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3.1 Statement of Problem

After the detailed review of literature and examining the research gap researchers has selected the statement of problem for study as:

“Tourism Growth, Development and its Impact- Study of Tribal Districts of Himachal Pradesh”

3.2 Need of the Study

Tourism occupies an important place in the economy of the country. Tourism is now the single largest industry according for 8% of the world’s total trade whereas in many countries earnings from tourists account for 40% of the total goods and sources and their help to cover trade deficits from the economic point of view the importance of tourism cannot be ignored because it is hard fact that it has emerged as one of the largest industrial activity and is 3rd largest industry in terms of investment and employment.

The ancient Indian texts, the Puranas had declared, “In the thousand ages of the gods, I could not tell you of the wonders of the Himalayas.” Therefore since ages Himalayas are the major destination for the tourists. During the 19th century with the involvement of the British, Himalayas becomes important destination as a health resort. After independence, tourism has increased manifold in Himalayan region and became a major source of employment and income for the people.

Tourism as an economic significance received the widest recognition, after the World War II. The growth of tourism is closely related to the economic gains. It has emerged as the most lucrative business of the world, having tremendous potential for earning foreign exchange, yielding industries, generating income and employment and in the development of industrially backward regions through its various linkage effects. In wake of globalisation and economic restructuring, many countries and communities are struggling to redefine and rebuilt their economies. To reduce poverty and encourage economic and social development, many governmental and international aided agencies have recognized the positive impact of tourism development.

There are now evidences demonstrating the successes as well as failures of tourism as an entry point to social and economic development. With careful
planning, positive partnerships between private and public sectors, concern for social, economic, and environmental impacts and a clear view of responsible tourism, countries can use tourism strategies as an important development tool. There is also a growing awareness that many countries and their communities have not achieved those social and economic objectives due to environmental degradation, social disruption, unanticipated costs to local governments and rising costs to residents. Distressingly the local people often do not receive the benefit of tourism development for a number of reasons, which are explored in this study.

Tourism has been recognised as one of the most important sectors of the global economy and one of the rising infrastructure and potential industry in our country. Tourism if developed adequately could result in inducting the forex for country. It would also open up new vistas for economic development in rural and backward areas. Tourism is an invisible export. In the world, tourism is a multi-billion dollar activity, the second largest industry and the single largest employer. Tourism is a valuable asset to most developing nations in their quest for cultivating maximum economic growth. Tourism gives impetus to national income and earns valuable foreign exchange.

Among the Himalayan states of India, Himachal Pradesh is an established tourist destination whose true potential has yet to be fully explored. The need is to consolidate and reposition tourism related activities, so that a diversified infrastructure generates sustainable tourism that would both enhance and protect the excellent environs. The global awakening of the tourists, majesty of the land is an answer to the development of the economy and employment generation in the state through a perspective plan for tourism as an industry which is eco-friendly and in harmony with the natural environment of the state. A state like Himachal Pradesh has to ensure rapid and continuous development of international and domestic tourism to be economically at par with many other states, countries where tourism receipts account for upto 60% of total export of goods.

Once it is Himachal Pradesh, people have regarded it with different names like the land of mystic mountains, valley of gods, abode of lord Shiva, trekkers paradise, land of innocent people, land of Buddhist culture, glider's
resort and mountains with powder for helicopter skiers. Himachal Pradesh is the safest land on the earth for any visitor and the love and hospitality one gets here is simply incredible. For a foreign tourist, it has everything in deed. It has thousands of years old Buddhist monasteries and culture, simultaneously the living legend HH Dalai Lama with Tibetan Government in Exile in Dharamsala and which is sometimes called as "little Tibet", about 70 mountain peaks for climbers, more than 200 identified trekking routes, rapids of different grades for the rafters and kayakers, beautiful trails for bikers, matchless slopes for gliding and awesome powder snow on high ranges of Himalayas always luring people for helicopter skiing. The state has unique places for the anglers offering both trout and mahsheer and charming pastures for campers. The tribal areas of Lahaul- Spiti and Kinnaur are the amazing forbidden lands which make Himachal Pradesh a totally different destination.

Tourism has paved its importance to the economy of Himachal in the last decade because of the militancy in Kashmir valley. The disturbance caused by the militant out fists in Jammu & Kashmir changed the tourist inflow towards the hilly sate. The then government of India established tourism information centre in Shimla. An independent tourism department was established in 1966 and later in 1972 tourism development corporation has created. To attract more tourists a new scheme has been notified for the private sector to construct aerial ropeways at the important tourist places of the state. Keeping in view all these development programmes initiated by the state government of tourism and its various impacts on the tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh. The state government has recognized tourism as an industry and offering various concessions like loan facilities and subsidies to promote tourism in the state, further the government also making more budget provision to boost tourism and to exploit its potential for future growth. Thus an attempted has been made for future through this study to find out how much the tourism has benefited the tribal districts of Kinnaur and Lahaol Spiti. The need of the study also rose to know the shortcomings of tourism development so that these shortcomings can be highlighted through this study to make further improvements in the present system.
3.3 Importance of Study

Tourism is one of the valuable attributes to most developing nations, where it can act as a catalyst for the economic development. The importance of tourism as a contributor of economic growth is so widely accepted year after year. Tourism has earned considerable recognition as an activity, generating a number of social and economic benefits like promotion of national integration and international understanding, creation of employment opportunities, removal of regional imbalances, increase in the Forex earning etc. In case of Himachal Pradesh, where we have a scarcity of other employment sources, tourism can act as important economic tool. But the need is to measure and estimates its economic impacts in systematic manner, so that when we may plan for the better development by keeping in mind the various related factors.

The present study will be helpful in evaluating Tribal Tourism in Himachal Pradesh and identifying measures for sustainable development with the help of synergistic relationship tourism, biodiversity, locals and management.

The study presented some concrete plan for the tourism growth development and its impact in tribal districts; hence this will be helpful for the policymakers to plan for sustainable development.

3.4 Scope of the Study

**Focus:** The scope of the study is very vast which includes all the important tourist places located in tribal districts. Further to ensure in-depth study regarding the tourism growth, development and its impacts, it included a study of development of tourism and its economic, socio-cultural and physical impact etc.

**Area:** The area covered under this study was having two tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh named Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti.

**Time:** Generally the monsoon period can be treated as the peak period for this area; hence the study was conducted during this period only.

To get the best result from a research an appropriate method was adopted. This was possible by conforming to a standard methodology having the following features:
1. Selection of the topic or determining the field of research – in the present case the researcher selected tourism growth, development and its impact on tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh as the field of research.

2. Research Design – in this work it has been opted to be an exploratory study, bounded in place and time, and having a holistic view, exploring relationships between various stakeholders of tourism in the state.

3. Nature of investigation, qualitative or quantitative – the researcher embarked more on qualitative than on quantitative approach.

4. Procedure of data collection – the researcher adopted the questionnaire, observations, document study etc. as data collection procedures.

5. Analysis and interpretation- from inductive to deductive

3.5 Objectives of the Study

The following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To study the role of tourism in the development of the tribal districts.

2. To study the existing tourist establishments/facilities and the government policy about tourism development in tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh.

3. To examine the economic, socio-cultural and physical impacts of tourism.

4. To suggest some appropriate measures to formulate a balanced tourism policy which must reflects the economic and social benefits with minimum cultural and environment degradation.

**Fulfilment of the first objective**: This objective has been achieved with the help of the primary survey of tourists and other tourism stakeholders. A standard questionnaire was used (developed by Bansal, S.P. 2001) and opinions of respondents were taken.

**Fulfilment of the second objective**: This objective has been achieved with the help of the on-site visits and interacting with the tourism stakeholders. Secondary sources like brochures, websites and other publicity material was explored to fulfil this objective. Further tourism policy of Himachal Tourism was reviewed. A detailed resource inventory of the places was prepared which
contained information regarding: natural features; recreation features; entertainment; tourism resource and infrastructure-access, transport and parking, accommodation, convenience and comfort, financial resources, health and safety, human resources, information, political resources, shopping travel services.

**Fulfilment of the third objective:** This objective has been achieved with the help of the primary survey of tourists and other tourism stakeholders. A questionnaire was prepared and opinions of respondents were taken.

**Fulfilment of fourth objective:** After completing all the survey and getting all feedbacks from respondents and further after making a detailed analysis of concerned literature, this objective was achieved.

### 3.6 Hypothesis

In the light of overall objectives of the study and after review of existing researches on the subject, the following hypothesis has been developed for the purposes of testing.

**Null hypothesis H₀**

The opinion of tourists and stakeholders over the impact on tourism growth and development in the tribal districts of Himachal Pradesh are equally distributed.

### 3.7 Methodology

In accordance with the problems to be researched and appropriateness of the techniques of investigation, research design was classified broadly into three categories: Exploratory Research Design, Descriptive and Diagnostic Research Design and Hypothesis Testing or Experimental Research Design.

The major emphasis of exploratory study was on the discovery of ideas and insights. This design was flexible enough to provide opportunity for considering different aspects of a problem under study. In-built flexibility in research design was needed because the research-problem, broadly defined initially, was transformed into one with more precise meaning in exploratory studies, which fact may necessitate changes in the research procedure for
gathering relevant data. Generally, the following three methods in the context of research design for such studies were talked about:

1. The review of concerning literature.
2. The primary survey.
3. Analysis of insight stimulating examples.

In the present work these instruments were primarily undertaken.

3.7.1 Data

The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. The primary data was collected from the study area of the Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti districts visiting there, and analyzing the growth development and impact or trends already set by the earlier researchers. Secondary data was collected from economic survey, government of Himachal Pradesh reports, published material, library resources and various tourism journals.

Secondary Data

To find out the tourist potential, tourism development and various figures related with the tourist patterns secondary data have been taken from following sources:

- Annual Reports of Tourism Department.
- Various books relating with the information about tourism development and impacts.
- Journals (International journal of Management and tourism, Tourism Management, Annals of Tourism Research, Tourism Recreation and Research, Tourism Development Journal) Magazines (Discover India, Monal, Safari India) Newsletters (Trav talk, travel trends Travel and tourism express etc.) and travel guides, newspapers and various Websites.

Primary data

Primary data for the study was collected through two surveys:

1. Tourist survey
2. Tourism Stakeholders’ Survey: Tourism industry survey (Tourism intermediaries), Host community survey: Local people, NGO’s working in the
area on the study issues, Survey of the *Panchayat* representatives, Local Officers and Government representatives.

The survey instrument (questionnaire) included questions on various socio-economic aspects, impressions of the tourists about the strengths of the area, environmental impacts and willingness to pay for protection of environmental resources in these areas. Further by conducting FGDs (Focused Group Discussions) was conducted to know detailed opinions. The items on opinion survey were designed on five point Likert scale[^1].

The study investigated the present tourism status of these places and compares this tourism with the goals of sustainable development and find out the ways to remove the gap between contemporary tourism practices and sustainable development. The respondents in the study were those stakeholders, which play an important role in tourism development of the area viz. tourists, local people, people in tourism trade, business community, govt. officials, people of society, local and state administration.

### 3.7.1 Sampling Method

To select the number of respondents non-proportional judgement quota sampling was used. In non-probability sampling, the sample is not based on chance. It is rather determined by some person. We cannot assign to an element of population the probability of its being selected in the sample. Somebody may use his personal judgment in the selection of the sample. In this case the sampling is called judgment sampling[^2].

Quota sampling is a non-probability sampling technique wherein the assembled sample has the same proportions of individuals as the entire population with respect to known characteristics, traits or focused phenomenon.

The first step in non-probability quota sampling is to divide the population into exclusive subgroups. (two districts i.e. Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti)

[^1]: A Likert scale provides a measure of the degree to which a respondent agree or disagrees with the each series of statements. The degree of agreement in a Likert scale is often measured with a five-point scale: Likert R, 1932, *a technique for the measure of attitudes*, Achieves of Psychology, No. 140, Columbia University Press, New York.

Second step, the researcher must identify the proportions of these subgroups in the population; this same proportion will be applied in the sampling process. (Tourists 150 for each district and 100 tourism stakeholders). Finally, the researcher selects subjects from the various subgroups while taking into consideration the proportions noted in the previous step.

The present study was focused on tribal districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti.
Total Sample size for domestic tourists (100 x 2 districts) = 200
Total Sample size for foreign tourists (50 x 2 districts) = 100
Total sample size of tourists = 300
Total Sample size for stakeholders (100 respondents x 2 districts) = 200.

Following is the detail of stakeholders spread equally over both districts.

- Dawawallas/Restaurants = 20
- Travel agents = 20
- Tourists Guides = 20
- Souvenir shops = 20
- Taxi drivers = 20
- Photographers/Cyber cafe owners = 20
- NGO People = 20
- Hoteliers = 20
- Govt. People/Administration = 20
- Local Representatives = 20

Total number of respondents for the study = 500

3.8 Tool and Techniques for the Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Keeping in view of the study, the data collected have been analyzed and interpreted with the help of the

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3 Accessed on dated 15.04.08 from http://www.experiment-resources.com/quota-sampling.html#ixzz0mKUlablE
Research Design

1. Mathematical methods
2. Graphical methods
3. Statistical methods

1. Mathematical Methods

In the present study the data collected was analysed with the help of the mathematical method such as simple average and percentage methods.

2. Graphical Methods

In the present study the data collected have been analysed with the help of the graphs where needed in the following ways:

1. Bar Diagrams
2) Pie Diagram.

3. Statistical methods

To get some significant results from the study following statistical methods were used in this study.

Descriptive statistical methods: - These methods are described as the characteristics of the sample of population in totality. They limit generalization of the particular group of individual observed or studied. Following descriptive statistical techniques will be used in the present study.

Measurement of the central tendency or averages (weighted arithmetic mean): In the study the opinion of tourists were analysed by calculating the weighted arithmetic mean of statements.

Test of Significance

In the study to test the hypothesis chi-square test was undertaken. The chi-square test is used to test if a sample of data came from a population with a specific distribution.

The chi-square test is defined for the hypothesis:

$H_0$: The data follow a specified distribution.
$H_a$: The data do not follow the specified distribution.
Test: For the chi-square goodness-of-fit computation, the data are divided into \( k \) bins and the test statistic is defined as

\[
\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}
\]

where \( O_i \) is the observed frequency for bin \( i \) and \( E_i \) is the expected frequency for bin \( i \). The expected frequency is calculated by

\[
E_i = N \left( F(Y_u) - F(Y_l) \right)
\]

where \( F \) is the cumulative distribution function for the distribution being tested, \( Y_u \) is the upper limit for class \( i \), \( Y_l \) is the lower limit for class \( i \), and \( N \) is the sample size.

The chi-square test is used with discrete data in the form of frequencies. It is a test of independence and is used to estimate the likelihood that some factors other than chance accounts for the observed relationship. Since the null hypothesis states that there is no relationship between the variables under study, the chi-square test merely evaluates the probability that the observed relationship results from chance.

The chi-square test represents a useful method of comparing experimentally obtained results with those to be expected theoretically on some hypothesis.

The difference between the observed and expected frequencies are squared and divided by the expected number in each case, and the sum of these quotients is \( \chi^2 \). The more closely the observed results approximate to the expected, the smaller the chi-square and the closer the agreement between observed data and the hypothesis being tested. Contrariwise, the larger the chi-square the greater the probability of a real divergence of experimentally observed from expected results.
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for normality

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test\(^4\) is used to decide if a sample comes from a population with a specific distribution.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is defined by:

- **H\(_0\):** The data follow a specified distribution
- **H\(_a\):** The data do not follow the specified distribution
- **Test:** The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistic is defined as

\[
D = \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \left( F(Y_i) - \frac{i - 1}{N}, \frac{i}{N} - F(Y_i) \right)
\]

where \( F \) is the theoretical cumulative distribution of the distribution being tested which must be a continuous distribution (i.e., no discrete distributions such as the binomial or Poisson), and it must be fully specified (i.e., the location, scale, and shape parameters cannot be estimated from the data).

- **Critical Values:** The hypothesis regarding the distributional form is rejected if the test statistic, \( D \), is greater than the critical value obtained from a table. There are several variations of these tables in the literature that use somewhat different scaling for the K-S test statistic and critical regions. These alternative formulations should be equivalent, but it is necessary to ensure that the test statistic is calculated in a way that is consistent with how the critical values were tabulated.

### 3.9 Limitations of the Study

Studies are confined to particular geographical area, in the tools and techniques applied, in sample and procedures and so on depending on researchers’ resources. This is termed as the limitations of the study. Research is a never-ending process with never ending scope. The study of sustainable 

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tourism is particularly a complicated process, owing to complex, multi-
disciplinary and non-quantifiable nature of subject. Here, much depends on
individual perceptions, value system and interpretations, which obviously differs
from person to person. While working on the present research problem, the
researcher, besides the above constraints had many other limitations, some
situational and few self imposed. The complex nature of study area in its large
parts has particularly been a major hurdle in conducting the research. Thus, due
to unavailability of authentic and systematic information, the scholar had to
depend extensively on field survey.

In the present study limitations are:

1) The study is limited to Himachal.

2) The study is limited to tribal districts of Himachal i.e. Kinnaur and Lahaul
and Spiti.

3) No major prior work has been done in Himachal Pradesh on this or
related subject. I have to take help from research scholars of other states,
which was available scantily.

4) Travel intermediaries and officials were hesitant to respond fully. Evenly
time the researcher had to convince that information so collected would
be kept confidential and would be used for research work only. In spite of
all this some of them either refused to respond or did not answer some of
the questions contained in the checklist/checklist.