

Problems and Prospects of Sustainable Tourism Development: A Case Study of Chamoli district Uttarakhand

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Abstract – This paper looks at the issues and prospects of environmental sustainability in Uttarakhand India, Chamoli District. The Chamoli district is situated at the heart of the Himalayas, in Garhwal division. The district of Chamoli is Uttarakhand's second biggest area. The latitudinal range of this area is 30°N-31°N, with the longitudinal scale of 78°E-80°E. The surface capacity of this region is 8030 km² as per records. Chamoli District is at just a very attractive location for Uttarakhand in the light of its glorious scenery, pilgrims or admiration centers, the diversity, tourist attractions and strategic safety. Chamoli Tourism is the largest source of revenue and income because it is not only the mix of flora and fauna but also its amazingly wealthy biological diversity differentiate the Valley of the National Flower Park. Natural beauty of this district also attracts visitors from across the globe. In specific from the finest Flower Valley nature reserve at the different places of Uttarakhand. The religious and vacation tourism of the region will also attract tourists. Nevertheless, Chamoli is one of the poorest regions of India and is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, etc. Due to imminent natural hazards, no main infrastructure or building projects have been sufficiently established by the government. Development in the area is thus a significant obstacle to preserve peace with nature. The focus of this study is on sample field surveys through assessments, conversations with local communities and visitors as well as secondary data sources such as newsletters, publications, magazines etc.

Keywords: Chamoli District, Sustainable Development, Natural Hazard, Tourism.

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INTRODUCTION

India is a prosperous country with a large variety of positive approaches to tourism. From the core of Hinduism you could be witness to enhancements of the facilities while walking the Ganges river during the evening, taking the Taj Mahal stair or taking the road to the majestic Red Fort. However, tourism sector had to compete in this crammed South Asian country with issues that vary from the racial unrest and protective threats (BS, 2016).

In its strong and regressive link with other prominent sectors, Indian tourism has recognized as an important source of sustainable economic growth. As regards tourism receipts, India ranked 17th globally as well as 10th in the Asia-Pacific, with India receiving 7.7 million tourists in 2014. This increased annually by 10.6% in this year while it was 5.6% in the last year. Many experts have gained a deep understanding of tourism that absorbs and promotes these trends. According to latest stories from the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), tourism generates 6.3 percent of India's total employment and

rises in financial activity in emerging or underdeveloped Indian tourism regions (Durga Pal BP, 2018). It enables local municipal governments and municipalities, such as road transport from the high-speed railways to tourist-protected areas (TPAs) from housing, road communication, interconnection, health care, financial services, sufficient car parking and safety facilities etc (Naik AB, 2012).

Tourism in the Uttarakhand northern Himalayan State of the Indian Subcontinent is considered an instrument of significant economic and social progress. The economy of the country is dominated mainly by the services, including tourism. Between 2006-07 and 2016-17, this accounted for over 51%. The promotion of economic development and prosperity now plays an important role in the tourism of Uttarakhand. During the 2012-18 financial year, its addition to the State's GDP increased by about 5.34% and its level of employment is 2 percent according to UNWTO estimates (T, 2018). Devhomi, or Abode of Gods is known as Uttarakhand and offers scenic beauty and amazing views, a salutary

environment, beautifully diverse biodiversity and a rich culture and heritage. This makes tourism a big center in India and abroad that, in turn, gives young people a decent source of income and employment for rural areas (Ives, 2005). This paper discusses the evolution and possibilities for tourism destination, and focuses on secondary sources for precision and study research.

The district of Chamoli with its trackless mountains, with many visitors, has elegance and glory in its own right. For its flower valley, Badrinath, Joshimath and Nanda Devi National Park, this district is the most great attraction. The tourism sector is the biggest and most rapidly expanding sector in the world. The idea of tourism is new to great use of natural resources, such as a lovely countryside, mandir and countryside (Russell, 2003). But, before researching economic growth prospects in Chamoli district, the Uttarakhand tourist industry. The evolving socio-economic and political characteristics in Chamoli needs to be evaluated more efficiently (Singh, 2017). The accented with green valley houses plants and animals that are special and endangered. It is spread over a large field and is an area that must be visited and nature lovers have a lush flora and fauna. It will be a matter with doing justice to the spectacular landscapes of the Flower Valley in Uttarakhand if you can enchant and glitzer the magic with words. The huge area is located on the top of the bhylon valleys in Chamoli district, Garhwal, close to the Joshimat and is well known for its beautiful scenery of alpine rocky areas, white milk, lakes, snow-capped blueberries in sharp contrast to mountaineering(Weaver, 2000). The flowers' valley presents a new presentation every day from May to September. There is no human population within the national park and grassing is strictly prohibited. After the melting snow last week in May, the valley can be entered. The plants start to develop after the snow melts and moonlight in July and August. In September more than eight months of hibernation are scheduled. By the end of September, the valley will tap into snow again. As a smog-free market and the largest producer of income worldwide, tourism emerged. In mountain regions, the tourism sector is also very different. The world's tourist industry includes between 15-20% of the mountain ranges. Total revenues are estimated at approximately US\$ 70-90 billion. In the winter and summer seasons the year before, river paddle boarding seriously endangered the cultural and social and ecological conditions of the surrounding area, and in particular women. The shore of Alaknanda River, used as swimming sites by women from nearby villages, is now unlikely as many riverbank camps are set up(Kala.C.P, 2014).

The Main Places to visit in Chamoli are:

SR No	Name	Description
1	Valley of flowers	This flower valley is characterized by the beautiful and joyful images of limitless fresh air.
2	Vasundhara Waterfall	Vasundhara Waterfalls, a breathtaking sight, also gives a magnificent mountain views and peaks.
3	Gopinath Temple	It attracts many visitors, a temple which is well renowned. The temple is adored to Lord Shiva.
4	Brahmtal Trek	For thrillers and outdoor lovers, Brahtmal Trek has nothing less from a stunning and breathtaking paradise.

These are the main prospects of Tourism:

Pilgrimage Tourism: For Hindus, all of the Himalayan region has an important spiritual value as a "sacred place." It leads to another Hindu perspective in the Chamoli region: not only a series of objects in nature or a beautiful landscape, but a depiction of the deity. The nearest city, Joshimath, is famous for being the Winter Residence of Lord Badrinarayan and also the Mathematical Headquarters of AdiSankrasharyan. Dham tourism was practiced over the ages in the Chamoli district. The spiritual and environmental beauties of Badrinath are known to him, and they are very divine. Visitors from both the Indian subcontinent and around the tourists come these dhams every year. The number and number of visitors on pilgrimage to the Himalayan Garhwal.

Natural Tourism: Natural tourism has increased in Chamoli since the growth of mountain towns. In the late 1830s, hill numbers became more common among Indian civilians (especially for the center and the top class) because the hot pre-monsoon days and warmer weather gave a chance to leave and boost your stay in a pleasant and gorgeous landscape.

Adventures Tourism: The Chamoli District is an exciting tourist destination as winter sports in Auli, river rafting along the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers and pilgrims (floral route, Hemkund sahib and bhuyadar valleys) actually occur at the river Auli.

Wildlife tourism: The flower parks, natural areas, roadside national parks and Chamoli's land-based ecosystem resources are common. Fauna and flora protect 77% of the area. GovindGhat National Park is famous throughout the world for its protection of elephants. The Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is a historic site known for its love of Kasturi. There are also a number of places like bird sanctuaries. These areas are able to support wildlife protection.

Cultural tourism: Improve people's power of life, be aligned with affected people's culture and values and strengthen the identity of the community. Tourism can be initiated with the help of strong community involvement. The creation and management of legacy and energy resources may include educational and training programs. Preserve racial identity and respect the land and property rights of indigenous settlers. Environmental protection, traditional and indigenous cultures, and particularly ancient traditions.

Local or community tourism: This is intended for the benefit of local communities and their revenue manufacturing. Tourism should be sustained in the city and better jobs should be provided for the population. Promote and produce financial incentives throughout the production process to successful industry to lower adverse effects in local areas. Offer local tourism companies competitive advantages and increase local workers' skills.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the current volatile financial situation, the tourism sector grows rapidly and is the most profitable industry. In tourism the development of based industries, such as accommodation, designed to cater, shipping, economic activity and entertainment, is closely linked to the evolution. The focus of this research is on issues and points of view that significantly affect tourists.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1. To analyze the present opportunities and challenges those are the biggest obstacle to Chamoli by tourist.
2. Testing and assessing the problem and prospective in economic growth.
3. To offer an acceptable suggestion for development of tourism in the field of research.
4. Improving tourist experience in the field of transport, energy, communications, fuel, water, etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher (Singh, 2017) said that The tourist commodity is the result of a dynamic process in which tourists exploit a number of tools such as skills, relative prices and the management of destinations. In this study, Gunn (1988) has been considered as a tourism sector way to address the problems and concerns of tourism in the Himalayan region of India. The seven Indian States under Himalayan authority are Jammu Kashmir, Himanchal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Assam and

Arunakh Pradesh. Jammu & Kashmir was an extraordinary housekeeping case in 2013. A researcher (S, 2013) on the other hand, stated that Uttarakhand's state shows a 25.67 percent rate of growth. The key reasons for this economic contraction may be the decline of state assistance and government policies against pollution, climatic degradation, lack of professional sector and industry (Tourism and Disaster) and Himalayan T-Sunami in 2013. You will find the answer if you follow a structured route. (Gupta, 2010) Proposed that the strategic planning perspective, suggested the general tourism management framework.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

This research uses a secondary data source. The data were obtained from various government servant sources such as the District's Intangible Statistics, Districts Census Manual (2011), Tourism Ministry, Uttarakhand Tourism Policy (2018) and various journals and articles.

PROBLEMS:

This region has several facilities and services along the road from GovindGhat – the last village on the bank, along the highway to the river, to the town of Pulna and Ghangharia – the touristic center of the river.

Accessibility: The Chamoli district is India's largest Uttarakhand government district. The Tibet Area and its West bordered it to the north by the present Bageshwar regions, Uttarakhand to the south, Almorah to the south-west, Pauri Garhwal to the south-west, Rudraprayag to the south and Uttarkashi to the north. Gopeshwar is the state headquarters of the district.

Electricity Supply: The power company of Uttarakhand is limited to power generation. The supply has also frustrated local residents and tourists because of walks and mountains. Almost all operations now refer to resources and visitors do not produce power.

Water Supply: The major precipitation sources are local rivers. There are no wastewater facilities but only direct storage tanks available for Bhynder and Pulna. The official Jal-Sansthan treatment facility is yet to be completed and there is a temporary activity between local owners on whom the agreement of Ghagharia is premised.

Climate Change and Rainfall: Maximum of the area of the district is situated in the slopes of mountains. At this considerable height, rainfall reaches to the maximum level because it's the high dependent variable with altitude. The temperature falls to -2.9⁰ that makes trouble for the tourists.

Landslides and flash floods: Landslides are the basic problem of this district due to the slope gradient of the district. Landslides cause very much disasters that have causative factor about 90% in winter season. Driven region strong and permanent rains instability in the slope and huge movement patterns in the area cause flash floods that disturbs tourism at extreme level.

Sewage Disposal System: The water supply system also operates in the Chamoli district via drainage channels with water boxes. The Laxman and the rivers Alaknanda get polluted by a certain variety of chemicals. In combination with pollutants. No method is possible to gather or disposal additional Shetland pony along the path in Ghangharia.

Solid Waste Management: Recyclable solid waste, such as kitchen washers, was found in many Chamoli, hardware architectural or open spaces and behind farm. This kind of waste has been found in Hemkunt Sahib and Laxman Ganga in the Alaknanda Tube, GovindGhat.

Communication Facilities: Small numbers of local STD / PCO calls are possible only in several places in Chamoli district, such as GovindGhat and Ghanghria. The Ghanghria satellite telephone service is available. The proximate staff of the forest department can only be accessed by walk-through emergencies.

Some other common problems that impacts greatly the tourists in the study area are listed as.

SR. No	Types	Impact
1	Ecology Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polygenopolystachy distribution of the dominant group. ▪ Cultivation of other influential plant organisms including sulcata succulents, weeds etc. ▪ Chance of flora and herbal elimination.
2	Development Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Until 5 km no right trail. ▪ No narrower routes to planting areas and high points of rock and the tourist cannot enter the same habitat. ▪ There is no protection road, with a steep slope. ▪ No storm cover, no climate cover.
3	Tourists Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tourists pluck flowers. ▪ Spreading the Wastes ▪ Poor human excreta immediate urinary toilets ▪ Harm to some waste containers already supplied

SUGGESTIONS:

- o Times of translocation and geographic spread can contribute to the local ecosystem lobbying. By the number of tourists in a given area accepted or providing alternatives for discovery or travel during the high season, by the use of a sustainable price strategy.
- o Company should spend heavily to break the split and clear Chamoli inefficiencies.
- o Governments make concerted efforts to develop the community facilities needed.

- o The cultural tourism needed is an hour-long one and a comprehensive regional study should be undertaken for this country.
- o The introduction of alternative energy sources, such as micro power, would reduce the use of wooden chips by local residents and visitors and thus reduce the burden on local forests.
- o Significant amounts of capital may be required for environmental protection. The revenues from use charges and mountain rental royalties should benefit not just the government but also communities and places where such revenues are generated.
- o The residents can obtain the credentials necessary to assist visitors through training programs.
- o In turn, this will give these people the confidence to participate and create a business in the tourism sector. Furthermore, establishing a minimum training level for porters will strengthen experience and allow for higher revenue..
- o Society advancement, participatory desks of tourism support new participants to take action in the decision-making process and to influence decisions, which necessarily affect their lives. Participation also increases the participation and engagement of local citizens in protective measures. In addition, the degree of knowledge and ways to support local neighborhoods cannot be ignored.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, the development of the right strategies for tourism, collaboration and awareness among people depends heavily upon Chamoli's growth in tourism. In order to enhance tourism in the area, the High Powered Shukla Commission suggested the formation of a North East Tourism Growth Company. In 2013, Govindghat introduced a compact device that gradually dramatically reduced reuse costs. The park with the active participation of residents is also much easier to run. They are working and they are ready allies for the safety of the park. Furthermore, Chamoli will definitely increase the truthfulness of the government in the near future, along with the strong cooperation of the citizens.

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