CONCLUSION
The main conclusion that arises from the foregoing chapters is that tourism and travel is now world's largest industry. According to the World Tourism Organisation (W.T.O.) estimates, the world tourist arrivals were 595 million in 1996, in the world. Unfortunately, India with all its tourist attractions receives only 0.4% of the world tourists. By 2000, according to W.T.O. estimates, tourism could be the world's largest single industry (W.T.O. 1989). But just as the general economic growth has not been questioned, so has the unbridled growth of the tourism sector. So, that tourism emerges as a healthy and viable economic activity, it should be integrated with regional and local development planning. Only well organised tourism can retain the good that the tourists come to seek in the environment. Tourism acts as a catalyst for overall socio-economic development when it grows little by little. This is even more relevant for tourism development in the Himalayan regions. Himalayan mountains are made up of fragile eco-systems and represents the most wonderful and unique in nature, both biotic and abiotic, besides cultural grandeur. These regions have been opened to tourism with little planning and insufficient policy with the result that it has posed threats to the sensitive environment. That is the reason why the concept of sustainable tourism development has come up. Sustainable tourism is a positive approach intended to reduce the tensions and frictions created by the complex interaction between the tourism industry, visitors, the environment and the communities which are host to holiday makers. It is an approach which involves working for the long-term viability and quality of
both natural and human resources. It is not anti growth, but it acknowledges that there are limits to growth. It recognises that for many areas tourism was, is and will bear important form of development. It seeks to ensure that tourism developments are sustainable in the long term and whatever possible help in turn to sustain the areas in which they operate. And, for good measure, sustainable tourism also aims to increase visitors satisfaction.

This dissertation is an attempt to study problem of tourism development in the Uttar Pradesh Himalayas and to find out their solutions. The author has made use of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was drawn from a survey of the six selected tourist centre, one religious centre, three centres of scenic beauty and two centres of wild life which were surveyed during 1996.

The Uttar Pradesh Himalayas extend from 29°5’ N to 31°25’ north latitudes and 77°45’ E to 81°00’ East longitudes. This well defined geographic region is bounded by River Tons the west and River Kali in the east. It measures on an average 357 Km. from east to west and 294 Km. from north to south, thus covering an area of approximately 46,485 square kilometre (Kharakwal, 1961). It comprises of Garhwal and Kumaon divisions which includes eight administrative units of Chamoli, Uttar kashi, Tehri, Pauri, Dehradun, (Garhwal Division), Pithoragarh, Nainital and Almora (Kumaun Division) districts. Himalayan mountain consists of simple anticlinal structure. They have been divided into three broad stratographical zones- (1) Higher Himalayan zone (2) Lower Himalayan Zone and (3) Outer or sub-Himalayan Zone, separating each other by major faults which constitute different tectonic units.
The Uttar Pradesh Himalayas enjoys sub-tropical temperate to very cold type of climate due to surface elevations. Generally, valleys receive excessive heat, whereas higher ranges and mountain possess eternal frost. The humidity in general remains greater in this region as compared to the plains due to forest-clad slopes, valleys, lakes and other water logged surfaces. Physiography shows a definite control over the distribution of rainfall. The quantity of rain depends on the situation of the places of wind ward and leeward side. The rainy season always comes sooner on the hills than on the plains. Fog is the common phenomenon during the monsoon months due to the western disturbances. The climate of the region has been ideal for the Britishers and now can be treated as an asset for the development of physical environment-oriented tourist resorts. The Himalayas contains a natural cover of vegetation ranging from sub-tropical forest to sub-arctic lichens. The Himalayas have vegetation richer and more varied than of any other part of the country. The sub-Himalayan tract of this region is covered with forest of sub-tropical zone, where 'Sal' trees are among the most prominent species of the region. Temperate zone contains broad leaved evergreen trees mixed with conifers, especially 'Chir', subalpine zone is full of Oak, Cypress and Deodar trees. The alpine zone has trees and grassland. There are a number of varieties of medieval shrubs and flowers available in higher Himalayas.

The Uttar Pradesh Himalayas has a number of shrines, temples, rivers, lakes and mountains of sacred and mythological importance. In this region every rock and rivulet is dedicated to some deity or saint and has appropriate traditional legend attached to it. During ancient period the 'Aryans' declared the region sacred and finally the 'abode of Gods'. The
region is dotted all over with old temples and famous shrines. Shankracharyas effort in 8th century A.D. further strengthened the ties between this region and the south.

During the medieval period a considerable number of Rajput princes penetrated into the valleys of Uttar Pradesh Himalaya, due to the confusion created by the Muslim invaders in the plains, and set up a number of small principalities there.

The Indian hill resorts, as a high altitude settlements were originally established by the Britishers of India. The Britishers in mid 19th century felt that the cool climate at the hill resorts was an answer to their problem of difficult adjustment with the tropical life and they regarded going to the hills for several months of the year as necessary adjustment to their working in India.

Despite British origin, the British hill resorts phenomenon has become a part of Indian tradition and they have flourished even after the departure of its creators. The recent changes in the character of hill resorts are due to the increasing number of short time visitors and larger size of groups going to hills.

As a cultural artifact, hill resorts make a bold appearance on the dominantly physical landscape of the hilly and mountainous regions. Altitude terrain, micro- climate, scenic beauty, accessibility personal interest of founders, political constraint, strategic importance, plural societies and reputation of a locality have also been identified as chief determinants of the locational and distributional pattern of the hill resorts in this region. Religion and technology available may be listed as additional factors.
The resorts have been classified into different categories for their analysis, according to their period of commencement and influence, i.e. (1) Ancient and medieval resorts; (2) British resorts; (3) Ancient and medieval resorts influenced the Britishers; (4) Post-independence resorts; and (5) British resorts after the independence.

The ancient and medieval resorts are developed around shrines, forts or palaces of kings. British resorts present a contrast to the pattern of ancient and medieval resorts. The British resorts consist of a main road, i.e. 'Mall', along which there are shops catering for the demand of Britishers and it was used for their recreational purposes. They also serve as health sanatorium and summer resorts due to healthier climatic conditions.

The ancient resorts are mostly religious resorts and are not influenced by Britishers but, some medieval resorts which have strategic positions and healthy climate have been influenced and developed by Britishers too.

The hill resorts, having their reputation as tourist resorts as health resort or as religious resorts etc. perform many functions. They are most commonly multifunctional rather than unifunctional. The diversified centre, can be classified as (1) religion centres (2) scenic centres (3) other centres such as urbanised centre, university towns and growth resorts.

The above mentioned area has been studied with highlights on changing process and classification of hill resorts.

It is expedient to investigate some of the selected centres in each tourism region of Uttar Pradesh Himalayas. The selected case studies
are Badrinath to represent religious centre, Nainital and Mussoorie in the natural tourism region, Valley of Flowers as place of scenic beauty, Corbett National Park and Govind Pashu Vihar as wild life sanctuary. Field survey was conducted for the above mentioned case studies dealing with (1) Type of visit (2) Length of stay at the resort (3) Age group (4) Reason of visit (5) Family or Single and etc.

The resorts of Uttar Pradesh Himalayas show increasing trend in number of tourists, tourist age-group, sex-ratio, purpose of visit, length of stay, varies from resort to resort. Approximately number of tourists visit Badrinath on a route of five Prayagas. To obtain a precise data on the demographic of tourists a sample survey was conducted by the author. The pilgrim resort attract tourist more than 45 years, females are more in number than the males, length of stay depends upon the completion of rites and rituals at the religious centre. Nainital and Mussoorie were visited by of visitors annually. Most of them can be repeat visitor but could not be identified. It is also difficult for a single researcher to find precise data. From amongst the British resorts of Mussoorie and Nainital according to Department of Tourism visitors came to Mussoorie and Nainital. Another sample survey was conducted to obtain more details or to visits demographic and other characteristics. In these resorts people who visited belong to the age of 30 years, the ratio between males and females is almost equal, the length of stay here is between one to seven days. These resorts are actually visited by honeymooners. Corbett National Park and Govind Pashu Vihar from the flora and fauna resources were selected. Corbett National Park attracts visitors. It was possible to establish tourist data of Corbett National Park. However, no data was available on Govind Pashu Vihar wild life
Sanctuary which is farflung in the higher Himalayas reaches. Most of the visitors are adventurous tourists, hikers and mountaineers whose length of stay in the Vihar is scattered.

The Valley of Flowers, the youngest National Park in the Uttar Pradesh Himalayas is extremely florid exuberance which has almost 2500 garden genera and more. The Valley blooms for a very short period of rainy season. This is the only high mountain resort which attracts more foreign tourists than other tourist centres. While no tourist carrying capacity exercises has been done yet according to the wildlife conservator 60 persons per day are allowed to enter into valley. Grazing is almost banned. However, some of the common rites of the locals have been respected. It attracts of tourists.

The hill resorts of Uttar Pradesh Himalayas occupy important place on tourist map of India. Although, the tourist industry is the backbone of the economic development of these resorts, they are failing to attract tourist these days to their full capacity as they are experiencing a number of problems specially in peak period related to tourism, i.e. transport, accommodation, seasonality, congestion, concentration, publicity, information and others. The tourist trend at the hill resorts of Uttar Pradesh Himalayas indicates that the problems would be more acute in future, as the number of tourists will increase enormously due to increased income and leisure, paid holidays and awareness recreational appetite.

Apart from the tourism practice, the consequences of tourism is studied with economic, socio-cultural and ecological impacts and strategies for sustainable development of tourism are suggested.
For the proper development of the resorts sound tourism management is needed. Keeping in view the problems faced by the complexes, the remedial steps should be considered for proper planning of the resorts. The sublime centre of the complexes must be given priority for their studies and Master Plans must be prepared for future development after thorough examination of the prospects, problems and incoming tourists with their stay. Satellite centres must be selected and developed as tourist attracting spots especially to minimize the pressure of tourists at the sublime centre. The resorts situated at the periphery or in remote areas of the complexes or out of the complexes must be developed by providing a number of infrastructural facilities such as energy, budget accommodation, water supply, and excess routes so that the regional imbalances may be minimized. The untapped tourist area in the high region in Chamoli, Uttarkashi, need to promote rural tourism in Indian fashion. Local should be encouraged to involve in the tourist industry. There is a very good example set by a local in Almora, in the village of Sonargaon (Kanda) (Singh and Singh, 1998) who serves indigenous accommodation and local food to the foreigners. In order to decongest the over burdened Nainital resort- Bhimtal, Sattal, Nakuchiyatal and Khurpatal may be developed as satellite resorts. In the same way Mussoorie also needs alternative destination for tourism. It is suggested that Chakrata, ...
should be modernised to cater to the needs of modern tourism if this is not possible should be taken into employment generated by tourism.

Suggested planning will no doubt create extended opportunities for increasing incoming tourists and give the resorts relief from congestion, environmental pollution, ecological imbalance and from further deterioration in future. These resorts thus, shall be healthier, wealthier aesthetically protected and ever-blooming advanced tourists centres of the country attracting tourists even from abroad. Thus it is seen for sustainable development of tourism, it is essential that tourism should be promoted on regional resource base within the frame work of tourist circuits. To achieve this objective Uttar Pradesh Himalayas need a complete institutional frame work, appropriate infra-structure, efficient marketing of tourist products, quality control and a sound tourism management. It is suggested that privatization of tourism sub-sectors may be introduced to meet the tourism demands. It is good that Himalayan region has taken up tourism training programmes in some of the Universities and the Government of India is taking interest. This would go a long way in promoting right kind of tourism.