Chapter – 2

Review of Literature

Having laid out the significance and objectives of the study clearly, it is necessary to know the innumerable contributions made in this field of study which have led to the present study. A broad literature review pertaining to the scope of the present study is presented in the following pages to position it among various studies undertaken so far.

2.1. Defining Tourism

Goeldner & J.R. Brent Ritchie (2007) in their book *Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies*, considers UNWTO’s definition of Tourism as the standard and also widely accepted. UNWTO defines tourism as “the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes” (Goeldner & J.R. Brent Ritchie, 2007 (Reprint), p. 7).

Neil Leiper (1979), in his article “The Framework of Tourism: Towards a definition of Tourism, Tourist and the Tourist Industry”, having considered the economic, technical and holistic definition of tourism, defines tourism as a “system involving the discretionary travel and temporary stay of persons away from their usual place of residence for one more nights excepting tours made for the primary purpose of earning remuneration from points en route” (Leiper, 2010, p. 243). Leiper’s definition offers a model with five elements - tourists, tourist generating regions, transit routes, destination region and tourist industry.

Lesley Pendaer (2005) in his book *The Management of Tourism*, tries to view tourism from the demand and supply perspective. From the demand perspective, quoting UNWTO and UNSTAT, 1994, he states that tourism “as the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes” (Pender, 2005, p. 5). Viewing tourism from the supply side Pender is confronted with difficulty of ‘conceptual’ and ‘technical’ aspect of tourism and agrees with Holloway (1992) that defining tourism conceptually in precise terms is problematic while it is comparatively less challenging to define it technically as long as there is clarity in the content of the data and with what it should be compared. From the conceptual viewpoint, tourism can be seen as an industry made up of all firms, organisations, and facilities intended to meet the needs and wants of tourists (Pender, 2005).
Macintosh (1986) in their book *Tourism in India Planning and Development*, defines tourism as “the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments, and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors.” (Macintosh (1986) as cited by (Fazili & S Husain Ashraf, 2006, p. 3). In this definition one could see four different perspectives of tourism - the tourist, the business catering to tourist good and services, the government of the host area and the host community.

Krishan K. Karma and Mohinder Chand (2006) in their book *Basic of Tourism Theory, Operation and Practice*, say that study of tourism comprises of the motivations and experience of tourists’ expectations and adjustments made by the host population of the destination area and the role played by various interceding agencies and institutions (Krishan K. Karma & Mohinder Chand, 2006).

Taking cues from the preceding definitions, tourism could be seen as the sum total of the phenomena and relationships springing out of the interactions among tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting the tourists and visitors.

### 2.2. Definition of Tourist

One of the earliest definitions of ‘tourist’ is given by Ogilvie (1933). According to him, “tourists are persons who satisfy two conditions. One, they are away from home for any period less than a year and two, while they are away, they spend in the place they visit, without earning there” (Ogilvie (1933) as cited in (Krishan K. Karma & Mohinder Chand, 2006, p. 54). This definition is rather vague and leaves a lot of room for interpretation. The basic elements are being away from home for a period which is less than a year and no remunerating activity in the destination point. Being away from home involves travel that determines a tourist; but the duration of stay away from home less than one year could also be interpreted as less than 24 hours which does not fit the accepted definition of tourists today.

Kunal Chattopadhyay in his book *Understanding Tourism Economics* presents the League of Nations’ definition of ‘foreign tourist’ (in 1937) “as any person visiting the country, other
than that in which he usually resides for a period of at least 24 hours” (Chattopadhyay, 2008, p. 7). He comments that the definition does not explicitly state the categories of persons to be included as tourists according to the motive for travel; the persons included in the category of tourists were persons travelling for pleasure, health, meetings, business purposes, and persons arriving by cruise though they may not stay for 24 hours. The time limit for stay was relaxed in the case of cruise travellers (Chattopadhyay, 2008). This was a significant step in the further improving the definition of the term ‘tourist’. This definition widens the scope of tourism and tourists.

Ananta Mohan Mishra and D. N. Konar (2008) in their book *Growth and Development of Tourism in India with Special Reference to West Bengal*, say that in 1963 United Nation Conference on International Travel and Tourism held in Rome adopted the term ‘visitor’ for tourist as it suited statistical purpose and offered a broader view that could include many more categories of pleasure travellers to its fold. The definition of a ‘visitor’ by UN Conference on International Travel and Tourism is that “any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence for any reason other than any occupation remunerated from within in the country visited” (as cited in (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008, p. 8). This definition distinguishes between tourists and excursionists on the basis of duration of stay. The tourist’s time of stay is at least 24 hours, while the excursionist’s time of stay is less than 24 hours in the country visited. The purpose of their travel is leisure which included recreation, holiday, health, religion, and sport.

PremNath Seth and Sushma Seth Bhat (2003) in their book *An Introduction to Travel and Tourism*, discuss about the parameters laid down by UNWTO under which a person can be called a ‘foreign tourist’, which was agreed up on by 110 members of the UN; and India was one of the signatories to this agreement. According to UNWTO norms, a foreign tourist must spend at least 24 hours and a maximum of six months in a country other than his own, living in hotels or other commercial accommodations where he pays his currency. This definition excludes a foreigner who work in a country to earn a living and a student studying in foreign universities (Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, 2003).

### 2.2.1. The Definition of Tourist followed in India

Mishra and D. N. Konar (2008) in their book *Growth and Development of Tourism in India with Special Reference to West Bengal*, record the definition of tourist followed in India. They say that following the recommendations of UN Conference, the Department of...
Tourism, Government of India, has defined a ‘foreign tourist’ as “a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least 24 hours in the country” (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008, p. 8). According to the government of India, the nationals of Nepal and Bhutan entering India through land routes are not considered foreign tourists. A visitor staying in the country less than 24 hours is considered as “Same Day Visitor” (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008).

The definition of a domestic tourist according to Government of India, Department of Tourism, is that “a person who travels within the country to a place other than his usual place of residence and stay at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharmashalas/ saris/mushafirkhanas/agro-shalas/ choultries etc. for a duration not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than six months at a time for any of the following purposes” (as cited in (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008, p. 9). The purposes of visits are pleasure (holiday, leisure, and sport), pilgrimage, religious and social functions, business conferences and meetings, study, and health.

In short, the term ‘tourist’ means a person travelling to a place (destination) and staying outside his/her normal place of residence and the duration of stay should not be less than 24 hours and the purpose of stay can be leisure, business, pilgrimage, study, health and so on. A person staying less than 24 hours can be called excursionist or ‘same-day visitor’. The general categories of tourists include foreign tourists and domestic tourists. While a foreign tourist visits a country other than his/her own, a domestic tourist travels within his/her own country.

2.3. Tourism Industry

As the tourist is the main protagonist of tourism, who brings out tourism demand, the demand needs to be met with supply in order that his/her wants are fulfilled. The fulfilment of the wants is achieved by the suppliers of tourism products, commonly known as the tourism industry.

Leiper (1979) in his article “The Framework of Tourism: Towards a definition of Tourism, Tourist and the Tourist Industry” defines tourism industry as “all those firms, organizations and faculties which are intended to serve the specific needs and wants of tourists.” (Leiper, 2010, p. 236). In his proposed framework for tourism, he places them on various locations. Tour operators and travel agencies are found normally in tourist generation regions,
attractions and hospitality business are located in the destination area, and transport industry is largely positioned in the in transit region.

Singhal, Awadh Tiwary, & Meera Agarwal in their book *Glimpses of Tourism in India*, say that Hutchinson (2002) regards ‘tourism’ as “travel and visiting places for pleasure, often involving sightseeing and staying overnight accommodation. Regarded as an industry, tourism can increase wealth and job opportunities in an area, although the work is often seasonal and low paid. Among the negative effects of tourism are traffic and people congestion as well as damages to the environment” (Hutchinson, 2002 as cited in (Singhal, Awadh Tiwary, & Meera Agarwal, 2006, p. 1).

Here, one can see Leiper using an analytical perspective while Hutchinson develops an inclusive perspective where he tries to include as many facets of tourism as possible in one definition.

There are still some differences of opinion among scholars on the consideration of tourism as an industry. Lesley Pendaer (2005) in his book *The Management of Tourism*, refers to Mill and Morrison (1998) as they argue that it is hard to define tourism as an industry considering the fact that there is a great deal of complementarities and competition in tourism businesses. They make this observation in the context of accentuating the link between travel, recreation, and leisure. They preferred to describe tourism as an activity in the following words (Pender, 2005).“Tourism is an activity that takes place, when, in international terms, people cross boarders for leisure or business and stay at least 24 hours but less than one year” (Mill and Morrison (1988) as cited in (Pender, 2005, p. 4).

From the preceding definitions one can assume that defining ‘tourism’ ‘tourist’, and ‘tourism industry’ is not an easy task as it involves various perspectives. The plurality of approaches to the concept of tourism makes the definitions complex as the reality it tries to describe is in itself complex.

**2.4. Defining a Tourist Destination**

Frank Howie in his book *Managing Tourist Destinations* while tracing the origin and development of the concept of tourism marketing says that the term ‘place marketing’ was used by Ashworth and Goodall (1990) and they upheld that tourists destinations can be treated as products as they are points of consumption of complex activities that encompass
the tourists’ experience and are sold by place promotion on tourist market (Howie, 2003, Reprint 2004). With the nature of a tourist destination, he considers it as a “complex of both tangible and intangible elements” (Howie, Managing Tourist Destinations, 2003, Reprint 2004, p. 147) and exists where there are facilities and attractions (Howie, 2003, Reprint 2004).

Prem Nath Dhār (2008) in his book *Cultural and Heritage Tourism an Overview*, offers a broad definition to a tourist destination as an “area where tourism is an important activity which generates significant revenues” (Dhar, 2008, p. 2). He admits that the definition of a tourist destination is complex since one single recognisable destination may contain several cities, towns, municipalities, provinces or other government entities (Dhar, 2008).

According to Manjula Chaudhary, (2010) in her book *Tourism Marketing*, says that a tourist destination can also be viewed from various angles such as a physical product, cultural experiences and images. As a physical product it includes physiography, culture, and history. As a cultural experience, it consists of experiences of new places and events away from home, and as images it is associated with symbols (Chaudhary, 2010). She defines destination “as a place that has some form of actual or perceived boundary, such as physical boundary of an island, political boundary, or even market-created boundaries” (Chaudhary, 2010, p. 180).

All the above mentioned authors stress one or more aspects of a tourist destination while viewing it from different perspectives. Frank Howie considers it as a product, Prem Nath Dhar stresses the geographical and economic aspects of tourism which make up a destination, while Manjula Chaudhary identifies tourist destination as a place with a boundary which are of political, physical or market oriented in nature.

Mishra and Konar (2008) in their book *Growth and Development of Tourism in India with Special Reference to West Bengal*, refers to destination as locale which include the geographical location with its natural and man-made attractions together with amenities like accommodation and tourist services (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008).

This definition adds something more to the concept of destination hitherto discussed as it includes both tangible and intangible aspects of the destination. Tangible aspect consists of attractions, while tourist services are intangible.
In conclusion, a tourist destination is a geographical area with a perceived or actual boundary, where tourist activity takes place and it is a product as it is sold in the tourist market through promotion.

2.5. India as a Tourist Destination

Mishra and Konar (2008) in their book *Growth and Development of Tourism in India with Special Reference to West Bengal*, recount that India as a tourist destination fascinated travellers from nearly every part of the globe from time immemorial. Many foreign travellers considered it as a land of wonder and visited the country. Some of them who were noted for their glowing account of India were Fa-Hein, Hien-Tsang, Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, Abul Razzak and many others. Though they toured different parts of the country the motive for their travel varied from pilgrimage, diplomacy to business (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008). Tourism as an industry was non-existent at that time and the travellers did not specifically consider India as a tourist destination though what they were engaged in those days could be brought within the gamut of tourism. The authors deal with tourism development in India with special reference to West Bengal. The focus of the book is West Bengal rather than India as a tourist destination.

R. H. Major (1858) in his book *India in the Fifteenth Century Being a collection of Narratives of Voyages to India in The Century Preceding the Portuguese Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope*, presents a collection of impressive accounts of voyages of Abed-er-Razzak, Nicholo Conti, Athanasius Nikitin, and Hieronimo di Santo Stefano. The collection is very informative on various aspects of society and culture prevailed in India during the 15th century (Major, 1858, Reprint 1992). As a historical account it is precious and appealing to a historian, also to a researcher on tourism or tourist destinations. The narratives are in the form of a chronicle which describe everything one witnessed during the journey and no attempt is seemed to have made to develop the narrative around a particular theme or topic.

Thomas Watters (1905) in his book *On Yuwan Chwang’s Travlesin India*, gives an account of travels of Yuan Chwang, a Buddhist pilgrim tracing the footsteps of Buddha in India (Watters, 1905, Reprint 1988). As a travelogue, the book has immense value. Some of the shortcomings are the lack of sequence in the narration and failure to focus on a particular topic; more importantly, the information about the places of visit is rather brief.
The French Naturalist Victor Jacquemont (1993) in his book *Letters from India Describing a Journey in The British Dominions of India Tibet, Lahore, and Cashmere During the years 1828,1829,1830,1831*, gives a glowing account of the manners of the natives of the places he visited in his letters from India to his friends and relatives. He also mentions about his meeting with Alexander Csoma de Koros¹, a Hungarian national who came to be known as the father of Tibetology, at Kanum. He recounts the last impression he had for him and admires his erudition, proficiency in various European tongues as well as his deep knowledge of the Tibetan language (Jacqemount, 1834, Reprint, 1993). The work is very informative for a historian as well as to a researcher in tourism or tourist destination as he portrays the prevailing customs and manners of natives in British India. Though the book can be considered as a travelogue, the style of writing is more personal in the form of letters written to his friends and family members and not meant to be a touristic account.

The Home Library Club (1930) published *The World Greatest Wonders*, which included many Indian monuments like Tajmahal, India Gate, the snow-covered Himalayas, and beautiful landscape of North East India in the list of many other wonders of the world. The book gives succinct description of various tourist attractions in the different parts of the globe, supplemented with black and white photographs (The Home Library Club, 1930). Since the focus of the book is global rather than national, it contains only few photographs and description about various places in India. It seems that India as a destination got drowned in the vast ocean of destinations in the world. There was no attempt to describe India in its historical, cultural context. This seems to be the main drawback of this book.

The Times of India and Statesman Book Department (1943) published a book titled as *Wonderful India and Three of Her Beautiful Neighbours*, which gives a picturesque description of the various destinations in India with captivating photographs of several monuments, cultural events, scenery, and people. The destinations are grouped according to various presidencies of the British India. The Introduction gives a brief account of the history of India up to the British times. (The Times of India and Statesman Book Dept., 1943). This book provides a wealth of information about various destinations in India during the colonial period. Though the information is vast and varied, it may not be enough for a discerning traveller of the modern times as it does not contain any background information about the culture, history, and the way of life of Indian people at various destination areas.

¹ Alexander Csoma de Koros is buried in the Christian Cemetery at Darjeeling and his grave is declared as a heritage property by the Archaeological Survey of India (Calcutta Circle).
Jean Filliozat (1962) in his book *India the Country and its Traditions*, presents a description of the history, people, languages, and various other aspects of Indian culture. Though written in French it was translated into English in 1962 by Margaret Ledesert, the forward to the book is penned by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. The book is extraordinary in the words of Nehru because of its efforts to give a comprehensive picture of the country and its background (Filliozat, 1962). This was a novel approach considering the rest of the authors. This book also provides photographs of various cultural aspects of Indian life. The book contains some colour photographs of the destinations, which seems to have been rare considering the status of printing technology at that time. One can say that this book managed to capture the ‘spirit of the place’ or *genius loci* of India as a tourist destination. It is of tremendous value for a researcher of tourist destinations. Since the book depicts the view of India through the eyes of a foreigner who still considers India as underdeveloped, the post-independent political and social development in India finds no place in the book. It could be considered as a bias sustained by the author or sheer ignorance.

Pran Nath Seth and Sushma Seth Bhat (2003) in their book *An Introduction to Travel and Tourism* record the opinions of the two famous personalities, namely, Max Muller, the famous Indologist, and Mark Twin, the writer, who visited India during the British rule. Max Muller records his experience of India in the following words. “If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow – in some parts a very paradise on earth – I should point to India” (as cited in (Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, 2003, p. 223)(as cited in (Seth & Sushma Seth Bhat, 2003, p. 224). In the words of Mark Twin, “India is one country under the sun that is endowed with an imperishable interest for alien prince and alien peasant, for the lettered and the ignorant, the wise and the fool, the rich and the poor, the bonded and the free – one land that all men desire to see, and having seen once, by even a glimpse, would not give that glimpse for the shows of all the rest of the globe combined” (ibid 224).

Ananta Mohan Mishara and D.N. Konar (2008), in their book *Growth and Development of Tourism in India with Special Reference to West Bengal*, tracing the genesis of Tourism in India opines that tourism potential of India was tracing the genesis of tourism in India, opine that tourism potential of India was recognised in the Sargent Committee Report submitted to Government of India in 1946. As a result of the recommendation of the Committee a Tourist and Traffic Committee was set up for exploring the possibilities the promotion of tourist traffic in 1848 and the Committee opened its regional offices in Bombay (now Mumbai) and
Delhi in 1849 and Calcutta (now Kolkata) and Madras (now Chennai). In 1958 tourism was brought under the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, and at present tourism is looked after by the Department of Tourism under Ministry of Tourism and Culture at the national level. The Department of Tourism gives executive directions for the implementation of various policies and programmes. It also has overseas offices in various countries (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008). The book is noted for its historical development of tourism in India.

The ‘Incredible India’ campaign (2002) spearheaded by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, played a major role in making India known among other stupendous tourist destinations of the world and also highlighted the uniqueness of India as an incomparable destination (Singh & M.S. Turan, 2015).

2.6. West Bengal as a Tourist Destination

Investment and Industrial Policy of West Bengal (2013) states “West Bengal is the only state in the country which has the natural beauty and diversity ranging from snow-clad mountains in Darjeeling to sea beaches of Digha and from mangrove forests in Sundarbans to forests of North Bengal” (Government of West Bengal, 2013).

Ananta Mohan Mishra and D.N. Konar (2008) describe the tourism potential of the State of West Bengal. They give a list of tourism resources in West Bengal starting with the snow-capped Himalayas to various other natural places that can attract all types of tourists. According to them among the various tourist destinations in the state the city of Kolkata is the most popular, followed by Darjeeling Hills (Mishra & D.N. Konar, 2008).

The Tourism Department of the Government of West Bengal introduced a project known as the West Bengal Incentive Scheme (2008). It envisaged to speed up tourism development in the state. According to the scheme, the whole state was divided into four geographical groups and the state capital subsidy was announced for tourism units of various groups starting from 7.5% to 15% depending upon the geographical groups to which the tourism units were situated. Interest subsidy, waiver of electricity duty, additional subsidy for employment generation, quality improvement, and refund of stamp duty and registrations were the other incentives announced in the scheme (Government of West Bengal Tourism Department, 2008).

Investment and Industrial Policy of West Bengal (2013) envisaged many tourism projects to be taken up by the Government directly and through Public Private Partnership (PPP).
‘Gangasagar Tourism Hub’ was envisaged to be managed by the state government with its own resources while there are many tourism projects to be implemented under PPP, which include Kolkata Giant Wheel, Gajoldoba Tourism Hub, Dooars, Kunjanagar Tourism Park, Dooars, Sylee Tourism Park, Dooars, Sundarban Tourism Hub, Digha Tourism Hub, Tajpur Resort and Iconic Hotel (Government of West Bengal, 2013).

The Tea Tourism Policy of West Bengal(2013) proposed to allow tea gardens in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts to start tea tourism projects. This was in view of promoting tourism, generating employment and augmenting income for the local people residing in the tea garden area (Government of West Bengal Land and Land Reform Department, 2013).

Sherap Bhutia (2014), in his article “Growth and Development of Tourism Sector in West Bengal: Issues and Concerns” presenting the statistics of tourist arrival in the state from 2000 to 2012, claims that West Bengal commanded sixth highest share (5.88%) of foreign tourist arrivals in India in 2012. The foreign tourist arrival has increased 6.2 times during 2000-2012 (1.98 lakhs in 2000 to about 12.9 lakhs in 2012). The domestic tourist arrival has increased from 47.3 lakhs in 2000 to 227.30 lakhs in 2012. The increase of domestic tourist arrival during 2000-2012 shot up to 380%, a huge jump indeed (Bhutia S., 2014).

It is quite clear from the above literature review that West Bengal is a tourist destination with a variety of tourism resources and the Government of West Bengal is taking keen interest in tourism development. The statistical data obtained from various sources proves that the state is becoming an increasingly preferred destination for many tourists, both foreign and domestic. The literature reviewed deals with various policies and projects initiated by the Government of West Bengal for tourism development in the state but there no reference is made about the effectiveness of these policies and project. The statistics provided by Bhutia shows a large-scale increase in tourist arrival both domestic and foreign but the evidence provided for this phenomenon is not convincing enough. The two reasons he provides for increased tourists flow are geographical advantage of the state as the entry point to North East and the land locked countries of the region such as Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal, and the annual festival of Gangasagarmela. These do not sufficiently account for a huge increase in the domestic and foreign tourist arrivals during 2000-2012.
2.7. Evolution of a Tourist Destination

Richard W. Butler (1980) in his book *Aspects of Tourism: The Tourism Area Life Cycle Applications and Modifications* reproduces his famous article “The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: implications for management of resources” through which he proposed the theory called Tourist Area Life Cycle (TALC) basing himself on the product life-cycle theory and it became a well-known theory among the scholars of tourism. The theory originally published in the form of an article in a journal called *The Canadian Geographer* in 1980. The theory explains the evolution of a tourist destination through various stages or cycles. According to him there are six clearly identifiable cycles or stages in the development of a tourist destination. The stages as he describes them as exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, decline or rejuvenation. The ‘exploration stage’ begins with the visit of independent, adventurous travellers. The type of tourists at this stage can be categorised as ‘allocentric’ following the paradigm of Plog and ‘explores’ according to the typology of tourists suggested by Smith. The ‘involvement stage’ is marked by the development of touristic infrastructure. The ‘development stage’ reflects a well-defined market area for tourists. The local control of tourism industry may move out of local hands. The ‘stagnation stage’ marks the beginning of decline and the destination becomes no longer fashionable. During this stage social and economic problems may crop up due to loss of income. The ‘decline stage’ is when the area is not able to withstand competition from newer destinations and begins to decline rapidly both numerically and spatially. ‘Rejuvenation’ may occur before decline it but calls for a complete change in character on which the attraction is based (Butler, 2010).

It is one of the best-known theories in tourism literature, praised for its simplicity.

C. Michael Hall (2010) in his introduction to the book of R.W. Butler *Aspects of Tourism: The Tourism Area Life Cycle Applications and Modifications*, remarks that Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) is one of the most noteworthy contributions of studies of tourism development because of the way it offers a focal point for discussion of what leads to destination change, how destination and their markets change and even, what is a destination(Hall, 2010). It is one of the most positive comments on Butler’s theory and highlights the contributions of the theory to tourism studies.

Howie (2003) his book *Managing Tourist Destinations*, appreciates the theory of Butler for its simplicity but brings out various factors which Butler failed to take notice of, while propounding the theory. He argues that Butler overlooked the fact that tourism is not the
only activity in a destination. The model is suitable for a destination where the major activity is tourism but may not fit well with the destination where tourism is one of the activities. The response of various parts of the destination may be positive or negative depending upon the level of tolerance. It is also true that different types of tourism may be viable within different parts of the destination (Howie, Managing Tourist Destinations, 2003, Reprint 2004).

Richard M. Lagiewski (2010) in his article “The Application of the TALC Model: A Literature Survey”, opines that Butler’s theory on the evolution of a tourist destination has been applied by many scholars to various destinations in different parts of the world. He presents a list of 49 scholars who have applied TALC from 1989 to 2002 to various destinations. The literature survey carried out by him reveals not only the name of the scholars and the destinations they studied but also the methodology employed by them together with results obtained and modifications suggested. The author acknowledges that the list is not complete in any way because only those works published in English language were included (Lagiewski, 2010). The article reveals the popularity of Butler’s theory among tourism scholars. It is curious to note that among the various destinations studied by the scholars applying TALC, no tourist destinations from India was included.

2.8. Attitude of Host Population towards Tourists and Tourism Development in a Destination

George V. Doxey (1975) in his article “A Causation Theory of Visitor- Residents Irritants: Methodology and Research Inferences” has proposed a theory which explains the different attitudes of the local population in a destination could have towards tourists and tourism development. The theory is popularly known as ‘Doxey’s irritation Index or Irridix. It is concerned with the social relationship between tourists and locals as the tourism industry evolves. Doxey too, like Butler, proposes different stages of evolution in the guest-host relationship. When the destination is in its first stage of evolution, the host population welcomes tourists with warm hearts and they rejoice in the arrival of tourists. This stage is named by Doxey as ‘Euphoria’. When the destination moves ahead in the development continuum the number of tourist increases, and the attitude towards tourists take the form of ‘apathy’. The tourists are taken for granted and there is no more warm relationship between tourists and the host population. As the tourism industry in the destination progresses, the host population at least some among them begin to criticize tourism development as a whole and highlight its negative aspects. As the destination moves to the next stage of
development, the attitude of the host population becomes ‘antagonism’ and the irritation felt by them will be expressed verbally and even physically (Doxey, 2010).

Frank Howie (2003) in his book *Managing Tourist Destinations* dwells on the various criticisms levelled against irridix model. According to him first of all, Doxey considers the host population as a homogenous entity, while ignoring the fact that within the host population attitude varies from young to old and also those who live by the tourism industry especially the traders may have a positive attitude towards tourism development even when it arouses the feelings of ‘annoyance’ and ‘antagonism’ among certain sections of the host population, because it offers them opportunities for sales of expensive consumer goods to tourists. As Doxey failed to take notice of these differences in the attitude of the host population in his theory though it offers valuable insights into the attitude of the host population, lacking absolute clarity (Howie, 2003, Reprint 2004).

Rothman (1978), Brougham et al (1981) in their article “Residents' Attitude towards Tourism Development: A Case Study of Washington NC” suggest that within the same host population there can be varied sense of responses towards tourism development. Some responses indicate a sense of homogeneity, while others diversity. According to them Butler (1975) opined that both positive and negative attitudes could be held by the host population simultaneously towards tourism development and tourists and could be expressed through passive support or opposition. They also say that this model was endorsed by the study of Murphy (1983). In their opinion a model addressed the complexity of host populations’ attitude towards tourism, the impact of the attitude of the host population towards tourism was not brought out till the advent of Social Exchange of Theory by Ap (1992) (Wang & Duarate B. Morais , 2007).

Pham Hong Long (2001) in his article “Tourism impact and Tourism Development among the residents of Cuc Phuong National Park, Ninh Binh, Vietnam” says that Ap defines the Social Exchange Theory as “a general sociological theory concerned with understanding of exchange of resources between individuals and groups in an interaction situation” (as cited in Long, 2011). According to Long, the Social Exchange Theory proposes that people assess an exchange based on the cost-benefit incurred of that exchange. Those who among the host population find the exchange benefit them are likely to have a positive attitude towards tourism and thus support tourism development, while others who find the exchange problematic could oppose tourism development (Long, 2011).
All the above mentioned theories have focused on the responses of host population towards tourism and tourism development in a destination area. Each study brought out some new perception which contributed towards the further theoretical development in the area of investigation. When these theories are applied to various geographical areas (destinations) it is likely that some new findings may emerge, hence, it calls for further research.

According to Long, the Social Exchange Theory proposes that people assess an exchange based on the cost-benefit incurred of that exchange. Those who among the host population find the exchange benefit them are likely to have a positive attitude towards tourism and thus support tourism development, while others who find the exchange problematic could oppose tourism development.

2.9. The Emergence of Darjeeling District as a Tourist Destination

Joseph Dalton Hooker (1885), a noted naturalist and a man closely connected with the Development of Darjeeling as a hill station as a tourist destination, presents in his book *Himalayan Journals: Notes of a Naturalist in Bengal, the Sikkim and Nepal Himalayas, the Kahasia Mountains* etc., an exhaustive chronicle of the flora of Bengal, Sikkim, Nepal Himalayas and the Kahasia mountains. Apart from providing information about various plants he also describes his travel towards various places in the region. He talks about the early history of the development of Darjeeling and adds a note on its salubrious climate (Hooker, 1855, Reprint 1987). This book gives inestimable information about the flora of the area. The description of his travels to various places and insurmountable obstacles he overcame while touring the mountainous region can be considered as the first-hand account of earliest tourism in the region. It is valuable to a researcher on tourism of the region as it provide reliable and accurate information on the flora of the region which is an exotic tourism resource.

W.W. Hunter (1876) in his book *Statistical Account of Bengal: Darjiling*, gives a detailed statistical description of Darjeeling District. In addition to physical aspects, the people, natural calamities, agriculture, etc., he adds meteorological and medial aspects. He offers a short but accurate account of the growth of Darjeeling in terms of development through construction of dwelling houses, barracks and bazar. He includes the census data of Darjeeling (1849-50) as 4,000 and the total area of Darjeeling Municipality as 90,000 acres. He also mentions about the appreciation which Europeans have of Darjeeling as a summer resort which gives them solace from the heat of plains during summer (Hunter, 1874, Reprint
2012). The book is extremely useful for a historian who likes to have valuable information about the historical facts. Though it has no direct reference to tourism or the influx of tourists into the destination, it establishes the fact that Darjeeling is a preferred tourist destination especially for Europeans because of its cool climate.

William H. Rau, (1892) through his book *A Descriptive Reading on Darjeeling*, sets before the reader a tourist’s version of the journey to Darjeeling. The detailed account of the journey by ‘Toy Train’ is informative and entertaining as it provides meticulous details of the scenery and the people he met as he was moving up the hill on the rail road. Some references could also be found concerning the customs of the local people like carrying the infants in a basket made of bamboo. The view of Kanchenjunga from Darjeeling is described in a poetic language (Rau, 1892). The book is informative as it gives the first-hand experience of a tourist who undertook journey to Darjeeling in the last part of the 19th century. The book has some touristic value but it does not offer much in terms of facts and figures.

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Newman & Co (1900) through his travel guide *Newman's Guide to Darjeeling and its Surroundings*, brings out a guide book for tourists who want to visit Darjeeling. It gives a short narration of the history of Darjeeling and provides information about the main buildings, health care facilities such as Eden Sanatorium, entertainment facilities such as amusement clubs, Brich Hill Park, sightseeing facilities such as Victoria Falls, Lloyd Botanical Garden, accommodation facilities such as hotels and boarding houses, availability of servants and information on climate. The guide is noteworthy for its description of the journey by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (DHR) and for its elaborate account of the hill tribes (Newman, 1900). As travel guide, it is of excellent standard as it gives all the necessary information for tourists visiting the region. A colonial bias can be noticed as the
information provided in the guide is meant for Europeans only and there is no mention of Lewis Jubilee Sanatorium which was meant for Indian tourists.

L.S.S. O’ Malley (1907) describes Darjeeling District in all its various aspects in his book *Bengal District Gazetteers, Darjeeling*. Starting with the physical aspects he goes on to recount the history, people, public health, agriculture, tea industry, forests, natural calamities, rents, wages, prices, occupations, manufacturers, trade, means of communication, land revenue administration, general administration, local self-government, and education. He also gives accurate information about the population of the area, migration, and density of population. Among the various topics he deals with, Malley also incorporates the index of place names which could shed light on the historical, cultural traditions under which a place came to be named. It further gives a list of Dak Bungalows or Travellers Bungalows which were made available to tourists for accommodation on their trip to Darjeeling. He refers to Tiger Hill (the famous tourist spot) as part of the mountain ranges (Malley L. O., 1907, Second Reprint 1999). The book has no direct reference to tourism or to the number of tourists visiting Darjeeling, but it contains valuable information about the physical aspects, people, and culture of the destination area, which are tourism resources or background tourist elements.

E.C. Dozey (1916) in his book *A Concise History of Darjeeling District Since 1835 with a Complete Tours in Sikkim and the District*, presents a fascinating account of Darjeeling as a hill station of the British India and traces its history from 1835 when Darjeeling was handed over to the British by the king of Sikkim. It was also meant to be a travel guide for tourists who visit Darjeeling. He gives a detailed and step by step description of Darjeeling town as it developed. As it was meant to be a comprehensive guide book for tourists, it includes a complete itinerary of tours in Sikkim and Darjeeling District and also disseminates valuable information on some of the priceless heritage properties and their history. The book is noted for its detailed information about the hotels and boarding establishments in Darjeeling, Ghum, and Kurseong. It also attaches the map of Darjeeling town. As a guide book, it is to be valued as one of the best works which provides varied degrees of information to anyone who longs to visit Darjeeling (Dozey, 1916, Reprint 2011). Though the book contains a host of valuable information for an enthusiast of history of Darjeeling, the narration has a colonial bias. As a guide book, it does not give sufficient information about the indigenous tribes and their ways of life as it would have been useful for a tourist who wants to have an ethnic tour. The book has a lot of information regarding the development of Darjeeling. The main focus
of the book is the history of the district and it does not give any information about the number of tourists visiting Darjeeling in different years and the history of the various tourism sites.

Rev. F.W. Warne, B.D. (1900) in his book *The Darjeeling Disaster its bright side*, gives an account of the tragic landslip in Darjeeling which took away the life of six children. Though the book deals mainly with the tragedy, it reserves some pages to the description of Darjeeling as a hill station and calls it 'Children’s Paradise’ as it was a famous centre for the education of European children. He also describes the journey to Darjeeling by the DHR, fondly called the ‘Toy Train’, in its magnificent details and considers it as the most exhilarating experience for tourists.(Warne, 1900). Though book gives some interesting information about Darjeeling, it records nothing about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

Buchanan (1908) in his book *Notes on Old Darjeeling*, gives a step by step description of the emergence of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. He starts with a befitting tribute to the men who made Darjeeling, namely, Campbell, Grant, and Lloyd. They are praised for their various contributions to the development of Darjeeling: Lloyd for acquiring of the territory from Sikkim Raja and Campbell for the developing the place and introducing tea. He also tells about the rent of the houses which were meant for tourist hiring and also gives the name of various roads existed in Darjeeling together with their history. A step by step narration of the hours needed for a journey to Darjeeling from Calcutta is laid out with details. According to him, the journey to Darjeeling from Calcutta was of 98 hours with six stopovers in 1830 and the time was reduced to just 20 hours in 1908. Among the accommodation facilities he mentions about a Bungalow built on the Senchal ridge of Tiger Hill for the visitors who go up to Tiger Hill for seeing the snow-clad Mount Everest (Buchanan, 1908). The article gives precious information on the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. The article is informative and enlightening as it gives such a detailed information about the days required to reach Darjeeling from Calcutta in various years. This gives a mental picture of the slow development of means of transport and infrastructure in Darjeeling and helps one to imagine the difficulties which tourists underwent to reach the ‘Queen of the Hills’ in the early days of its development.

Captain J.A. Keble (1912) presents a collection of poems titled as *Darjeeling Ditties and other Poems*. The poems portray the scenic beauty of Darjeeling with exquisite details and
give a vivid picture of the roads, railway, houses, hotels, evergreen tea gardens, villas, theatricals, musical performances, military parades, fine arts, and festivities. The poems bring out the beauty and grandeur of colonial Darjeeling it all its magnificence and name it ‘God’s Heaven of Rest’ (Keble, 1912). His poems shed light on the social life of Darjeeling during the colonial era and the fondness of British in general and the poet in particular had for the hill station. This collection of poems, though confined to the scenic descriptions and portrayal of some personal feelings, provides a fair idea of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. Some of the poems reveal the activities and entertainment which a tourist engaged in a destination. It cannot be taken as a serious work on tourism or tourism development in Darjeeling as it limits itself to the expression of jubilation of a man who appreciates the hill station for its beauty and the social milieu.

Buchanan (1916) offers a guide book titled as Notes on Tours in Darjeeling and Sikkim, for tourists who desire to visit Darjeeling and Sikkim. The book provides detailed tour itineraries and accommodation facilities even with the number of beds and mattresses available in the Dak or Travellers Bungalows. A brief note on the history and geography of Sikkim is also given. The tour itineraries were tailor-made to fit in with a short holiday of one or two weeks (Buchanan, Notes on Tours in Darjeeling and Sikkim, 1916). This book is to be acclaimed as a detailed guide book for tourists but lacks information about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

The Central Publicity Bureau of Government of India (Railway Board) (1930) publishes a tourist guide called the Hand Book of India, which includes Darjeeling as one of the destinations among the many destinations one could choose while making a trip around the whole country. It is noteworthy to say that Darjeeling had been occupying the status of a prime destination in India during the British rule. The guide describes the view of Kanchenjunga as the most beautiful experience on the face of the globe. A photographic view of Kanchenjunga from Darjeeling is also added in the guide. The guide book provides information to visitors who want to visit various destinations in India and also various means of transport available to them. The information includes the streamliners to Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Colombo, and Madras, and the charges for each class in the streamliner from London. The guide book describes all procedures a traveller needs to go through once he/she reaches in India. Some general information on India is given in the seventh page of the guide book including climate and seasons, religions and castes, what to wear, and health requirements (The Central Publicity Bureau Government of India (Railway Board), 1930). It
is a travel guide suited for a European who visits India for the first time. The authors of the guide book seem to have a detailed knowledge about all the travel procedures so as to give reliable and accurate information to the tourists. The work is to be appreciated for its ability to anticipate the needs of the traveller. Since the outlook of the guide book is broad as it provides information about different destinations in India, its focus on Darjeeling as a tourist destination is very little.

K.C. Bhanja (1943) brings out a book titled as Darjeeling at a Glance. It follows the pattern of a travel guide for tourists who long to visit Darjeeling hills. The author gives a short history of Darjeeling and goes on to provide information about the population, climate, hotels, and boarding houses, and roads in and around Darjeeling town. He also gives information about the excursion in Darjeeling and Sikkim, manners and customs of the hill people, and has a chapter on the Everest expeditions. The author presents a list of accommodation facilities established by Europeans, Indians, and also by the Chinese separately with a note that Chinese restaurants are run in European style. The author mentions about 14 hotels meant exclusively for Europeans, where Indians were not welcome, while one hotel which took in both Europeans and Indians as its clients, four hotels exclusively for Indians, and three Chinese restaurants which could have been boarding houses as it features among the accommodation facilities (Bhanja, 1943). The book is noteworthy in many aspects especially for the accurate information it gives about climate, accommodation facilities, and excursions in Darjeeling and Sikkim. The only shortcoming is that the author has given no explanation about the nature of his work, whether it is a travelogue or travel guide or a book on the history of Darjeeling. The book is of great interest to a researcher in tourism as the growth of Darjeeling as a tourist destination can be inferred from it.

A.J. Dash (1947) renders a factual description of Darjeeling district in all details in his book Bengal District Gazetteer: Darjeeling. The book gives an account of various developments taken place from 1835 to 1947. A list of various tribes and ethnic groups of Darjeeling included in the book gives an idea of the demography of Darjeeling during that period. It renders vast account of the development in the means of communication from 1830 to 1944. The means of communication has been improved considerably starting with the construction of a road to Siliguri to the commissioning of Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones. This book provides details of the infrastructural development that took place in Darjeeling district from 1830 to 1944 (Dash A. J., 1947, Reprint 2011). Though the book is not directly referring to
tourism, it narrates the infrastructural development of Darjeeling, which serves as a background for the development of touristic superstructure.

J.E. Spencer and William Thomas (1948) through their article “The Hills Stations and Summer Resort of the Orient” in the book *Tourism - Evolution of the Subject of Study* trace the background and particularities of the hill stations and summer resorts of the Orient. They unequivocally declare that salubrious climate was one of the major factors in developing these places which was meant for convalescence and recreation. According to them, it was not only the British who preferred hill stations to the plains because of the cool climate; even the Dutch had the same inclination. The hill stations in India especially Darjeeling and Shimla underwent rapid infrastructural development and experienced congestion because of the lack of space for further expansion. The increased volume of tourist traffic was one of the reasons for congestion. The article discusses the special status Darjeeling enjoyed in the British administration “as partially excluded district” which seems to have facilitated the British investment in the development of the hill station. The development of Darjeeling was sped up with the construction of Old Military Road, Hill Cart Road, and DHR. The article concludes by saying that the ‘going to the hills’ habit of the Whiteman is fully imitated by the people of the Orient and the hill stations will remain as one of the lasting contributions of the Occident to the Orient (Spencer & W. L. Thomas, 2010). The article is an enlightening effort as it gives an overview of many hills stations and summer resorts in the Orient. Some specific information which the article provides on the development of Darjeeling as a hill station is very vital as it brings about the motive of the British in developing the place and the passing on of the habit of ‘going to hills’ to the Indians. The scope of this article to the present research work is limited but extremely useful.

K.C. Bhanja (1948) in his book *History of Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalaya* recounts the history of Darjeeling from 1813 to 1942 while narrating various events of the past. He extends a glowing tribute to the Alexander Csoma De Koros who is known as the father of Tibetology due to his remarkable contribution to the Tibetan language and grammar. He calls him “the selfless pilgrim of the West” (Bhanja, 1948, Reprint 1993). He gives a stunning description of Kanchenjunga with various technical details regarding the measurement of its height. The book contains information on various Himalayan expeditions during 1905-33. This book does not deal with tourism or tourism development in the region, though it sheds light on the historical development of the region and provides rich information on spectacular tourist attractions like Kanchenjunga and Everest.
Joseph F. Rock (1953) in his book *Excerpts from the History of Sikkim* narrates the history of the British possession of Darjeeling in a nutshell. He recounts how the first explorers who came to visit Sikkim got enchanted with the scenic beauty and climate of Darjeeling and recommended it to the Governor General for making a sanatorium. Heeding their recommendation, the Governor General asked the King of Sikkim for the possession of Darjeeling in lieu of money or land. The King offered it as a gift, and the development of Darjeeling began rapidly from 1849-49 and the number of houses in Darjeeling rose to 10,000 from a few scattered village huts in 1835. The imprisonment of Campbell and Joseph Hooker necessitated the British military action and ended in the annexation of Darjeeling. The author also gives a detailed exposition of the customs of the tribals (Rock, 1953). The article is very informative especially from the historical point of view as the facts are culled out from the compilation of the history of Sikkim by the King and Queen of Sikkim. The article in it is very interesting and useful for anthropologists as it contains a lot of information about the customs and manners of the aboriginals. Though not an article about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination, it sheds some light on the history of development of Darjeeling.

Rene Von Nebeskey (1958) an Australian anthropologist in his book *Where the God's are Mountains: Three Years among the people of Himalayas* furnishes a very interesting account of his travels of three years in the Himalayan region. He candidly describes customs, way of life and practices of the people he visited and talks about the caravan trade that connected India to Tibet via Kalimpong (one of the subdivisions of Darjeeling District) He candidly describes customs, way of life and practices of the people he visited and talks about the caravan trade that connected India with Tibet via Kalimpong (one of the subdivisions of Darjeeling District) (Nebeskey, 1958). The book is a good source for Himalayan anthropology. Though it is not a study of tourism or tourist destination it has some touristic value as the study of tourism entails the customs and practices of the people.

Fred Pinn (1986) in his book *The Road of Destiny Darjeeling Letters 1839*, presents a collection of letters from Darjeeling of 1839. These letters contain valuable information about the development of Darjeeling as a hill station. The book is very revealing about the hazardous journeys which early tourists had to undertake to reach Darjeeling. It gives a detailed step by step information about the first hotels being built in Darjeeling and Kurseong, and inserts an advertisement published in the *The Englishman*, a Calcutta-based newspaper, on 11 January 1839, inviting tourists to book accommodation in ‘Darjeeling
Family Hotel’, the first hotel of Darjeeling, as its construction was rapidly progressing. This adds a valuable insight into the movements of tourists towards Darjeeling even in its early days as a hill station. The collection of letters gives insights into the longing of tourists to visit Darjeeling as they wanted to know from time to time how the construction of the hotels was progressing. This book contains precious information about the early development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. It is amply acknowledged by the author that the painstaking efforts of many dedicated government servants together with the toil of Indian workforce that made Darjeeling the “Queen of the Hill Stations” (Pinn, 1986). The book is very informative for a historian but contains much less information for tourists as it is not meant to be a guide book for tourists. As it is a collection of letters it does not chronologically describe the history of Darjeeling as a tourist destination, it can be inferred from the various information provided by the authors of various letters.

Chaya Rani Paul (1986) in her article “Development of Tourism in Darjeeling Hill Areas 1974-1984” in the book The Eastern Himalayas: Environment and Economy, describes the development of tourism in Darjeeling District especially of Darjeeling Town. The author foresees the great scope of tourism for the hill areas and adds that it is the most viable but most neglected of all the resource of Darjeeling. According to her tourism business is confined only to Darjeeling town and about 2,00,000 tourists visit Darjeeling every year, and the scenic beauty of the hill is the most important attraction for tourists. The author also gives an account of the money spent for the development in Darjeeling by the state government and the arrival of foreign tourists from 1974 to 1983. The arrival of foreign tourist shows that there is an increase every year and most of them come from countries such as the UK, USA, Canada, Japan, and Australia. A comparison is made between the state of West Bengal and Darjeeling with regard to the arrival of foreign tourists in the period of 1979-1981. In 1979, the Darjeeling share of foreign tourist arrival in West Bengal was 15% while in 1981 it increased to 19%. In the absence of any reliable data on domestic tourist arrival in Darjeeling the author makes an estimate which is made of tourists arriving by DHR from 1969 to 1972, admitting the fact that almost equal member of tourists arrive at Darjeeling by bus and taxies. The author also makes an estimate of the number of tourist vehicles and income earned by them in Darjeeling from 1977 to 1983 and concludes that while the number of vehicles remained more less the same, the income earned by the government from them has increased steadily. Among the problems faced by the tourists include lack of facilities such as accommodation, entertainment, and infrastructure. It is also true that the accommodation
facilities in Darjeeling has increased from 50 in 1972 to 87 in 1984, but it is not adequate considering the number of tourists visiting the region. The author also takes notes of the problems which are hampering the development of tourism such as water crisis, load shedding, and government notification of the area as the “restricted area”, which denies access to foreign tourist except by prior permission. The author concludes the article pointing out the needs to develop more tourist spots considering the importance of tourism for Darjeeling (Paul, 1986). The article is of immense importance for a researcher of tourism development in Darjeeling as it provides ample statistics concerning the arrival of tourists and assesses the importance of tourism for the region. Though the author mentions that scenic beauty is the most sought-after attraction of Darjeeling, she fails to present tourist endorsements to confirm the statement. A survey among the tourists visiting Darjeeling could have brought much more clarity to this point of statement.

K.C. Chakravorti (1986) in his article “The Tourist Business of Darjeeling: A Survey” in the book The Eastern Himalayas: Environment and Economy, makes an assessment of Tourism business in Darjeeling using a survey of tourists visiting the area. The various factors included in the survey of tourists are the age of tourists, sex, Languages spoken by the tourists, the place of origin of domestic, the country of origin of foreign tourists, and religious affiliations. The survey was quite revealing concerning many aspects of tourist traffic to Darjeeling. The age of tourist revealed that mostly young people are visiting Darjeeling and the average age of the visitors is 34.7 and more than 75% of the tourists belonged to the age group of 25 to 45. Regarding the sex of the tourists it was proved that mostly male tourists are visiting Darjeeling and their percentage is 91%. Discussing about why female tourist are not attracted to Darjeeling the author failing to find a final answer adds that the atmosphere of security and safety prevailing in Darjeeling and the friendliness of the local people would have attracted more female tourists to the destination. Among the languages spoken by the domestic tourist Bengali dominates followed by Hindi, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi etc. It was found foreign tourists were originating mostly from U.K. USA and Australia. It is also noted by the author that number of foreign tourists seems to have declined when compared to 50 years ago while the domestic tourists have increased considerably. Regarding the place of origin of domestic tourists 42% of them hail from Calcutta and tourists and 16% other part of West Bengal, 6.5% from Bombay 3% from Delhi etc. Largest number of foreign tourists came from Australia and the second largest from USA. The purpose of visit revealed that 88.5% of the tourist came for sightseeing and 5% for business and 4% for health. The
various factors included in the survey of tourists are the age of tourists, sex, languages spoken by the tourists, their place of origin, and religious affiliations. The survey was quite revealing concerning many aspects of tourist traffic to Darjeeling. The age of tourist revealed that mostly young people are visiting Darjeeling and the average age of the visitors is 34.7 and more than 75% of the tourists belonged to the age group of 25 to 45. Regarding the sex of the tourists it was proved that mostly male tourists are visiting Darjeeling and their percentage is 91%. Discussing about why female tourists are not attracted to Darjeeling, the author fails to find a final answer and adds that the atmosphere of security and safety prevailing in Darjeeling and the friendliness of the local people would not have attracted more female tourists to the destination. Among the languages spoken by the domestic tourists, Bengali dominates, followed by Hindi, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi, etc. It was found that foreign tourists were originating mostly from the UK, USA, and Australia. It is also noted by the author that the number of foreign tourists seems to have declined compared to 50 years ago, while the domestic tourists have increased considerably. Regarding the place of origin of domestic tourists, 42% of them hail from Calcutta and 16% from other parts of West Bengal, 6.5% from Bombay, 3% from Delhi, etc. The largest number of foreign tourists came from Australia and the second largest from USA. The purpose of visit revealed that 88.5% of the tourists came for sightseeing and 5% for business, and 4% for health (Chakravorti, 1986).

The article is very useful for a researcher who studies about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. Though the survey conducted is very informative, the selection of sample seems to be inadequate and the questionnaire was filled up not by individuals, but by groups as the number of tourists surveyed is not given but only mentioned as 20 parties of tourists. These shortcomings can cause bias in the survey results.

R.D. Rai (1986) in his article “Development of Darjeeling as Tourist Spot and Hill Station” in the book The Eastern Himalayas: Environment and Economy, narrates the development of Darjeeling as a tourist spot and a hill station. Having described the geographical and physical features and the history of the region, he goes on to give an account of various tourist spots in the Darjeeling town area. The article mentions some basic amenities for tourists in the town such as hotel and boarding houses and adds a note on the condition of roads and shortage of water and electricity. (Rai R., 1986). The article is of great interest to researcher and anyone who wants to know about the development of Darjeeling as a hill station and a tourist spot. The absence of any statistical data makes the article less authentic in substantiating the issues discussed therein.
Nest and Wings (1988) in its tourist guide named as *Tourist Guide to Darjeeling Sikkim and Bhutan*, gives a note for the attention of foreign tourist, which informs that foreign nationals travelling by air and proposing to stay in Darjeeling not more than 15 days do not require any entry permit but should register themselves in the Foreigners’ Registration Office at Bagdogra Airport and foreign nationals travelling by rail or road to Darjeeling should obtain Restricted Area Permit before entering Darjeeling. The foreign nationals visiting Kalimpong for less than three days should get a separate endorsement from the Foreigners’ Registration Office, and to visit Kalimpong for more than three days, a separate Kalimpong Permit is necessary. About Mirik, a minor tourist destination in Darjeeling hills, the guide book gives says that it is being built and ready to receive day visitors. The facilities for night accommodation are not available. Among other information in the guide book, it follows the patterns of many previous guide books on tourism. (Nest & Wings, 1988). The guide is noteworthy for its information of restriction on foreign tourists’ and about the development of Mirik. The permit system was considered to be the main cause for low turnout of foreign tourists to Kalimpong and Darjeeling which DGHC ultimately lifted in 1988. The guide could have published before the lifting of the ban on foreign tourists.

Jahar Sen (1989) in his book *Darjeeling a Favoured Retreat*, recounts the history of Darjeeling considering it as a place of favoured retreat. He starts the narration with the history of Darjeeling from the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-16) and goes on to describe the various events which led to the ultimate annexation of Darjeeling by the British. He talks about the arrival of Campbell from Nepal as the first superintendent which initiated the development of Darjeeling. He explains the various stages of development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination such as the opening of first hotels in Darjeeling and Kurseong in 1850, increase in the number of visitors, and the establishment of Darjeeling as a Municipality in 1850. According to him, the introduction of tea plantation in 1860 led to the phenomenal growth of Darjeeling. He also explains how Darjeeling became a centre for trade connecting the adjoining countries and as a prominent place for the recruitment of Gorkha soldiers while dedicating few lines to the growth of Nepali literature. (Sen, 1989 ). . The work is praiseworthy as it provides accurate facts concerning the development of Darjeeling with documental evidences. It touches up on almost all the aspects of the history of Darjeeling. Though the book does not say much about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination, some facts concerning tourism in the area can be derived from the narrative. The
limitation of the book includes the lack of chronological sequence in the narration as it is divided into four independent parts loosely connected.

Dane Kenny (1996) in his book *Magic Mountains Hills Stations and the British Raj*, brings out a clear picture of the hill stations and their functions in the British Empire. He writes: “These were preferred places in the subcontinent for women to bare children, children to be educated, young adults to meet and marry, for ambitious officers to make their contact that furthered their careers, for pensioners to enjoy their retirement, for invalids to seek their heath and meet their death.” (Kennedy, 1996, p. 7). He gives some valuable data on the tourism development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. He talks of the transformation of Darjeeling into an English countryside with the cultivation of English flowers and fruits to make the English tourists feel at home. He also mentions about the increase in the number of visitors and the extension of their stay after the completion of DHR. (Kennedy, 1996). The book is very revealing regarding the role played by the hill stations in the perpetuation of British colonial power in India. It can be of great interest to a historian and also be of some use to a researcher on the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination as it gives some relevant information with regard to visitors to Darjeeling.

Amitya K. Samanta (2000) in his book *Gorkhaland Movement: A Study in Ethnic Separatism*, presents a detailed study of Gorkhaland movement started in 1986 and calls it a movement towards ethnic separatism. He traces the genesis of the movement having political, cultural, and social backgrounds. Some references are also made to tourism in the region. According to him, tourism has been growing in the region from 1960 at the rate of 10% per annum and 50% of the tourists consisted of Bengalis from the plains of West Bengal. He suggests that domestic tourism can grow at a fast rate if moderately cheap accommodation is made available to the tourists. He holds that the modification of the “restricted area” clause which allows foreign tourists to visit Darjeeling without prior permission has not boosted the inflow of foreign tourists as the tourist facilities are not sufficient in the hills. (Samanta, 2000). The study is mostly dealing with the political movement and its interpretation, however, the scanty references made to the potentials of the tourism in the region are valuable for a researcher dealing with the growth of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

The Golden Jubilee Souvenir of Darjeeling Municipality (2000) named as the *Souvenir Darjeeling Municipality 1850-2000*, brings out the history of some of most appreciated
tourists spots in Darjeeling. An extract from the chronicles about the important resolutions and proceedings brings out interesting facts about the development of the town and various tourists spots in Darjeeling. The Municipality Resolution passed on 25 July 1877 says about the acquisition of land by government on the Brich Hill for a park. The resolution on 25 March 1881 talks about the improvement of native town in Darjeeling. The resolution of 13 June 1882 talks about having started a project to set a Church Tower Clock. The resolution of 25 July 1934 enquires the possibility of establishing telephone connection between Calcutta and Darjeeling and the chairman remarked that the telephone connection would be useful to visitors and the residents alike. The proceedings of 29 November 1949 reveal the bad state of affairs of the sanitary condition of the town which was reputed for its cleanliness and was acclaimed as the ‘Queen of the Hills’. The proceedings even record a proposal of the government to remove DHR, but the Municipal Council aborted such an attempt with a firm resolution specifying various reasons for the non-removal of DHR as it was one of the most priced tourist attractions in Darjeeling. (Darjeeling Municipality, 2000). The extract from the proceedings of the Municipality gives valuable information about the development and improvement of various tourist sites in Darjeeling Town and also the value people attach to DHR, which is a world heritage site today. It can be considered to be an invaluable source for a researcher who studies the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

Mark Tuly (2004) in his article “Train ride to Paradise” published in the book Journeys, Heors, Pilgrims, Explorers, narrates his experience of the first train journey from Calcutta (Kolkata) to Darjeeling to join the school meant for European Children, in the good old days of British Empire in India. The last part of the journey from Siliguri to Darjeeling was by DHR which he calls it a ‘train ride to paradise’. The author describes the scintillating view of Kanchenjunga at Ghum as the train rolled down to Darjeeling from Ghum, the highest point along the railway track. He also admits that DHR was not originally meant to be a tourist attraction but cheaper means of transport for the poorer Europeans and to serve tea companies’ transport needs. As the number of cars increased, the ridership DHR became less and it turned out to be a tourist attraction. The World Heritage Status of DHR helped it become one of prime tourist attractions in Darjeeling. (Tully, 2004). The article is a beautiful description of journey by DHR so it is of great importance to anyone who wants to know about DHR and the way it puffed along the hilly track. The description is though informative, it does not reveal much about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.
R. Moktan (2004) in his book *Sikkim: Darjeeling Compendium of Documents*, presents a collection of documents connected with the history of Darjeeling and Sikkim. The documents are listed in a chorological order. Each document listed in the book is the product of some historical events. Among the various documents ‘Deed of Darjeeling Grant’ and the ‘Rectification of the Treaty of Segowlee’ are directly connected to the history of Darjeeling (Moktan, 2004). Though the book does not deal with the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination, the various treaties documented in the book paved the way for the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. Hence it is relevant and important for a scholar who studies about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. The work could have been made more inclusive by indicating the aftermaths of the treaties in the development of Darjeeling in the later years.

Mashqura Fareedi and Pasang Dorjee Lpecha (2004) in their book *Area and Issue Profile of Darjeeling*, gives a detailed description of the geography, history and various issues affecting the region. Among the various topics discussed in the book, they include the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination and the present state of tourism industry in the district. They claim that the formal introduction of tourism to Darjeeling began with the establishment of the first hotel in Darjeeling namely ‘Darjeeling Family Hotel’ in 1840 and till 1975 tourism was managed privately. In 1975 the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation came into existence and it undertook the task of supplying necessary information to tourists on various tourist spots. In 1988 DGHC took up tourism activities in the hills. They acknowledge that tourism has become an important activity in the hills and it is also having adverse impact on the environment, rapid urbanization, loss of aesthetic value, and so on (Mashqura Fareedi & Pasang Dorjee Lepcha, 2004). The book gives some valuable information about the beginning of tourism in Darjeeling and its gradual growth while takes care to mention its negative aspects. The book is an important source for a researcher of tourism on the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

Sonam B. Wangyal (2006) in his book *Footprints in the Himalaya: People. Places and Practices*, brings out the history and development of Darjeeling from the experience of some famous travellers to Darjeeling in the early days of its development. The book explains how Darjeeling too, following suit of many Indian hill stations, became an Indian dwelling from being an exclusive British enclave. It also talks about the summer visitors to Darjeeling but not in detail. The author narrates the history of some of the European dwellings in Darjeeling which, later on, bought off by the Indians (Wangyal, 2006). The book is interesting
especially due to its peculiar way of recounting history from the personal experience of persons. The book sheds light on the various aspects of Darjeeling as a hill station especially on the history of certain buildings which have become heritage properties today. It also talks about the hazardous journey undertook by some early visitors to Darjeeling. It does not give details about tourism development, as the aim of the book is different.

D.T. Tamlong (2006) in his book *Darjeeling & North Bengal from an Administrator’s Perspective*, assess the development of Darjeeling from the perspective of an administrator. He describes development of many tourist spots and Government accommodation facilities in Darjeeling during his tenure as an Additional Deputy Magistrate of Darjeeling and the Principal Secretary of DGHC. Some of the most important ones are the renewal of Shrubbery Nightingale Park, construction of Rambhang Park, Tourist Reception Centres at Bagdogra and New Jalpaiguri Wayside inns at Peshok, Giddapahar, Dilaraam and Simana, Kalimpong Park. He also describes the how endearing is Darjeeling to the tourists as well as to government officers from the plains of Bengal who liked to spent their summer holidays in Darjeeling. He adds a note with regards to the development of Mirik one of the minor tourist destinations in Darjeeling Hills due to the initiatives taken by Siddartha Shankar Ray, then Chief Minister of Bengal (1972-1977). (Tamlong D. T., 2006). The book is very useful for a researcher of tourism development in Darjeeling as it describes in detail the development of various tourist spots and Mirik as a minor tourist destination. The complete absence of any data regarding the arrival of tourists to Darjeeling Hills is one of the conspicuous shortcomings of this book.

Aditi Chatterjee (2007) in her book *Contested Landscapes: the Story of Darjeeling*, unveils a well-researched study of Darjeeling as a contested landscape. The author being an authority of the hill stations in India has skilfully described the history of the development of Darjeeling. The book is of special interest to the student of tourism as it refers to the process of tourism development in Darjeeling. It also provides some statistics with regards to the arrival of tourists in Darjeeling and the damages caused by the excessive number of tourists to the environment. The author records the inflow of tourist to Darjeeling District as 340,000 in 1980 (Chatterji, 2007). The book is particularly useful to a student of Geography as it focuses on the landscape and its evolution. Tourism in the area gets casual mention in the book as it devotes more space to the development of landscape and the socio-cultural factors.
Chittabarta Palit (2007) in his article “Origin and Development of Darjeeling” published in the book Discursive Hills Studies in History, Polity and Economy, sketches out the origin and development of Darjeeling as a hill station. The narrative is very informative, but brief. The description includes pre- and post-colonial history of Darjeeling. According to the author, the British occupation of Darjeeling was with the intention of using it as an entrance to do business with Tibet and China. The goods the British wanted to acquire included silk, tea, musk, and wool. The article reveals the business intentions of the British and the gigantic effort of Hodgson who left no stone unturned to acquire Darjeeling for the sake of extending the British interest in the region. The article discloses the hither to unexplained history of Darjeeling (Palit, 2007). The article is informative on the origin and history of Darjeeling. But it does not explain its development as a tourist destination though it affirms that Darjeeling has attracted travellers for its scenic beauty and view of Kanchenjunga.

Nupur Das (2007) in her article “Was British Hill Stations an Isolated Retreat” published in the book Discursive Hills Studies in History, Polity and Economy, presents a study of the development of Kurseong as a British hill station and trying to state that it was not an excluded British enclave. The development of Kurseong as a hill station was motivated by the necessity of escaping the summer heat of plains. The article explains how the British carved out a home surrounding the mountain setting to remind them of their homeland. Though the hill station was meant to be an exclusive enclave for the British, over the years the elite Indians who inherited the British values also found a place in the hill station. A large number of local labourers also got settled in Kurseong for the construction of DHR, roads, and carrying goods for the British who came to the hills in the summer. With the purchase of properties by the Indian elite, Kurseong like many other hill stations in British India lost the character of being an exclusive British enclave. (Das N. , 2007). This article brings out the demographic socio-cultural development of Kurseong as a hill station. However, it does not directly mention about tourism or tourism development; it dwells on the reasons for the developing Kurseong as a hill station, which indirectly include tourism and mentions about summer visitors to Kurseong.

K.S. Gulia (2007) in his book History and Culture of the Himalaya, portrays the history and culture of Himalaya in three volumes. In volume II, he specifically talks about the history and culture of Darjeeling and Sikkim. He states that the migration of Nepalese brought Nepali language to the region. Now it has become the lingua franca of the region. The Nepali language has undergone transformation as many local words are added to it, thus the
Nepali used in Darjeeling and Sikkim has some variation. Nepali language has ample literature in the form of songs, poetry, and prose. He considers the Bhutias and Lepchas as the older communities of Sikkim which included Darjeeling. (Gulia, 2007) The brief explanation about the culture and history of Darjeeling and Sikkim by the author gives accurate information about the languages spoken in the region though he deals mainly with the development of Nepali language. Though the book does not say anything about tourism or the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination, the limited information about the culture of the Darjeeling is useful in understanding the linguistic and demographic character of the destination.

Sanjay Biswas and Sameer Roka (2007) in his book *Darjeeling Truth and Beyond: History of Darjeeling*, bring out the history of Darjeeling in the light of various historical events that took place from the colonial period to the Post-Independence era. They also included the famous visitors to Darjeeling such as Alexander Csoma De Koros, Swami Vivekananda, Sister Nivedita, and Mother Theresa. The book is noteworthy in the sense that it accounts the history of theatres and dramas, birth of songs, media, and journalism of the 18th and 19th Century in Darjeeling (Roka, 2007). The authors’ way of recounting the history of Darjeeling through selected events and happenings is unique and novel. The book is not telling much about the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination but all throughout the book one can find several references to the scenic beauty, visit of important persons, the development of DHR, the literary heritage, and the development of theatres in Darjeeling. These topics are intimately connected with the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination, therefore of great interest to a researcher of tourism and tourist destination. Though the idea of presenting history in a novel way, following the important events, is to be applauded, but the chronological sequence of events needs to be better adhered to make the narration more systematic.

Gangadhar Banerjee and Srijit Banerjee (2007) in their book *Darjeeling Tea: The Golden Brew*, traces the origin and development of Darjeeling Tea popularly known as the Golden Brew. The authors are unanimous in their opinion that ‘Darjeeling the Queen of the hill stations’ produced the ‘Queen of the Teas’ in the world. While describing the growth of Darjeeling Tea they hint at the development of Darjeeling as a ‘Queen of the hill stations’. According to them, the growth of Darjeeling as a hill station was amazing in the first seventeen years during 1835-52. They also describe the hazardous journey undertaken by the visitors to Darjeeling in those years. They opine that tea gardens, apart from producing
world-class tea, remained as a great tourist attraction in the area (Banerjee & Srijeet Banerjee, 2007). The book is mostly dealing with the origin, development, marketing, and prospects of Darjeeling, and the reference to the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination is beneficial for any researcher dealing with the emergence of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

Prabhat Pradhan (2007) in his article “Hooker's Contribution to the Development of Sikkim Himalaya and Darjeeling Hills” published in Discursive Hills: Studies in History, Polity and Economy, unveils Hooker’s contribution to the Development of Sikkim Himalaya and Darjeeling Hills. Joseph Hooker being a renowned botanist explored the Darjeeling and Sikkim regions and wrote two lengthy volumes named as the Himalayan Journals describing meticulously the flora of the region. Hooker’s contribution consists of making known the rare species of plants in the region to the rest of the world. It is said that he identified and catalogued about 2,920 plant species during his exploration in 1848. The credit of exploring and making known the floral wealth of the region undoubtedly goes to Joseph Hooker and it is the duty of the present generation to preserve it through various means. The author suggests some means for the preservation, including the declaration of some areas by the government as national parks and sanctuaries ((Pradhan P., 2007). The article is informative and interesting as it reveals many rare floras of Darjeeling and Sikkim. It is of great interest to a researcher in tourism as the floras of the region constitute the tourism resources from which various tourism products can be made. The book’s main focus is on botany, not tourism.

Bijoy Kumar Sarkar (2007) in his article “Aspects of Gorkha Culture in Darjeeling Hills” published in Discursive Hills Studies in History, Polity and Economy, looks at the various aspects of Gorkha culture in Darjeeling Hills. He gives an exhaustive account of various festivals and ceremonies of the Gorkha culture and states that though these are basically religious rituals, they form part of the overall culture of the Gorkhas. Having mentioned various festivals he goes on to present a list of dances which adds colour and pomp to any festivities. He also suggests ways of preserving the culture which is rapidly eroding as the globalization is making fast inroads into the Gorkha society (Sarkar B. K., 2007). The article is succinct and gives all the essential information regarding the Gorkha culture. Though the author develops no connection between these festivals and tourism, a researcher in the field of tourism can easily establish this connection and assess the significance of these cultural items to the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.
Maumita Ghosh (2007) in her article “Disaster Management Plans in the Himalayas with Special Reference to Darjeeling “published in *Discursive Hills: Studies in History, Polity and Economy*, gives an overview of the Disaster Management Plan in the Himalayas with special reference to Darjeeling. She describes the vulnerable areas in the Himalayas and disasters in the region. She also takes note of the vulnerable areas in Darjeeling District and presents a list of landslides in the area in the recent past. She discusses the causes of the disasters and the national initiatives put in place to mitigate such developments. He proposes various measures to be taken to avoid disasters in future and concludes saying that the local community should be more equipped to deal with the aftermath of the disaster when it takes place (Maumita, 2007). The article is relevant to tourism in the region because many landslides in the past in Darjeeling hills was a factor affecting the free movements of tourists. Landslides in the region are considered to be an obstacle in the growth of tourism, especially when it occurs during the peak tourist season, which sometimes coincides with the monsoon. A treatment of the evil effects of landslide on the tourism industry in the region would have made the article more relevant since Darjeeling is one of the popular tourist destinations in the country.

Harish Mukhia (2007) in his article “The Development of Darjeeling through Tea” published in *Discursive Hills: Studies in History, Polity and Economy*, presents a chronological description of the development of Darjeeling through Tea. He claims that tea industry is the largest employer in Darjeeling hills as it provides employment to 50,000 permanent workers and 15,000 causal workers, and the livelihood of about 200,000 people depends on the wages of tea garden labourers. He also states that 70% of the earning from the tea industry is spent locally. He also mentions about the problem faced by the tea industry in the region as a lot of fake and adulterated tea is sold in the market under the brand name ‘Darjeeling Tea’. He concludes that income from tea industry which is feeding the majority of the population is vital for the socio-economic fabric of the region, and tourism and trade too are developed due to the tea industry (Mukhia H., 2007). The article is of interest to a researcher on tourism as it mentions that tourism is also developed due to tea industry though he fails to explain how this takes place. The article does not mention anything about tourism not even tea tourism which is a new form of tourism gaining wide acceptance in Darjeeling District.

of tourism in Darjeeling and analyses the present situation with some relevant statistics on the number of hotels and tourist arrivals in different years. He states that in 1970s tourist arrival touched the magical figure of 150,000 per annum and the figure continued to rise and reached 200,000 in 1980s and 300,000 in 1990s. He presents a table of tourist arrivals in from 2000 to 2005. He also gives the number of registered and unregistered hotels in the region. He also makes a tall claim of 200,000 families depending on tourism and gusetimate that tourism may become the number one industry in the region in the immediate future (Gurung, 2007). The article is informative and relevant to a researcher on tourism because of the statistics it provides and chronological description of tourism development. It is to be noted that sources of statistical information are not clearly referred in some of the places; it could make one doubt the authenticity of the information.

Mahendra P Lama (2007) in his article “The History and Development of the Hill Stations in India” published in Discursive Hills: Studies in History, Polity and Economy, traces the history and development of hill stations in India. He states that the development of hill stations in India was an aftermath of various wars, so they were developed as cantonments and sanatoriums mainly for the British troops. As the British hill stations were the breeding ground for promoting culture, the European educational institutions found a prominent place in many hill stations. In the case of Darjeeling a peculiar pattern of development could be observed. It is the educational institutions as they grew in number, size, and prestige that attracted large number of parents and students towards Darjeeling, and along with them came tourists. The arrival of tourists in large numbers necessitated the development of basic infrastructure and effective governance of the place. Thus tourism became a catalyst for the development of Darjeeling (Lama M. P., 2007). The article while bringing out the history of hill stations in India takes care to mention the role played by the educational institutions in making Darjeeling a famous tourist destination by prompting the influx of tourists through instrumentality of parents. This piece of information seems to be entirely unique and it shows the capacity of the author to think in a different way and to take note of the not-so-explicit information which adds distinctive value to his article. This article is an invaluable piece of literature which any researcher on the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination should take note of. The only shortcoming which could be noticed in the article is the absence of data on tourist arrival in any of the hill stations during the period of the study.

It includes the different aspects of Darjeeling’s history, culture, people, and recent political developments. One chapter is fully dedicated to the origin and growth of Darjeeling as the ‘Queen of the Hill Stations’. The infrastructural developments of Darjeeling during the British time are dealt at length (Lama B. B., 2008). The work is not directly linked with the development of tourism in Darjeeling but some of the historical facts described in the book is intimately connected with the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. The limitations of the book include lack of reference to the scholarly work on the history of Darjeeling and a one-sided interpretation of the historical events. The work is not directly linked with the development of tourism in Darjeeling but some of the historical facts described in the book are intimately connected with the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. The limitations of the book include lack of reference to the scholarly work on the history of Darjeeling and a one-sided interpretation of the historical events.

Madhusudan Karmakar (2011) in his book *A Geographical Outline of North Bengal*, sets before the readers a geographical outline of North Bengal region. The region consists of six districts of north Bengal and one of the districts is Darjeeling. He divides the whole region into three physiographic units as the Northern Hilly Tract, the Terai and Duras, and the Northern plain. The larger part of the Darjeeling District falls under the Northern Hilly Tract which covers the Eastern Himalayan range and the rest of the district is belonging to the Terai and Duras region. Tea and tourism are considered to be the most prominent industries of the region from the economic point of view. He admits that though the tourist destinations of the region are not concentrated in a particular area the richest tourism and famous tourist destinations are in the Darjeeling District, which include destinations such as Darjeeling Town, Kurseong, and Kalimpong. The cool climate is one of the main factors, which attracts tourists to these destinations during the summer (Karmakar M., 2011). The book provides reliable information on the geographical features of the region including the tourist destination areas of Darjeeling District, so it is of great interest for a researcher in tourism.

The impact of tourism in the region is discussed in a general way without mentioning any destination area in particular. This approach is justifiable for a work which does not consider tourism in the region as its main focus. The main focus of the book is geography; tourism is only a casual focus of the study.

Barun Roy (2011) in his book *Gorkhas and Gorkhaland*, makes a socio-political study of the Gorkha People and the Gorkhaland Movement. The description of Gorkha people into caste and sub-castes, and their customs and manners is very informative to anyone who is
interested in the culture and the way of life of Gorkha people who constitute the majority of population of the Darjeeling hills. He also explains in few words how Darjeeling became a reputed tourist destination and a melting pot for different cultures and people (Roy B., 2011). The author gives a detailed account of the recent happenings in Darjeeling hills in connection with the political and social developments, and the demand for separate state by the Gorkhas of India. Though the work does not deal with the tourism or tourism industry in Darjeeling, a detailed presentation of the culture of the inhabitants of Darjeeling is useful for the study of the region as a tourist destination.

Minakshi Das and Anil Bhuimali (2011) in their book *Darjeeling Hill Economy*, describes the economy of Darjeeling Hills combining the perspectives of an economist and a geographer. It is a study of population growth and its effects on the economy and environment in the region. They consider tourism as the biggest industry in Darjeeling hills contrary to the previous assertion of Harish Mukhia (Mukhia H., 2007). They hold the view that growth of tourism sector has caused a change in the age-old occupational trend in the region as the some agricultural labourers and farmers became tourism entrepreneurs, hiring guides, and renting supplies to the tourists, engaging in the manufacture of handicrafts which is an auxiliary industry to tourism. They do admit the infrastructural development brought by tourism especially the construction of roads even to the rural areas where some of the tourism sites exist, at the same time, very much vocal about the negative environmental impact of tourism which include damage to the ecosystem and environment by the construction of roads and accommodation facilities for tourists, overburdening of the carrying capacity, deforestation caused by the trekkers who rely on firewood for warmth and cooking, congestion and depletion of natural resources due to increased demand from tourists, and obstruction of scenic beauty especially the view of Kanchenjunga due to high-rise construction in the urban areas (Das & Anil Bhuimali, 2011). The book views Darjeeling hill economy from the point of view of population growth. The treatment of tourism is scattered throughout the book and lacks focus and no evidence in the form of figures or explanation is given for considering tourism as the biggest industry of the Darjeeling hill economy. It is of great interest to a researcher on tourism as the book describes the positive and negative impacts of tourism on the environment and provides some statistics on tourist arrivals in Darjeeling.

B. Bhattacharya (2011) in his article “Tourism in the Himalaya in the Context of Darjeeling and Sikkim” published in *Profiles of Indian Tourism*, makes comparative study of tourism in Darjeeling and Sikkim. According to him there are a few places in India showing the
The importance of urban tourism as Darjeeling does. In spite of various problems that affect tourism, the growth of tourism is phenomenal and the flow of tourists continues to grow unabated. The number of domestic tourists visiting Darjeeling has increased from 50,000 to 200,000 between 1988 and 1990. During the same period, the number of foreign tourists too increased from 10,000 to 25,000. The tourist flow to Darjeeling town is shared by two other destinations in the hills namely Kalimpong and Mirik. Though Kalimpong has not been a busy tourist destination in the past, it has acquired importance of a bustling tourist destination in recent years. The accommodation facilities are not increased much, so it is a problem vexing Kalimpong. Mirik is gradually gaining importance as a tourist destination. The tourism is urban centric in Darjeeling District like any other part of the country. Sikkim too follows the suit of Darjeeling in concentrating tourism to urban centres. According to the author, the tourist facilities need to be more spatially scattered and tourism needs to be diversified, and new sites are to be opened catering to a special group of tourists to solve the present problem of urban congestion in the future (Battacharya, 2011). The article is well researched and is of utmost value to a researcher on the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. The article is noteworthy for the inclusion of the statistics concerning tourist traffic to Darjeeling. However, the article is silent on the various steps the destination has undergone over the years; the focus of the article is on the growth of tourism especially in terms of volume.

Nandini Bhattacharya (2012) in her book Contagion and Enclaves Tropical Medicine in Colonial India, offers some glimpses of the development of Darjeeling in its early days. The author states some common features which are found in all the British hill stations of India, which included conducive climate for the growth of English flora and convalescence, the scenic beauty, opportunities for architectural distinctiveness, the advantages of sewerage, clean water, and social space such as mall and a promenade. Darjeeling had all these in common with other hill stations; over and above it was made a trading centre and a site for large tea plantations. The establishment of DHR in 1881, mainly to transport tea to the plains of Bengal, became a boon for visitors as it reduced travelling time. The influx of seasonal visitors was recorded by Joseph Dalton Hooker as early as 1848. The salubrious climate made Darjeeling an idyllic destination but it came with a price as the houses in Darjeeling were difficult to obtain. Though the house rent and food were costly, it offered enough entertainment avenues for visitors such as Amusement Club, Medical Hall, Civil Dances, and the other means of excitement of a cosmopolitan life, without the intrusion of the natives (Bhattacharya N., 2012). The author states some common features which are found in all the
British hill stations of India, which included conducive climate for the growth of English flora and convalescence, the scenic beauty, opportunities for architectural distinctiveness, the advantages of sewerage, clean water, and social space such as mall and a promenade. Darjeeling had all these in common with other hill stations; over and above it was made a trading centre and a site for large tea plantations. The establishment of DHR in 1881, mainly to transport tea to the plains of Bengal, became a boon for visitors as it reduced travelling time. The influx of seasonal visitors was recorded by Joseph Dalton Hooker as early as 1848. The salubrious climate made Darjeeling an idyllic destination but it came with a price as the houses in Darjeeling were difficult to obtain. Though the house rent and food were costly, it offered enough entertainment avenues for visitors such as Amusement Club, Medical Hall, Civil Dances, and the other means of excitement of a cosmopolitan life, without the intrusion of the natives.

D. T. Tamlong (2012) in his book *Darjeeling Diaries*, shares his personal experience as an officer in West Bengal Civil Service. The narration of his personal experience is intimately connected with the post-Independence history of Darjeeling Town. He explains how Darjeeling was considered to be a heaven for pleasure by the government servants of Bengal and the people of plains. He gives an idea of various entertainment facilities, sports activities, and the peaceful atmosphere prevailed in Darjeeling before the First Gorkhaland Agitation in 1986. The book also takes into account the damage caused to tourism industry of the region by the Second Gorkhaland Agitation by Gorkha Janamukti Morcha from 2007. The rise of Siliguri as an important town and a business centre and how it undermined the further development of Darjeeling are also analysed in an impeccable manner (Tamlong D., 2012). The book is a sure guide for the post-Independence social, political, and cultural developments in Darjeeling hills. Though most portion of the book is dedicated to the recounting of author’s personal experience as an administrator, some references are made to tourism in the region, and it is an invaluable source for a researcher who deals with the present state of Darjeeling as a tourist destination.

Sherpa Bhutia (2013) in article “Economic Composition of Population in Darjeeling District” published in *The Economy of North Bengal: A District Level Study*, uncovers the economic composition of population in Darjeeling District. He borrows the figures from National Census and proves that Darjeeling District has got more non-workers in 2001 (1,039,730 persons) than in 1991 (855,072 persons). The main areas of work are agriculture, household industries, and tea industry. He acknowledges the fact that many household
industries declined because of modernization. Kalimpong is the leading block in the development of rural handicrafts. The two main institutions -- Tibetan Refuge Self- Help Centre, and Bhutia Association and Training cum Production Centre -- provide employment for a considerable number of persons. He admits that the proportion of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors shows a slight increase because of the availability of jobs in these sectors due to the development of tourism and allied activities (Bhutia S. , 2013). The article is pertinent to a researcher of tourism in the district because of the figures and facts it provides with regards to the number of persons employed in each sector. In spite of the fact that tourism is one of the major job providers in the district, no figures are given on the number of people working in the tourism sector. It is to be considered as a major drawback of this article.

Kanchan Datta (2013) in his article “Tourism in Darjeeling” published in *Economy of North Bengal: A District Level Study*, provides an overview of tourism in Darjeeling. The article starts with various types of tourism and goes on to give an appraisal of tourism in India with relevant statistics. Concerning tourism in Darjeeling, the article limits itself to the description of various tourist spots and some touristic activities in Darjeeling Town area. The articles also points out some of the basic problems of tourism in the region and concludes with some photographs of the captivating scenes of some tourist spots (Datta K. , 2013). The author shows an increase in the number of foreign visitors in the years 2007 (19,885), 2008 (21,152), and a slight decrease in 2009 (21,025), then hastily concludes that tourism is on the decline in Darjeeling, which is too much to infer from the statistics provided. There was a decrease in foreign tourist inflow in 2009; only 127 persons visited the place compared to 21,152 in2008. It is to be noted that this figure is negligible because the decline was just 0.6%. Considering the turbulent political situation in the hills during 2009, this decline is insignificant. Moreover, there is no mention of the arrival of domestic tourists. It could be rightly assumed that the political trouble could have caused more cancellation by foreign tourists than domestic tourists as they are more sensitive to the safety, security, time, and value for money. The article is quite useful for a researcher who is interested in the tourism industry of Darjeeling, but lacks clarity in many of its conclusions.

Babu Joseph (2013) in his article “Tourism in Darjeeling Hills: Problems and Prospects” published in *Economy of North Bengal: A District Level Study*, makes an overall assessment of tourism in Darjeeling hills with its problems and prospects. The author opines that at present tourism industry is the only hope of people, seeking employment and income as the
biggest industry in the hills as the tea industry has already reached its saturation. The author groups various problems faced by the tourism industry under political instability, administration and infrastructure, relating to the attitude of service providers, problem of human resources, challenged related to environment, over burdening of carrying capacity, unplanned urbanization, natural disasters, deforestation, and so on. He candidly states that prospects of the tourism industry in the region depends on the willingness and ability of the promoters in diversifying the tourism industry by introducing various types of tourism such as wildlife and eco-tourism, heritage tourism, tea tourism, village tourism, health and wellness tourism, winter tourism, adventure tourism, and mountain tourism in the place of mass tourism which is prevailing at present in the region. The administrative and infrastructural initiatives needed to widen the scope of tourism include education of the host population, introduction of tourism in the curriculum of schools and colleges, identification and development of new tourism spots, improving road connectivity, making DHR economically viable, establishing air connectivity, and promoting sustainable tourism through policies and programmes of the administration (Joseph, 2013). The article includes many of the problems faced by the tourism industry in the region but gloss over some of them as the study is not exhaustive. The author’s view of the future of the tourism industry in the region very much depends on the willingness and ability of the administration to create a favourable environment for the growth of the industry.

2.10. Tourism Resources in the Region

K.P. Tamsang (1983) in his book *The Unknown and Untold Reality about the Lepchas*, unearth some of the hitherto unknown and untold realties about the Lepchas. He complacently states that his research findings are based on the oral history which is derived from the recollections of aged and authoritative Lepchas and he prefers Lepcha legends to historical narration given by outsiders. The author himself is a Lepcha and his personal feelings are evident as he describes certain facts about Lepchas. The book contains the origin and nuances of the Lepcha language, the history of Lepcha race, religion, the affinity between Lepchas and Sikkim Himalayas, the Lepcha culture, arts and architecture, the culinary arts of Lepchas, and so on. The Lepchas know about twenty-two varieties of bamboos. Using bamboos as raw materials they used to make Cane Bridges, Bamboo Raft, Lepcha House, and Lepcha Fort. These were specimens of their ingenuity and skills as master craftsmen. The culinary arts of Lepchas include the baking of yam and meat in the earth oven. The hot bath of Lepchas believed to have therapeutic value (Tamsang, 1998). The book is noteworthy for
its unique contribution about the art, architecture, culinary arts, and the hot bath of the Lepchas together with some very interesting legends which are part of the Lepcha culture and tradition. These are unique tourism resources which could be converted into tourism products. This entices the interest of a researcher in tourism as it provides information about unique heritage tourism resources. The authors’ assertion that he relies much on legends than history is debatable on the ground that the ideas contained in the legends may not stand the scrutiny of historical verifiability.

R.B. Bhujel (1986) in his article “Notes on the Phanerogamic Flora of Darjeeling” published in *Eastern Himalayas: Environment and Economy*, gives a detailed description about the flora of Darjeeling District. The article is the product of much research and experience of the author as a botanist. He gives an exhaustive list of various kinds of plants found in Darjeeling Himalayas and makes an impact on the ecological disturbance on the habitat of these rare species of plants. He also urges that there is an urgent need for a survey to be undertaken of all the threatened species of plants and suggests means for the conservation and multiplication of these plants; otherwise the botanical paradise may become an ecological desert (Bhujel, 1986). The article is very informative and is of great interest to a botanist as well as to a researcher of tourism as the flora of the region is a precious tourism resource which could be used for developing new tourism products. The conservation this floral wealth through tourism would be an innovation which could take tourism and conservation a long way in the destination area. The article does not mention tourism as one of the means of conserving ecology as the author may be unaware of the conservational efforts which could be undertaken by tourism.

S.S. Negi (1998) in his book *discovering the Himalaya*, presents an exhaustive list of various resources in the Himalayas. The list of resources includes geographical formations such as valleys, mountains, and hills, climate, biotic resources, flora and fauna, people and communities, religion and culture, and built-in resources such as temples and monasteries. The author gives a pride of place for Darjeeling District and its various destinations in the Himalayan region (Negi S. S., 1998). The book is to be noted for its elaborate treatment of resources of the Himalayan region. As most of the Darjeeling District falls under the Himalayan region, the book is relevant to a researcher of Darjeeling District as a tourist destination, as it provides an in-depth study of the resources of the region which can be grouped under the heading of tourism resources. The inclusion of national parks, sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, and places of interest in the region makes the book ‘touristic’ in its
outlook. Some suggestions for the better use of these resources in the sustainable tourism development in the region would have made the book more inclusive in its perspective.

M.S. Kohli (2002) in his book *Mountains of India Tourism, Adventure and Pilgrimage*, takes a look at the mountains of India from the perspectives of tourism, adventure and pilgrimage. Though it is a collection of articles on various aspects of the mountains in India, bulk of the matter is contributed by Kohli himself. The book, apart from giving vast amount of information on the geography, topography of the mountain region, describes the growth of tourism in various mountainous destinations. The article on Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is comprehensive, informative, and also relevant to the study area (Kohli, 2002). The book can also be considered as a guidebook for tourists visiting the hill stations of India as it provides accurate and reliable information about the various tourist attractions. The book is praiseworthy in its scholarly approach to the topics under discussion. The only limitation of the work is that too much is said in too little a space; so an elaborate treatment of the various aspects of the mountains in India is yet to be accomplished.

A.R. Foning (2003) in his book *Lepcha my Vanishing Tribe*, presents an insider’s view of the history, customs, practices, and influence of modernism deteriorating the cultural heritage of Lepchas. The author looks at the history of the Lepchas from his personal experience and the transformation which has taken place within his family as the outside influence began to creep in. He describes the characteristics of the mother tongue of the Lepchas and the various clans with their history. The architectural skill of the Lepchas is also enunciated in detail (Foning, 2003). The book is of great interest to a historian and an anthropologist but is of some use to a researcher in tourism as it includes history, customs, and the way of life of the Lepchas, which are tourism resources of destination area. The book is noteworthy for its approach to history from personal experiences, nevertheless, incorporating the opinions of other researchers in the area would have added scientific temper to the work.

K.S. Gulia (2007) in his book *Natural Resources of Himalaya*, demonstrates a wide-ranging view of the natural resources of Himalaya. The book is second only to the famous work of Himalayan flora by Sir Joseph Hooker (1885) titled as *Himalayan Journals*. In addition to the description of the various plants found in the region, he also gives a comprehensive treatment to ethnobotany. The chapters on the 'Ethnobotany of Darjeeling’ and ‘Man and Forest in Darjeeling Himalaya’ are especially relevant to the study area (Guila, 2007). The work is to be appreciated on its own merit of gathering vast amount of information about the natural
resources of the Himalayas and bringing them together under relevant headings. The information provided needs to be valued for its accuracy and minute details. Though the book does not speak about tourism, a lot of information can be derived from the book about the tourism resources in the Himalayan region in general and Darjeeling area in particular. A note on the touristic use of Himalayan fauna would have been beneficial to scholars in tourism and tourists in general.

Rhoderick Chalmers (2009) in his article “Education, Institutions and Elites Buildings and Bounding Nepali Public Life in Early Twentieth Century India” published in Indian Nepalis Issues and Perspectives, establishes an association among ‘Education, Institutions and Elite Building and Bounding Nepali Public Life in Early Twentieth Century India’. The author develops the above-mentioned theme of the article from the literature published in the early twentieth century in India, beginning from Banaras and later from Darjeeling, and also from dramas enacted in Darjeeling during this period. The literature and dramas were two powerful media that used to create Nepali public sphere in India (Chalmers, 2009). The author, while developing the theme, brings out the literary and dramatic art heritage of Darjeeling. These forms of heritage, which are parts of the cultural heritage of the host population, are of inestimable value as a tourism resource which can be converted into tourism products, and for a researcher of tourism, it offers a new field of intellectual pursuit concerning forms of cultural heritage in the destination area.

Jyoti Prakash Tamang (2009) in his article “Food and Identity: A Study among the Nepalis of Sikkim and Darjeeling” in Indian Nepalis Issues and Perspectives, proposes a connection between food and identity among the Nepalis of Sikkim and Darjeeling. He gives a variety of cuisines of both Sikkim and Darjeeling. He claims that food symbolizes the culture of a community and provides it with a distinct identity. Over 30 items of food is described as common to Nepalis of Darjeeling and Sikkim (Tamang, 2009). Though the theme of the article is not directly connected to tourism, the varieties of cuisines in a destination area are of interest to a researcher on tourism and also for tourism industry of the region, as they provide cultural moorings of the local population. The popularity of each cuisine could have been made known by indicating percentage of people using each cuisine.

D. B Chhetri (2009) in his article the Herbal Medical Culture of the Nepalis of Darjeeling and Sikkim published in Indian Nepalis Issues and Perspectives brings out the herbal medical culture of the Nepalis of Darjeeling and Sikkim. He states that the local people in Darjeeling
and Sikkim rarely consult physicians for their illnesses but rely on herbal medicines for curing a variety of ailments. More than 400 species of plants possessing therapeutic properties have been found in Sikkim, and Darjeeling too have a vast number of plants having medical characteristics. The author is calling for a research on it for determining the medical qualities of rare plants confined to these areas and production of drugs using them. A collaboration of government and local people can take suitable steps to conserve these medicinal plants and protect the cultural practices of using them (Chhetri D. B., 2009). This article is not directly connected to tourism or tourism destination but sheds light on the priceless tourism resources in the forms of medicinal plants and herbal medicinal practices of the local population in the destination areas. These resources can be used for developing wellness tourism centres in the destination area, and especially in Darjeeling Town as it had a rich history of being a health tourism destination during the colonial era.

Dennis Lepcha (2012) in his article “Indigenous Lepchas: Philosophy of Life and Worldview” published in Salesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Vol. 3 2012, makes a scholarly presentation of the philosophy of life and the world view of Lepchas, who are considered to be the autochthons of Darjeeling District, from an insider’s perspective. He states that as a tribal group, Lepchas have their distinct language, literature, customs, traditions, myths, sagas, legends, religion, almanac, festivals, history, and way of life. The Lepchas’ ways of life is close to the nature, and their philosophy of life can be phrased as “live and let live” as they are nonviolent and meek by nature. The author describes the history, customs, and also describes how Captain Lloyd, the discoverer of Darjeeling, appreciated the hospitable attitude and contentment of Lepchas in the midst of apparent material poverty (Lepcha, 2012). The article sheds light on various cultural traits of Lepchas. In spite of being an exposition of Lepcha culture the touristic value of the article cannot be overlooked as the culture especially of indigenous tribe is a tourism resource, which needs to be highly valued.

2.11. Sustainable Development and Tourism Destinations

Donald G. Reid (2003) in his book Tourism Globalization and Development- Responsible Tourism Planning, takes a hard look at tourism development in the world and opines that tourism takes a hard look at tourism development in the world and opines that tourism development has not been very beneficial to the local community. The local communities are used as a labour force and they benefit minimum from the tourism development. The local community is viewed by tourism entrepreneurs as resources to be exploited or an obstacle to
be overcome, thus creating an exploitative situation which makes the local community having a meagre stake in the benefits of tourism development in the destination area. Thanks to the explosion of tourist attractions and its competitive nature that made the tourism entrepreneurs realise the finite nature of the destinations thus providing sustainability to the benefits of longevity and competitiveness to tourism enterprise. Sustainability means protection of the social and physical environment and the local community which are integral part of the attractions of a destination. The sole focus on maximization of profit can hurt the local community thus paving the way for passive or active resistance towards tourism as opined by Butler (1974) thus affecting every partners in the tourism business, namely, entrepreneurs, customers, and ultimately the tourists who lose the quality of experience they seek. The author advocates a tourism planning based on a set of values other than economic, which ensures the active participation of the local community as they are the sufferers of unsustainable tourism development at the destination. When the community drives tourism development process, both the sustainability of the tourism project and community can be assured. According to him, the tourism project should be based on the values of the community and managed by the community. This proposed approach to tourism planning at the community level gives priority to the process rather than to the product which is the end result of planning (Reid, 2003). The book is praiseworthy as it provides greater insights into the plight of local communities in the tourist destinations and for the suggestion of an alternative planning strategy which is locally based and away from commercial emphasis. The author is critical of the role of Global Tourism Organizations such as UNWTO and international financial organizations, namely, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The author could also have looked at the possibilities of forging cooperation between the local governments and global tourism organizations like UNWTO for the benefit of the local communities at the destination sties.

Kailash HariharanIyer(2006) in his book Tourism Development in India, makes an overall assessment of tourism in India. The author intends to equip the organisations and individuals with a development process and training materials to help the communities plan, expand, and initiate tourism as a means for long-term economic development. The concepts provided in the book can be used for all the communities at various destinations, irrespective of their size and stages of tourism-development life cycle they are in. He also takes a look at the common problems faced by various destinations in India due to unplanned tourism development such as congestion, lack of political support, unrealised economic benefits to the local people.
Among the various topics he discusses, he includes modern approach to sustainable tourism. He spells out various initiatives taken by UNWTO for sustainable tourism development in the world, the introduction of ‘Global Code of Ethic for Tourism’, and its ultimate adoption by UN General Assembly in 2001. He also emphasizes the importance of eco-tourism and warns that if not properly managed, it can result in the deterioration of environmental quality and decline of the destination area. He makes an evaluation of Pro-Poor Tourism in the context of UN Millennium Developmental Goals and observes that Pro-Poor Tourism which ensures participation of local community can be a potential tool for poverty reduction; many developing countries derived substantial benefits from it by launching community-based tourism projects (Iyer, 2006). The work is noteworthy for its findings on the situation of tourism in India and the framework it offers for tourism development based on the principles of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The book does not speak much about the development of a tourist destination and the various stages it goes through in the developmental continuum that could have given a clue to the application of various strategies for further tourism development.

M.P. Bezbarauh (2007) in his book *The Guest is God Reflectionson Tourism*, presents some poignant reflections about the tourism in the context of India in general and North East of India in particular. He points out the importance of sustainable tourism in the development of North East India, admitting that it is not area specific. He also discusses the origin of the idea of sustainable development and connects it to the sustainable tourism development. Considering sustainable tourism practices in the international arena, some essential elements have been identified which could be applied to any programme of tourism development. These are creating environmental awareness, sustainable use of natural resources through conservation, reducing consumption and waste, integrating tourism planning to the over-all planning of the area, involvement of local community in planning, human resource training, and assessing the impact of tourism on environment, culture and heritage through the use of locally developed compatible tools. The general economic situation in north east India can be noted for its slow and lower level of economic growth compared to national average, higher rate of unemployment and poverty, distorted sectoral growth showing no significant growth in either of the two sectors of economy (industry and agriculture), heavy reliance on import of food grains, and low quality of human resources in spite of the higher literacy rate. The author suggests that in this context the introduction and promotion of tourism can propel economic growth, comparing it to the success story of Mexico which had the same situation.
of north east India today. The North East possesses the basic tourism resources like natural beauty, fauna, flora, ethnicity, history, archaeology, and cultural diversity which can offer tourists a spectacular experience. He also provides some concrete suggestions for the future, following that could usher in a new era of sustainable tourism development in the North East (Bezbarauch, 2007). The book is commendable for its assessment of the economic situation of north east India and also suggesting tourism as a suitable remedy for its economic woes. The book is very beneficial for a research scholar studying the development of Darjeeling as a tourist destination because of the fact that Darjeeling and north east India shares many common features. The book is born out of personal experience rather than scholarly study on tourism, so many relevant theories on tourism development find no place in the book.

Debabrata Chakrabarti (2007) in his article “Economy, Ecology and Sustainable Development: A Study of Darjeeling Himalaya” published in Discursive Hills: Studies in History, Polity and Economy, makes a comprehensive study of economy, ecology, and sustainable development of Darjeeling Himalayas. As regards to economy of the region he concentrates on tea industry, and states that it has reached its optimum level of expansion and is facing crisis of loss-making units which leads to unemployment. The economic situation in the non-tea areas is also rather dismal because of the lack of cultivable land due to the rugged topography of the region. The employment loss in the tea industry and the non-availability of the cultivable land leads to an economic crisis, which has a telling on the environment as many people depend on the forest for their livelihood which causes large scale deforestation. The deforestation and chemical pollution caused by the use of chemicals in the tea plantation have a negative impact on the environment. According to him tourism as an industry contributed its share towards the degradation of environmental quality due to over burdening of the carrying capacity of the destination, littering by tourists, vehicular pollution, and unplanned urbanization. He suggests ecotourism as an alternative to the mass tourism which is promoted in the destination today but it should be carried out with the maximum involvement of the local populace. The role of the government should be of finance provider and as an agency for capacity building for various environmentally sustainable projects. The implementation of the projects should be done by the local people through NGOs and Self Help Groups (Chakrabarti D., 2007). The articles is to be noted for its treatment of ecotourism as an alternative to mass tourism and the treatment of sustainable development with local participation. It is valuable piece of literature for a researcher of tourism or tourism development in Darjeeling as it suggests some trend towards the future
development of the destination area. It is to be noted that most of the space is spent on describing the economy and ecology and a less comprehensive treatment is given on the sustainable development and tourism. The article is to be noted for its treatment of ecotourism as an alternative to mass tourism and the treatment of sustainable development with local participation. It is a valuable piece of literature for a researcher of tourism or tourism development in Darjeeling as it suggests some trends towards the future development of the destination area. It is to be noted that most of the space is spent on describing the economy and ecology, and a lesser comprehensive treatment is given to the sustainable development and tourism.

E. Wanda George, Heather Mair, Donald G. Reid (2009) in their book *Rural Tourism Development localism and Cultural Change*, aim at bringing together the discourses of both positive and negative qualities of tourism and tourism development at global and local levels with the purpose of linking changes at the local, rural community level to broader, more structural consideration of globalization in order to allow for a deeper and more theoretically sophisticated consideration of various forces and features of tourism development. Most of the works on tourism consider tourism as the subject of development, while community as its mere vehicle for development. These authors opt to differ by treating local community as the subject and tourism is just one of the many options for the rural development and sustainability. Each of the four case studies on different tourist destinations they provide is based on a social theory frame work, the political economy perspective, as they like to call it, which seek to highlight that the actions of the economy are the products of politics and power relationship and social struggle. Thus, a project that investigates tourism development from this perspective brings into light, and even questions the political underpinnings of the predominantly economic rationalizations. The political economy perspective provides an answer to the question why tourism is developed in the rural areas? The case studies presented in the book, though all Canadian, can be an aid to develop the conceptual framework in the development of any other destinations in any part of the world. The four case studies, carefully chosen, show how tourism is positioned as a local response to political and economic shifts in a nation that is experiencing a rapid change both continentally and globally. Tourism can be considered today as the globalization of mobility. The globalization has made it possible to seek newer experience beyond the national boundaries and aroused a special interest in rural communities as idyllic destinations. Tourism offers newer opportunities for rural communities which are affected by the process of change. Tourism
backed by globalization as a process initiates changes in the rural community which starts losing its own cultural fabric, the principal tourism product, mainly through ‘cannibalization’ or consumption of self and ‘gentrification’. Such process threatens the sustainability of rural community. It is important to resist the loss of cultural fabric, therefore, community itself needs to develop the process of controlling tourism without out rightly rejecting it, to ensure the sustainability of the destination. It is encouraging to note that some communities which are studied have done it in their own unique ways (George, Mair, & Reid, 2009). The work deserves highest applause because it is a ground-breaking attempt to formulate new theoretical outlook of tourism development in the rural areas. The authors have succeeded in their attempt. The book also explains the forces that threatens the sustainability of a community from within, which is quite applicable to other destinations too as the process could take place anywhere irrespective of the geographical distance. As each tourism destination is unique in various ways, the principles enunciated in the work need to be applied with caution to various tourist destinations.

Anjan Chakrabarti (2011) in his article “Economic Development in Darjeeling Hills: Quest for Alternatives” published in Salesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Vol. II, 2011, takes a close look at the economic development in Darjeeling hills and suggests some alternatives which include a move away from mass tourism and large-scale tea industry. Having assessed the employment scenario in the rural areas of Darjeeling hills and detected a possible marginalization of rural workforce, he suggests some alternatives. The first alternative named as ‘small tea growing model’ which can be operationalised in the case of farmers having small plots of land. The advantage of this model is that tea can be grown in the same plot with other crops. The second alternative is the implementation of composite farming which is a combination of many crops according to the climatic conditions and availability of water. He also suggests a third model which is the integration of both models (‘small tea growing model’ and ‘composite farming’) with an addition of tourism. He suggests ecotourism and village tourism as most viable options for farmers as they require much less capital and can be managed locally. The introduction of tourism in the rural areas will fetch additional income and employment for farmers. Tourism will be an excellent alternative for reducing the seasonal impact of agriculture (Chakrabarti A., 2011). The article is noted for its understanding of the rural situation in Darjeeling hills in terms of marginalization of farmers and the proposal for viable alternatives, which is a move away from the beaten path of development. The article does not give any framework on which
tourism needs to be organized. It does not discuss sustainably of tourism but provides enough clues for the sustainability of Darjeeling as a tourist destination. As tourism is one of the largest industries in the Darjeeling District, which provides employment and income to a large number of people, the role of tourism in the economic development of Darjeeling would have better considered in the article.

Mahendra P. Lama (2011) in his article “Mountain Economy: Resources, sustainability and governance” published in *Salesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Vol.II, 2011*, develops the theme of Sustainable Development in the context of mountain economy. He comments about the natural resources of the Darjeeling District and Sikkim and says that it is one of the 25 bio-diversity hotspots in the world. He suggests that one of the ways of to enhance the level of their usage and intensify the degree of their utility, by making these natural resources as popular as possible by bringing the traditional knowledge and native wisdom to an institutionalized forum and under well designed scientific framework. Sustainable development in the mountain region especially in the enhancement of public health can be achieved through practice of naturopathy, which can be also be offered as a product in health, wellness and mountain tourism. The author illustrate Japanese health tourism model, which blend successfully the traditional concept of hot water spring with tourism and opines that the same model could be replicated in the mountainous regions of Darjeeling District.

Lama M. P., (2011). His article is the product of many years’ of research and an intimate personal knowledge of the topography and resources of the region. The suggestion put forward by the author with regards to the linking of tourism with the sustainability of the region is valid. An exhaustive treatment of tourism and the role it plays
in the sustainable development of the region would have made the article more relevant to tourism studies.

Subrata Ghosh (2011) in his article “Potential Resource, Sustainable Development and Deprivation in the Himalayas” published in *Salesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Vol. II, 2011*, takes a stock of the potential resources in the Himalayas and how they can be used for the promotion of sustainable development of the region. He proposes ecotourism as one of the tools for sustainable development in the Himalayas. He also advocates the participation of local people in the process of planning and implementation of ecotourism projects and suggests the development of a tool to measure the socio-economic impact of tourism in the region under the framework of sustainability (Ghosh S., 2011). The article is praiseworthy in its over-all assessment of the potential resources of the Himalayan region and its admission of ecotourism as a potential tool for the sustainable development of the region. An exhaustive treatment of the ways in which ecotourism can be effectively applied as a tool for sustainable development of the region would have made the article more comprehensive.

Terence Mukhia (201) his article “Chatakpur Eco Village: Conservation - Eco-tourism Linkage and Sustainable Development” published in *Salesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Vol. II, 2011*, makes a case for the sustainable tourism development, through the first-hand study of an ecotourism village near Sonada, Darjeeling. Having described the background of the ecotourism village the author goes on assessing the present situation of the villages and examines how it promotes sustainable development in the area. It is very clear from the analysis of the socio-economic situation of the local community around the Chatakpur village before and after the initiation of the project that the introduction of the project has improved the socio-economic conditions of the local community and also eliminated the threat it was posing to the forest resources (Terence, 2011). The article is special on two counts. As a case study, conducted through field surveys and interviews, it disseminates information, which is reliable and accurate about the situation of the local community in Chatakpur, and the analysis of the socio-economic situation of the local community before and after the introduction of the project showcasing the effectiveness of the project. A brief review of literature pertaining to ecotourism could have positioned study in the context of global, national, and regional ecotourism scenario.
2.12. Conclusion of the Review of Literature

As the review of literature provides theoretical foundation to the current study, a detailed review of literature was undertaken in the preceding pages. The literature is divided into eleven subsections considering the scope of the study. The subsections followed a chorological order as each item reviewed was building up on the previous one. The review of literature included over 100 books and articles relating to the topic. It is to be noted that the vast survey of literature undertaken reveals that no exclusive study done so far on the topic under research.

2.13. Research Gap

Many books and articles reviewed deal with the Darjeeling District from the historical, cultural, economic, and social perspectives. However, no comprehensive study of the emergence of the Darjeeling District as a tourist destination within the theoretical framework of tourism studies, developing a touristic perspective is undertaken so far. The proposed study is an attempt to bridge this gap in the field of tourism research.