladhar and the Great Himalayan ranges. This region is situated between 31 05' 50" and 32 59'57" north latitudes and 76 46'29" and 79 00'35" east longitudes. Separated by high mountain ranges from Jammu and Kashmir territory on the north Kullu ranges on the South. Chamba and Barabengal on the West and Tibet and Garawahal on the East, holds a quite varied topography.

11. Ibid, p.34.

12. *Journal of the Punjab Historical Society* (Lahore). Vol.VI. pp.52 & 70-72.

a) **Geology**¹³

The known Geology of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti lies in a complete sequence of geological formation dating from pre-Cambrian to cretaceous with short breaks in some periods.

Pre-Cambrian, the most ancient rocks are found in the Spiti Valley between Nichar and Wangtu and Jangi to Pangi. They are highly folded micaschists, slates and phyllites which constitute the Vaikrita system.

Palaeozoic, between metamorphic and semi-metamorphic schists and the lower silerians, we find the Haimanta system. It is one of the important feature of the central Himalayan sections. This system is found in Kullu and Spiti (in mostly Chandra Valley) then goes upto Lahaul region in north west through Kando Takpo valley. While in Spiti muth quartzites of Devonian age constitute many shales and fossils. Near Tabo plant fossils of Lower carboniferous age are found. In Kinnaur these are well exposed in small parts of sangla and border areas of Pin valley.

Mesozoic, the most complete section of Triassic system is exposed in the Spiti - Kumaon belt of Himalayas. The lilang system, which comprises the Triassic rocks of Spiti is seen to attain a thickness of nearly 1200 meters. The Gimal series comprises of yellow and brown sandstone and slaty Guartzites are found in this region. In Kinnaur this type is mainly found in Kalpa and Sangla region.

Pleistocene, is known as a period of glaciation in Northern India. Evidences of several advance and retreat of glacier have been recorded in this area. They are well

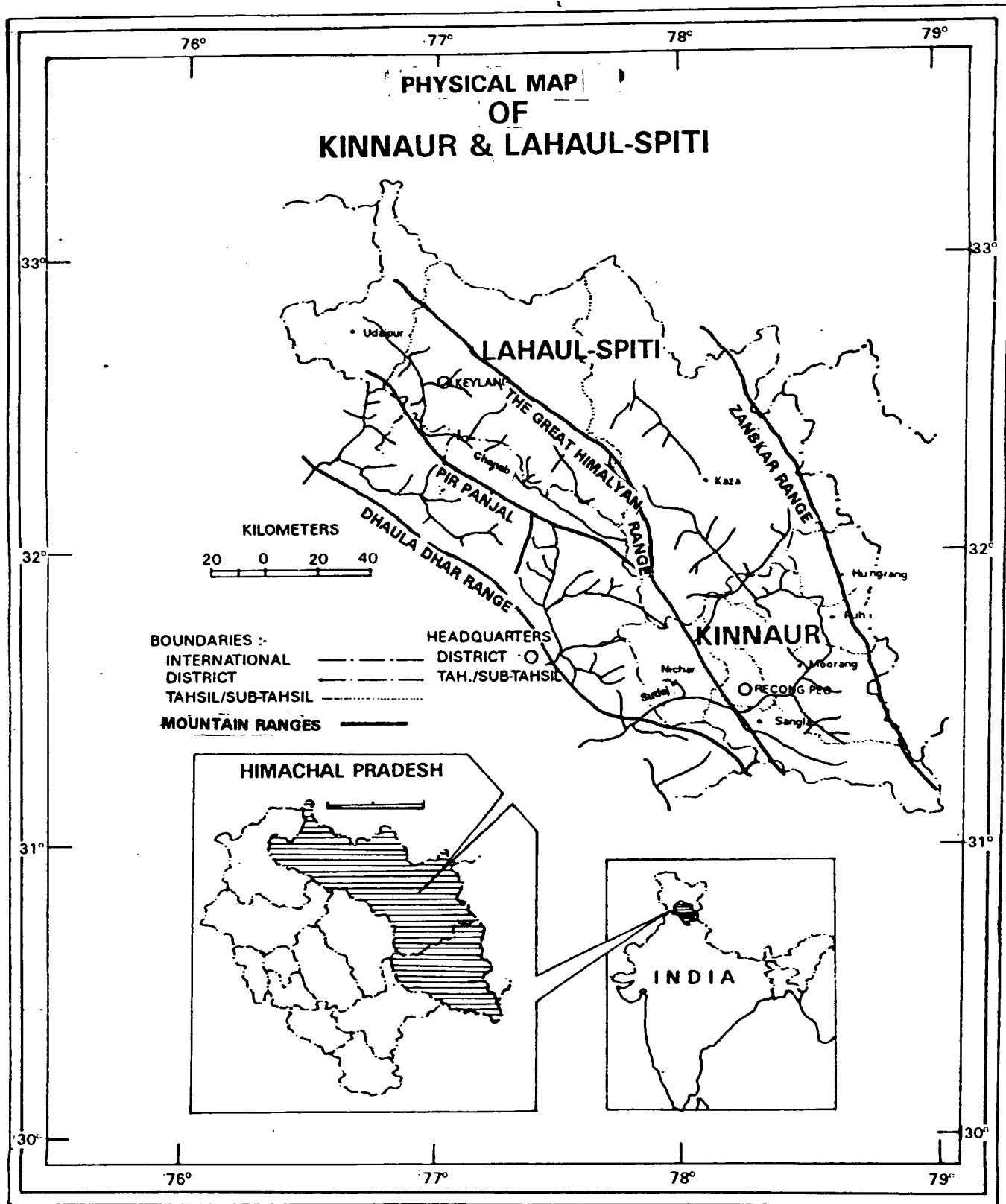
13. District Gazetters of Lahaul, p.14., Kinnaur p.20, *Courtesy, Geological Surver of India.*

exposed to the north of latitude 31°55'.

Soils in Lahaul and Spiti area is generally shallow, especially in the uplands areas. As the soils at many place is mainly derived from the rocks, which crop out in its immediate neighborhood, it varies as rapidly as its parent rocks. However, geological composition of soil, in Kinnaur is not an important factor in plant ecology of Sutlaj compared with the physical conditions. The sudden differences in growth so noticeable clayzone deodar are due, not to any alteration in the underlying rocks. But due to the influence of aspect and insolation. While the gradual diminution in tree growth towards the Tibetan border and Spiti valley is primarily a question of moisture distribution.

b) Physiography

Kinnaur is entirely mountainous area which is more or less equally divided by the main Sutlaj valley. In its passage through Kinnaur the Sutlj river successively crosses three more or less parallel mountain ranges, the Zaskar Mountain, the Great Himalaya and the Dhauladhar. The crest of the Zaskar mountain forms the eastern international boundary of Kinnaur with Tibet. The great Himalaya extends from the north-west to the South eastern end of roughly, roughly bisecting it; while the crest of the Dhauladhar constitutes the southern boundary of Kinnaur at southern corner. The general elevation of Kinnaur is determined from the fact that bed of Sutlaj on the north eastern entry point, where it flows at elevation about 3050 meters and leaves Kinnaur at chaura where it goes down upto 120 metre. The highest two peaks in Kinnaur, Leo Pargial 6770 meter, and the other unnamed peak 6608 metre in the Zaskar mountain rise from Spiti river. The main attraction in mountains is Raldang (Kinner Kailash),



MAP NO. 2

known for the Religious Kailash Parikrama and attracts many adventure tourists.

Lahaul and Spiti is surrounded by high mountains from all sides. The great Himalayas to north, the Pir Panjal to the south and Spiti Chandra Watershed to the east offer's unique topography. Within Lahaul there is a great deal of topographic diversity of which the two most important features are high mountain ranges and narrow river valleys. The ranges rise to a mean elevation of about 5480 metres above sea level, the lowest point being the Rohtang Pass (entry Point to Lahaul) and the highest, peaks exceeding 6,400 metres.

Spiti region is more difficult in terms of physiography. It is vastly different from the regions that surround it, and thus it has own mountain ranges with rugged terrain. Great Himalayas and Trans Himalayan ranges having mean elevation of about 4570 meters above sea level, is some what higher than what is found in Lahaul. The Valley in Spiti are some 610 metres higher than chandra and Bhaga.

c) **Drainage**

The Satuj: - This is the principal river of the Kinnaur almost dividing the Kinnaur into two parts, originating from the Mansarover lake in Tibet. It takes west north west direction in first stage. When it enters in Kinnaur, it generally takes south westerly direction and runs 130 kilometer within the Kinnaur. Local people called it the Zang tee (Golden River). It collects water from many tributaries streams from the south or along its left bank are successively the Gyanthing God, Tirung khad, Baspa river, Duling khad, Solding khad and panwi khad and along the right bank Ropa Gad, Taiti Garang, kashang khad, Baura God, wangar and shorang khad.

Most of the villagers of Kinnaur live along either bank of main valley of the

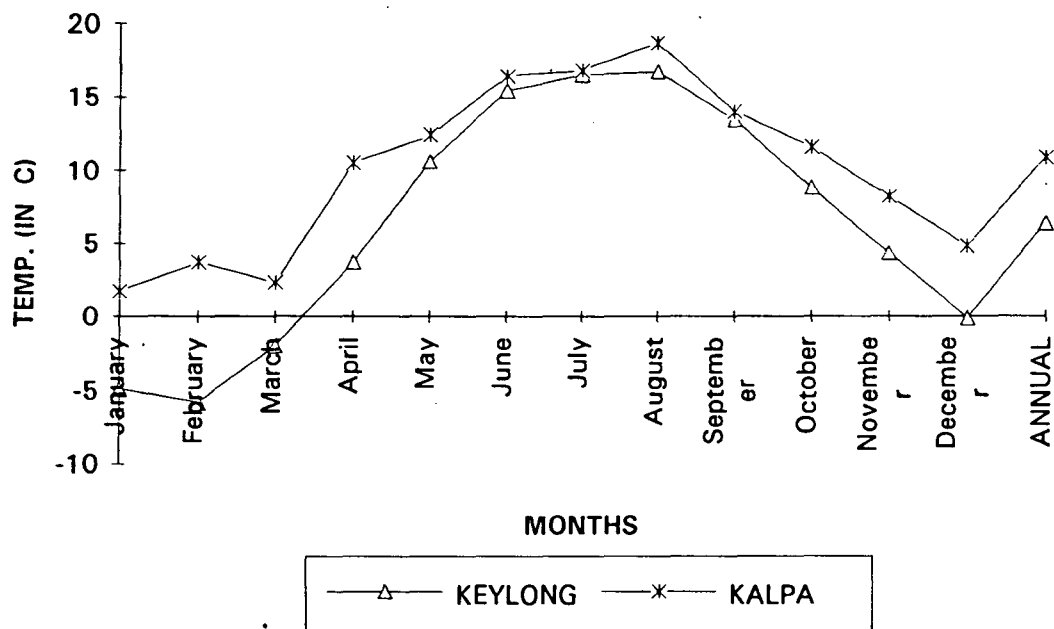
Sutlej river, while the remaining habitants nestle inside the following main subsidiary valleys. The main valleys like sangla, Hangrang, Spiti, wangpo, Ropa, Tidong, and Nesang etc. are situated on the tributary valley of Sutlej.

The chandra and Bhaga rivers are the main drainage lines of Lahaul. After their confluence at Tandi, their combine water constitute the Chandra Bhaga or the Chenab river. Chandra Originates from Chander Tal, drains the chandra Valley and receives many glacieated fed streams. While Bhaga giver rises in the suraj Tal or lake of the Sun near Baralacha Pass about 16,000 feet high. Before merging in chenab, it drains the Bhaga Valley. Another important river which flows in Spiti, originates from the base of Kunzum range is known as Spiti river. At the khab, near pooh it merges into the Sutlej. This river had vast potential for adventure sports like rafting and related water sports.

2.4. CLIMATE

Climate is one of the major booster to the tourism in this area. Climate of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti is largely governed by the two main factors, Viz, its geographical position and by its topography. Due to these factors generally we find the cool temperate and dry temperate alpine highland belts in the Kinnaur and Lahoul Spiti region. Tourism being of diverse nature, climate of one kind may discourage a particular kind of tourists while encourage other. For instance, the cool Alpine climate of Lahaul may be disliked by pleasure loving tourists on one hand while appreciated by the adventure tourists, who are involved in skiing and mountaineering. As such fluctuation in climatic conditions do not hamper tourist flow in tourist season (May-November) except when transport links are disrupted by natural hazards.

Fig2 AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR KEYLONG AND KALPA



Source: Statistical Outline Himachal-Pradesh, 1992, p.52 and District Gazetteer Lahul Spiti, 1971, p.31.

Table No. 2
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE(In C)
KINNAUR AND LAHUL SPITI (1992-93)

Months	KEYLONG		Mean	KALPA
	Maximum	Minimum		Mean
January	6.7	-16.5	-4.9	1.7
February	6.1	-17.2	-5.8	3.7
March	9.8	-13.8	-2	2.3
April	14.8	-7.4	3.7	10.5
May	22.1	-0.9	10.6	12.4
June	25.9	-2.9	15.4	16.4
July	26.8	-5.3	16.5	16.8
August	26.7	-6.7	16.7	18.7
September	25.6	-1.3	13.4	14
October	21.8	-4.1	8.8	11.6
November	16.3	-7.7	4.3	8.2
December	12.1	-14.1	-0.1	4.8
ANNUAL	17.9	-5.5	6.4	10.9

Source: Statistical Outline Himachal-Pradesh, 1992, p.52 and District Gazetteer Lahul Spiti, 1971, p.31.

a) **Temperature and Rainfall**

From the (Table No.2) it is seen that the highest temperature recorded in keylong (Lahaul Spiti) was 28.8°C in the month of July. June, July and August are the hottest month's having mean temperature of 14.4°C, 16.5°C and 16.7°C. It is interesting to note that there are the months with the highest tourist flow into the region. January February and March are the coldest months with mean temperature of -4.9° C, -4.9° C and -2° C. The tourist flow figure during this time is nil in Lahaul and Spiti.

In case of the Kinnaur, where temperature is slightly different. It is seen from the Table 2C that Kalpa had mean maximum temperature was recorded in month of August 18.7° C, followed by July (16.4° C) are the warmest months. The coldest months with low mean temperature are January (1.7° C), February (3.7° C) and March (2.3° C). Fig. No.2 clearly shows that monthly temperature doesn't go below freezing point. The weather is cool and pleasant in the summer season except perhaps in the deep valleys. Daily range of temperature is also change from Kinnaur to Lahaul Spiti It goes in crease in Uplands.

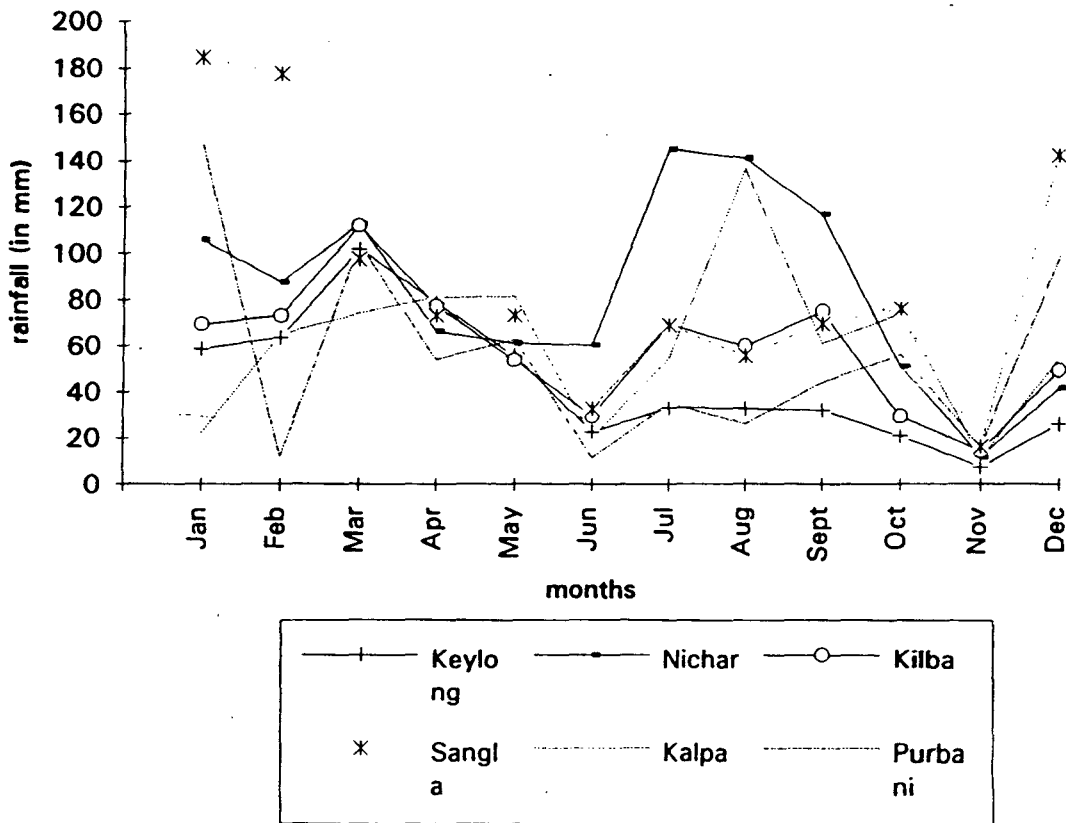
General pattern of rainfall shows that it occurs high occurs high in the north Dhoulla Dhar ranges while the north to the Great Himalayas receives more snowfall due to the western disturbances. Rainfall pattern goes decreasing from South Western to the North Western side in Kinnaur and in Lahaul it is high in Western and Central part and goes decreasing towards northern and central parts.

The graphs figure no. 2A representing the monthly rainfall in Nichar, Kilba, Sangla. Kalpa and Purbani follows the some pattern with high variation in upper

Table 2A RAINFALL IN KINNAUR AND LAHUL SPITI (1970-92)						
	(in mm)					
Stations	Keylong	Nichar	Kilba	Sangla	Kalpa	Purbani
Jan	58.7	105.9	69.6	184.7	22.5	146.8
Feb	63.7	87.6	73.4	177.5	65	12.32
Mar	101.9	112.8	112	98	74.4	104.1
Apr	78.7	66.3	77.5	73.4	81.3	54.4
May	55.9	61.5	53.9	73.4	81.5	63
Jun	22.9	60.7	30	33	20.3	11.4
Jul	33.3	145	69.6	69.3	55.1	35.1
Aug	33	141.2	60.2	55.9	136.8	26.4
Sept	32.1	117.3	75.4	69.9	61.5	44.2
Oct	20.8	51.3	29.5	76.5	74.2	56.6
Nov	7.4	11.7	14.2	16.3	10.9	15.6
Dec	26.2	41.7	49.5	142.5	54.6	99.3
Annual	554.6	1003	714.8	1070.4	708.1	779.7

Source: Indian Metrological Dept. New Delhi; and Statistical Abstract District Kinnaur (1992) p.22

FIG. 2A RAINFALL IN KINNAUR AND LAHUL SPITI (1970-92)



Kinnaur. Thus looking the pattern it is clear that the rainy months spread from mid-June to September and December to March. In which maximum rainfall occurs during July and August at Nichar with 145 mm and 141.2 mm.

In case of Lahaul, there is reverse pattern of rainfall occurs, where rainfall occurs low in June, July and August. This phenomena is occurred mainly due to enormous mid-Himalayan mountains regions keeps off the monsoon currents and as a consequence the summers rainfall scanty. The total rainfall for all the period June to September is only 143.3 mm. The period of December to May is season with well rainy all mainly associated the passage of western disturbances.

Less rainfall in summer season encourages the tourist movement in upper Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti creating "tourist high". The peak season of tourist flow is expressed in July, August and September, when climate is favourable as compared to surrounding destinations like Shimla, Manali and Kullu areas, where due to the monsoons hampers the tourist movement.

2.5 FLORA AND FAUNA

The Himalayas which are very complex, high variable and hence fragile geosystems, contain are of the richest temperate forests of the world. Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti supports wide variety of flora and fauna and most diversified reserve of genetic resources. According to the forest department the total forest covers 21.16 percent, total geographical area of Himachal Pradesh', in which 75.7 percent consists of dense forest and 24.3 percent has been designated as open forest. Out of total forest type 33 percent is covered by sub-tropical rain forest and 34 percent is of Himalayan moist temperate forest. More than 95 percent of species are endemic to Himachal and

characteristic of western Himalayan flora, while about 5 percent (150 species) are exotic introduced over the last 150 years.¹⁴

The flora of Lahaul is of central Asian or Siberian Character and also dry alpine in nature at low elevations. An account of the limited amount of rainfall and humidity and extremely cold climate makes all most all forest of open (sparsely) in nature. The valley up to elevation of nearly 3,350 metre is characterized during summers by its greenery by above this height by a general want of it. The flora is richest at the lowest elevation, below Jalma Nullah and becomes poor as one goes upstream in Bhaga valley.

The classification of Flora of Lahaul valley¹⁵ has been done in district census Gazettes, according to the altitude into three zones. First zone extending altitude from 2,590 to 3,350 metre containing maximum vegetation also be called the zone of vegetation, consists of nearly all the trees that exists in Lahual viz, Junipers, blue pine, birch, willow, poplars, spruce and walnut etc.; the first three species forming the main natural forests in Lahaul.

Characteristics of the second region between 2590 metre to 3380 metre shows on absence of trees. Juniper, birch, andromeda and rhododendron are found in shrub from up to the high of about 4270 metres.

The vegetative cover in the third region found above 4,875 metre the most characteristic is Rheum moorcroftianum which does not thrive below this height.

The vegetative covers of the entire area of the Spiti is very sparse but due to its

14. Department of Forest Farming and Conservation Himachal Pradesh; forests of H.P., *World Environmetn Day*, 5 June 1993, p.8.

15. *District Gazetteer*, op.cit. p.19.

dry Alpine nature it is most varied nature it is most varied and attractive. Valley bottoms have regenerated naturally with *Salix myricaria* shrub, which is eaten by the snow leopard in during the winter months. So far more than 400 plant species have been reported in this area, are very rich in medical herbs and spices. Various type of wild roasen, bright colored flowers and lush green pastures of varied species of plants contributes the tourist attraction. For the biologist this area is like a living Museum and many research projects are going in this area.

Various species of forest trees of which the deodar is the most numerous, combine to form of a board belt along the both side of Sutlej valley between the clips of the garage below and the Alpine pasture and external snow above. The forest types¹⁶ fall naturally into there main divisions:-

- i) The moist Zone starts from Moneoti Dhar and deodar occurs on the well drained sites and on the ridges and spurs generally forming and a mixture with Kail, spruce and fir. In the depressions broad leaved species like horse chestnut hazelnut, maple, bird cherry and walnut are found. The moist-zone extends from Meaneoti Dhar to Nichar along the twenty-five kilometers of the Sutlej Valley.
- ii) A dry Zone is spread in middle Kinnaur where the deodar reaches its optimum development and forms large areas of pure forest. This extends to about thirty two kilometers up to the sutlej Valley from Nichar to Kalpa Cliffs. This zone, including the Baspa valley with 25.6 kilometer of deodar, blue pine, Bhojpatra, chilgoza pine etc. makes the single valley more beautiful.

16. *District Gazetteer*. op. cit., p.25.

- iii) The arid zone includes the parts adjoining the Tibetan boarder. In this zone the deodar develops well only on cool aspects and comparatively at higher elevation than elsewhere. In the low lands then else where chilgoga pine is well developed. The climatic condition of this zone are sillier to pin valley type.

Fauna

The mountains, forests and streams abundant food, shelter and water and large stretches of uninhabited and comparatively inaccessible region provide favorable factors for sheltering many kinds of wild animals and birds.

Wild sheep, Himalayan Blue sheep, ibex, serow, goat, Tibetan wolf, mush dear, black dear, snow leopard and leopard cat are found in the Kinnaur. Among birds Hill Pheasant, snow pigeon, Himalayan snow cock and bholas pheasant are fond on the higher ranger. The white crested Pheasant, monal common hill partridge, ckukor, char, black and green wood partridge are fond in the Valley bottomes. Eagles vultures, kites and hawks are also inhabit in some are as.

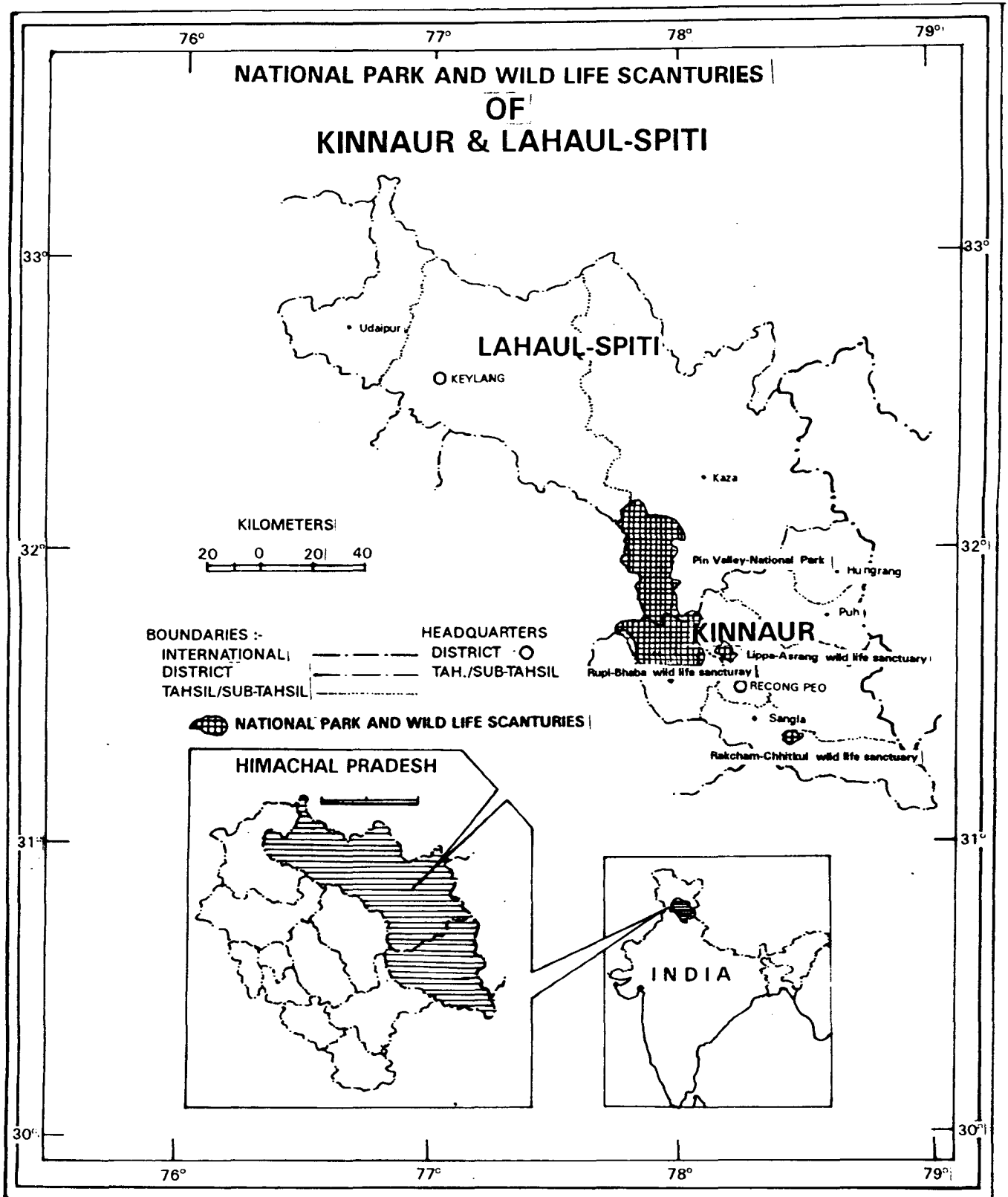
The wild life of Lahaul is not numerous. The common mammal is ibex: locally called tangrol. Others wild animals are snow leopard, wolf, red foxes, brown dear, musk dear mouse hare and among the Birds snow code, wild ducks etc. are found. In case is Spiti, where many species of wild life is found. They are usually found in the pin valley National Park.

For the conservation of the flora and fauna of the whole region three wild life

Sanctuaries and one National Park have been established¹⁷, which are (Map No.3).

- i) **Rupi Bhaba sanctuary**, a remarkable widely variation in altitude supports large diversity of habitats and wildlife in this catchement area first notified in 1982. All most all types of animals and birds of Kinnaur can be seen in this sanctuary. April to June and September to October are best periods for visiting sanctuary. There are two rest houses inside the sanctuary with a total of 14 beds and nine outside with a total of 56 beds are available.
- ii) **Rakchham chitkul sanctuary** is situated in the upper catchement of the river Baspa in Kilba forest range; with an area of 34.11 sq. Km is approachable by the kaschham-sangla-chitkul road. This game sanctuary is known primarily for bharl or blue sheep, snow cock, black and brown bears, musk deer, snow leopard, weasles, monal chukors, snow pigeon etc. The best period for visiting the sanctuary is from April to June and again in September and October. There are four rest houses with a total of 22 beds are available for visitors.
- iii) **Lippa Asrang Sanctuary** is enclosed in the upper catchement of an important tributary of Sutlej river mainly the Taiti stream in Kalpa forest division. The area of the Bantuary is about 30.89Sq. Km and elevation ranges between 3,657 to 5,486 metre. Prominent species available are almost same as fond in chitkul, with same period of visiting months from April to June and in September October. There are three rest houses outside with total of 12 beds are available

17. *Directory of National Parks and Sancturies in Himachal Pradesh*, 1981 sponserd by Wild life Institute of India Dheradun, Environment Studies Division, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, p.9, 52, 72 and 78.



MAP NO.3

for visitors.

- iv) Pin valley National Park¹⁸, located in High altitude Himalayan mountain ranges between Pin Valley and Rupi Bhaba sanctuary; it was declared the National Park in 1987. Today it is one of the High altitude National Parks of India, with wide varieties of rare animals such as Woolly haro, Tibetan gazelle, and Snow Leopard. The snow leopard is found at a higher elevation, generally above 3500 metres. Other animals that may be spotted here are Bharal, Redfox, marthen, Weasel, Pika, snow cock, bearded vulture, ckukor, golden eagle, griffon, Himalayan chough, raven etc. The best period for visiting to this park is only from May to October. There are three rest houses around the Park with a total of ten beds are available for tourists/visitors.

2.6. ADVENTURE SPORTS RESOURCES

Adventure are sports have always been an integral part of tourism. Throughout history, it has been common for persons having a spirit of adventure to travel great distance and unexplored areas for satisfying their hunger for new challenges. Adventure and sports have tremendous potential towards promotion of tourism. They cater to the craving of humans for recreation, enjoyment and adventure and every year Himalayas attracts different type of people and give a boost to tourism.

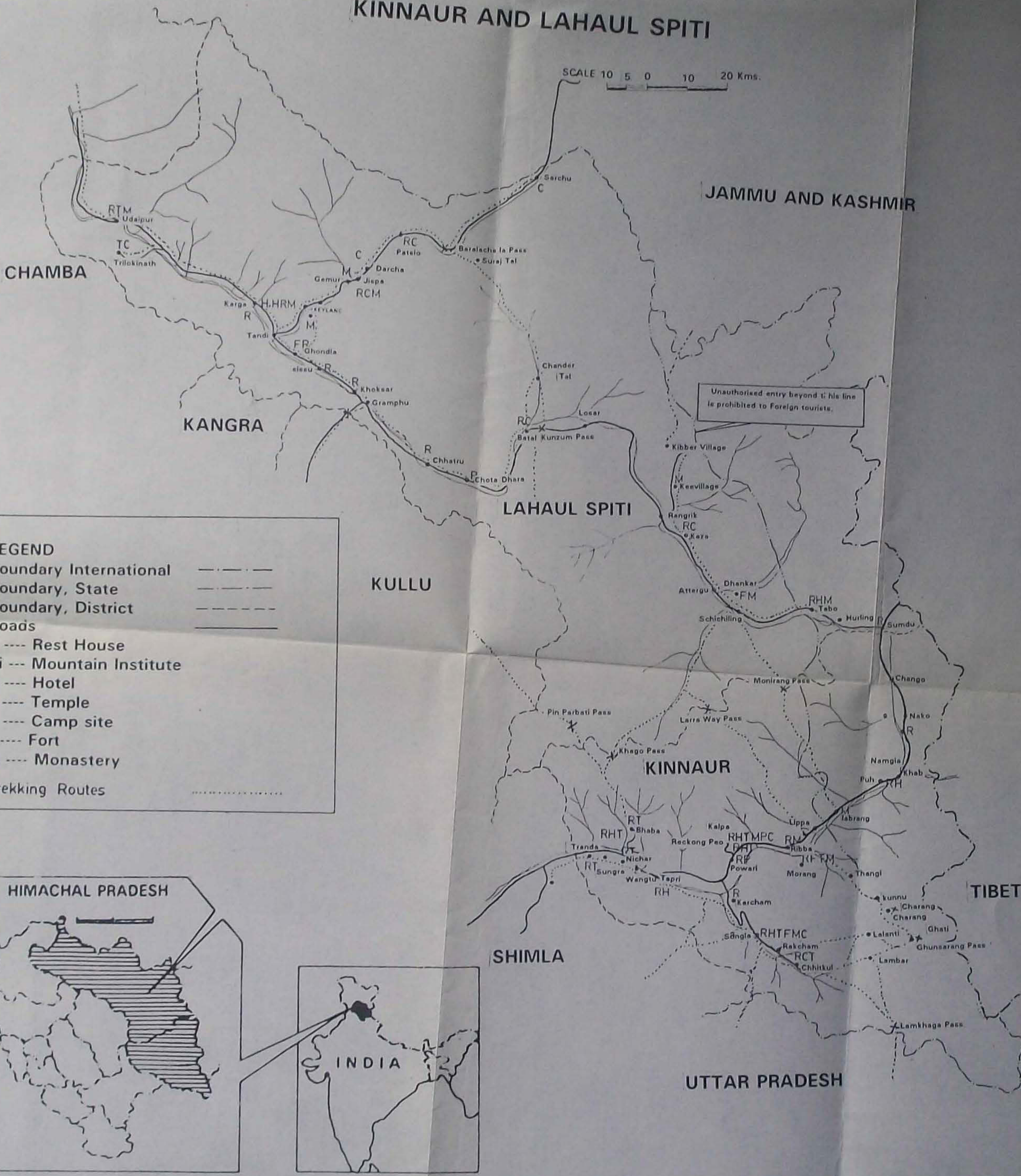
a) Glacier and trekking potentials (Map No.4)

Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti region is a paradise for mountain lovers and adventure

18. See Appendix I for more Deatils.

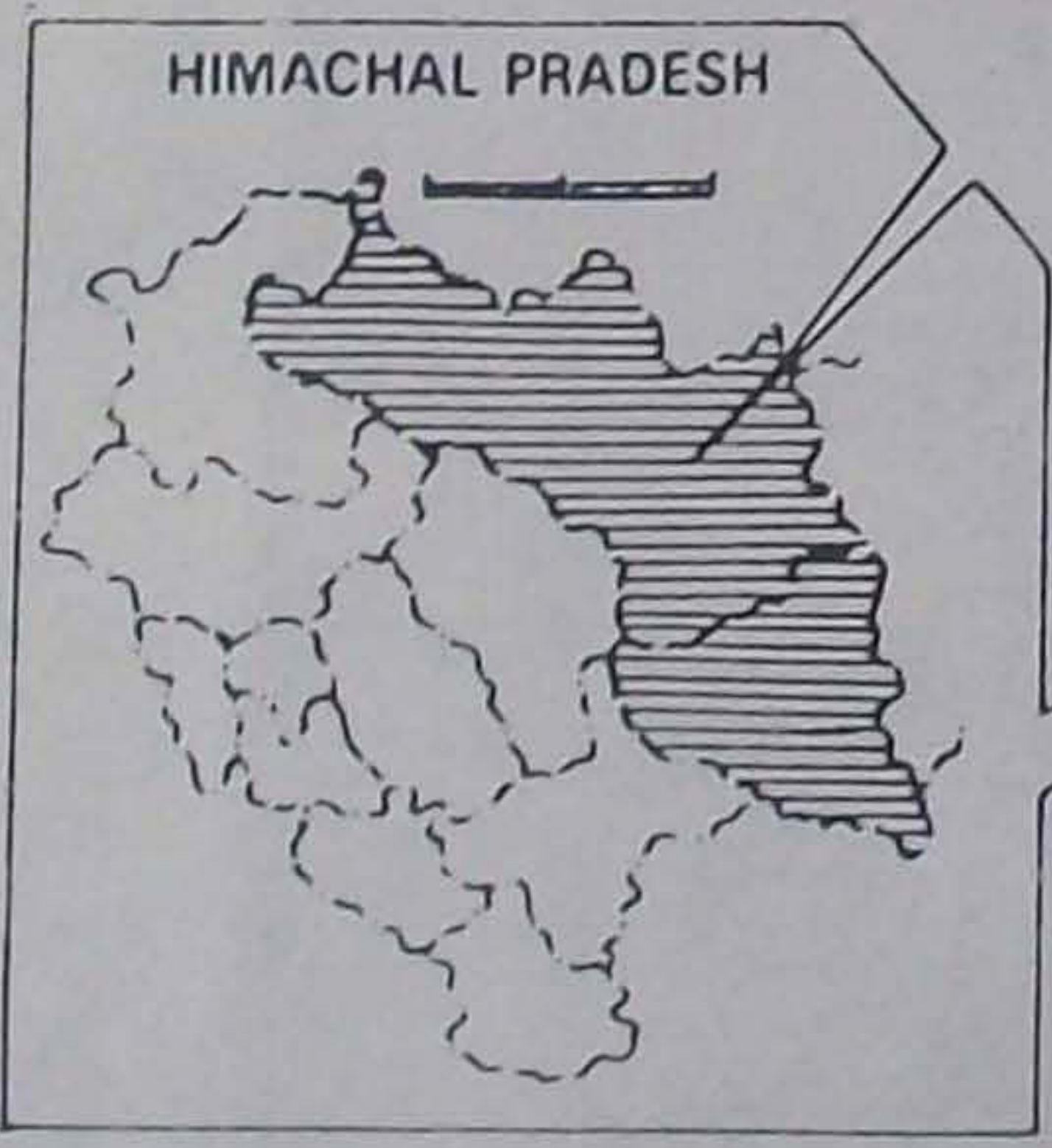
KINNAUR AND LAHAUL SPITI

SCALE 10 5 0 10 20 Kms.



LEGEND

Boundary International	-----
Boundary, State	-----
Boundary, District	-----
Roads	-----
R ---- Rest House	
Hi --- Mountain Institute	
H ---- Hotel	
T ---- Temple	
C ---- Camp site	
F ---- Fort	
M ---- Monastery	
Trekking Routes



tourists. Zaskar and Great Himalaya ranges offer unending training ground for amateur and professional mountaineers. By seeing the large number's of glacier's. Andrew Wilson an European traveler had rightly marked the Lahaul as the "Valley of Glaciers" Bara Shigri, Cotta Shirgri, Mulkila Gang, Sammunder Tapu, Gangstang and Shipting are main among in Lahaul and khago, Mukimdar, shila Top Sankarishal, Lamber Gara, Zangsu are main in Kinnaur. Among these Bara Shigri has been the most popular glacier with the mountaineers. In 1956 an all woman expedition known as "Abinger Himalayan Expedition, 1956. to Bara Shigri glacier cenqured it. Every year many joint expeditious are being done by Indian and Foreign mountaineers in these glaciers and mountains of this region.

Popular Trekking Routes (Map No. 5)

The best time for trekking begains from early April to mid June and September to mid October in Kinnaur. In Lahaul and Spiti it best from mid June to mid October. This is the period when weather remains fairly warm and dry. However some people do snow trekking and winter climbing, though their number is very small.

Popular Trekking Routes

1. Kinnaur Kailas Parikarama (Circuit)
(i) Via - Tangi (ii) Via - Kunnu (iii) Via - Ribba.
2. Karcham - Sangla (Via) Shivling Pass.
3. Sangla - Harsil Trek (Via) lamkhaga Pass.
4. Moorang- Chitkul trek (Via) Charang Pass.
5. Rupin Ghati - Sangla to Rupin Gad.
6. Buren Gati - sangla to Pabar gad.

7. Sarachan to Chitkul (via) Sangla.
8. Tari Kango Pass : Bhaba Valley to Pin Parvati Pass
9. Larra way Pass : Larsa Garng (Taiti Garang) to Pin Valley.
10. Ghunsarang Pass : Ropa Valley (to North West) to Pin Valley.
11. Manirang Pass : Ropa Valley (to north) to Pin Valley.
12. The Special Buddhist Circuit Covering all most all monastaries in Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti.
13. Chander Tal Trek - (i) (via) Chatru, Batal (ii) (via) Baralachala Pas (iii) (via) Kunzum Pass
14. Suraj Tel Trek - Via - Baralachla Pass
15. Leh Via Baralachala Pass, Poat Lass and Umarila Pass.
16. Lahaul via Sara Umga Pass. Besids these there are many small side trips which are generally short in nature.

b) River Rafting

A Kind of adventure sport which gives more excitement when raft rides on the rapids in river stream. Approximately 4 kilometer of stretch in the down stream in Bhaga river, near Darcha is the main spot of River Rafting is Lahaul valley. July to mid September is the main reason in Lahaul. Now this spot is coming up fastly. Another stretch is located in Pin valley on Pin river. In this summer. Himalayan white water Rafting club is organizing a expedition to this river, after that actual potential will be knwon.

c) Other Sports Potentials

Skiing, Angling and mountain rescue and training centers are already working in Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur. Skiing is basically done in the slopes of other side of Rohtang, Particularly in May and June. While in Kinnaur inspite of large potential it is not developed. Angling is the major sport activity in Sangla Valley and Every year Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation organizes the Angling competition week in the month of September. The whole region holds vast potential for another sports activation like Rock Climbing and Heli Skiing. Unscaled and virgin mountain slops can be used for Heli Skiing in near future. Hopefully end of year 1996, mountaineering and skiing center at Kalpa will be start functioning.

2.7 PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

Surrounded by three developed tourist distinctions, Shimla, Manali and Ladakh region gives many opportunities for tourism development in this region. During summer season when the whole Gangatic plains becomes a furnace, people likely to enjoy their vacations by visiting cool, new and unexplored valleys, Unique culture and distinct colorful landscape of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti which involves also the nature love's for adventures trip. It offer's opportunity of Varied interest of people. Its valley, mountains, glaciers, rivers, pastures, forts, (gonpas) monasteries, temples and ancient building of the once rulling dynasty, are principle objects to visit. The prominent attractions in Lahaul Spiti are :-

Rohtang Pass

Situated at the height of 3980 metre above sea level, Rohtong pass in the main

gateway between Lahaul Valley and the rest of the Southern area of Kullu-Manali. It is situated at the end of the habitable world (as described locally) and has formed the subject matter of interesting description of various travelers through centuries. But today, during summers it becomes the main point of attractions for tourists. On the going to the summit of pass, you can find most of the fascinating natural spots which presents a beautiful lush-green picture here and there with violets and varieties of wild Himalayan flowers. On the top of summit you can find the many peaks and ranges, right side of top there is a small lake from where Beas river originates. Its is known as the beas kund.

Khoksar (3140M)

It is the first Village and highest village in Chandra Valley; and considered to be the coldest place in Lahaul. The river freezes during winters and is covered with snow to afford regular passage for human beings as also for mule traffic. Surrounded and enclosed all around by lofty mountains displays water falls, rich growth alpine flowers and beautiful fields in summers. It was on the old trade route for Indian plains to be West Asia. Khoksar is also known for its mountain rescue center, and Polic Check Post, which gives assistance to cross the safe fully Rohtang pass.

Sissu (3130M)

This place is situated on the right bank, on a broad flat ground above the chandra river, from 29 kilometers from Keylong. On the bank of river, you can find the wild duck and geese in September and April, on their way bank to Siberia from the Indian plains are found resting. The terraces are green with potato, Peas, barley and buck wheat. Wild roses of white, yellow and red hues with expenses of alpine flowers

dick the sloper in an unforgettable feast of colours. Gyephang peak in booming from behind lord Gyephang or Ghepan is the presiding deity of Lahaul - the protector of people. The temple is not open to outsiders and once in 2-3 years the deity is taken out in a procession.

Tandi (2573M)

Tandi was founded by Raja Rana Chand Ram under the name of Chandi which over the years got corrupted into Tandi. Now the road proceeds to Tandi, at the confluence of the Chandra and Banga - a stupa informs the visitor that he is in the land of the Lamas.

Keylong (3350 M)

Located on the Manali-Leh route between Rohtang and Baralacha La passes, above Bhaga river; Keylong is the district headquarter of Lahaul and Spiti, had been described as Oasis of green field willow planted water courses, brown hills and snowy peaks. It is quite true as Lieut-Colonel The Hon. C.G. Bruce, M.V.O. remarks in his book (1914), on Kullu and Lahaul, that Keylong is like a barbaric jewel-a roughly cut emerald in a bronze and silver setting.¹⁹ At Keylong you can find well developed market with nice hotels, where you can enjoy various kinds of food from local to European Style. With almost all the facilities are available now. Three of the best known monasteries of the valley are within a few kilometers of radius. Tourists please do not miss to visit the temple of the local deity Keylong wazir in the house of Shri Nawang Dorje.

19. *District Gazetteer*, op. cit., p.276.

Jispa (3320 M)

Situated on the main road Manali-Leh, just 21 kilometers from Keylong towards Leh, it is known for the best camping site and River Rafting stretch. Here river Bhaga flows in a flat valley and joined by two nullahs makes a beautiful spot. Near the rest house, river is shallow and replete with trout fish which can be caught during June-August. On the occasion of Kalchakra festival, new monastery was built in 1994.

Bara Lacha Pass (4640M)

Situated on the Manali-Leh road, at a distance of about seventy-five kilometers from Keylong towards Leh, Baralacha La (as it is locally called) is about eight kilometers long. The name means 'Pass with cross roads on Summit' (Roads from Zaskar, Ladakh Spiti and Lahaul meet on the top of it.)

On the north-west of it the Bhaga river originates from the Suraj Tal, "(4883M) lake by Sun." Suraj Tal is one of the beautiful mountain lakes in the Lahaul. It is considered as the sacred lake and every year many tourists visit here.

Jalma 20 kilometers from Tandi towards Killar, Jalma is situated in Patten Valley along the Chenab. It is considered to be a very sacred place as legends describe that all the deities of Lahaul and Kullu have their residence here.

Kunzum Pass (4590 M)

This pass provides the main approach to Spiti from Lahaul repeated by the great Kunzum Range, and from where the Spiti originates. It is situated at 60 kilometers from Gramphu and from Kaza 76 kilometers. The panorama as viewed from the top of this pass is enthralling and inspiring. The lofty Shigri glacier is seen in front in all

grandeur. The crest of the pass has been marked by chorten of stones erected ages ago. Recently a temple has been build on the top dedicated to lard Geypan - the presiding deity of Lahaul are nearby is a hut for shelter. Belief is every vehicle passing over kunzum pass, will have take a round (Parikarama) of this temple to get blessing of God. Another interesting feature of the stone image of the lord is that the offerings in the form of chash (coin or currency notes) will struck to the image. if divotce is acceptable the lord.

16 kilometers From Kunzum towards northern side, there is a beautiful mountain lake named **Chandra Tal** is located. It is almost a kilometer in length and half of it in breadth. During the winters it gets frozen. In the summer season this little lake changes into a majestic sight in its beauty, the beep blue of its icy waters effecting the rocks and snow, with the long vista of the peaks as the background creates more romantic seen.

Losar (4085M)

Losar is located near the confluence of losar and Peeno streams. This is the last inhabited spot which travellers find after ascending through the course of the Pee no stream. Generally soil type is arid, but saw patches are good mainly due to the irrigation. Yaks and horces can be seen on the slops. In Tibetan Language Losar means 'New Year'. The mountain slops are so steep, when ever snow falls it gets accumulated in valley side. There is no human in habitation from Losar to Kunzam accops. Kunzam Pass, a distance of fifty-six kilometers from here.

Kibber (4,205)

Kibber is located on the 13,755 feet above the sea level and on of the highest

road connected village in the world. Local people also called it Khyipur. Old track to Tibet goes from here by crossing the Parngla Pass (18,500 feet) `A narrow valley surrounded all sides by lofty mountains on the summit of a lime stone. It is a pleasant village rememberable for it s houses being all built of stone. instead of the mud or unburnt brick commonly used in the Spiti valley. Even at this height the village has plenty of irrigation.

Ladarcha is the name of an open ground, beyond kibber village, where a traditional fair used to be held in earlier times. Then the fair was more a trade fair where people from Ladakh, Tibet, Spiti, Kullu and Kinnaur used to get there to barter their goods. Today the trade component is much reduced; instead the fair is an epitome of Spitian culture and way of life.

Kaza (3660M)

Kaza is connected with Manali and shimla by road, situated 74 kilometers from Sumdo. It is the headquarter of Spiti sub-division. Same times bock it was the headquarter of the Nano, chief of the Spiti. Located on the left bank of Spiti river, Kaza had modern market with hotels. Jeep facility is available for all Spiti valley. Kee monastery is visible from the road.

Lingti (3460M)

This is the largest and longest side Valley of Spiti. It runs north east from lingti village for about 60kilometer to its head. Lingti valley is a living geological museum. Its geological history dates back 250 million years and its shales and fossils are well noun over the world. Gya (6794M), which towers above the northern head of the valley, is the highest peak, in Himachal Pradesh. As its summit Spiti, ladakh and Tibet meet.

The main center's of tourist attraction in Kinnaur are:-

Chango (3658M)

Founded by changla, a lama, in the court of the raja of Tibet, chango is located on left bank of the Spiti river and Chu from China. It lies in a fore of a valley and walled in on every side by lofty hills, and which many bear witness to the former presence of lake.

Nako (2950M)

Nako in the Hangrang Valley is one of the largest villages of the area. It lies about thirty two kilometers from Puh. About the origin of its name, it is said that the employ of a raja of Tibet, once came in a pleasure trip, was fascinated to see the site, plain and cultivable. Nako is known for its small but beautiful lake, it gets breezed during winters and people enjoys the ice skating on it.

Puh (2837M)

It is situated above the National High way 22 at a distance of about 76 k.m. from Kappa. This place is remarkable for the contrast which its green fields vine yards, and apricot groves form with the barren cliffs. Here you can find the small market and high latitude dry research center with two rest houses. The local deity is Dabla. Dabla does not have any dwelling nor does it possess an ask.

Kannam (2699M)

Kannam falls just below the old Hindustan Tibet road at distance of about fifty kilometers from Kalpa. Loktus family from Tikkar Garh (Rohru, Shimla, District) is

believed the first settler in the village. The sloping surface of land has been converted into agriculture and makes a beautiful sight when the orchards of peach, apple, apricot of walnut trees shows their full swing. There is well documented of Tibetan books in the monastery

Lippa (2438M)

Located on the left bank of the Taiti a consequent stream of sutlej, is for from the Jangi. Ibex are found in 14 kms the Lippa-Arrong scantury. there are three Buddhist temples dedicated to Galdang chhoikar, Dunguir and Kangyur.

Nesang (3098M)

It is a comparatively small village, situated on the other side of Kannam across the sutlej. Nesang lies at the northern base of the Tunrug Pass. the down ward foot path from which it passes through thick growth of jumper and Thyme. It is famous for its locally distilled wine commonly called naseing brandy manufactured term barley.

Ribba (2745 M)

Ribba or Rirang or Ridung, as it called, is a one of the largest villages in Kinnaur. It falls at a distance of 32 kilometers from kalpa. This village is situated on the northern flange of the lofty Kinner Kailash group. Its surrounding are full of the trees of Chilgoza pine. The forest scenery above the village is picturesque. You can find many varieties of dry fruits, apple orchards and vineyards of graps. Ribba is famous for graps distilled wine locally known as the Angori.

Kalpa (2960M)

Once a favorite haunt of lord dalhousie then governore-general of India, during

his sojourn in the hills Kalpa is situated on the old Hindustan Tibet road at a distance of 260 Kilometers from Shimla. Surrounded by vineyards and apple orchards, you can enjoy the impressive view of the Zaskar Kailash massif, directly across the Sutlej. The ancient villages of Pangti, Chimi and Khoti etc. are situated close to Kalpa offer a good opportunity to see the life style of their inhabitants.

Sangla (1624M)

Most beautiful and romantic, majestically along the banks of the Baspa river, seventeen kilometers from Karcham, is famous for its trout. Rooted in unique culture of Both Hinduism and Buddhist, still remains the unexplored destination with vast potential for adventure tourism i.e. Trekking, angling, skiing wild life and scenic beauty of orchards. A temple dedicated to Nag's god exists in the village is a beautiful of wood carving depicting the various forms of heroic deeds of god Nagas.

Chhitkul (3450M)

Situated 21 kilometers from Sangla, it is the last and highest village in the Sangla valley, in the upper extremity and in the right bank of the Baspa river. It is basically the main central point, from here you can track in different direction like towards, Badrinath (UP), Kunnu, Rupin Ghati and Buren Ghati 500 year's old, temple of Chhitkul Mathi is the main local goddess.

Nichar (211M)

Nichar lies 17 kilometers from Bhaba Nagar, on the left bank of Sutlej river. The scenery all about is very beautiful. On the way to Nichar road leads in dense Pine jungle and apple orchards. You can find small hotels and rest houses in the midst of

orchard and jungles. Local people also called it Nalche. The village deity is goddess Ukha. From here you visit the sanjay vidhynt Pariyoujan, which is own type in Asia. During the British times Nichar was the main forest center for lower Kinnaur.

2.8 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESOURCES

I) Forts and Temple. Mansteries of tourist importance

Gondla Fort (3000m)

Situated at a distance of sixteen kilometers from Keylong along the right bank of Chandra river on a comparatively level expanse of land. House of the Thakur of Gondla, called the Gondhla castle or Fort, in the perhaps the most photographerd building in the Lahaul. The present Thakur Fetej chand says the fort is about 20 generation old, but according to the district Gazatteer says built in 1700 a.d.; by Raja man Singh of Kullu.

This seven storey high edifice is topped by a wooden verandah which runs round the upper story. This is some thing like the Swiss chalet. The building has many apartments and can accommodate 100 persons.

The fifth story consist personal prayer chamber and a verandah from where the Thakur used to listen to the public and later pronounce his judgments. Remains of the kitchen and utenacls can still be in the room. Several weapons including bows, arrows, quivers, catapults guns and canons beside articles of antique value can be seen rusting in the apartment.

Kamru (Mone) Fort (2700M)

Located in sangla valley, it can be seen from the sangla bus stand. It is an the protuberance of a hill just above the mone village and has a commanding situation. Surrounded by high protected walls, it is a lofty square structure built of dressed stone. Bound at small intervals with wooden-rafters. This fort was the place where so many rejas of Kinnaur (Bushair state) were crowned. In a room in the second story is housed on idol of Kamakhya Devi, legends of fort tells that the idol was brought from Guwahati (Assm). Now this fort is dedicated to Badrinarayan and Kamakhya Devi.

Morang (Ginam) Fort (2591m)

It is situated above the left bank of Sutlej, at eight kilometers from the Jangi check Post Surrounded by lofty mountains on every side, except westward to the Sutlej there is an old fort believed to be built by Pandaves. The fort has a square structure situated on a knoll overlooking the Sutlej. Its main gate is approachable by a detached leader. It has a flat roof. The ark (Local wine) of the deity (Urming) remains in the fort, Contains eighteen mukha (Pots) made of silver, a little gold and brass. It is explained here that the eighteen mukha represents the eighteen days of the great epic of Mahabharata.

Triloknath Temple

This temple is 16 kilometers from Udeypur on the pattern of Lalitaditya of Kashmir. Most of the portion of the temple is of much later period.

There are so many presumptions that this Shiva temple was transformed into a Buddhist shrine but according to Goetz, its present image of Avalokiteshvara-Triloknath can't be earlier than that of the 12th century. Whatever fact may be this temple is

sacred both Buddhists and Hindus alike. In the center of the compound is a stone image of Bull Nandi. Every year in the month of August, Pauri festival is celebrated for three days, Hindus and Buddhists both offer prayers.

Mrikula Devi Temple - Udeypur

The silver idol of Kali in her aspect as Mhishasurmardini was installed by Thakur Himpala in 1569-70. The enclosing frame suggests, brass idols of the 15th and 16th century from Rajasthan, the top of it - the backs of early magal period. The Tibetan element is also but not surprising in a frontier area like Lahaul where Tibetan Lahaulis treat Mrikula Devi as Darji Phag-mo- (in Sanskrit - Vajravarhi).

Same population believes that this temple is the work of the some craftsmen who built the famous Hidimba temple at Manali. There is striking similarity between many figures and other details of the later wood carvings of the Hidimba Devi Temple. This is the last wooden but in the tradition of early 8th century.

Kothi (Khotshampe) Temple

Located only one and half kilometers from the Reckong Peo (District Head quarter) can be reached by taking foot track a hand some temple dedicated to the Goddess Chandika, more especially designated as Shuwang Chandika, has spread the fame of village Khoti in greater part of Kinnaur. The local people hold the goddess in great reverence and consider her to be one of the most powerful goddesses.

The architecture of temple is mixed type of Sutlej type; have a fine wood carving from ground there to top. The legends go back and tell: on the right side of temple there is an old pond is supposed to be made by Pandavas on the back side, a small temple of Pandavas which opens in special times. On the right side of main gate, there

is a statue of Sun. In the morning first rays of sun falls on it.

This temple had unique system of puja. Puja ceremony can't be held without the Ghanti (local wine) and the ghanti is given in the form Parshad.

Sungra (Groshanam) Mashawer Temple

Located only four kilometers from Nichar, Mashawer Temple is one of the oldest temples in Kinnaur. Although this temple is made in mixed type of Satlej style but on the wooden carving influence of Tibetan style can be seen clearly. "Lo" i.e. Buddhist Clander of life circle is the main theme in ground floor of the temple. In some parts of temple you can find some erotic pictures are also depicted.

Tabo (Tib ta-Pho) Monastery

Located about 365 kilometers away from Shimla, in the Spiti valley, Tabo monastery is popularly known as the "Ajanta of the Himalayas". Credibility of construction of this monastery goes to the Tibetan King Yesshashod; inspired from the great Tibetan scholar Rinchen Zangapo in 996 A.D.; founded this monastery. Then onwards this place has been a centre of attraction for devotees, researchers, scholars and art lovers.

Located on the steep bank of the Spiti river, Tabo Monastery is a magnificent example of esoteric Buddhist art. It has a big collection of scriptures and pieces of art, wall painting and stucco sculpture. The murals of this gonpa have some similarity to Ajanta wall paintings. This monastery belongs to Galukpa community. The main complex of Gonpa is divided into nine room sections, all sections are used for different purposes.

By seeing the historical and cultural importance, Archaeological Survey of India has declared the Tabo monastery as the National heritage in 1979. North of this monastery

monks used to meditate. These caves are being renovated and preserved by archaeological department, now open for visitors. Chhamb festival is organized in this monastery every year in the month of October.

The Shrine at Tabo is celebrating its 1000th anniversary in July 1996.

Donker Gompa (3890 M)

Located on top of a hill around 25 kilometers from Tabo, further 22 kilometers is Kaza. Danker Gampo (32° 07'N, 78° 12' E) Serving eastern part of central Spiti. Population, Dankar the traditional Capital of Spiti King Nano. Hill-top fort, which served as jail in good olden days dominates the scene with more than 160 lamas and Buddhist scriptures on in Bhoti language and statue of Dhyana Buddha (Thinking Buddha, Vairocana) consisting of complete four figures, seated back to back is the main attraction of this, four to five centuries old monastery.

Kee Monastery

Located on the top of hill at the height of 13,500 feet above sea level, Kee monastery lies 12 kilometers from Kaza. In the 14th century Kee Gompa used to be in the Rangrik village; but it was attacked and looted several times so they had shifted it to the present site.

More than 100 residential rooms are here, where almost 300 Lamas live. On the upper portion of hill there are five small Gompas. This monastery holds the highest numbers of Buddhist texts and also holds the big collection of priceless thangka (Fabric paintings) perhaps so many are not found in any where.

Kee monastery is known for its Chhamb (Devil's mask) dance. In all monasteries, except those at Dankhar and Tabo, the head Lama is elected by the general assembly of

the villages falling under their Spiritual the jurisdiction; most suitable lama is generally chosen and there is rarely a contest.

Sha-Shur

Located just above the keylong Sha-shur means "in the Blue Pines". Founded in 17 century A.D. by Lama Deva Tyatsho of Zauskar; who was missionary of Newang Namgyal, the king of Bhutan. Deva Gyuatsho renovated the present monastery and staid till his death. A statue of Namgyal is also installed in the Gompa.

On the Budh Purnima day, a fair is held a sort of miracle play is enacted annually by the lamas. This chamb dance originated in the 10th century A.D., when it was held to kill king lang Darma of Tibet who was a sworn enemy of Buddhism. Since then it is held as a festival to dispel the annti-Buddhist elements.

This gompa has a fifteen feet Thanka and invaluable wall paintings depicting all the 84 siddhas of Buddhuism.

Kardong Monastery

Located on the top of a hill across the river Bhaga below 15,000 feet high Rangch Peak, almost kilometer from Keylong is the largest Gampa, is popular throughout the region. With colourfull frescos and murals it has an enormous prayer drum containing strips of paper upon which the sacred mantra `Om Padme Hum' is inscribed a million times.

Founded 900 years old, it was in ruins uptill 1912 when Lama Norbu of Kardong renovated it. The valley is so placed the kardong gets maximum sunshine in winters. The Library contains the collections the collection of Kangyeur and Tangyur. The store has large collection of musical instruments, dresses thankas has and other articles.

A part from these there are many other monasteries and temples which are not so important.

II) PHULAICH - Festival of Flowers

Phulaich is locally called Ookayang or Menthoko a combination of two wards, Oo and kaynag. Oo-Stands for flowers and kuyang for festival - festival of flowers to see flowers. This festival is celebrated throughout the Kinnaur.

The first Phulaich is held in Rupi in August (10th Bhado) and last is held in Jangi in October. The variation of the date of the observation of the festival is mainly due to the peculiar ecological setting in the various altitudes, so date is fixed when flowers are found in abundance or before the withering starts in high Kanda.

About 10 Rajputs of the village go to the gigh hill to pick flowers and stay their for two nights to collect the variety of flowers and return to village on third day. All the flower's are distributed among village and spend the night in singing and dancing in the temple or under the old deodar trees. This festival provides the extrovert Kinner the chance to indulge in hours of community singing, dancing and fasting. The puhulaich brings to an end the period of mourning by relations of all persons who have died during the preceding year. This festival provides the visitors to observe the unique culture and share the felling of local people.

III) Handicrafts

The colorful shawls of Kinnaur are very famous. These are basically of two types: plain and with design. These are locally named chali for simple and for he designd or

they called it "topru se". The price of the most of the shawals ranges from 350 to 35,000 according to the quality. These shawals are made of pashmina, simple wool and Angora. The pashmina shawls are more expensive.

Next to Shawl is Dohru (Sari or bed blanket). This is primarily made by local women from sheep wool and it usually meant for personal use. There are many designs and coloring patterns available. Paiche, a woollen footwear from Kinnaur is also made of goat and sheep wool carrying exquisite and delicate blend of craftsman's skill. It is used for hunting in heavy snow and for walking from village to village while it is snowing or heavy snow fall is there.

This rare craft is being revived by H.P. State Handicrafts Corp. by imparting training to new generations. The corporation is purchasing these from craftsmen against cash and average fetches Rs. 350/- to Rs. 500/- to each craftsman.

Besides these, a short width but long length a woollen cloth as Patti is also woven. This cloth is mainly used in making coats, Kinnauri caps, Lahaul's woollen socks, gloves and Himachal.

Among the other handicrafts, paper, wooden toys, woollen blankets, wood-carved things, namda, thanka paintings, metal-ware and ornaments and Angora sweaters are prominent.

CHAPTER - 3

TOURIST FLOW PATTERN AND INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Tourism does not exist in isolation. It has certain basic components without which it cannot operate. "Attractions and amenities are the very basis of tourism, unless these are present, the tourist will not be motivated to go to a particular place."¹ A combination of facilities, in addition to the natural beauty and unique exotic spectacles are of great help in increasing the attraction of an area. The availability and quality of facilities help in promoting tourist inflow. Hence development of tourist facilities like good transport, proper accommodation, food and lodging, sports, entertainment facilities, travel agencies, art and crafts etc., provide a sound infrastructure for tourism industry.

Tourism in the true sense of the word is a recent phenomena in Lahaul. It started in a big way in 1960's when the Bara Shigri glacier had become the main spot for mountaineers.² Before the transfer of the Lahaul and Spiti to Himachal Pradesh; there were a few jeepable roads, affording very little scope for tourism in this area. Except for a handful of Britishers belonging to the ruling class or their clans men, only a few others passed through the Rohtang.

¹ Robinson, H.(1976). *A Geography of tourism*, (Macdonald and Evans: London) p.40.

² *District Gazetteer*; op. cit. p.154.

Tourist flow started increasing with the growing transport network. The setting up of an air strip at Bhuntar (Kullu) and extension of the National Highway No. 21 to Ladakh has further increased the catchment area and flow of tourists.

During the British days, Kinnaur was in the lime light. Once upon a time it was the favourite haunt of lord Dalhousie then the Governor-General of India.³ But after the independence the Indian Govt. had brought the area of the Kinnaur and Spiti under restriction for outsiders.

A major landmark in tourism history of Kinnaur and Spiti started in December 1992, when this area was opened for the tourism. Initially only government accommodation was available in the Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti, but now private sector has come up in big way and it is providing most of the accommodation.

The role of the Himachal government, particularly Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development corporation (HPTDC) is equally important in the development of tourism in this area. The corporation is taking up tourism activities more ambitiously and with a bid to offer alternative tourism in Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti then what was being offering in other regions of the Himalayas. Deterioration of political situation in the adjoining state of Jammu and Kashmir has also contributed to the increase in the tourist flow. Another important contribution of Himachal Tourism Development corporation is

³ *District Gazetteer*, op. cit. p.320.

most effective use of publicity media of television and films for promoting tourism is this area is paramount.

As infrastructure development is the basis of promoting tourism, the following aspect have been dealt in detail.

- I. Tourist flow to ascertain the peak of tourist flow into Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti, seasonality and the adequacy/inadequacy of existing infrastructure.
- II. Transport as an important aspect in increasing accessibility of this region and helping in the increase of tourist flow.
- III. Accommodation, as an essential tourist infrastructure influencing tourist flow.

3.2 TOURIST FLOW

In the tourism industry, tourist is just like a king. It is for him all various components of tourism like transportation, accommodation, recreational resources and other amenities are created. According to the world Tourism organisation, "Tourist: any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people travelling

for: leisure, recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professionals health treatment; religion/pilgrimages and other purposes."⁴

The study of tourist demography does not only indicate the total number of tourist in different years but it also aims to show the trend of tourist flow in terms of increase or decrease in a region. Besides, it includes the study of their origin i.e. whether they are Indian or foreigners. Equally important is the role of different mode of transportation, accommodation and amenities desired by them.

So, Collectively the position of tourist trade in a growing, stagnant or declining. Since of these aspects have below covered in the subsequent pages.

i) Flow of Tourist into Kinnaur and Lahaul spit region.

The flow of tourist depicts two peaks seasons, summer months of June, July, August and autumn months of September are tray when the tourist flow to the Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti is maximum.

ii) Total flow :

Lahaul Spiti attracted as many as 12,330 Foreign tourists in year 1995. which is more then 33 times as three year's ago. In Kinnaur this was nearly eight times more

⁴ World Tourism organisation's 1995, *International Tourism overview*, Methodological Notes, (Madrid-Spain). January 1996, p.24.

Table 3: FLOW OF TOURISTS INTO KINNAUR AND LAHUL SPITI

YEAR	KINNAUR			LAHUL SPITI		
	INDIAN	FOREIGN	TOTAL	INDIAN	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1992	139	250	389	491	358	849
1993	559	185	744	1244	323	1988
1994	1245	1029	2274	1918	9163	11081
1995	N.A	1831	1831	N.A	12330	12330

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Shimla and Unpublished from S.P. Office
 Reckong Peo and Police Check Post Khoksar, Unfortunately data relating
 Indian Tourist (1995) is not available so far.

Fig. 3A TOTAL TOURIST FLOW IN KINNAUR

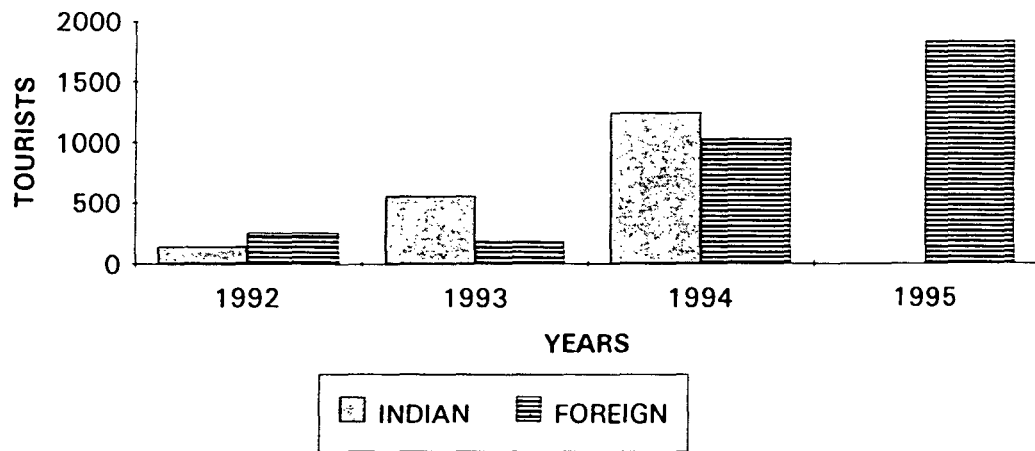
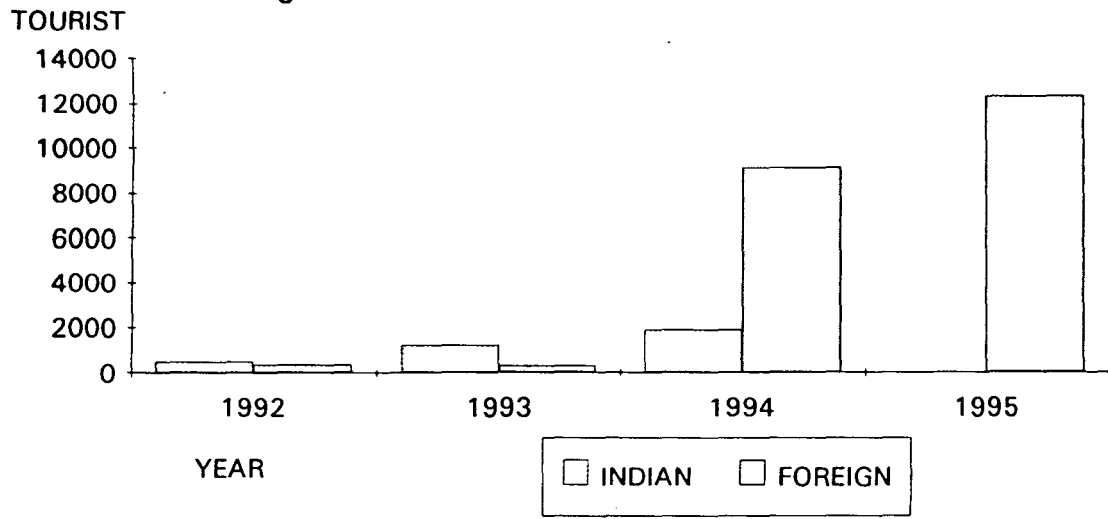


Fig. 3B TOTAL TOURIST FLOW IN LAHAUL SPITI



Source: Directorate of tourism Shimla

from year 1992. The HPTD office at Shimla gives the following figures of tourist flow for last four year as given in the table-3.

The percentage of Foreign tourist in comparison to total tourist in booth Kinnaur and Lahaul spit was high is all years except 1993. In 1994 Kinnaur they forms 45 per cent and 82 percent in case of Lahaul Spiti. Figure 3A and 3B shows the comparison of both the fragments for all four years. Table 3A shows the growth rate of i.e Both Indian and foreigner for the both districts, where during 1992-93 compound growth rate of foreign tourists of both districts shows negative. In 1993-94 this goes on maximum growth rate in Lahaul 2736.8 percent and Kinnaur had 456.3 percent. In 1994-95.

iii) Monthly flow

The flow pattern of tourist figure 3C to 3F, during summer and autumn season does not show big change, during 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995. The tourist peak during summer season can be associated with the climate discomforts experienced on the Great Indian plains and the autumn peak with the cultural offering i.e. chamb festival in Spiti and Lahaul and Phulaich in Kinnaur along with the pleasant weather.

By analysing the table 3B and tourist flows graphs, there is a similarity in foreign tourists flow, highest turn out was however recorded in Month of August followed by July in Lahaul Spiti and September in Kinnaur, on the other side, Indian tourists have recorded no regular pattern in Lahaul Spiti. In Kinnaur however September emerges on the top followed by August and October. Due to the heavy monsoon rains in lower

Table 3A, ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF TOURISTS							
YEARS	KINNAUR			LAHUL SPITI			TOTAL
	INDIAN	FOREIGN	TOTAL	INDIAN	FOREIGN	TOTAL	
1992	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	
1993	302.02	-26	138.01	153.3	-9.8	71.75	
1994	-122.71	456.3	166.79	59.8	2736.8	1398	
1995	N.A	77.93	77.93	N.A	34.56	34.56	

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Shimla.

TABLE 3B : MONTHLY TOURIST FLOW IN KINNAUR AND LAHUL SPITI

Months	1992				1993			
	LAHUL SPITI		KINNAUR		LAHUL SPITI		KINNAUR	
	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F
January								
February								
March								
April								
May				4				
June	5.29	4.46	34.53	10		23.83		
July	21.7	34.91	21.58	8	16.39	29.72	17.88	30.26
August	34.41	43.57	14.38	23.4	23.47	24.76	22.18	32.43
September	23.82	12	29.49	18.4	27.33	11.45	24.15	18.37
October	14.66	5		22	25.72	8	29.51	13.51
November				12	2.25	2	6.26	5.47
December								
Months	1994				1995			
	LAHUL SPITI		KINNAUR		LAHUL SPITI		KINNAUR	
	I	F	I	F	F		F	
January								
February								
March							2.13	
April	6.63	18		11.66			5.13	
May	11.26	17.81		23.32	3		7.59	
June	34.7	21.97	26.69	13.21	35.78		10.92	
July	22.63	19.53	27.04	16.71	51.75		17.8	
August	24.84	11.78	47.04	17.1	7.82		30.62	
September		11.45		17.91	1.4		12	
October							9.55	
November							3.55	
December								

NOTE: I=Indian, F= Foreign

Source: Calculated from Appendix

Fig. 3C INDIAN TOURIST ARRIVAL IN LAHUL SPITI

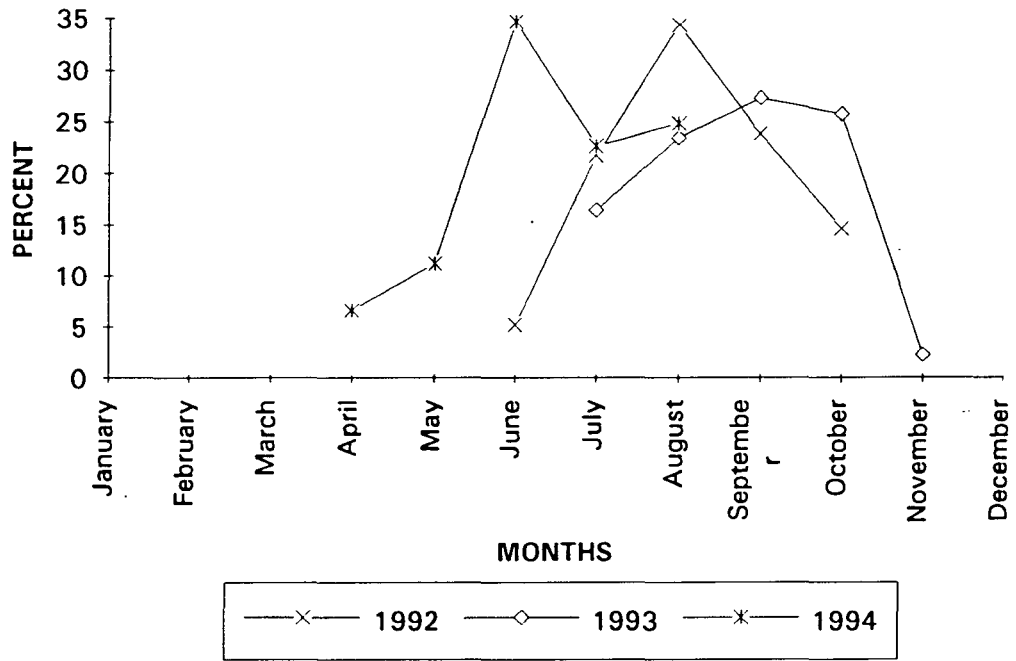
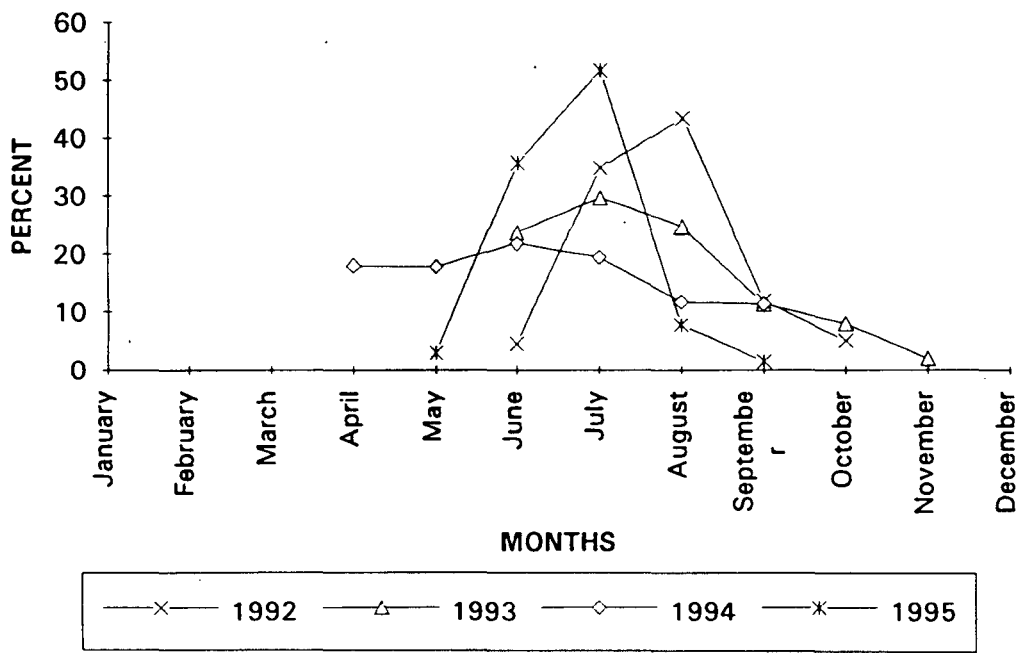


Fig. 3D FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVAL IN LAHUL SPITI



Source: Directorate of Tourism, Shimla.

Fig. 3E INDIAN TOURIST ARRIVAL IN KINNAUR

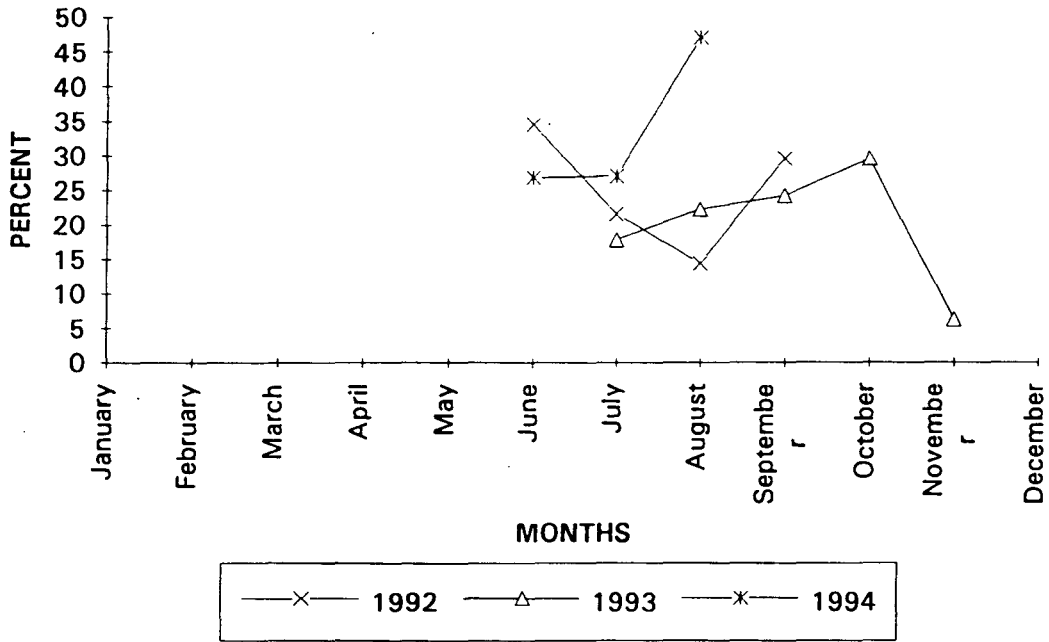
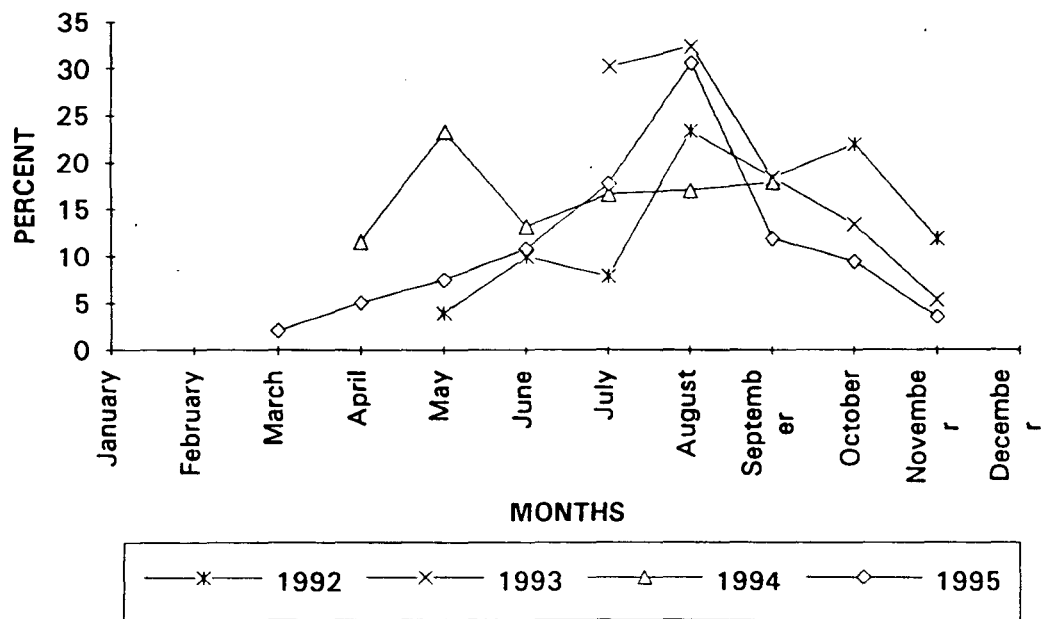


Fig. 3F FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVAL IN KINNAUR



Source: Directorate of Tourism, Shimla.

Kinnaur and Kullu area in month of July makes less inflow of tourists from Shimla and Kullu-Manali sides, while major flow in this month comes from Ladakh side.

The reason for light flow of foreign tourist in Lahaul is mainly large number of foreigners wanting to go to Ladakh for Lahaul is one of the transit camp or a take off points for two day's journey to Ladakh.

3.3 INFRASTRUCTURE AND FLOW

Transport is a mode of linking different culture and civilizations and bringing tourists of one place to another. Transport induced reduction in time and money cost of movement and reduced the influences of distance upon the spatial distribution of economic activities and upon the interaction within and between economies. It fuses market area, reduces spatial restriction upon the location of production and brings additional buyers and sellers into contact with one and other.⁵

Road transport in Himachal comprises National highways, State Highways, District and Rural roads. These roads have made approachable every district head quarter of the state. Total length of roads of all types in Himachal Pradesh was 22, 780 kms in financial year of 1992-93. Out of this 6,542 kms consisted of metalled road. Two

⁵ Hooper and Lee, (1974). *Economic Geography*, (Methuen and Co. : London), p.152.

National Highways (NH21 and NH22) pass through the state and have total lengths of 527 Kms.⁶

A tourist, in order to get to his destination, has to travel and therefore, some mode of transport is necessary for this. So transport plays a vital role in influencing other basic amenities and services such as accommodation and accessibility etc., in a hilly region. An attempt has been to study in detail the availability of transport infrastructure like buses, taxis and other services which bring tourists to this region from other parts of Himachal, neighbouring states and rest of the world.

I. Transport Services

(i) Road transport:

Table 3.C, Shows that Himachal Roadways Transport corporation Reckong peo depot.

Operates maximum number of 36 buses followed by local bus services with 16 buses, HRTC-other than Reckong Peo depot 5 buses, other organisations include Inter-state service with 7 buses and Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development corporation had 4 buses. The depot had a fleet of 24 buses with 13 buses on local routes and others viz.. the keylong depot had 5 buses. There is an interesting note that HPTDC runs its buses only in tourist season. It was found after inquiry that some buses were too old to be used and were grounded. The number of local taxis were 305 in Kinnaur and 30 in Lahaul

⁶ *Statistical Outline Himachal Pradesh*, (Economy and statistics department, Himachal Pradesh: Shimla), p.120.

TABLE 3C : NUMBER OF PASSENGER VEHICLES OPERATING IN KINNAUR AND LAHAUL SPITI (YEAR 1995-96).

	HRTC	HRTC*	GPTDC	Inter-State	Local Buses	Local Taxis	Autori-kshaws
Kinnaur (Reckong Peo)	36	5	4	7	16	305+	3
Lahaul Spiti (Keylong)	24	5	8	4	13	30	-

* other than Reckong Peo and keylong Depot.

- HPTDC buses runs only in tourist seasons.

+ Most of the taxis are running under the Hydel project works.

Source: HRTC, offices at Keylong and Reckong Peo and unpublished data from Excise offices at same places.

TABLE 3G: GOVT./SEMI-GOVT., PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE AND THEIR BEDDING CAPACITY IN KINNAUR (1993-94)

Sl. No.	Guest Houses/Rest Houses	Room.	Bed
1.	HPDTC	-	-
2.	Forest Rest Houses	22	42
3.	P.W.D. Rest Houses	56	112
4.	Private Hotels	22	39
5.	HPSEB	4	8

Note : Most of the areas had tent colonies, data regarding tent colonies in not recorded so for.

Source: Directory of Hotels and Travel Agents in Himanchal Pradesh, Department of Tourism and civil Aviation, Shimla, unfortunately data for 1995 is not available.

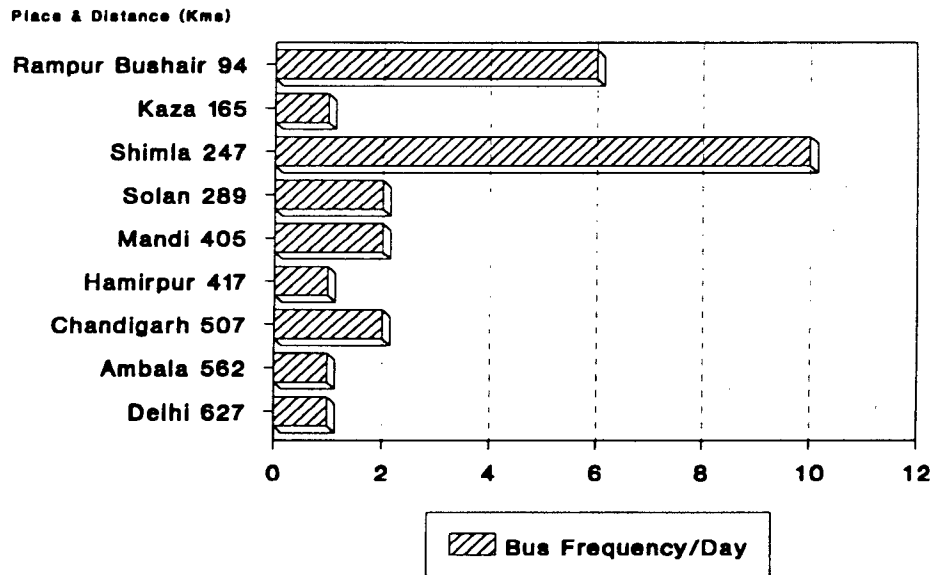
Spiti. In Kinnaur due to the hydel projects works of most of taxies were hired by them so this number of taxies were there. While Autorikshaws were seen only in Reckong Peo and Kalpa area.

Keylong is a main tourist point and works as a gateway to the worldwide famous tourist place Leh. In addition today keylong is on the tourist map of India, with the Spiti known as "Little Tibet" attracts as expected, lots of tourists every year.

In order to provide sufficient transport facilities, HRTC keylong and Reckong peo depot are providing about 46 and 58 services respectively; either passing through or originating from these places. Out of 104 services, 53 are long distance bus services which bring tourists in this area from the neighbouring districts and states. Though the local buses and taxies bring less tourists from outside the state for tourist for site seeing around Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti. Several local vehicles operated by private organizations conduct packages tours for tourists to a variety of picnic spots and tracking tours. A few Himanchal Pradesh Tourism Development corporation (HPTDC) buses are also used for the travel of tourists. These services operate mainly during tourist reason but their number is only 4 and 8 a shown in table 3D and 3E.

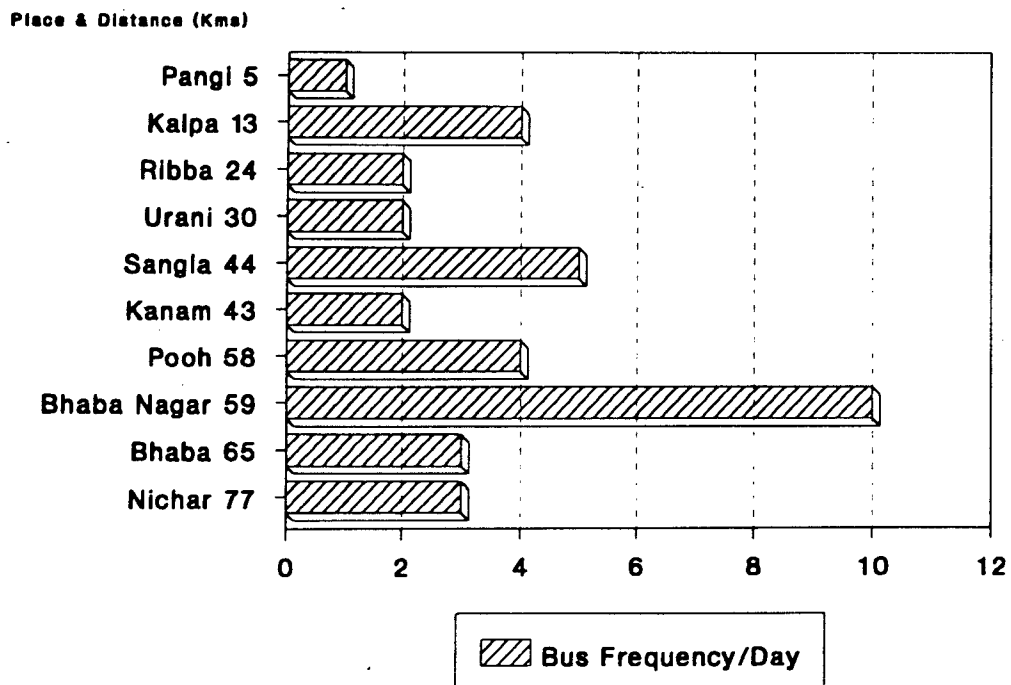
The major traffic routes include Reckong Peo-Shimla, Reckong Peo-Rampur Bushair and Keylong-Manali, Keylong-Kullu and Keylong-Leh. Looking at inter-State bus services in Fig.3G and I, Haryana, Chandigark, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi provides 11 services per day during 1995-96. The number of deluxe buses remained very low and did not exceed 15. It may be mentioned that the number of privately and other

FIG. 3G: FREQUENCY OF LONG DISTANCE BUS SERVICES PER DAY FROM RECKONG PEO TO DIFFERENT PLACES (1995-96)



Source : HRTC, Office, Reckong Peo.

FIG. 3H: FREQUENCY OF LONG BUS SERVICES/DAY FROM RECKONG PEO TO OTHER PLACES IN KINNAUR (1995-96)



Source : HRTC, Office, Reckong Peo.

then keylong depot operated services stops during winters due to close down of Rohtang Pass. Though few local buses operate in Lahaul, while rest operate from the Kullu depot. However, except some private buses, rest of buses operating in Kinnaur remains unchanged or regular.

On an average of all type of bus services available, there are 13,5,3,3 bus services per day to Shimla, Chandigarh, Leh and Delhi respectively (Fig 3G and 3I).

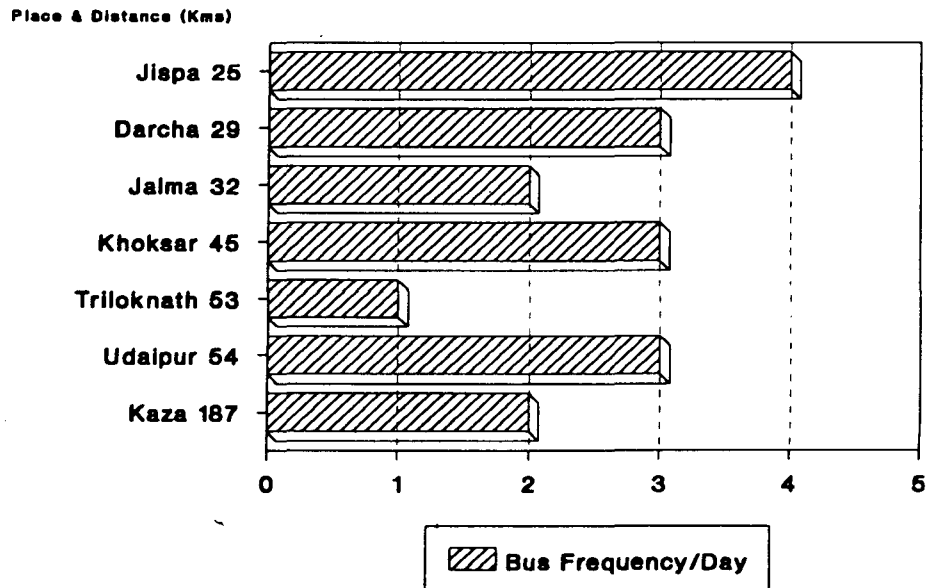
Places of local interest like Sangla, Kalpa, Book, Bhaba Nagar and Jispa, Darcha, Jalma and udaipur are linked with regular local bus services of HRTC and other private travel organisations. The Fig.3H, shows that the highest number of bus services ply over on Peo-Sungra (on NH-22) route in Kinnaur. These are addition to the long distance services. Other main routes in Kinnaur links between Reckong Peo-Sangle, Reckong-Rooh and Kalpa.

The Fig.3J, presents that in Lahaul Spiti, major concentration of flow lies on the National Highway-21, between keylong-Khoksar, Keylong-Jispa-Darcha and Udaipur. Other places of local interest are also linked by local services but with less frequency.

(ii) Air Transport

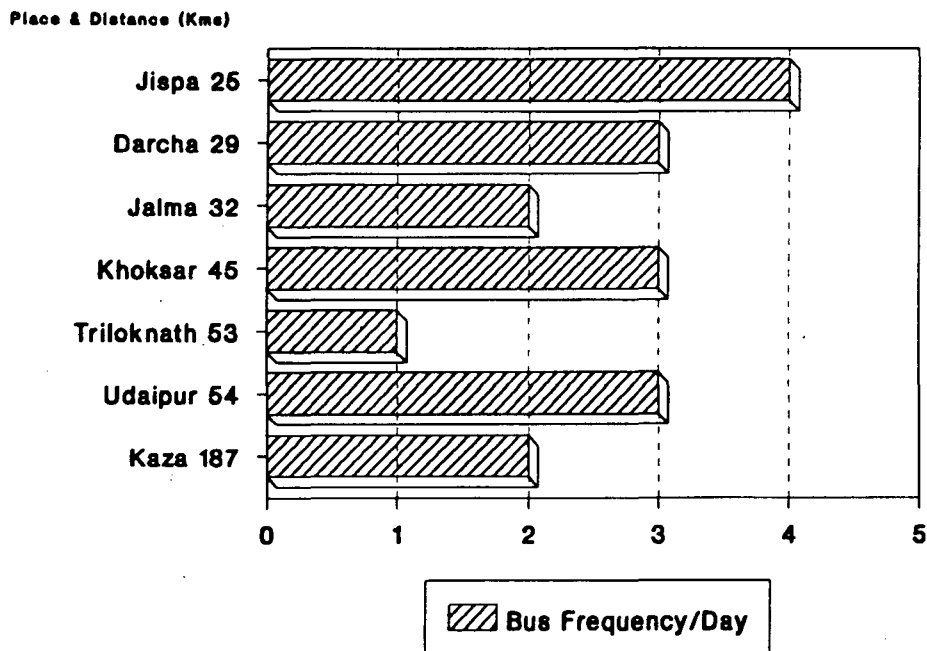
Shimla and Kullu are the nearest airports. Kullu receives air services of airlines which operate from Delhi to Bhuntar Via Chandigarh and Shimla. Shimla receives air link from Delhi to Shimla Via Chandigarh. These includes Jagson, Archna and city Link.

FIG. 3I: FREQUENCY OF LONG DISTANCE BUS SERVICES PER DAY FROM KEYLONG TO DIFFERENT PLACES (1995-96)



Source : HRTC, Office, Keyong.

FIG. 3J: FREQUENCY OF LONG BUS SERVICES/DAY FROM KEYONG TO OTHER PLACES IN LAHAUL SPITI (1995-96)



Source : HRTC, Office, Reckong Peo.

Archna and City link are two new airlines which started flying on Delhi-Bhuntar route in 1993. The flights of all three airlines are not very regular throughout the year. Vayudoot operates special flights during summer months. These airlines fly alternately leaving at least one flight for tourist in winters. There is a plan for built new airport at Rangrik in Spiti area.

3.4 ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is one of the most essential tourist facility. It can be said to be the basic prerequisite of tourism development and expansion of tourism automatically gears up the development of accommodation. The term is loosely used to cover food and lodging. The types of accommodation have undergone Considerable changes since the past 25 years. The hotels, motels, youth hostels, camping sites, circuit houses, traveller lodges, forest lodges and self catering holiday villagers and holiday comps from different types of accommodation provided for the tourists.

Accommodation may in itself be an important tourist attraction. Infact, a large number of tourists visit a particular tourist region or a town simply because there is a first class Luxury hotel or resort which provides excellent services and facilities.

"Accommodation is one of the most visible and tangible manifestations of tourism. Facilities may form a part of the attractions of a destination... they may complement the attractions, well appointed hotel may enhance the attractiveness of a

resort."⁷ Tourism and accommodation are interdependent because "a country may possess within its national confine the maximum number of attraction of most diverse kind, but without good satisfactory hotels it is not possible to develop its tourist traffic".⁸

(a) Development

Accommodation is still controlled by the Govt. in major parts of the region. The old Himachal government offered, tourist rest houses, huts, public work department inspection bungalows, circus houses along with tourist bungalows. Private sector in this region is not yet come up in a big way. It is generally controlled by outsider interpreneur from either Kullu, Manali, Shimla as even Delhi based organisations.

The efforts are the part of HPTDC to promote tourism by creating better accommodation, transport and publicity of the regions in television and sand films encouraged a large increase in the flow of tourist. this Phenomenal growth can be seen by the fact that in 1992-1993, 1,238 tourists visited the Kinnaur and Lahal spit. Their number grew to 14,161 (only foreigner) in 1995-1996.⁹

⁷ Medik, S. and Middleton, (1975). *The tourism product and its marketing implication*. (In the management of tourism, London), p.133.

⁸ Norval, A.G. (1936). *The Tourist Industry. A National and International Survey*. (Sir Issac and Sons Ltd.: London p.28.

⁹ *Tourism Directorate office, Shimla and unpublished data from Khoksar check post and S.P. office Reckong Peo.*

(b) Accommodation Types

The basic types of accommodation available in the region to cater to such number of tourist are hotels (Deluxe cum ordinary) guest houses (GH), and paying guest houses (PGH). Table 3F. shows that number of registered hotels were 11 in 1993. This proves that most of accommodation is control by government rest houses. Total number of travel agents were available in 1993-94.

Government and Semi Government Accommodation

Table (3G and 34)

According to these tables (G&H). There is a only one tourist banglow at Keylong with a capacity of 6 beds. Rest tourist complexes are under construction at kalpa, Sangla, Pooh, Keylong, Sarchu, Kaza and Tabo. Most of accommodation belong to the rest houses in both Lahal Spiti and Kinnaur. P.W.D. rest houses commands on top with 112 beds in Lahaul Spit and 100 beds in Kinnaur. While in Kinnaur private hotels contribute only 39 beds. Along with above Categories of hotels and semi-government or governmental accommodations, there are also supplementary forms of site etc. These play their distinct role in attracting modern tourists. Tent colonies are situated at Tandi, jispa, Darcha, Sarchu and Batel in Lahaul, and Kaza and Tabo in Pin valley and kalpa, sangla, Chhitkal and cooling in Kinnaur are in tray.

The highest capacity of accommodation particularly in the forms of available beds was joined in keylong area having 158 beds. Out of these 60 beds accounting for 43

TABLE 3H : GOVT./SEMI-GOVT., PRIVATE GUEST HOUSES AND THEIR BEDDING CAPACITY IN LAHAUL SPITI (1993-94)

Sl. No.	Guest Houses/Rest Houses	Room	Bed
1.	HPDTC	3	6
2.	Forest Rest Houses	15	28
3.	P.W.D. Rest Houses	57	100
4.	Private Hotels	40	84
5.	HPSEB	25	56

Source: Directory of Hotels and Travel Agents in Himanchal Pradesh, Department of Tourism and civil Aviation, Shimla.

TABLE 3I: TOTAL ACCOMMODATION POTENTIAL IN AND AROUND KINNAUR AND LAHAUL SPITI (1993-94) BED CAPACITY/DAY

Sl. No.	Location	Registered	Unregistered	Total
1.	Keylong area	98	60	158
2.	Patten valley	24	-	24
3.	Chandra valley	24	-	24
4.	Pin valley	66	-	66
5.	Pooh area	27	-	27
6.	Reckong Peo area	37	29	66
7.	Sangla valley	66	10	76
8.	Nichar area	28	-	28
9.	Rampur Bushair	143	316	459
10.	Manali	7248	3252	10,500

Source: Calculated from, Directory of Hotels and Travel Agents in Himanchal Pradesh, Department of Tourism and civil Aviation, Shimla.

percent of total beds were unregistered at Keylong area. (Table, 3.1). Next to Keylong, Pin valley provided 66 beds, all belong to registered In Kinnaur. Sangla tops with 76 beds, only 10 beds in unregistered sector. Then comes Reckong Peo with 66 beds. out of this 29 beds were unregistered. Rest places have almost all registered beds.

Manali, situated towards south west to Lahaul provides 10,500 beds out of which 3252 are unregistered; and Rampur Bushair situated towards South-West to Kinnaur provides 459 beds out of which 316 are unregistered.

(c) Average Occupancy in Hotels, Guest Houses, Rest Houses and Paying Guest Houses

The average occupancy for Hotels GH, RH and PGH is shown in table 3J and 3K. The occupancy was highest during the months of August (79 percent) and July (55 percent) in Lahaul Spiti. In case of Kinnaur, same pattern was observed with August (10 percent) and July (6 percent) were highest. There two months show the peak tourist season. The lowest occupancy of beds was however during particularly in winters (November-March). Due to the close of Rohataug in winters, road transportation to Lahaul Spiti stops, which make almost all the (95 percent) beds unoccupied in this region. While in Kinnaur occupancy stretches in more months. A gradual increase in occupancy was noted during the months of March to August in both, Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti.

TABLE 3F: HOTELS, TRAVEL AGENTS AND OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHERS (1993-94)

	Registered Hotels GH. PGH	Travel Agents	Out Door Photographers
Kinnaur	5	5	6
Lahaul Spiti	6	10	7

Source: Directory of Hotels and Travel Agents in Himanchal Pradesh, Department of Tourism and civil Aviation : Shimla.

TABLE 3J: MONTHLY PATTERN OF TOTAL AVAILABLE, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED BEDS IN KINNAUR IN HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND REST HOUSES (1995).

Sl. No.	Months	Total Available	Occupied*	Unoccupied	Occupancy (percent)
1.	January	5910	-	-	-
2.	February	5910	-	-	-
3.	March	5910	50	5860	.8
4.	April	5910	94	5816	1
5.	May	5910	139	5771	3
6.	June	5910	200	5710	4
7.	July	5910	326	5584	6
8.	August	5910	562	5348	10
9.	September	5910	220	5690	4
10.	October	5910	175	5734	3
11.	November	5910	65	5845	1
12.	December	5910	-	-	-

* Data Relating to Indian tourists is not available till now, so the occupancy percent is only of Foreign tourists.

Source : Calculated from Table 3B and 3H.

TABLE 3K: MONTHLY PATTERN OF TOTAL AVAILABLE, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED BEDS IN LAHAUL SPITI IN HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND REST HOUSES (1995)

Sl. No.	Months	Total Available	Occupied*	Unoccupied	Occupancy (percent)
1.	January	8160	-	-	-
2.	February	8160	-	-	-
3.	March	8160	-	-	-
4.	April	8160	-	-	-
5.	May	8160	13	8147	1
6.	June	8160	378	7782	5
7.	July	8160	4412	3748	55
8.	August	8160	6381	1779	79
9.	September	8160	965	7195	12
10.	October	8160	179	7981	3
11.	November	8160	-	-	-
12.	December	8160	-	-	-

* Data Relating to Indian tourists not available till now, so the occupancy percent is only of Foreign tourists.

Source : Calculated from table 3B and 3H.

The data for year 1995-96, shows mainly in tourist season (June-Oct.) that only 25 percent beds were occupied while 75 percent beds remain vacant in Lahaul Spiti, same position of Kinnaur, where only 5 percent bed remain occupied. This is mainly due to, data of Indian tourists was not available in 1995-96. Thus it can be clearly said that because of seasonality of tourist flow there is a high percentage of beds remaining unoccupied during a year whole. Even during the peak season nearly 21 percent in August and 45 percent beds remain to be filled. The other reason for this, apart from seasonal nature of tourist flow, lower standard hotels and most accommodations in Govt. sector, which make some-times big problem for reservation which causes the low flow of tourists into Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur.

CHAPTER - 4

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Today tourism is the world's fastest growing industry. Tourism has reached out to touch every part of the globe, from deepest Africa to the rain forests of the Amazon to highest point Mount Everest. Tourism is about people and places; entertainment and recreation and learning, economics and employment. The local culture, history and landscapes became prominent with the onset of tourism in an area.

As stated earlier Tourism has different meaning for different people and even the development of a place as the centre of attraction for tourists involves various factors. It has great educative value and promotes the spirit of adventure. It involves a huge amount of capital as well as other factors of production to achieve different ends. Returns, therefore, become important. The expenditure the tourists incur affects the economy, environment, society and culture of a place very much.

Both tourists and those who provide for them affect the environment of the places they visit and the lives of local people. The impact can be positive or harmful depending on the choices that are made in the planning process. It is more true in the care of subsistent rural economies having rich cultural and natural wealth. The policy makers turn to attractive like tourism to bring development to such regions. Moreover the impacts are greater where the economic and cultural gap between the tourists and

the local are substantial. Such attempts to solve economic problems some times create other more complex and unforseen complications.

Many scholar thinks that international tourism plays contentiolls role for third world development. The criticism of tourism parallels a general paradigm shift away from purely growth-oriented economic development towards more sustainable forms of development.¹ The new paradigm requires programmes that checks the negative effects of economic behaviour on local environment and culture. It proposes linkages between economy, culture and ecology. Mass tourism which was accepted as panacea of development until now encounters skepticism because its impacts and linkages are not necessarily or even probably, sustainable or benign and also because "there is no other international trading activity which involves such a critical interplay among economic, political, environmental and social elements as in tourism".² The 1980s witness the appearance of new tourism designs that both recognize its negative impact and imagine a more positive role for it.³ Therefore, a detailed study of the consequences needs to be done to estimate the impact of tourism on the economically weak and culturally strong regions.

Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti with its subsistence agriculture, sheep rearing and trade background presents a typical care of a region where tourism was promoted to boost the economy at risk of damaging a very strong and one of the least spoilt culture.

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1. Zuric N.d. (1992), Adventure Travel and Sustainable Tourism in the Peripheral Economy of Nepal; *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, vol.88, no.4, pp.608-628.
 2. Lea, T., *Tourism and Development in Third World*, 1988.
 3. Lea, T., *Tourism and Development in Third World*, (Routledte: London), 1988, p.2.

Infact, fast changes had already started coming in the region even before the introduction of tourism. It was during the British time when not only new tourist resorts were developed but some new crops were introduced in Kinnuar. While in Lahaul Spit potatoes were introduced by Morvian Missionary (German). The introduction of apple orchard and potatoes at that time in regions brought significant changes. Even today, both of these contributes major part of the regions economy. The impact of this economic changes requires the preview of present work. The present study as stated earlier has focus only on tourism. Tourism brought sudden changes. They became more marked with the increase in the flow international and national tourists. People of one of the background regions were suddenly brought face to face with most advanced societies of the world. Consequences of such interaction were inevitable. It was found that peripheral regions for all their inherent weakness, experience more negative side effects than positive. Yet this may not true; there are examples of resilient ecosystems with well established cultures that take away the good in tourism.

In order to see the impact of tourism on the economy, socio-cultural aspects and physical environment and strategy for tourism development in Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti, the following aspects have been discussed in the present chapter as discussed below.

- i) Impact assessment, its importance and problems related to accurate measurement.
- ii) Impact assessment based on Participatory Rapid Appraisal on the surrounding areas on various aspects of tourism, to know general impact of tourism in this region.
- iii) Problems of tourism as a major obstacles in tourism development in this region.

- iv) Strategy for the tourism development to tap the vast potential of tourism in Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti.

4.2 PROBLEM OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impact research is a complex exercise like the phenomena of tourism itself. It is difficult to measure, in precise terms, the effects of tourism on various aspects, for its intangible nature and suitable human stress, especially in the socio-cultural field.⁴ Quantifying economic impact becomes all the more difficult for want of basic input - output data. It is for this reason that impact research in tourism has gained only precious little ground. Besides, impact assessment can be never achieved in a short span of a few weeks or months.⁵ As stated earlier, Kinnaur and Spiti had opened its borders for outsider's in 1992, so impact assessment, which demands years of meticulous gathering of facts which should be tested and monitored on different time period.

4.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT BASED ON PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL (PRA)

In absence of any other scientific approach to find impact of tourism on the host environment, participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) technique was carried, because it allowed a broad spectrum of qualitative and quantitative data to be collected quickly and cheaply. Equipped with multi-disciplinary approach PRA provided more accurate

4. Singh, T.V., *The Kullu Valley Impact of Tourism Development in Mountain Areas*, (New Delhi: Himalayan Books, 1989).

5. Ibid, p.159.

information than traditional research techniques techniques which rely on observation only, because it involves talking to local people.

The basis for most PRA is the semi-structural interview. It includes interactive and open ended questions which allow for greater interaction between interviewer and interviewee. On this study all sections of the community including children, were interviewed. This meant that different views, experiences and perspectives could be collected on any particular issue, ensuring that the results were representative of the community as a whole.

The direct impact of tourism is clearly visible on the increasing number of hotels, restaurants, transport services, travel agencies and tour operator etc. In fact, tourism has accelerated many of the commodity and services of the economy of the direct impact can be seen in the term of high land price at keylong, Kaza, Reckons peo, Kalpa and Sangla.

As earlier stated, people of one of the backward regions were suddenly brought face to face with most advanced societies of the world; for all their inherent weakness, experience more negative side effects than positive. It is exactly what happening in Spit. Monasteries (Gampas) previously relied on donations from villages and their own lands, now earning by charging visitors for an over night stay in monastery, or asking them to make a donation. The lamas are one of the few groups to benefit from tourism, but the extra income from tourists has allowed them to pay for essential repairs and renovations. Many tourists also donate shoes and clothes: these days it is not uncommon to see a monk wearing trainers.

Impact of tourism in Spit studied by Now Castle University says that", the first negative signs of tourism are already surfacing in Spity. Antique paintings and startuties

from monasteries are gradually disappearing as foreigners buy them up (or, steal them), and local thieves pilfer them to sell to tourists. In addition, villagers are taking their antique jewellery and traditional clothing to monasteries for the lamas to sell on their behalf to tourists. Unless this is controlled, Spiti could see its cultural heritage disappear, sold or stolen to foreigners. This is exactly what has happened in Ladakh".⁶ Similar type of experience are observed from all most all other parts, earlier it used to be but now the numbers are increased. In 1993, when the old statue of Buddha (saided 8 century A.D. old) was stolen by international gang from Sangla monastery. Thanks to timely help from inter-pol, they were caught at Italy and now this statue is again reinstated in Sangla monastery.

In economic sector, majority of people derive no financial gain from tourism. Devoting most of their time to farming and horticulture the local community has neither the time nor experience to engage in tourism. Consequently there is little local involvement. Instead, it is the big tour companies based on either Manali, Shimla or even Delhi - who use their own guides, cooks, transport and food and sometimes even tents - that reap all the financial rewards; controls nearly 60 to 70 per cent of trade of the region.⁷

Local entrepreneurs are, however, being increasingly lured into tourism, attracted by the prospect of making more money than they can from farming. Infact, the disparity in earnings between agriculture and tourists workers is enormous, and has

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6. Kerlick, Yasmin Keith, *Quiet before the Storm*, Geographical (Royal Geographical Society: London), May 1995, pp.40.
 7. Negi, Satish Kumar, *Prospect for Tourism Development in Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur (H.P.)*, A Seminar paper presented in *National Seminar on Democratic Tourism*, Jan.17-19 (1996) organised by Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra.

created a large gap between the rich and poor of the community.

Tourism brings marked changes in the socio-culture environment of the destination communities. Changes have occurred in dress pattern, food habits, traditional occupation like weaving and sheep rearing, traditional customs and value in the religious life of the people of this region. With the development of tourism could further accelerate this process of change causing heavy socio-cultural strains in this traditional society. The fragile mountain environment of this region has a limited carrying capacity. At the present level of technology and supply, additional population in the form of tourists with their higher consumption pattern could result in increased demand for food, firewood, drinking water, shelter etc. causing a heavy pressure on this delicate environment. Plastic bottles, tin cans, garbage and litter thrown around by tourists in Rohtang, Keylong, Kalpa, and Reckong po, and near around camping sites and trekking routes have undermined the aesthetic quality of the mountain environment.

Kinnauras and Lahaula are also beginning to look at their traditional lifestyle rather more critically, seeing the western way as more attractive. It is clear that over all social impacts vary through by region, culture and by tourist widely type to preclude generalization.

But until now spitiens have lived a rich and sustainable life in harsh and seemingly impossible conditions. It is their home, and if their unique way of life is to survive, tourist will need to remember that they are only visitors and are privileged to be their guests, and should think about the cooperate to save this unique Himalayan heritage.

4.4 PROBLEM IN TOURISM

In relation to tourism very often we come across such statements that, the country has tremendous potential but no development is taking place in this regard, there has been a fall in tourism arrivals and so and so destination is no more an attraction the way it used to be, etc. Such situations emerge because of certain obstacles and threats. Problems of tourism can be located in the very nature of tourism, attitude of tourists, operations of travel trade, tourism impacts, tourism policy and planning or the attitudes of the host population.

In absence of any other scientific approach to finding these problems of tourism, it seems worth while to examine tourists perception and local businessmen related to tourism. Another important reason is that they are the real witness of tourism scene, both as a actor indirectly affected by tourism.

To assess the tourist profile and problems faced by him and allied agencies, a sample survey of tourists and businessmen was conducted. The sample size of the survey was consists of 150 tourists, 25 owner's of tourism related business, some Government tourist officials and some local people etc. were interviewed.

a) Problems faced by the Tourists (Table - 4)

Tourists faced a number of problems and difficulties while undertaking their journey or visit in Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti, Major problems and difficulties faced by them have been discussed below:

i) Opinion of tourists about their stay in Hotels and General perceptions.

It is observed that most (80 per cent) of the tourist were motivated by to experience unique landscape, followed by adventure tourism 75 per cent and to

TABLE 4: PERCEPTION OF TOURISTS AND OTHER TOURIST AGENCIES ABOUT TOURISM AND PROBLEMS FACED BY THEM

A.	QUESTIONS ASKED FROM TOURISTS	POSITIVE RESPONSE IN PERCENTAGE
1.	Motivation	
	* Pleasure	45
	* To experience Unique Landscape	80
	* To experience Unique Culture/religion	65
	* To have more leisure time	37
	* For adventure tourism	75
	* To explore new and strange places/people	56
2.	Source of information	
	* Own pervious experience	20
	* From others who visited earlier	80
	* Travel agencies	25
	* Books and literature	90
3.	Tour organised by	
	* Self	45
	* Travel agencies	40
	* Others	10
4.	Are you satisfied with amenities ?	
	* Yes	72
	* No	25
5.	Behaviour of local towards you	
	* Good	92
	* Normal	8
6.	Attempt to under stand the local culture	
	* Yes	47
	* If no why ?	
	- Limited time	56
	- Problem of Communication	20
7.	Main problems faced by them	
	* Roads and transportation (Local)	68
	* Water	20
	* Accommodation and House Keeping	32
	* Lack of trekking. Mountaineering and Skiing facilities	35
	* Civic facilities	40
	* Entertainment and Recreational facilities	58

B.	QUESTIONS ASKED FROM OWNERS OF HOTELS, GUEST HOUSE AND PAYING GUEST HOUSES	
1.	Motivation for establishment	
	* From Govt. assistance	40
	* Private interest	50
2.	Types of facilities providing	
	* Trekking	45
	* Tent camping	30
	* Fishing	20
	* Sight seeing	47
3.	Major problems faced by them	
	* Infrastructure/services/local transport	62
	* Clients or customers flow	70
	* Language communication	15
	* Local peoples response (good)	85
	* Others	48
4.	Suggestions for better facilities (from Govt.)	
	* More publicity	52
	* Bus services	46
	* Road facilities	49
	* Handicrafts and art	50

Source: Field Survey 1995-96 (Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti)

experience unique culture landscape 65 per cent etc. were the main motivation behind the tourists visit.

Regarding the source of information about the area, the survey revealed that 90 per cent, got the information from books and literature 80 per cent, from other who visited earlier and 25 per cent from travel agencies etc. were the main source of information.

72 per cent of tourists were satisfied with amenities, while 25 per cent expressed their dissatisfaction. Although most of tourists complained about the need of more develop hotels with more communication.

ii) *Accommodation and House Keeping*

Providing accommodation and better house keeping is the fare-most function of hotels either managed by HPDTC or private owners. In order to attract more tourists, it becomes obligatory that the accommodation provided to tourists should be good and charges the rooms should be reasonable.

It is observed that 32 per cent tourists complained about the finding accommodation with well equiped facilities.

iii) *Behavior of Locals*

Customs and behavior of the local people have also on impact upon development of tourism. Hence customs and behaviour of locals can attract more tourists at any place. All most i.e., 92 per cent touristed said that behaviour of local people was goods while only 8 per cent said it normal about the way of life, most of tourist were influenced with unique culture of this area. While some tourists said that the backward culture.

iv) *Entertainment and Recreational Facilities*

With regard to entertainment and recreational facilities i.e., Television, Radio, Video and Satellite Television along with facilities of indoor games etc. it was found that most of hotels in Kinnaur, these were lacks in so tourists about 52 per cent complained about these facilities.

v) *Bad Management of Roads*

68 per cent tourists have made complains about narrow and bad management of roads in particular, the local roads. Tourists frighten where roads crosses the dumpy side in Spiti and Chandra river valley.

vi) *Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities*

55 per cent of tourists complained of water supply and sanitation facilities. Tourists faced acute shortage of these facilities particularly in the public places.

vii) *Lack of Trekking, Mountaineering and Skiing Facilities*

58 per cent of respondents, have estimated the problem of facilities for trekking, mountaineering, skiing etc. in the whole region.

viii) *Other Services*

Other service include services like telephone, medical, local information inner line permit and transport facilities for local traveling etc; most of the tourists expressed their dissatisfaction with regard to timely availability of these facilities.

b) Problems Faced by Owners of Hotels, Guest House and Paying Guest Houses Table (4)

This sector of business contributes one of the basic components to the tourist industry. Problems in this sectors may affect the tourism potential and flow of tourists.

Main problems faced by them are:-

i) *Clients or Customer flow*

Due to seasonability of tourism in this region, most of i.e. 70 per cent of tourism related businessmen complained about clients or tourists flow. Most of guest houses particularly in Lahaul and Spiti area, forced to close due to the winters.

ii) *Infrastructure/Services/Local Transport*

62 per cent of business community complained about the infrastructure services like, fresh vegetable, mutton and local transport particularly taxi services etc. are the main.

iii) *Other Problems*

Some areas like Spiti area should be opened for the interpreneur etc. was the main among the other problems faced by them.

iv) Among the suggestions asked for better facilities; more publicity from government was opted most, while other facilities like deluxe bus services from Shimla/Mandi and Chandigarh to this region and permeation of Handicrafts and art of this region as a major gift for tourists etc. were main among the suggestions given by them.

c) General Problems

There are some general problems related to tourism, which I found is need attention of the concerned:

- i) Inadequate assistance from Central and State Government for tourism development.
- ii) Lack of Himachal Pradesh Regional Transport corporation and private buses for tourist places during tourist season.
- iii) Lack of petrol pumps for private vehicles in the whole region.
- iv) Lack of finance is a major problem in the development of tourism in Himachal Pradesh construction of hotels etc. requires heavy amount for big investment.
- v) No foreign exchange facility in banks of this region. Nearest facility is available either at Shimla or Manali.

4.5 STRATEGY FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

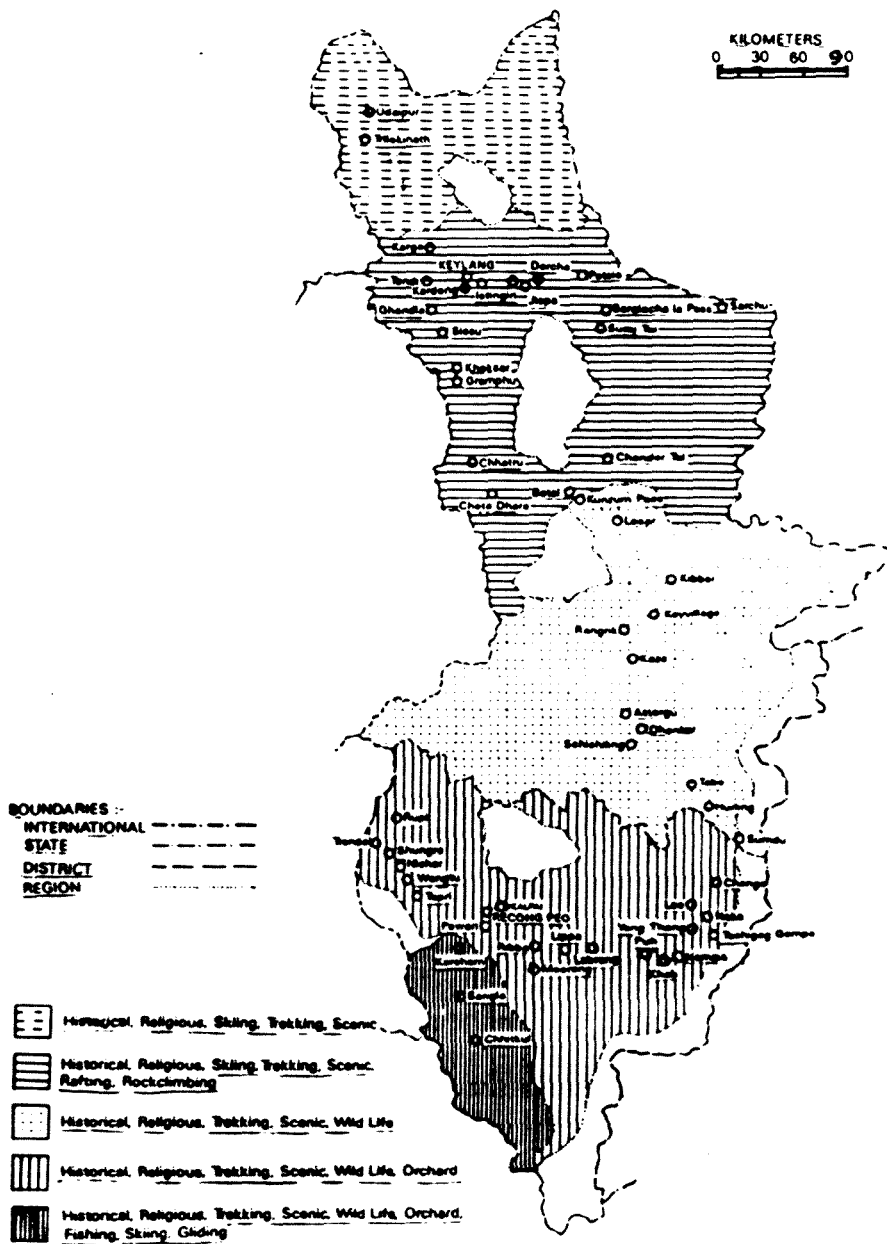
By seeing the vast potential of tourism and increase in tourist inflow, it is a right time to tap this potential by preparing a separate tourist master plan for this area. It implies that giving a boost to the tourism industry, the region's economy and other related sectors will be improved. Thus tourism will lead to an integrated development of the Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti. Thus, following the problems in different blocks and potential of tourism, an attempt has been made to formulate tourism development strategy and also recommendations for the sectors related to tourism.

The main elements of which are:

- A.1) Dispersal of tourism activities in different parts of the region.

LAHAUL-SPITI AND KINNAUR

TOURIST PLACES AND THEIR POTENTIALITY



MAP NO.5

- 2) Diversification of tourism activities in different parts of the region.
- 3) Improvement of infrastructural facilities.
- 4) Restructuring and strengthening the institutions for development of human resources.
- 5) Permission and preservation of art and culture.

B. Development of specific sectors and activities.

D) DISPERSAL OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES IN DIFFERENT PART OF THE AREA

A. Specific Recommendations

This will disperse the economic benefits of tourism and help in achieving overall growth of the economy.

1. Shifting the focus of tourism development to new areas. This will release the burden on Keylong and Reckong peo.
2. Tourism clusters to be developed at Sangla, Darcha, Sarchu Kaza, Udaipur and Kalpa. To established appropriate role to the new tourist growth centres in the hierarchy of settlements. These are Nichar, Bhaba, Kilba, Moorang, Kibber, Tabo, Losar, Ribba Udaipur, Tandi, Stangiri, Khoksar etc.
3. Way side facilities like Koorks, rest spots, parking places, petrol pumps, sovenir shops and tourist huts etc. (as both along the National Highways (21 & 22) at Wangtu, Rakcham, Chitkul, Powari, Jangi, Nako, Tabo, Losar, Batal, Kunzum pass, Grampu, Gondla, Jispa, Sarchu, Jalma and Tindi.
4. New tourist circuits to be developed -
 - (a) Keylong-Tandi-Jalma-Trilokinath-Udaipr.

(b) Sarahan-Tranda-Nichar Choltu-Kilba-Karcham-Sangla-Batsari-Chitkul.

B. Diversification of Tourist Product

1. Adventure Tourism

- (a) Trekking & Rock Climbing to be organised as a main tourism activity. More the 30 trekking routes have been identified in the region. Keylog, Bata, Udaipur, Sarchu, Chitkul, Kalpa and Sangla to be developed as base camps for these activities.
- (b) Development of angling as an eco-tourism activity to be started here. Promotion of "front Angling Tourism" along River Bahga and Baspa with the certain of a front fishing from and allied angling Lahaul can be developed as a node for front angling tourism.
- (c) Mountaineering and Glacial expedition; is more specialized type of adventure sport. Virgin peaks and unscaled glaciers can be developed or existing centres at Jispa and Shigri Glacier can be promoted for both these activities with modern facilities.
- (d) With the help from Government assistance i.e, purchasing of rafter, River Rafting to be developed on the Pin and Bhaga river at Jispa. This type of adventure has vast potential and can be used for better economic benefits from it.
- (e) Among other adventure sports like Horse Racing at Kaza, to discover new tracks, skiing and Heli-Skiing on the virgin peaks could be developed as the main tourist product for adventure tourists.

2. *Pilgrim Tourism*

- (a) The ancient temples at Khoti, Sangla, Sungra, Trilokinath and Udaipur can be developed as a major pilgrimage node.
- (b) Similiary the monataries like Tbo, Danker, kee, Kardoang, Shashur etc. to be developed and a circuit "specially Buddhist Circuit" to be established connecting from all most all the major monasteries from Sangla to Darcha in Lahaul.
- (c) Chamb (Devi Dance) Phulaich festival and Kinner Lavi fair to be patsonised and permote upgraded up to state level festivals.

3. *Apple Blossom Tourism*

Pluck your own Apple Tourism" to be developed at Sangla, Kalpa, Reckong peo, Ribba, Kilba, Powari Nichar, Bhaba and Moorang etc. By this the tourists can stay in orchards which are locations of natural beauty and savour the genuine ambience of the local cultural and ethnic flavours.

4. *Heritage and Ethnic Tourism*

For development of Heritage tourism in the region efforts will be required to be undertaken in the ares of illumination, light and preservation to the heritage buildings.

These will be undertaken at

- Tabo, kardoang and Danker monasteries
- Kamru, Gondla and Moorang Forts
- Trilokinath, Udaipur and Khoti temples

To tap the ethnic tourism products i.e., customs of indigenou, cultural artifacts, efforts will be required to patronised ethnic tourism in particularly in side trips in remote villages.

5. *Camping Tourism*

This has a regions advantage of satisfying adventure desire of tourists and bringing them close to nature and helps in spreading tourism activities to the remote localities of the Kinnaur and Lahaul spiti. This type of a activity is to be developed at Nichar, Chitkul, Moorang, Nako, Kunzam Pass, Zingzibar, Trilokinath Jot, Tod Valley in Lahaul etc.

C. Improvement of Infrastructural facilities

1. Upgradation of existing road network specifically.
 - i) Geramphu - Choto dara - Batal-luzau pass - Kaza road (137 Kms)
 - ii) Keylong-Tandi -Jalama- Udaipur road (54 Kms)
 - iii) Sanglu-Chitkul road (24 Kms)
 - iv) Pooh - Sumdo - Tabo - Kaza (139 Kms)
2. Canstruction of Rangrik Airpost (Spiti) should be speed up.
3. Construction of bus stands to enhance the amenities for the tourists, the following bus stands should proposed to be set-up/improved: Sangla, Reckeong Peo, Rohtang, Kaza, Pooh, Tabo, Khoksar, Keylong and Udaipur.
4. For stregthing and improving the existing drainage, sanitation system and developing parkes and parking facilities efforts will be required to develop in all most all above stated places.
5. The existing accommodation of HPDTC and Rest hours, hotels and restaurants managed by Government do not enjoy good reputation among visitors in general. There for private parties should be offered incentives so that a healthy

competition in created between public and private sector in offering better service to the visitors. A general policy should be to promote us indogenous resources.

D. Restructuring and strengthening the institutions for development of human resources

1. Government intervention to give tourist taste of local identity rather then creating same type of facilities as existing elsewhere in plains.

2. Local people should be educated to view long term gains of tourism and should there "**not kill gore that lays golden aggs**".

3. Without the participation of local people in this industry tourism can't grow properly so subsidy to local entrepreneur for construction, organising training camps of guiding, catering, house Beeping, Tracking and other adventure sport of activities etc. Should be done regularly from the tourism department.

E. Preservation of art and Culture

This region is rich in ancient culture and have age-old monuments in the shape of temples, forts, monasteries and gompas etc., which needed to be made for Kalaendras at Reckong peo, Kaza and Keylong, repairs/maintenance of Kamru, Mooarang and Gondla Forts, beautification of Tabo, Dhanker and kee monasteries, Kungri Gompa, Kardang, Khoti and Trilokinath temples; and site meseusm at keylong.

II) DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC SECTOR AND ACTIVITIES

Tourism touches all most all the sector's of the economy, levels and interest. So it becomes important to develop there specific sectors and activities:

1. There is vast potential for the free development of floriculture particularly

diseased free seeds. At present the country has to rely upon European market for its of the temperate nucleus flower seeds. The naturally-isolated situation of the Spiti Valley can be utilized for the production of nucleus and foundation seeds of much-in-demand flowers like Pansy, Dianths, Pholy, Zonia, Aster, Salvia, etc.

2. The head water of Satluj and Chanab are potential for the development of trout streams. In addition to this, there are number of perennial springs in Rangrik, Thiro, Gamus, Kirthing and Sangla which is can be harnessed for trout farming. There are high attitude lake like Chander tal, Suraj Tal and Nako etc. can be stocked with trout. As these places are placed on the trekking routes, the availability of fish would be an added attraction to the trekkers and tourists.

3. With the coming of tourism, tourists wants to see the local handicrafts, Culture and art, so it is right time to establish art galleries or measum/archives. From there they can get the real idea of local crafts, art and culture.

4. In order to explore this area to the intending domestic and foreign tourists in its proper perspective through packages tours, publicity and preparation of films or specific themes like Buddhist Monasteries as continued, sustained and bumming publicity campaign is required to be made.

5. Restregenthing traditional fair and festivals through in various fair committees like in Kinnaur Lavi at Reckong Peo, Chamb festival in Spiti and Independence Day Celebration at keylong should be published in big way.

6. Club house should be constructed in the tourist destinations, so tourist can enjoy the indoor recreational facilities, to keep themself engaged and also to Prolog their stay.

FIG.4 : TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS INDEX

	SCENIC		TRADITIONS			CULTURE				ENTERTAINMENT				ADVENTURE				
	OUTSTANDING PANORAMA LANDSCAPE	PROXIMITY TO LAKES	LOCATION ALONG TOURIST CIRCUITS	ORCHARDS	FAIRS & FESTIVALS RAFTS	ARTS & HANDICRAFTS	HISTORICAL BUILDINGS & MONUMENTS	FORT	TEMPLE/MONASTERY	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION PARKS	WILD LIFE SENSURY & PARKS	TREKKING & MOUNTAIN-RING	SKKING & ROCKCLIM-BING	RAFTING & ANGLING	CAMPS & PICNICS	GLACIAL TREKKING		
SANGLA SANGLA BARSARI CKITKUL KILBA	• • • •		• • •	• • •	• • • •	• • •	• •	•	• • •		• • •	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •	•	14 10 12 8	44
RECKONG PEO RECKONG PEO KALPA KHOTI	• • •		• • •	• •	• • •	• •			• •			• • •			• • •		9 11 9	29
POOH POOH MOORANG NAKO RIBHA	• • • •		• • •	• • •	• • • •	• • •	• •	•	• • •		•	• • • •			• • •		9 10 10 10	39
NICHAR NICHAR SUNGRA WANGPO (Bhaba)	• • •			• •	• • •	• • •			• •		• • •			•	• • •		9 9 10	28
SPITI KAZA TABO RUNGRIC/KEE DANKER KUNZUM PASS	• • • • •		• • • •		• • • •	• • •	• • •		• • •		• •	• • • •			• • •		9 9 7 9 6	40
CHANDRA VALLEY BHAL KHONSAR GONDLA TANDI	• • • •	•	• • •		• • •	• •	• •		• •			• • •	•		• • •	•	6 9 10 7	31
KEYLONG KEYLONG JISPA DARCHA SARCHU	• • • •		• • •		• • •	• •	• •	•		•		• • •	•		• • •		11 8 8 7	34
UDAIPUR UDAIPUR TRILOKINATH JALMA	• • •				• • •	• • •	• • •		• •			• • •			• • •		7 7 7	21

CHAPTER - 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As the world's fastest growing industry, today tourism has reached out to touch every part of the globe, from deepest Africa to the rain forest of the Amazon, and up to highest point Mount Everest. In the present context, it can no longer be viewed as peripheral or luxury oriented activity. The ramification of tourism reach out to many sectors of the economy. Besides, their impact on faster economic growth, large employment opportunities, faire income distribution and more effective resource mobilization are too significant to be over looked.

More then 567 million tourist arrivals were recorded over all the world during 1995. International tourists receipts rose to US\$ 372 million in 1995 registering a 5.9 percent over 1994. The pattern of world tourism shows that France retained the most important destination of the world attracting the 10.68 percent of total arrivals, while in tourism earners United States leads in tourism receipts with 15.70 percent of world total. In terms of regions over all percent change was recorded in East Asia/Pacific with 18.7 percent. South Asia was the second fastest growing region of the world both for tourist arrivals 11 percent and receipts with 13.1 percent. India accounts for the highest share of tourist arrival in South Asia. India has recorded a growth rate of 12.5 percent in terms of tourist arrivals and 21.5 percent in tourist receipts during 1995.

Tourism is a major alternative for bringing out development in a peripheral regions. But for the growth for tourism basic requirements in terms of natural and

cultural attraction are important. Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti possess these pre-requisites for tourism development.

Tourism development in Lahaul started in big way in 1960s when the Bara Shigri Glacier had become the main spot for mountaineers. But in the true sense of the word is a recent phenomenon in Lahaul. While Kinnaur and Spiti were opened first time for tourists in 1992. It was a good omen as tourism had a chance to form a trinity with agriculture and horticulture. The pace of the tourism development is still in its infancy, but growing faster than the other destinations of the Himachal Pradesh.

Inclosed between the Zaskar from north, Dhaula Dar from South, Great Himalaya from eastern side and Pir Panjal from Western side, this region offers unique destination for its vast variety of tourism. Alpine forests and meadows with dance form and wild life in remote Valleys with pleasant summers are an attraction for both the fun loving and adventure tourists. The mountains, rivers and snow provide a variety of thrills to the mountaineers, rafter, trekkers and skiers. The cool temperate climate conditions on the other hand are excellent for the production of temperate fruits and crops like potatoes, wheat, corn, Hops and barely.

Apart from its physical setting, cultural landscape of this region finds unique combination of Hinduism and Buddhism. on one side temples like monasteries like Tabo and other side temples like Trilokinath places the sacred sentiments to both Buddhist and Hindu devotees. The people of this region with their colourful clothes, passion for songs and communal dances, fair and festivals, wood carvings, paintings and many religions culture properties makes unique from surrounding regions form a

big attraction. The chamb "Devil Dance" of Spiti and Phulaich festival of Kinnaur are the most important festivals in this region is a one of the major tourist attraction.

The existence of natural and cultural richness in the Spiti region, popularly known as the "valley of the monasteries" comes under the Himachal Government's decision to promote this region as an alternative to Laddakh or the "Little Tibet", makes true in sense by seeing upward trend of tourist visiting to this area.

Remaining open from June-November, Lahaul Spiti had two peak seasons of tourist flow. The first peak season occurs during in the month of July and August. The second peak season falls in the month of September and October. Where as in Kinnaur there is more or less regular flow of tourists with June and August as maximum peaks. Due to the heavy monsoon rains in lower Kinnaur and Manali-Kullu area in the month of July makes less flow of tourists from Shimla and Kullu-Manali sides. While major flow in this month comes from Laddakh side. The main reason of this is the opening of Manali-Leh highway, which is generally free from the monsoon rains.

It was observed that the maximum number of tourists comes to this region by buses compare to the taxis and own conveyance. HRTC Keylong and Reckong Peo depot and HRTC other than these depot, buses plays a major role in bringing tourists to this region. Where as the 'HPDTC' and other tourist deluxe buses contributes less than the HRTC. However in the short distance or side/local trips tourists use there private conveyance mainly due to the more frequency of availability then buses.

Major portion of accommodation is still controlled by the government in the former of rest houses in major parts of the region, except in Keylong and Reckong Peo,

where private sector shows its presence much more than other areas of the region. Keylong area has maximum capacity of 158 beds/day, while in Sangla area had 76 beds/day. Occupancy of accommodation was found to be less than 80 per cent during the peak seasons.

There is probably no other economic activity which cuts across so many sectors, levels and interests. Both the negative and positive impacts noted on the economy of Kinnuar and Lahaul Spiti. Direct impact of tourism is clearly visible in the increasing number of hotels, restaurants, transport earnings and other agencies etc. Other agencies etc. has accelerated many of the commodity and services of the economy and high land price in tourist centres.

Signs of negative impacts of tourism are already surfacing in this region. Antique paintings and statuettes from monasteries and temples are gradually disappearing, cases of thefts are increasing. In the economic sector, however the number of employment sector, however increased but majority of people no financial gain tourism sector are getting gains. Most of the entrepreneurs belong from outside controls nearly 60 to 70 per cent of trade and gets major financial rewards.

In socio-culture environment, now local people are also look at their traditional life style rather more critically, seeing the western way as more attractive changes have occurred in dress patterns (in youths particularly), traditional occupation and values in the religious life of the people of this region.

The environment impacts in terms of conservation/ degradations are influenced by factors such as number of tourists, their behaviour and resiliency fragility of the

natural environment. Negative impacts have been noted, include litter and vandalism, trail erosion, habitat change, loss of endangered plants, species and resource duplication. On the other hand tourism has also been seen to promote the establishment of protect areas like wild life parks etc and raise funds to maintain them.

Among the main problems and difficulties faced by tourist in Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti such as a accommodation and house keeping, entertainment, recreational facilities roads and local transport etc. were reported. Clients flow, poor infrastructures/local transport were recorded the main problems faced by tourism related agencies in this region.

Thus the presence of rich and natural resource along with moderate transport and accommodation facilities have contributed significantly in maintaining the momentum of tourist-inflow into this region. To tap this vast potential of tourism and development of tourism in balanced way in this region, strategy guidelines should be first to start the improvement of infrastructural facilities, diversification of tourism activities in different parts of region, increase employment opportunities, restructuring and strengthening the institutional development of human resources, preservation of art and culture and development along with the specific sectoral activities.

So sustainable eco-tourism as included in the master plan is the prime need of the hour for the tourism development. We can project this area as a unique tourist destination known from centuries for its unique topography, climate as well as culture. This region holds bright future for tourism development, both for foreigners and domestic Tourists.

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APPENDIX - I

PIN VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

A high-altitude Himalayan national park containing a variety of rare animals such as the woolly hare, Tibetan Gazelle, and Snow leopard. The entire area is a cold desert, interspersed with a few alpine meadows. There is heavy pressure on the meadows by the seasonal influx of livestock of migratory grazers. The park adjoins the buffer belt of the Great Himalayan National Park to the south-West, and shares its southern boundary with Rupin Bhaba Sanctuary.

LEGAL STATUS : Intention to constitute the area into a national park was declared on January 9, 1987.

AREA & ZONING : 67,500 HA. (675 SQ.km) [notified]. There is no zoning within the park. However, an area of 1,15,000 ha. adjoining the national park has been notified as the buffer zone.

LOCATION : Districts Lahaul and Spiti. Latitudinal range 31°44'55" to 32° 11'00" N [tp]; Longitudinal range 77° 45'00" to 78° 06'09" E [tp] Nearest town Tabo (47km); Nearest railhead Shimla (443km); Nearest airport Shimla (458 km).

APPROACHES : Shimla to Rampur Bushahr (140 km), on to Tabo (256 km) then to Atargu Bridge (17 km), finally on foot to Kagha (30), which is adjacent, to rough shakarog Khango Pass or Tari Kango Pass on foot; or from buffer belt of the Great Himalayan National Park, which is adjacent, through the Pin Parvati Pass on foot.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE : Altitude 3300 to 6632 m; Temperature - 19.7 to 26.8 C; Mean annual rainfall 170.3mm. There is heavy snow precipitation, exact figures of which are not available.

FLORA : Forest types found in the park include Dry Alpine Scrub 16/C1, and Dwarf Juniper Scrub 16/E1. Himalayan pencil cedar is reported to be threatened.

From 1980 to 1987, prior to the area being declared a national Park, 43 ha. of what is now the buffer zone (outside the park) was planted with Poplar and Willow. Poplar is an introduced species.

FAUNA :

Mammals

Fox, Red/Indian?	Marmot, Himalayan
Ibex	Mouse-hare, Himalayan
Gazelle, Tibetan	Porcupine, Indian/Hodgson's?
Hare, Woolly	Sheep, Blue
Leopard, Snow	Wolf

Birds :

Species reported to be threatened are Snow leopard, Fox (Indian/Red?), and Wolf.

Birds:

Golden Eagle
Himalayan Snow Cock
Chukor-Shakpa/Ram Chukar
Mooker/Hill Pigeon
Griffon Vulture
Alpine Chough
Rose finches/snow finches
Larks
Wagtails
Leag Bird
Drippers
Martins
Swifts

Game Birds :

Blue Rock Pigeon
Sbi Pigeon
User Sand Plover
Gree Sandpiper
Ruddy Sheldake

OCCURRENCES AND CONTROL OF DISEASE : There is no information on whether flora and fauna are affected by epidemics, nor on whether programmes for vaccination of cattle are undertaken. The nearest veterinarians are located at Mud and Guling, in the buffer Zone.

OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING HABITAT : No information.

WATER RESOURCES : Pin, Parahiro, and Khamengar are the major rivers [tp]. There are 12 other perennial streams, and several springs and glaciers [tp].

BUDGET : Rs. 6,10,000 for 1987-1988.

MANAGEMENT PLAN: Non. Under preparation.

PERSONAL: : One Deputy Range Officer and two Forest Guards. The DFO (Kaza) holds additional charge as Director of the park.

EQUIPMENT : None

RESEARCH AND MONITORING : None

COMMUNITY INTERACTION PROGRAMMES : None

HUMAN PRESENCE :

Rights and Leases : People from adjoining areas enjoy herb collection rights in the park.

Habitation : There is no permanent habitation inside the national park. However, 17 teahouses are used by shepherds when they bring their livestock inside in the summer. 17 Villages, with a total population of 1,258 people, are located in the surrounding buffer zone.

Grazing : Shepherds of Kinnaur are issued permits by the DFO, Nichar, to graze their sheep and goats in the park area. In addition, 2801 heads of livestock come in from adjacent villages to graze in the park and its buffer zone. Snow leopards and wolves have reportedly caused injury to livestock, but no claims for compensation have been recorded.

Offenses and Illegal Activities : None recorded.

Tourism : No record are kept of how many tourists visited the park.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS : The area is accessible only from May to October. There are three rest houses around the park with a total of ten beds. No transportation facilities are available inside the park.

Inner line permit is required by foreign who wish to visit the park.

CONTACT ADDRESS :

DFO (WL)
Sarahan Division
Sarahan Bushehar - 172 102
District Shimla
Himachal Pradesh

Source : Directory of National Parks and Sanctuaries in Himachal Pradesh, 1981, sponsored by Wild life Institute of India Dheradun, Environment Studies Division, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, p.9-10.

APPENDIX - II

TOTAL ANNUAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN KINNAUR AND LAHAUL SPITI

Months	1992				1993				1994				1995	
	Lahaul-Spiti		Kinnauru		Lahaul-Spiti		Kinnauru		Lahaul-Spiti		Kinnaur		Lahaul-Spiti	Kinnaur
	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F	I	F
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	94
May	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	132	1650	-	120	13	139
June	26	16	48	25	-	77	-	-	222	1632	-	240	378	200
July	107	125	30	21	204	96	100	56	690	2014	322	136	4412	326
August	169	156	20	58	292	80	124	60	450	1792	337	172	6381	562
September	117	43	41	46	340	37	135	34	494	1080	586	176	965	220
October	72	18	-	55	320	26	165	25	-	1015	-	185	179	175
November	-	-	-	30	28	7	35	10	-	-	-	-	-	65
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	491	358	139	250	1244	323	559	185	1918	9163	1245	1029	12330	1831

I = Indian, F = Foreigner

Source : Directorate, Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation, H.P., Shimla and unpublished Foreign Tourist from S.P. Office Reckong Peo and Police Check Post Khoksar. Data relating Indian Toursits is not available so far.

APPENDIX - III

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICS ORGANISATION AND
DISARMAMENT POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
NEW DELHI - 110067

SURVEY OF TOURISTS VISITING
KINNUAUR & LAHAUL SPITI REGION - 1995

1. Name.....
2. Sex.....
5. Occupation.....
2. Age..... Year.....
4. Nationality.....
6. MOTIVATION (Tick one or More)
 - ___ Pleasure
 - ___ To experience unique landscape
 - ___ To experience unique culture/religion
 - ___ To have more leisure time
 - ___ For adventure tourism (Specify).....
 - ___ To explore new and strange places/people
 - ___ Other (Specify) Business/Conference etc.
7. Source of Information
 - ___ Own previous experience
 - ___ From others who visited earlier
 - ___ Publicity
 - ___ Travel agencies
 - ___ Tourist offices
 - ___ Books and literature
8. Plan of travel Group/Friends/Family
9. Group Size.....
10. Tour organized By: Travel Agency/Self/Other (Specify)

APPENDIX - IV

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL POLITICS ORGANISATION AND
DISARMAMENT POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
NEW DELHI - 110067

SURVEY OF HOTELS/GEUSTHOUSES/RESTHOUSES
(KINNUAUR & LAHAUL SPITI REGION - 1995)

1. Name of the owner.....
2. Government/Private.....
3. Address.....
4. Education level/professional degree.....
5. Motivation for establishment Hotel & GH.
_____ From govt. assistance.
_____ Private interest.
6. Cost investment in creating infrastructure/Gross in Rs
7. What type of tourists are mainly coming for staying
Individual/Group/Family
8. Details of Tourist staying in Hotel/GH

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-----	-----	-------	-------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

9. What type of facilities you are providing them.

_____ Jeep Safari
_____ Treking
_____ Tenting/Camping
_____ Sight seeing

___ Tour package

___ Any other specify

10. What are the major problem facing by you in this business.

___ Infrastructure

___ Clients or Customers flow

___ Services/Local Transport/etc.

___ Language Communication

___ Local peoples response

___ Any other/specify

11. What improvements for better facilities you can think of ?