Chapter 7

Conclusion and Recommendation
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Uttarakhand State is known for its majestic snow peaks, dense forest, perennial rivers, alpine meadows and above all popular religious places. Besides mountains and natural diversity and socio-cultural traditions the State strongly holds the advantage of attracting more influx of tourists and pilgrims since time immemorial. However prevailing poor infrastructures in addition to effective marketing strategy impede the expected growth of tourist flow to the state. On the contrary, as per State Industrial Policy, the economic impoverished state needs immediate attention for economic and industrial plans for employment and socio-economic development. Tourism as selected by the state government as a major key resource generating area, thus has to play a pivotal role in the capacity building of rural folk. The objectives behind promoting tourism in the State can be conservation of biological and cultural resources, strengthening protected areas management system in order to generate income and employment to local inhabitants.

Apparently, every part of the country and region has its unique and perfect blend of tourist resources and attractions, be it natural, cultural, social, historical or art, craft and artisan related activities. In view of this, the mighty land of Uttarakhand in Himalayan region is of course simply par excellent, not only for its spectacular natural and unsurpassed grandeur mixed with colourful and vivid culture but more so for offering virtually unparalleled opportunities for tourism related activities. From among the various regions of the Indian Himalayas, Uttarakhand in general and its Garhwal Mandal in particular is the richest repository of the fascinating touristic appeal. Perhaps, it was due to this reason that the pilgrim forefathers transformed it into Devbhumi and Tapobhumi by richly dotting it with sacred shrines and sites, so that people from far and wide, alongside paying obeisance to their respective deity, could also see and feel the varying modes and chores of the nature (Kandari 2001). Interestingly, the socio-cultural chord and fabric in the region is also as contrasting and colourful as the natural one. However, regardless of its wonderful tourist products, the region is still known for its pilgrim centers since the tourist flow is still to meagre as compared to the pilgrims. Facts remains that major parts of the region continues to languish from economic backwardness, poor infrastructure and underemployment resulting into out-migration of people in search of effective sustenance at large-scale. Owing
to rather insalubrious meteorological, geo-morphological and edaphic conditions, agriculture and allied activities have not much scope while the region also suffers from poor economic geology. Industries too cannot be developed in most parts of the region owing to extreme remoteness vis-à-vis lack of requisite resources, as well as, due to ineffective transport and communication network. Under such circumstances, tourism alone can bring-in prosperity to the region for which there in no dearth of the resources. Moreover, on account of its multi-beneficiary nature, tourism can ensure holistic development of the region in terms of modernization of infrastructure, increase in per capita income, improvement in health and hygiene conditions, better living standard, promotion of local art and craft, and support to protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage, in addition to its higher income and employment multipliers. Thus, the need of the hour is to identify the potential destinations for sustainable tourism development and judiciously promote them taking cost-benefit into account in terms of time. As obvious, the vital information on tourist use-patterns and their expectation and satisfaction level with regard to the prevailing tourism appeal, as also, their feedback the availability and quality of tourist plant facilities in the study area has been exclusively derived through a carefully designed structured questionnaires which also included some open ended and closed ended questions, as well as, space for the suggestions from the respondent tourists.

As a corollary to the tourists behaviour prevalence of touristic appeal is a decisive factor behind the success of any destination, but equally important is the availability of tourist plant facilities and the other relevant support infrastructure. In this context, the description provided in all the chapters clearly reveals that though the services in the study area may not be categorised in common parlance to be highly satisfactory. But in view of the terrain, complex meteorological conditions and economic constraints of the study area vis-à-vis the expectation of pilgrimage tourists, the situation in the study area cannot be termed to be poor. While GMVN and some private sector transporters based in the region, as well as, a few outside agencies especially those based at New Delhi, have been able to take care of the tourist transportation to a great extent. Obviously further improvement is a key ingredient for developing the services quality. One of the factors that go against the seasonal rhythm vis-à-vis local climatic pattern that excessive rains or landslides etc. often hamper the tourist mobility. There may not be many petrol pumps or workshops along the tourist routes but
still the situation is fairly under control. Like transport, accommodation too is vitally important component responsible for growth and development of tourism. Availability of appropriate accommodation facilities for various categories of travellers has determining impact on the type and volume of tourist traffic to a given destination/region. However, the Nigam, with its accommodation units in the study area, still continues to be the dominant player in the field. Other then GMVN, the official guest houses and Dak Bungalows of the various government departments like Forest, PWD and Irrigation apart from the chain of Rain Baseras owned by HNB Garhwal University, too are there at and enroute important destinations but in the coming years with the large influx of tourists region will definitely experience the cut-throat competition among the various accommodation chains to attract the tourists’ attention which is a good sign for the tourism development. The available accommodation facilities in the study area readily reveals that it may not be a constraint area but essentially needs comprehensive improvement both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Tourism infrastructure also elucidates the existing status of such support services like information, communication, banking, safety/security and power supply etc. apart from the key tourism sector, i.e., Travel Agencies and Tour Operators. Thus, safety/security may not appear to be a major problem in present context, mainly due to the inherent values and ethos of the hill population, it remains to be largely unattended area, so far. There is no specific provision with regard to the tourists or tourism, as of now. In order to set purposeful results an attempt was made to divide the district into six circuits and efforts were made to prepare four type of questionnaires and these were circulated to a selected segments based on convenience and judgement sampling.

Depth study and analysis of all the circuits undertaken for the study depicts that the conditions at most of the places are discouraging for development. Minimum facilities are essentially required for the development of tourism activities in the region. The Govt. of Uttarakhand felt tourism as an alternative for economic development, ecological stability and self-reliance. Tourism growth of State in general and study area in particular seeks to woo large number of tourists with panoply of relaxations, leisure and recreation. A special scheme has been designed to promote various touristic activities involving local people and other stakeholders in the area, which seek to invest large sum of money give employment to maximum number of stakeholders. But for the establishment of any industry it is necessary
to design a blue print for successful implementation and to foresee the problems while executing plans at ground level. Later on, problems arising out of developmental process should not be ignore, but carefully handled. Few problems exists in an industry get started while developmental approach takes place. Examination of the obstacles on the way to the development of tourist industry must be taken care of. Today, all the devout pilgrims and other tourists’ envince interest in basic facilities and demands comfortable stay during their visit. Roads transport and road side amenities play a crucial role to instil good memories in the mind of tourists. Hill driving and difficult roads discourage the tourists, who are short of time. In the study area all the circuits are lacking in good transport facilities and even today the roads are in very critical state. Landslides are every day’s affair in the rainy season and it can stranded the tourists on the way for hours without water, food and toilet facilities etc. Roads are narrow and risky, therefore light driving is prohibited in Garhwal. This again leads to the loss of precious time. These difficulties in journey upset the mood of tourists very much. Journey in Garhwal is time consuming, tiring and sickening, as every tourists have had perceived during their visit. This problem encountered is not for the tourists but for the local people also. Apart from GMVN and other chartered buses, all the buses of T.G.M.O.U, Uttarakhand roadways and other Private Services like Vishwanath and Himgiri services are overcrowded during the tourist peak period. This makes the journey very difficult. Sometimes the numbers of the passengers are twice the number of seats available; sights of passenger on the rooftop of the buses are not uncommon. Pony trekking facilities are existing only in few treks like Yamunotri and Gaumukh etc. There are no ropeways in entire circuits, therefore elite class of tourists is not attracted in the region. Road side amenities, most essential for tourism development is in worst shape. Toilets, drinking water, restaurants, automobiles, repair centres, petrol pumps, first-aid centres and hospitals are in a bad shape. Eating places are totally unhygienic. Toilets on highways made out of hanging bamboo sticks and gunny bags present ugly sights. Spreading urine and stinking space around the toilets present a very deplorable state. For adventure tourists, away from the road heads, in the name of way-side amenities except chattis, dharmsalas and dak bungalow, nothing exists. Along most of the treks even the tea shops are not existed and even if few tea shops are available they do not provide the satisfactory services. Like good roads, accommodation too is equally for the development of tourism in all the circuits. Unless a
tourist/pilgrim is sure that after a whole day's tiring journey is getting accommodation for proper rest. Though most of the religious places possess enough accommodation but adventure tourism destinations lack accommodation at many places especially at higher altitude treks. On many occasions at Gangotri, tourists are seen sleeping outside under the sky.

Eventually, even today what have been perceived that all tourist circuits have not been widely popularized among the tourists due to the lack of information and promotional campaign. GMVN tourist information centres, travel agents, tour operators, accommodation personnel and others who come in direct contact with the tourists are not properly trained to explain the treasure trove, attractions, routes, culture, history, geography of the region. Though it is easy and simple for the stakeholders to offer lame excuses but most painful for the tourists. Telephonic and telegraphic facilities are very poor in all the circuits. Bureaucratic delays are also one of the problems for tourism promotion and development especially for alluring foreign tourists. Disorderliness and laxity in all kind of norms is widely seen at top level. Researcher opines that above-mentioned poor conditions can be sorted out but there is a need of hour to explore each and every opportunity to make fair and honest practices to advocate the pragmatic solutions to the problems encountered by the tourists.

There are few things very essential for smooth and comfortable living of both host and guest. Such things are drinking water, electricity, banking facilities and medical facilities. Weak links in the chain of services and facilities adversely affect the progress of otherwise healthy sectors of the tourism industry. Tourist/pilgrim season begins from the month of May and simultaneously the problem of drinking water and electricity creeps on together. This not only creates inconvenience to the guests but to the host also and due to this, tourist industry gets affected severely. Bank branches in all the circuits are not doing foreign exchange transaction owing to their limitations. This some time becomes troublesome especially for the foreign tourists. Hospitals at most of the circuits do not have enough facilities even for the host. Therefore, it becomes difficult to accommodate guests. These are general problems highlighted during the research findings and are hampering the development of Garhwal in general and tourism in particular. Apart from host community, pilgrims and sight-seers, whom the tourism planners, programmers and public sectors implementing agencies talk too much today for whom nothing alluring has been done.
Estimation of Financial involvement required for various circuits reveals that at *circuit one* of Uttarkashi – Dharali- Bhatwari – Harsil – Gangotri – Gaumukh – Nandanban circuit, for developing 1119 units of various facilities a total of Rs. 518430000.00 will be required of which the government will bear only Rs. 51843000.00 in the form of subsidy @ 20% to the entrepreneurs. Thus by spending Rs. 51843000.0 the government can generate 4363 total employment. As regards to assessing the possible employment generation, personnel contact programme was made with potential entrepreneurs and it was finally assessed the expected amenities and facilities likely to be opened by 2016 shall be providing the jobs estimated in table enlisted in Chapter 5. At *circuit two* of Chinyalisaur – Dharsu – Barkot – Gangnani – Syanachatti – Hanumanchatti – Phoolchatti – Jankichatti – Yamunotri, for developing 863 units of various facilities a total of Rs. 38,57,80,000.00 will be required of which the government will bear only Rs. 3,85,78,000.00 as subsidy to the entrepreneurs. Thus by spending Rs.3,85,78,000.00 the government can generate employment for 3206 persons. At *circuit three* of Har-ki-Dun, for developing 409 units of various facilities at various places in the Har-ki-Dun circuit a total of Rs. 9,14,00,000.00 will be required of which the government will bear only Rs. 9,14,00.00 as subsidies to the entrepreneurs. Thus with government spending of Rs. 91.40 lakhs a total of 1111 direct employment can be generated. The detailed estimation have been forecasted in Table 5. To move further at circuit four of Gangori – Sangamchatti – Agoda – Dodital – Darwa Top – Sonapara Top – Hanumanchatti, for developing 494 units for providing facilities and amenities at various locations Rs.16520000. 00 are needed out of which Rs.1652000.00 shall be funded by the government to the entrepreneurs for the period 2007 – 2016. Thus by spending Rs.16520000.00 the government can generate 1561 total employment, among the local people. At circuit five of Bhatwari – Raithal – Bharasu – Dayarabugyal, for developing 437 units of various facilities a total of Rs. 217820000.00 will be required of which the government will bear only Rs. 21782000.00 as subsidies to the entrepreneurs and local people. Thus with the government spending of Rs. 21782000.00 some 1847 direct employment can be generated. At circuit six of Gangotri – Bhojkharak – Kedarkharak – Kedartal for developing some 116 units of facilities and amenities at various locations Rs.10930000. 00 are needed out of which Rs.1093000.00 needed to be funded by the government to the entrepreneurs for the period 2007 – 2016. Thus with government spending of Rs. 10.93 lakhs total 318 direct
employment can be generated for the local people to start up their own ventures for self-reliance. Thus in general to promote all the six circuits there will be a need 3322 units of facilities at various location of all circuits and total financial involvement will be Rs. 1, 24, 08, 80,000.00 out of which the government involvement will be Rs. 8,11,41,800.00 as a subsidy to the local people for their livelihood and self-reliance. The total employment will be 12406 and each employment shall be meeting the requirement of 6 persons on an average. Thus, if it is multiplied by 6 the total beneficiaries shall be 74436. It means that if tourism industry is promoted in systematic manner there is every possibility that Uttarkashi can paved way to eradicate and alleviate its poverty as well check out migration to urban pockets. Further the official mechanism to grant loan and financial assistance to tourism entrepreneurs is not very clear what modus operandi and likely to be undertaken, who should be selected for loan and who would monitoring the units availng financial assistance is not clear in Uttarchal Torism Board Policy. Further more, how the money from government side shall be generated. Govt. may direct banks and other money lending financial institutes in the region to lend loan and other allied services. Formalities needed to get assistance are complicated making local people demotivated. Once local people get assistance they spend only a part of it because of this tourists do not find amenities/facilities to the best possible satisfaction. Local people on account of enthusiasm show their willingness to join tourism profession but the ground reality is something different. They prefer government jobs as most of them prefer more relaxation and less duty hours or going through the data of present tourism entrepreneurs scenario it is revealed that the trek records of local people and entrepreneurs employed in various tourism and allied services is very poor.

The another part of the research study is related to the analysis of the perception of public, tourists and hoteliers about various infrastructural facilities available in Uttarkashi district. From the results of the analysis many conclusions, as narrated hereunder, are arrived. It is understood from the analysis of the perception of the hotel owners in Uttarkashi district that the hotel industry started developing in this district only for the last 10 years. Previously there was the lodging concept in which accommodation was being offered on cheaper rates and hardly any effort were made to make expensive hotel rooms with all possible luxury appliances. Hoteliers usually term 'suite' to expensive rooms, which are not
actually of the suite quality. The more number of hotels only have up to a maximum of 20 rooms and number of employees have been within 10 in most of the hotels. They also fail to avail services of skilled personnel at executive level and recruitments are done randomly at their discretion. At the same time, they were noticed curious and anxious to deploy the students of hospitality management institutes for the purpose of selling and operation. The labour turnover seems to be low in this district, which might be due to employing unskilled personnel. This is because, skilled and highly professionals would try to look for another pursuit in the hospitality industry outside or would turn to some other places for better salary with the experience gained in their existing job. It seems that the growth of accommodation industry in Uttarkashi district has been only at moderate level. Hoteliers wish to go for government loans prior to build and construct hotel properties.

It is concluded from general survey that tourists’ preferred place of stay is either hotel or government guesthouse and mode of preferable transportation is their own car. Use of some sophisticated innovative method of money handling is very scarce due to lack of sufficient ATM facilities, which are yet to be improved. It is also concluded from the analysis of general survey that tourists’ preferred communication service is either mobile or landline to contact their relatives and friends. Also, the facilities, which further need attention of authorities, are: Medical facilities, power supply, service of tour operators, police service and sanitary measures etc. From the results of the analysis of public opinion, it is revealed that there have been inadequate transportation facilities with less traveling frequency in Uttarkashi district. Public in this district have strongly felt that private buses are the most effective and reliable transport services. According to the public, tourism plays a significant role in improving the socialistic pattern of society and acts as a medium of social and cultural development. During the peak season there has been an inflow of tourists to this district as this place is meant for pilgrimage attraction though it remained neglected and tapped from tourism point of view quiet late despite being a powerful hub of tourism attraction.

Based on the perception of the tourists, it is concluded that the primary purpose of tourists visiting this district is either as ‘pilgrimage’ or as ‘pleasure’ after getting the required information about this place from their friends, relatives and other sources. Most of the tourists have reached to this place by private bus, stayed in either hotel or guest house
for a maximum of 3 days. It is understood that they are moderately satisfied with places of
stay and level of satisfaction seems to differ among tourists with respect to their age and
occupational level. Incidentally tourists have expressed their satisfaction with existing
medical facilities, trekking facilities, and about services of local guide. They felt that the
road condition, banking facility, power supply, water supply and drainage system are
moderate. They are also moderately satisfied with the role of tourism department in
developing infrastructure. The above opinion of the tourists is in contraction with that of
public and hoteliers. The positive opinion of the tourists about the above facilities might be
due to the fact that most of the tourists’ respondents have visited well-developed and
popular area of Uttarkashi district. This is because tourist population were available only in
the popular tourist areas as the tourists visiting other remote areas of tourism importance in
this district are very rare due to lack of various facilities. It is also known that the primary
problem of tourists visiting this district is lack of information followed by police assistance,
booking of return tickets and accommodations. They prefer to use taxi for visiting many
places in and around the district. Most of tourists are of the opinion that further promotion of
tourism places, creation of amusement parks and natural recreational areas, fairs and
festivals at various places of tourism importance in Uttarkashi district, should be initiated at
the earliest.

Finally to sum up it cannot be gainsaid to state that all the policies fragmented in a
proper way are bound to bear fruitful results. Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board and
private entrepreneurs are focusing on Public-Private Participation (PPPs) and any action
initiated by all the stakeholders are very much confined with the local people participation
and this is undoubtedly a good sign for tourism growth and development. Host community
have now realized their contribution and infact, government is initiating all the actions
seeking the whole hearted cooperation from the local people, the real custodians of the
destination in the study area.
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Government has to encourage local people to build more guest houses in Uttarkashi district with modern facilities to accommodate the tourists as most of the tourists prefer to stay in guest houses next to hotels.

2. Government should encourage local entrepreneurs to allow tourists for using either debit card or credit card in the places of tourism importance in Uttarkashi district so that the expenditure patterns of tourists can be increased.

3. Curing of diseases with Ayurvedic medicine is safe and free from side effects. Hence, Tourism development authorities should open more such health centres all along the major points of six circuits. Such centres are cost effective as well as attractions for health conscious visitors.

4. Though tourists are satisfied with existing conditions of medical facilities, it would have been better if existing facilities may be enriched with blood bank, oxygen cylinders and X-Ray machines.

5. Local transport services do not seem to have been up to the expectation of tourists. Hence, it is necessary for the concerned authorities to improve local transport services.

6. Availability and condition of public toilets needs improvements in the places of visit with tourism importance. These toilets may be operated on self-finance basis on the pattern of Europe wherein public toilets can be used on payment basis. However, it should not be promoted on Sulabh Shauchalaya basis which is almost failed to keep toilets clean at par of visitors’ perception.

7. Government and other travel trade professionals should take steps to provide information through Internet and other print media to update visitors about the tourism attraction of Uttarkashi district.

8. As tourists’ reasons for visiting this place differ significantly, tourism authorities has to improve all the places of tourism attraction, namely, pilgrimage centres, places of scenic
beauty, temples and historical places and give equal importance to all those places while improving.

9. Since majority of the tourists using own car and buses as mode of transport to visit various places, authorities should also focus on to introduce packages to reduce to congestion in buses.

10. As most of the tourists stay for the days in between 1-3 nights in the places of tourism importance in Uttarkashi district, more places of tourism importance could be developed to refrain tourists from getting saturated within 3 days and the development of these places should be so much so that the tourists could make their stay for longer period.

11. Since majority of the tourists prefer to stay in hotel, government should take necessary steps to give incentives and concessions to develop hotel properties in various places of tourism importance in Uttarkashi district. The incentives and concessions may range from free land to subsidy on principal amount ranging from 20% to 40%.

12. Moderate satisfaction among tourists have revealed that facilities provided in hotels seems to have been insufficient and below the expectation of the tourists. Therefore, tourism authorities should monitor all major hotel properties to ascertain whether the existing hotels provide required basic facilities to the tourists on payment basis or not and if there is any lack of facilities in hotels, authorities should take an immediate action whenever and wherever it is necessary to address such grievances.

13. Existing trekking and local guide facilities be given attention of the concerned authorities and should be upgraded in view of services reservation of tourist traffic.

14. Remarkable numbers of tourists are either moderately satisfied or dissatisfied with existing banking facility, electricity and water supply, drainage system in Uttarkashi. This reveals that these areas needs further attention of concerned authorities.

15. Language problems seem to have been a major problem in the places of tourism importance in Uttarkashi district. Tourists from South India visiting this place face hardship in communication with others. This is because of the fact that the basic information is written only in the native language in various places of tourism importance. Hence, tourism authorities should also consider including other languages, particularly English.
16. Police assistance to the tourist visiting various places has to be improved. Police personnel should also be made to work like Guide in providing the required information to the tourists enthusiastically. They should be made to behave with tourists as friends and not as authorities. Deploying police pickets at various places could play a major difference in service arena.

17. Presently, booking of accommodation to their destinations from across the country among tourists is not easy one. Hence, authorities should take relevant steps to make the booking easier.

18. Authorities should restrain temple priests and other servants working in temples from exploiting and misguiding the tourists visiting for pilgrimage.

19. Trekking tourism should be developed in such a way that tourists may get ample opportunity to see nature and culture.

20. As Taxi seems to be the preferred mode of transport, these services are to be regulated and tariff table should be provided to displayed properly. Further, a short-term training programme be made for taxi drivers on values and ethics.

21. As most of the tourists’ respondents, irrespective of the personal characteristics have felt that the role of tourism department in development of infrastructure at various places in Uttarkashi is at moderate level, this itself has to be taken care of by the Government.

22. Further promotion of various other places of tourism importance like Harsil, Dharali, Belak, Arakot and Tuni etc. require government attention as all the tourists visiting Uttarkashi, irrespective of their personal characteristics, would like explore various places of tourism importance.

23. Now-a days, it became mandatory to conduct fairs and festivals at places of tourism importance. The same concept can be implemented by tourism authorities in various places of tourism importance.

24. According to public, the transportation facilities in Uttarkashi are neither adequate nor inadequate. Therefore, necessary steps to be taken to improve the transportation facilities. It includes push back chairs, proper leg space, skilled drivers and conductors and proper information to tourist passengers on way to tourist places.

25. Consistent attention be given to all pilgrimage centres as the primary means of tourism is to generate employment to all concern stakeholders.
26. The frequency of transport services presently available to tourist places is not at expected level. It requires much attention of the authorities.

27. Since operating of transport service by private owners is more effective and reliable, the transport authorities in this district has to give incentives to bus owners to increase their level of services so that it can reduce the existing problem of transportation facilities.

28. There is a need of tourism awareness programme for local people as general public have not perceived Uttarkashi as a source of tourism attraction.

29. Existing medical facilities should also be improved further. This is because of the fact that the majority of the general public are not satisfied with existing medical facilities in Uttarkashi.

30. Existing communication system also needs improvement as general public of all characteristics has expressed greater dissatisfaction with existing communication system.

31. In order to include Uttarkashi in international tourism map there is a urgent need of having an approved hotel and restaurant based hotels in Uttarkashi, Gangotri and other places.

32. Hoteliers should take necessary steps to improve the quality of rooms so that tourists can be induced to stay for more number of days.

33. Hoteliers are expected to increase the number of rooms with various facilities and avail the services of highly professional and skilled personnel particularly from hotel management institutes at various levels to improve the quality of services.

34. Tour operators in Uttarkashi district should initiate confident building measures so that more of tourists can avail of the services of tour operators.

35. Authorities should evolve various strategies to solve the guiding problem by means of appointing seasonal guides on contractual and sharing payment basis.

36. It is well found that the length of stay of tourists in Hotels in Uttarkashi for short period is significantly more than their stay for long and moderate period due to lack of expected facilities. This needs improvement.

37. As major source of drinking water is ‘stream water’. Thus, proper purification of water is necessary for tourist places.
Recommended for Attractions

a. Conservation and Protection Policies of attraction are vague. Hence the protection and conservation strategies to be adopted in the area are to be defined.
b. The feasibility and impacts of infrastructure on the conservation and socio-economic and environmental aspects of the areas are to be evaluated.
c. Adaptive changes in various economic and livelihood activities without changing the characteristics of the area are to be explored. Development of programs for promotion of alternative livelihood practices in the wake of infrastructure building and subsequent tourism development are to be considered.
d. Development of an integrated management plan for flora and fauna, prevention from degradation complementary to the infrastructure development is to be devised.
e. Development of integrated management programs along with suitable location specific, well designed and cost effective infrastructure are to be devised to avoid erosion and runoff pollution, landslides and other natural hazards.
f. Better community and stakeholders’ participation in infrastructure development are to be encouraged.
g. Creation of Public awareness, imparting of education and institutionalization of tourism development for saving these areas are to considered and practiced with paramount authenticity.
h. Adaptive changes in community behaviour to use natural resources, water and reduction of wastes are to be encouraged.
i. Strict quality control in construction and maintenance should be treated as an essential prerequisite and adhered to.
j. Development of strict and appropriate building codes and establishment of special hill region construction approaches may be considered.
k. Prospects for development in hazardous areas should be eliminated as far as practicable.
l. The use of updated technology, such as, information technology, GIS application in planning, development and land use decision-making should be promoted and practiced.
m. Local capabilities to implement operate and maintain updated technologies need to be developed.
n. A network of monitoring institutions at regional level should be established.

o. Creation of an atmosphere for building up a proactive group who would play an important role in conserving and improving the areas they visit can go along way in attaining sustainable development and appropriate infrastructure creation.

p. Creation of complex tourist products designed for environment is also factor to be looked at as a potential for future tourism development in hilly areas.

Above all a destination-specific planning approach for creation of appropriate infrastructure integrated with the regional and state level planning, management, policies, marketing and information decimation at sub-national, national level is the essential requirement for sustainable tourism development in hilly areas without which it may remain incomplete.