

CONCENTRATION AND DISPERSAL OF TOURISM IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

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CONCENTRATION
AND
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OF TOURISM
IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "CONCENTRATION AND DISPERSAL OF TOURISM IN HIMACHAL PRADESH" submitted by Richa in fulfillment of six credits out of the total of twenty four credits for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) of the University is a bonafide work to the best of our knowledge and may be placed before the examiners for examination.

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism covers vast dimensions. It extends from what a destination has to what the destination needs. While the first entails culture, monuments, landscape, handicrafts etc., the second includes infrastructure and superstructure and also how best it can sell itself or in other words how well it can promote tourism. The present study is an attempt at defining and redefining, tourism development and planning in Himachal. The basic approaches suitable for tourism planning, in a destination where potential has been discovered are discussed below. The decision on how tourism should be planned is based on past experiences and on a survey based on physical and sociological characteristics of the place. There is no general applicability of any one approach.

Tourism Planning Approach

The basic tourism planning approach is aimed at practical application in the formulation of tourism development policies and plans. The elements of the basic approach in planning are -

Continuous, incremental , and flexible approach - Although still based on an adopted policy and plan, tourism planning is seen as a continuous process with adjustments made as needed based on monitoring and feedback, but within the framework of maintaining the basic objectives and policies of tourism development.

Systems approach - Tourism is viewed as an interrelated system and should be planned as such, utilizing systems analysis techniques.

Comprehensive approach - Related to the systems approach, all

aspects of tourism development including its institutional elements and environmental and socioeconomic implications are analyzed and planned comprehensively.

Integrated approach - Related to the systems and comprehensive approach, tourism is planned and developed as an integrated system within itself and also is integrated into the overall plan and total development patterns of the area.

Environmental and sustainable development approach - Tourism is planned, developed, and managed in such a manner that its natural and cultural resources are not depleted or degraded, but maintained as viable resources on a permanent basis for continuous future use.

The carrying capacity analysis is a useful tool which is used.

Community approach - There is maximum involvement of the local community in the planning and decision making process of tourism and, to the extent, feasible and desirable, there is maximum community participation in the actual development and management of tourism and its socioeconomic benefits.

Implementable approach - The tourism development plan and policy recommendations are formulated to be realistic and implementable, and the techniques of implementation are considered throughout the policy and plan formulation with the implementation techniques, including a development and action programme or strategy, specifically identified and adopted.

For both economic and social reasons, diversification of an economy is usual though not always possible. Economically, diversification provides a sounder basis for development in

that - any periodic economic fluctuations in one section can likely be counterbalanced by strengths in other sectors. Socially, diversification encourages a greater mix of types of people and activities in an area. Wherever possible, all the potential economic sectors, based on the resources of the area, should be considered for development with tourism integrated into the multi-sectoral economy. It is sometimes too easy for an area to rely on tourism, as a growing sector, to the neglect of its other potential. However, for some places that possess limited resources except for tourism, there may be few other options open, and tourism must be given priority to achieve economic objectives.

Components Of Tourism

Knowledge of the components of tourism development and their interrelationships is basic to understanding tourism and its planning. These components can be categorized as dominant or subsidiary to tourism development. While tourist attractions in a place, and accommodation and transportation facilities and services will be the actual tourist product and hence constitute the dominant product; other infrastructure, other services and the institutional elements will be subsidiary.

1. Tourist attractions and activities - These include all those natural, cultural and special features and related activities of an area that attract tourists to visit it.
2. Accommodation - Hotels and other type of facilities and their related services where tourists stay overnight during their travels.
3. Other tourist facilities and services - Other facilities and services necessary for tourism development, including tour and travel operations (also called receptive services), restaurants and other types of eating establishments, retail outlets for

handicraft, souvenir, speciality and convenience goods, banks, money exchange and other financial facilities and services, tourist information offices, personal services such as barbers and beauticians, medical facilities and services, public safety facilities and services of police and fire protection, and entry and exit travel facilities of customs and immigration.

4. Transportation facilities and services - Transportation access into the country, region or development area, the internal transportation system linking the attractions and development areas and transportation within the development areas, including all types of facilities and services related to land, water and air transportation.
5. Other infrastructure - In addition to transportation, the other necessary infrastructure, including water supply, electric power, sewage and solid waste disposal, telecommunications of telephone, telegraph, telex, and telefax and sometimes radio; at the development area level, drainage is also an important infrastructure consideration.
6. Institutional elements - The institutional elements necessary to develop and manage tourism, include manpower planning and education and training programs, marketing strategies and promotional programs, public and private sector tourism organizational structures, tourism related legislation and regulations, public and private sector investment policies, and economic, environmental, and sociocultural programs and impact controls.

OBJECTIVES

Preliminary to any study in social science research as in any other kind of research is the understanding of its scope and purpose. Research has to be made relative to its context to save it from losing implication and applicability.

This work tries to analyse the purpose of developing tourism in Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with the twin objectives of obtaining economic diversification and environmental protection. Broadly the objectives of the study can be stated as below :

1. Assess the potential of tourism in Himachal Pradesh.
2. Study the Economic situation in Himachal Pradesh.
3. Assess the present context of Tourism Planning in Himachal Pradesh.
4. Suggest a model of tourism development in Himachal Pradesh which prevents its concentration in a few destinations.
5. Suggest a model of tourism development in Himachal Pradesh which prevents its concentration to a few forms such as luxury and circuit tourism.
6. Suggest measures to make tourism more sustainable in Himachal.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

This work has used both Primary and Secondary sources for its data base. The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, Shimla; the Himachal Pradesh Economical and Statistical Review Office, Shimla; Himachal Pradesh Roadways and Transport Corporation, Shimla; the Ministry of Tourism, New Delhi; are the main sources from where

secondary data has been obtained. Field work has been done to quantify the number of attractions or places with touristic appeal in the districts of Himachal Pradesh. This was important as maps and tourist brochures did not provide all the information that was required.

This work is a district wise analysis of the development of tourism in Himachal Pradesh. Growth of tourism in the last decade has been worked out. Tourism has been shown as dependent on a number of variables which have been explained earlier as Components of Tourism. Important considerations in the selection of these variables has been their quantifiability and availability of data and information. Simple Linear Regression has been attempted taking different sets of variables as explanatory variables at a time. Also Principal Component Analysis has been attempted to try and arrive at the regression equation with the best goodness fit. factor loadings also give us the position of each district with respect to tourist components and help arrive at a few interesting conclusions.

STUDY AREA

The state of Himachal Pradesh constitutes the study area. It is situated in the north-west corner of India, right in the lap of the Himalayan ranges. A large part of the state is mountainous. It has altitudes ranging from 460 to 6600 metres above sea level. It shares its international boundary with Tibet and China in the east and is bounded by the states of Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Uttar Pradesh in the south-east, Haryana in the south and Punjab in the west and south-west. It covers an area of 55,673 sq. kms.

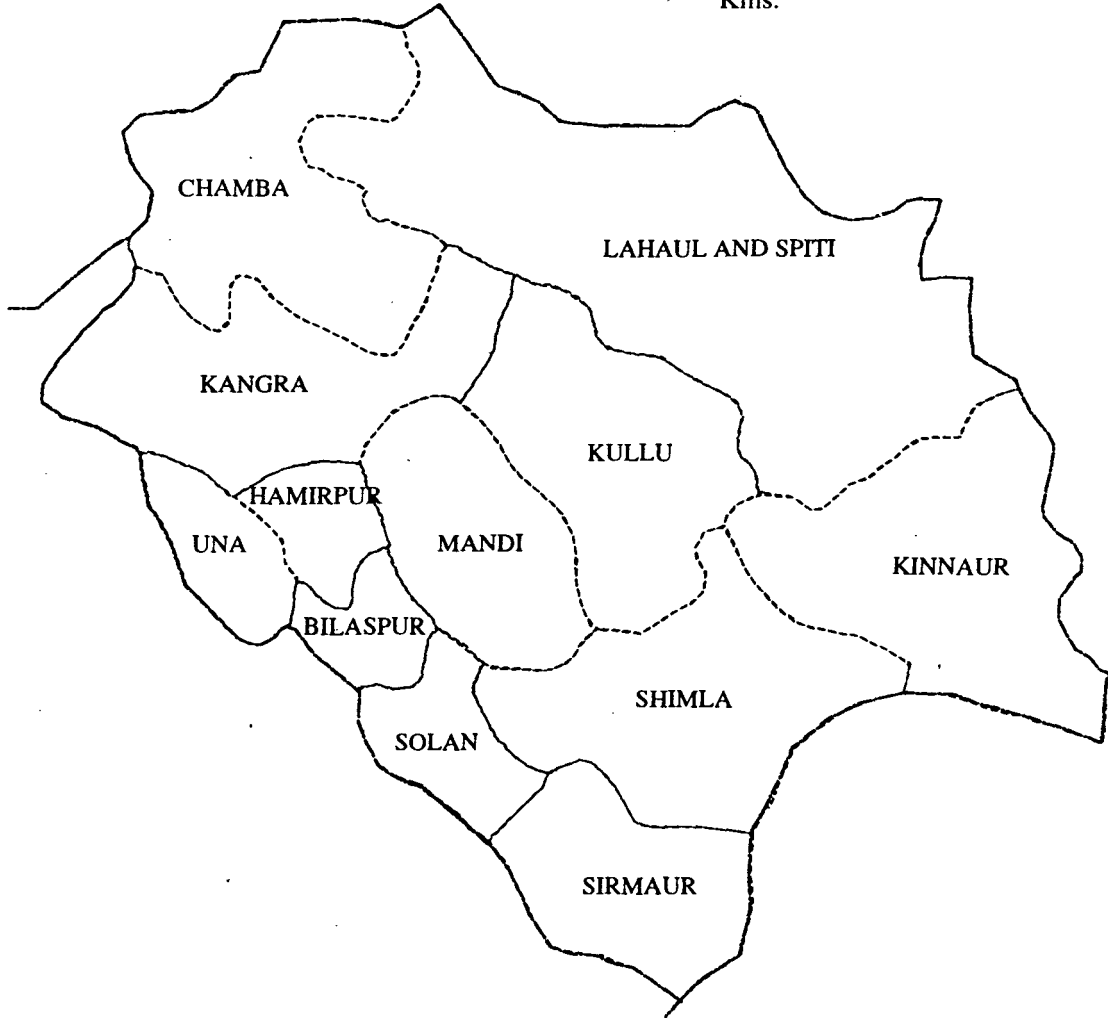
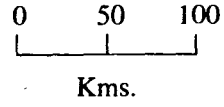
The state has a deeply dissected topography, a complex geological structure and a rich temperate flora in sub-tropical latitudes. The state has primarily an agrarian economy. Himachal Pradesh has twelve districts - 1.Bilaspur, 2.Chamba, 3. Hamirpur, 4.Kangra, 5.Kinnaur, 6.Kullu, 7.Lahaul and Spiti, 8.Mandi, 9.Shimla, 10.Sirmour, 11.Solan, 12.Una.

The state looks like the exact replica of a downturned palm. While Sirmour, Solan, Shimla and Kinnaur would cover the fingers, Una, Mandi, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Kangra and Chamba would cover the central palm and the mound. part of Chamba and Lahaul-Spiti would cover the thumb and the remaining part of the hand.

More than one student of India, confronted by the variety of its regional languages and cultures, has compared the subcontinent, in this respect, to the whole of Europe (Bhatt 1980 : 43). In Himachal Pradesh alone a number of social and ethnic groups exist who constitute the "host" for the development of tourism. The attitude of the "host" to the "guest" or tourist and vice versa is an essential element of tourism research as in the long run it influences it to a large extent. This study however dwells mainly on the ecological and economic aspects of tourism development in Himachal Pradesh.

It has to be accepted that economic, sociological, and even ecological factors operate in unison historically to produce noted geographical differences and overlooking the human element in its social context has to be admitted as a major limitation of this work.

DISTRICT MAP OF HIMACHAL PRADESH



CHAPTER SCHEME

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CHAPTER I

LITERATURE SURVEY

Literature is an important connecting tissue which carries research forward. There is a vast body of literature on tourism. It includes literature on Tourism Planning, Tourism impacts, as well as literature on places of tourism interest. It is important to appreciate the historical development of tourism including the motivations for travel and the various forms of tourism that existed in the past, in order to better understand contemporary tourism (Feifer, Maxine. 1985). During prehistoric times of "the early man," travel was essentially for reasons of seeking food, escaping from enemies, obtaining relief from the pressures of over-population, engaging in barter and perhaps, satisfying curiosity about unknown lands. Early migrations of people seem to have taken place in all the habitable continents and regions. Mobility and tourism have a relationship of a reciprocative nature. Earlier mobility was need-based and gave incentives to travel. Search for habitable lands were the earlier causes of mobility. Regions at this time were vaguely manipulated.

Commercial travel was well developed in the Indian ocean, initially by the Indus Valley civilization, then by the Gujaratis and later by the Muscat and Oman traders who regularly sailed to India and as far away as China, giving rise to Sindbad the sailor stories. Alexander's invasion of Asia in 334 B.C. provided the basis for the exchange of ideas and trade between Asia and the Mediterranean. In Greece people travelled to the Olympic Games organized in 776 B.C., the first of the major international sports events currently so

popular. Asia Minor, Ephesus (in what is now Turkey); after being conquered and democratized by Alexander, became a major trading centre that also attracted many pleasure travellers to enjoy the city's varied features. Seaside resorts and health spas in Egypt, Greece and as far away as Britain, were common with the Romans.

Closer to home, they developed vacation villas in the Bay of Naples and elsewhere. During the latter part of the Roman Empire, the spread of Christianity led to religious travel to the cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

The origin of the English word travel from the old French word *travallier* during the Middle Ages, reflected the hardships of travel. Although religiously based, pilgrimages were also social and recreational events, as evidenced by the accounts of Geoffrey Chaucer in the *Canterbury tales*. To serve the pilgrims a network of charitable hospices was established and commercial inns developed. Package tours were organized from Venice to the Holy Land, which included the cost of passage, meals, wine, accomodation, donkey rides, and bribe money to prevent confiscation of baggage, bureucratic delays, or mischief from camel drivers.

Although not as well documented but referred to by Marco Polo and Chinese travellers, religious pilgrimages were an important type of travel in Asia during this period with both Hindus and Buddhists visiting important shrines, temples and religious / educational centres for studying and staying in specially provided accommodation. Marco Polo's book recording his adventures and observations on his journey between Europe and Asia during the latter part of the 13th century was an important source of information for Europeans

about Asia during this period. With the advent of Islam in the 6th century Mecca, Madina, Baghdad and other Islamic centres became major destinations for Moslem pilgrims.

Religious pilgrimages are still a significant travel motivation today including to some of the same places such as Rome, Jerusalem, Mecca and various Hindu and Buddhist sacred sites in Asia.

The European Renaissance, extending from about the 14th to the 17th century, reflected the improved productivity of agriculture and revival of cities, expanded trade and commerce, extension of global exploration and European discoveries, the flowering of arts and literature and the beginnings of modern science. It represented a break with the dominance of religion and encouraged individual fulfilment and a desire to explore and understand the world. From the standpoint of tourism development, the Renaissance led to travel for education, experience as well as trade. The wealthy Elizabethan travellers from England went especially to Italy, considered to be the most culturally developed and progressive places of the time, often with stopovers in Frankfurt to attend its internationally oriented trade fair, as well as to Paris and across the frightening Alps on the way to Rome. Diplomatic travel increased as did university related tours. During this period, the European voyages of exploration were made to the Americas, Africa and Asia, active trade commenced with those lands and migration of Europeans to overseas colonies was underway.

In India, Edward Terry wrote in 1616 that " in this kingdom there are no inns to entertain strangers, only in great towns and cities were fair houses built which were called Sarray.

the passenger had to bring with him his bedding, his cook and other necessaries." This shows that travel was chiefly related to trade during this time in India and the dimension of entertainment had not quite entered the concept of travel.

During the 17th and 18th century, the famous Grand Tour developed. This initially involved young English aristocrats. Being on the journey to Italy, the Alps in addition to being rather feared for their danger became admired for their scenic beauty and were included on the tour, which laid the foundation for Switzerland's development of tourism and of nature tourism in general. In 1778, the first guide book for the type of travel was published : Thomas Nugent's, THE GRAND TOUR.

The whole concept of the Titanic, the beautiful, luxury ship which sank in its maiden voyage bears testimony to the fact that travel was the recluse of the aristocrats. It also signifies movement from the old to the new world. Destinations without a strong historical background like the United States of America started getting popular with the travellers.

The Industrial Revolution commencing in the late 18th century in Europe, slightly later in North America, and still later elsewhere, created the basis for modern tourism development. This economic and concomitant social revolution greatly increased labour productivity, leading to large-scale urbanization, growth of the middle class, better education levels, more leisure time and means of transportation by railway and steamship. Along with the increased travel demand came development of accommodation, resorts and related travel facilities and services. The railway was first used for passenger traffic in England in 1830. Commercial air travel commenced in the late 1920s but because of cost and limited

passenger carrying capacities, did not have much impact on tourism until later. The first railway line was opened in India from Bombay to Thana in 1853. Today luxury trains such as the Palace-on-Wheels run for the exclusive purpose of entertainment and pleasure with journey. The notion of travel has thus changed over time from need-based to pleasure-based. The adjectives related to travel changed from tedious to exciting. There has been thus a drastic change in connotation over time.

The World Tourism Organization maintains yearbooks of Tourism related statistics. Although international tourism is often much emphasised because of its generation of foreign exchange, domestic tourism is much more important. Taking nights spent in commercial tourist accommodation as a category of measurement, domestic tourism globally exceeds international tourism by a factor of 2.7 to 1, according to W.T.O figures while total domestic arrivals are about 10 times the number of international arrivals. The economic impact of tourism is globally significant. According to WTO (1989) figures, total receipts from international tourism not including international air fares, amounted to approximately \$ 209 billion in 1989, having grown at an average annual rate of 9% during the 1980s. In larger countries, the combination of domestic and international tourism can constitute a substantial economic activity.

The commonly although not universally accepted definition of International tourist is that recommended by the United Nations Conference on international travel and tourism held in 1963, which stated that a visitor is " any person visiting a country other than that in which

she / he has his usual place of residence, for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated from within the country visited " (WTO 1981). The term visitor includes two distinct types of travellers :

1. Tourists - Temporary visitor staying atleast 24 hours in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified as :

- a. leisure (i.e ; recreation, holiday, health, religon, or sport).
- b. business ;
- c. family ;
- d. mission ; and
- e. meeting .

2. Excursionists - Temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the destination visited and not making an overnight stay.

Various tourism references, for example Gunn (1988) and Mill and Morrison (1985), describe the tourism systems in terms of demand and supply. Gunn identifies the 'population' with an intrest in, and ability to travel, that is, the tourists as the demand, and the supply side comprised of the various modes of transportation, the attractions, facilities and services for tourists, and the tourist information and promotion provided. Gunn further specifies the influencing factors on the functioning of the tourism system as : natural resources, cultural resources, entrepreneurship, finance, labour, competition, community, government policies, and organization / leadership. Mill and Morrison identify the four major parts of the tourism system as being : 1.) the market (tourists), 2.) travel (transportation), 3.)

destination (attractions, facilities, and services), and 4.) marketing (information and promotion).

On Tourism Planning Gunn (1988,62,63) says - " A review of tourism policies generally suggest that the dimensions and results of tourism planning will be influenced most by the nation's ideology and its interpretation for overall social, political and economic goals (De Kadt, 1979,33). Policies and practices for tourism will follow the overall policies and practices of the nation as a whole. This is reflected in the relative roles of government and private enterprise, how profits are divided, the sectors most likely to benefit, domestic versus foreign travel influence, and relative dependence on tourism."

Jenkins and Henry (1982) say that in any country or region that wants to develop or expand tourism, the government needs to perform an active role in terms of adopting tourism policy, plans and regulations, making certain that basic infrastructure, including access to the area, is adequate and other measures. In newly developing tourism areas and especially in developing countries, the government usually must perform a very active role to get tourism started. This often includes initially developing and managing major hotels, tour and travel operations and other facilities and services. After tourism has become established, the government can assume a more normal active role, including divesting itself of actual ownership and management of tourist facilities and services.

Another important contribution has been made by Boisservain (1980) which reinforces the

importance of context in assessing tourism's contribution to development of an area. Chib (1985) has drawn attention on the organisation of tourism in an effective manner and also on restructuring of tourism department in the third world countries. An important aspect of his study is concerned with India in particular, discussing the tourism policies, development of tourism in the hilly regions, its consequences etc. Butler (1980) has discussed about the different stages of tourism development in a resort, from the stage of evolution to the stage of stagnation. Lea (1988) has put emphasis on the tourist characteristics in the third world countries. Singh (1989) has tried to set some major objectives of regional development which include removing poverty, helping the weaker sections of the society directly or indirectly, fulfilment of their basic needs, economic upliftment of the local population, self-reliance etc. To make tourism beneficial from the regional development point of view, it is essential to regulate it. The carrying capacity of the region / destination, the percolation of the benefits from tourism to the lower strata have all to be taken into account.

Douglas Pearce (1978) puts emphasis on the spatial interaction arising out of the tourist movement from origin to destination. He points out the relationship between Geography and Tourism. He identifies patterns and trends and brings out models on the basis of which tourism can be developed.

Horwath and Horwath (1989) worked on the Maltese Islands Tourism Development Plan. The survey and evaluation of tourist attractions in the project were based on five place-specific categories - 1.Places of major historic interest; 2.Traditional village cores and

clusters; 3. Towers, forts and palaces; 4. Major panoramic views; and 5. Beaches.

Some park and recreation references include tourism components. For example, Pigram (1983), Inskip (1987) has emphasised the importance of applying the environmental approach in planning tourism. Getz (1986) has made a comparative review of models in tourism planning and concludes that they all have certain deficiencies in integrating tourism systems, theory and the planning process.

Exacerbating the potential problems of the environmental impacts of tourism is that it is often developed in environmentally fragile and vulnerable environments such as on small islands, in coastal, marine, mountainous, and alpine areas, in certain arid lands, and at archaeological and historical sites, because these types of places offer important resources or attractions for tourists. Early attention was drawn to the importance of considering the environmental impacts of tourism by various authors, including Dasman, Milton and Freeman (1973), Cohen (1978), Bosselman (1978), OECD (1980), Pigram (1980), and Travis (1982). In the 1980s, much more attention was directed to this subject.

An example of the recognition being given to the importance of environmental protection in sustained tourism development is in the Caribbean region, where tourism is a major and essential element of economic development. One of the goals of the Caribbean Tourism Organization is to maximize the "health" of the Caribbean environment. The organization's ideas on the Caribbean environment from a tourism perspective are summarized by Holder (1988, 119) as follows -

- The environment is tourism's resource. It is our environment or rather the experience or enjoyment of it, that the tourism industry promotes and sells.
- A proper understanding of tourism and commitment to a lasting and healthy tourism is possibly the best method of ensuring the preservation of the Carribean environment.
- Tourism is critical to the economic survival of the Carribean.
- The long-term commitment to tourism required to ensure the careful planning necessary for minimizing negative environmental effects was absent in the early stages of Carribean tourism development.
- It is necessary that we thoroughly assess the costs and benefits of tourism development in Carribean states. Successful remedial action will however require a vastly changed attitude to tourism itself.
- Because of Carribean economic realities and increasing dependence on tourism, the region has no option but to devise sophisticated systems of management, education, research and monitoring respect to the environmental resources.

In the Carribean example, Holder (1988) also points out the importance of tourism development not exceeding carrying capacities, especially in small island environments.

As regards the incentive policy for investment in tourism, Mill and Morrison (1985,237) state that a destination should first -

- a.) Examine the performance of other countries schemes in the light of their resources and development objectives;
- b.) Research the actual needs of investors;

- c.) Design codes of investment concessions related to specific development objectives, with precise requirements of the investors, such as in terms of job creation, and
- d.) Establish targets of achievements and periodically monitor and assess the level of realization of such targets.

Wanhill (1986) maintains that a high operating leverage is a major source of financial risk and that grants to reduce initial capital costs are more effective in reducing risks and that, except for guaranteed investment security, most incentives are unnecessary. He concludes that the primary type of incentive should be the capital grant or the equivalent in the provision of facilities.

As emphasized in the tourism literature by Petty (1989) and Dawood (1989), the travel trade should inform tourists about any medical risks that they may encounter and emphasize that proper precautions be taken, such as obtaining proper immunization prior to travelling and adapting their behavioral patterns to the health situation of their destination. In his research on the problems of AIDS in tourism areas, one of the conclusions reached by Cohen (1988) was that the best policy for the government to adopt was one of openness about the problem, giving attention to protecting public health. This approach informs the tourists and residents about the situation so they can take precautions, establish a sense of credibility and responsibility towards tourists, and provides a basis for taking measures to mitigate the problem.

Shrivastava (1983) in his article has tried to study the development of tourism in India. He has concluded that tourism in India is much more than a mere money spinner. Author feels that it is not only the economic compulsion to earn foreign exchange but a sense of social obligation that calls for a sound tourism policy.

Kaul (1985) has attempted to discuss the phenomenon of tourism elucidating its economic inter-relationships and its place in world economy - with special reference to India.

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ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

This study becomes more intent and focussed on the state of Himachal Pradesh and its potential for tourism development in chapter II. The historical background of the main destinations has been traced. This was considered important to be able to analyse the present context and stage of tourism development and to see the scope for further development. From history we move on to locational analysis and accessibility which is more of a spatial analysis.

The Economic situation of Himachal Pradesh has been discussed in the next section of chapter II. An attempt has been made to put Himachal Pradesh into perspective with respect to other states and in relation to time. The need for developing tourism as an economic activity has been emphasised.

The existing forms of tourism development in Himachal - Luxury, Religious and Adventure and the new circuits being promoted by the Government follow as Chapter III.

In Chapter IV, Charts, tables and figures have been used to show the destinational and seasonal concentration of tourism in Himachal Pradesh.

Chapter V constitutes our Analysis Chapter. In this a district wise analysis has been attempted and tourism has been discussed as dependent on eighteen variables. Also the growth rate of tourism in the last decade has been worked out.

Conclusions and suggestions come as Chapter VI, followed by Bibliography in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER - II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PLACES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh has witnessed variegated pageants of history and culture. During the age of the republics atleast four great republican tribes ruled this region - the Audumbaras, the Trigartas, the Kulutas, and the Kunindas. They have left their traces behind on coins and find mention in Puranas, Mahabharata etc. In the early middle age these regions saw the rise of the Republics and the ranas in almost all the hills. * Chamba and Trigarta (Kangra) were probably the earliest kingdoms to come into being and may date back to the first century. The important states of Mandi, Suket and Bilaspur as well as the offshoots of Kangra came into being later. Kullu and Lahaul-Spiti kingdoms are interestingly political entities, incorporating as they do political and cultural traits of both Indian and Tibetan origin. The chain of tiny Shimla hill states, 28 in number, presented till recently a flashback of the bygone age of the Ranas and the Thakurs.

No other contemporary Indian State is endowed with such a diversity of cultural patterns as Himachal Pradesh. The legendary lands of Kullu and Kanawar and of Lahaul and Spiti, with traces of ancient Bonpaism and Tibetan Lamaism stand out as distinct cultural entities. So also the Shimla hills and the mountains of Chamba. The Gaddis, the Rajputs, the Kanets, the Ghirats, the Gujars, the Dums, the Meghs, the Kolis, the Daghis - all with distinctive cultures and customs form the cultural mosaic of the state.

Himachal Pradesh has made a distinctive contribution to the Indian heritage, it is perhaps the richest in respect of miniature paintings. Here developed the world famous schools of Kangra, Guler, and Arki. All the big and small principalities developed their own style of miniature which are collectively known as Pahari Painting.

**Himachal as it is today includes all the former Punjab hill states lying between the Ravi and the Yamuna, from Bushahr and Bilaspur in the east to Chamba, Nurpur and Guler in the west. After the cession of Hill territory to the British in 1846, some states, including Kangra were merged into a larger British province of Kangra, incorporating in itself even Kullu, Lahaul and Spiti. Immediately after independence, the process of integration of these numerous states into a single political unit started, and in 1948, Chamba and a few other states were built up into a single unit and named Himachal Pradesh which served as a nucleus for future development spreading over quarter of a century before H.P achieved its present dimensions and statehood.

***The creation of hill stations exemplifies the manner in which imperialists projected on to annexed lands and their peoples pictorial codes expressing nostalgia for home and affinity with the colonising country as well as distances from it. The establishment of hill stations by the British in India may be viewed as a means of coming to terms with the "otherness" of the colonised country. The British developed these centres as spatial expressions of political, economic and social power and national identity.

Hill towns were consumption oriented and their occupational structure reflected this relationship - a small metropolitan elite and a large supportive population engaged in the tertiary sector engaged in the production and distribution of consumer goods and services. Even as the elite sought to distance themselves from the indigenous population, they required it to maintain that very lifestyle and to construct, build, maintain, service, transport and provision the town.

It is in the hill stations of Shimla, Dalhousie and Kullu that tourism is concentrated in Himachal.

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The other towns and districts where tourism can be spread and dispersed are discussed below with their background and their potential for the development of tourism.

Hamirpur

Kangra district was an integral part of Punjab before 1966. It consisted of -

1. Nurpur, 2. Kangra, 3. Dehra, 4. Palampur, 5. Kullu, which included Lahaul and Spiti, 6. Hamirpur.

In the year 1966, Kangra district was split into 3 districts - Kangra, Una and Hamirpur by the then chief minister Shri Yashwant Singh Parmar.

Haripur-Guler

Kangra paintings are renowned in India and the world. Though known as Kangra paintings the Art form had emerged from Haripur. For lack of patronage in Guler the artists settled in Kangra and the art flourished there. Haripur is a village in the lap of nature. As one can see the Haripur Fort above the Ban Ganga river. The present remains are a faint but elegant embleme of the one time glory of the fort. A diversion on the Kangra-Ranital road leads to Haripur.

Nagarkot-Kangra

Built by Susharma Chandra, the Kangra fort went into the hands of Mahmud Ghazni, Ferozeshah Tughlaq, Jahangir, Sansar Chand, Ranjit Singh and finally the British. The earthquake in April, 1905 left it in its present ruinous state, It is worthwhile to note down

here that what needs to be promoted for tourism are not just circuit tours but also the music of the districts. The authenticity of the place will gain spirit and ambience in music.

Nurpur

Nurpur is about 28 kms. from Pathankot at the mouth of Kangra valley. Nurpur also has a fort and it is known for this fort. There is a temple in the fort called the Brijraj Temple.

*** Chamba**

The district derives its name from the principal town, which in the days of the "rajas" was the capital of the state and is now the headquarters of the district's administration. The town was named by its founder, raja Sahil Verma (A.D. 920) after his daughter Champavati, because it was in accordance with a wish of his daughter that the king selected the present site of the town. The name was probably also derived from the champa trees which bear highly fragrant blossoms and are found in abundance in Chamba. The

history of Chamba state abounds in legends and there are two sorrowful tales connected with this town. Raja Sahila-varman's daughter being of a religious bent of mind used to visit the residence of a sadhu for religious discourse. Her father grew suspicious of these visits and followed her one day with drawn sword in the belief that there was a liason between the sadhu and his daughter. When he entered the sadhu's dwelling he found the house empty. A divine voice, however broke the silence telling the king that his daughter had been taken away from him for ever as retribution for his doubting the chastity of that pure maiden. The voice commanded the king to build a temple on the spot and it came to be known as

Champavati temple, with his daughter being worshipped therein as a Goddess. It continues till today to be the family temple of the kings of Chamba and a mela is held every year in the month of Baisakh. The second legend is also connected with the founding of Chamba town as the new capital of the state, the old capital being Bharmaur. The new capital, it is said, had no water supply, so the king made a water-course from a nearby stream round the shoulder of the Shah Madar hill, behind the town, but the water from the stream refused to enter the newly made channel. The Brahmins on being consulted said that the only way out was for the 'Rani' or her son to be sacrificed for appeasing the spirit of the stream. The 'Rani' insisted that she be sacrificed and she went bareheaded to where the water-course joined the stream, and there was entombed alive. No sooner, it is held had the grave been filled with earth, the water began to flow into the channel. The Suhi mela is held to commemorate this sacrifice.

The people of Chamba district are simple and peaceful and worship Vishnu, Shiva and Shakti. Lord Shiva is the supreme deity of the tribals. The Gaddis, a semi-nomadic and semi-agricultural tribe, are the chief devotees of Shiva and it is because of their faith that the Bharmaur area is called the Shiv Bhumi. The Gaddis reside exclusively on the snowy range which divides Chamba from Kangra. The people of Chamba celebrate festivals with abandon and it provides them with opportunities to sing and dance. There are many fairs held at different places in the district throughout the year, but the most famous is the Minjar festival which is celebrated every year on the third Sunday of Sawan.

Dalhousie

Dalhousie, 2036 mts. above the sea level is in many ways a hill station par excellence. Nestling in the outer slopes of the Dhauladhar range among the scented and stately oak and pine trees, Dalhousie is known for its bracing climate, picturesque scenery and lovely spots.

Originally conceived as a sanatorium by its founder Lord Dalhousie, it is today one of the best and inexpensive hill stations. Its natural beauty, invigorating air, warm sunshine and quiet surroundings combine to make it one of the finest holiday resorts. Extending over an area of 13 sq. kms. Dalhousie comprises of five distinct hills, Balun, Kathlog, Potreyn, Tehra and Bakrota with heights ranging between, 1525 and 2378, meters. The most distinctive features of Dalhousie are the open and colourful valleys, level walks and interesting tracks amidst dense forests. Among the charms of Dalhousie, the lovely picnic spots of Panjpulla, Kalatope, Dainkund and Khajjar are worth visiting.

Bharmour Manimahesh

Once called Brahmpura as the original capital of the State, Bharmour still retains in its ancient temples the monuments of its one time glory. The most important of the existing temples are Manimahesh, Lakshna Devi and Ganesh. Bharmaur is about 65 km from Chamba and is linked with a vehicular road. The bus goes upto Khara-mukh and the remaining distance of 16 km is covered either by jeep or on foot. The tarn of Manimahesh 3950 metres above sea level near the base of the peak in the Manimahesh range of

mountains, commonly known as Manimahesh Kailash (5575 metres) is perhaps the highest in the heirarchy of sacred waters in Chamba district. The total distance from Bharmour to Manimahesh lake is 35 km. The Pangi valley is beautiful with a rugged charm. The scenery is sublime and imposing and everything is wild and grand.

Renukaji

The Renuka Lake (672m) is regarded as the embodiment of Renukaji, the wife of the sage Jamadagini and the mother of Parshurama - one of the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu. Shaped like the profile of a woman, the lake has the circumference of 2.5 km and is the largest in Himachal. Legend has it that when the evil Sahasarjuna killed the sage Jamadagini and tried to abduct his wife Renuka, she flung herself into these waters. The gods restored her to life and this lake is regarded to be her embodiment. There is a row of temples along its banks, and a track encircles the waters. At the base of the Renuka lake, the Parshuram Tal is considered to embrace lord Parshurama, who wished to spend all eternity at his mother's feet. Reportedly built overnight by the invading force of Gurkhas in early 19th century, the original temple of Renukaji is here. Both mother and son are reunited by a celebrity fair held in November. This placid stretch of water is fed by underground springs and the surrounding hills are padded by lush forests and supported by a large variety of plant and animal life. Boating and trekking are added attractions.

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Paonta Sahib

Surrounded by a Shorea robusta (sal) forest and on the banks of river Yamuna, the historic town of Paonta Sahib (398m) was founded by the tenth Sikh guru, Guru Gobind Singh.



9 21



When only 16 years old, the Guru left Anandpur Sahib and on the invitation of Raja Maidini Prakash of Sirmour, lived at this beautiful spot for over four years. The historic gurudwara commemorates his stay and interestingly the waters of the Yamuna fall silent below this - which is believed to have happened at the Guru's behest. The word 'Paonta' means ' Space for a foot hold.

Dharamshala

The high snow clad Dhauladhar ranges of the Himalayas form a magnificent backdrop to the hill resort of Dharamsala. This is the principal township of Kangra and overlooks the wide spread of the plains. With dense pine and deodar forests, numerous streams, cool healthy air, attractive surroundings and the nearby snowline. The headquarters of His Holiness the Dalai Lama are here.

Covering a wide area in the form of a twin settlement, lower Dharamsala (1380m) is a busy commercial centre, while upper Dharamsala (1830m) with the suburbs of McLeodganj and Forsythganj, retains a British flavour and colonial lifestyle. The charming church of St. John in the Wilderness is situated here and this is the final resting place of Lord Elgin, a British Viceroy of India during the 19th century. There is also a large Tibetan community who have made this their home. Numerous ancient temples Jwalamukhi, Brijeshwari and Chamunda lie on the plains below Dharamsala.

Sarahan

The Gods were generous when they gave Sarahan(2165 m) its setting. Located halfway up

a high mountain side, the road to Sarahan winds past flowering jacaranda trees that give way to stately pines. Dozens of small streams rush past with waters of sparking snow-melt. The fields and orchards that surround the small villages with their slate-roofed houses, compose pictures of pastoral perfection. Above Sarahan, a mane of deodar trees rides the slopes and higher still, encircling the Bashal peak, are trees of smooth birch and a variety of wild flowers and rare medicinal herbs. This sparsely populated tract is steeped in ancient legends and here is the famous Bhimakali temple - regarded as one of the fifty-one sacred 'Shaktipeeths'. The temple's unusual architecture and wealth of carvings have made it a resplendent example of what is loosely called the 'Indo-Tibetan Style'. Deep down in the valley, flows the river Sutlej and across lies the snowclad Shrikhand peak.

Bhimakali Temple Complex

This is Sarahan's main focus and its weathered wall encloses approximately an acre of temples, old residential quarters, courtyards and a small recently created museum. In the classical 'Shikara style there is a temple of Lord Narasingh. Over a deep well is the shrine of Bhairon and built about a century ago, is the temple of Lord Raghunath. The tall towerlike structures and unusual roof lines of the two Bhimakali temples dominate the complex. The centuries-old original temple is now locked and in the one built in 1943, the goddess Bhimakali is portrayed both as a maiden and as a woman. A host of other deities flank her images. Dressed-stone placed in interlocking wooden beams have made the temple an architectural showpiece, which is enhanced by a wealth of wood carving.

A few kilometers short of Sarahan is the quaint village of Ranwin from where a tunnel is

said to lead to Sarahan. Its temple holds an ancient sacred text. Behind the Bhimakali temple is the Bashal peak and on the way is the cave where the legendary devotee Bhimagiri is said to have lived. There is also a pheasant breeding centre at Sarahan.

Rampur

Before Sarahan on the banks of the river Sutlej, Rampur is an important commercial centre where a variety of goods from Tibet are traded - especially during the Lavi fair held every November. These include livestock, wool, shawls, blankets and dry fruit. Its old Hindu and Buddhist shrines include the Raghunath temple, the Ayodhya temple, the Narasingha temple and Dumgir Budh temple. Dumgir Budh temple has a large prayer wheel and holds important scriptures. In an interesting mix of colonial and traditional style, the Padam Palace is one of Rampur's major attractions. 18 km from Rampur is the unique 'Sun temple' at Nirath. Dattnagar, another historical site, is close to Rampur.

Gaura (37 km) from Rampur is a picturesque village well known for its delicious apples.

Sangla Valley

If a landscape had the powers of casting spells, then the Sangla Valley would be a magician- extraordinary. Even the rushing waters of the Baspa river, that flow through its 95 km length, seem to absorb some of the magic and slow down to savour its snow-framed beauty. 2 km from Sangla, is the fort of Kamru (3000 m). Its tower-like architecture resembles that of the Bhimakali complex and this was the original seat of the rulers of Bushair.

Shimla

The name of Shimla is first mentioned by Captain Alexander Gerard, an officer engaged in the work of survey of the valley of river Satluj. In his diary, dated 30th August, 1817, he described Shimla as 'Semla, a middle sized village where a fakir is stationed to give water to travellers'. No reference to this place is available in the early Himalayan itineraries.

Shimla was born out of the turmoil of the Gorkha wars. In 1804, the Gorkhas, who had suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Sikhs in the battle of Kangra, a fortress about 96 kms from this place, commenced to ravage the states and hills around Shimla. By 1811 these invaders had conquered most of the fortresses between the Yamuna and the Sutlej and had begun their ruthless rule from the capital of Arki situated 32 kms west of Shimla. Unable to withstand the rigour of the Gorkha cruelties, the people appealed to the British for help. In the year 1815 aided by the local chieftains, the British forces under the command of Umar Singh Thapa, were induced to surrender and the Gorkha opposition in the vicinity of Shimla came to an end. Many of the Gorkhas later joined the British.

The tract of land on which Shimla stands originally belonged conjointly to the 'Maharaja' of Patiala and 'Rana' of Keonthal. The possibilities of developing the place as a health resort had been realized as early as 1817. With the permission of the two chiefs, Europeans, mostly invalids from the plains, had already started establishing themselves in this locality, building houses on sites granted to them rent-free and with no other stipulation than that they should refrain from kine-slaughter and felling of trees except with the permission of the chiefs. In 1830, the British government considering its military position and its growing fame as a sanatorium, directed negotiations with the chief to acquire from them as much land of

Shimla hill as possible. Accordingly, Major Kennedy, the then Political agent, negotiated suitable exchanges with the chiefs making over to them certain areas of the land which had been retained by the British on their first conquest of the hills. The exchange was accepted by the chiefs and Shimla hill was, thus, acquired. With regular influx of population by 1830, the settlement had grown considerably with many permanent and semi-permanent houses scattered all over the place. As a consequence, M. Victor Jacquemont, the 'penniless' French traveller when he visited Shimla in 1831, could not restrain himself from remarking and describing Shimla as 'the resort of the rich, the idle and the invalid now there are upwards of sixty houses scattered over the peaks of the mountains or their declivities : thus a considerable village has risen as if by enchantment". Year by year, irregularly at first but as a matter of course after a few years, the seat of the government was transferred for a few months every year during summers from the surtly heat of Calcutta to this climatic factor as well as the station's advantageous position for receiving the great chiefs of modern India. Shimla was declared as the summer capital of the Government of India and remained as such till 1947, the year of Indian independence. The Punjab government first came to Shimla in the year 1871 and had its summer headquarters here ever since till the year 1966. During the great mutiny of 1857 nothing remarkable happened in Shimla. A mild panic is said to have started in the town following the reports that the Gorkhas stationed in Jatogh (Jagatgarh), a cantonment 6.4 kms due west of Shimla, had mutinied and were about to march up to ravage Shimla. Acting on this information some citizens assembled at Shimla Bank (no longer in existence) and decided to make a stand, while others fled down to the khuds and nallahs seizing their belongings. Very soon it was announced by the

Deputy Commissioner, Lord Williams Hay, that the Gurkhas had quietened and returned to duty and there was no more cause for alarm. The panic ended as it started.

In his "Our Life and Travels in India, 1876, Wakefield gives us a picture of the town in the year 1873. He writes, "Besides a bazar which might be called a town, it (Shimla) contains hundreds of houses built of wood and stone in European style, dispersed among the forests of oaks and fir along the crests of different mountain ranges".

The years of the First World War of 1914-1918 and the Second World War of 1939-1945 saw immense activity in Shimla. Besides the Army Headquarters which remained busy day and night, the civilian population devoted themselves to all kinds of war work. During the later part of the 2nd world war the refugees government of Burma was temporarily stationed at this place and it was for the first time in its history that the town of Shimla acquired the appearance of a metropolis. The important role that Simla played in India's march to independence can hardly be ignored. To speed India achieve her freedom, a cabinet mission was sent by the British government in the year 1946, which after prolonged discussions with the leaders of the main Indian political parties, succeeded in bringing them to a joint conference. The venue of this historic conference was Shimla itself. Though the conference proved to be a failure, yet it paved the way for further discussions which ultimately led to the independence of India and the withdrawal of the British from the country in the year 1947.

With the dawn of freedom in 1947, the Punjab government planned its capital at Chandigarh and the eventual shifting down of its offices made the fate of Shimla hang in the balance. The keen and constant efforts of the government of India which by stationing

here the Western Command, Himachal Pradesh Government offices, Railways and some Central government offices has more than compensated this loss and helped Shimla maintain its more-than-a century old hustle-bustle. Nevertheless, Shimla as it is, would continue to receive its usual importance on account of its critical position as the sentinel of the Sutlej Valley. On 1st November 1966 Shimla was integrated with Himachal Pradesh, and became its permanent capital.

CHAIL

When Bhupinder Singh, Maharaja of Patiala was expelled from Shimla, he decided to create his own capital for the hot months. The little village of Chail was perfect. It lay surrounded by magnificent deodar forests, Shimla was in direct vision and most important, the hill of Chail at 2226m was somewhat higher than British controlled Shimla.

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ACCESSIBILITY AND TOURISTIC APPEAL OF PLACES IN HIMACHAL

Geographically, the land presents a variety of terrain, from the low lands in Kangra to the lofty mountains of Chamba and Kullu. The scenery all around is fascinating and the snow clad Dhauladhar and Pangi Ranges add to its charm. The State is almost entirely mountainous. The country is broken by numberless streams and rivers, meandering their way through narrow but long valleys and ploughing through deep canyons and gorges.

Hamirpur

Though Hamirpur is not of much interest for tourism purpose, in its own capacity, it occupies an important place because of its accessibility which lends it the capacity of serving as a corridor province for almost all circuits through Himachal. Hamirpur is about 200 kms. from Pathankot and Chandigarh and 100 kms from both Dharamshala and Hoshiarpur. While coming from Delhi and around , the most practical circular is Delhi-Ambala-Chandigarh-Ropar-Nangal-Una-Hamirpur.From Shimla via Arki-Bilaspur.

Ghumarwin is the best way as one can see the Govind Sagar Dam on the river Satluj enroute. Rail services are available till Nangal or Hoshiarpur. If there is anything that makes Hamirpur a well known district in Himachal, it is the Regional Engineering College.

The four roads of special interest to tourists from Hamirpur are-- (1).Hamirpur-Bilaspur-Shimla, (2).Hamirpur-Sujanpur Tira-Palampur, (3).Hamirpur-Nadon-Kangra, (4).Hamirpur-Jahu-Mandi.

Nurpur

Nurpur is accessible both by road and rail. In the year 1912, the plan to extend Amritsar-Pathankot railway line to Nurpur and to lay down a small narrow gauge from Nurpur to Baijnath and from Nurpur to Bakoti, a place close to Dalhousie had been approved. However, the plan was not put to effect till the waters of the riverr Uhl, a tributary of river Beas at Jogindernagar were to be used in a major project to create electricity. The railway line was completed in 1927. However Pathankot-Nurpur was also connected by a small line. The line passes through beautiful scenic places and links Pathankot which is 350 mts. from the mean sea-level to Jogindernagar which is 1150 mts from the mean sea-level. There is only one express train from Pathankot to Jogindernagar. The stations from Pathankot in their order are Nurpur-Jawanvala-Nagrota-Suriya-Guler-Jwalamukhi-Kangra. Kangra railway station is located across the Banganga.

The Pong Dam at Talwara is only 45 kms from Nurpur. The new national highway road crosses Nurpur-Talwara to reach Chandigarh. Jasur is a small part of Nurpur from where the railway line has been laid parallel to the Pathankot-Jogindernagar road. Chakki is a small river in this direction. Crossing the Chakki bridge, a road towards the right direction is a connection with Dalhousie-Chamba. This road is known as the Pathankot-Dalhousie-Chamba route.

Chamba

The Ravi valley including Bharmaur, the Churah area and front of Bhattiyal tehsil, the

Chenab valley which comprises of Pangi, Lahaul and the Beas region which takes in the rest of Bhattiyay, form the main natural divisions of the district. The rivers Chenab (Chandra-Bhaga) and Ravi flow through the district. The Hathi Dhar, whose highest point is 1280 metres is a low range and runs parallel to the mighty Dhauladhar at a distance of about 16 kms.

There are three well defined snowy ranges in the district. The Dhauladhar constituting the outer Himalayas, the Pangi range or the Pir panjal (mid Himalayas) and the Laskar range (inner Himalayas). These ranges continue westward into Kashmir territory. The Dhauladhar begins on the right bank of the river Beas and running westwards forms the boundary between Mandi and Kullu. The river Ravi whose ancient name was Iravati, is the main stream of Chamba district. With its tributaries it drains the whole of the Chamba valley, between the Dhauladhar and the Pangi range. The important places of the district are as under:

The town of Chamba is perched like some medieval Italian village fortress, on a flat mountain shelf, overhanging the rushing torrent of the river Ravi. It is famous for its temples. It is the centre of a valley rich in ancient remains and is well known for its Chaugan - a public promenade - a great maidan less than one km in length and about 75 mts wide. Chamba is so sheltered by snow clad mountain barriers that its monuments escaped destruction at the hands of iconoclasts. Richly carved and tastefully engraved the main group of 6 temples three dedicated to Shiva and three to Vishnu throw light on Chamba's glorious art. Another attraction is the Bhuri Singh Museum, which is a rich store house of

Chamba's cultural heritage and house an excellent collection of paintings of Kangra and Basohli schools, besides a vast epigraphical material relating to the history of the region.

Dalhousie

Complete with all the amenities of a well-developed hill station, Dalhousie is conveniently connected with Pathankot, the nearest rail-head at a distance of 80km by an all-weather road and provides a welcome change to the visitor from the parched plains. Suiting eminently the pocket of the middle-income group visitor, it is equally fascinating for a holiday-maker, a painter, a botanist, and a fatigued business-person looking for relaxation. Dalhousie is not on the air map. One can, however, travel up to Amritsar by air and then take a direct bus to Dalhousie. Alternatively, one can travel up to Pathankot by rail or road and then go to Dalhousie by bus and car. Daily rail services operate direct from Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi for Pathankot. A number of trains run from Amritsar and Jalandhar to Pathankot and back daily. Dalhousie has adequate accommodation to suit all tourists. Accommodation can be had in the tourist bungalow, youth hostel, PWD rest house and in the western and Indian style hotels. Two of the important places of interest in Dalhousie are Panjpulla and Kalatope. Panjpulla is situated at a distance of 2 km from GPO Square on the Ajit Singh Road. This is a picturesque spot with a natural tank and water flowing under five small bridges. It was here that Ajit Singh, the uncle of martyr Bhagat Singh died on August 15, 1947 - the day India secured independence. A "Samadhi" on the spot stands in memory of this great revolutionary. On way to Panjpulla is located Satdhara with its refreshing spring water. According to a popular belief, its water possesses medicinal

properties. Kalatope, 2440 metres above sea level, is one of the best picnic spots of Dalhousie. It is 8.5km. from the GPO Square. The Forest Rest House affording a beautiful view of the surrounding hills can be got reserved by contacting the Divisional Forest Officer, Dalhousie. This spot is connected with a jeepable road.

Accommodation can be sought in the circuit house, PWD rest house and in the tourist lodge. HPTDC has a cafeteria to provide catering facilities to the tourists. Chamba is 122 kms. from Pathankot and is connected with a fine all weather road.

Khajjiar

Here lies one of the most picturesque saucer-shaped plains about 1.5 km long and 1km broad surrounded by dense pine, undisturbed and unspoilt forest of gigantic deodars. This place has a soothing and refreshing quietness in its atmosphere. It has a small lake in the middle with a small floating island. For the local people the tarn holds some sacredness and is by legend associated with Khajinag, the deity in the nearby temple with a golden dome. It has also a golf course set in idyllic surroundings. Accommodation can be found in the HPTDC tourist bungalow, youth hostel and in the PWD rest house.

Palampur It is about 60 kms from Hamirpur. From the meeting point of the Pathankot-Mandi national highway road and the road from Hamirpur, at a place called Maranda, Palampur is only 3 kms. The tea-factory is another 1 km from here. The HPSEB guest house at Palampur and the area around provides beautiful natural scenery.

Renukaji is connected by road. it is 335 km from Delhi. The nearest rail heads are at Ambala (95 km). The nearest airports are at Chandigarh and Dehradun. The climate is pleasant in winter and hot in summers. Tourist Sites around Renuka are -

- a. Jamu Peak (8km) - Directly above the lake is this peak where Rishi Jamadagini is said to have meditated. A footpath leads to this spot. There is a small temple and it offers an excellent view of the lake and surrounding areas.
- b. Mini Zoo (2km) - This zoo has Asiatic lions, spotted deer, lion tailed macaques, blue bulls, barking deer and Himalayan black bears.
- c. Jataun (5km) - The dam of the Giri hydel project is here and angling for Mahsheer (river carp) may be done.

Paonta Sahib is connected by road. From Renukaji it is 81 km via Nahan , 60 km via Rajban and 44 km from Dehradun. The closest railheads are at Ambala and Dehradun and the nearest airports are at Chandigarh and Dehradun. In winters, the temperature of this place touches freezing point. Summer temperatures are high.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST AROUND PAONTA SAHIB -

- a. Gurudwara Paonta Sahib (200m) - This site was Guru Gobind Singh's home for over four years and it was here that he wrote the 'Dasam Granth'. Within its precincts are the Sri Talab Asthan where he disbursed salaries and the Sri Dastar Asthan where he judged the turban-tying competitions. At the Kavi Darbar Asthan , poetic symposia were held. There is also a memorial to Kalpi Rishi and a museum that

displays pens of the Guru and weapons of the time.

- b. Yamuna Temple (200m) - This ancient shrine is immediately below the gurudwara and is dedicated to the goddess Yamuna.
- c. Gurudwara Bhangani Sahib (23km) - This commemorates Guru Gobind Singh's first battle when he defeated Raja Fateh Shah and his allies.
- d. Gurudwara Tirgarh Sahib (22km). This is built on the hillock from where Guru Gobind Singh shot arrows at the enemy.
- e. Nagnauna Temple (16km) - Built in a hollow near the village of Puruwalla, this temple is closely allied with the legend of Sirmaur's erstwhile ruling house.
- f. Gurudwara Shergarh Sahib (12km) - At this spot guru Gobind Singh beheaded a dangerous man-eating tiger with a single swipe of his sword.
- g. Nahan (45km) - Built in a series of interlocking circles, this charming town was founded by Raja Karan Prakash of Sirmaur in 1621. It has numerous pleasing walks, several temples, a gurudwara and interesting architecture - including many old palaces.
- h. Fossil Park, Saketi (60km) - This was the site of the largest fossil found in the Siwalik hills. The park has a museum and life-size models of the animals that once roamed these tracts.
- i. Shiva Temple, Patlian (4.5km) - Surrounded by fields and trees, the Shiv-linga in this temple is supposed to be steadily increasing in size.
- j. Katasan Devi Temple (30km) - Also known as Uttam wala Bara Ban, this is on the Paonta Sahib - nahan road. This shrine is revered by local people. At this spot, the

forces of Sirmaur defeated the marauding armies of Ghulam Qadir Khan Rohiolla.

- k. Sirmaur (16km) - Here are the remains of the old capital of the princely state of Sirmaur. The town is said to have been destroyed by flood in the 11th century, when it was cursed by a dancing girl.
- l. Balasundari temple, Trilokpur (63km) . Legend has it that devi's portrait appeared in a bag of salt brought by a local trader. The temple built by Raja Deep Parkash of Sirmaur in 1573. Close by is a recently built Shiva temple.
- m. Ram Temple - Within Paonta Sahib and also known as the 'Mandir Shri Dei Ji Sahiba', this is located near the Yamuna bridge. With exquisite marble work, this was built in 1889 in memory of Raja Partap Chand of Kangra by his wife who originally belonged to Sirmaur. The Kirpal Dass Gurudwara is just past the temple.
- n. Simbalwara Wildlife Sanctuary - 12 km off the main Paonta Sahib - Nahan road, this is known for a variety of bird life.
- o. Shrine of Baba Garib Nath (8km) - Located in a Shorea robusta forest and with an excellent view of the area, the shrine is revered by childless women.p. Other attractions - Quila Lohgarh, Mazaar of Bhure Shah, Asan barrage.

The most popular trek in the area is to the 3647m high Choordhar - which poetically translates as the 'mountain of the silver bangle'. Fishing is possible on the Giri and Yamuna rivers near Paonta Sahib.

Dharamshala can be approached by air from Delhi. The nearest airport is at Gaggal, just 13km away from Pathankot, the nearest railway station is 85 km away. Taxis for

Dharamshala are available at both places; from Pathankot the drive takes about three hours. Or one can drive from Delhi (526 km) via Chandigarh, Kiratpur and Bilaspur - this should take around 8 hours. From Delhi and Shimla luxury buses ply to Dharamshala. In winter the temperature, in Dharamshala can drop to freezing point. During summers the climate is mild.

Sarahan, in Shimla district, accessible by road, is the base for numerous treks and is the gateway to Kinnaur . It is a place of pilgrimage, a haven for nature lovers and has a temple complex which attracts a variety of admirers. Here is a place that offers an out of the ordinary travel experience.

The nearest railway station and airport are at Shimla, 177 km. away, from where taxis and buses are also available. By car, Sarahan is 6 hours from Shimla. The route is on NH22 upto Jeon, from where the road bifurcates to Sarahan.

In winter, the temperature in Sarahan can drop below freezing point. The summer temperatures can touch 32 degree centigrades.

Himachal Tourism's Hotel Shrikhand, in Sarahan is named after the majestic mountain that faces the hotel - the 5536m, high Shrikhand peak. The building has drawn inspiration from the fascinating forms of the Bhimkali temple and its location and design enables every guest to experience Sarahan to the hilt.

Sangla valley is approachable by road via Sarahan. Chitkul

(3450 m) is the last village of the valley - and beyond and the Baspa river is an excellent place for angling for trout. The Hotel Shrikhand acts as the perfect base to visit this enchanting valley.

Sarahan is the base of several trek routes. Some are Sarahan to Badahal, Sarahan to Sangla and Sarahan to Shrikhand. The best times are mid-April, to mid-June and mid-September to mid-October. An excellent area for trout fishing lies along the Baspa river as it flows through the Sangla valley.

Shimla

Shimla has the best amenities with respect to tourism in Himachal. It is conveniently connected by road from Delhi, Chandigarh, Pathankot and from other districts in Himachal. A lot of buses ply on the roads leading to Shimla. A railway line had also been constructed during the British period from Delhi to Shimla. This journey provides in the true sense the thrill and romance of a journey through hill and dale. The construction of this line however was a faulty and self-centred decision of the British. It must have contributed a considerable amount to the "India debt". A heavy investment is required even now to convert the lines to broad gauge.

Chail

The Maharaja's creation can be experienced by everyone. And for Himachal Tourism, who now owns the gracious mansion, built by the Maharaja of Patiala, after he was expelled from Shimla, every visitor is royalty. Here is a resort in the true sense of the word. A

beautiful palace with ornate furniture, charming cottages, delightful log huts, thick forests and quiet walks, a 'lover's hill', an orchard of its own, elegant lawns, badminton ground and even a children's park. Each regally appointed room, each quaint cottage and every warm log-hut offers a memorable howday.

Source : 1. Travel Brochures of the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation.

2. Fare and Route brochures of Himachal Roadways Transport Corporation

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

The economy of Himachal Pradesh is mainly dependent on agriculture and its allied activities. The agricultural production to a large extent still depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions. As is well known, economic growth is usually accompanied by a decline in the share of agriculture in national output and employment. Table 1.1 represents the relevant figures for India.

Table 1.1 (Percent)

CENSUS YEAR	Share of Agriculture in Workforce	Share of Non-Agri in Workforce
1961	69.51	30.44
1971	69.78	30.22
1981	66.69	33.31

Source: Dandekar (1988)

Table 1.2 : Share of Agriculture in the workforce in Himachal

CENSUS YEAR	Share of Agriculture in Workforce	Share of Non-Agri in Workforce
1961	89.0	11.0
1971	74.9	25.1
1981	70.8	29.2

Source : Economics and Statistics Department, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.

The above tables show that while the share of agriculture in the total workforce has remained the same in India, it has undergone a drastic change in Himachal Pradesh. During the decade 1961-1971, the non-agricultural workforce constituted 25.1 % of the total

workforce and this implied a growth of 14.1% from 1961. This shows that a high diversification has been brought about in the hill economy of Himachal Pradesh. While the percentage of workforce in the non-agriculture sector is still lower than that in the All India figures, the growth rate in it is much higher.

In India, migration can be examined at three levels of spatial aggregation : (a) movement away from birthplace or place of previous residence but within the same district; (b) movement from one district to another district within the same state; and (c) movement from one state to another.

Table 1.3 : Growth of Urban Population in India

CENSUS YEAR	Total Urban Population (in millions)	Level of Urbanisation (Percent)
1961	77.6	18.3
1971	107.0	20.2
1981	156.4	23.7
1991	217.6	25.7

Source : Census of India, 1981. Paper 2

Table 1.4 : Magnitude And Direction of Intercensal

Migration : India. 1971 and 1981

	1971	1981
Total migration		
Rural to rural	41,005 (62.0)	46,261 (57.1)
Urban to rural	5,252 (7.9)	6,447 (7.9)
Rural to urban	10,924 (16.5)	15,779 (19.5)
Urban to urban Total	8,994 (13.6)	12,488 (15.5)
Interstate migration	66,175 (100)	80,975 (100)
Rural to rural		
Urban to rural	2,700 (29.7)	2,996 (27.7)
Rural to urban	927 (10.2)	1,040 (9.6)
Urban to urban	2,507 (27.5)	3,385 (31.3)
Total	2,968 (32.6)	3,389 (31.4)
	9,102 (100)	10,810 (100)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages

Source: Census of India. 1971, Table D-II.

Census of India. 1981, Table D-II.

Table 1.5 : Growth of Urban Population in Himachal Pradesh

CENSUS YEAR	Total Urban Population (No. of Persons)	Level of Urbanisation (percent)
1961	1,78,275	6.34
1971	2,41,890	6.99
1981	3,25,971	7.61
1991	4,49,196	8.7

The above figures reveal that the level of urbanisation in Himachal is low in relative as well in absolute terms. Urbanisation figures for the towns of Shimla, Kangra, Mandi and Solan according to the 1991 census are listed below :

Shimla - 20.08 %

Kangra - 13.21%

Mandi - 12.41%

Solan - 10.53%

Migration figures are not available but it is understood that migration to the above mentioned places from the anteriors is growing at a faster rate than the growth of urban infrastructure.

Systematic development of horticulture in Himachal Pradesh was taken up only after independence. The diverse climate of the state is so congenial for growing fruits that almost

all types of fruits, except fruits of coastal area are grown in the state. The total fruit production which during 1994-95 was only 1.71 lakh tonnes increased to 3.12 lakh tonnes in 1995-96 and is expected to be about 3.46 lakh tonnes during 1996-97. Vegetable production is also showing signs of increasing trend and 4.40 lakh tonnes of vegetables are expected to be produced during 1996-97. Seed potato of Himachal Pradesh is known for its disease-free qualities and is in considerable demand all over the country.

The Per capita income in Himachal Pradesh at current prices was Rs. 651 in 1971; Rs. 1,704 in 1981 ; Rs. 4,848 in 1991; and Rs.8,747 in 1995-96. However at 1980-81 prices the per capita income in 1991 stood at only Rs. 2,134. According to quick estimates , the Gross State Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh registered a significant growth of 6.6 percent during 1995-96 as against 5.3 percent in 1994-95.

In the field of rural electrification, although 100 per cent villages have been electrified, yet a lot of work is required to be done in the sense that a large number of leftout hamlets have to be covered. During the financial year 1995-96 about 1,286 million units of electricity were generated against 1,131.7 million units during 1994-95 while during 1996-97, 1,103.8 million units of electricity was generated upto November, 1996. The power sector in the State continued to get top priority.

At the end of March, 1996, the total employment in the State was 2.90 lakh. The number of unemployed persons, on the live-register of all the employment exchanges, stood at 6.45 lakh at the end of December, 1996. Several programmes have been taken up by the

government to generate more employment opportunities. The number of mandays generated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna Programme upto December, 1996 was 7.05 lakh mandays. 369 youths were trained and 225 youths settled under TRYSEM scheme upto December, 1996.

The loans advanced by the Agricultural Societies in 1995-96 stood at Rs. 3,654.11 lakh to 9.08 members as against the advance of Rs. 3,179.94 lakh to 8.92 lakh members in 1994-95.

To promote tourism, besides opening several prohibited places to tourists, the commercial tourism has been left to the private sector while non-commercial tourism like creation of infrastructural facilities in less developed places will be the responsibility of the State Government. The main thrust of the policy is to involve the private entrepreneurs in the development of various types of tourism in the Pradesh. The policy also envisages certain concessions and incentives to the private entrepreneurs.

To accelerate the process of industrialization in the State, the main focus was on the creation of quality infrastructure and to provide an attractive package of incentives and concessions to the entrepreneurs. The achievements in the sectors like handloom, handicrafts, sericulture which helped to spread the benefits of industrialization to the rural people of the state.

The developed programmes of the state remained explicitly guided by the twin goals of accelerated growth and social equity. These goals have been pursued by the promotion of broad based employment generating schemes, enhanced plan outlays for poverty alleviation and social sectors such as health and education and building of social safety nets. The main socio-economic accomplishments during the year are (i) A Rs. 225 crore Massive Employment Generation Programmes in the state to provide one lakh job opportunities to unemployed youth in Govt., private and organized sector during 1996-97, (ii) opening of second Govt. Medical College of state at Tanda in Kangra district, (iii) Free education to girls at all levels of education including technical and professional courses, (iv) launching of Pulse Polio Immunization campaign for the children in the age group of 0-5 years, (v) Universalization of Primary Education by the end of 1997-98 by opening 2,100 primary schools to provide access to all eligible children within one kilometre. 1400 of these schools will be operationalised by the end of 1996-97, (vi) Enhancement of Social Security Pension to old, widows and handicapped persons from Rs.60 to Rs.100 per month, (vii) Enhancement of rehabilitation allowance of leprosy patients from Rs.60 to Rs.120 per month, (viii) Continuation of massive rural housing programme started in 1994 named as 'Gandhi Kuteer Yojana'. 19,000 units have been constructed upto December, 1996. (ix) Provision of safe drinking water to all N.C. (Not Covered) habitations by 1997-98, (x) Provision of a Veterinary dispensary for every two Panchayats by March, 1998, (xi) Loan facility for developmental projects at subsidised interest rate of 4 per cent and 50 per cent subsidy on developmental schemes to all I.R.D families (xii) The minimum daily wages of all the unskilled workers in all 24 Scheduled Employments were raised to Rs. 45.75 or Rs.

1,375 per month.

The net irrigated area as percent of net area sown in Himachal Pradesh rose only from 16.3% in 1971 to 17.1% in 1991.

Notes

1. As Skeldon (1986) notes, "the increase in the proportion of rural-to-urban migration observed from the 1981 census presents quite a different picture from earlier analyses based on the 1961 and 1971 censuses which concluded that the importance of rural-to-urban migration was actually declining over time. Table 1.4 suggests that during the 1970s India was passing through structured changes in mobility". Similar kind of structured changes in mobility seem to be only a recent trend in the special case of the state of Himachal Pradesh.
2. According to the 1981 census, the proportions of 'cultivators' and 'agricultural labourers' varied as follows between 1961 and 1981 : 52.34 and 17.17 percent respectively; 1971 : 42.91 and 26.88 percent; and 1981 : 41.53 and 25.16 percent. In the case of Himachal Pradesh it was 1971 : ~~42.91~~^{70.5} and ~~26.88~~^{4.2} percent; 1981 : ~~41.53~~^{68.9} and ~~25.16~~^{2.7} respectively. This shows that implementation of agricultural reforms has never posed a very serious problem in Himachal. More recently subsidies provided to the fruit growers has come to pose a great burden on the state economy.

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CHAPTER III

FORMS OF TOURISM

There are a number of forms of tourism depending on the dominant purpose of tourism. Where the purpose is only entertainment and a respite from work and heat of the plains it is the luxury form of tourism. Pilgrimages as mentioned in the literature review was one of the earliest forms of organised and packaged tourism. Religious tourism has an important place in Himachal, though it is not so well developed and promoted. Sports tourism is a more recent form of tourism. It includes boating, fishing, trout angling, river-rafting etc. Adventure tourism is one aspect of sports tourism. It involves an element of risk in the sport involved. The element of risk can be considerable in some sports such as hang-gliding, skiing and mountaineering.

RELIGIOUS TOURISM

This form of tourism draws on myth and history for its product. It is wrong to sell and promote religion, as a product but the relevance of this kind of tourism in Himachal Pradesh is significant.

A CIRCUIT OF BUDDHIST MONASTERIES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

"As the dew-drop slips into the shining sea ", the teachings of the Buddha "The Enlightened One" (c563 - c483 B.C.) sought for the individual to merge with the universal life. He could, thus, attain nirvana and end the cycle of birth, rebirth and suffering.

In Himachal Pradesh, a part of the world where natural beauty abounds and where legends seem to merge with verifiable history, there lies a necklace of Buddhist monasteries, gompas etched across its landscape. And no measure of money can value this treasure, for its significance is something beyond comparison.

Some gompas go back to the time when Buddhism was a shadowless sapling in the region. The seed for its rise in the area had been sown in the seventh century A.D. when the Tibetan king Songtsen gampo (Stron-b Tsan Sgam-po) was influenced by two of his wives - Wen Cheng from China and Bkrikuti Devi from Nepal. A century later, king Trison Detsen (Khri-Sron-ide-btsan 755 - 797) embraced the way of the Buddha. And from India came masters like Santarakshita and the famous teacher and tantric Padmasambhava. The ninth century witnessed a break in the spread of Buddhism, but the tenth and eleventh centuries witnessed a grand revival and it was an age of great teachers - Atisha, Marpa, Milarepa and Rinchensang-po. With the passage of time, Buddhism became the major religion of Tibet, Ladakh, Lahaul and Spiti - and its influence also lay in other neighbouring areas like Kinnaur. And the gompas, apart from their religious influence, also became the fountains of power and the repositions of the region's art and manuscripts. A millenium old, Tabo in Spiti is one of the area's most revered monastery.

There are monasteries which are barely a few decades old and came into being after 1959, when His Holiness the Dalai lama left Tibet along with several hundred followers and came to reside in India.

And as surely as the chant of prayers accompanied with rhythmic drum beats - and interspersed with the roll of cymbals and the calls of long horns-ring out of their hallowed halls, they stand blessing the land and welcoming every pilgrim and traveller.

TRACING THE MONASTERIES

The itinerary starts from Shimla, the state capital of Himachal Pradesh, where you can reach by air, rail or road and ends at Mcleodganj the seat of the Tibetan Government-in-Exile and the residence of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama. One can reverse the route and start from Mcleodganj. In Shimla, there are two newly built monasteries. The Geluk-pa sect of trans Himalayan Buddhism has one at Sanjauli, and the Nyingma-pa one is at Kasumpti.

MONASTERIES IN KINNAUR

There are thirty three Buddhist monasteries and temples in Kinnaur's breathtakingly beautiful setting. The Nyingma-pa, Drug-pa and Geluk-pa sects are all well represented. A remarkable feature of Buddhism in Kinnaur is the almost indistinguishable borderline between this and the Hinduism practised in the region.

As one goes through Kinnaur's Baspa valley - also known as the Sangla valley after the main village (229 km from Shimla), en route one can visit the small 19th century Buddhist temple at Rampur (130 km from Shimla) and the Drug-pa temple at Kilba (95 km from Rampur) on the left bank of the river Sutlej. There are also four small Buddhist temples in the picturesque villages of Sapni, Barua, Sangla and Batseri.

Recong peo (2290 mts. 38 km from Sangla village) is Kinnaur's district headquarters and has a recently built gompa where the Dalai lama conducted a 'Kalchakra' ceremony in 1992. The ancient settlement of Kalpa with spectacular views, lies just above Recong Peo. Here is the Hu-Bu-lan-kar gompa said to have been founded by Rinchensang-po. (950 - 1055 A.d.).

At Nako (2950 mts, 107 km from Recong Peo) a village built around an emerald like lake there are four Buddhist temples with stucco images and murals. Within the village, two temples house large prayer-wheels. Near Nako is a rock where a footprint-like impression is ascribed to Padmasambhava. En route to Nako, one can make diversions for:

Lippa where the gompa has three temples. Of these two houses the Kangyur and tangyur scriptures, while the third is "Goldong Chakodar"

Kanum is a complete monastic village and dates back to the time of Rinchensang-po. 'Kanum' means "A place of sacred books". It has seven large and small temples and several reliquaries.

Pooh (on the highway) has a Drug-pa monastery.

Accommodation at Nako can be sought at Rest house. or one can drive to Chango, SAumdo or Tabo where additional accommodation is available.

The other Buddhist monasteries and temples in district Kinnaur are at Baring, Rarang,

Ropa, Sumra, poari, Purbani, Pangi, Telingi, Ribba, Rispa, Moorang, tashigang, Thangi, Charang, Namgia, Shiasu, Sunam, Spillo, Leo, Chuling, Chango, Hango and Shakar.

MONASTERIES IN SPITI

There are thirty monasteries spread over Spiti's rugged terrain. Most are affiliated to the Geluk-pa sect. The seven gompas in the Pin valley belong to the Nyingma-pa order while those at Kaza and Hikim are of the Sakya-pa sect. In Spiti's introvertive culture, for centuries, life has revolved around these monasteries.

Tabo (3050 mts, 65 km from Nako) was founded in 996 A.D. by the great teacher Rinchensang-po. Tabo is renowned for its breathtaking murals and stucco images - and is often called '**The Ajanta of the Himalayas**'. The largest monastic complex is in Spiti, the old section has 9 temples, 23 chortens, a monks' chamber and a nun's chamber. There are several calves adorned with frescos and contemporary structures too. In trans Himalayan Buddhism, Tabo's sanctity is next only to Tibet's Tholing gompa. It has recently celebrated a millenium of its glorious existence and the Dalai Lama also conducted a '**Kalchakra**' ceremony on the occassion.

A mummified body of a monk was discovered a few years back in Spiti. Now encased in glass, it is high veneration.

At Tabo accomodation can be sought at Rest houses and basic hotels.

Kaza (3660) mts, 47 km from Tabo) is Spiti's sub-divisional headquarters and has a gompa.

Enroute from Tabo, visit Dhankar gumpa (3870 mts, 7 km by a side road from Schichling). This rests high over the valley and is a stupendous example of local architecture. It is regarded to have once been a fort and was also the residence of the ruler of Spiti - the Nono Dhankar is a repository of Buddhist scriptures in the Bhoti script.

Accommodation is available at Rest houses, hotels and tented accommodation is also available.

The Ki (Key) monastery (4116 mts., 12 km from Kaza) is an ancient gumpa with a labyrinth of rooms and corridors. At one time it also acted as a fort. It houses valuable thangkas and offers a panoramic view of the area. Kibber 4205 mts, 9 km from Ki gumpa) has a small gumpa worth visiting, and the distinction of being the highest permanently inhabited village of the region connected by a motorable road.

The Hikim (Tangyud), Komic and Langja monasteries in the area are also sacred.

The Pin valley gompas may also be visited - the most important one is at Gungri, it has three blocks and houses old relics and paintings. The other gompas of Spiti are at Losar, Hansa, Rangrik (site only). Kuang, Keuling, Langia, Lara, Lidang. Domal, Sanglung, Rama, Lha lun, Mane yogma, Mane gogma, Giu and Kaurik.

MONASTERIES IN LAHAUL

There are twenty-nine Buddhist monasteries in Lahaul's stark splendour. Almost all are affiliated to the Drug-pa sect.

A rugged road over the Kunzum pass (4551 mts) leads to Keylong, the district headquarters of Lahaul and Spiti. Apart from having a gompa within the town's confines, it serves as the ideal base for visiting other monasteries in the region.

En route to Keylong there are gompas at Damphug, Chakur, Labrang, Jagdang, Shashin, Khangsar, Gandhla, Teling, Dalang and Gajang .

Accommodation can be sought at Rest houses and hotels.

Other gompas in the area are :

Guru Ghantal (8 km from Keylong) : High over the confluence of the rivers Chandra and Bhaga, this is regarded as the oldest monastery in Lahaul. Both Padmasambhava and Rinchensang-po were associated with it. This enshrines a black stone image of the goddess Vajreshwari Devi (rDo-je Lha-ma), a wooden image of the Buddha and marble head of Avalokitesvara. Also said to be sealed in a dark airless room is the visage of the demon Tsedak who once ravaged the area till he was captured.

Kardang (5 km from Keylong) : One of the most revered places of the Drug-pa sect, it has a large library of scriptures and is also the repository of some exquisite thangka paintings, musical instruments like lutes, drums and horns and old weapons.

Shashur (3 km from Keylong) : Founded by Deva Gyatsho, this 17th century gompa is famous for the festival of Shashur Tseshe held every June/July when monks dressed in

colourful costumes and elaborate masks perform the '**devil dance**'. The monastery is known for the images and paintings it houses.

Tayul (6 km from Keylong) : Tayul means the "place that is chosen" and so it must be for local legend that it maintains that the main prayer wheel rotates on its own accord on certain occasions. It has a huge statue of Padmasambhava and its library houses 101 volumes of the sacred Kangyur text.

Gemur (18 km from Keylong) : It is a small gompa but well known for the 'devil dance drama' enacted every July.

Other places connected with Buddhism in the area are - Trilokinath, Udaipur, Lindur, Bokar, Gumrang, Tinna, Kolong, Jispa, Tingal, Darcha, Dongma, lapchang, Thola, - Pyasu, Jholing, Piukar, Khinang, Jagdang and Othang.

MONASTERIES IN MANALI

Travelling over the Rohtang pass to Manali, (115 km from Keylong) one can visit the four recently built monasteries in and around this tourist centre. The main one is located close to the bazaar.

Accommodation at Manali : A wide variety of hotels and rest houses are available.

MONASTERIES AT REWALSAR

Rewalsar (132 km from Manali) is like a dark jewel on a wooded hillside. The sacred lake of Rewalsar is approached via Mandi. It is identified as the Sahor of yore. legend has it that ewalsar was the place from where Padmasambhava left for Tibet to spread the word of the

Buddha in the 8th century A.D. There are three monasteries around the lake. Though rebuilt, the oldest one belongs to the Nyingma pa order and appropriately, its central image is Padmasambhava. Adorned with prayer flags, the lake has tiny islands of floating reed in which the spirit of Padmasambhava is said to be embodied.

Accommodation at Rewalsar is available in Rest houses and hotels.

MONASTERIES IN KANGRA

Mcleodganj (1830 mts from Rewalsar) is a former colonial retreat, Mcleodganj rose to prominence after the large scale exodus of Tibetans from their homeland in 1959. It is the residence of The Dalai Lama and with a backdrop of the majestic Dhauladhar mountains, the Tibetan Government-in-Exile has been based here for over three and a half decades. With traditional architectural designs drawn from Tibet, the impressive Namgyal monastery is surrounded by a row of prayer wheels and houses larger-than-life images of the Buddha, Padmasambhava and Avalokteshwara. En route to Mcleodganj are the recently built monasteries at Bir and Tashijong.

Accommodation at Mcleodganj : A wide variety of hotels and rest houses are available.

One can also stay at Taragath, 2 km from Tashijong.

Also at Mcleodganj is the Tibetan institute of Performing Arts. Depart by road or by rail from Pathankot (93 km from Mcleodganj) or by air from Gaggal (21 km from Mcleodganj).

Other Pilgrimages in Himachal Pradesh

Pilgrimage to distant holy places, deep in the hills, is an important part of the Indian

tradition. In the ancient period, the yatris invariably encountered charming environment. The air was exhilarating, the forests thick and green, and the streams full of crystal-clear water. The spell that nature cast on the yatris mind brought in peace, and created a new rhythm, a new spirit. For the Hindus, pilgrimage doesn't take the form of a circuit. Packaged tours, have since a few years back offered religious tourism to Hindus as a package. The Jwalaji - Kangra - Chintpurni, pilgrim circuit is an example. Among the seven sisters who find high veneration in Hindu mythology, three have their abode in Himachal Pradesh. They are connected with the cult of "Shakti" which is associated with the pre-Aryan cult of the Mother-Goddess. In Jwalamukhi resides "she of the thousand flames" and her sisters Chamunda and Chintapurni are on the way along the same circuit. Naina Devi in Bilaspur can also be visited enroute. The same circuit continues till Pathankot and can be extended upto Mata Vaishno Devi in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Although there is no heirarchy among these sisters, Mata Vaishno Devi in Jammu and Kashmir among them is the most well known and thousands of pilgrims from Delhi, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana and as far down as Bombay visit her shrine every year. This shrine which is really a natural cave-temple, is located in Katra from the base of which the devotees have to climb to about 6,000 feet. The unique sanctity of the holy cave lies in the Shaktis -- 'Maha Saraswati,' goddess of the intellect; 'Maha Lakshmi,' goddess of wealth; and 'Maha Kali,' goddess of recreation:

Jagmohan who visited the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi in 1985 wrote in his, " My Frozen

Turbulence in Kashmir," that, he found his visit to be a soul-depressing and not a soul-lifting experience. He decided later, as he wrote, to undertake radical reforms with regard to the management and improvement of the shrine and its complex. He was conscious of the strong opposition he was to encounter from the obscurantists and other vested interests, but going ahead with his plans he enacted in 1986, a law under which a totally autonomous board known as the Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board was set up. All the offerings and donations were thereby deposited into the funds of the Board from which they were to be spent on humanitarian and development schemes. This had a strong ripple effect and the number of pilgrims increased from about 5 lakhs to 23 lakhs per annum. Similar policies will go a long way in Himachal Pradesh.

Kangra or Dev Bhoomi

Kangra, in Himachal Pradesh is well known for religious spots dedicated to the Devi and to Lord Shiva.

A. Temples to the Devi

1. Bhawan or New Kangra has a temple of Vajeshwari or Mata Devi. Nagarkot is a city situated upon a mountain with a fort called Kangra. (Abul Fazi, 1570). In the vicinity of this city upon a lofty mountain is a place, Maha Maiy to which people come in pilgrimage from great distances.
2. Kangra fort houses the famous temple of Ambica Devi.
3. Sujanpur Tira - Temple of Chamunda (Devi as goddess of war) is a little shrine on the topmost peak of the ridge overlooking Sujanpur on the river Beas. The structure

was erected in 1761 by Ghamand Chan. On three sides of the tower are plaques of three headed Shiva. The plaque from the 4th side fell in 1966. The image of Chamunda is in marble and is revered by four bamboo sticks with red flags. the centre of the shrine has a slab containing a breast like lingam in a yoni flanked by another similar shape.

4. Jwalamukhi about 20 miles fro Kangra is a temple built over some natural jets combustible gas, believed to be a manifestation of the goddess. The interior consists of a square pit about three feet deep with a pathway all around. In the middle the rock is slightly hollowed out about the principal fissure, and on applying a light the gas bursts into a flame. The gas escapes at several other points from crevices of the walls of the pits. It collects very slowly and the attendant Brahmins, when pilgrims are numerous ; keep up flames with ghee. There is no idol of any kind, the flaming fissure of being considered as the fiery mouth of the goddess, whose headless body is said to be in the temple of Bhawan."

B. Temples to Shiva

In Kangra temples to Shiva have also been consecrated since ancient times, some of which are still extant.

1. Temple of Shiva Vaidyanatha (Shiva as Lord of Physicians). This is a shrine of all-India pilgrimage at Baijnath, some 23 miles east of Nagarkot (Kangra). It exists from days prior to Muslim invasions.
2. Gauri Shankar temple of Shiva and Parvati, at Sujampur Tira, also called the Sansar-

-Chandereshwara after Sansar Chand who built it in 1793. It is notable for life-size structure of Shiva and Parvati said to have been modelled by Sansar Chand himself.

3. Temple of Narbadeshwar (Shiva) at Sujanpur was built by Sansar Chand's queen from Suket, just before his death in 1823. It stands on a magnificent site overlooking the Beas. It contains a sole Lingam statue.

C. Temples of Vishnu

There is an evidence of prevalence of Vaishnavism also in Kangra, and some old temples dedicated to this divinity of the Trinity still exist. Those built in the latest period are :

1. Murlimanohar Temple at Sujanpur. Built by Sansar Chand in about 1790, it is a large shrine with extensive courtyard adjoining the Chaugan.
2. The other Vaishnava temple is at Alampur, built by Raja Alam Chand (A.D. 1697-1700) of Kangra. It is a small shrine with a tower and a porch, surrounded by a courtyard. On the tower there is a plaque of the 3-headed Shiva and in the courtyard stands a large image of Garuda. The temple houses an image of Shiva bearing all the traditional signs.

In Kullu district Hadimba Devi temple, constructed in pagoda style, displays the finest example of wood carvings on it. Bijli Mahadev, situated at an altitude of 2435 metres, is ideally located with a commanding view. Twenty metre high wooden pole stands are installed for seeking blessings from the sky in the form of lightening which shatters the temple's Shivlinga Ghat which is then rebuilt by the temple priest.

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2. Himachal Tourism, India : A Circuit of Buddhist Monasteries in Himachal Pradesh, 1996.

CIRCUIT TOURISM

The luxury form of tourism is more or less akin with Circuit tourism in Himachal Pradesh. This tourist demands good infrastructure in the town in which the base is made and suburbs with good scenic beauty for day excursions. The existing circuits for tourism in Himachal Pradesh are explained below. also the proposed circuits and the policies of the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation with respect to circuit tourism in the state is discussed below.

(a). The existing circuits for tourism in Himachal Pradesh are :

1. Shimla, Chail, Phagu, Kufri, Narkanda.
2. Shimla, Naldehra, Tattapani.
3. Kullu, Manali, Naggar, Katrain, Solang Nallah and Rohtang Pass.
4. Kullu, Manikaran.
5. Dharamshala, Chamunda, Palampur, Kangra, Jwalaji, Chintpurni.
6. Pong Dam, Dharamshala, Kangra, Jwalaji.
7. Dalhousie, Khajjiar, Chamba.
8. Kasauli, Dharampur, Barog.

9. Paonta Sahib, Renuka, Trilokpur, Nahan, Suketi.

(b) The existing tourist destinations in Himachal are :

1. Shimla, 2. Chail, 3. Naldehra, 4. Kullu, 5. Manali, 6. Dharamshala, 7. Palampur,
8. Kangra, 9. Dalhousie, 10. Chamba, 11. Kasauli, 12. Renuka, 13. Khajjiar,
14. Narkanda.

(c) The New Tourist Circuits being promoted are :

1. Shimla - Tattapani - Chindi - Karsog - Sundernagar.
2. Shimla - Theog - Jubbal - Kotkhai - Rohru.
3. Shimla - Narkanda - Rampur - Sarahan - Sangla.
4. Manali - Kullu - Pandoh - Mandi - Rewalsar.
5. Kullu - Aut - Shola - Jalori Pass.
6. Manali - Rohtang - Gramphu - Kunzum Pass - Kaza.
7. Chamba - Bharmour - Hadsar - Manimahesh.
8. Chamba - Tissa - Bairagarh - Killar.
9. Sangla - Kalpa - Nako - Pooh - Tabo - Kaza - Rangrik.
10. Manali - Rohtang - Keylong - Jispa - Sarchu - Leh.

(d) **New Destinations :**

1. Govind Sagar Lake (Bilaspur District)
2. Pandoh Lake (Mandi District)

3. Chamera lake (Chamba District)
4. Rewalsar lake (Mandi District)
5. Sangla (Kinnaur District)
6. Kaza (Lahaul and Spiti District)
7. Bharmaur (Chamba District)
8. Sarahan (Shimla District)

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENT

The Five Year Plan will aim at improving infrastructure in the existing tourism circuits as under:

(a) Airports :

At present there are only three airports in Himachal namely Jubber Hatti in Shimla district, Gaggal in Kangra district and Bhuntar in Kullu District. Airstrips in these airports are not sufficient to operate even Avero flights. As such the expansion of these airports to their optimum limits will be undertaken and new large airports will be constructed at Sunder Nagar, Banikhet and Rangrik. The airport at Sunder Nagar in Mandi District will be of international stands, where a large bodied international flight could directly land in this "heart" of the State which is linked with almost all parts of the State.

(b). New Airports :

1. Sundernagar, 2. Banikhet, 3. Rangrik

Civil Aviation

The airports for passenger traffic is the primary responsibility of the Central Government. As such the entire Rs. 74 crores support is envisaged from the Central Sector.

(c) Railways :

At present the State is linked by the Kalka-Shimla and Pathankot-Jogindernagar narrow gauge rail lines and the only broad gauge line between Nangal-Talwara. There are no direct trains from Kalka to Bombay, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Madras because of which tourists arriving from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and the South face great difficulty. It is therefore suggested that the government of India should introduce direct trains or atleast coaches on existing trains going to Pathankot and Kalka from these areas. More rail cars may be introduced on the Kalka-Shimla and Pathankot-Jogindernagar line to provide the romance of a hill journey to the discerning tourists. The State Government also proposes to develop a Railway Line at the following routes :

1. Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri-Rampur

a).Bhanupali-Bilaspur

b).Bilaspur-Beri

c).Beri-Rampur

The cost estimates for this section have not been included in the estimate for this medium term plan. This line would not only open up the heartland of H.P. for comfortable tourist movement but would also be economically viable on account of a series of nationally important hydel projects with an estimated capacity addition of about 5,000 MV.

2. Kalka - Parwanoo

Kalka-Parwanoo or

Kalka-Kalili

3. Nangal - Talwara

a). Nangal-Una

b). Una-Talwara

This is an ongoing line work which has been going on at a very slow pace. Once completed, this will link the two existing entry points of Nangal and Pathankot. The financial outlay for these lines will require to be supported by the central Government.

c). Roads

(i) In Existing Tourist Circuits/Destination :

Improvement of the following roads will be necessitated for providing a better transportation net work for easy access to the tourist areas/destinations.

Sl. No.	Name of the Road
1.	Shimla-Jubbal-Kotkhai-Rohru (129 kms)
2.	Shimla-Chail road (42 kms.)
3.	Shimla-Naldehra road (21 kms)
4.	Kullu-Nagar-Manali road (42 kms.)
5.	Kullu-Manikaran road (45 kms.)
6.	Dalhousie-khajjiar-Chamba road (56 kms.)
7.	Dharampur-Kasauli road (11 kms)

8. Kala Amb-Suketi road (9 kms)

(ii) In the New Tourist Circuits/Destinations

In the new tourism circuits and destinations the following roads are required to be included :

1. Bharmaur-Hardsar-Dharchhu road
2. Nakroad-Bajssu-Beragarh-Satrundi road
3. Tattapani-Chindi-Karsog road
4. Mandi-Rewalsar road
5. Kullu-Aut-Shoja-Jalori pass road
6. Theog-Chopal-Nerwa road

It is proposed that the outlay required for the upgradation of road infrastructure be shared on a 50:50 basis between the state and the centre. Since independence the entire outlay within the State plan would not only be difficult but also pose problems of regional imbalance in terms of constrained resource availability for rural and other roads.

A Continuous, incremental and flexible Approach is and has been the adopted policy for tourism planning in Himachal. The Tourism Planning Approach needs perhaps to be changed to a Community Approach with due emphasis to Environment and Sustainable development.

NOTES

A map has been incorporated.

REFERENCES

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ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN HIMACHAL PRADESH



ADVENTURE TOURISM

Trekking in Himachal Pradesh

Himachal is one of the fascinating areas of the Indian Himalayas. The valleys of Lahaul and Spiti, Kullu and Manali, Kangra and Chamba are the most exciting in the region. Lahaul and Spiti lie in the north-western region of the state and comprise of a vast mountain area, much of which is above the tree line and represents a high altitude desert landscape. Lahaul has a central mass of high mountains and glaciers with peaks rising above 5000 metres. Spiti is separated from Lahaul by a high mountain rib running north from the main Himalayan range. The two valleys are linked by the Kunzam pass at an altitude of 4000 metres.

Most treks into the Lahaul and Spiti valleys originate from Manali. The most popular trek is from Manali to Keylong to Udaipur to the Mt. Menthosa base camp. Another popular trek is from the Kullu Valley to Lahaul. This trek reaches an altitude of 4,268 metres at the Hamta pass. This route presents a magnificent contrast in landscapes and gives the trekker a chance to view the glaciated lake at Chandratal and the mountain peaks of Deo Tibba and Indrasen.

Manali, at an altitude of 1,830 metres, lies in the upper Kullu Valley on the banks of the river Beas. The trek from Manali to Chandratal is one of the finest in Himachal. This trek passes through high mountain passes like the Hamta and Baralacha la Pass. The Solang

Valley trek takes the trekker to Beas Kund, the source of the river Beas.

Kullu, a small township at 1,200 metres is 42 km before Manali on the main Manali highway. It is located on the western bank of the Beas river, the most popular trek from here is to Kulga. This trek can be covered in 3 to 6 days.

Kangra is often described as the "Valley of Delight". Protected by the Dhauladhar range of mountains in the North, Kangra is on the banks of the river Beas and is characterised by lush green meadows interspersed by a network of mountain streams. Some of the popular treks from this valley include a walk from Baijnath to Chamba and Manali. This trek passes through alpine pastures and high altitude lakes, and also through areas famous for Himachal's temple architecture.

Trekkers can also follow trails from Chamba to Dharamshala, Palampur and Baijnath and over the Dhauladhars to Bara Bhangal in Chamba. This trek has been graded as easy. The best season for this trek is from April to September.

The township of Chamba is perched on the top of a cliff overlooking the river Ravi and is surrounded by dense forests inhabited by a variety of wildlife. Chamba is part of the Dhauladhar range of mountains and offers a number of interesting excursions and treks.

Short treks from Chamba are to Saroi (8 km), Bandal (24 km) and Chhatari (40 km). Longer trekking routes will take the trekker from Chamba to Udaipur via Tissa, Bindrabani and Purthi. This trek covers approximately 233 km and includes Kishtwar in Jammu and

Kashmir, the Zaskar Valley in Ladakh and finally Lahaul and Spiti

One can also trek from Chamba to Manali through either the Kalicho or the Kugti Pass. The former trek starts at Bharmaur, an ancient Hindu capital and passes through beautiful meadows and glades to the Dzoharang Springs. This trek is difficult.

The second trek to Manali can be accomplished in 12 days and passes through lush deodar forests to the Kugti Pass and then to Shanshu. This trek is famous with botanists for varied plant life. The trek also crosses parts of the Lahaul Valley and the famous Rohtang Pass. near Manali.

Hang-gliding, Para gliding are sports involving a considerable amount of thrill and risk. Bir an Billing in Himachal both in kangra district are well known for it. Pong dam also in Kangra district has Water sports and Fishing facilities.

In Solang Valley, 13 kms from Manali, the ski slopes are the best in Asia and skiing courses are conducted. Narkanda and Kufri in Shimla district are also well known for skiing. In Kullu district, Kasol, is good for trout fishing in the Parvati river.

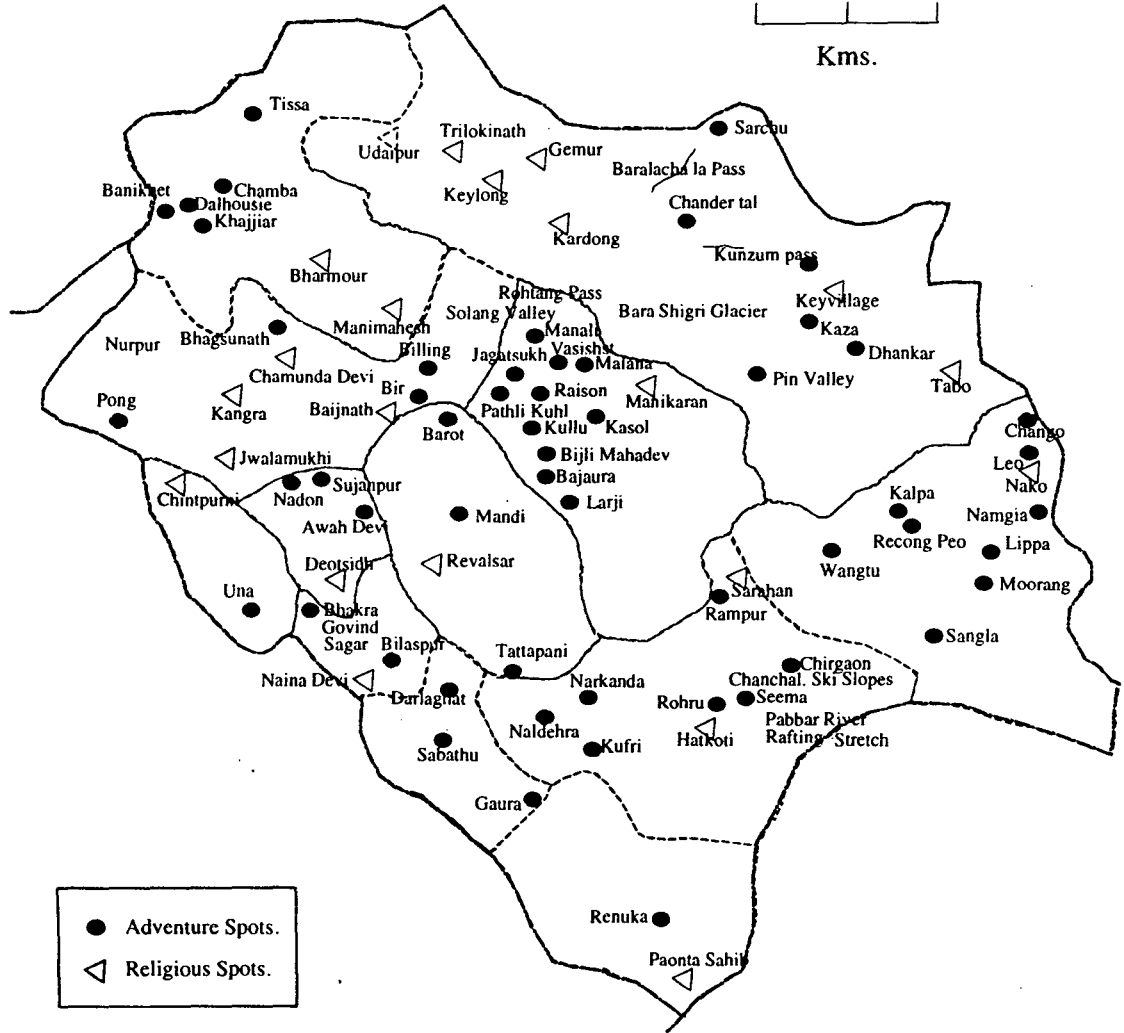
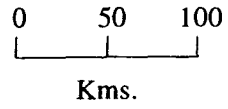
NOTES

1. Map showing Adventure and Religious spots has been incorporated.

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1. Economic and Statistics Department, Shimla : Tourist Traffic Survey, Himachal Pradesh, 1990.

RELIGIOUS AND ADVENTURE SPOTS IN HIMACHAL



CHAPTER IV
TOURIST FLOWS IN HIMACHAL - DESTINATIONAL AND
SEASONAL CONCENTRATION

A special sample survey had been conducted in the year 1990 in all the districts in Himachal for tourists. It dwells on who constitutes the market for tourism in Himachal - profession wise as well as region wise. It shows that it is mainly Industrialists and in-service people who come to Himachal. Since these tourists come mainly for respite from work, it is the circuit and luxury form of tourism they indulge in. Also with respect to the purpose of travel, as seen from the survey, tourists come mainly for Entertainment and sight-seeing. This is followed by Business/Conference, Religion/Social, Health, and Adventure forms of tourism. Himachal Pradesh gets most of its tourism from areas in proximity. Non-accessibility to Himachal thus becomes an important criteria for those who choose not to come to Himachal.

Regional distribution of tourism for the year 1989-1990 shows that Himachal gets its domestic tourism mainly only from the Northern region. This is followed by the Western and Eastern region and very few tourists come from the southern states of India. It has been mentioned earlier that the south is neither very well connected with Himachal Pradesh nor are proper promotional efforts being made.

The survey was conducted on 2273 Indian tourists and 143 foreign tourists.

PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

DISTRICTS	Business/Conference		Entertainment/Sight		Adventure		Religion/Social		Health		Rest		Total	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
Bilaspur	23	0	28	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	0	78	0
Chamba	29	0	177	7	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	215	7
Hamirpur	34	0	7	0	1	0	98	0	2	0	4	2	146	2
Kangra	42	0	115	23	0	0	156	0	22	0	25	1	360	24
Kinnaur	4	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Kullu	25	0	470	39	20	2	4	0	0	0	43	3	562	44
Lahaul-spiti	5	0	4	14	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	26
Mandi	49	0	140	5	0	0	49	7	0	0	1	2	239	14
Shimla	80	1	366	23	2	0	7	0	1	0	20	2	476	26
Sirmaur	23	0	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	46	0
Solan	16	0	35	0	0	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	66	0
Una	2	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	54	0

TABLE 3.2

NORTHERN REGION																	
DISTRICTS	J & K		Punjab		Haryana		U.P.		M.P		H.P		Rest		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Bilaspur	0	0	13	1	8	5	3	1	0	0	17	16	10		51	23	
Chamba	13	11	78	42	1	0	8	5	0	0	11	5	5	4	116	67	
Hamirpur	6	1	53	34	2	2	1	1	3	1	19	7	11	2	95	48	
Kangra	22	8	124	66	5	2	17	16	0	0	32	5	32	22	232	119	
Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	8	5	13	7	
Kullu	12	0	107	59	23	21	21	15	0	0	29	17	96	50	288	162	
Lahaul-spiti	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	
Mandi	0	0	68	60	13	1	9	6	1	0	18	6	29	15	138	88	
Shimla	10	8	80	39	40	23	19	14	6	7	41	4	85	45	281	140	
Sirmaur	0	0	7	2	2	1	6	2	0	0	13	0	11	2	39	7	
Solan	0	0	11	6	6	4	4	1	0	0	7	1	15	9	43	21	
Una	0	0	31	11	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	39	15	
Total	65	28	572	320	106	63	88	61	10	8	199	63	303	154	1343	697	

TABLE 3-3 A

EASTERN REGION

DISTRICTS	Bihar		Orissa		W.Bengal		Rest		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Indian	Foreign
Bilaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chamba	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1
Hamirpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kangra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kullu	0	0	0	0	21	15	0	0	21	15
Lahaul-spiti	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
Mandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shimla	2	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	17	10
Sirmaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Una	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	0	39	27	0	0	45	27

TABLE 3-3 B

WESTERN REGION													
DISTRICTS	Rajasthan		Gujarat		Maharashtra		Rest		Total				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Bilaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chamba	10	7	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	15	10		
Hamirpur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		
Kangra	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1		
Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Kullu	7	7	3	2	19	19	0	0	29	28			
Lahaul-spiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mandi	4	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	7	4			
Shimla	9	6	1	1	6	3	0	0	16	10			
Sirmaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Solan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Una	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	34	24	6	5	34	24	0	0	74	53			

TABLE 3.3 C.

DISTRICTS	SOUTHERN				REGION									
	Andhra		Karnataka		T.Nadu		Kerala		Rest		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bilaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	
Chamba	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Hamirpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Kangra	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kullu	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	
Lahaul-spiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Shimla	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Sirmaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Solan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Una	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	16	0	6	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	4	29	5	

TABLE 3.3D

REGIONAL		DISTRIBU		TION		1989-90					
		Domestic		Tourism							
DISTRICTS	Western Region		Eastern Region		Northern Region		Southern Region		Miscellaneous		Total
Bilaspur	5076	2713	249303	4669	0	261761					
Chamba	8762	7449	100417	503	3492	120623					
Hamirpur	384	132	281515	19	37	282087					
Kangra	3844	870	386076	346	6868	398004					
Kinnaur	16	14	1332	2	0	1364					
Kullu	22123	19840	326827	11705	192	380687					
Lahaul-spiti	57	6	1011	0	46	1120					
Mandi	621	241	214021	534	0	215417					
Shimla	29174	19845	646557	5356	10914	711846					
Sirmaur	83	33	53256	63	0	53435					
Solan	1275	1066	48681	780	1184	53986					
Una	11133	4924	99799	1835	10591	128282					
Total	82548	57133	2409795	25812	33324	2608612					
Percent	3.16	2.19	92.38	0.99	1.28	100					

TABLE 3-8

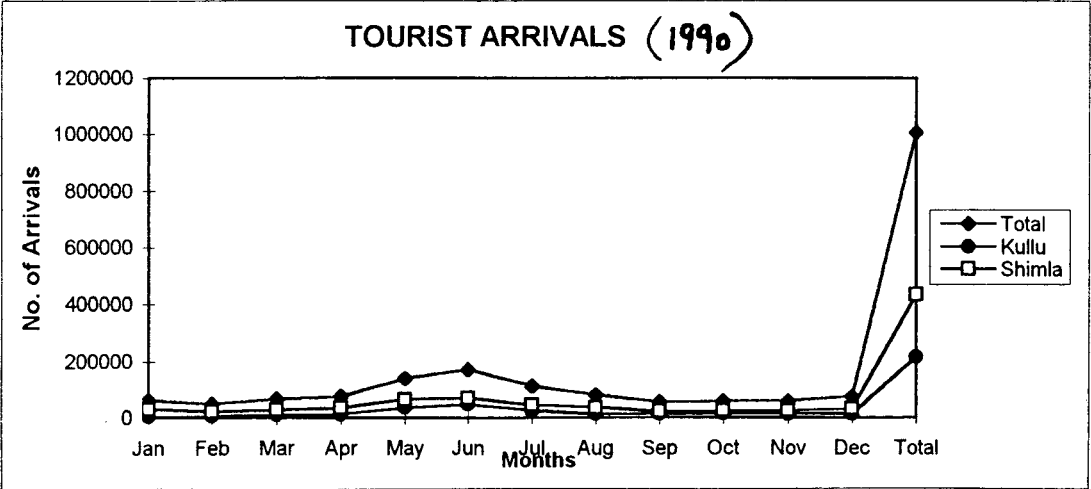
Graphs showing concentration.

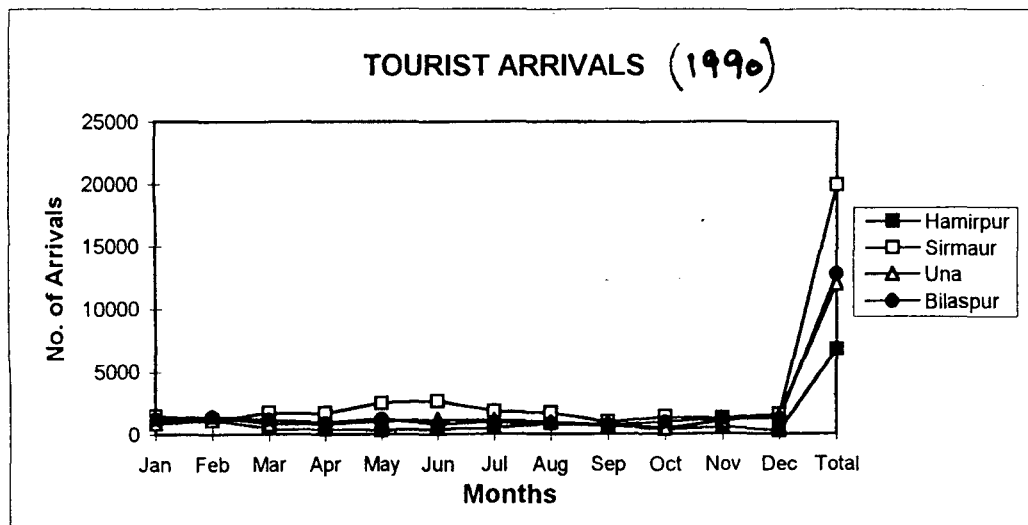
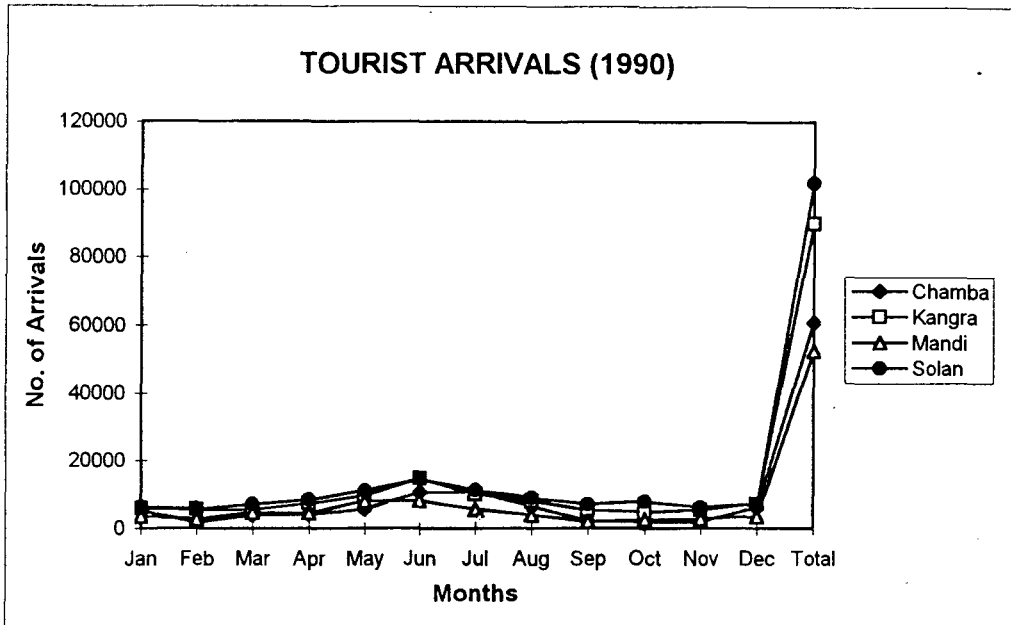
Graphs have been utilised as a statistical tool to show how heavily tourism is concentrated in Himachal. In the year 1990, Solan, Kangra, Mandi and Chamba could be shown on the same scale showing that the number of tourist arrivals were comparable in these districts. Bilaspur, Una, Sirmour and Hamirpur formed the states in the last bracket and tourism was as expected heavily concentrated in Kullu and Shimla. In the year 1996, Kullu and Shimla districts maintained their status. Solan, Kangra, Mandi and Chamba came as before in the next bracket. The states with the least number of tourist arrivals in ascending order were Kinnaur, Una, Lahaul-Spiti, Hamirpur, Sirmour, and Bilaspur. Both in 1990 as well as in 1996, Tourism in all the districts in Himachal seems to be concentrated in the months of May, June, October and December.

In Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur, which only got opened to tourists in 1993, the season gets limited from May to October because of harsh weather conditions.

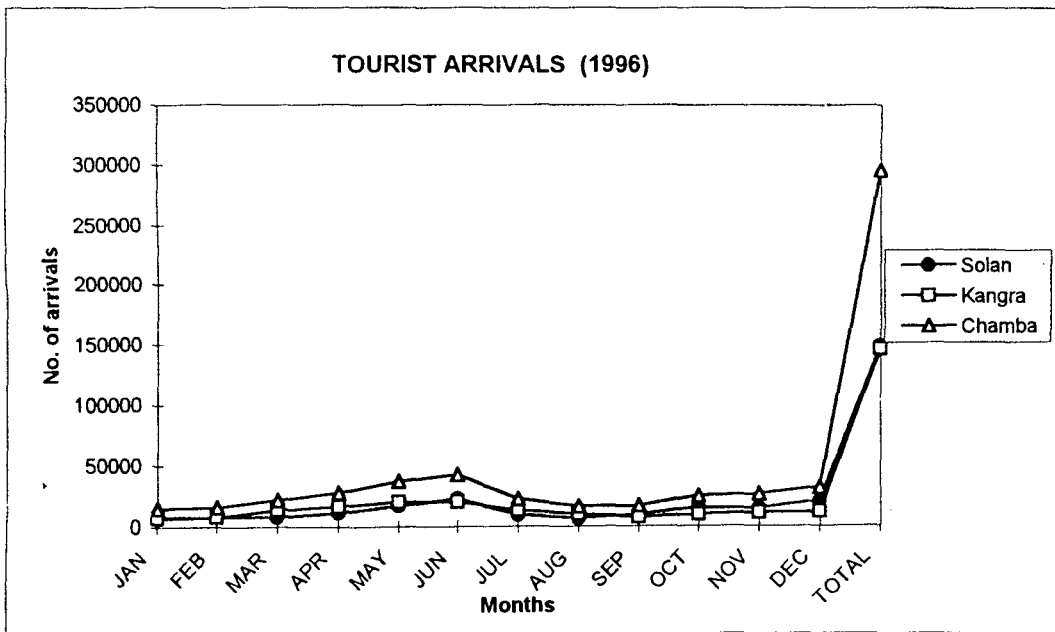
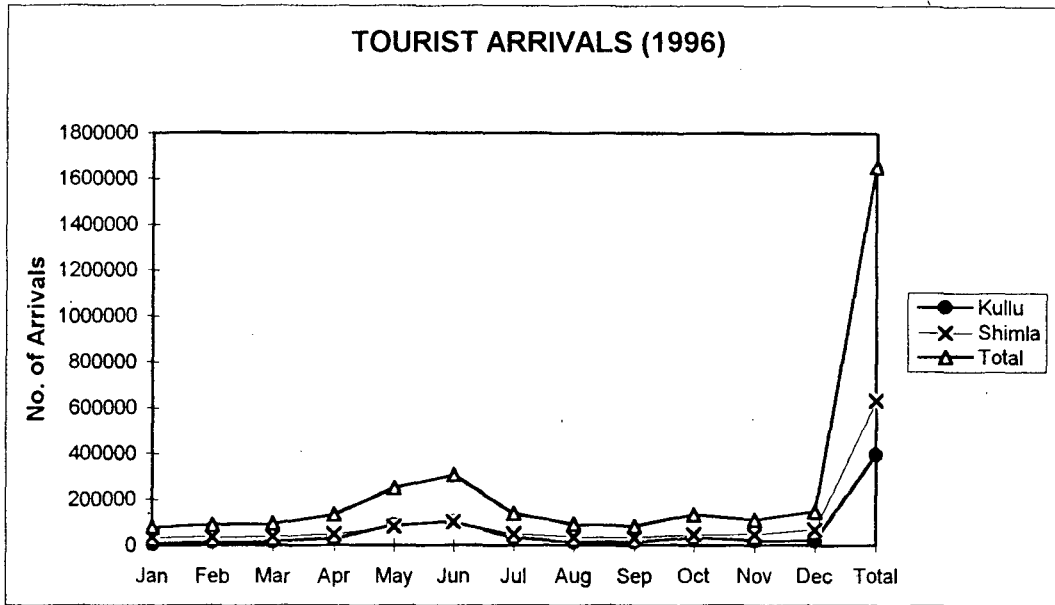
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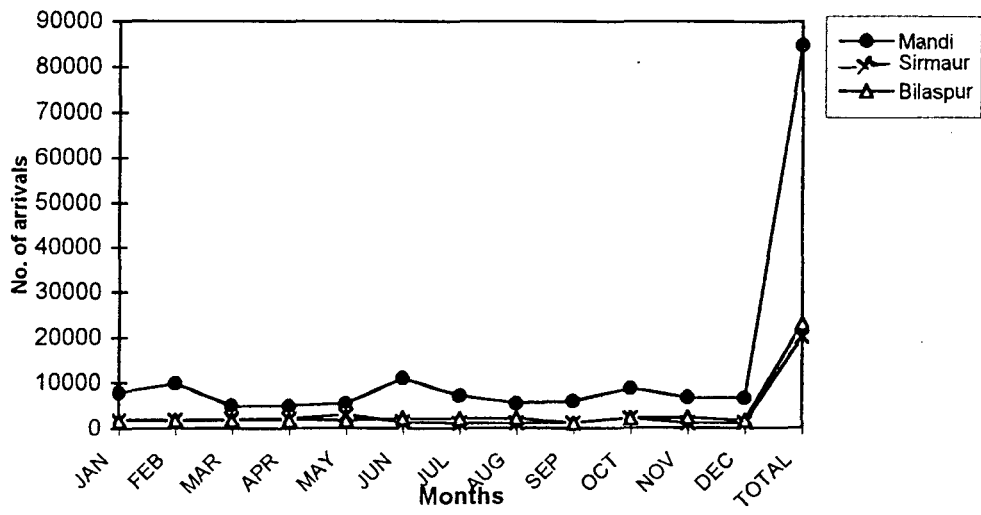


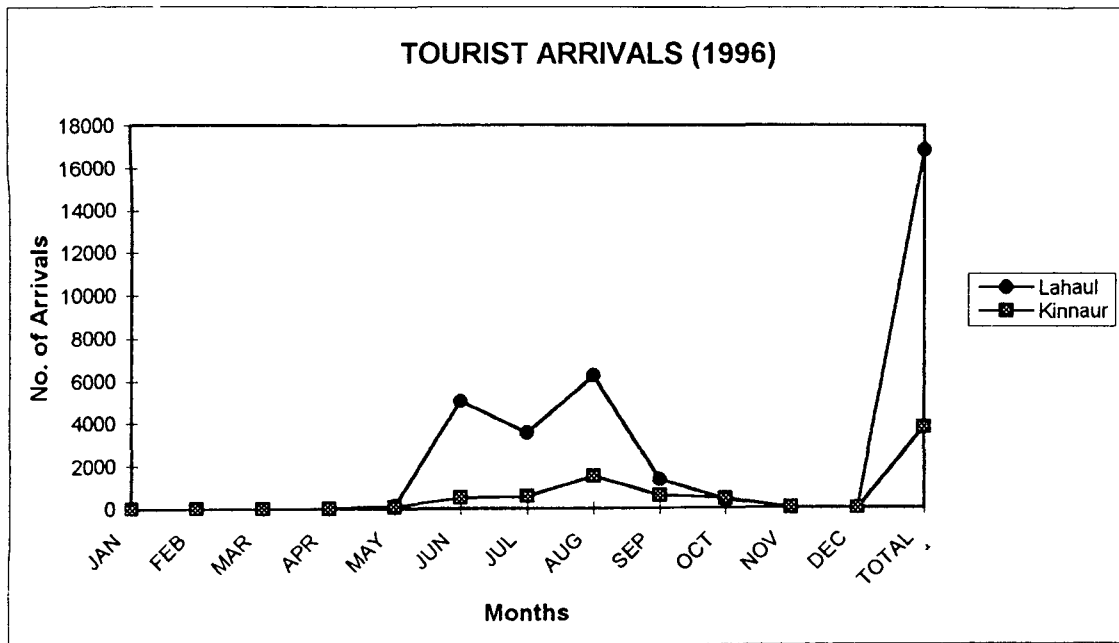
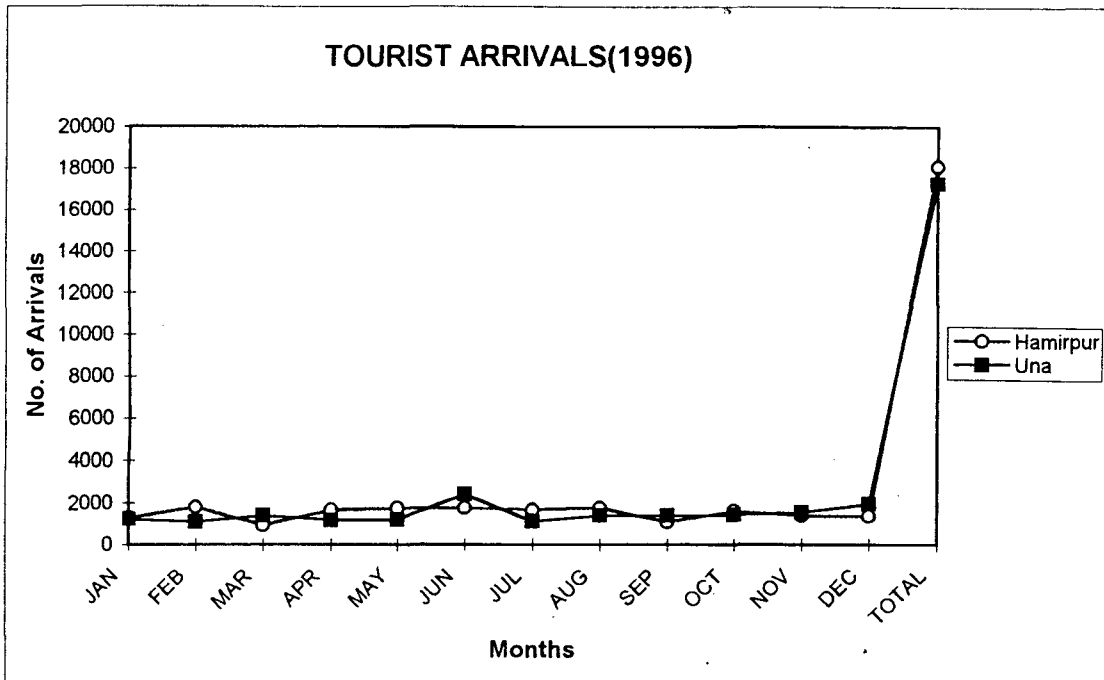


1996



TOURIST ARRIVALS (1996)





Chapter V

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the growth of tourism in the last decade has been calculated for each district and an attempt has been made to explain it. Principal component analysis has been attempted using the variables described in the introductory chapter of the study and the Regression equation with the best goodness-fit has been worked out.

GROWTH OF TOURISM

The growth rate of tourism desired to be obtained i.e; - slow, medium or fast should be a policy consideration. It is desirable to control the growth rate for several reasons,

- 1.Social reasons of allowing residents adequate time to adjust to tourism and participate in its planning.
- 2.Developmental reasons of balancing tourism with infrastructure development and the various other demands on limited capital resources;
- 3.Manpower planning reasons of allowing sufficient time for training persons to work effectively in tourism; and
- 4.Economic reasons of integrating tourism of various economic sectors, not creating economic distortions in the economy nor generating undue land speculation.

TABLE 4.1					
Growth in Tourist Arrivals During 1985-96					
Districts	Phase I 1985-90	Phase II 1990-93	Phase III 1993-96		
Bilaspur	1.75	-10.33	36.17		
Chamba	-2.45	6.52	25.56		
Hamirpur	-9.09	42.02	-2.26		
Kangra	5.31	11	6.03		
Kinnaur	-	-	72.31		
Kullu	9.59	26.26	-2.89		
Lahaul Spiti	-	-	120.8		
Mandi	1.97	15.45	1.65		
Shimla	2.14	6.25	6.54		
Sirmaur	4.5	-2.51	3.03		
Solan	3.79	18.85	-4.5		
Una	6.62	8.03	4.56		
Himachal	3.56	13.38	4.04		

From this table in Phase I, growth in tourism is heavy in Kullu district at 9.59. It was only in the 80s that Kullu district earned for itself the monopoly in tourism. The trend continued in Phase II and probably the excessive concentration of tourism, itself worked as an antidote to its further growth and reversed the trend in 1993-96. In Manali, polythene bags, paper and hotel waste can be seen dumped on the banks of the Beas river. The main problem is that of sanitation as the surrounding areas and drains remain clogged by waste material.

Tourism in Kangra district grew at a steady rate as also it did in Sirmour, Solan and Una during Phase I. Hamirpur district shows a negative growth rate of -9.09 %. Hamirpur suffered during this period from faulty management of its forest department. A large percentage of forest (25%) is under pine, which is exotic to the surroundings and curbs the growth of other vegetation. The district has low biodiversity due to high monoculture. Hamirpur is a high resin tapping zone and large scale commercial forestry is practised here. A low birth rate and high literacy have encouraged out-migration. Migration being the major socio-economic problem, community action is lacking. Tourism development was not adopted as a policy in the 1980s. The district's potential for tourism development was neither analyzed nor realized and it served as best as corridor for tourism directed to Kangra district. In the early 90s, large irrigation projects, development of industry and incentive to private initiative resulted in a boom in tourist arrivals. Business travellers to Hamirpur increased and the annual growth rate in tourist arrivals went as high as 42.02%.

A negative growth rate in 1996 implies the decline after the boom. Since tourism in Hamirpur has been of an unplanned kind, it never reached maturity.

The period 1990-93 shows a marked increase in growth rate in tourism in Kangra, Kullu and Solan and also a significant decline in the case of Bilaspur and Sirmour. Sirmour district during this period moved towards better resource management. Horticulture was declared an important industry. The district has all three zones of horticulture produce ranging from apples in the higher areas of Rajgarh, Shillai, Habban and Fagu; stone fruits in the middle ranges of Bagthan, Sarahan, Timbi; and citrus, mango and litchi in the lower areas of Ronhat, Paonta and Ghinni valley.

Floriculture also has potential in the district which was utilized during this period. Sirmour is rich in minerals like limestone and gypsum. A major industrial belt in Kala Amb and Paonta in Sirmour has a concentration of cement, paper, chemical and resin and turpentine factory. Internal processing of its resources had made Sirmour self-sufficient and during this period no conscious efforts were made to plan and develop tourism. The growth rate in tourism is reasonable in (1993-96) as is evident from the above figures.

In Bilaspur, the Satluj is the only snowfed river. Due to the construction of the Bhakra Dam, the Chaunta Valley was submerged which now forms the Govindsagar Lake. The submergence has displaced a large number of people from their fertile lands. This area was earlier known as the granary of the district. The construction of the Bhakra Dam caused displacement of people from 256 villages of the district and the town of Bilaspur,

uprooting more than 10,000 people from their homes. Other than providing fisheries as an alternate source of income, it has changed working set up from resident to a daily wage system.

Earlier there was no regulation regarding fishing in the water bodies. During the period (1990-93), the Fisheries Department took measures to conserve the fisheries wealth under which fishing is regulated by licence. Now regulated fishing is practised in rivers, Govindsagar reservoir and in ponds.

The tapping of the potential of Govindsagar reservoir for water sports had started during the period (1993-96). Naina Devi is an important pilgrim centre in the district and tourism, till 1993, was only of the business and religious kind, untapped and unorganized. Tourism grew at a tremendous rate in the last phase as a result of tourism finding due recognition in the district's development policy.

In Una district, main issue focii are flooding by river Soan, mixed economy with backward linkages with adjacent Punjab. The district is industrially conducive as raw material markets and communications are well developed. The climate favours the production of sub-tropical fruits mainly lemon, orange, malta, galgal, mango, pears and plum etc. The Soan river and its 73 tributaries cause havoc during monsoon. Deforestation in the upper catchment has been one of the main reasons for the erratic behaviour of the Soan. Efforts are ongoing for channelisation of the river for 16 kms in the district.

The main form of tourism in the district is religious tourism as Chintpurni Devi is an important pilgrim centre for the Hindus. Organised tours for Chintpurni Devi from Punjab,

Delhi and Chandigarh has resulted in a steady growth in tourism. Business travel also picked up slightly since the early 1990s. A major industrial area has come up around Mehatpur, where Paper, chemical and silicate works are the main industries. Una showed a high growth rate in 1990-93. A decline in the growth rate in the last phase implies that the district needs better projections as a tourist destination and also better infrastructure to sustain tourism.

Chamba district is ecologically rich but economically poor. It is bordered by the Greater Himalayas, the Pir panjal range and the Dhauladhar. The main characteristics of the district are inaccessible terrain, deforestation, low level of awareness and education and large hydel projects. The main river running across from North-West to South-East is the Ravi. The Chenab comes from the Chandra valley and flows across Pangi into Jammu and Kashmir. 90% of the population in Chamba district depends on animal husbandry. Promotional efforts for growth of tourism in Phase II brought good results and tourism picked up very fast after that.

Mandi district bounded by the Dhauladhar range is mostly hilly. The main river is Beas which flows from east to north-west direction and Uhl river is its main tributary. Satluj river forms its southern boundary and separates it from Solan and Shimla district. Mandi has been called a zone of multiple opportunities. It has very fertile soils which produce tomatoes, peas and potatoes. Multinationals have come into Bal valley in the district with mechanisation. This has promoted intensive farming to increase yield of tomatoes. This has

led to an increase in business travel. The target area for tourism in the district is the Karsog Block. There are hot water springs at Tattapani and Dhamol forests have good potential for nature based tourism. Annual growth rate of tourism was high during 1990-93. Tourism has been mainly of nature and religious type. Barot at an altitude of 2000mts is a good spot for trout angling. Rewalsar, 24 kms from Mandi is an important pilgrim centre for the Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs. Mandi district needs to improve on the tourist component and on accessibility to be able to sustain a high growth rate in tourism.

Kangra district with ongoing efforts for promotion of circuit tourism since the early 90s showed a high growth rate in Phase II. In Billing, the district has the state's first adventure site to be promoted. Tourism is of the circuit and adventure form.

In the case of Kangra district it is the promotional efforts which are perhaps not in the right direction, **to be continued.** A very high growth rate, however is not recommended for the hill towns of Dharamshala and Mcleodganj and seasonal concentration needs to be guarded against.

TABLE 4.2					
Growth Rate in No. of Hotels During 1985-96					
Districts	Phase I 1985-90	Phase II 1990-93	Phase III 1993-96		
Bilaspur	28.47	39.49	17.72		
Chamba	7.99	3.43	12.48		
Hamirpur	24.57	18.56	6.27		
Kangra	13.3	6.69	42.07		
Kinnaur	37.97	-	-		
Kullu	12.41	19.01	21.28		
Lahaul Spiti	10.76	-	-		
Mandi	2.38	31.57	16		
Shimla	8.95	9.2	3.26		
Sirmaur	4.24	0	2.04		
Solan	5.92	43.22	8.48		
Una	3.13	0	4.55		
Himachal	10.13	14.25	16.91		

The growth rate of hotels depends on projections about tourist arrivals. These projections are sometimes based on speculation and sometimes on actual calculations. Also it has to be understood that accommodation as a tourist product is indivisible and projections can be made well into the future and can also be based only on the seasonal influx of tourist arrivals in the district. Availability of site is another important criteria for the construction of Hotels. A sound policy needs to be worked out with respect to the number of hotels in the districts. Though, our analysis is based on registered hotels in the various districts, the unregistered hotels need also to be brought under purview.

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS - DISTRICT WISE

A complex structure of a large number of socio-economic and other variables can be described through smaller number of underlying dimensions. The Principal Component Analysis, a branch of factor analysis, is a technique designed primarily to synthesize a large number of variables into a smaller number of components, which retain the maximum amount of descriptive ability. Morrison (1967) has described it as a method to discover those hidden factors, which might have generated the dependence or covariance among the variables.

This work aims at studying tourism as dependent on the following variables:

1.Rainfall

2.Altitude

3. Percentage of Forest Area to Geographical Area.
4. Distance of nearest railhead.
5. Distance of nearest Airport.
6. Distance by road from Delhi.
7. Distance by road from Shimla.
8. Centrality.
9. No. of buses.
10. Number of natural attractions in the district
11. Number of man-made attractions in the District.
12. Number of religious places.
13. Number of adventure spots.
14. Number of hotels in the district.
15. Percentage of literates in the district.
16. Percentage of employed in the tertiary sector in the district.
17. Percentage of urbanisation.

X1 and X2 which are variables pertaining to rainfall and altitude in the most important destination from tourism point of view, in each district, have their source in the Himachal Pradesh Statistical abstract for the respective years.

For X3, the Administrative Reports of the Forest Department have provided the information.

Travelogues have been used to obtain data for the variables X4, X5, X6, X7.

X8, the degree of Centrality of any point on a network may be described by its Konig number (developed by D. Konig in 1936). For each node this is calculated by summing the number of arcs from each other node by the shortest path available.

X9, the number of buses running in each district of Himachal has been taken from the Administrative reports of the Himachal Roadways Transport Corporation.

X10, X11, X12, and X13 which relate to the Natural, Man-made, Religious And Adventure spots in the tourist destinations in each district are based on Primary survey.

X14, the number of Hotels in each district of Himachal has again been obtained from the Himachal Pradesh Tourist Development Corporation.

X15, the percentage of literates district-wise, X16 the percentage of employed in the tertiary sector and X17 the percentage or level of urbanisation in the districts have their source in the Economics and Statistics Review Office.

X18 has been obtained from the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, Shimla and the Ministry of Tourism Office, New Delhi.

The variables X1, X2 and X3 are environment related variables . The environment can be positively or negatively affected by tourism and tourism feeds on the physical and cultural environment which is the main tourist product.

The variables X4, X5, X6, X7, and X8 are related to accessibility and centrality of the districts.

The variables X9, X10, X11, X12, X13, and X14 relate to tourist products in the districts.

The variables X15 and X16 are incorporated in the study to represent social development

indicators. An increase in literacy can result in an increase or decline in tourism depending on the host-guest relationship it entails and the kind of community participation it involves. Tourism is a very small component of employment in the tertiary sector. It has been observed in Himachal that tourism has contributed to employment in the unorganised sector and the recognised tertiary sector has not been significantly affected by it.

The variables X15 and X16 are incorporated in the study to represent social development indicators. An increase in literacy can result in an increase or decline in tourism depending on the host-guest relationship it entails and the kind of community participation it involves. Tourism is a very small component of employment in the tertiary sector itself. A shift in employment from the agriculture and manufacturing sector to the tertiary sector implies development. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, however, which is basically a hill economy the growth of the tertiary sector has been artificial. All employment generated deliberately has been more or less in the tertiary sector.

X18, the Number of tourist arrivals in the district is the dependent variable in this study.

Principal Component Analysis attempted for the four cross-sectional periods gives us three significant independent components. These can be defined as Xa which represents connectivity. The second set Xb represents accessibility. The third Xc relates predominantly to altitude. Xd is for tourist spots, Xe for Urbanisation and tourist infrastructure and Xf the percentage of literates and the percentage of employed in the tertiary sector.

The factor scores for all the districts for the year 1990 are listed :

TABLE 4.3.

DISTRICT	Xa	Xb	Xc	Xd	Xe	Xf
Bilaspur	-1.222	-.532	.023	-.792	-.309	.106
Chamba	1.569	.041	-.849	.227	-.170	-1.107
Hamirpur	-.429	-.544	-.565	-.904	-.501	1.221
Kangra	1.398	1.882	-.519	-.184	.360	1.453
Kinnaur	.345	-1.399	1.310	.531	-1.533	-.044
Kullu	.249	.147	.082	.568	.924	-1.452
Lahaul	1.257	-.627	1.885	2.526	-1.105	.684
Mandi	-.466	-1.185	-1.378	-.469	-.256	-.751
Shimla	-1.455	1.664	1.205	.687	2.5574	.692
Sirmour	-.195	.072	-.870	.478	-.231	-1.459
Solan	-.854	.561	.186	.637	.401	.021
Una	-.196	-.079	-.512	1.073	-.515	.637

It can be said from table 4.3 that Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur and Una have a lot left to be desired with respect to tourism development. Shimla district alone seems well developed

with respect to tourism. Chamba district also comes fairly low. Lack of infrastructure perhaps off-sets the impact of tourist attractions for Chamba district to give it such low scores. Kangra district shows a picture worse than Chamba with respect to tourist attractions. The district is promoting itself well and is well connected but it needs to improve its product. Lahaul-Spiti is best placed with respect to tourist attractions. Kullu district has a fair score with respect to tourist attractions and infrastructure though the infrastructure exceeds the attractions. The negative impacts of tourism are setting in Kullu because of this. Una is high in tourist attractions but low on all the other scores. Bilaspur, and Mandi are low on all the scores. Hamirpur is high in literacy but low in all other scores. These four districts at the same time along with Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti hold the key for the future of tourism development in Himachal Pradesh. It is in these districts that alternate forms of tourism can be developed. It is these districts which can solve the problem of heavy influx into a few destinations by offering themselves as alternative destinations in proximity. These districts can also with the kind of tourism product they have to offer increase the duration of the average tourist's stay in Himachal.

A regression analysis attempted for X_a , X_b and X_c in the same year gives the following results.

X_d, X_e, X_f

Table 4.4

Dependent Variable	: Tourist Arrivals
Explanatory Variables	Estimated Coefficients
Constant	83913.634 (18.978)
Xa Xb	23402.546 (2.047)
Xc	-43442.694 (-3.505)
Xd	21950.932 (1.975)
Xe	-1890.371 (-.142)
Xf	163393.011 (11.831)
	7253.208 (1.133)
Adjusted R square	.98542
F	124.88781

Figure in parenthesis represents T-value

Sig. F = .0000

Significant T for Xa = .0960

Significant T for Xb = .0172

Significant T for Xc = .1052

Significant T for Xe = .0001

For Xd and Xf the results are not significant.,

The regression results suggest that Urbanisation and tourist infrastructure are an important contributor of tourism that a destination gets. For number of tourist attractions in the district the results are not significant. Perhaps the numbers don't count, it is the content which becomes important. While connectivity which relates to and distance from nearest railhead, airport and distance from the capital is an important determinant, Accessibility is not an important criteria from these results. This is perhaps because this is a post destinational analysis and people went to only those places where the modes of conveyance were readily available. Also Himachal gets most of its tourism from neighbouring areas and accessibility is not a problem from there.

Altitude is also an important criteria from these results.

For the percentage of literates in the district and the percentage of employed in the tertiary sector the results are not significant.

TABLE 4.5

REGRESSION ANALYSIS BASED ON TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE DISTRICTS

1985 and 1996*

DEPENDENT VARIABLE :	TOURIST ARRIVALS	
Explanatory Variables	Estimated Coefficients (1985)	Estimated Coefficients (1996)
Constant	-16388.2(.286)	22402.92(.274)
Natural Attractions	17254.9(2.028)	33026.99(2.720)
Man-made Attractions	-.962.68(.134)	-4421.69(-.432)
Religious Spots	.5382.94(1.91)	-9789.14(2.436)
Adventure Spots	5298.55(.334)	9169.1
Adjusted R square	.52944	.68552
F	4.09410	6.99453

Figures in parenthesis represent T-value

Significant F = .0507 .0136

Significant T for Attractions

Natural = .0821 .0298

Religious = .0975 .0451

The regression analysis suggests that Natural attractions influenced to a large extent the tourist arrivals in the district, both in the year 1985 and 1996. Religious spots have a negative relationship with tourist arrivals and the result is statistically significant in 1996. It is worthwhile to note here that the number of religious spots have remained the same for both the years. Publicity of religious spots was taken up as a strategy by the Himachal Pradesh Tourist development Corporation in 1991 when Himachal started projecting itself as a pilgrim centre . For man-made attractions and Adventure spots the results are not significant even at 10 % level of significance

TABLE 4.6

REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR 1990 BASED ON THE VARIABLES

X9, X14, X17 (TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE)

DEPENDENT VARIABLES :	TOURIST ARRIVALS
Explanatory Variables	Estimated Coefficients
Constant	-60578.32 (-2.512)
Number of Buses	90.845 (.317)
Number of Hotels	1664.459 (5.169)
Urbanisation	10969.626 (3.104)
Adjusted R square	0.89508
F value	32.28048

In table 4.5

Figures in parenthesis represent T-value.

Significant F = .0001

Significant T for No. of Buses = .7591

Significant T for No. of Hotels = .0009

Significant T for Urbanisation = .0146

The results are similar for 1993 and 1996 but in the year 1985, urbanisation does not pass the T test for significance. This implies perhaps that urban tourism has been more a phenomenon of the 1990s and hence confirms our literature which says that tourism has both contributed to urban agglomeration in Shimla, Dalhousie and Manali and urbanisation has led to concentration of tourism.

Multiple Bar Diagrams have been used to show that available infrastructure in terms of Accommodation remains unutilized for a large part of the year. These diagrams show the percentage of accommodation utilized in the years 1990 and 1996.

Hotels and transport as tourist products ^{are} indivisible. Since tourism is of the concentrated type in Himachal, these tourist products remain underutilised in Himachal for most of the year.

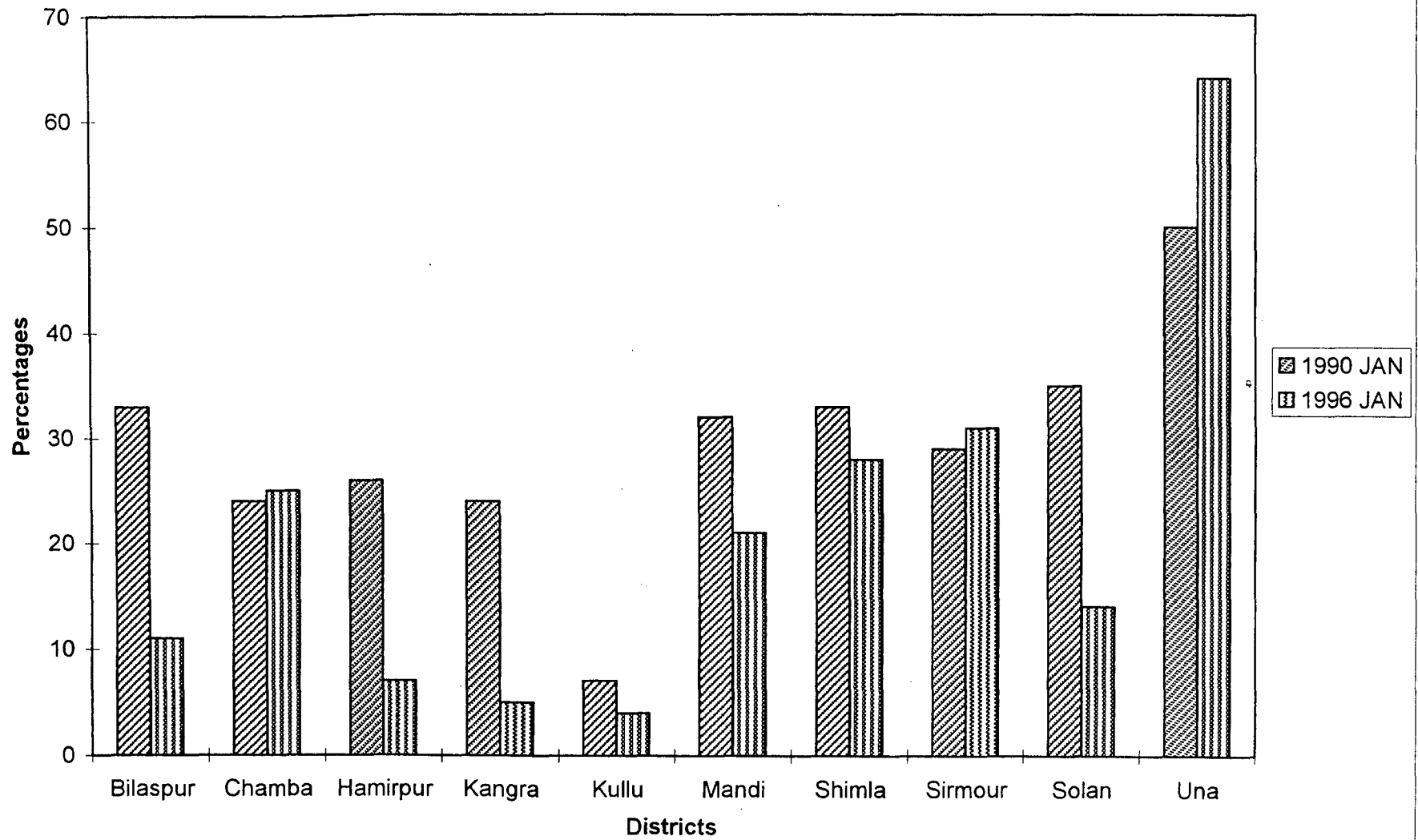
In Kullu district for example the number of Hotels increased from 140 in 1990 to 421 in

1996. This resulted in an actual decline in the accommodation utilised in 1996. It was only in October in the month of "Dussehra" in Kullu that accommodation fell short of the influx. The percentage of accommodation utilized in Kullu district from January to April is disturbingly low. It only shows that a lot of repositioning with respect to tourism needs to be done in Himachal.

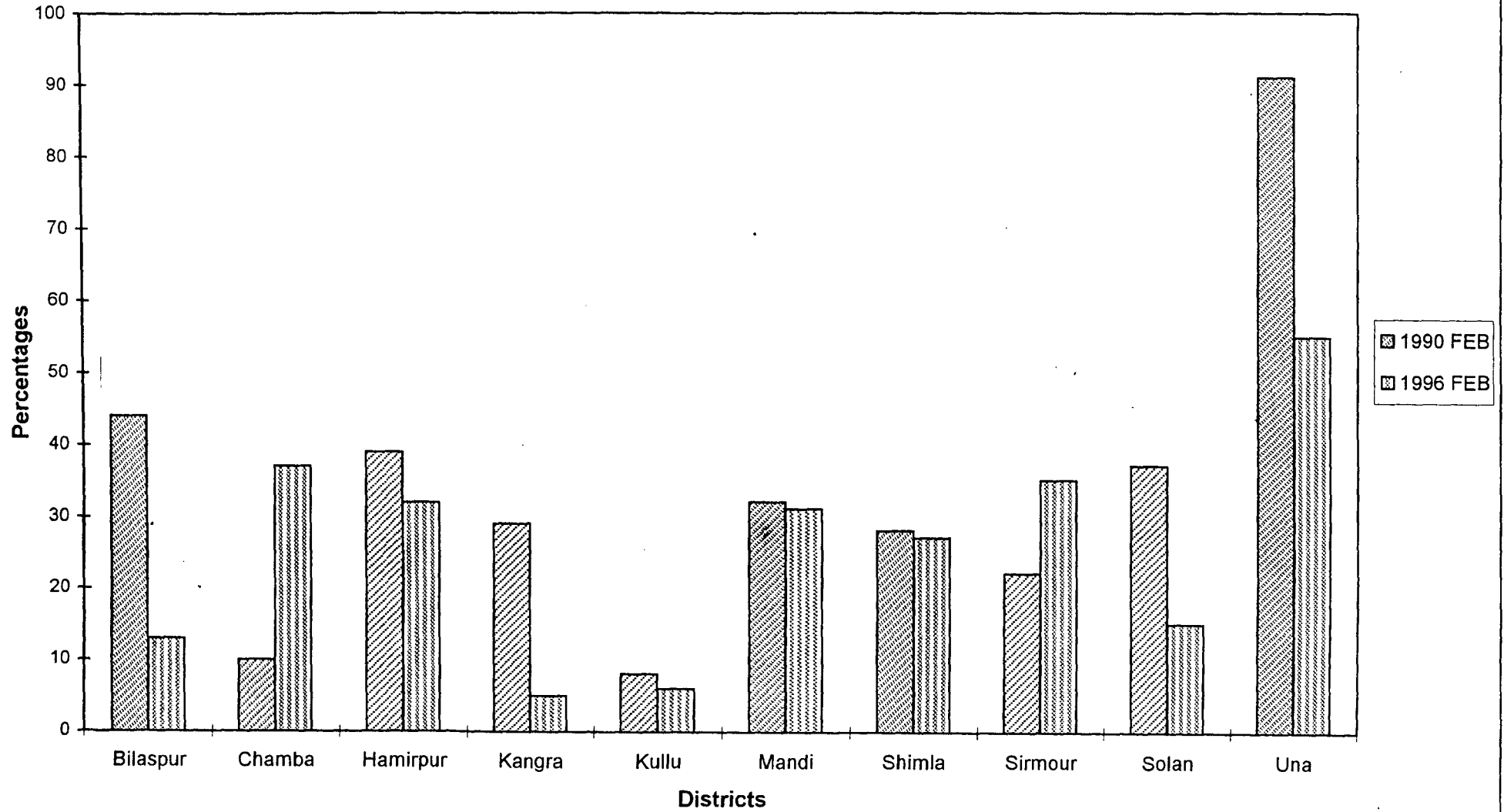
In Kangra district also the number of Hotels have increased sharply from 56 to 195 but the tourist influx has not increased at the same rate. The same trend can be observed the whole year through in Kangra district. While tourism has increased in real terms from 1990 to 1996. In relative terms that is with respect to the growth in infrastructure, tourism has witnessed a decline. In other words growth in tourism has not kept pace with the growth in Hotels.

The pattern in Una the whole year through shows that it can do with a few more Hotels.

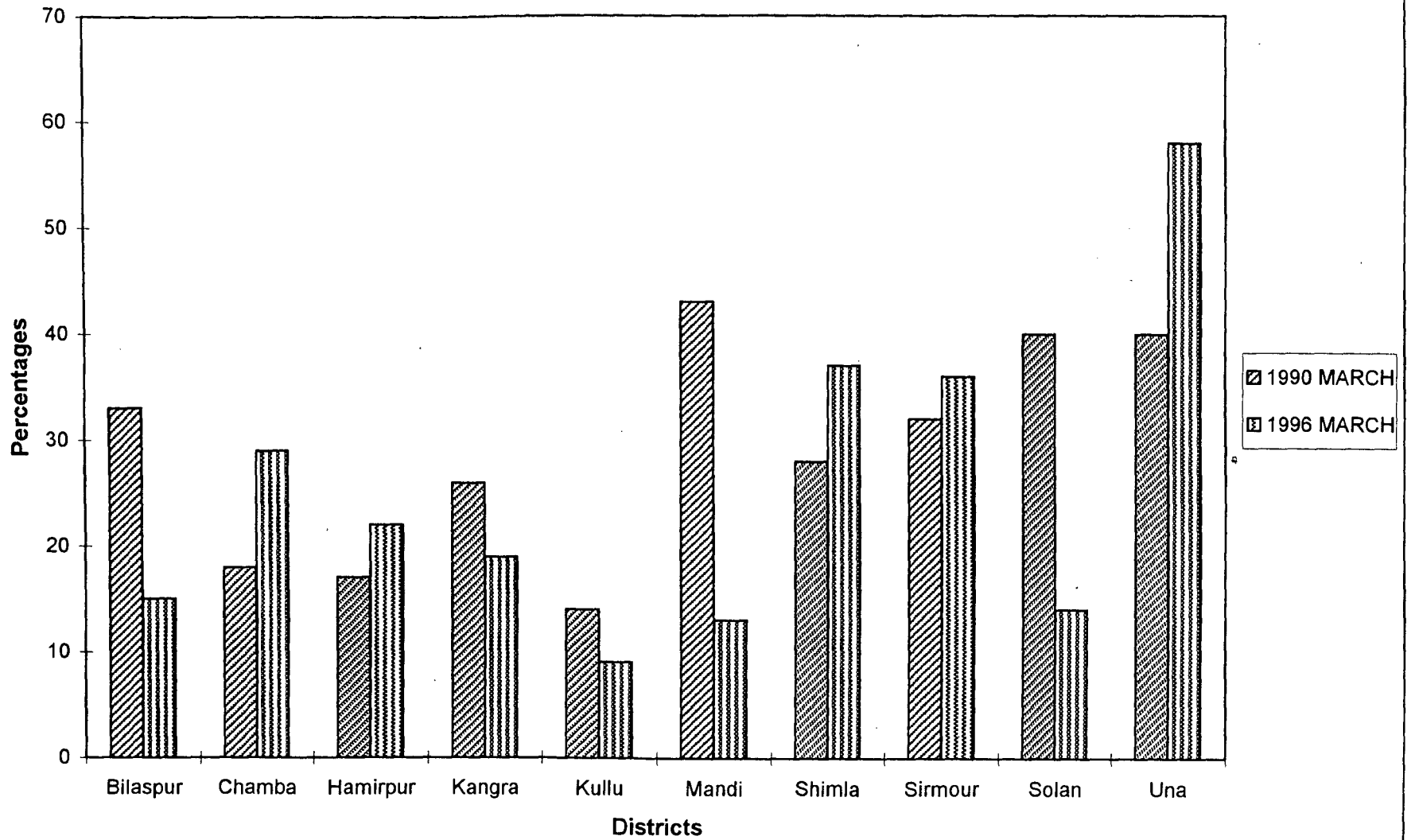
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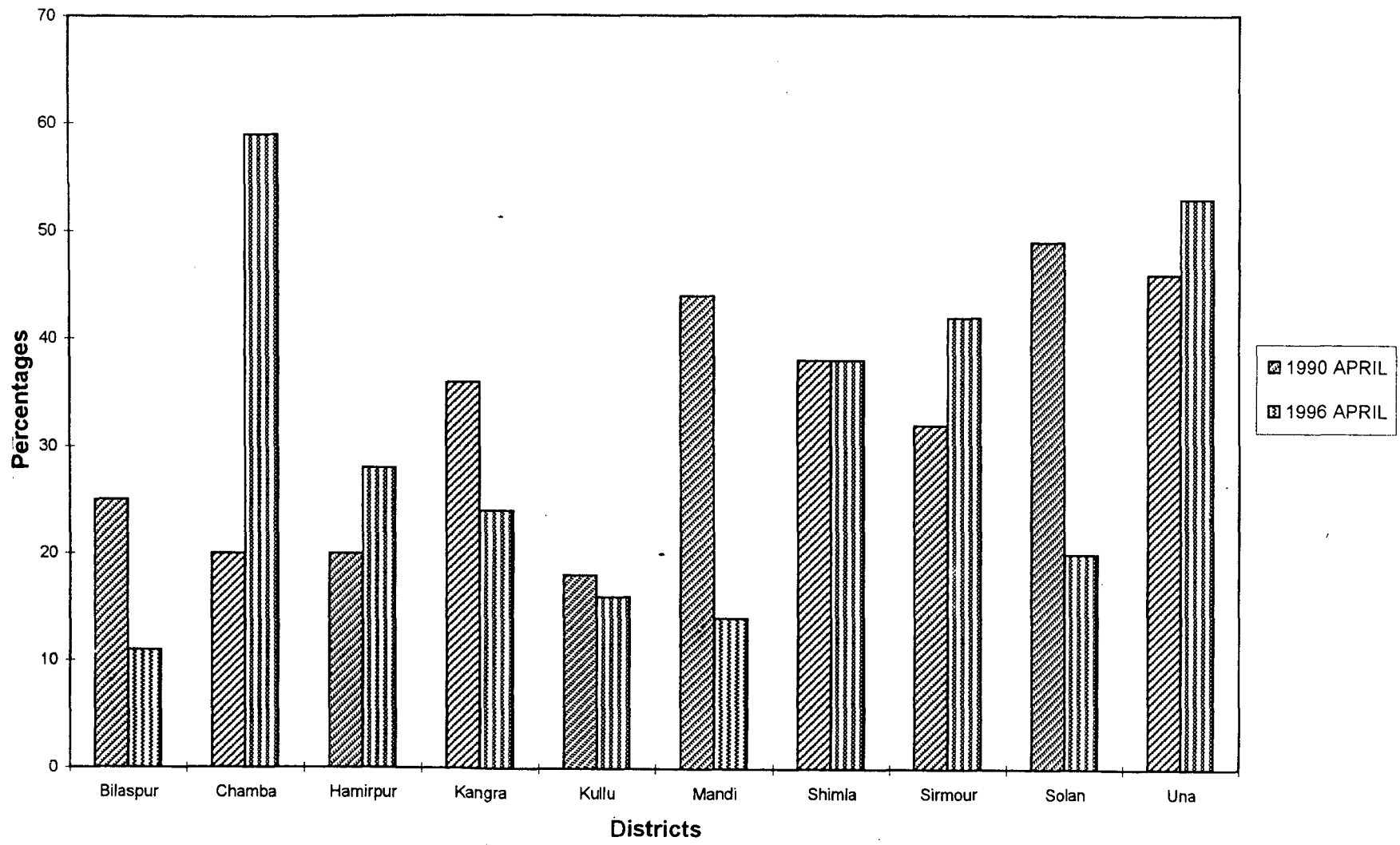
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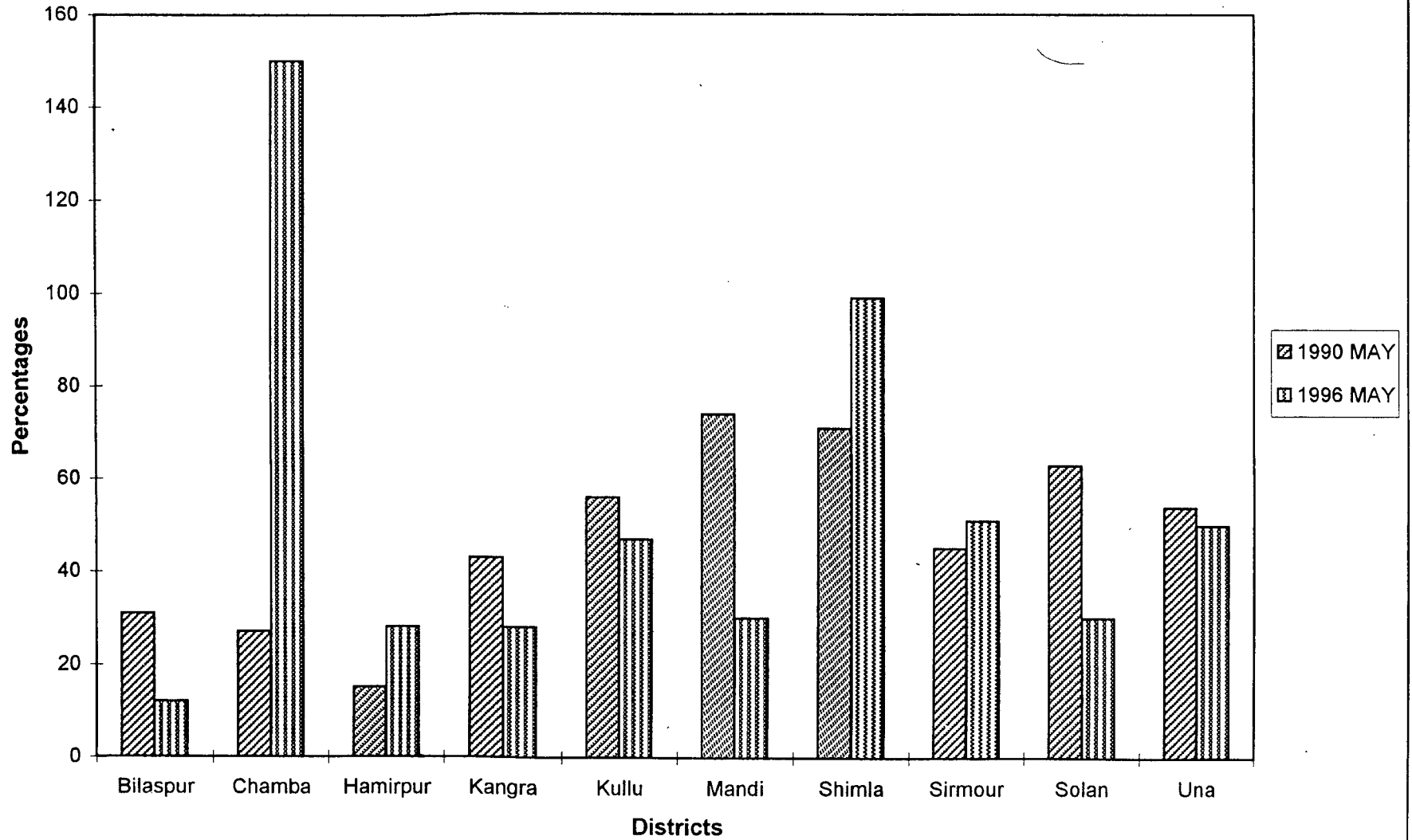
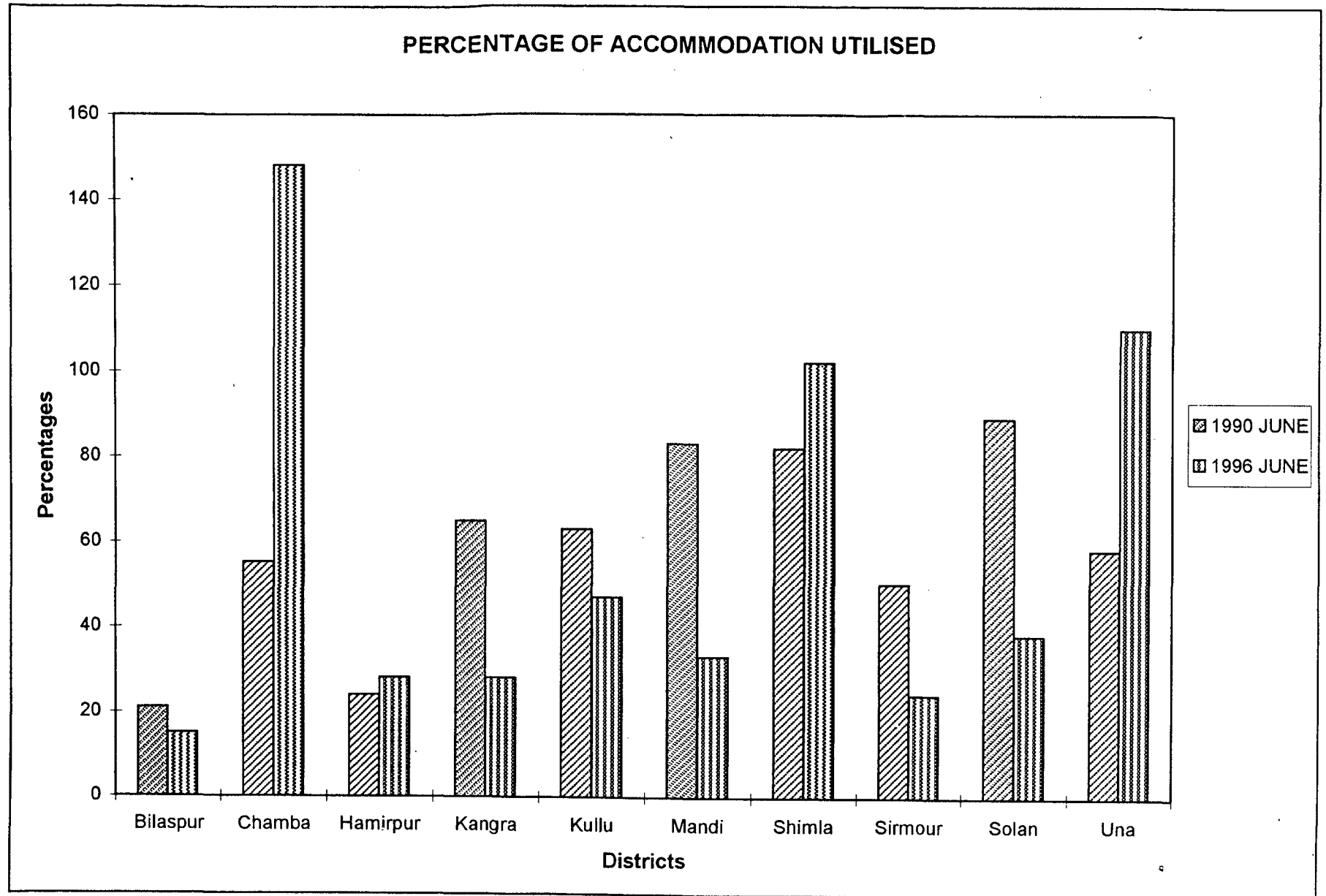
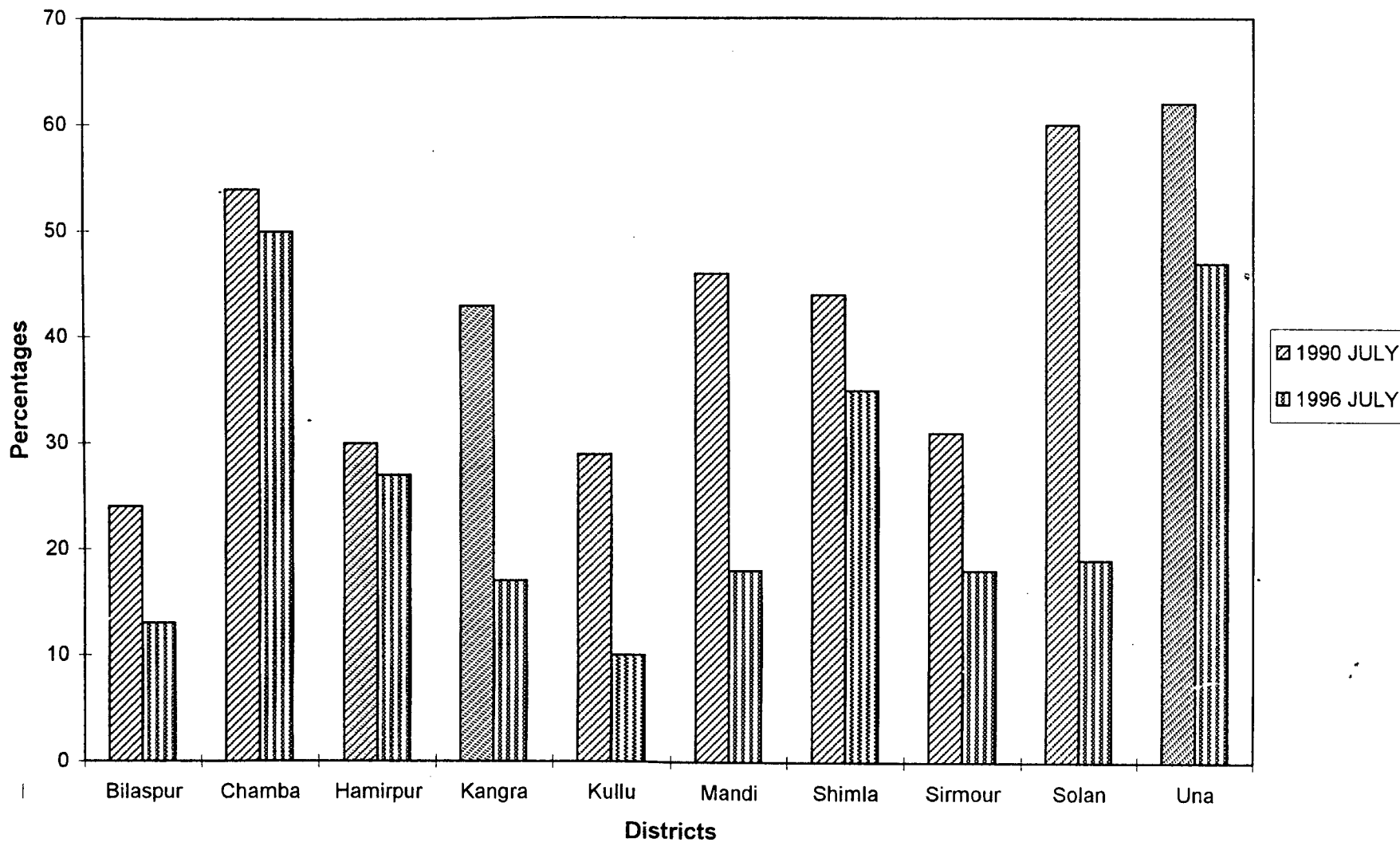


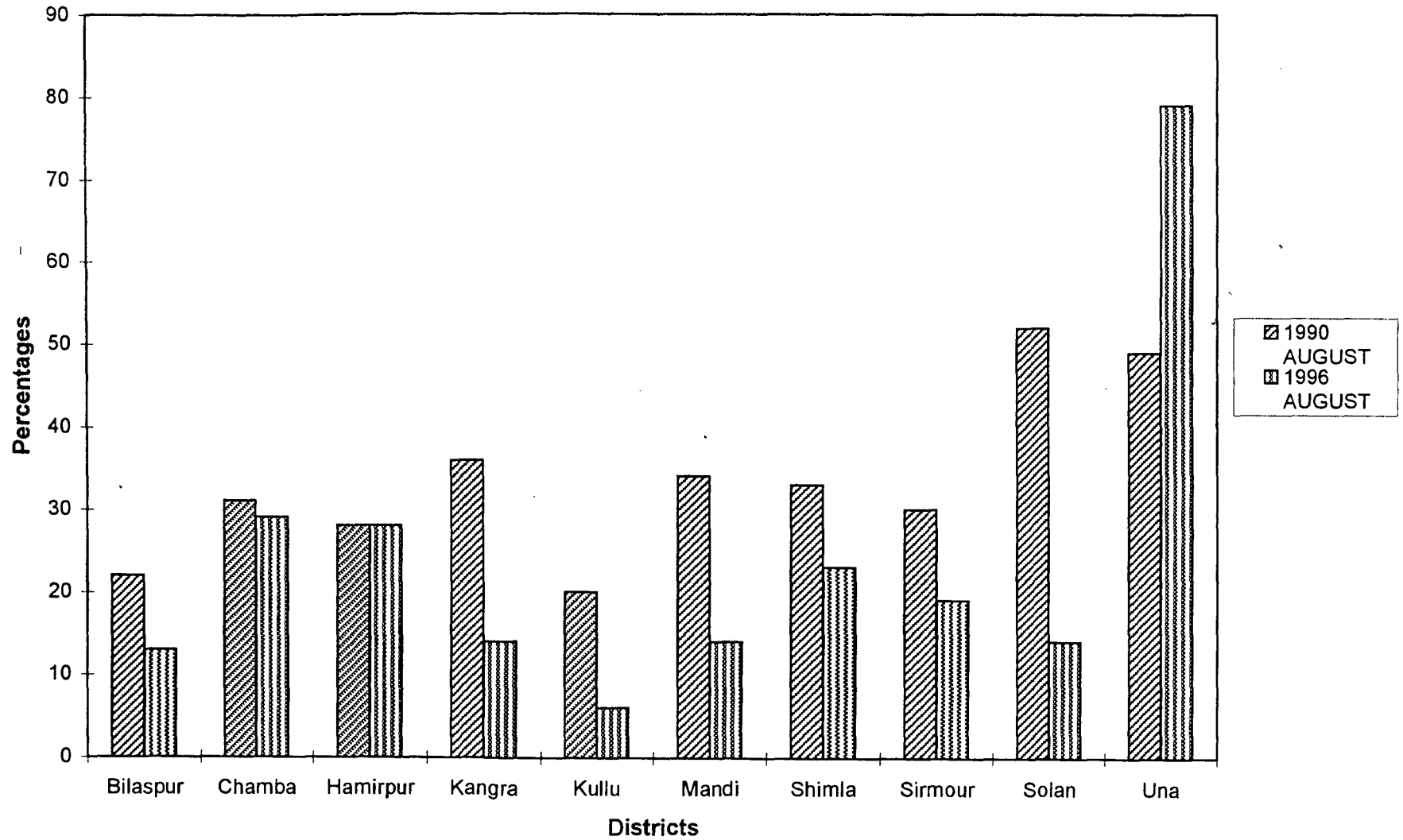
Chart7



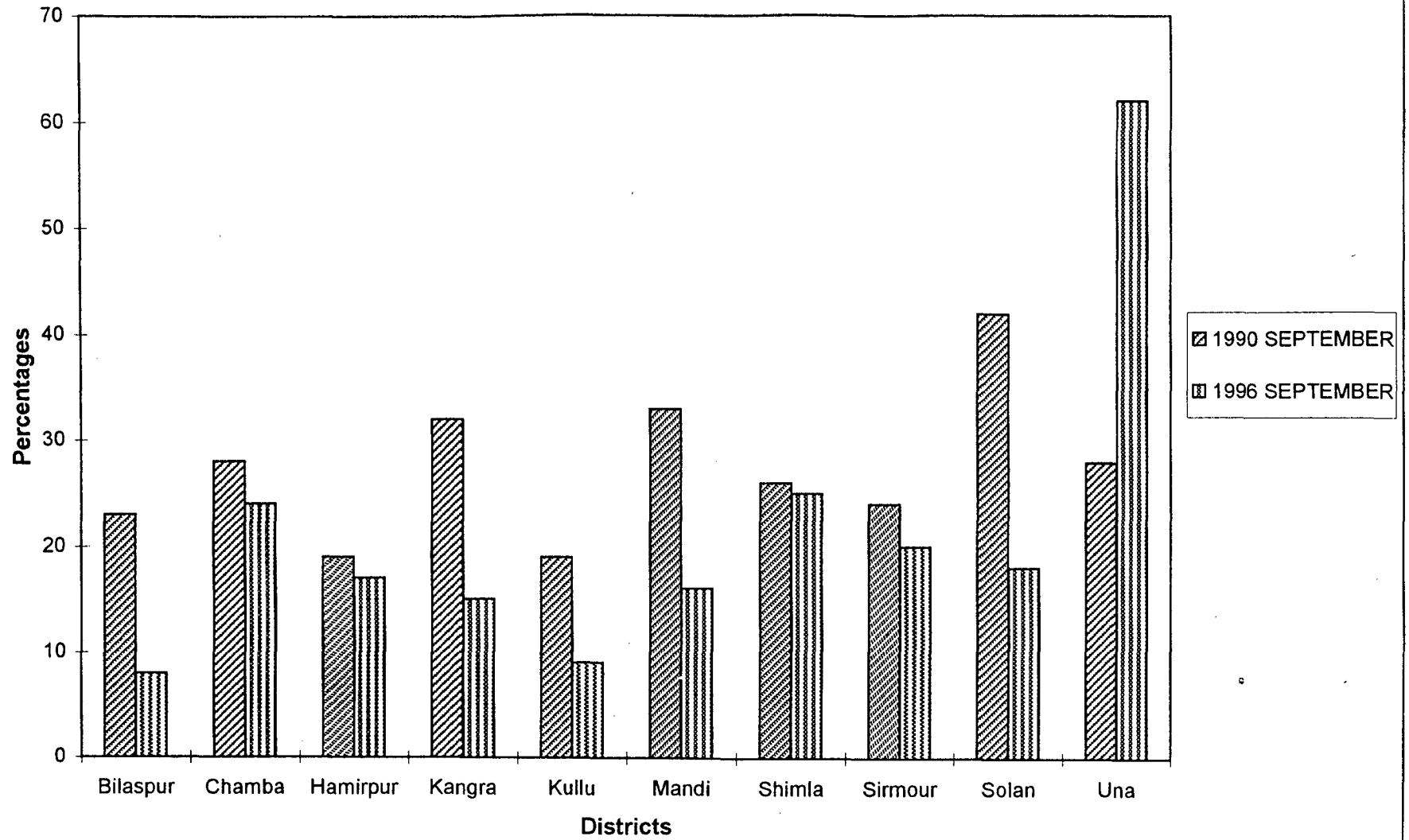
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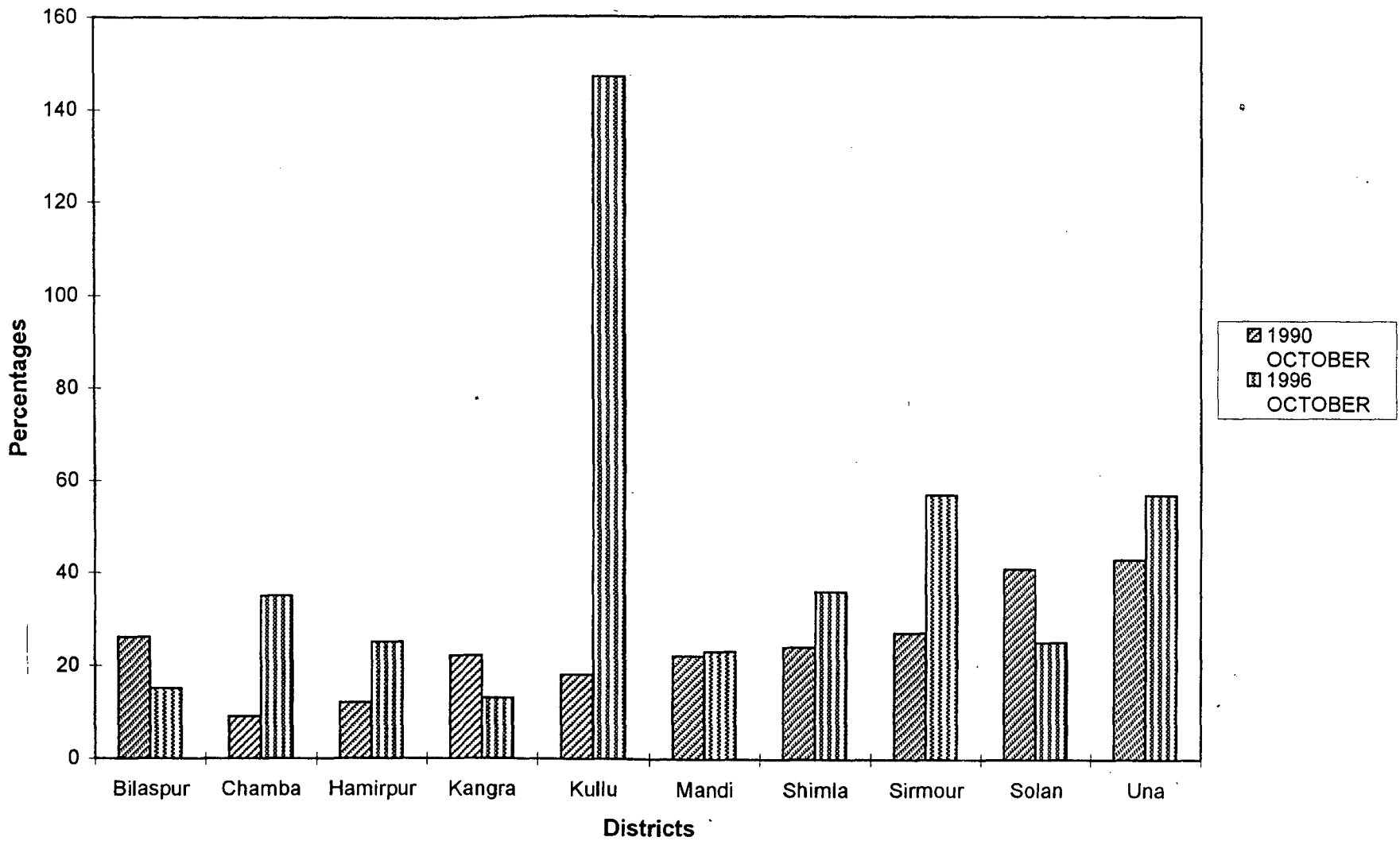
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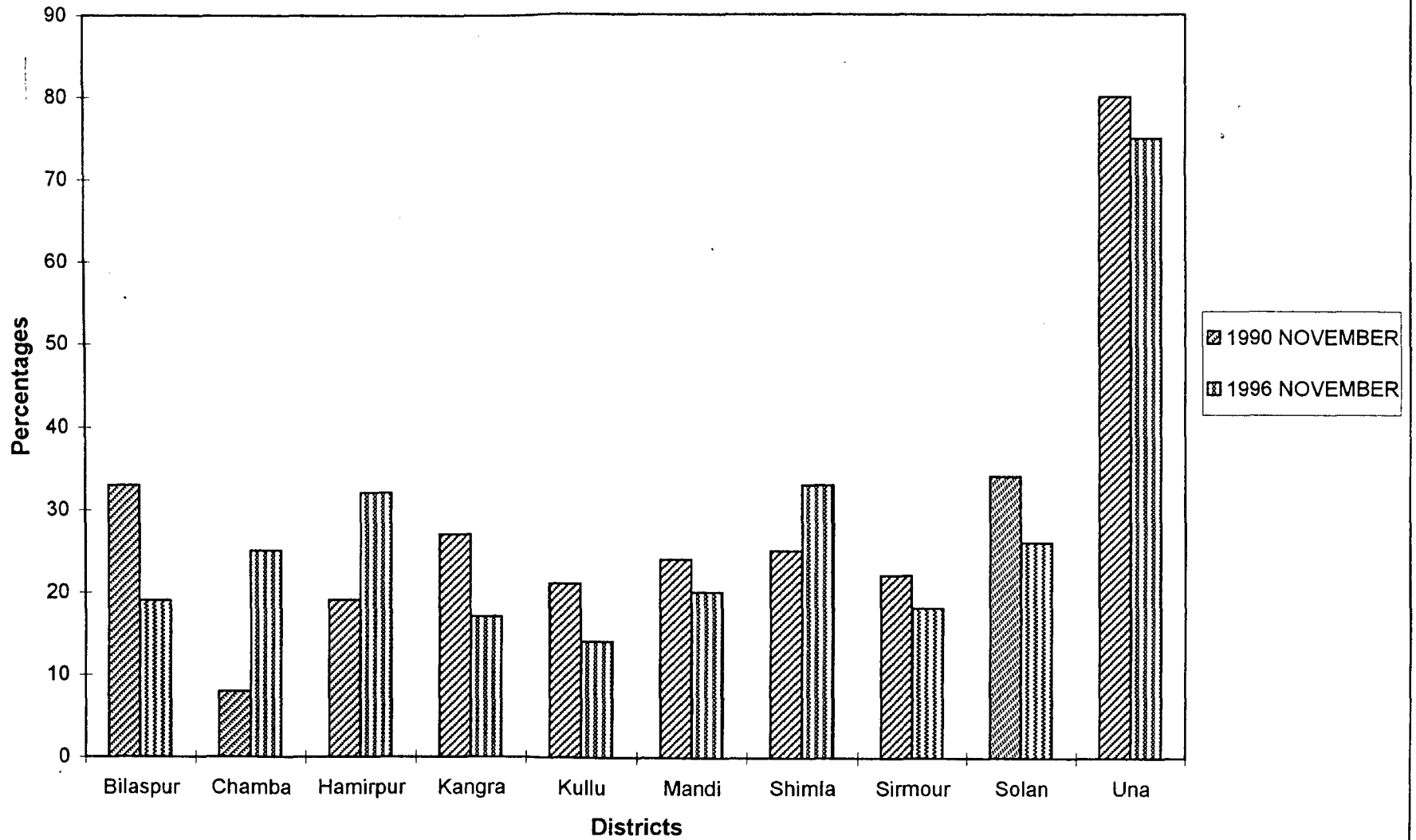
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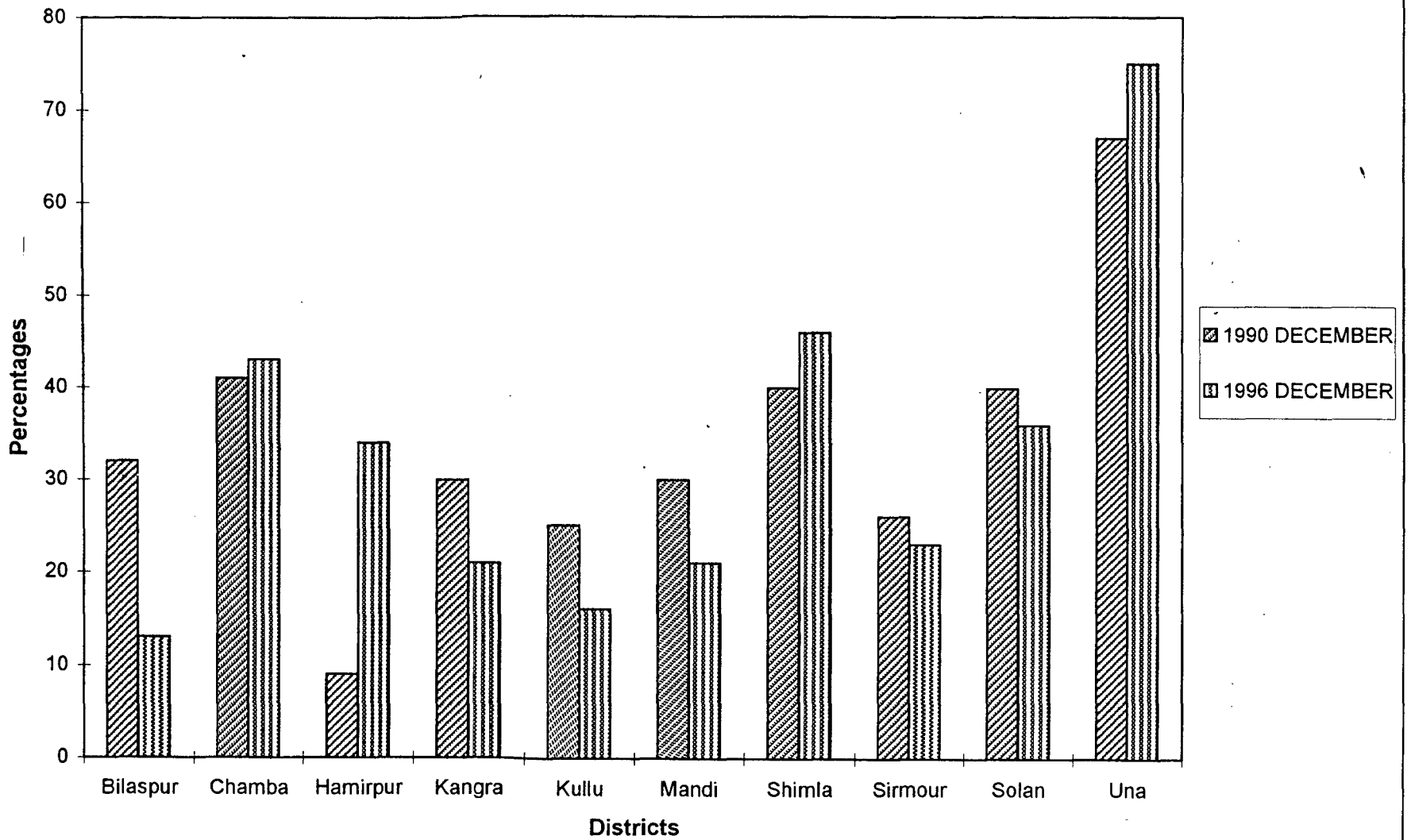
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CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Economists of both persuasions, neoclassical and Marxist tend to treat the environment, as though it were an almost wholly cooperative, altruistic unit. Today, however, they are confronted by certain anomalies - empirical evidence of conflict between Economics and the Environment.

In this study "**Concentration And Dispersal Of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh**" an attempt has been made to study the concept and substance of tourism as a phenomenon. Tourism has come up in a big way in Himachal in the last decade and since a few years back, the Himachal Pradesh Government has started bringing out a separate policy for tourism development and sustenance. Tourism has been awarded the status of an industry in Himachal and private initiative gets incentives at par with industry. The reasons for developing tourism in Himachal were purely economical. A policy document reads - "income and government revenue using tourism as a catalyst for development or expansion of other sectors such as agriculture and fisheries (cross sectoral linkage effects) and using tourism to help pay for infrastructure." A document in another year after this adds, "to help achieve environmental and cultural conservation objectives for which resources would not otherwise be available."

Himachal has witnessed heavy influx of tourism in the towns of Manali, Shimla and

Dalhousie resulting in congestion and environmental deterioration of these places. Planning for tourism development in towns and cities typically presents special problems, such as competing demands for development of certain prime sites for hotels, offices, retail or residential uses; traffic congestion in central areas, which may be exacerbated by tourism development and overuse of primary tourist attractions and degradation by intensive use. Tourism, it is understood and as evidenced in Shimla city, can play an important role in the economic strategies of many older cities undergoing a transition from a manufacturing and goods-handling economy to a service economy. However tourism is not to be seen as a panacea for inner-city development and town revitalization, lest it becomes a vice as in the case of Kullu and Manali in Himachal. Unorganized tourism can lead to resources being wasted in trying to meet excessive competition. Also, the extent of use of the facilities by residents is an important factor in the economic justification.

Urbanisation, this study has revealed is one of the main determinants of tourism. Tourism developed in Himachal earlier in a few urban areas and the mid 80s saw a heavy influx of tourism to Shimla, Manali and Dalhousie. The loss of tourism in Kashmir resulted in an increase in these areas. While Manali and Shimla were popular with tourists from Delhi, Chandigarh and Haryana; Dalhousie became popular with the market from Jammu and Punjab. Infrastructure developed fast in these areas and tourism it was believed would sustain itself. Migratory labour from the interior in Himachal and from Nepal found employment in Hotels and in construction works and tourism resulted in an increase in employment in the unorganised sector contributing little to employment in the registered

tertiary sector. Multiplier effect and cross sectoral linkages set-in and a lot of ancillary employment grew as a result of tourism. Whole markets grew to cater to tourist needs. A resource crunch with respect to food items and liquor grew in these destinations resulting in major increase in imports and in the outflow of benefits from the destination. Among the host community in these towns, returns from tourism started getting concentrated with shopkeepers and retail traders. The service-class was resentful about tourist arrivals and were the first to blame the heavy influx of tourism for the scarcity of water, electricity and other resources.

In the late eighties, the bureaucrats, the intellectuals, the politicians and the NGOs realized cause for a struggle - Struggle over resources, struggle over meanings. It was ascertained that tourism development was essential for the state but the connotation had to change from tourism to travel. Business travellers were welcome, religious travellers were welcome, students in quest of adventure were to be encouraged but "the tourists" had to be discouraged. Although pressures from this small lobby resulted in changes in the tourism policy and the potential for developing religious and business travel was recognised; analysis reveals that even in 1996, circuit tourism in urban areas with natural attractions in the suburbs was the most prevalent form of tourism.

An even more serious problem related to tourism in Himachal is that of **seasonality**. The policy for tourism needs to incorporate ways to reduce seasonality, realizing that it is impossible to entirely eliminate it. Urban areas need more and more to develop low season

activities such as festivals and special events, conferences and special types of recreation facilities. **Staging** tourism development should also be adopted as a policy measure. Though it has not held the state in very good stead to restrict tourism development in a few towns, staging of tourism development is very important. For instance, the government took Kangra-Palampur-Baijnath circuit for development of tourism in the 90s. Jogindernagar was recognized as an important rail head. Improving Accessibility to those areas where the Tourist component is fairly well developed should be an important policy measure in staging tourism. Sirmour and Kinnaur stand out as examples for this. Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur should be publicised more for tourism. Staging implies that destinations are taken a few at a time and developed and projected for tourism. It is important in Himachal as resources are limited and simultaneous development and projection of a number of destinations together is not possible.

Planning Adventure Tourism

Basic to planning Adventure Tourism in Himachal is establishing carrying capacities, because many of these types of resources cannot withstand excessive use without degradation and even destruction, and adventure tourists themselves usually will not tolerate a high level of congestion, which depreciates their touristic experience. For some types of adventure tourism, such as hang gliding, congestion may also increase the real element of danger presented to the tourists and their local support staff.

Planning Village Tourism

As a structured form of tourism, village tourism refers to tourists staying in or near a village, often traditional villages in remote areas, learning about the village and local cultural way of life and customs, and often participating in some village activities. The villagers build, own and manage the tourist facilities and services and thereby receive direct benefits from tourism. This kind of tourism will go a long way in Kullu-Manali were it to be developed. Tourist camps can be located in villages with atleast 1,000 inhabitants and accommodation limited to 20 to 30 beds in each camp.

Village tourism development, especially in remote, traditional areas, requires realistic feasibility analysis, modeling based on the local situation, careful selection of sites and planning of facilities in close coordination with the villagers, cooperation of the villagers among themselves in development and management, and selective marketing.

Transport Oriented Tourism

Proximity to a major intersection or interchange on limited access to highways is an advantage to reduce access points required to the highway and serve different directions of traffic. Planning an integrated complex of accommodation, service stations, restaurants, and shops provides a more interesting and convenient stopover for tourists, concentrates off-highway traffic, and parking in just a few locatins, and offers a more attractive type of development for the benefit of the residents' environment.

Himachal Pradesh should follow some standards for Carrying Capacity for rural and recreation activities as cited by the World Tourism Organization in 1983. These are expressed below in visitors per day per hectare (10,000 sq. metres) :

* Forest park : Upto 15

* Sub-urban nature park : 15-70

* High-density picknicking : 300-600

* Low-density picknicking : 60-200

* Sports / team games : 100-200

* Golf : 10-15

* For Water-based activities :

1. Fishing/Sailing : 5-30;

2. Speed boating : 5-10; and

3. Water skiing : 5-15

* For nature trails in persons per day per km.

1. Hiking : 40; and

2. Horse riding : 25-80

* For ski resorts, a general guide is 100 skiers per hectare of trailways.

In summary it can be said that our analysis matches our hypothesis with respect to the growth and direction of tourism in Himachal in the last decade. The solution lies in developing alternative forms of tourism, in curbing seasonality and in opening up new

destinations. A district wise analysis has been attempted rather than an attempt at selecting a few destinations to suggest that the policy for developing tourism in Himachal Pradesh should actually be based on development of one district at a time approach. This will not result in random siting of new destinations to be developed for the purpose of tourism in each district and would also not result in an over-stretching of resources. The districts with good tourist product and poor accessibility such as Lahaul- Spiti can be taken up first, where investment has to be in the form of construction of roads etc. This would result in overall development of the district. The lessons from Kullu and Manali are however to be kept in mind while developing Lahaul-Spiti. The decision on which district should be taken up for development first would however be based on a number of political and economic considerations.

All efforts in a nutshell have to be directed towards making tourism sustainable in Himachal. That tourism is concentrated in Himachal Pradesh is the conclusion and that it needs to be dispersed follows as a suggestion.

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ATTACHED TO APPENDIX

1. Data on the variables X1 to X18 as defined in Chapter V.
2. Tables for the Years 1990, 1991, 1993, and 1995 for the Total Number of Tourist Bed Nights spent in Himachal Pradesh.

NOTE : The Data source for (2) above is the Accommodation units in Himachal Pradesh.

DATA ON VARIABLES X1 - X18.

1985																		
DISTRIC	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18
BILASPU	1565.7	618	13.25	40	350	86	86	19	70	4	8	3	2	2	44.69	17.78	3.3	11673
CHAMBA	885.8	1006	25.22	118	580	435	170	30	69	9	4	20	4	32	26.45	16.03	5.5	68889
HAMIRPU	1721	783	22.69	100	450	170	113	19	64	2	1	5	0	2	52.7	23.75	4.1	10900
KANGRA	1258.8	1597	31.59	85	526	275	13	30	66	8	10	12	2	30	49.12	24.8	3.4	69467
KINNAUR	660.1	2769	13.45	260	630	260	377	26	24	9	0	34	4	1	36.84	19.23	0	0
KULLU	1020	1217	25.27	135	585	270	50	21	65	15	2	13	7	78	33.82	11.56	5	136027
LAHAUL-	422	3165	0.63	257	692	388	172	31	15	17	3	61	16	3	31.35	23.09	0	0
MANDI	1543.8	754	36.85	85	440	158	380	19	122	8	1	5	3	16	40.21	14.53	6.1	47556
SHIMLA	1056.1	2205	36.14	0	370	0	117	18	176	17	5	12	8	84	42.74	21.65	15.6	391478
SIRMOUR	1734.9	933	33.75	60	300	138	60	26	70	6	7	13	3	13	31.78	11.48	6.75	15969
SOLAN	1448.9	1498	20.37	37	276	45	65	24	98	10	5	1	0	12	41.07	20.02	8.5	84620
UNA	1406.1	630	25.53	45	415	115	140	27	94	0	0	5	0	6	50.05	20.9	6.2	8707
1990																		
DISTRIC	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18
BILASPU	1235.7	618	13.37	40	350	86	86	19	78	4	8	3	2	7	44.69	18.71	4.8	12730
CHAMBA	1535.2	1006	31.36	118	580	435	170	30	108	9	4	20	4	47	26.45	16.87	6.7	60848
HAMIRPU	1819.8	783	22.69	100	450	170	113	19	79	2	1	5	0	6	52.7	25	5.5	6769
KANGRA	2490	1597	30.85	85	526	275	13	30	224	8	10	12	2	56	49.12	26.11	4.8	89991
KINNAUR	755.5	2769	13.45	260	630	260	377	26	35	9	0	34	4	5	36.84	20.24	0	0
KULLU	1155.4	1217	37.13	135	585	270	50	21	91	15	2	13	7	140	33.82	12.25	5.8	214978
LAHAUL-	484.4	3165	0.63	257	692	388	172	31	25	17	3	61	16	5	31.35	24.31	0	0
MANDI	2268.6	754	35.1	85	440	158	380	19	93	8	1	5	3	18	40.21	15.21	6.5	52437
SHIMLA	1236.8	2205	45.88	0	370	0	117	18	223	17	5	12	8	129	42.74	22.79	18.7	435181
SIRMOUR	1992.4	933	33.75	60	300	138	60	26	63	6	7	13	3	16	31.78	12.08	8.5	19897
SOLAN	1787.1	1498	20.76	37	276	45	65	24	126	10	5	1	0	16	41.07	20.11	10.9	101922
UNA	1462.8	630	27.33	45	415	115	140	27	94	0	0	5	0	7	50.05	22.01	7	11994
1993																		
DISTRIC	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18
BILASPU	903.2	618	14.22	40	350	86	86	19	87	4	8	3	2	19	67.17	19.69	5.67	9178
CHAMBA	1092.6	1006	30.9	118	580	435	170	30	107	9	4	20	4	52	44.7	17.76	7.6	73549
HAMIRPU	1065.6	783	19.3	100	450	170	113	19	93	2	1	5	0	10	74.88	26.32	6.15	19391
KANGRA	2173.3	1597	24.98	85	526	275	13	30	284	8	10	12	2	68	70.57	27.48	5.05	123077

KINNAUR	742.8	2769	9.88	260	630	260	377	26	31	9	0	34	4	5	58.36	21.38	0	744
KULLU	872.4	1217	35.39	135	585	270	50	21	82	15	2	13	7	236	54.82	12.9	6.95	432699
LAHAUL-	780.1	3165	0.12	257	692	388	172	31	32	17	3	61	16	5	56.82	25.59	0	1567
MANDI	1020.5	754	32.95	85	440	158	380	19	150	8	1	5	3	41	62.74	16.01	7.18	80697
SHIMLA	1345.9	2205	43.26	0	370	0	117	18	328	17	5	12	8	168	64.61	23.99	20.43	522009
SIRMOUR	1432	933	36.85	60	300	138	60	26	71	6	7	13	3	16	51.62	12.72	10.03	18437
SOLAN	1100.2	1498	21.46	37	276	45	65	24	136	10	5	1	0	47	63.3	21.17	12.37	171088
UNA	1203.2	630	25.66	45	415	115	140	27	96	0	0	5	0	7	70.91	23.06	8.53	15122
	1996																	
DISTRIC	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17	X18
BILASPU	2041.6	618	13.4	40	350	86	86	19	83	4	8	3	2	31	67.17	20.28	6.5	23175
CHAMBA	1456.4	1006	31.6	118	580	435	170	30	101	9	4	20	4	74	44.7	18.29	9	145576
HAMIRPU	1348.9	783	19.9	100	450	170	113	19	90	2	1	5	0	12	74.88	27.11	8.1	18106
KANGRA	1941.7	1597	30.4	85	526	275	13	30	273	8	10	12	2	195	70.57	28.3	6	146728
KINNAUR	921.2	2769	9.8	260	630	260	377	26	30	9	0	34	4	5	58.36	22.02	0	3806
KULLU	1044.8	1217	37.1	135	585	270	50	21	84	15	2	13	7	421	54.82	13.29	7.4	396203
LAHAUL-	242.6	3165	0.6	257	692	388	172	31	17	17	3	61	16	5	56.82	26.36	0	16869
MANDI	2029.1	754	33.1	85	440	158	380	19	192	8	1	5	3	64	62.74	16.49	8.2	84750
SHIMLA	1084.1	2205	47.3	0	370	0	117	18	313	17	5	12	8	185	64.61	24.71	23	631290
SIRMOUR	1919.5	933	36.1	60	300	138	60	26	77	6	7	13	3	17	51.62	13.1	10.5	20166
SOLAN	620.9	1498	21.6	37	276	45	65	24	137	10	5	1	0	60	63.3	21.81	13.1	148903
UNA	1080.5	630	25.3	45	415	115	140	27	92	0	0	5	0	7	70.91	23.75	8.65	17286

TOTAL	NUMBER OF		BED	NIGHTS		SPENT							
1990													
DISTRICTS	BILASPUR		CHAMBA			HAMIRPUR	KANGRA	KULLU		MANDI			
Months	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	
Jan	1248	2	5311	4	819		6802	322	6495	31	3599	48	
Feb	1543		1995		1106		7113	772	7430	40	3281	19	
Mar	1280	1	4057	2	532		5639	2303	12992	430	4680	177	
Apr	930		4317	54	593		8087	2525	15927	915	4699	71	
May	1320	10	5756	52	476		10230	2849	54365	1250	8257	151	
Jun	803		12001	37	742		16286	2780	60368	782	8308	213	
Jul	980		12268	25	945		10455	2549	2795	901	5440	379	
Aug	890	7	6942	6	891		8677	2138	19368	1463	4123	206	
Sep	900	9	6250	5	620		5220	2420	18375	1012	3760	211	
Oct	1024	12	1955	20	382		5230	1582	17526	452	2583	174	
Nov	1300	2	1797	2	576		6943	1282	19795	227	2793	112	
Dec	1310	1	9287	2	268		8626	476	24463	68	3683	91	
TOTAL	13528	44	71936	209	7950	0	99308	21998	259899	7571	55206	1852	
Contd..													
DISTRICTS	SHIMLA		SIRMOUR			SOLAN	UNA	TOTAL					
Months	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN			
Jan	41429	320	1608	6	6440	6	1054		74805	739			
Feb	32533	168	1084		6593	45	1881		64559	1044			
Mar	35495	505	1733		7944	42	911		75263	3460			
Apr	46200	1058	1684	4	9175	201	1029		92641	4828			
May	90763	748	2496	2	12867	74	1240		187770	5136			
Jun	100785	2038	2680	26	17923	31	1288	2	221184	5909			
Jul	58324	1013	1848	15	12486	42	1424		106965	4924			
Aug	42619	1186	1776	5	10668	92	1115	2	97069	5105			
Sep	33369	656	1436		8555	28	625	18	79110	4359			
Oct	31294	592	1016	28	8492	43	984	6	70486	2909			
Nov	32095	207	1290	2	6896	23	1772		75257	1857			
Dec	53330	112	1756	1	8507	6	1548		112778	757			
TOTAL	598236	8603	20407	89	116546	633	14871	28	1257887	41027			

1991												
DISTRICTS	BILASPUR		CHAMBA		HAMIRPUR		KANGRA		KULLU		MANDI	
Months	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN
Jan	1265		5014	2	830		8595	724	12526	78	2847	43
Feb	1276	1	3268	2	736		10263	846	13120	36	4009	76
Mar	1245	2	5453	28	2345		12088	1509	17948	221	4228	40
Apr	951	4	6155	8	1293		9275	1378	27866	372	5905	97
May	1016	6	8353	33	1482	1	10535	2187	66900	1012	6562	230
Jun	930	2	15960	9	2256		14030	1848	63176	488	8167	108
Jul	842	6	15520	42	213		18943	1787	42297	613	6938	152
Aug	517	4	9386	80	1836		14192	1680	20787	929	5506	236
Sep	1840	2	8542	15	1133		13188	1553	24735	478	5793	161
Oct	1282		6073	6	2280		14710	1319	40589	549	6076	286
Nov	1518	5	5688		1825		12916	1670	37677	498	5003	216
Dec	1001	7	8734	6	1295		13040	686	29435	309	6681	175
TOTAL	13683	39	98146	231	17524	1	151775	17187	397056	5583	67715	1820
Contd..	SHIMLA		SIRMOUR		SOLAN		LAHAUL SPITI		UNA		TOTAL	
DISTRICTS												
Months	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN	INDIAN	FOREIGN
Jan	36279	175	822		8623	32			1454		78255	1054
Feb	34404	224	768		9188	8			1424		78456	1193
Mar	41369	210	1044		15208	80			1005		101933	2090
Apr	46992	358	1416		10516	118			1438		111807	2335
May	72932	719	3180	2	21482	74			1251		193693	4264
Jun	114358	435	4794	6	21749	47			1044	4	246464	2947
Jul	62139	394	4212	16	18257	110			960		170321	3120
Aug	35135	847	1944	3	12416	49			1556		103275	3828
Sep	38358	592	2145	2	13299	62	436	76	1542		111011	2941
Oct	42888	765	1924		14335	64	60	50	1602		131819	3039
Nov	49577	344	1625	17	16980	27			1476	3	134285	2780
Dec	58408	392	2431	1	19662	34			1516	2	142203	1612
TOTAL	632839	5455	26305	47	181715	705	496	126	16268	9	1603522	31203

1993

DISTRICTS Months	BILASPUR		CHAMBA		HAMIRPUR		KANGRA		KINNAUR		KULLU		LAHAUL		SPITI	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
Jan	937	2	4329		2090		8775	586			22059	55				
Feb	775	4	5774		2223		7596	919			35238	69				
Mar	1085	8	7091	2	1950	2	9817	1790			44531	193				
Apr	563		12493	10	1827		13865	2204			50576	231				
May	916		2042	24	3486		20135	1278			16766	260				
Jun	1435	4	24999	4	1149		31034	2940			149226	135				77
Jul	866	2	2461	2	2062		6875	518	100	56	39307	416	204			96
Aug	787	6	1126	2	3732		6813	1353	124	60	27610	886	292			80
Sep	1087	12	1041		3828		7355	1299	135	34	28642	516	340			37
Oct	1087	12	1629		1752		12036	1320	165	25	79326	318	320			26
Nov	513	5	8612	6	720		9549	991	35	10	83304	131	87			7
Dec	714		3050		945		9532	123			101164	12				
TOTAL	10765	55	74647	50	25764	2	143382	15321	559	185	677749	3222	1243			323

Contd..

DISTRICTS Months	MANDI		SHIMLA		SIRMOUR		SOLAN		UNA		TOTAL	
	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.
Jan	4253	184	43970	166	1456	8	13000	27	1030		101899	1028
Feb	5280	280	36024	159	1254	2	12713	16	1047		107924	1449
Mar	5712	167	32544	50	1698	4	14789	35	1346	8	120563	2259
Apr	5760	230	46797	298	1794		17747	15	1351		152773	2988
May	9020	789	75803	337	1690	5	21431	17	1510		152799	2710
Jun	8230	143	153768	123	2227	4	36989	8	1551		410608	3438
Jul	8380	201	54835	308	1430	5	11663	31	1371		129554	1635
Aug	4083	245	34230	390	1634	4	10316	20	935		91682	3046
Sep	5653	242	31407	323	1502		17932	29	1213		100135	2492
Oct	9498	239	49067	185	2123	2	13847	29	1259		172109	2156
Nov	7662	106	37228	74	1092	2	12474	30	967	17	162243	1379
Dec	8208	77	50054	32	1486	2	15736	47	4234	14	195123	307
TOTAL	81739	2903	645727	2445	19386	38	198637	304	17814	39	1897412	24887

1995

DISTRICTS Months	BILASPUR		CHAMBA		HAMIRPUR		KANGRA		KINNAUR		KULLU		LAHAUL		SPITI	
	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.
Jan	956		2324		1248		5283	1826			15370	198				
Feb	608		1578		1192		6032	2487		8	39576	296				
Mar	711	2	5281		1272		9496	5780		28	39291	463				
Apr	1361	38	8314	14	1176		11067	7776		40	77963	1818				72
May	1443	44	22451	80	1188		17556	7908	54	94	153614	1118	62			65
Jun	1790		34144	29	996		17908	8068	185	224	183082	986	667			2688
Jul	1772	32	16961	39	1160		10431	6354	321	298	56468	5143	692			7498
Aug	1023	45	5644	84	892		8580	8164	345	395	14960	6632	684			11856
Sep	1100	65	5650	117	996		4696	9986	498	226	10057	4295	350			728
Oct	1383	65	15766	186	972		10680	9942	567	156	45568	4607	284			546
Nov	1768	58	7537	32	1268		9378	4536		12	32990	527				14
Dec	1755	8	17023		1160		9420	3625			37764	2553				
Total	15670	349	142673	581	13520	0	120527	76452	1970	1481	706703	28636	2739			23467

Contd..

DISTRICTS Months	MANDI		SHIMLA		SIRMOUR		SOLAN		UNA		TOTAL	
	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.	Indian	For.
Jan	5405	42	52571	533	1784		16868	110	1937		103746	2709
Feb	5343	58	34538	140	1896		24978	311	1881	13	117622	3313
Mar	8349	299	42368	495	1952		23558	393	2241	95	134519	7555
Apr	6750	214	64732	1336	2120		23862	1033	2430		199775	12341
May	7391	402	113548	847	1998		36800	512	1955	8	358060	11078
Jun	8705	164	138548	415	1344		40576	85	2275	13	430220	12672
Jul	7118	233	86372	1879	984		32065	821	1966		216310	22297
Aug	7038	313	39278	2326	1260		26115	269	1850	14	107669	30098
Sep	4745	280	40157	1584	1316		8288	248	1722		79575	17529
Oct	3933	284	66978	1087	1260		26534	692	1654		175579	17565
Nov	4746	280	5552	874	984		18547	256	1748		84518	6589
Dec	6060		77284	351	840		19880		2021		173207	6537
Total	75583	2569	761926	11867	17738	0	298071	4730	23680	143	2180800	150275

For. - Foreign