

# Asian Resonance

## Potential and Planning for Ecotourism Development in Dehradun District (Uttarakhand)

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#### Abstract

The urge of mankind to explore and discover new places, solves mysteries of nature, seek relaxation, peace in wilderness, adore wildlife and cherish freshness of remote unspoiled virgin areas, have given birth to the phenomenon of tourism which presently has become the vital component of economy and an excellent revenue generator of any country. Dehradun district has a remarkable heterogeneity in all the natural and cultural features. The beautiful lesser Himalayas, charming valleys, wilderness of Shivaliks and pristine rivers flowing are the magnificent physical attributes present in the study area. Unplanned and non regulated tourism has posed some serious threats to the natural environment of the study area. Proper planning and strategies are needed for overall ecotourism development in the study area after accessing the available and potential resources for ecotourism development. On the basis of assessment an individual developed plan could be made for every area and tourist spot. This should take care of issues like availability of resources, development of needed infrastructure, its impact on socio-cultural and physical environment, local needs, employment opportunities, proper water management techniques, carrying natural surroundings, etc. should be kept in mind while promoting a destination.

**Keywords:** Ecotourism, Development, Tourist, Facilities, Planning,  
**Introduction**

The concept of eco-tourism in India is a niche industry that has mainly developed in the past few years. Ecotourism is largely based on the concept of sustained tourism or eco-friendly tourism. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in the year 2004 about 60% of total tourism, was ecotourism and India received approximately 20 lakhs ecotourist in the year 2004. These figures show the growing importance of ecotourism and also the need for its proper Management and Planning so that maximum benefits can be extracted from ecotourism and related activities.

The growing importance of tourism and ecotourism with increasing number of tourists are likely to put negative impacts on the ecology and natural environment of the region. Haphazard development, unregulated constructions, use and excessive exploitation of resources can damage the ecosystem and can also harm the economy of that particular area. Thus, planned approach for tourism development is needed so that the necessary infrastructure required can be developed without disturbing the natural and social environment. Whenever any kind of tourism and related activities take place, it put some pressure on the socio-cultural and natural environment of that place. The need is to make ecological sustainable plans and strategies so that tourism is developed in a way that it helps in minimizing the negative impacts but contribute in keeping the place natural and un-spoilt.

#### Review of Literature

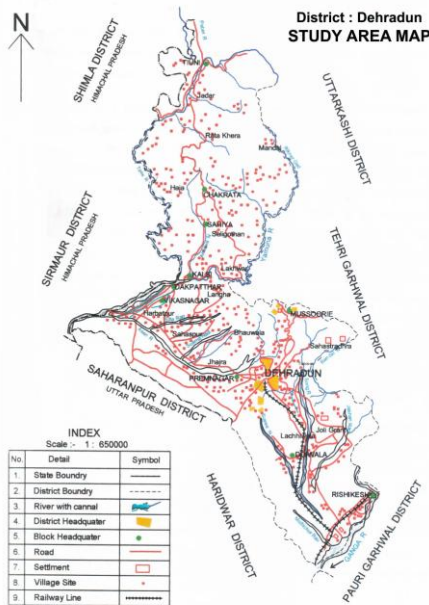
In India many of the researches have come up in recent years in various aspects of ecotourism. A commendable and comprehensive work has already been done in the field of ecotourism by a number of scholars like Kandari, 1986; Kala, 1987; Bisht, 1992; Bagri, 1994; Bagri and Gupta 2000; Kaur, 1985; Fonia, 1997; Kandari and Gussain, 2001; Singh, 1993; Kant, 1983. However with the expansion of urbanization, the Himalaya has started to receive increased number of visitors. Increased pressure of visitors on mountain tourism has also been identified by some mountain

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tourism scholars (Sinhuber. 1982, Messerli, 1983, Groetzbatch, 1984, Brugger, *et al.*, 1984, Kaur,1985, Kandari, 1986, Litchenberger, 1988,singh,*et al.*, 1992, Sharma,1989, Bagri and Bhatt, 1997, and Singh, 1989). But now to promote regional tourism with special reference to Dehradun District has hardly been studied so far.

### Study Area

Dehradun district has a remarkable heterogeneity in all the natural and cultural features. . The district is located between 29<sup>o</sup> 56' to 30<sup>o</sup> 57' north latitude and 77<sup>o</sup> 35' east to 78<sup>o</sup> 23' east longitudes. The total area of the district is 3088sq kilometers. It is bounded in the North and North East by Uttarkashi district, in the east by the district of Tehri Garhwal and in the South by the Saharanpur district of Utter Pradesh whereas Southern boundary surrounded by Haridwar District. Its western boundary adjoins the Sirmour District of Himachal Pradesh.



The beautiful lesser Himalayas, charming valleys, wilderness of Shivaliks and pristine rivers flowing are the magnificent physical attributes present in the study area. The elevation of entire area ranges from 350 Meters to 2500 m. due to which great variations are found in its landscapes and scenic beauty which increases the charm of the place. Fabulous climate of the study area, act as a magnet for attracting large number of people especially in the hot summer months. The diverse flora and fauna of the region is the great attraction for the eco-tourists and wildlife lovers. Sal is the most important specie which occurs in abundance in Doon Valley, where as, in Chakrata region the lively forests consisting of deodar, oak, spruce and silver fir are the most attractive features. The three big rivers flowing through the district adds sanctity in the profile of district along with providing grounds for various activities like rafting, kayaking, angling and river crossing etc. Cultural richness and diversity of the

area has the potential to attract the people interested in cultural life of the area visited. The kind honest and simple people residing in the district multiply the beauty of the district and make it most desirable destinations for the tourists.

### Aim of the Study

Dehradun, is the well known tourist destination and famous for its scenic beauty, charismatic climate and peaceful socio- cultural and political environment. But the unplanned and non regulated tourism has posed some serious threats to the natural environment of the study area. The present research work is aimed to study the area from eco tourism perspective. The main objectives of the present study are

1. To study the potential of Dehradun district as eco-tourism destination.
2. Reducing the threats posed by uncontrolled tourism development at the fragile sites.
3. To promote guidelines for facilitating greater community participation in the planning and management of eco-tourism.

### Methodology

The present study aims to analyze potential of eco-tourism in Dehradun District. First step of the research is to collect the secondary data on different issues from various published and unpublished sources of different governmental and non governmental agencies. Then the reconnaissance survey was made to the study area.

### Tourist Attractions

The numerous attractions lying in the study area like natural attractions, climatic attractions, water based attractions cultural attractions and wildlife attractions has some or the other thing for every tourist. The study area is a package destination with multiple tourist attractions. The places like Mussoorie, Dehradun, Chakrata, Rishikesh are paradise for nature lovers and aesthetic people. The destinations like - Lacchiwala, Sahastradhara, Robbers cave, Tiger fall, Kimona falls are great spots for enjoying and playing in the water. Rajaji National Park, Binog wildlife sanctuary and Asan Barrage are ideal spots for watching wildlife. Temple of Mahasu Devata at Hanol, Lakhmandal, Ashoka rock edict Kalanga monuments and King Shalivaman excavation are some of the best archeological sites, Beside these, fairs and festivals celebrated throughout the district could be great attractions for cultural tourists also. Potentials for the known tourists' destinations are immense and can be enhanced by developing more infrastructural facilities in accordance with the need of the local community and natural environment. The study area also has many unknown places and spots which can be developed for tourism purpose. Developing these places can help in diverting crowd from over burdened places like Mussoorie, Sahastradhara and Lacchiwala. It will also increase tourism opportunities in the district so the tourists will spend more time here visiting new places and destinations. The potential sites which can be developed for tourist's are— Maldevta, Jakhan pond, western and eastern Shivalik areas and many places

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in Chakrata like Kanasar, Mundali, Deoban and Guara ghati area etc. Various tourism related activities like trekking, hiking, rock climbing, camping, bird watching, wildlife watching can be conducted in these potential sites.

The study area is visited by people from all over India as well as from foreign countries also. Majority of the tourists prefer to visit the study area with their families. Tourists' traffic is more in places like Mussoorie, Sahastradhara and Lacchiwala in comparison to the other places. Maximum number of people visited the study area with the interest for holidaying. Climate was the major motivating factor for the tourists as most of the tourists came to the study area because of its salubrious climate. Generally tourists were seen happy with what they had seen and experienced but there were some tourists who were not happy with the overall ambience of the tourist places. They were frustrated with the frequent traffic jams, air pollution, litter, unavailability of clean drinking water, absence of public toilets or if available poorly maintained at many places. It was found that more than half of the tourists coming to the study area were not having any idea about eco-tourism neither they were aware of the importance of eco-tourism. Therefore serious steps should be taken to popularize the concept of eco-tourism among tourists of all categories with the help of literature in the form of eco-tourism books, brochures, leaflets etc. Beside this routine ecotourism articles and editorials in magazines, electronic media, print media should be published. Also doing road shows, displaying banners and hoardings at prominent locations can help in generating awareness regarding the ecotourism. State Government, Tourism department, NGO's and local community should work in conjunction at their levels and zeal. It was found that at some destinations, available infrastructure was not sufficient to meet the demands of tourist and at the other places there was complete absence of basic amenities and facilities which are required for development and promotion of tourism in these areas. Tourist generally visit Mussoorie but do not show any interest in Hathipaon, George Everest Estate, Landour and Kingkreg which are places of immense natural beauty. Similarly, people avoid visiting Chakrata and other places because of lack of Tourism infrastructure in these areas. There is also a need to develop and implement ecotourism code of conduct for all the tourists visiting the study area and also for the people residing in the area.

People belonging to various cultures and backgrounds live together in the study area and participate in each other joys and sorrows. The study area gives glimpse of both rural and urban life as nearly half of its population resides in the urban areas

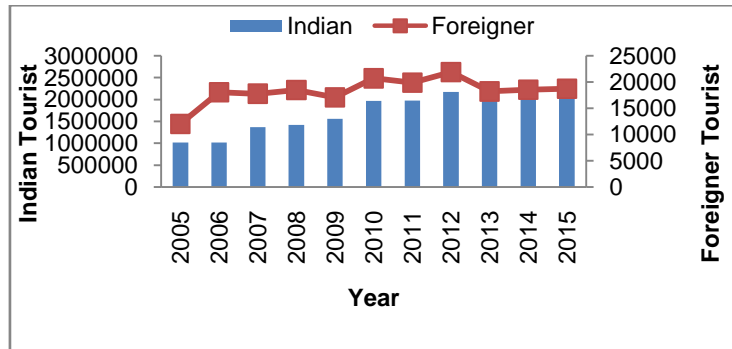
and another half in the rural areas. It was observed that the number of local people involved in tourism and related activities have no idea about ecotourism and are taking it as routine tourism only. In present time, involvement of local people in tourism related activities is very negligible. They should be actively involved in decision making and in developing necessary infrastructure for tourism. They can also be trained and guided to manage the available infrastructure. Local community can be used as an important tool to implement ecotourism code and conduct in their respective areas.

## Tourist Trends

The number of tourists is increasing day by day in the tourist places in the world. This time tourism industry is growing very rapid rate. Providing money for each economy where it is running with planned. The number of tourists is rising continuously as the same rate as the population of the world is rising. The tourists have controlled by the climatic condition, i.e., summer (May, June) and autumn (September, October). The autumn festival attracts only more sophisticated tourists. In the month of December, January and February, the cold temperature (less than 2 degree C) and in The July and August heavy rainfall lessen the number of tourists. Thus, Dehradun district experiences two extreme tourist periods, i.e., "peak" period in May and June for Indian as well as September and October for foreigners. In winter, tourist come to see the clear sky, when Dehradun provides an ideal setting for viewing the Himalayan Panorama. In this season they enjoy the snowfall. Autumn festivals of the district draw a lot of crowd of foreigners and south Indian during October-November. The foreigners take enjoy of ice-skating and skiing in this period. Table 1 shows the monthly arrivals of tourists in Dehradun district of two years (2005-2015)

**Table.1**  
**Tourists Status in Dehradun Districts**  
**(2005-2015)**

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
2005	1013959	12012	1025971
2006	1016058	18051	1034109
2007	1369950	17766	1387716
2008	1422578	18483	1441061
2009	1558715	17051	1575766
2010	1966942	20699	1987641
2011	1978962	19864	1998826
2012	2175851	21884	2197735
2013	2383783	18202	2401985
2014	2397197	18549	2415746
2015	2374527	18722	2393249



**Fig. 1 Tourists Status in Dehradun Districts (2005-2015)**

Since the study was aimed at analyzing the potential and working out planning strategies for eco-tourism in Dehradun district, a field survey was conducted to get first hand information of various destinations and to know about tourists visiting these destinations. The survey conducted in 2014-15 focused on understanding the kind of tourists visiting the study area, their interests and motivation, their preferences etc. In all 200 tourists, including 20 foreign nationals, were interviewed at the places like Sahastradhara, Tapkeshwar, Dakpathar, Malsi Deer Park, Lacchiwala, Laxman Sidh, Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Chakrata, Lakhamandal, Tiger Fall, Deoban, Mundali, Kanasar. To begin with, the survey question naire gathered information about the tourists. This section presents the summary of that information. The profile of the tourists has been studied under the following headings: Place of residence, Gender, Age, Marital Status, Educational Background, Occupation, Income and Mode of Transportation.

**Place of Residence**

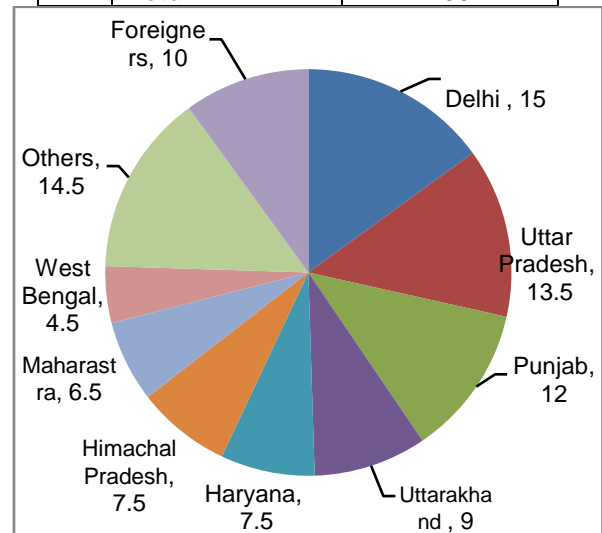
During the field survey it was seen that the majority of the people visiting the district are from the national capital, Delhi. Delhi is followed by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab (Table 2). These three states together constitute 40.5 per cent of the total tourists coming to the study area. Considerable number of tourists (30.5 per cent) visiting the area came from the home state of Uttarakhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra. The ratio of Indian and Foreign tourists is in the order of 90:10. Chakrata region of the district is completely banned for the foreign nationals because of the security reasons, so no foreign tourists were seen there. But they also do not seem to visit places like Robbers Cave, Laxman Sidh, Assan Barrage etc.

**Table 2**

**Percentage of Tourists Visiting Dehradun district from Various Places**

S. No.	States	Percentage of Tourists
1	Delhi	15
2	Uttar Pradesh	13.5
3	Punjab	12
4	Uttarakhand	9
5	Haryana	7.5
6	Himachal Pradesh	7.5
7	Maharashtra	6.5

8	West Bengal	4.5
9	Others	14.5
10	Foreigners	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



**Fig.2**

**Percentage of Tourists Visiting Dehradun District from Various Places**

**Gender**

The number of male tourists exceeds the number of female tourists in the study area though at some destinations like Kalsi and Tapkeshwar, the number of females was more than that of the males. It has been observed that out of the total tourists interviewed the number of males is 122 and 78 are females. In the places like Rishikesh, Lachhiwala, Robbers Cave, Sahastradhara and Mussoorie the percentage of males (40.5 per cent) was more than females (21 per cent). These places are located around the city and are easily approachable and does not need much planning and budget for coming. Therefore males of less than 40 years of age from the nearby states preferred coming to these spots. The religious places like Sai Baba Temple, Laxman Sidh, Tapkeshwar Temple and Kalsi and Chakrata, attract males and females in almost equal numbers. Kalsi is a place of archaeological and historical importance and people prefer to come here with their family members.

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## Age of Tourists

The study area as a tourist destination is equally famous among people of all age groups. The age groups from of less than 25 and 25-40 years constitute 69.5 per cent of the total tourists coming to Dehradun district. In case of the foreign tourists, majority of them belong to the age group of 25-40 years. (11 persons) followed by the age group of < 25 years (5 persons) and the age group of 40-60 years (4 persons).

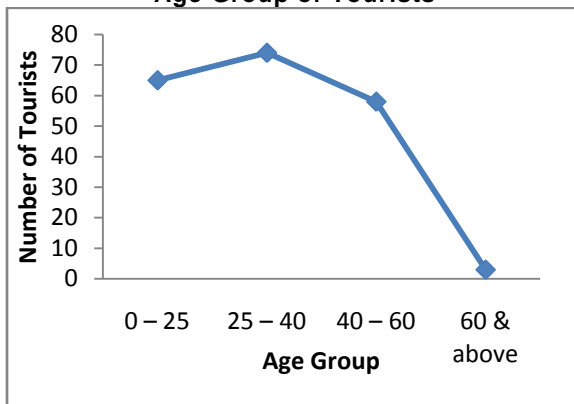
As evident from the table below, the total number of tourists coming to the study area is dominated (74) by the age group of above 25-40 years, followed by the age group below 25 (65). In all the tourists interviewed during the field survey, 58 were in age group of 40-60 that shows that age is not a factor for tourists visiting this rather comfortable region. The transport connectivity, motorable inner destinations and variety of tourist places provide Dehradun an all-like destination (Table 3).

**Table 3 Age Group of Tourists**

S. No.	Age Group	Number of Tourists
1.	0 – 25	65
2.	25 – 40	74
3.	40 – 60	58
4.	60 & above	03
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

**Fig. 3**

**Age Group of Tourists**



## Marital Status

The number of married and unmarried persons was almost equal which shows that both equally enjoy visiting the study area. Among the total interviewed tourists numbering 200, it was found that 111 were married and 89 unmarried. The number of married persons (83) was more than the unmarried person (35) in the places like Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Lachhiwala, Chakrata, Asan Barrage and Laxman Sidh. Sai Baba Temple situated at Rajpur Road, Sahastradhara and Tapkeshwar temple attracts more unmarried people (32) than married once (17). Married (11) and unmarried (12) people were almost equal at Robbers Cave and Kalsi Rock Edict.

## Educational Background

Dehradun is famous among people belonging to different educational backgrounds but a noticeable presence of well-educated persons could be noticed during field survey. Though the people from all educational backgrounds were seen enjoying and admiring the charms of the study area, largest number of tourists coming to the study area was graduates (32.5 per cent). The number of post-graduates (23.5 per cent) and matriculates (23.5 per cent) was equal which shows that Dehradun is an alluring destination not only for well educated tourists but for less educated persons also (Table 4).

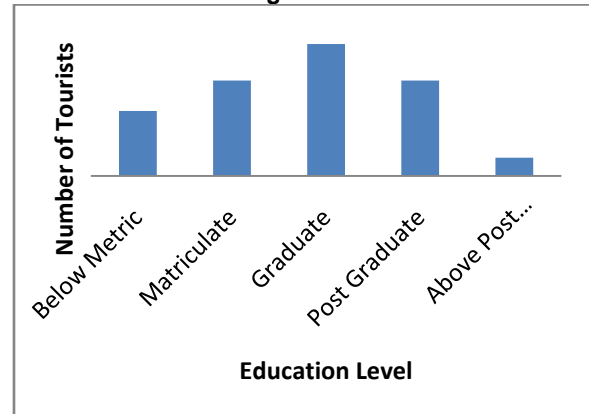
**Table 4**

**Educational Background of the Tourists**

S. No.	Education Level	Number of Tourists
1.	Below Metric	32
2.	Matriculate	47
3.	Graduate	65
4.	Post Graduate	47
5.	Above PostGraduate	09
6.	Others	–
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>

**Fig. 4**

**Educational Background of the Tourists**



## Occupation

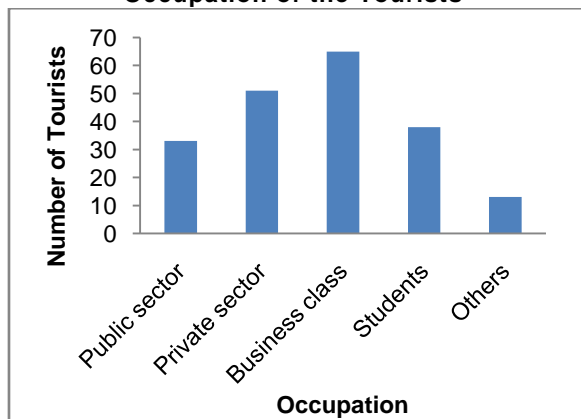
The occupation of the head of the family or family members plays an important role not only in deciding the destination but also the kind of facilities the destination provides. From the data collected after interviewing people, it was evident that 32.5 per cent of the tourists coming to the study area are from business class followed by private sector (25.5 per cent) and public sector employees (16.5 per cent). The share of students or non-working persons was 19 per cent. This shows that 74 per cent of the total tourists coming to Dehradun district as tourists are engaged in some or the other work (Table 5).



**Table 5**  
**Occupation of the Tourists**

S. No.	Occupation	Number of Tourists
1.	Public sector	33
2.	Private sector	51
3.	Business class	65
4.	Students	38
5.	Others	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

**Fig. 5**  
**Occupation of the Tourists**



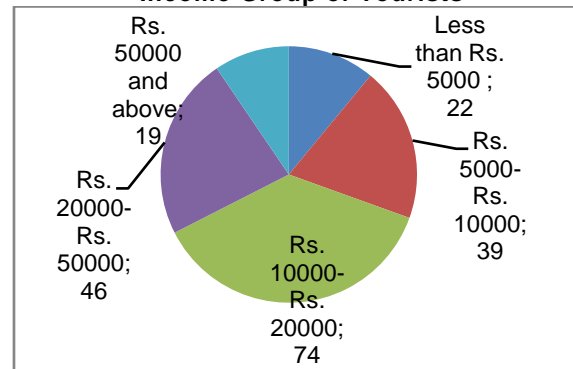
**Income**

All income-group tourists ranging from monthly income of less than Rs. 5000 to more than Rs. 50,000/- a month are visiting Dehradun district. It shows the increasing trend of traveling and visiting new places among the people of all classes. People of income of more than Rs 50000 were found in different places of the study area. Maximum 9 tourists of monthly income more than Rs. 50000 were found in Mussoorie that is a famous tourist destination as Queen of Hills. Large number (37 per cent) of the tourists were from the monthly income group of Rs. 10000 – 20000 followed by the income group of Rs. 20000 – 50000 (23 per cent). During the field survey it was observed that Dehradun City is equally famous among people of all income groups (Table 6)

**Table 6**  
**Income Group of Tourists**

S. No.	Monthly Income	Number of Tourists
1.	Less than Rs. 5000	22
2.	Rs. 5000-Rs. 10000	39
3.	Rs. 10000-Rs. 20000	74
4.	Rs. 20000-Rs. 50000	46
5.	Rs. 50000 and above	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

**Fig. 6**  
**Income Group of Tourists**



**Companion for the Trip**

Dehradun is known as a safe and calm place and that attracts a large number of tourists traveling with their families. It was revealed during the survey that 66 per cent of total people interviewed preferred to come here with their families, 27 per cent came with their friends and remaining 7 per cent came alone. Since the district is well connected by roads, group of friends from adjoining places prefer to make a quick trip to various spots located in an around Dehradun without needing much planning and money. As regards foreign tourists, out of the total 20 tourists, 8 came to the district with their families, 10 with their friends and 2 of them preferred to travel alone.

**Mode of Transportation**

With an increase in the number of people having their own transport and availability of good roads, manageable and drivable distances from the nearby states and regions, prompted nearly half (45 per cent) of the tourists to travel by their own vehicles. Availability of fuel stations at almost all places, safe environment, friendly and cooperative people were the reasons because of which 91 out of the 200 people interviewed preferred to come to the district by their own private vehicles. Some people hired taxi and luxury coaches to make their Journey more comfortable. Some traveled using buses and public transport. The number of tourist using the guided tour buses was not very significant. In all there were 44 people who choose public transport to visit the study area, 56 people hired taxi and coaches for traveling where as only 09 people came to this district by guided tour buses.(Table 7).

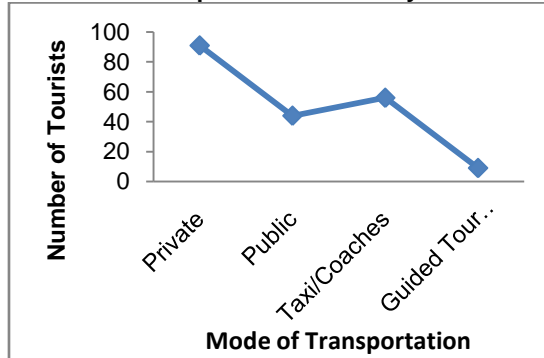
**Table 7**

**Mode of Transportation used by the Tourists**

S. No.	Mode of Transport	Number of Tourists
1.	Private	91
2.	Public	44
3.	Taxi/Coaches	56
4.	Guided Tour Buses	09
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

Fig. 7

Mode of Transportation used by the Tourists



### Problems of Ecotourism

Proper planning and strategies are needed for overall ecotourism development in the study area after accessing the available and potential resources for ecotourism development. On the basis of this assessment an individual developed plan could be made for every area and tourist spot. This should take care of issues like availability of resources, development of needed infrastructure, its impact on socio-cultural and physical environment, local needs, employment opportunities, proper water management techniques, carrying capacity of the area, promoting activities that cause minimum disturbances to the natural surroundings, etc. should be kept in mind while promoting a destination. Measures should be taken to prevent the destination been used above its carrying capacity. Popularity of destination can be increased by taking appropriate measures like better roads connectivity, better accommodation facilities, good food, fuel stations and tourist information centers etc. Eco tourism should be conducted in such a way that it generates more and more employment for the local people. As study area presents wide scopes for ecotourism activities like nature camping, rural tourism, adventure tourism and cultural tourism. These activities should be promoted by the government and related agencies and much needed help can be extended to the local communities for developing required infrastructure for commencing these activities. Non Government Organizations, government department, private sectors and local communities should work in co-ordination and make plans and strategies for developing ecotourism in the study area.

On the basis of the present study it can be pointed out that there are some problems which are hindrance for eco-tourism development in the study area. These are:

1. Inadequacy of regular transport services for various destinations.
2. Lack of accommodation facilities and catering services to satisfy the needs of all categories of tourists.
3. Lack of midway facilities especially in the remote/hilly areas.
4. Lack of tourists' information centre's.
5. Lack of proper involvement of local communities in tourism related activities.

6. Absence of tourism management committees.
7. Lack of awareness about eco-tourism among the local people and tourists.
8. Lack of training programmes for local youth and women.
9. Improper disposal of waste and garbage in many places.
10. Lack of coordination between government official, private entrepreneur, NGOs and local people.

It can be concluded from the present study that the study area is rich in natural, socio-cultural resources which can be tapped and wisely developed for promotion and development of ecotourism in the entire study area. The need is to develop and manage these resources in a planned manner so that they give benefits to the present generation and are also preserved for future use. In this context it would be proper to remember that we have not inherited this earth from our forefathers but we have borrowed it from our children.

### Planning for Ecotourism

On the basis of the present study the following recommendations are being proposed for the overall development of the area. It will help in promotion and development of ecotourism in the study area.

#### Developing Regular Transport Facilities

As seen in the study area there is lack of regular public transport for majority of the tourist places. The need is to develop regular transport services to these destinations so that more and more tourists visit these places. Some special buses can be used for this purpose which can run on a route covering destinations which fall on the route

#### Developing more Accommodation Facilities

All categories of accommodation facilities are present in the city area, but as one moves away to the remote areas the standard of accommodation facilities starts falling and is completely absent in hilly and remote areas. More accommodation facilities can be developed at various places catering to the needs of high budget as well as medium and low budget tourists. In the rural areas village people can be encouraged to provide home stays to the tourists by maintaining certain standards and giving priority to cleanliness and sanitation.

#### Developing Midway Facilities

Midway facilities or road side amenities play an important role in tourism development. They are needed to be developed in the remote areas and branch roads with the help of local people. The places where there is an urgent need of developing these amenities are – Bhogpur-Thano-Dehradun road, Doiwala-Dudhli-Dehradun road, Mussoorie-Hathipaon road and almost at every place in north-western Doon and Chakrata region.

#### Tourist Information Centers

There are only few tourist information centres present in the district. The need is for establishing more information centres at almost all tourist destination and potential sites with the help of local people, Gram panchayat or Nyay panchayat, so that the tourists can get complete information about

that particular place and can also know about the places worth visiting and activities worth doing at that particular place. This will also help in enhancing and popularizing the scope of eco-tourism in the entire study area.

### **Proper Disposal of Waste and Garbage**

The awesome sights of garbage scattered all over the place kill the charm of the place along with creating serious hazards for health and environment. It also harms the precious flora and fauna of the region. Thus proper collection, disposal and recycling of the garbage are necessary. For this, awareness creation amongst the stakeholders of tourism like tourists, shopkeepers, tourism department, local bodies and local communities is necessary. All the stakeholders can join hand to keep their area clean. Dustbins can be provided at various places at the tourist spots, Hoardings, posters and sign boards displaying need of cleanliness can be placed at appropriate places to remind the tourists to maintain the cleanliness. Fine can be imposed on tourists and service provider who throw litter in the open, spits on walls, building on the roots of trees and plants etc and those who smoke in open and throw butts on the ground. Those who help in keeping destination clean should be rewarded by the related authorities and tourism NGOs.

### **Formation of Tourism Management Committees**

These committees should be formed at every existing or potential tourism sites for ensuring participation of local communities in various tourism related activities. The main role of these committees will be to involve people in the decision making process and evaluation for the development of their area, which have direct impact on their lives. The committee will also help in increasing participation and support of local people in developmental works. Their knowledge of the place and the traditional ways of using and preserving the environment can be used for the management of the place.

### **Ecotourism Awareness Campaigns**

During the study it was found that half of the tourists coming to the study area do not have any idea of the ecotourism concept. In the same way local community people are also not aware of this concept. So, there is immediate need of organizing special programs, seminars, meetings and road shows etc to familiarize with the concept of ecotourism. State government with the help of tourism department and NGOs should organize program for spreading ecotourism awareness among local people, tourists and related bodies. Ecotourism awareness campaigns should also explain the concept of ecotourism along with clarifying duties and responsibilities of every person involved. It should also help in spreading awareness about benefits of ecotourism.

### **Designating Specific Camping Sites**

As study area provides ample opportunities for camping. Specific sites can be developed and maintained for this purpose at various potential places. The designated site will provide facilities like drinking water, eco-friendly toilets and kitchen area for the people staying there. The local community can charge some prefixed amount from these people for using the place. This will help in controlling the number of people camping in natural, untouched areas, which may cause damage to the fragile and delicate ecosystem of the area.

### **Training Institutes**

Study area presents tremendous scope for eco-tourism activities which need trained and qualified persons. Trained persons are needed for conducting activities like river rafting, trekking, rock climbing, para-gliding, para-sailing and skiing etc. In the same way, cooks efficient in serving multi-cuisine food, managers, nature guides, attendant and caretakers are required for various eco-tourism activities. So training institutes should be opened in the study area where interested and eligible persons can be trained in various skills. These institutes will help in providing trained persons for various activities along with minimizing risk in adventure activities. These institutes will help in improving the quality of services provided to the tourists coming to the study area and will also help in generating employment for more and more local people.

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