

Holistic Development Tourism Plan of Uttarakhand

Final Master Plan Report

December, 2021





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Executive Summary

The Final Master Plan is the sixth deliverable for the project, 'Holistic Tourism Development for Uttarakhand'. The Inception Report built a preliminary understanding of tourism operations and institutional/legislative framework, while framing an overall project strategy while the Baseline Analysis Report took stock of existing situation through various spatial and statistical analyses (Environment, Tourism performance, infrastructure, suitability mapping, etc.). In the Draft Feasibility and Final Feasibility report, the projects were identified and financial feasibility of 5 PPP projects were detailed out. The Draft Master Plan is an effort to coherently process all these learning into sustainable, productive and suitable recommendations/proposals for Tourism in Uttarakhand. These have been put forth in the form of sub-project appraisals, conceptual outlines, schematic layout plans in the form of Destination Development Plan, guidelines, etc. (both qualitatively and quantitatively proposed), accompanied with some cost estimates for infrastructure projects phased over the next few years.

For the Tourism Master Plan, several new concepts and approaches are being introduced in the current deliverable. These include - Clusters, Circuits, Magnets, Nodes etc. which is defined and elaborated in the Baseline report. The methodologies for delineation of sites under these concepts have been provided, so the reader is informed proceeding further in the report. Building on the Baseline Analysis, the intention is to narrow down the scope to a few focus areas in the hilly region and aid in formulation of strategic recommendations and proposals later in this report. From 340 tourist sites, around 33 Magnets and 26 Nodes, 2 regional circuits and 19 thematic sub circuits have been identified for swift promotion and development. The carrying capacity assessment was also done for the major tourist sites. To promote the sustainable and responsible tourism a suitable and unique development approach is outlined using DCRs and strategic recommendations, guidelines and infrastructure requirement at site and regional scale is shaped.

The idea behind a tourism cluster/ Zoning is to give a ready-to-promote tourism package, with a coherent theme, proper mobility and necessary amenities in place. An infrastructure and SWOC analysis has been furnished for each individual circuit from which have directly/ indirectly contributed towards recommendations – such as product enhancement, new activities, community engagement, marketing strategy, tourist infrastructure, etc.

After studying existing tourism products in the project area, special interest tourist circuits, each with unique characteristics, have also been identified to attract various niche tourists. Unlike clusters, these circuits are aimed at establishing inter-taluk and inter-district linkages, for a regionally integrated tourism development. Each circuit has been further sub-categorized into regional circuits to promote trips of varying durations (day trips, weekend getaways, extended road trips, etc.) as part of various tour packages. Each circuit's target tourist profile has been outlined along with a brief introduction of each site within the circuit (and its compatibility for the theme)

After studying the identified clusters and circuits, various strategic recommendations have been formulated at three scales – regional (covering multiple districts), cluster/circuit level and site level. These recommendations are primarily derived from the SWOC assessment, baseline analysis and stakeholder inputs, and are expected to enhance the existing tourism product while maintaining harmony with economic, environmental and community development goals. Moreover, all relevant projects and initiatives (completed, on-going or proposed) by various government departments have been compiled and were duly incorporated while framing the recommendations. Some of the recommendations include:

- Schematic Site Layouts for potential tourist destination identified in 19 sub circuits – introducing suitable activities and enhancing existing tourism product
- Comprehensive marketing strategy that gives a brief market overview and outlines branding initiatives, target tourists, promotion media (digital, print, broadcast, etc.) and skill & partnership building measures

- Regional and cluster-level guidelines for tourists, tourism operators and government bodies, for sustainable, responsible and efficient tourism operations. These include code of conduct, responsibilities, do's & don'ts and essential prerequisites for all stakeholders
- A community engagement model on Homestay for increasing participation and undertaking Community based tourism initiatives.
- Formulated DCR for sustainable tourist operation in the region.
- Development of way side amenites guidelines
- Formulation of DTDC and DMC for the efficient operation and maintenance of the tourist destinations.
- Development of Heliports in the entire state for the seamless connectivity
- Phasing of the projects of worth INR 9225 crores into three phases of short term, medium term and long term for the easy implementation of the state government.

These are expected to aid various stakeholders – UTDB (GoUK), funding agencies, tourism operators, entrepreneurs/ investors, local businesses/communities, tourists, local governments, district administrations, etc. – in aligning their future operations and take necessary steps to plan, implement and manage them for a sustainable tourism in Uttarakhand. A robust infrastructure is the backbone for successful tourism operations at any destination. Deriving inputs from Baseline Analysis, stakeholder consultations, existing infrastructure gap, etc., Tourist Infrastructure proposals at regional circuit level have been firmed up. These proposals are accompanied with block-cost estimates to give a broad idea on required investments over the perspective period. In total, the broad cost estimations done for the entire state is 9225 crores. Furthermore, considering the unique setting of Uttarakhand, some innovative signature projects have been identified to reinforce the unique identity and promoting smart, sustainable infrastructure solutions such as Tourist Information System - Smart Maps etc.

1 Tourist Arrivals & Projections

1.1 Introduction

This section discusses tourist arrivals, markets and themes. These areas are analysed together due to their interrelationships: arrival trends depend on source markets and themes offered. Arrival patterns are presented first, followed by a brief market and theme analysis.

1.1.1 Arrival Trends

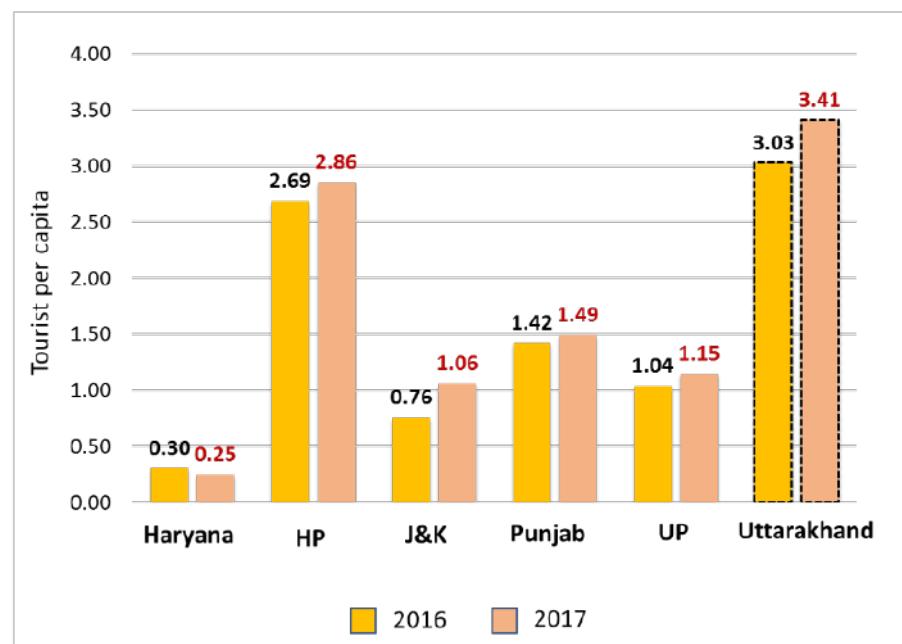
As in 2017, amongst the states of India, Uttarakhand holds the 4th position, according to the tourist per capita whereas in northern region of India, Uttarakhand occupies the 1st rank. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have considerably high tourist per capita ratio (2.86 and 3.41 respectively) as compared to the other states of northern India.¹ Further, it is also observed that though both these states have similar geographies, the tourist per capita for Uttarakhand is comparatively higher. However, these tourists have a limited spending contributing minimally to tourism economy, hence there is a need to focus on well-paying tourists, enhancing the experience at the same time.

Table 1: Tourist arrival in Northern region of India

State	Population	Tourist Arrival (in lakhs)		Tourist per person		Ranking
		2016	2017 (P)	2016	2017 (P)	
Haryana	25353081	77.14	62.44	0.30	0.25	6
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	184.51	196.02	2.69	2.86	2
J & K	12548962	94.78	133.15	0.76	1.06	5
Punjab	27704236	393.63	414.02	1.42	1.49	3
Uttar Pradesh	207281477	2148.64	2375.34	1.04	1.15	4
Uttarakhand	10116752	306.22	344.94	3.03	3.41	1

SOURCE: TOURISM STATISTICS, 2018, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

Figure 1: Tourist per person in Northern region of India²



The tourist arrivals in the State has been observed to be increasing since the formation of Uttarakhand as the 27th State of the Republic of India, in 2000. The total number of tourists visiting Uttarakhand has consistently increased from around 111.36 lakhs in 2001 to 368.52

¹ Tourism Statistics 2018 book (MoT GoI) and Census of India, 2011

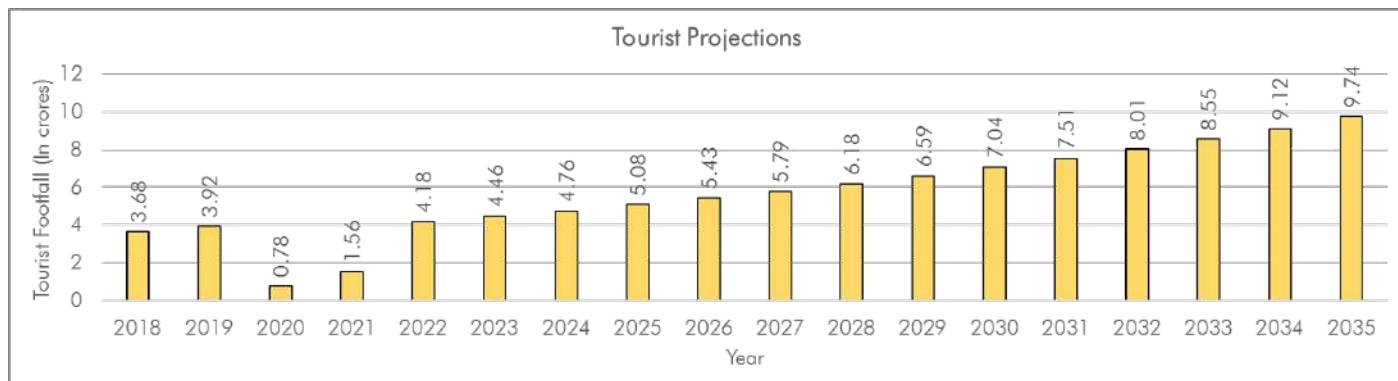
² Tourism Statistics, 2018, Census of India, 2011.

Holistic Development Tourism Master Plan, Uttarakhand

lakhs in 2018.³ The major tourist destinations of the State has attracted 36.7 million domestic tourists and 0.15 million foreign tourists in 2018.⁴ There will be a substantial increase in the number of tourists by 2030, around 65.7 million according to the projections.

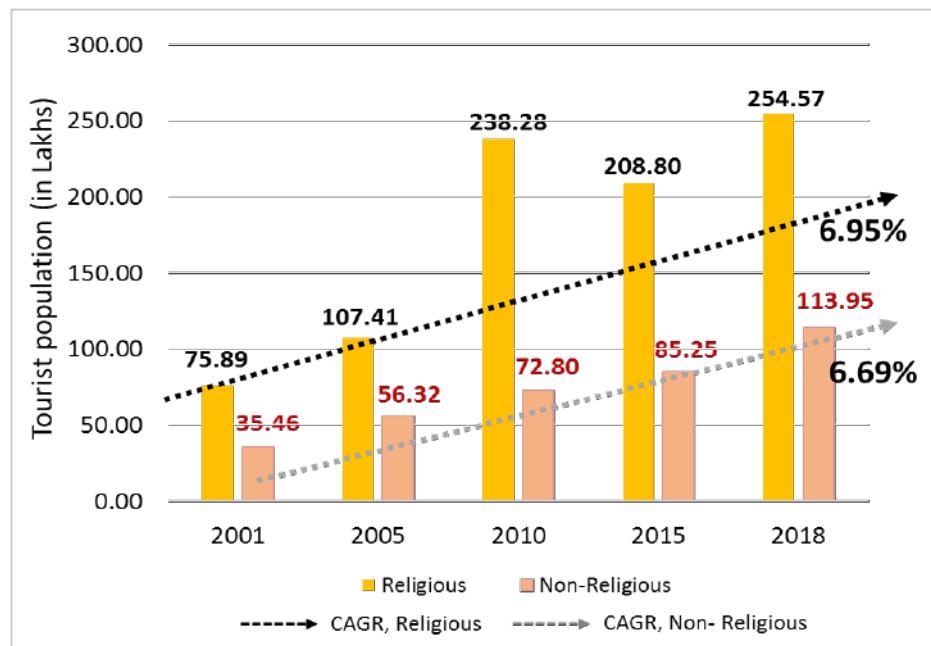
The growth rate in terms of arrivals for 2018 was 6 percent. The average growth rate for the past 16 years from 2001 to 2018 is 7.77%, reflecting steady expansion of the industry. The growth rate was negative in the year 2001 due to formation of new state. The growth rate was maximum in 2010 i.e. 33.7%, due to organization of Kumbh Mela. In the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (advanced estimate), the industry wise share of trade, repair, hotels and restaurants (tourism) is 12.96%, 13.38% and 13.92% respectively.⁵

Figure 2: Tourist Scenario in Uttarakhand, 2000-2035



SOURCE: UTTARAKHAND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Figure 3: Religious v/s Non-Religious Tourist Population in Uttarakhand, 2001-2018⁶



A short snap survey conducted by UNWTO revealed that about 58.2% of the foreign tourist visits were for holiday/sightseeing, 21.9 % for health/yoga and about 19.4% for pilgrimage/religious functions. The number of religious tourists visiting Uttarakhand has consistently increased from around 7.5 million in 2001 to 25.4 million in 2018, indicating a CAGR of 6.95%, whereas the number of non-religious tourists have increased from 3.5 million to 11.3 million from 2001 to 2018, with CAGR of 6.69%. The

main purpose of 69% of the tourist visits was religious while that of 31% was for non-religious purposes in 2018.⁷ Uttarakhand is majorly famous for the pilgrimage tourism, with around 25.5 million⁸ tourists visiting the State annually for religious or pilgrimage purpose, owing to the large number of temples and

³ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

⁴ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

⁵ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Uttarakhand

⁶ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

⁷ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

⁸ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

pilgrimage centres located in the State. Uttarakhand ranks 12th in domestic and 18th in foreign tourist arrivals, as compared to the other states/ UTs of India.⁹

1.1.2 Source Markets

Europe has been the main market generating an average of 44.74% of the total tourist arrivals to the destination from 2014 to 2018. Key source markets in terms of countries include Italy, UK, Germany, Switzerland and France. North America competes with the European markets in terms of the number of arrivals, ranking second among source markets. The figure below shows the arrivals of tourist from different continents to Uttarakhand from 2014 to 2018.

Figure 4: Continent wise foreign tourist arrivals to Uttarakhand, 2014 - 2018¹⁰

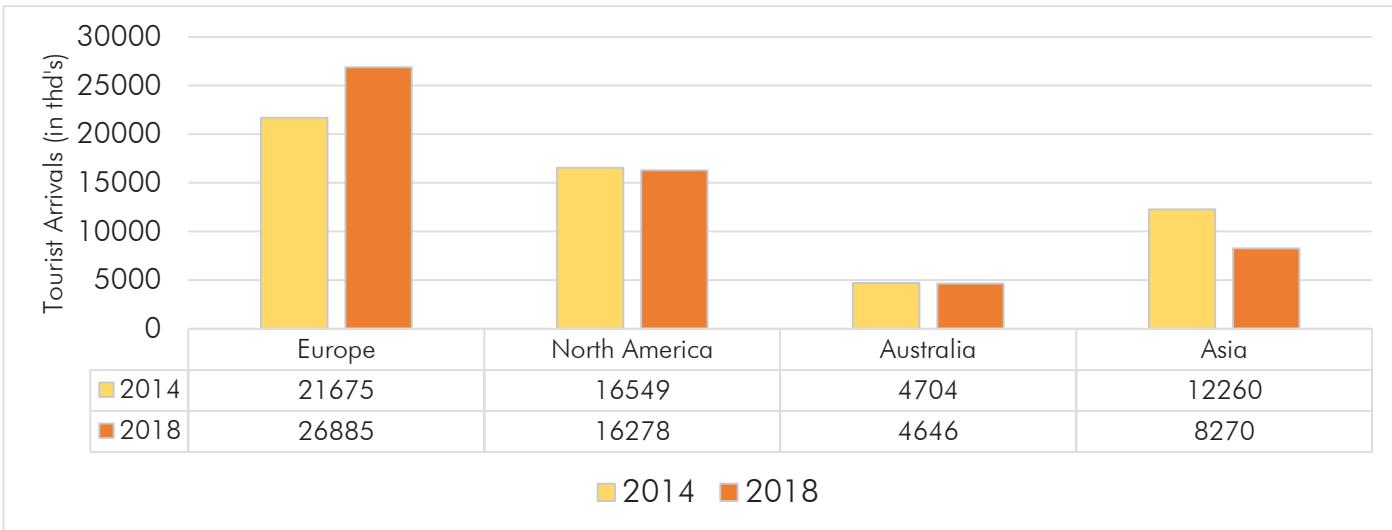


Table 2: Tourist arrivals from different countries to Uttarakhand, 2014-2018¹¹

Countries	2014		2018	
	Arrival	Visitor share (%)	Arrival	Visitor share (%)
Europe				
UK	6662	12.7	8600	15.5
France	6620	12.6	7004	12.6
Italy	2792	5.3	3688	6.6
Germany	4713	9.0	5376	9.7
Switzerland	888	1.7	2217	4.0
North America				
Canada	4383	8.3	3567	6.4
USA	12166	23.2	12711	22.9
Australia				
Australia	4704	9.0	4646	8.4
Asia				
Japan	3868	7.4	2713	4.9
Singapore	1763	3.4	896	1.6
Malaysia	2404	4.6	2781	5.0

⁹ India Tourism Statistics, 2018, Ministry of Tourism, GOI

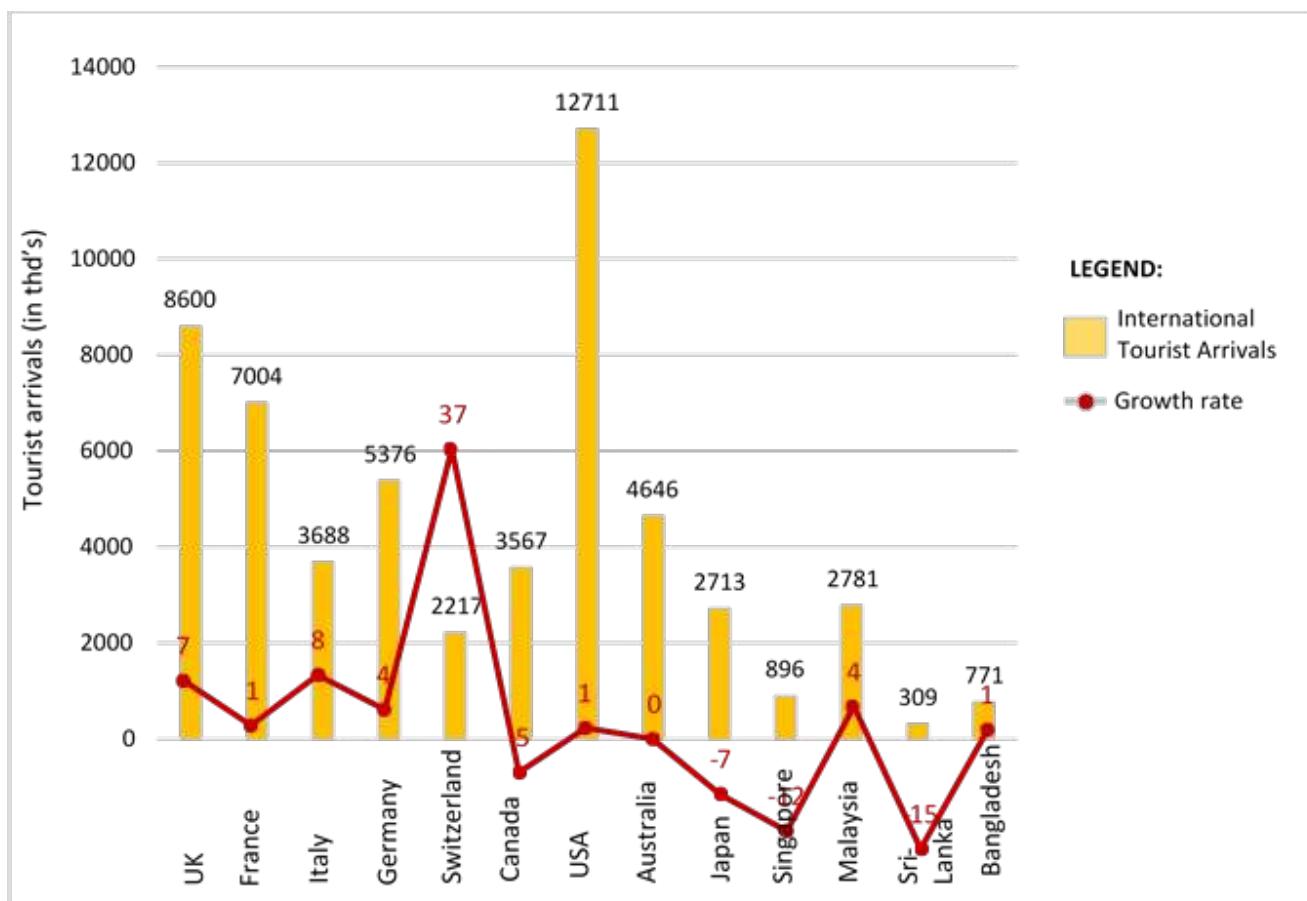
¹⁰ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

¹¹ Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

Sri Lanka	744	1.4	309	0.6
Bangladesh	744	1.4	771	1.4
Pakistan	49	0.1	228	0.4

Among foreign countries USA takes the lead in tourist arrival to Uttarakhand i.e. 22.9% in 2018. Other significant sources of arrivals from Europe includes UK (12.7% share in 2014 and 15.5% in 2018) which have remained loyal visitors to the Uttarakhand in spite of the sluggish growth. Asia accounted for 13.9% of the total arrivals to the country in 2018. The main sources in Asia for the Uttarakhand in 2018 after Malaysia were Japan (4.9%) and Singapore (1.6%).

Figure 5: Source Market according to Tourist arrival and growth rate, 2014 -2018



NOTE: TOURIST ARRIVAL DATA IS OF 2018 AND GROWTH RATE IS FROM 2014 - 2018

Tourism themes of Uttarakhand

According to Draft Tourism Policy, 2018, the themes have already been identified by Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board. The existing themes identified by Tourism department is further clubbed into 6 themes, that is a mixture of Asset based and Mode of operation.

Pilgrimage: Religious sites present a wide variety of offerings ranging from services, music and other structured activities of a religious nature, to more secular visitor facilities such as temples and treasuries located within their beautiful historic buildings. Important places of pilgrimage acknowledged as having religious significance include Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Haridwar, Hemkund, Lokpal, Nanakmatta, Meetha-Reetha Sahib, Piran Kaliyar and Punyagiri. Along with these destinations, multiple yatras happen that are participated by thousands of pilgrims and religious tourists, most popular of which are Nanda Devi Raj Jat and Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

Eco-Spiritual and Wellness: Important eco-spiritual and wellness hotspots with immense potential in Uttarakhand are primarily in Kumaon. With Kausani, Almora, Nainital, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and

Champawat providing the right mix of enrichment and experience that is requisite for a traveller seeking spiritual or wellness fulfilment. These areas provide the opportunity of visiting historical temples, ashrams, dhams and abodes of locally popular gods. Additionally, Kasar Devi Temple boasts its position in the list of places enlisted under the Van Allen's Belt, which has places known for enhancing meditative abilities.

Leisure and Commercial Tourism: Leisure travel is travel in which the primary motivation is to take a vacation from everyday life. Leisure travel is often characterized by staying in nice hotels or resorts, relaxing on beaches or in a room, or going on guided tours and experiencing local tourist attractions. In some cases, leisure travel might be used to refer to any trip that lasts more than a week, regardless of the primary focus. Leisure travel is generally seen as the opposite of business travel. Targeting places that ensure wildlife watching, leisure luxury and budget travel and corporate visits, this category counts Rishikesh, Dehradun, Mussoorie, Dhanaulti, Tehri, Jim Corbett, Nainital, Almora and Ranikhet as its prime locations. Places like Muni ki Reti and Narendra Nagar have an existing history of heavy travel with a large number of travellers both international and national visiting all-round the year.

MICE: Meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) is a type of tourism in which large groups, usually planned well in advance, are brought together. Two locations have been determined for the construction of MICE destinations in Uttarakhand namely Rishikesh and Kiccha, Pantnagar.

Cultural, Heritage and Rural Tourism: Cultural Tourism is not just the association of tourist with monuments and sites due to visitations but also the traditional view of cultural tourism, which includes the consumption of the way of life in different destinations. In other words, cultural tourism is not just about consuming cultural products of the past; it also deals with the contemporary way of life and culture of people. Uttarakhand has an abundance of stories, folktales, dance style all rooting from its deep history, culture and a heritage that is well remembered amongst the residents today. To provide international visibility and encompass them in the larger tourism vision it has been proposed to provide places which reflect culture and shall become focus sites for tourists. These include – the culturally rich city of Almora and the Border Villages of Mana, Gunji, Bagauri and Salla.

Adventure Tourism: The Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA) defines adventure tourism as a trip that includes at least two of the following three elements: physical activity, natural environment, and cultural immersion. While the definition of adventure tourism only requires two of these components, trips incorporating all three tend to afford tourists the fullest adventure travel experience – for example, a trip to Har Ki Dun that involved trekking (physical activity) through the Govind Pashu Vihar National Park and Sanctuary (natural environment) and genuine interaction with local residents and/or indigenous peoples (cultural immersion) from the local villages. Uttarakhand is full of destinations that can be utilized for adventure activities or converted into adventure-oriented theme locations. Identified locations that might require priority upgradation include Har ki Dun trek, Chandrashila trek, Satopanth trek, Valley of Flowers trek, Khalia Top, Pindari glacier trek, Roopkund trek and US Nagar (Water Sports Circuit). Additional sites identified include Kedarkanta, Har ki Dun, Yamunotri, Janki Chatti, Dayara Bugyal, Harsil, Chopta, Deoria Taal, Gaumukh, Tapovan, Auli, Hemkund Sahib, Kuwari pass, Pangarchula, Namik glacier, Ralam dhura pass, Loharkhet, Kheti, Phulkia, Ali Bugyal, Bedni Bugyal, Tumria Barrage, Haripura Jalashay, Bail Reservoir, Nanak matta Sagar, Sharda Sagar, Mussoorie, Dhanaulti and Tehri.

2 Regional Level Circuit

2.1 Methodology

The methodology adopted is as follows:

- A list of major tourist destination was prepared with the help of secondary data and extensive stakeholder consultation.
- A matrix of all the existing activities & dominant theme of the destination in the circuit has been prepared.
- Potential tourist sites have been identified among the list of the identified tourist destination through stakeholder consultation with an emphasis on community based tourism.
- Possible 13D13D project sites included so as to enhance tourist flow in the circuit to other unexplored tourist destinations.
- Destination specific interventions are proposed based on the existing potential.
- Phasing of interventions (phase wise development) and broad cost estimation is done
- Destination Packaging: Possibility of options of short-duration trips (1-2 days) to long-duration trips as per convenience of tourist

2.2 Selection of Tourist sites:

- **Availability of strong nature based, socio -cultural or symbiotic product** (a combination of manmade and natural product like adventure sports) in the village. Thus the village shall have unique as well as significant presence of natural and or cultural practices.
- **Availability or Potential of accommodation units:** The village or the cluster of villages has on-going home-stays and guesthouses activities or potential of them as home-stays are one of the core products of rural tourism.
- **Availability or Potential for physical infrastructure:** The physical parameters of the village have all the basics to support tourism like ample water supply, good climate, good location and availability of basic facilities and services such as trails and build up areas which are existing or can be provided for.
- **Availability of good & sufficient human resource:** The village has a good leader/facilitator and stakeholders who are enthusiastic and serious about developing rural tourism in the village. Also the village and its surroundings have sufficient households to make the investment viable.
- **Availability of easy access:** The village has good location and easy accessibility and there are transportation facilities available to the main highways and major tourist destinations.
- **Availability of proactive environment for tourism:** The village has good local administration and NGOs support the development of tourism and provides an enabling environment. The village should also have strong commitment from the administration, NGO's, Government, Private sector (especially travel trade) during project implementation.
- **Availability of linkages to other villages (clusters) and tourism circuits:** The village has good linkages with other villages, e.g., the village has a market and/or other facilities and services that attract people from surrounding villages. Similarly, it should fall in a tourism circuit already existing.
- **Availability of Clear Community Benefit Sharing Opportunities:** The village demonstrates strong willingness to engage in tourism and is ready to set up models such as Village cooperatives and self-help groups for building up the village as a model tourism village.
- **Availability of current market demand** and a substantial number of international and domestic tourists already in the circuit visiting the site and there is a presence of potential market and tourist demand once the village is ready.
- **Availability or Potential for tourism facilities and activities** that will generate employment and livelihood for the villagers and satisfaction & quality to the visitors. Also the tourism activity would ensure peace, safety and comfort along with hygiene for the tourists.

2.3 Garhwal Circuit

2.3.1 Background and Rationale

The Garhwal Circuit is a pilgrimage circuit that covers the entire Chardham Yatra. The destinations in the circuit have lots of potential as it attracts millions of tourists. The activities vary from snow based to air based tourism activities in the destinations along the circuit. The destinations in the circuits generally lack the last mile connectivity, which may lead to difficulties in terms of accessibility. It is becoming a crucial issue, especially for the elderly group of tourists, who are generally large in numbers for such a theme.

The terrain in these areas is topographically demanding with ecologically sensitive areas, so ropeways can be proposed as an environmentally friendly mode of transport here, as well as ensuring a significant reduction in the environmental impact and regulation of traffic at locations with high footprints and low transport capacity. There is a lack of adequate and quality accommodation services and facilities along the pilgrimage routes. Caravan parks and homestays, in such a case, would effectively solve the problem by providing accommodation with quality standards throughout the planned timeline of the trip. Dilapidated structures and temples highlighting local architecture and rich cultural heritage can be restored through restoration projects. Lack of infrastructure facilities, such as limited or lack of water supply, inadequate public toilets and baths, unorganized collection and disposal of solid waste, lack or limited network services, would require attention and intervention to upgrade or implement these services in and around destinations, not only for tourists, but also for locals.

In addition, the provision of tourist information centers would facilitate the availability of currently limited information to tourists. Projects identified along the circuit will benefit as follows:

- Promotion of road network and support infrastructure while prioritizing last mile connectivity
- Promotion of eco-friendly mode of transportation
- Promotion, encouragement and incentivization of homestays
- Promotion of caravan parks
- Skill development & capacity building of the locals.
- Proper operation, maintenance and management of temple site premises
- Regulating the flow of tourist specially at peak season
- Treated water supply at major tourist destinations with support infrastructure
- Generating awareness regarding waste management and disposal strategies
- Promotion of safety through unrestricted network connectivity

Map 1: Circuit map of Garhwal Region

GARHWAL REGION

KEY MAP



SYMOLOGY

- FC 13D 15 FINANCE COMMISSION
 - 13D 13 D
 - P Potential Tourism Destinations
 - P PRASAD
 - S SWADESH
 - CM CM Announcement
 - EAP Externally Aided Projects
 - GRUY Gramin Paryatan Utthan Yojana



2.4 Kumaun Circuit

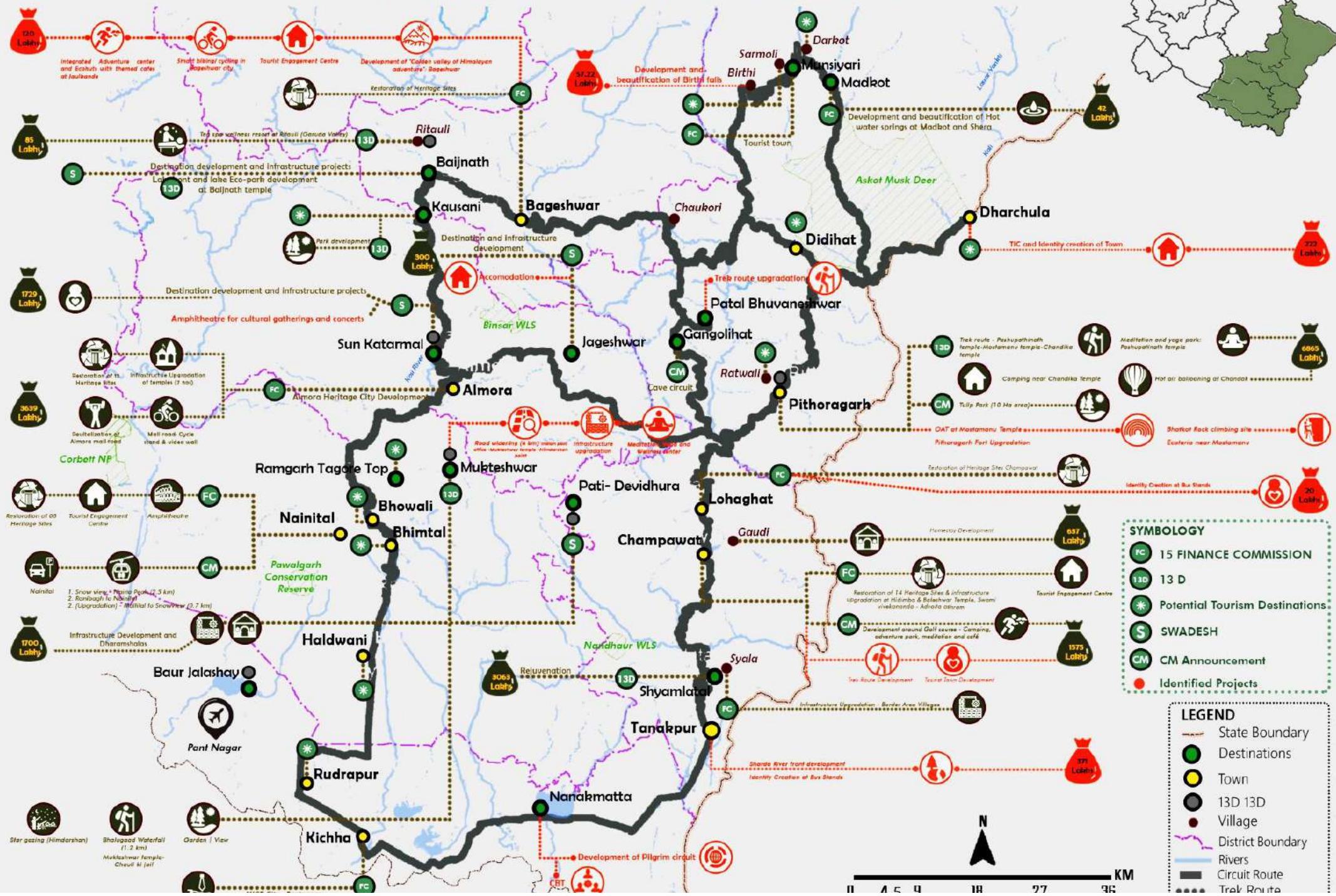
The state earns majority of its tourism revenue from the key locations like Almora, and Nainital with respect to tourist footfall. Other places of tourist interests are Pithoragarh, Champawat, Nanakmatta, Dharchula, etc. These places offer variety of engagement activities under various tourism themes. Snuggled in the foothills of the majestic mountain breeze, the ethereal Himalayan scenic view, tall swaying pine and deodar trees, and the rolling cultivation of hill crops would captivate any tourist. Kumaon has its own distinct and impressive tradition, festivals and culture. People of the prestigious have been labelled as brave, hardworking and honest. The presence of ethnic people that have inhabited in the region of Kumaon Himalayas for centuries create a welcoming and auspicious atmosphere for visitors to stay amidst the serenity of nature and rich culture. It is very rare for any region to hold such extensive variety of tourism attraction to carry out intensive yearly tourism. Kumaon has been a popularity ever since trekkers and nature wanderers have popularized the region through there writings and illustrations specific to places like Mansarovar, Baijnath, Jageshwar, Almora etc. The Kumaon Circuit has been developed to pass through Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, and Udham Singh Nagar districts which embrace at least on popular tourist destination. The region is immensely alluring for its unique assets such as high altitude passes, glacial lakes, pilgrimage destinations, adventure hotspots and pristine natural features.

2.4.1 Background & Rationale

The circuit is framed in a way that it connects all the popular destination in the region lying in different districts for attracting diverse tourists. The circuit can interest nature lovers, promote the cultural and rural experience among tourists and would open opportunities for conducting heritage trails, and to top it all off – the finest Mansarovar Yatra for all kind and age of pilgrims. The circuit offers destinations under various themes such as Water based activity for water based recreational sports, rejuvenating experience in the lap of hills, mesmerizing Pilgrim spots, and iconic locations in between the nature. The circuit thus connects all the destinations lying in the route to offer multiple attractions for visitors to engage themselves. One of the best thing about the circuit is that there is no set duration of stay for the visitors. In fact, visitors can customize their trip according to their desire and plan their itinerary. The circuits provide that flexibility to the visitors to plan their trip from minimum three days extendable to weeks or months. Destinations like Jageshwar, Baijnath, Pati- Devidhura, Sun Katarmal, etc. are some of the most prominent site for religious visitors. The circuit also hosts splendid hill stations like Munsiyari, Kasauni, Nainital, and Lohaghat for visitors wanting to enjoy solitude in the nature's lap. Tourists can engage in amazing water sports activities at Nanakmatta, for frolicking water adventure. Besides these destinations there are many other attractive tourism spots for people to visit in the circuit.

KUMAON REGION

KEY MAP



3 Thematic Circuits

A tourist Circuit is defined as a route on which at least three major tourist destinations are located such that none of these are in the same town, village or city. At the same time, they are not separated by a long distance. It should have well defined entry and exit points. A tourist who enters at the entry point should get motivated to visit all the places identified on the circuit. A Circuit connects high performing destinations of a particular or different themes connected by a transportation network, targeting a specific tourist market, and are formulated for different durations which can range from a day long circuit to full week tourism circuits. Two types of tourist circuits have been developed for Uttarakhand which are

- **Thematic circuits:** These circuits conform to a particular theme with majority of the destinations belonging to the same theme. These include Pilgrimage circuits, leisure circuits, eco-spiritual and wellness circuits, tribal circuit, and cultural & heritage circuits.
- **Tourist Circuits:** These circuits don't necessarily conform to a particular theme and have destinations belonging to varied themes. These destinations are important and popular from tourist point of view and are inter-district or regional in scale.

The proposed projects have been categorized into three phases – Phase I, Phase II and Phase III. The Phase I denotes the Short term goals (0-3 years); Phase II denotes the Medium term goal (3-5 years); Phase III denotes the Long term goals (5-7 Years). The convergence of the lone agencies has also been incorporated for the ease of execution of the proposed projects. For details refer annexure I and II.

Phase I projects/ Short Term

These are the proposals which can be immediately taken by district administration for implementation. These projects do not require the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). Most of the components of the projects proposed under Phase I are related to improvement of infrastructure provisions for the tourists such as benches, viewpoints, drinking water facility, toilets, etc. The scale of intervention is minimal in Phase I projects and majorly there is no specific land requirement. As 13 District 13 Destination focuses on the tourism development of destination and the surrounding areas, the projects have been proposed accordingly.

Phase II projects/ Medium Term

The projects which would be proposed under Phase II, would require land identification and DPR preparation. These are the proposals which would be implemented by district administration after the Phase I projects. The interventions required for these projects would vary significantly in scale and project components, for different districts. The proposed projects would be supported by information on project components, required land area, available and broad cost estimate.

Phase III projects/ Long Term

Phase III projects would be proposed at a conceptual level. These projects can be considered for further studies by the district administration and DPR can be prepared at a later stage if found suitable. Verification of the feasibility and land availability for the proposed project can also be undertaken by the concerned authorities.

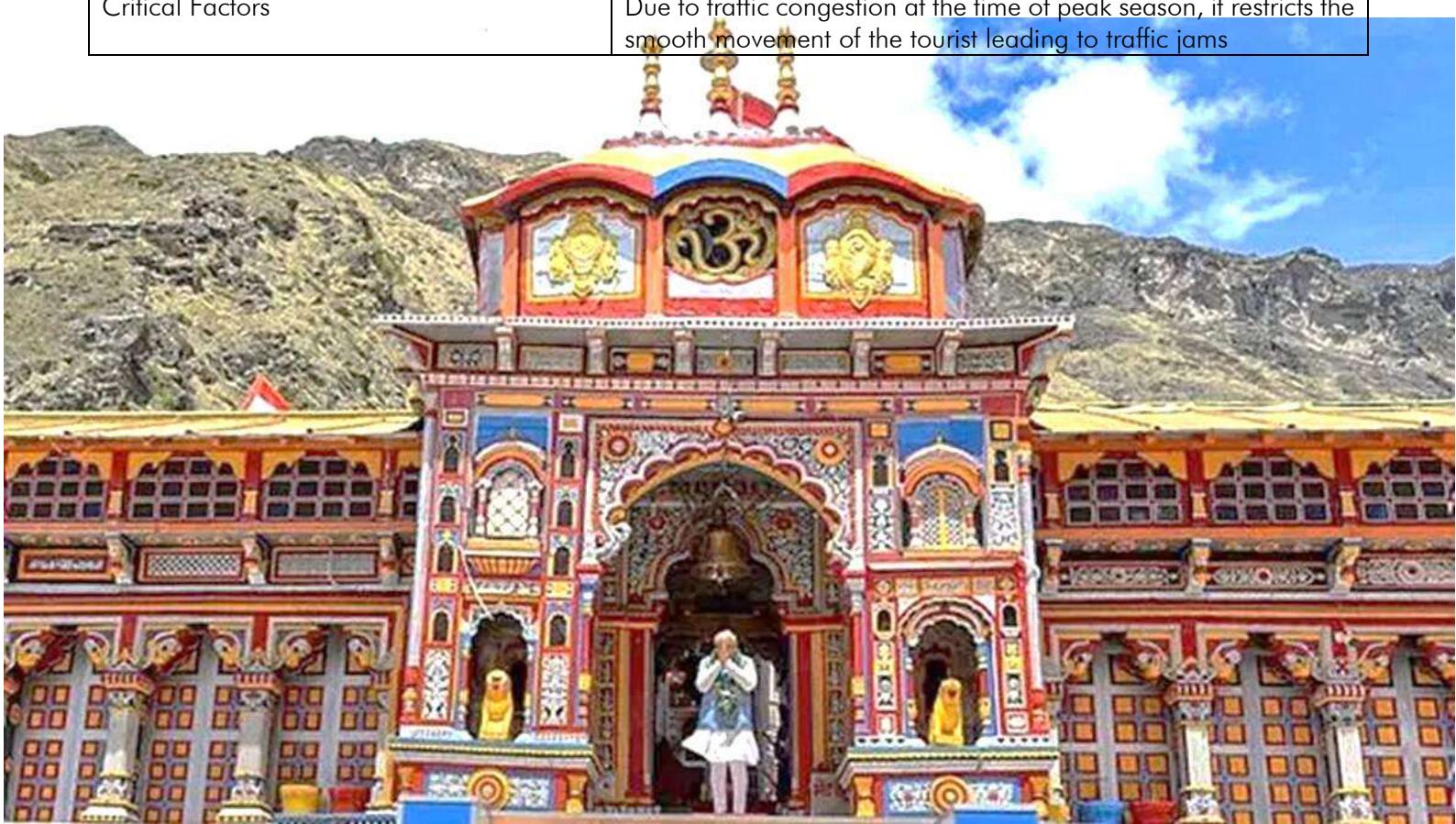
3.1 Pilgrimage and Mythology Circuits

3.1.1 Char Dham Yatra Circuit

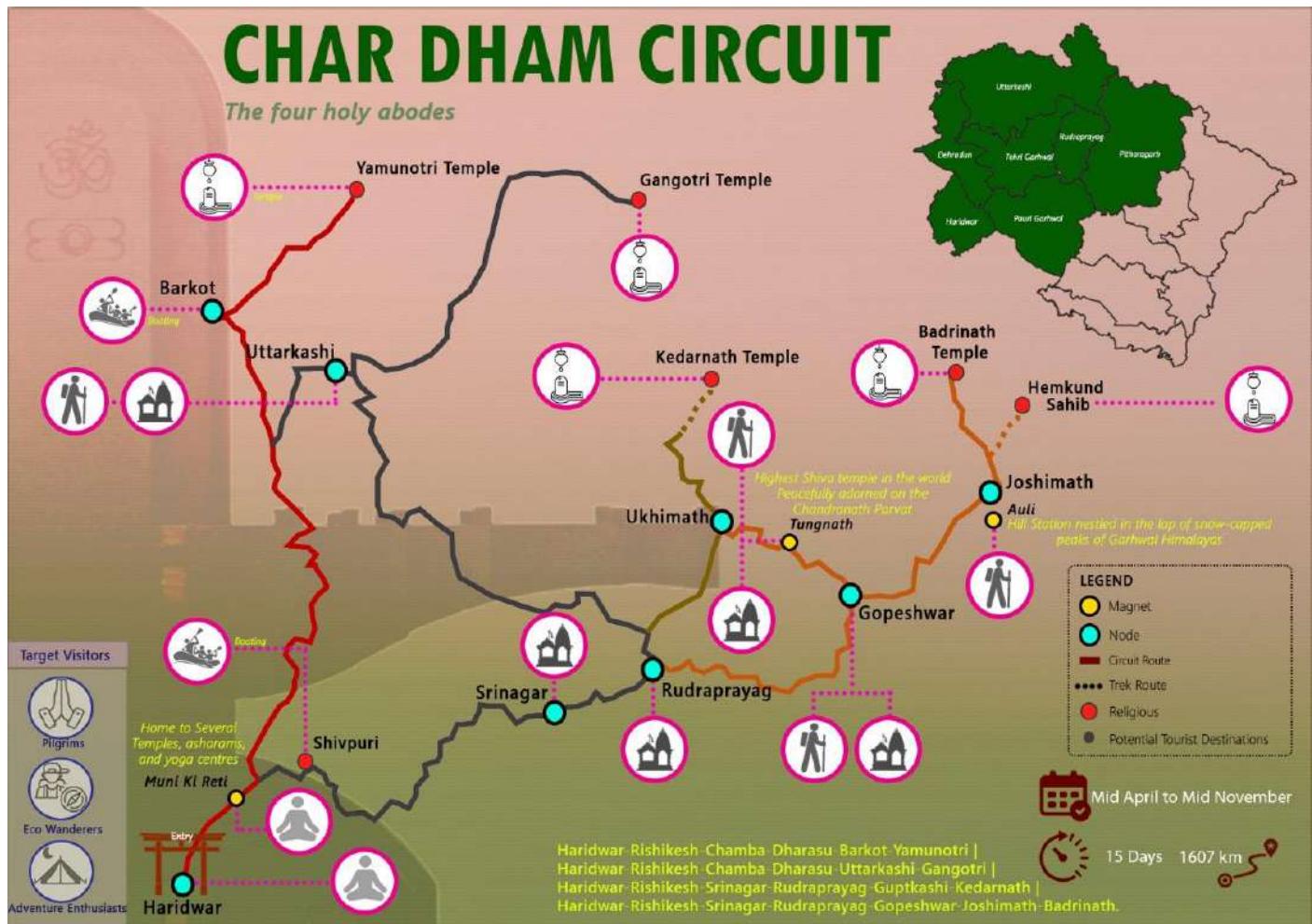
The state of Uttarakhand is well-known for its pilgrimage importance. The Char Dham yatra circuit covers approximately a distance of around 1600 Km, with Char Dhams, namely Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath as its destinations. The Kailash Mansarovar yatra is accessed through two different routes - Lipulekh Pass (Uttarakhand), and Nathu La Pass (Sikkim). Being significant to Hindus as the abode of Lord Shiva, it also holds religious importance among the Jains and Buddhists alike.

/Nestled among the serene heights of the great Himalayas are four pilgrim-destinations namely Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, and Badrinath, collectively known as Char Dham. These pilgrimage centres draw the maximum numbers of pilgrims each year, thus becoming the most important hubs of religious travel in the whole of Northern India. Traditionally, the pilgrimage begins from the West and ends in the East. Thus, the Char Dham Yatra commences from Yamunotri, then proceeding to Gangotri and finally to Kedarnath and Badrinath. Each of these four sites is devoted to a specific deity. Yamunotri is dedicated to the Goddess Yamuna who goes along the pilgrims to the high altitudes of the picturesque Rawai Valley. It is believed that a bath in the waters of the Yamuna protects the devotee from untimely death. Gangotri is dedicated to the Goddess Ganga. The shrine overlooks the River Bhagirathi, another name of River Ganga – the name having been derived from the myth of the ancient King Bhagirath's penance that succeeded in bringing her upon the earth from the heaven. Kedarnath is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is also a part of the Panch Kedar. It is the northernmost Jyotirlinga and is close to the source of the holy River Mandakini. Badrinath is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. It is situated on the bank of the River Alaknanda. According to legend, Lord Vishnu meditated here while his consort Lakshmi took the form of a berry (Badri) tree to offer him shade.

Circuit Fact File	
Nearest Rail Head	Haridwar, Kotdwara
Distance from Haridwar to Gangotri	285 kms
Distance from Haridwar to Yamunotri	231 kms
Distance from Haridwar to Kedarnath	231 kms
Distance from Haridwar to Badrinath	317 kms
Duration/ Length	15 days / 1607 kms
Target Tourists	Nature Lovers, Adventure enthusiasts, Religious tourist
Critical Factors	Due to traffic congestion at the time of peak season, it restricts the smooth movement of the tourist leading to traffic jams



Map 2: Char Dham Circuit Map



SOURCE: IPE GLOBAL LIMITED

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit		
Destinations	Description	Tourist Attractions
Gangotri	Physical environment, geographical setting and religious importance: Gangotri is one of the foremost religious places among the four Char Dham pilgrimage areas. The temple is nested amidst the beautiful surroundings of deodars and pines of Gangotri National Park. The national park is spread over an area of 2390 sq km and is reckoned to be an important link between Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary and Govind Pashu Vihar. It is one of those national parks which is considered in the biogeographical zone, houses beautiful deodar, fir, oak trees and is home for wild creatures like snow leopards	Gangotri temple, Nelong valley, Gaunukh trek, Bhojbsa trek, Tapovan trek kedartal, Bhoj Kharak, kedar kharak, Gangotri glacier.
Yamunotri	One of the major destination on Chardham route. It is an ideal holidaying and adventure destination as the place offers many trekking excursions and white water rafting opportunities. The ravishing landscapes, gushing water of the sacred Yamuna River and apple orchards attract the tourists in large number.	Yamunotri temple, Kharsali, Surya Kund, Saptrishi kund, Janki Chatti, Hanuman Chatti.

Badrinath	The famed town of Badrinath is among the four dominant Char Dham pilgrimage sites of India as well as the Chota Char Dham. It is perched at an average elevation of 3,300 metres about 10,827 feet above sea level on the banks of Alaknanda River. This holy town is named after the Badrinath temple dedicated to the preserver, Lord Vishnu. Many Hindu devotees are smitten by the charm of this holy shrine as it showcases the traditional Garhwali wooden architecture.	Surya kund Badrinath, Ganesha cave, vasudhara falls, Vyas cave, Tapta kund Badrinath
Kedarnath	Kedarnath is amongst the holiest pilgrimages for the devout Hindu. It is set amidst the stunning mountainscape of the Garhwal Himalayas at the head of the Mandakini River. Kedar is another name of lord Shiva, the protector and the destroyer. The shrine of Kedarnath is very scenically placed, and is surrounded by lofty, snow – covered mountains, and during summer grassy meadows covering the valleys. Immediately behind the temple is the high Keadardome peak, which can be sighted from great distances. The sight of the temple and the peak with its perpetual snows is simply enthralling.	Sonprayag, Vasuki Tal, Triyuginarayan temple, Kedarnath temple

Proposed Interventions for the Circuit

Gangotri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 lane Cycle route development from Purali to Lanka (on other side of NH-34) with Cycle Stations (Purali, Harsil, Mukhwa, Dharali, Lanka) • Facility of shuttle buses for the route from Lanka to Gangotri bus stop i.e.14km • Redevelopment of the road from Lanka to Gangotri (14 km) • Developing Nature Trail from Bhairogathi to Gangotri • Shop lane development from last point of connectivity to Gangotri temple (including façade treatment, resurfacing of pathways, plinth protection for shops, provision of signages, lights, benches, kiosks, video wall, display panel, reverse vending machine, water ATM's, smart poles etc.) • Ghat development with changing rooms, safety railings and all safety measures like alarming system, water level sensors etc. • Solid waste management system including Garbage collector vans, compactors with GPS monitoring and real time monitoring system. • Community based tourism for promotion of Apple Orchard homestays in Purali, Harsil Mukhwa. • Upgradation of Mukhawa temple premises including temple, illumination, pathway development, rejuvenation of Ghats with landscaping, retaining wall and safety railings • Provision of basic infrastructure amenities like signages, lights, benches, kiosks, video wall, display panel, reverse vending machine, water ATM's, smart poles, video wall for viewing of aarti etc.
Yamunotri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghat development with changing rooms, safety railings and all safety measures like alarming system, water level sensors etc. • Solid waste management system including Garbage collector vans, compactors with GPS monitoring and real time monitoring system. • Community based tourism for promotion of Apple Orchard homestays • Provision of basic infrastructure amenities like signages, lights, benches, kiosks, video wall, display panel, reverse vending machine, water ATM's, smart poles, video wall for viewing of aarti etc. • Upgradation of basic amenities at Trek routes • Promotion of village/rural tourism

3.1.1.1 Proposed Intervention – Mechanism for Improving Utility Infrastructure on Char Dham Route.

Tourist Information Center & Bus Shelters

With the help of an online survey, 11 TIC & 56 Bus Shelters have been identified. It was analyzed that both ICT and Bus shelters need upgrades and retrofits. The GoU has decided to upgrade the TIC and to incorporate a small pantry and store in the TIC premises. The pantry will help serve beverages to tourists while the store will promote the cultural and traditional items of the state. The store will be linked to Hilans group and other established chains in order to obtain more recognition among the tourist. In these stores, locals will sell their handicrafts. The GoU has decided that stores and storerooms will be run by the local community in order to boost their economic condition.

Table 3: Broad cost estimates of Bus Shelter & TIC along the Chardham Yatra

S.N	Name of District	Bus shelter				TIC	
		Area (16 Sq.m)		Area (35 Sq.m)		Area (62.13 Sq.m)	
		No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
1	PAURI GARHWAL	18	9304997	2	1163944	1	2165883
2	TEHRI GARHWAL	12	6003544	1	563229	2	4192265
3	UTTARKASHI	2	1007209	1	566953	4	8439934
4	CHAMOLI	5	2834821	2	1301646	1	2627256
5	RUDRAPRAYAG	7	3968749	1	585738	0	0
6	DEHRADUN	2	880476	1	495617	3	5533513
TOTAL (in Lakhs)		46	23999795	8	4677128	11	22958850
TOTAL (in Crore)			2.40		0.47		2.30

SOURCE: PMU, UTDB

Figure 6: Existing & Proposed Scenario of TIC along the Chardham route.



SOURCE: PMU, UTDB

Renovation & Upgradation of Toilet Blocks - Proposed Intervention & Design

The prototype has been prepared for eight different unit areas as follows:

Figure 7: Proposed Design Modules of Toilet Blocks



SOURCE: PMU, UTDB.

The total cost for the upgradation and renovation of the toilets is **15.26 crore**. The components considered for upgradation & renovation of the toilet blocks are Toilet seats, Urinals, bathing units, Water availability, Ventilation, Washbasins, Floors & Walls, Solar/sensor lights, Dustbins, ramps & rails, Signboards, Feedback mechanism, seating space, fitting & plumbing.

Table 4: Broad cost estimates for the upgradation & renovation of toilet blocks along the Chardham route

S.N	District Name	12.24 Sqm		29.14 Sqm		35.10 Sqm		46.86 Sqm		72.32 Sqm		78.35 Sqm		103.85 Sqm		210.25 Sqm	
		Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount										
1	PAURI	2	1,537,127.29	0	0.00	1	1,255,993.82	0	0.00	3	5,492,422.50	2	3,810,370.71	2	4,897,457.57	0	0.00
2	TEHRI	9	6,693,805.54	7	6,704,826.45	6	7,288,669.22	6	8,568,651.27	2	3,543,426.46	0	0.00	2	4,739,378.86	0	0.00
3	UTTARKASHI	8	5,989,834.94	3	2,892,710.96	4	4,891,603.74	5	7,188,288.65	1	1,783,559.96	1	1,856,018.34	0	0.00	3	9,508,085.85
4	CHAMOLI	3	2,409,777.02	6	6,206,771.72	7	9,183,749.98	2	3,084,723.45	4	7,653,823.44	3	5,973,574.08	0	0.00	1	3,400,185.22
5	RUDRAPRAYAG	2	1,546,956.67	4	3,984,437.91	2	2,526,646.93	3	4,455,536.89	1	1,842,514.86	2	3,834,736.66	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	DEHRADUN	1	654,472.67	1	842,850.27	1	1,068,951.31	2	2,513,345.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2,770,374.52
TOTAL		25	18,831,974.13	21	20,631,597.31	21	26,215,614.99	18	25,810,545.46	11	20,315,747.22	8	15,474,699.79	4	9,636,836.43	5	15,678,645.59

SOURCE: PMU, UTDB

Total number of units – 113; Total Cost - 152,595,660.92 or 15.24 crore

Proposed Intervention for Mobile Unit: Where there is a land constraint, the mobile unit has been considered. The facility will be divided into two portions, one of which will feature a smart toilet and the other a tiny pantry. The pantry will be maintained by the locals, who will also be responsible for the operation and upkeep of the toilet blocks.

Table 5:Broad cost estimates for the upgradation & renovation of toilet blocks and setting up of mobile unit

Summary Sheet									
Sl.No.	Name of Component	Unit	Quantity	Amount	Qty	Phase 1	Qty	Phase 2	
1	Renovation of Toilet	Each	113	152595660.92	61	82374648.82	52	70221012.1	
2	Mobile Toilet	Each	100	135700000.00	10	13570000.00	90	122130000	
SUB TOTAL				288295660.92		95944648.82		192351012.10	
SUB TOTAL (In Crores)				28.83		9.59		19.24	

SOURCE: PMU, UTDB

The design of the mobile unit are as follows:



SOURCE: PMU, ADB

The ownership of the existing toilets along the Chardham route are as follows:

Table 6: Ownership status of toilets along Chardham route

S.N	Name of Agency	No of units
1	SULABH	52
2	NAGAR PALIKA	35
3	ZILLA PANCHAYAT	14
4	GRAM PANCHAYAT	3
5	OTHERS (PWD, UJVNL, GMVN, MANDIR SAMITI, THDC)	9
	TOTAL	113

Digital Signages – Proposed Intervention & Design:

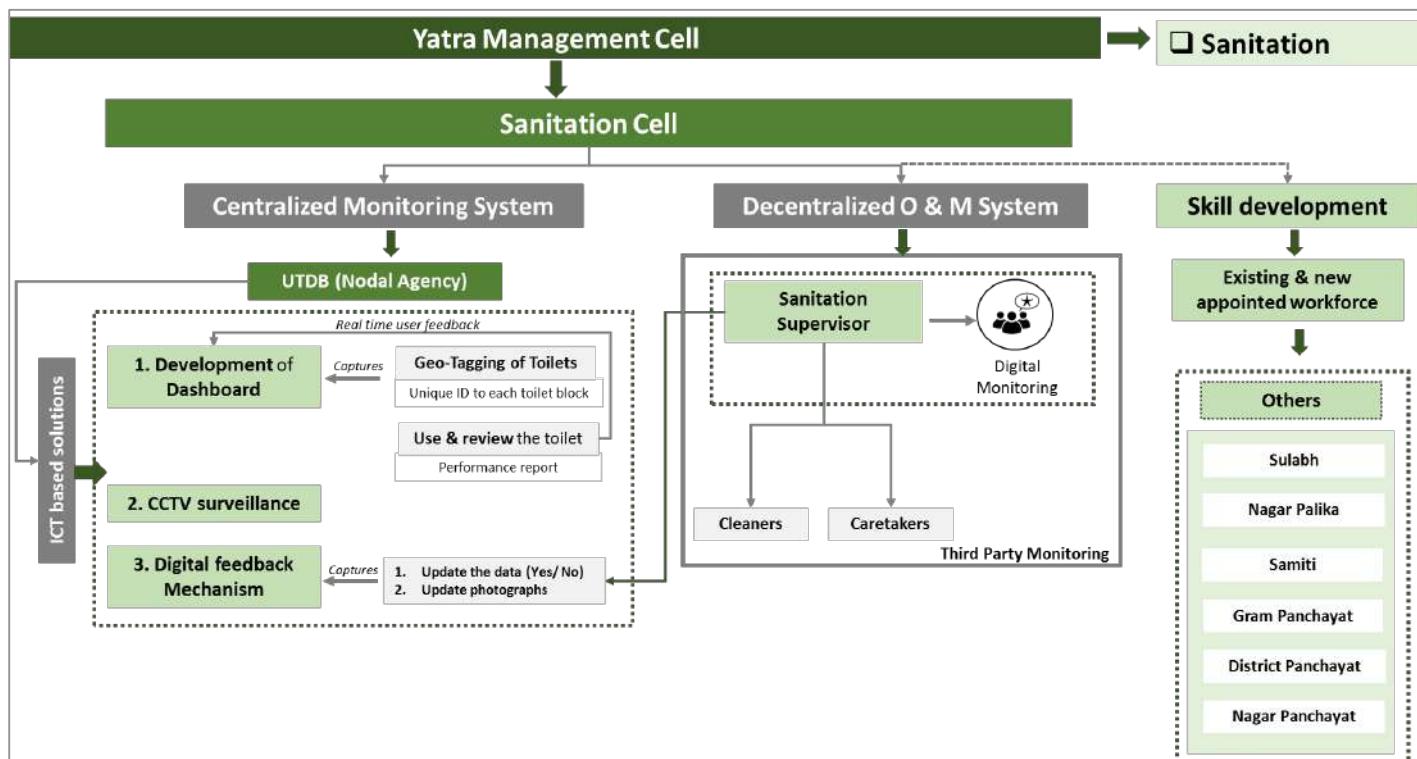
The signage has been suggested for ten TIC locations. Enhanced brightness, auto brightness adjustment, protection from cooling and heating, water and dust resistance, anti-vandal glass, and ease of maintenance are some of the essential features of digital signages. The total number of units proposed is ten. The proposed total cost is **3.37 crore**.

3.1.1.2 Implementation Framework

Process of Implementation: Suitable proposals and suggestions were made to revive the poor condition of the existing 113 toilets in two phases. Under Phase 1, the upgradation & renovation of 76 toilets has been started. In the second phase, the remaining 37 toilets will be taken up.

Operation & Maintenance: For O&M of sanitation process along the Chardham Yatra, a centralized system comprising of Chardham Yatra Management Cell has been proposed at the state level. The Cell comprises of a dashboard and a team of 3 members. A Digital Feedback Mechanism (DFM) and CCTV cameras have been installed at each toilet location. The DFM and CCTV will be connected to the dashboard which will help in monitoring the cleanliness of the toilets. The user will give feedback in digital feedback machines after using the toilet, which will be reflected on the dashboard. Similarly, cleaner, caretaker and supervisor will give feedback in DFM after completing their assigned duties. If any issue/complaint arises, the same will be rectified by the Sanitation cell by contacting the concerned supervisor. UTDB has decided to involve private players in maintenance and monitoring of the toilet facilities. The role of the first third party will be to appoint cleaners & care takers whereas another third party will appoint sanitation supervisors. Also, for the ease of the tourists, the location of existing toilets along the Chardham route will be updated in Surveksan App.

Figure 8: Implementation framework for Sanitation at Centralized & Decentralized level.



3.1.1.3 O&M Staff & Responsibilities

Sanitation Supervisor: Supervisor will be responsible for monitoring the performance of cleaners and caretakers and for keeping a record of the status of O&M of each toilet complex. The supervisor shall plan visits in such a way that he/she inspects the community toilet at different hours of the day. A few visits shall be made during the peak hours. A supervisor's duties include:

- Ensuring that the toilets are neat and clean, all infrastructural facilities are available and functioning well and users are fully satisfied.
- Attending the complaints and suggestions recorded in the complaint book / box.
- Collecting the user service charges from the sweeper and depositing them daily in the bank or at the instructed place (if collection on any day falls short of target or the O&M expenditure is high, he/she should enquire into it).
- Bringing to the notice of the concerned person / authority, the difficulties and problems faced in the operation of the toilet blocks.

The focus of inspections and the recommended frequency could be:

- Daily: Cleaner's feedback to the concerned agency, Toilet facility exterior and interior cleanliness, availability of utilities, health and safety hazards, other nuisance factors.
- Weekly: Site safety and security.
- Monthly: Provision of supplies and tools, public health awareness, management, operating schedule.
- Quarterly: Repairs, structural integrity, rate of usage and user satisfaction.

Sweeper/Operator

1. The Asset (including toilets / urinals / floors / walls / other structural elements / etc.) shall be serviced, cleaned and maintained on all 7 days of the week. 'Clean' for the toilet operation purpose shall mean "complete removal of all stains, dirt, dust and any foreign matter from surfaces, fixtures and fittings".

A. Continually [Preferably hourly / once in 2 hours]:

- Collect litter, refuse, leaves and other debris both inside and outside the building, including entrance path and/or steps, subways which service the toilet, any shrubbery / garden area within 2m beyond these features. All litter / refuse / debris shall be removed and disposed of at sites agreed between the Operator and the government.
- Ensure all toilet seats are clean and dry. To maintain the acceptable standard, check sanitary ware, floors, etc., clean all soiled areas using the approved cleaner / descaler / hard surface cleaner as appropriate. Disinfect around all sanitary wares, washbasins and disposal bins.
- Replenish toilet paper, soaps, paper towels and other consumables, as necessary.
- Refill soap dispensers where required and wipe clean. Empty all disposal bins.
- Spray air freshener throughout interior of the building sufficient to mask unpleasant odour (optional).

B. Daily [Preferably twice a day, at start and close of operations]:

- Check operation of taps and pipework for leaks and repair leaks immediately.
- Clean off all surfaces of sanitary ware using sanitary cleaner / descaler with particular attention to the reduction of any encrustations found. 'Standing areas' of urinals shall be treated with sanitary cleaner / descaler and washed down.
- Wash down all walls and partitions using hard surface cleaner. Damp wipe doors using a diluted disinfectant solution.
- Sweep any entrance ways, subways and/or steps/ramps which service the toilet.
- Wipe clean any ledges, fittings, pipework and any other surfaces where dust/dirt may accumulate.

C. Weekly¹² [Preferably twice, at suitable times without obstructing usage]

- Clean graffiti, painting over where necessary from all surfaces both inside and outside of the toilet taking care to avoid damage to the surface beneath.
- Remove cobwebs and obvious dust collections from ceilings.
- Clean advertisement boards and ensure all fittings (electrical / mechanical / civil) are functional and apprise responsible agency.

D. Monthly

- Wash windows, ventilators and frames both inside and outside.
- Remove all unwanted articles that do not contribute to toilet O&M.

E. Half yearly

- Apply approved polish to hardwood doors and fittings and polish.
- Shall undertake white washing and painting of the toilets.

¹² Sweeper may carry out all the weekly activities on Saturdays

As Necessary: Clean out rainwater gutters and downpipes and remove debris from flat or low pitched roofs. It is the Operator's responsibility to inspect and carry out these preventive works to ensure the free flow of water to drainage. An indicative requirement of sweeper for a toilet block (24 hours) is given below:

Duty Hours		Sweeper (Male)	Sweeper (Female)
Morning shift	5 A.M. - 1 P.M.	1	1
Evening shift	1 P.M. - 9 P.M.	1	1
Total		2	2

Note: Shift = generally 8 hours' desirable according to Indian labour standards. The number of sweepers will be reduced for a toilet block closed during Night. At least one cleaner should be available during the usage hours. Irrespective of manpower deployment, the overall expectation is to deliver desired service levels (as per the contract). The deployed staff shall be provided uniforms, identity cards, communication equipment's. Cleaning gloves, aprons, masks, gum boots, etc. All the items should be replaced at least once in 6 months.

2. Infrastructure¹³

- The Operator shall ensure sufficient water supply at each of the toilets for cleaning and washing.
- The Operator shall ensure all plumbing, wastewater connections up to septic tank / sewer connections, are functional.
- The Operator shall ensure electricity is available during the operations period and all fittings are functional.

3. Management¹⁴ of complete operations

- The Operator shall make own arrangement for security of the toilet facility and its fixtures.
- The operator should be polite, clean and behave decently with decent verbal skills. The staff should be trained to answer any queries by the customer or citizens. The staff should also be trained with cleaning procedures and all procedures to keep the premises clean.
- The Operator shall not allow any person to use toilets for residential purpose or for stocking of any material etc., and not keep any animal / motor vehicle in or around the complex other than one caretaker/cleaner at each toilet facility to ensure continuous service.
- The Operator shall maintain hygiene condition around the toilet and ensure that no wastes of any kind are dumped or wastewater is stagnated or overflowed around the toilets.
- The Operator shall ensure that the complaint or suggestion register/digital monitoring device are made available and accessible to the users at all time during the operational hours.

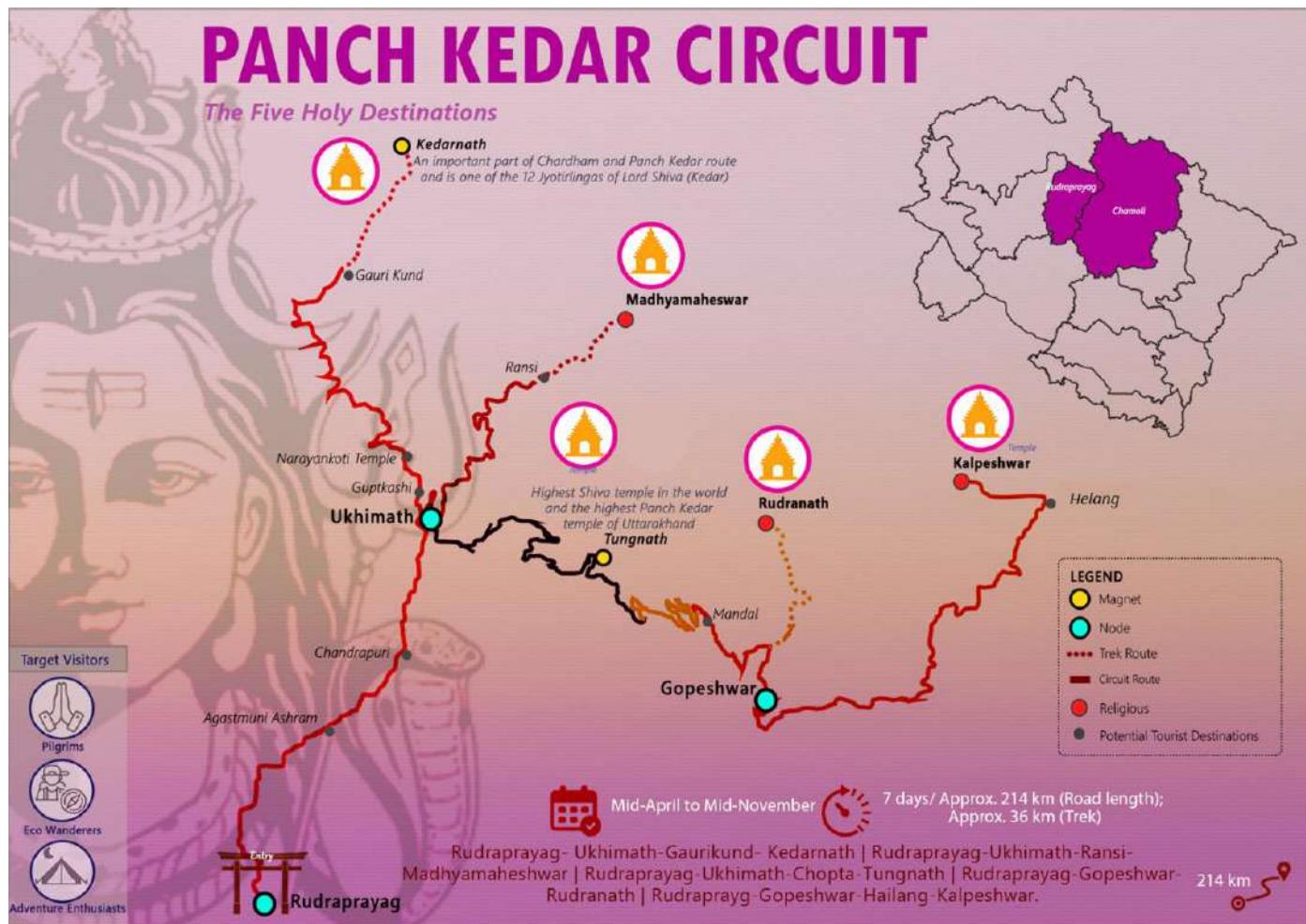
¹³ Sweeper may carry out all the monthly activities during first week of every month

¹⁴ Operator may carry out all the half yearly activities within one week of the half year anniversary of signing of the agreement

3.1.2 Panch Kedar Circuit

Panch Kedar refers to five Hindu temples of Lord Shiva or holy places of the Shaivites. Panch Kedar is one of the most difficult pilgrimage tour in India, as all the Kedars are reached by trekking, with few lodges and eating places. The five Kedars lie in the valleys between the rivers Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. Therefore, the circuit revolves around the mythologies associated to the lord Shiva. Kedar is the name of a peak of the Himalayas and the word literally means 'marshy land'. It houses the kedareshwar shivalinga which was worshipped by Lord Vishnu in his incarnation as Nara-Narayan. It is believed that in the Satyuga, sage Upamanyu worshipped Lord Shiva here. In the Ramayana period, Sage Vashishta advised Lord Rama to undertake a pilgrimage to Uttarakhand as penance for killing Ravana. Thereafter, in the Dwapar Yuga the Pandavas worshipped Lord Shiva at the advice of Sage Ved Vyas.

Map 3: Panch Kedar Circuit Map



SOURCE: IPE GLOBAL LIMITED

Circuit Fact File

Nodes	Ukhimath, Gopeshwar
Nearest Rail Head	Rishikesh, Haridwar
Nearest Airport	Jollygrant; and an air strip at Gauchar
Distance from Delhi to Haridwar	220 km
Distance from Chandigarh to Haridwar	218 km
Circuit Route /attractions	Kedarnath, Tungnath, Rudranath, Madhyamaheshwar, Kalpeshwar
Duration/ Length	7 days/ Approx. 214 km (Road length); Approx. 36 km (Trek)
Target Tourists	Pilgrims, Eco Wanderers, Nature Enthusiasts

Critical Factors		Kedarnath being a major tourist magnet, which could be diverted to other Kedars.
Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit		
Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions
Kedarnath	The Kedarnath temple at an altitude of 3,583 m (11,755 ft). The temple is not directly accessible by road and has to be reached by a 14 km uphill trek from Gaurikund. The temple is believed to have been built by Adi Sankaracharya and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the holiest Hindu shrines of Shiva.	Trekking
Tungnath	Tungnath is highest Hindu pilgrim temple in the world and one of the pach kedar. Tungnath situated in the height 3680 mts of above sea level. In last five years Tungnath attracted more pilgrims and getting popular day by day, due to the scenic beauty of Chopta and Chandrashila.	Trekking and camping
Rudranath	The Rudranath temple is located at an altitude of 2286 mts. Lord shiva face worshiping at Rudranath, the face of lord Shiva looks like angry at here and it is strongly believed that in the morning time lord shiva face looks like a small child, in the afternoon the face of lord Shiva looks like a young man but in the evening time the face of lord Shiva looks like an old man.	Spotting of indigenous species
Madhmaheshwar	Located at base of Chaukhamba peak, at an altitude of 3,289 meters, Shiva is worshipped at Madhya maheshwar in the form of navel - shaped lingum. So sanctified is the water here that even a few drops are considered sufficient for absolution. This is the only temple out of five temple (panch kedar) which can be visited 12 month of year.	Site seeing, trekking
Kalpeshwar	The Kalpeshwar temple is situated in the beautiful valley of Urgam, here Shiva is worshipped in his matted Jata. A favorite spots for sages who come here to meditate, following the precedent of Arghya who performed austerities and created the celebrated nymph, Urvashi, here, and the irascible Durvasha who meditated under the wish fulfilling tree, Kalpavriksha, Pilgrims pray at the small rock temple at a height of 2,134 mts. before the matted tresses of Shiva enshrined in rock in the sanctum sanctorum.	Site seeing
Proposed Interventions for the Circuit		
Kedarnath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding the air connectivity with other tourist destinations falling in the circuit • Facilitation of Annakuth Mela in Kedarnath, Guptakashi, Ukhimath to enhance tourism experience. 	
Tungnath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco friendly trek route development from Tungnath- Chandra Shila- Deoria Tal 	
Rudranath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco friendly trek route development till the temple • Eco camping for nature lovers 	
Madhyamaheshwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco friendly trek route development till the temple • Eco camping for nature lovers 	

Kalpeshwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stop out migration local communities can be benefitted through organic stays, community events such as
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3.1.3 Panch Badri Circuit

Panch Badri circuit is a combination of temples and religious spots that are dedicated to Lord Vishnu. In Badri kshetra – the region starting from Satopanth about 24 km above Badrinath extending to Nandprayag in the south, there are five temples in this circuit: Vishal Badri or Badrinath, the most well-known temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu, Yogdhyan Badri, Bhavishya Badri, Vridha Badri and Adi Badri.

YOGDHYAN BADRI

A short distance away from Hanuman Chatti and Govind Ghat, Yogdhyan Badri is located in the Pandukeshwar village, around 24 km from Joshimath. Lord Vishnu seen in a meditating pose, is worshipped here. Thus, the place has been named “yog dhyan” referring to meditation. It is said that the Yogdhyan Badri temple is as old as the temple of Badrinath. According to the legends, the Pandava brothers from the epic Mahabharata, handed over their kingdom to Raja Parikshit and retired here. Also it is said that king Pandu, the father of the Pandavas, had spent his last days here, doing penance, and hence the name of the village. Copper plates with old inscriptions, providing valuable information on the history of the temple and early Katyuri kings, have been discovered here.

BHAVISHYA BADRI

Lying a short distance away from Joshimath is a place that is often predicted to be the future Badrinath. Legend has it that when evil shall spread all over the world, the Nar and the Narayan mountains shall be blocked, and Badrinath would become inaccessible. Lord Vishnu is worshipped here in the form of Narasimha. Since the temple is not connected to any roads, the only way to reach is on foot. It also stays closed during winter and opens along with the Badrinath temple.

VRIDHA BADRI

Vridha Badri is situated in the Animath village, about 7 km from Joshimath. Legend has it that this was the place where Lord Vishnu appeared as an old man before divine sage Narada and did penance. Thus, the idol in the shrine is that of an old man. Out of the Panch Badri, it is the only temple that remains open throughout the year.

ADI BADRI

Adi Badri is amongst the first of the Panch Badris. Many say that it is the temple where the devotees of Lord Vishnu offer prayers when Badrinath becomes inaccessible in winters. It is said that Adi Badri was established by sage Adi Shankaracharya. The complex has around seven temples that were built by the Gupta rulers between the 5th and 8th centuries AD. The idol in the main temple is made of black stone and holds a mace, a lotus and a chakra.

3.1.4 Shaiv Circuit

The state of Uttarakhand can literally be called the Shiva country as the tales of Shiva is spread all over. Many temples in both, Kumaon and Garhwal region have great religious and historical significance. Uttarakhand is certainly the place to visit for spiritual contentment, peace and tranquillity. Every village in Garhwal and Kumaon narrates a fantastic tale of Lord Shiva and his mythic feats. The Meeting Shiva circuit identifies all the ASI identified temples of Lord Shiva. There are 6 Temples in the circuit each with its different meaning and history behind it. The temples exhibit great architecture style and have historical significance.

Map 4: Shaiv Circuit Map



SOURCE: IPE GLOBAL LIMITED

Circuit Fact File

Nearest Rail Head	Haldwani and Tanakpur
Nearest Airport	Pantnagar Airport, Udhampur Singh Nagar District
Distance from Delhi to Haldwani	281 Km
Distance from Lucknow to Tanakpur	294 K.
Distance from Dehradun to Haldwani	271 Km.
Distance from Yamunotri to Lakhmandal	70 kms
Circuit Route /attractions	Katarmal, Baijnath, Patal Bhuvaneshwar, Binsar Mahadev, Dandeshwar Jageshwar, , Baleshwar
Duration/ Length	5 Days
Target Tourists	Pilgrims, Nature Lovers, Archaeologists,

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit

Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions
Katarmal temple	Katarmal temple is Locally known as "Bara Aditya" or the great Sun God. The temple is one among the tallest temples in the region. . This Hindu temple is perched at an elevation of 2,116 meters above sea level and is situated at a distance of 19 kms from Almora. This temple once boasted the intricate designs carved on the wooden doors and panels of the temple, making it the second	A 9th-century temple built by Katarmalla, a Katyuri King, exhibiting the architectural style

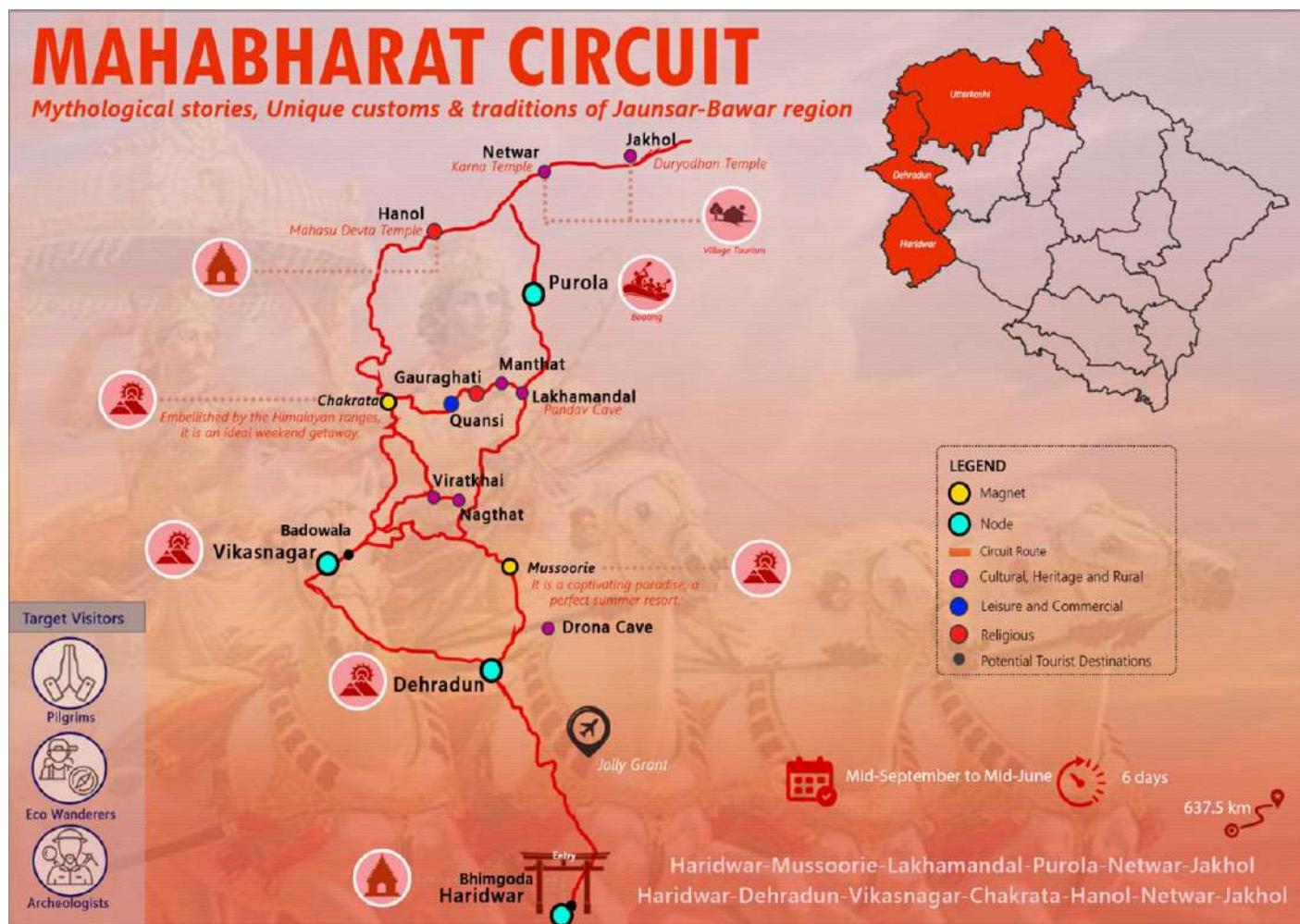
	most beautiful shrine in India, after the Konark Sun Temple. However subsidiary shrines in the complex shows the continuity of construction of temples at Katarmal even in the later date. There are large numbers of stone sculptures of various Brahminical deities. The temple displays beautiful architecture and detailed carvings on the pillars	of the ancient artisans
Baijnath	Baijnath identified as ancient Karttikayapura often is believed to be the seat of the Katyuries, earliest ruling dynasty of central Himalayan region who had shifted their capital from Joshimath (District Chamoli) to this place sometimes in 8th Century AD. The temple is located at an altitude of 1126 mts, on the banks of the Gomti River in the Bageshwar district of Uttarakhand. The town draws its name from the Baijnath temple.	Shiva and Parvati married on the Gomti river, part of Shiva Heritage circuit
Patal Bhuvaneshwar	This natural cave is situated at a distance of about 500 mt away from village Bhubneshwar on hill slope. The Manas Khand of Skandapurana has mentioned the religious importance of the cave. It is believed that Shankarcharya visited this place in the year 822 cent. AD. One has to crawl 20 mt down below through a narrow passage to reach the bottom of the cave.	It is believed that the cave is the abode of 33 crore Gods and Goddesses.
Binsar Mahadev	Amidst the thick deodar is situated the holy temple of Binsar Mahadev. Along with its divinity and spiritual ambiance, this place is famed for its impeccable nature's beauty. Binsar is situated at an altitude of 2480 m and is at a distance of 114 km from Pauri. Set amidst dense forests of oak, deodar and rhododendron, it is a celebrated place of worship. Binsar Mahadev is said to have been built in 9/10th Century and thus has been an important religious place in Uttarakhand since ages. With idols of Ganesh, Har Gauri and Maheshmardini, this temple is known for its architectural finesse	This temple is known for its architectural finesse, a unique place for meditation.
Dandeshwar, Jageshwar	The Dandeshwar Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is a part of the Jageshwar group of temples. The biggest temple of the group, Dandeshwar, is situated on the foothills of the confluence of rivers Jatganga and Doodhganga amidst a thick cover of deodar forests with most trees being 100 feet tall. It is surrounded by nine small temples and based on its architectural style, it can be dated to around 9th century CE. It houses a lingam which has exquisite craftsmanship and is a swayambhu lingam popularly called 'Naagesh'	An epitome of Nagar style architecture
Baleshwar	This group of temple was constructed during 14 Cent. A.D. by Chand rulers of the region. The temples comprise of both latina, shikhara and sekhri shikara type. However, their significance lies in the fact that the two main temple in complex are composed of double mula-prasadas (sanctum sanctorum) each of which is preceded by a mandapa which in turn are joined in axial length. The entire temple complex is in dilapidated condition and the majority of the architectural members have been taken away by the vandals. However, large number of the stone images are still available at the site. The main Baleshwar temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva, who is also known as Baleshwar	Baleshwar Temple is a marvellous symbol of stone carving

Proposed Interventions for the Circuit	
Katarmal Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgradation of tourist infrastructure such as signage's and connectivity. Interventions to signify the importance of the temple.
Binsar Mahadev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of the fair which is conducted on the occasion of Baikunth Chaturdashi every year. Upgradation of trek which starts from the temple and leads to Dudhatoli.
Dandeshwar, Jageshwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of relics and temple structure as many of the relics have turned into ruins.

3.1.5 Mahabharata Circuit

The Mahabharata circuit would promote learning about the folklore related to Mahabharata, which is etched in the tales of villagers in Juansar and Bhawar region. Jaunsar-Bawar is a mountainous region which is located about 85 km from Mussoorie at Chakrata tehsil in Dehradun district. The area is inhabited by Jaunsari people who claim to be from the times of Pandavas. The Valley of Jaunsar & Bawar are conveniently connected with the already popular tourism hotspots like Mussoorie and the Gangotri to Yumunotri Pilgrimage Route. The area is inhabited by Jaunsari people who claim to be from the times of Pandavas. The Pandava came to the scenic Dodital while on their way to heaven after the Mahabharata war.

Map 5: Mahabharata Circuit Map



Source: IPE Global Limited

To weave the entire area of Jaunsar & Bawar and its various villages and locations with appropriate infrastructure in as follows:

- Tourists can enjoy learning about these folk tales from the locals in their indigenous style of story telling

- Tourists can walk in the footsteps of Pandavas and Kauravs
- In a way that the tourists can avail various itineraries, from a day visit to weeks long walking holidays, or the rural tourism programs

The Valley of Jaunsar and Bawar are conveniently connected with the already popular tourism hotspots like Mussoorie and the Gangotri to Yamunotri Pilgrimage Route.

Circuit Fact File	
Nodes	Haridwar, Dehradun, Vikash Nagar, Barkot, Purola
Nearest Rail Head	Dehradun, Haridwar
Nearest Airport	Jollygrant (Domestic)
Distance from Delhi to Dehradun	288 kms
Distance from Chandigarh to Haridwar	209 kms
Distance from Chandigarh to Haridwar	220 kms
Distance from Chandigarh to Vikas Nagar	143 kms
Circuit Route /attractions	Haridwar (Bhimgoda point), Dehradun (Sahastradhara), Badowala, Nagthat, Virat khai, Quansi, Gauraghat, Manthat, Lakhmandal, Purola, Hanol, Netwar, Jakhol, Chakrata (Circuit terminates here)
Duration/ Length	6- 8 Days/ (637.5 Km)
Target Tourists	Pilgrims, Nature Lovers, Archaeologists
Critical Factors	Due to varying altitude and the extreme climatic conditions experienced in the region the carved out circuit faces inaccessibility for almost 8 months in a year. The upper part of the circuit beyond Purola gets cut off during monsoon and winters. However, rest of the circuit can be visited all around the year to experience the Mahabharata folklore.

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit			
Destinations	Description	Mahabharata Sites	Attractions
Haridwar (Bhimgoda point)	The holy kund derives its name from Bhima, second of the five Pandava brothers. As per the mythology and the belief of the local's folktales – the pond was created when Bhim thrust his knee in the rock to display his strength as was demanded by Draupadi.	Bhimgoda point Drona cave	Har-ki-Pauri, Mansa devi temple and Chandi devi temple, Sahastradhara, Tapkeshwar temple, Robber's cave, Malsi zoo
Dehradun (Sahastradhara)	It means thousand-fold spring and is one of the most popular tourist destinations located in Dehradun. A very old Shiva temple known as Tapkeshwar Mahadev Temple along with Drona Guha (Guru Dronacharya's cave) is present in this location, where Guru Dronacharya used to meditate.	Arjuna fence	Site of Badwala and in recent time Ashok Shilla

Badowala	The locals believe that the place where, Arjuna had to display his special skills to help prevent the lakhs of cows of Raja Virat from running away (which was plotted by Kauravs to help identify the Pandavas during agyat vaas was here at Badowala where Arjun made a fence by shooting hundreds of arrows.	Kingdom of Naag Raja Takshak	Well organised tour of the village Nagthat by the local story tellers and Bugyal at Nagthat where Bissu mela of 15 villages is celebrated here
Nagthat	As per the folk lore and traces in the Puranas, the Serpents (Naags) ruled the area of Badowala for a long time. Naag Raja Takshak confronted Pandavas during the establishment of Indraprastha.	Kingdom of Raja Viraat	Picturesque valley at Viratkhai and trek to ruins of the fort
Virat khai	Virat khai is believed to be the kingdom of King Virat where the Pandavas worked in disguise during their Agyat Vaas. The fort ruins are spread in entire valley of virat khai.	Pandav Chullah	Panoramic and pristine villages to arrive at the Quansi
Quansi	It is a small village which has remains of well-cut man-made rock stoves which as per the folklore were the chullahas used by the Pandavas to cook their meals during their stay here. This place is also popularly known as 'Pandav Chullah'.	Mai danav	Pandav trails: Goraghati village- Quansi village- Thanta village - Tiger fall
Gauraghat	It is believed that Gauraghati – which was mentioned to Arjun by Mai Danav in Mahabharat is located here.	Gupt kedar temple	Panoramic Himalayan view
Manthat	Manthat (6km from Lakhamandal) – one of the holiest forests of Mahabharat times. With an ancient Gupt Kedar Temple and a perennial stream. Famous for 'Pind daan' with various tales linked with it.	Lakhamandal temple	Pandav cave, Draupadi ka kuan, Devi temple, Bhim gada
Lakhamandal	It is an ancient Hindu temple complex, situated in the Jaunsar-Bawar region of Dehradun district in the state of Uttarakhand. The temple is dedicated to lord Shiva. This temple complex is under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). It is believed that the after the great war of Mahabharata, some rishimuni advised Pandavas to build shivlings for the death of each Kauravas and the people who dies in the fight. It is also said that this is the place where	Ashwamegh Yagya site	Sightseeing of the Ashwamegh Yagya and the picturesque river Yamuna

	Duryudhan built "Lakhsha Grah" to kill Pandavas but fortunately Pandavas escaped from there by running away through a Cave. The next end of the cave can be seen at a distance of 2 kms from Lakhmandal temple.		
Purola	View of the picturesque river Yamuna and ancient site of Ashwamegh Yagya.	Danveer Karna temple	Kalap village tour for its lifestyle and customs
Hanol	The legend tells when Krishna disappeared at the end of DwaparYuga the pandavas followed him. They cross the River Tons. Yudhishtira was fascinated by the beauty of place and asked Vishwakarma to build a temple here and stay with Draupadi for nine days. The place subsequently came to known as Hanol, after the name of Huna Bhatt.		Tiger fall
Netwar	The people in Netwar take pride in worshipping Danveer Karn, to whom a temple is dedicated. The Village of Kalap is well preserved with its old lifestyle and customs.	Mahasu devta temple	
Jakhol	Located at a distance of 19 kms from Netwar, the entry gate to Govind National Park, Jakhol Village lies in the Mori block of Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. A picturesque hamlet surrounded by the Garhwal Himalayas, Jakhol village will make your heart stop a beat.		Jakhol village walk, Devkyar trek, bird watching, entrance to Govind National Park
Chakrata	Journey ends		

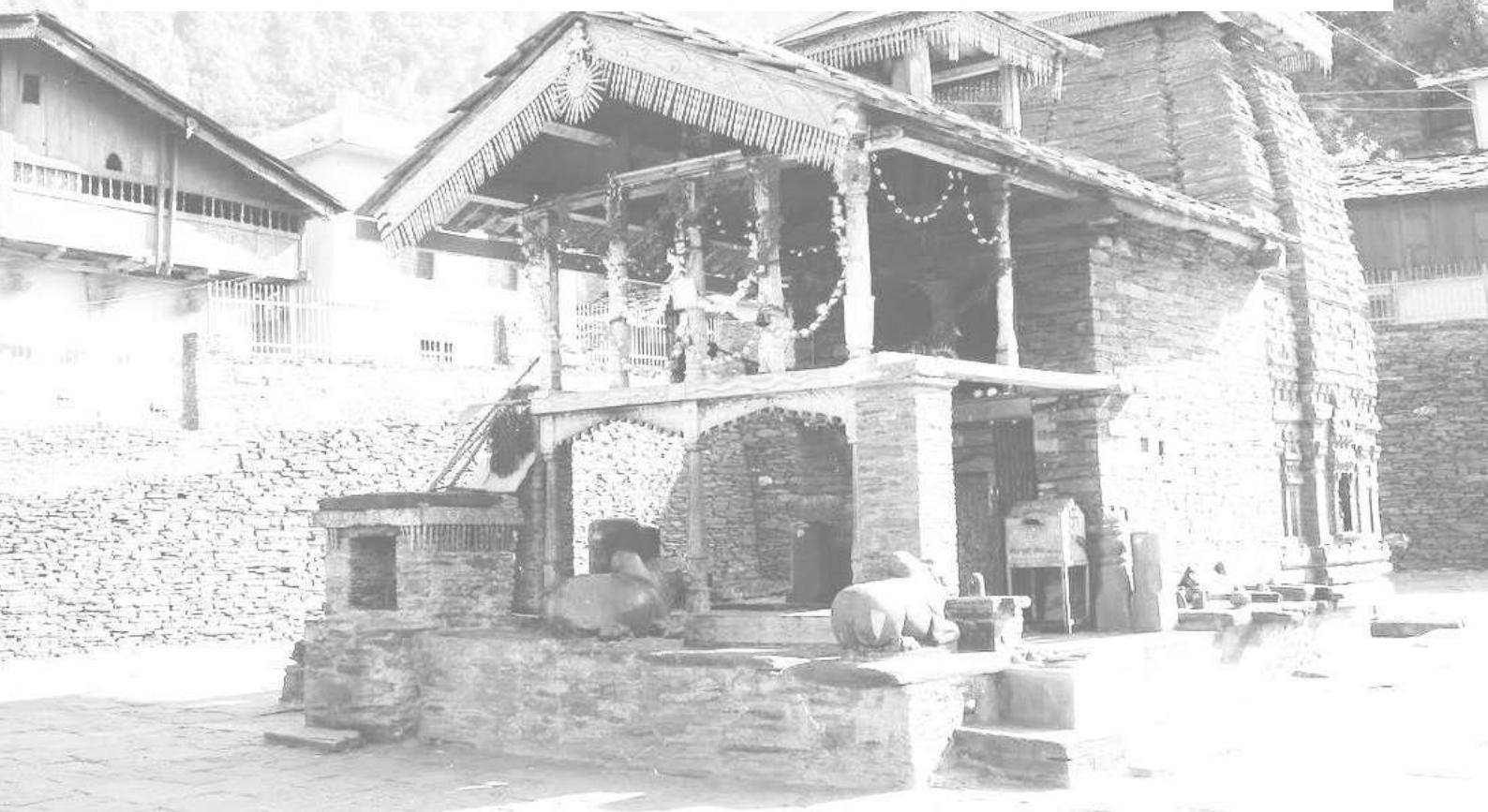
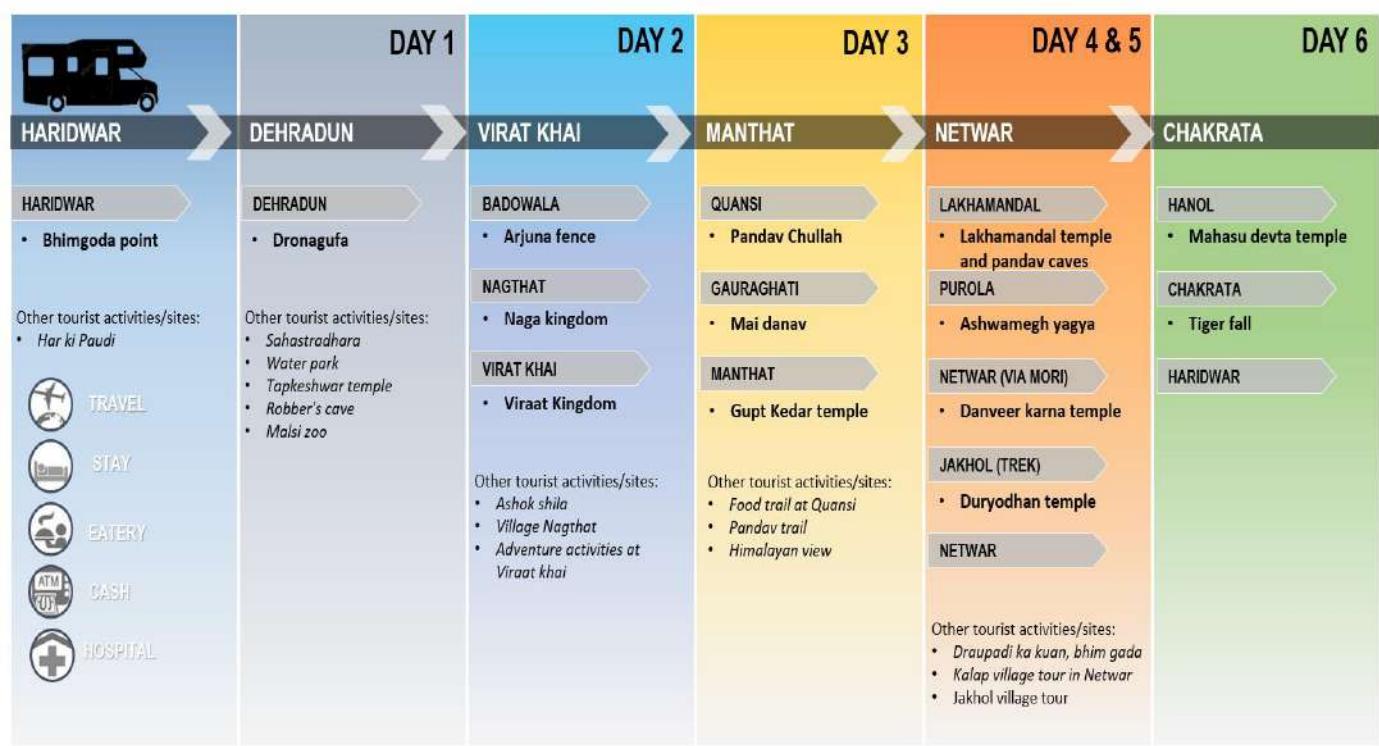
Proposed Interventions for the Circuit

Manthar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahabharat interpretation center- Archiving of tales and folklore of entire valley of Mahabharat tales. Conservation of national treasure of statues and idols which are scattered all around the valley in unattended situation.
Manthar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nudai festival rejuvenation: This is social festival for 24 villages and is losing its sheen as an old traditional festival.
Manthar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village model depicting Mahabharat legends: A village commune built to give the tourists an experience of living back in centuries. Display and Conservation of old cooking styles, cuisines, old style of Grain management, establishment of old weaving Techniques
Netwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance gates: To create a visual attraction on visitors travelling to Yamunotri and other places. To conserve many of the ancient historical Structures of the area. (Non ASI)

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Netwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pandav & Kaurav trails: Development of trekking routes connecting all villages and sites with some folklore to Mahabharat. Improvement interventions to help conserve many of the temples and historical structures spread all along every village of this region. Development camp sites to promote walking tours (rural Tourism) along Kaurav and Pandav trails. Training of local story tellers to be decorated guides. Archiving of local folklore and tales. • (Explore the trails where Pandavas walked) - Thanta -4km- Virpa -4km- Siri -5km-Gauraghati -8km-Kandoi -7km-Manthat-4km-Lakahamandal
Manthat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandav dance rejuvenation & promotion of Other cultural events

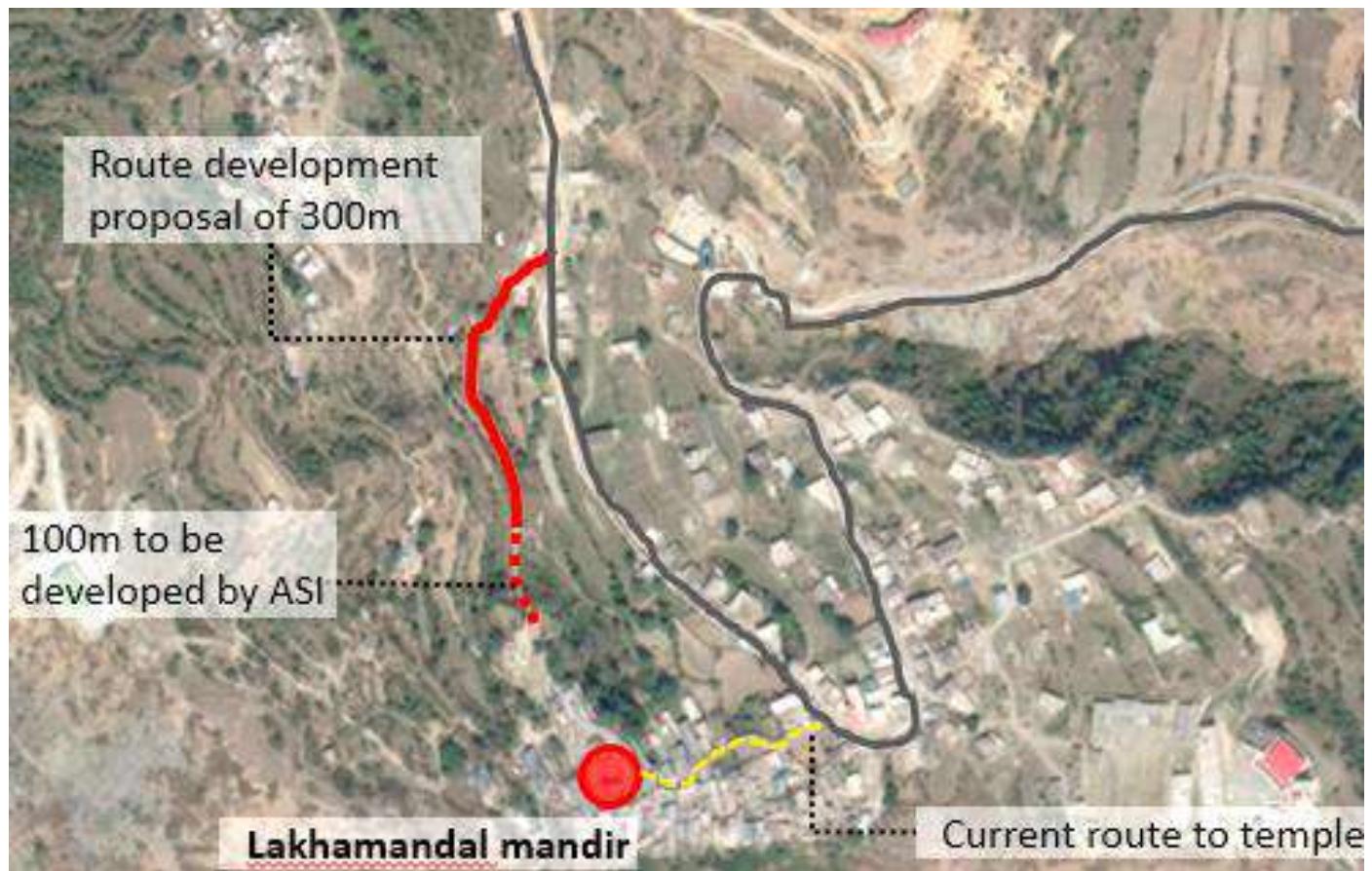
Figure 9: Proposed Itinerary for Mahabharata Circuit



3.1.5.1 Proposed Interventions – PHASE I

Project 1 – Development of alternate pathway of 300m in Lakhmandal temple complex

Figure 10: The location of the proposed pathway.



The Lakhmandal Temple Complex is an ASI (India Archeological Survey) site spread over an area of 0.2 ha. The area falling within a radius of 100m maintaining the Lakhmandal temple as the center is the buffer zone of the ASI site. At present the main Temple complex has a single entrance point which is from the village as shown in below in figure. The current approach to the temple is of around 2 to 3 feet which makes it difficult for pilgrims to enter. Through stakeholder consultation with villagers and concerned officials a consensus has been formed to take an alternate route for the pilgrims to enter to the site as shown in figure below. The path will provide an alternative improved access to the site, apart from the existing narrow, congested entrance route through the village

Proposed interventions include:

- Development of the connectivity of the pathway from the Lakhmandal temple complex to main road, which is approximately 300 m with proper landscaping.
- Provision of infrastructure such as street lights, dustbins, signage, benches, etc.
- Removal of wild vegetation and proper leveling and grubbing-up of the pathway.

Total project cost – INR 37 Lakhs

Project 2 - Development of Pandav hill and Site Development of Draupadi kuan

Pandava cave was cave used by the Pandavas as an escape route when the Kauravas tried to kill them in Lakshagraha. The cave has two openings, one at the entrance to the village of Lakhmandal and the other

at the top of the hill opposite to the temple complex. Its 1 km away from the temple. About Draupadi Kuan it is said that the well is the door to hell. No one has been able to find the other end of the well so far, and there are many snakes near the well that protect the door. It's a 1 km drive from the temple to the caves of Pandavas and a 0.5 km walk to the well. At present, both sites do not have any supporting tourist's infrastructure like street furniture, sign boards, hand railing along the track, dustbins and gazebos for viewing the spectacular view of Lakhamandal.

Figure 11: The Pandavas caves: one of the gates to Lakshagraha



Proposed interventions include:

- Development of ramps with interlocking paver blocks with railings and support infrastructure like street lights and dustbins from main road to Pandav caves to Druapadi kuan.
- Removal of wild vegetation and proper landscaping
- Installation of railings along the Pandav caves and around the Draupadi ka kuan to ensure safety
- Provision of Gazebos (2), Benches (4), Signages (7), E-toilet (2), Dustbins (7) and water ATM (1)

Total project cost – INR 47 Lakhs

Project 3 – Development of Devi ka temple

Devi Ka Temple is one of the last sites to be excavated. This site is about 0.5 kilometers away from the caves of Pandava. The site has no direct road connectivity. Being one of the most religiously important sites, it is not properly managed from tourism point of view. In order to facilitate tourists, proposals related to connectivity, beautification and the provision of basic infrastructure services have been incorporated.

Proposed interventions include:

- Construction of plinth and stairs to reach the place
- Development of proper pathways with landscaping and demarcated boundary.
- Provision of signage, dustbin, benches, Water ATM and shoe rack

Total project cost – INR 17 Lakhs

Project 4 – Upgradation of Kedarkantha Trek Route, Har ki Dun Trek Route.

Kedarkantha trek is popularly known as Winter trek, located at a high altitude of 3840 meters above sea level with snow-covered mountains. It's 11 km from Sankri. Accessibility to Sankri is all weathered road in good condition. Due to the presence of abundant snow, skiers and snowboarders can be targeted. The slope and the powder snow have an immense potential for skiing. International and domestic tourists can therefore be targeted for skiing.

The proposed interventions for each trek route includes: Upgrading of basic infrastructure (Snow shelters, dustbins, seating, E-toilets, signage etc.) – INR 50 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.5 Cr

3.1.5.2 *Project Intervention – Phase II*

Project 1 - Development of View point for Yamunotri

The route to Lakhamandal passes through Kempty falls, Yamuna Bridge, Nainbagh-Barnigad. From Yamuna Bridge onwards a swiftly flowing Yamuna will follow you. Water is quite clean & clear and it is hard to imagine that it is the same Yamuna, which flows at Delhi. It is a pity, how a pristine and swiftly flowing the Yamuna turns in to a dead malignant Yamuna at Delhi. There is a point about 9 Kilometer away from the temple of Lakhamandal, from where you can see the spectacular view of Yamunotri, Sunrise, Sunset and the entire Lakhamandal.

Project interventions

- Provision of Gazebo – INR 4Lakhs
- Provision of signage, dustbin, benches, Water ATM and food kiosk – INR 31 Lakhs

Project 2 - Redevelopment of Chhota kedar temple and Bhim gada point

Kedar temple is the one where Kedar (an ancient mythological character) had taken refuge for some time when Bhim was looking for him so that he could touch Kedar in order to get rid of all his past sins. The temple is 11 km away from the temple of Lakhamandal. Adjacent to the Kedar temple is a hole on the ground that was created by Bhim's gada and is said to have never been filled with water. Again, the site is not properly managed. Few proposals have been suggested to rejuvenate this place in order to generate tourism opportunity

Proposed interventions

- Restoration of structure of Kedar temple with proper location of keeping all the idols.
- Construction of plinth and stairs to reach the place
- Development of proper pathways with landscaping and demarcated boundary.
- Provision of signage, dustbin and benches at kedar temple

Total project cost – INR 28 Lakhs

Project 3 - Restoration and Development of Devi ka temple

All the development activities relating to the provision of basic infrastructure have already been proposed under Phase I. Under Phase II, work related to the restoration of the Devi Ka Temple has been proposed because at present all the sacred idols are randomly placed inside the premises of the Temple which is as per local people is not a correct way to be placed. In order to maintain its authenticity intact, a detailed study on heritage conservation must be carried out at this site.

Proposed intervention - Restoration of structure of Devi ka mandir with proper location of keeping all the idols.

Total project cost – INR 67 Lakhs

Project 4 - Development of hiking route from lakhamandal to manthat

At Manthat it has already been proposed to have a Caravan park as it will be explained in detail under section 0. There is a beautiful route that goes though scenic low range mountains from Lakhamandal to

Manthat which has potential to be developed as a hiking route with provision of all the necessary tourist infrastructure along the route.

Proposed interventions include:

- Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (2 km approx.)
- Provision of infrastructure such as:
- Dustbins (3 nos.)
- Benches (3 nos.)
- Water ATM (1 nos.)
- E-toilets (2 nos.)
- Signages (3 nos.)
- Food kiosks (1 nos.)

Total project cost – INR 51 Lakhs

Project 5 – Development of Homestay in Jakhol, Saur and Osla

For sustainable tourism, the initiative aims to develop most of the project through a community-based project that does not require the creation of large-scale infrastructure to generate livelihoods. At present, the interventions were mostly focused on infrastructure-driven projects in which large parcels of land are converted into hotels, resorts, etc. to attract tourists, with less attention paid to the livelihoods of locals. But the "13D13D" project focuses on community-based tourism and sustainable livelihood opportunities. The promotion of homestays with the upgrade of all basic amenities has been taken into account in order to ensure responsible tourism through this project. Promoting the rural economy by providing livelihood opportunities to combat migration is one of the main objectives of fostering homestays. This will also help to promote rural tourism. Capacity development training is also proposed in order to enhance the skills of the host community. The feminine approach will democratize the whole process involving the participation and empowerment of women. This will also create a sense of ownership that is needed to make the project sustainable.

The main interventions proposed for development of homestays in Osla, Saur and Jakhol are as under:

- Façade Development of individual houses – INR 750 lakh
- Community center development – INR 9 lakh
- Provision of piped water supply at each HH level – INR 38 lakh
- Community DEWATS for safe sanitation – INR 30 lakh
- Provision of street furniture (lights, benches, dustbins etc.) – INR 100 lakh
- Development of nature trail – INR 73 lakh

Total Project Cost – INR 20 Cr

Project 6 – Promotion of Apple Orchards – Saur, Osla

The proposed intervention to promote agricultural tourism is to experience real rural life, taste apples and learn about the different agricultural tasks. The village of Saur and Osla has extensive apple production and the apples are very well known in Uttarakhand. Promoting apple orchards will boost rural tourism in the region. Agro-tourism can promote regional development and help conserve plant and wildlife diversity. Promoting apple orchards will generate additional income for local businesses as they need to provide services to visitors or tourists. For the sake of the tourists, there would be an upgrade in the facilities of the communities. This promotes inter-regional and intercultural communication. Traditions followed locally in terms of art & craft will be preserved as they will have the opportunity to create markets if tourism develops.

Total Project Cost – ~INR 2 Cr

Project 7 – Development of Eco Glamping - Taluka

Eco-Glamping is encouraged to promote nature-based tourism. Eco-glamping would give a sense of closeness to nature with a unique stay experience. Eco Glamping offers a unique type of luxury accommodation that has become popular with tourists looking for unique experiences and outdoor recreation. A plethora of innovative accommodation types, including luxury safari-style tents, including composting toilets, solar panels, working gardens, etc., have been proposed. This type of camping facility will be one of its kind, as there is no such facility in the whole state of Uttarakhand. The location identified for the proposed project is strategically located with a spectacular view of the snow-covered peaks and the magnificent lake surrounded on three sides. The site identified is located in the village of Taluka near the Supin River.

The proposed interventions include:

- Exterior & grounds (Landscaping, Exterior lights & parking) – INR 10 lakh
- Premium tents (5 in numbers) – INR 25 lakh
- Safety & Security (Firefighting equipment, signage, security room) – INR 5 lakh
- Utilities (Furniture, restroom, telephone booth)- INR 5 lakh
- Staff tent – INR 5 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.5 Cr

Project 8– Promotion of Adventure Activities - Taluka

The Har Ki Dun valley attracts tourists because of the presence of trekking routes. However, apart from a few other attractions such as the Someshwar Devta Temple and other religious sites reflecting the importance of the mythological period of Mahabharata, the valley lacks activities and attractions to engage tourists for longer periods other than hiking and religious activities. Taluka is 11 kilometers from Sankri. The trekkers are beginning their trek from Taluka to Har Ki Dun. Therefore, no one wants to live in Taluka. Promoting adventure activities will attract tourists and create a livelihood for locals. Later rafting and paragliding used to be in operation, but now it's stopped. There are actually no adventure events running in the valley except for certain minor things such as river crossing, etc. There is scope, however, for the production of Spartun racing and quad bikes in Taluka. The land found is situated along the Supin River on the Har Ki Dun trek.

Spartun Race and Quad Bike at Taluka – The location identified is along the Supin River. A large parcel of land owned by revenue can be used for hurdle racing (Spartun race) and quad bikes. The site is located on the way to Har Ki Dun trek. The existing footfall of tourists can therefore be targeted. This will create an additional source of income for the local community. – **INR 50 lakh.**

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.5 Cr

Project 9 - Capacity Building

Tourism sector has opportunities to make the community a partner in its activities and provide livelihood options to them. Youths have already bought boats for tourists and learnt water sports to entertain them. They have developed camps sites through their own efforts at places. They have tradition to house religious tourists and provide them food in their houses. Community is willing to make their beautiful houses as Home Stays. All these show the way. The proposed project proposes to streamline the existing activities and open other avenues to involve women, youth, farmers and all other stakeholders in rural tourism. Given its resources, it has strategized to develop Home Stays and allied activities. The intervention strategy is to generate awareness and provide tourism-based skills to youth so that they can join hospitality sector with skill and develop as entrepreneurs in tourism sector.

Community based tourism with active participation of communities which will involve youth group, women group, farmers, village elders etc. Most of the projects have been designed in such a manner, that they will be community driven and managed. The implementation framework has also been proposed for one project of Homestays in Phase II. Under which, Tourist Action plan will be prepared by the Gram Pradhan which will take care of the involvement of each group namely, Homestay group, handicraft group etc. The other such provisions of livelihood opportunities with the help of tourism projects have been proposed such as Horticulture Garden, Flower park, Cage culture and Fish farming etc. which involve community and leads to experiential tourism. Provision of solid waste management as a pilot project in New Tehri town, will be mainly driven by women. This will lead to empowerment of women and also build entrepreneur skills in them.

The proposed interventions include:

1	Capacity Building Initiatives of Tourism Staff, Adventure Sports staff, Municipal workers etc. , Advertising & Marketing Initiatives	
i	Skill upgradation for exiting livelihood activity	Local farmers involved in organic farming , horticulture, product development etc.
		Registered units of home stays
ii	Training to local communities to run the new business units	All operators of proposed model home stay villages
		Staffs of proposed horticulture garden and agro-processing units, millet processing units, agro-tech park (100 Nos @ 5 training)
iii	Training for personal involved in adventure sports activity	Both private operators and sports academy staffs
iv	Exposure Visits	Home stay operators, established adventure sports destinations, developed lake fronts destinations , women staffs for solid waste management operations, destinations having achievement of setting of large scale tree plantations and other green elements, Agro-tech and processing units (20 national, 5 internationals)

Total Project Cost – ~INR 1 Cr

3.1.5.3 Project Intervention – Phase III

Project 1 - Provision of Caravan Park in Manthat

“Caravans are unique tourism products, which promote family-oriented tours even at circuits/ destinations where adequate hotel accommodations are not available. A Caravan Park is a place providing basic or advanced amenities and facilities where caravans can stay overnight in allotted spaces.^{15”} Mahabharat circuit is of 637.5-kilometer-long, it roughly takes 6 days for tourists to visit all the sites along the route. There is a lack of adequate and quality accommodation services and facilities along the Mahabharat circuit. In such a case, caravan parks and homes would solve the problem efficiently by providing accommodation of quality standards throughout the planned trip schedule.

Project interventions include:

- The sites/ tentative locations for caravan parks have been so selected that it caters to the following requirements-
- Considerable distance (at least 10 to 15 Km) from city centre
- Availability of relatively flat land, for parking of caravans
- Access roads with at least 8 m RoW

¹⁵ Policy for development and promotion of caravan and caravan camping parks, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India

Table 7: Components for Caravan Park.

S.No	Caravan Park	Scale
1	Car Parking	10 ECS
2	Bike Parking	10 nos.
3	Caravan Parking (5)	5 parking bays
4	Water Storage Tank and Pump Set	1 no.
5	E-Bio Toilets	6 nos.
6	Information Display Screen	1 no.
7	Commercial Area including Souvenir Shops	150 sqm
8	Cafeteria	50 sqm
9	Smart Wi-Fi Poles	2 nos.
10	Administrative Centre (Including Medical Facilities) and Tourist Information Centre	100 sqm
11	Mechanical/ Repair Centre	100 sqm
12	Budget Rooms (5 Nos.)	300 sqm
13	Lodging (incl. for Drivers and Caretaker) – 5 Nos.	150 sqm
14	Solid Waste Management/ Reverse Vending Machine	4
15	Decentralised Sludge Transfer Station	1
16	Electricity (Solar for Wayside Amenities and Caravan Electricity Grid)	-

The suggested route layout comes under a fixed departure brochure tour model to be conducted as a caravan tour and for adventure lovers – it can require 1-2 days of trekking as well as discovery of such folk tales. Construction of caravan park at the land available of 0.5 Ha of land available at Manhat under revenue department with the above facilities is located 6km away from Lakhmandal.

Project 2 – Construction of Bird Watching Center at Saur

The village of Saur offers a picturesque view of the mountains and snow-capped mountains. Peace and tranquility offer a variety of birds to migrate from different regions. The presence of the Govind National Park will also enhance biodiversity in the region. The chirping sound of the birds in the morning rejuvenates the body and the mind with meditation and yoga. The site identified for the Bird watching center is situated on the hill top and is under ownership of Revenue department.

The proposed interventions include:

- Viewing gallery (for aerial view) – INR 5 lakh
- Visitors and interpretation center – INR 10 lakh
- Watching area by binoculars along with guided tours – INR 2lakh
- Cafeteria – INR 10 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.27 Cr

Project 3 - Establishment of processing unit for millets and cold storage for apples and herbs at Sankri, Mori

The extensive production of apples and herbs in the region makes it necessary to build cold storage for apples and herbs. This will help to promote agro-tourism in the region, which will generate sustainable livelihood opportunities for locals. Mass production of millet can be used to create livelihood opportunities and to promote agricultural tourism in the region. The establishment of a bakery producing millet products can boost the local economy.

The proposed interventions include:

- Processing unit- INR 23 Lakh
- Cold storage – INR 20 lakh
- Pallet Jack & Fork Lift –INR 5 lakh
- Bins, Crates, Pallets and Rack – INR 2 Lakh

Total Project Cost - ~INR 0.50 Cr

Project 4 – Meditation and Yoga Park- Jakhol

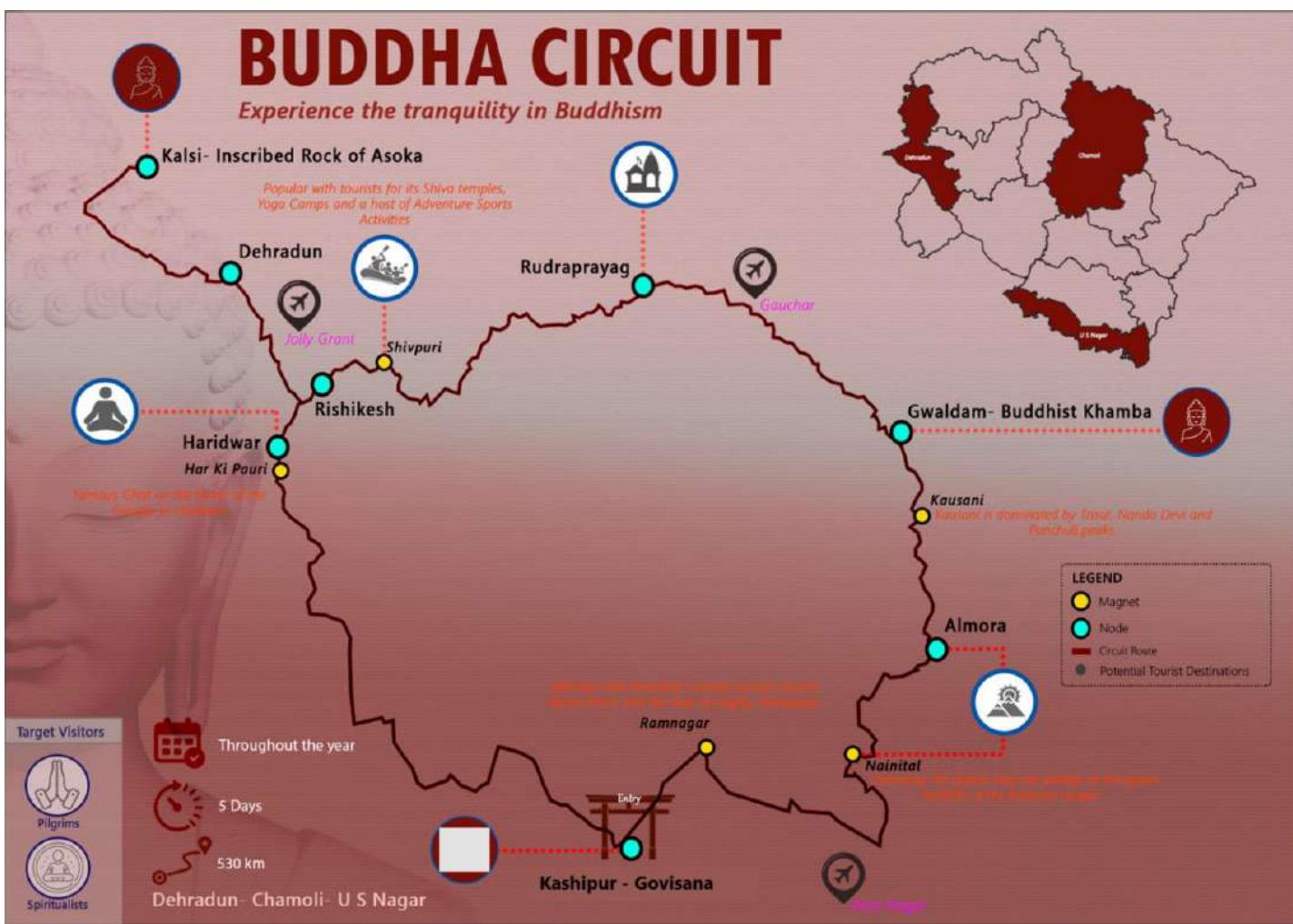
The natural and scenic beauty of the lake offers visitors the opportunity to take part in meditation and Yoga. Meditative spaces have a strong focus on peace and natural beauty. As a result, a combination of nature and peaceful outdoors can bring significant health benefits, improve the sense of well-being and foster uplifting moods. As a result, a meditation garden was proposed at Jakhol, which is situated on a hilltop overlooking the valley and the village, offering a view of the snow-capped peaks. Nevertheless, the land parcel found is owned by the revenue department and lacks all basic amenities. In order to create a meditation space and enhance the appeal of it, following interventions are proposed:

- Site development and landscaping of the meditation ground – INR 15 lakh
- Construction of individual meditation cell using local material – INR 80 lakh
- Upgradation of infrastructure – INR 5 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 1 Cr

3.2 Eco-spiritual Circuits

3.2.1 Buddha Circuit



3.2.2 Swami Vivekananda Circuit

Kumaon region is blessed with the remarkable influence of Swami Vivekananda, which can be highlighted for attracting tourist footfall. Literature highlights that Swamiji had travelled through the districts of Almora, Nainital, Champawat and Bageswar. Swami Vivekananda circuit has been proposed which would highlight about the life and activities of Swamiji, and closely associate with eco-spirituality. The project would provide an excellent experience for the tourists, who look forward to a spiritual connection between oneself and the environment. The region is made popular for its breath-taking views of lush green hills, snow-capped Himalayan range, and scenic beauty that creates a spiritual atmosphere for peace lovers for mental healing and relaxation. The circuit would promote learning about his inspirational stories and experiences obtained through travelling throughout India after Sri Ramakrishna's Maha Samadhi, and came in contact with every segment of Indian Society.

Map 6: Swami Vivekananda Circuit Map



SOURCE: IPE GLOBAL LIMITED

Circuit Fact File	
Nodes	Haldwani, Tankapur, Champawat, Lohaghat
Nearest Rail Head	Haldwani, Dehradun
Nearest Airport	Pant Nagar
Distance from Delhi to Haldwani	281 km
Distance from Chandigarh to Haldwani	498 km
Distance from Delhi to Tanakpur	340 km
Distance from Lucknow to Tanakpur	320 km

Distance from Dehradun to Tanakpur	350 km
Circuit Route /attractions	Dewaldhar Estate, Binsar Dak Bangla, Kasar Devi, Karbala, Almora Bazar, Lala Badri Shah Niwas, GIC Almlora, English Club Almora, Nivedita Cottage, Thompson House, Syahi Devi Temple, Dhari Dak Bangla, Kakrighat, Peora Dak Bagla, Paharpani, Mornaula Dak Bangla, Dhunaghat, Advaita Ashram, Lohaghat Dak Bangla, Tanakpur
Duration/ Length	6-8 days/ Approx. 600 km
Target Tourists	Eco- Spiritual, Educationists, Nature Enthusiasts
Critical Factors	Need for eco spiritual experience in the region for current varied class of tourists. The project envisages in the promotion of Community Based Eco Spiritual tourism

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit

Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions
Naina Devi	Situated on the edges of the Naini Lake, stands the Naina Devi Temple, a famous Hindu pilgrimage site in Nainital.	Visit to the temple and performing ritual
Dewaldhar Estate	Swami Narsimhananda meditated in these temples and stayed for 44 days.	Meditation amidst spiritual energy
Binsar Dak Bangla	Swami Vivekananda stayed in the Government Circuit House.	Spotting of Tigers and other wild animals and natural beauty
Kasar Devi	Swami Vivekananda made several visits to Almora. After passing away of his Guru, Sri Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekananda travelled throughout India teaching Vedanta, and in 1890 he had walked from Nainital to Almora. He spent several days meditating in a cave on a hill close to the Kasar Devi temple.	Visit to caves and indulging in cave meditation
Karbala	On the historic visit to Almora, Swamiji stayed at Karbala	
Almora Bazar	Almora, situated on a horseshoe shaped hill, was the capital of the independent Hindu Kingdom of Kumaon until it was attacked and incorporated into the Gurkha Empire in 1790. After the Anglo-Nepal war (1814-16) it became a part of British India and developed as a prosperous hill station. Almora is considered to be one of the most beautiful places in the Kumaon area and is famous for the local crafts of copperware and woollens. This view looks at a cobbled street of the bazaar, with figures seated in the foreground on the steps of a building with an elaborate carved wood balcony decorated with antlers.	Commercial Recreation
Lala Badri Shah Niwas	Swami Vivekananda, Swami Akhandananda and other disciples stayed here during their wandering days [in August & September 1890]. After returning from the West he again visited Almora on 11th May 1897 and stayed in this house. A few steps away from Sri Raghunath Temple. There is a marble plaque fixed on the outside wall of the house.	
Government Inter College, Almora	On 27th July 1897, Swami Vivekananda lectured here in Hindi on "Vedic Teaching in Theory and Practice". This is for the first time Swamiji delivered a lecture in Hindi language and the masterly way in which he handled the language drew admiration from everyone in the audience.	
English Club Almora	Swami Vivekananda stayed in the English Club house.	

Holistic Development Tourism Master Plan, Uttarakhand

Nivedita Cottage	Formerly known as Oaklay House, Nivedita Cottage is now referred named Hotel Deodhar. It is under the care of one of the descendants of Sri Lala Badri Shah. Sister Nivedita and other Western lady disciples of Swami Vivekananda stayed here. Under a Devdhar tree Swami Vivekananda blessed Sister Nivedita.	Visit to the site and getting lost in the nature beauty.
Thompson House	Presently Industrial Training Institute, Swamis Vivekananda, Sadananda, Swarupananda, Kripananda and also Goodwin and some other Western disciples stayed here. After the untimely demise of Mr. Rajam Iyer, first editor of Prabuddha Bharata, the magazine was brought out from here before it was shifted to Mayawati. Situated just opposite to Akashavani station.	
Syahi Devi Temple	Swami Vivekananda had gone there and stayed in a nearby cave [from May 25 to 28 1898]	
Dhari Dak Bangla	The Dak Bungalow (Bangla) is a magnificent old British inspection bungalow built in original architecture, walls, fireplaces, wooden ceilings and grand verandas were retained, offering an indulgence in colonial royalty, homely hospitality & panoramic Himalayan views. The place has a history to host Swami Vivekananda during his visit to Almora.	Nature enthusiasts, bird lovers & photographers will find enough to feast their eyes on, from the colors of the Blue Magpie, to countryside village walks through colorful pine forests, to the fascinating night sky with myriad stars and lights of the Almora town across the valley.
Kakrighat	Swami Vivekananda spent one night at Kakrighat along with his brother disciple Swami Akhandananda while he was on the way to Almora from Nainital in 1890. He meditated under the peepal tree at the confluence of rivers Koshi and Suial. He found the oneness of microcosm and macrocosm here.	Nature exploration
Paharpani	Paharpani is connected to several places of pilgrimage and beauty in the districts of Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh. Via Almora, onto Karanprayag, it is also possible to go onto the Char Dham of Garhwal. At Paharpani, at a distance of 1 km below the roadhead, is an ancient maha-gufa. It is also known as gupt-gufa, or among the sacred secret caves of the Himalayas. Currently, it is one of Maharishi Gorakh Babaji's main tapasya-sthalas.	Treks to ancient caves and nature photography.
Mornaula Dak Bangla	The bungalow was used by Swamiji and his fellows for spending nights.	
Dhunaghat	The bungalow were used by Swamiji and his fellows for spending nights.	
Advaita Ashram	Swami Vivekananda inaugurated Advaita Ashram at Mayawati in 1899. This was a part of an organised socio-religious movement to help the masses through educational, cultural, medical and relief work. Swamiji paid the Ashram a visit in January 1901 and stayed for a fortnight. It has a press of its own, a good library stocked with excellent books, a small museum and Mayavati Charitable Hospital which	Visit to the museum

	serves free of charge nearly 1,400 villages in this remote and backward region of the Himalayas.	
Lohaghat Dak Bangla	The bungalow is associated with the life events of SwamiJi and has a stone erection depicting the monk's stay in Lohaghat.	
Tanakpur	The bungalow is associated with the life events of SwamiJi.	
Proposed Interventions for the Circuit		
Kakrighat	• Swami Vivekananda Park	
Advaita ashram	• Redevelopment of Museum (depicting the life of Swami Vivekananda, his teaching and activities)	
Almora, Champavat and Bageshwar districts	• Restoration and infrastructure up gradation of the five temples	
Bright-end corner, Almora	• Literary Café	

3.2.3 Kumaon Eco-Spiritual Circuit

Uttarakhand enthrals with its spectacularly scenic landscapes, long stretches of lush green meadows punctuated with lakes, glimmering with crystal clear water, heaven boisterous waterfalls with their pristine beauty, imposing glaciers, thick forests teeming with flora and fauna, the life supporting Ganga and Yamuna along with hundreds of small rivers and tributaries against the back of drop majestic snow-capped Himalayas. The concept of developing 'eco-spiritual' circuit targets integration of ecology with spirituality. Eco-spiritual zone can be planned as a long-distance circuit, with series of destinations (either having religious or ecological importance or both together) or smaller circuits (which can be a part of the outer bigger circuit), which would also give tourists an opportunity to learn from local culture and traditions. The tourists, embarking on a journey of eco-spiritual, may attain a life-changing and transformational experience. The respective destinations would provide the tourists quality time to meditate and relax, leading to spiritual healing along with gaining new perspectives

Circuit Fact File	
Nearest Rail Head	Haldwani, 44 Kms (to Kainchi dham)
Nearest Airport	Pantanagar airport 72 Kms (to Kainchi dham)
Circuit Route /attractions	Kainchi dham, Mukteshwar temple, Katarmal Temple, Kasar devi, Chitai golu temple, Binsar Mahadev Temple, Baijnath Temple, Anasakti ashram, Dandeshwar Jageshwar, Devi dhura, Mayawati ashram and Shyamlatla.
Duration/ Length	8-10 Days/ (approx. 640 Km)
Target Tourists	Religious, Meditation, Peace and Nature Lovers
Critical Factors	As the circuit consists of 12 destinations and the total travel duration is for 8-10 days, it might become difficult to travel all places at a stretch. The circuit can be taken up different time durations as per the climate

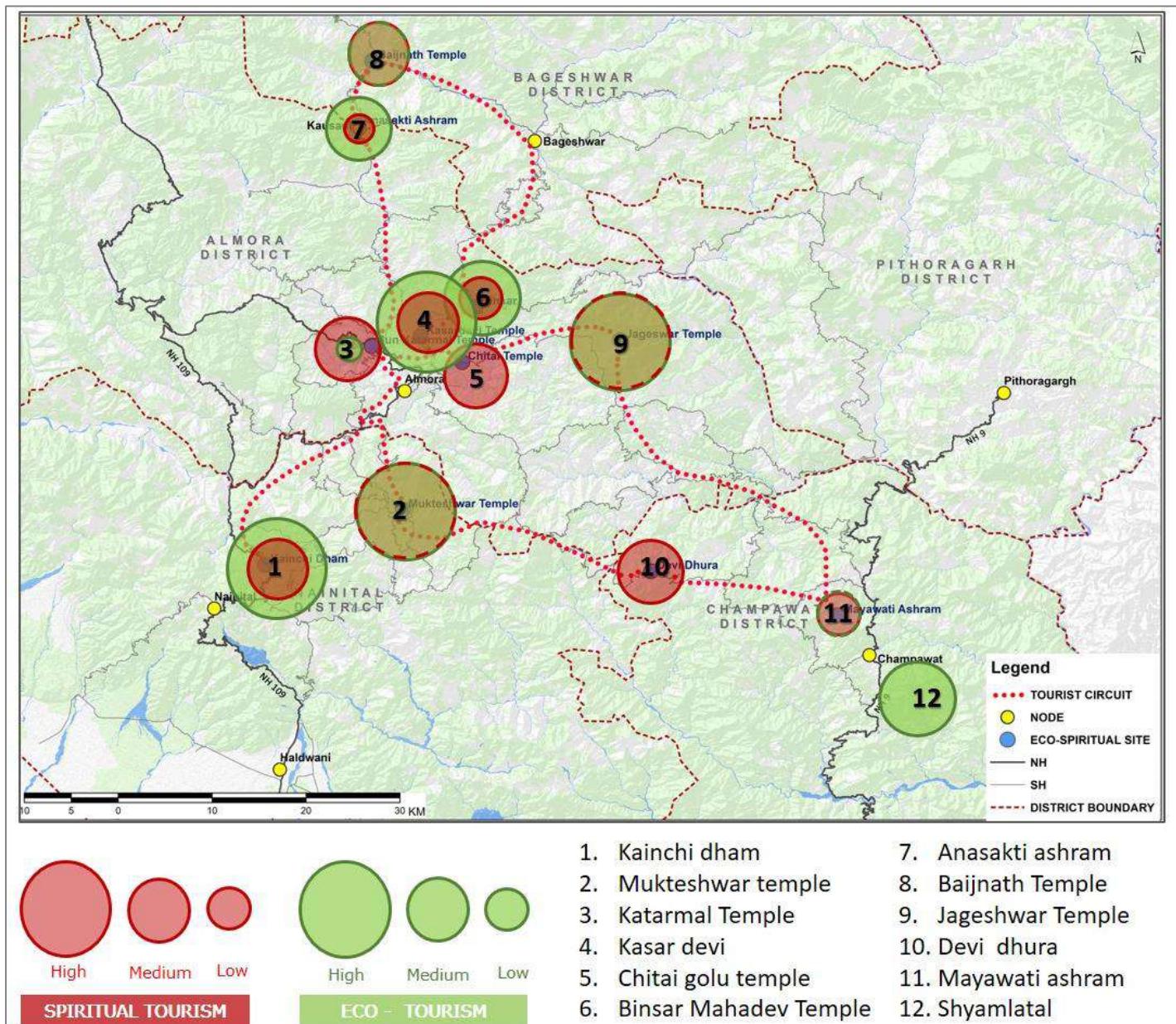
Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit		
Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions
Kainchi dham	Founded by the famous Maharaj Neem Karoli Baba in 1962 and is very well maintained and operated. Each year, during the June 15th Bhandara, reportedly, more than one lakh (100,000) people are fed. A person can achieve high level of focus and so this place is also visited by Steve Jobs, Julia roberts	Worship, meditation
Mukteshwar temple	Mukteshwar gets its name from a 350-year-old (although no documentary evidence) temple of Shiva, known as Mukteshwar Dham, situated atop the highest point in the	Worship and site seeing, hiking

	town. It is believed to be amongst the 18 important shiv temples. There is also an ashram located near the temple.	
Katarmal Temple	The temple is one among the tallest temples in the region. This Hindu temple is perched at an elevation of 2,116 meters above sea level and is situated at a distance of 19 kms from Almora. In addition to main temple, there are 44 subsidiary shrines built on a raised platform on hill slope entered through flight of steps from east. Currently, many restoration work is going under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	Worship, Cultural programs and events (proposed)
Kasar devi	Kasar Devi is situated on a hilltop, on the edge of a ridge off the Almora-Bageshwar highway on the Kaashay hills of Kumaon Himalayas. The temple structure dates to the 2nd century CE. Swami Vivekananda visited Kasar Devi in 1890s, and numerous western seeker. This temple has been found to be of special importance because the region around this temple has enormous geomagnetic field. This is because this temple comes under the Van Allen Belt. People feel high degree of rejuvenation and concentration near the temple. There is a dense forest of deodar and pine around the temple. A large fair, known as Kasar Devi Fair, is held at the Kasar Devi temple on the occasion of Kartik Poornima.	Worship, Meditation, fairs and festivals
Chitai Golu temple	It is also called 'Bell temple' and is the most celebrated temple dedicated to the deity and is about 4 km (2.5 mi) from the main gate of Binsar wildlife sanctuary. Golu Devta is known as the god of justice and he serves it well. Devotees in turn offer bells and sacrifice animals after the fulfilment of their wishes. Thousands of bells of every size can be seen hanging over the temple premises.	Worship, fairs and festivals
Binsar Mahadev	Amidst the thick deodar is situated the holy temple of Binsar Mahadev. Along with its divinity and spiritual ambiance, this place is famed for its impeccable nature's beauty. Binsar is situated at an altitude of 2480 m and is at a distance of 114 km from Pauri. The idol of Maheshmardini is engraved with texts in 'Nagarilipi 'that dates back to 9th century. The shrine is believed to be built by King Pithu in memory of his father Bindu & called as Bindeshwar.	Worship, Trekking
Jageshwar temple	Jageshwar temple is ASI protected structure with the biggest temple of the group, Dandeshwar, is situated on the foothills of the confluence of rivers Jatganga and Doodhganga amidst a thick cover of deodar forests with most trees being 100 feet tall. It is surrounded by nine small temples and based on its architectural style, it can be dated to around 9th century CE.	Worship and meditation
Baijnath Temple	The main temple known as Baijnath is dedicated to Shiva. The temple is located at an altitude of 1126 mts, on the banks of the Gomti River in the Bageshwar district of Uttarakhand. The town draws its name from the Baijnath	Worship and meditation

	temple. It is said that Shiva and Parvati married on the Gomati river, part of Shiva Heritage circuit.	
Anasakti ashram	Anasakti Ashram is a peaceful place in Kausani famous for the stay of Mahatma Gandhi for two weeks in 1929. Also known as Gandhi Ashram, this place was described by Gandhi Ji himself as the Switzerland of India, after falling in love with its pristine beauty. In the same place he treatise and practised the Anasakti Yoga. There is a small prayer room in this ashram where prayers are held every morning and evening.	Prayer, Yoga and Research
Devi dhura	Pati Devidhura is a destination with a combination of spiritual and leisure tourism characteristics, situated at an elevation of about 1900 mts above sea level. It is situated amidst tall deodar and oak trees surrounded by beautiful native flora and fauna. This is a wonderful place for trekking and being one with the mountains. The festival of Bagwal (meaning 'fight with stones') is celebrated at Ma Barahi Devi temple each year on the day of Raksha Bandhan festival.	Worship, meditation and trekking
Mayawati ashram	Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, is a branch of the Ramakrishna Math, founded on 19 March 1899 at the behest of Vivekananda, by his disciples James Henry Sevier, and Charlotte Sevier. Today it is publishing the original writings of Vivekananda. As an ashram dedicated to the study and practice of Advaita Vedanta, no images or idols are worshipped there, not even of Ramakrishna; and no images were kept in the premises according to the Ashram ideals set by Vivekananda.	Relaxation, Meditation and research
Shyamlaatal	Shyamlaatal is a beautiful place with peaceful environment covered with green mountains. Beauty of the lake is often compared to the heaven by tourist and visitors. Tourist are attracted to see the black water of the lake. Fishing is a popular activity in the lake.	Fishing, Relaxation, nature lover

Proposed Interventions for the Circuit

Mukteshwar temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Mukteshwar mainly includes upgradation of trek route from road-Mukteshwar temple-Chuali ki Jali- road (1.5 km). It also includes provision of infrastructure at Mukteshwar temple and Chauli ki Jali.
Kasar Devi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project at Kasar devi mainly aims at restoration and façade upgradation works with tourist infrastructure mainly to cater to international tourists.
Baijnath temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Baijnath is ASI site, the development of this site needs to be done in collaboration with KMVN and ASI. The lake opposite to the temple needs to rejuvenate and lakefront development with minimum interventions is proposed.
Shyamlaatal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desiltation and landscaping of the lake with boat station and café and commercials shops. Restoration of KMVN shyamalatal with landscaping and development of promenade with support infrastructure.
Jageshwar Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist Management System through Smart Parkings, Online booking for Temple Darshan, Smart Solid waste management system.



3.2.4 Spiritual Yatra Circuit

Spiritual yatras are a well explored sector in Uttarakhand, it is evident from the field surveys and tourist surveys that most of the tourists are pilgrims visiting famous temple/churches/mosques. Pilgrim destinations is one of the main pull factor, driving the tourism in Uttarakhand. Spiritual yatra will aim to connect unique and famous religious sites with the destinations of cultural and heritage value. As seen from the tourism performance analysis in baseline report, most religious destinations in the state are setup in the vicinity of high performing tourism sites (beaches/nature based destinations) which is an added bonus for developing spiritual circuit. Spiritual yatra will target Pilgrims, Theological researchers, tourists seeking cultural and spiritual enlightenment, Historians and archaeologist, general tourists and event tourists.



Baijnath

Monuments of National Importance



7- 8 days

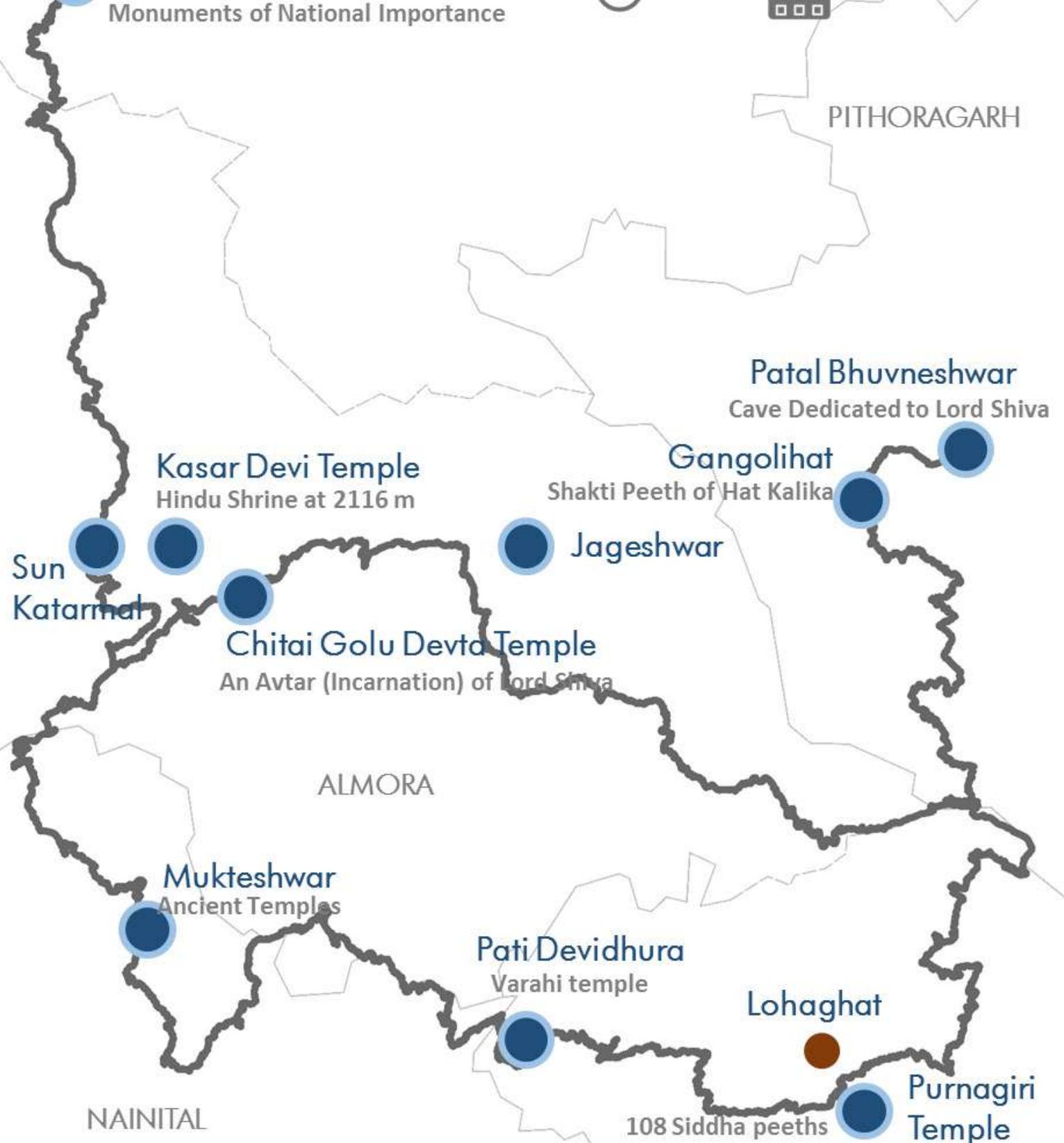


Table 8: Details of "Spiritual Yatra" Circuit

Theme/ Area	Sub Circuits	Tourism Promotion Areas	Duration as single Trip	Target Tourist
Journey of Self-discovery -	1	Tanakpur – Lohaghat – Purnagiri Temple	1 day	Pilgrims, Family trips, Theologist,

Theme/ Area	Sub Circuits	Tourism Promotion Areas	Duration as single Trip	Target Tourist
exploring the best religious and spiritual destinations	2	Purnagiri Temple – Pati Devidhura - Mukteshwar	1 day	Historians and archaeologists, culture seekers, general tourists, religious yatras, event tourist
	3	Mukteshwar – Chital Golu Devta – Sun Katarmal – Kasar Devi - Baijnath	2 day	
	4	Mukteshwar – Chital Golu Devta – Sun Katarmal – Kasar Devi - Jageshwar	2 day	
	5	Jageshwar – Gangolihat – Patal Bhuvneshwar	1 day	



3.2.4.1 Proposed Intervention - Champawat

Champawat in Uttarakhand is a very famous tourist destination which was also once the capital of the Chand rulers. Champawat is thus steeped in history, and has enormous religious significance as well. It attracts many pilgrims due to the sheer number of temples located in the region which are beautifully constructed and carved, and some of them dating back to the time of the Chand rulers. Champawat is believed to be the place where the Kurmavtar (the turtle incarnation of Lord Vishnu) took form. The Kranteshwar Temple in Champawat is also believed to have been the place where that the head of 'Ghatotkacha (son of Bhima and the Rakshasi Hidimbi) fell here after he died in the battle of Mahabharata. The Baleshwar Temple, dedicated to the chief deity, Lord Shiva, is another important place which has a structure carved entirely out of stone. The district is marked by lush green valleys and forests with the Himalayan range forming the backdrop of this nature paradise. Upon entry into the district, one can instantly connect to the visually and physically pleasing environment; the cool breeze, cloudy skies and leisurely serenity it offers all throughout the year.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme – Uttarakhand Heritage Circuit

Devidhura has been selected as a destination, along with three other destinations of Uttarakhand namely Katarmal, Jageshwar and Baijnath, as part of the 'Uttarakhand Heritage Circuit' under the Centre's Swadesh Darshan Scheme. It already has a number of projects on-going and under consideration as part of the scheme's funding. The key components of the proposal at Devidhura are as below:

Table 9: Project components under Swadesh Darshan Scheme at Devidhura

S. No.	Swadesh Darshan Scheme – Project Components
1	Barahi Yodha Building
2	Landscaping
3	Site Development Random Rubble masonry for earth/tourist protection
4	3 Rest Shelter
5	2 View Points
6	30 Sitting Benches
7	Septic Tank, 250 users
8	Parking and Toilets
9	Amphitheatre
10	Solar Lighting
11	Rural Sports Centre
12	Directional Signage
13	Entrance Gate
14	Special signage at entry & exit points

Total Cost - ~17 INR Cr

Since various projects are already ongoing at Devidhura as part of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, the district administration took the decision to holistically develop the district under 13D13D, with projects and interventions at various other tourist destinations of Champawat.

Therefore, projects and interventions have been identified for the holistic development in and around the new identified destination – Devidhura – and Champawat district as a whole instead of developing Devidhura alone with limited number of interventions, as it already has ongoing projects. The theme of 'Tourism Area' has been selected to develop Champawat along with the integrated development of the region from Pati Devidhura to Purnagiri as a spiritual circuit. Champawat's natural beauty and religious significance yield tremendous scope for interventions of eco-spiritual theme as well. The phase-wise interventions to harness this potential have been detailed below.

Table 10: Proximity of Devidhura to other tourist destinations

Nearby Destinations/ Attractions	Distances
Baleshwar Temple	55 Km
Shyamatal	109 Km
Pancheshwar	83 Km
Abbot Mount	46 Km
Champawat Man Eater Site	62 Km
Shri Purnagiri Temple	146 Km

3.2.4.2 Proposed Interventions – Phase I (Quick-start projects)

Project 1 – Temples' Restoration and Infrastructure Development

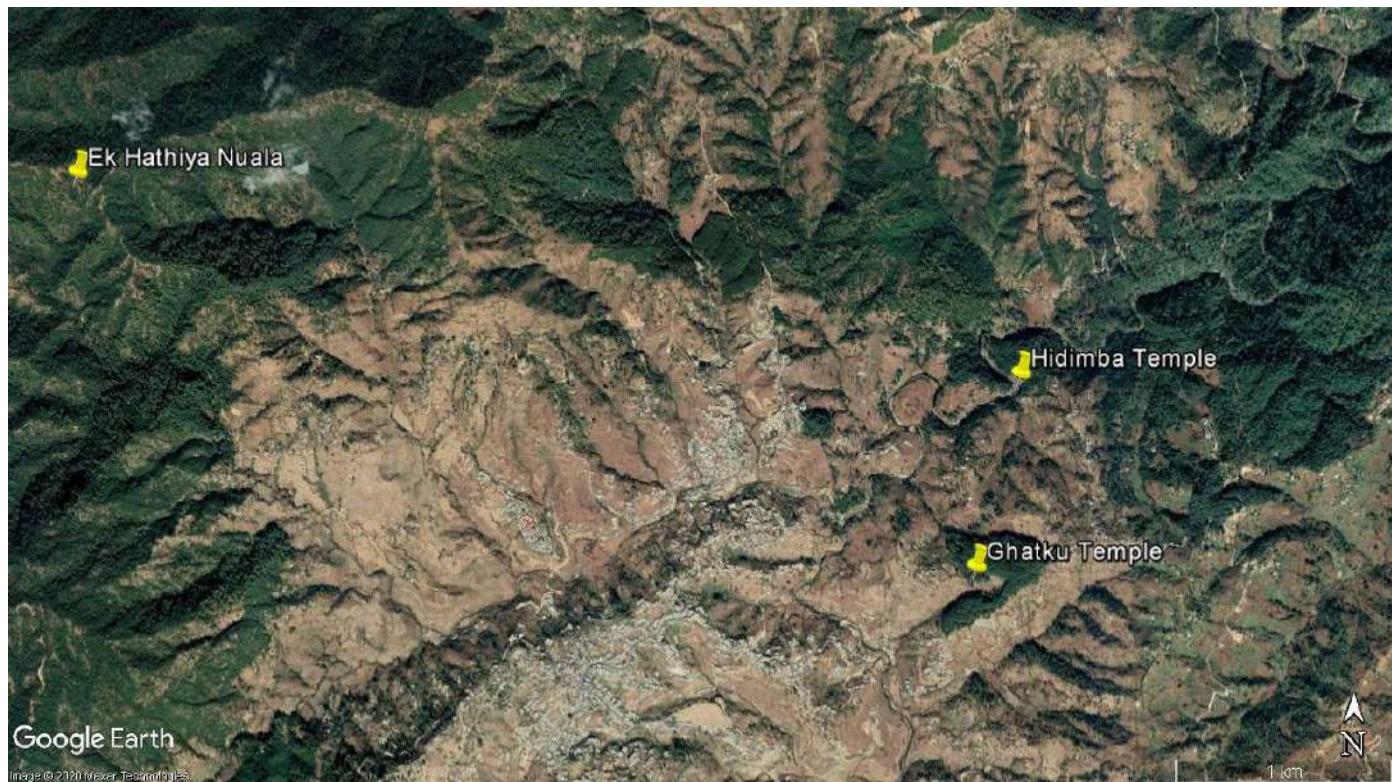
Champawat's enormous religious significance that attracts many pilgrims is due to the sheer number of temples located in the region which are beautifully constructed and carved. Some of these temple date back to the time of the Chand rulers and even Mahabharata era. Hence, they get ruined over time because of natural wear and tear, neglected upkeep and unregulated tourist activities in their premises. Therefore, restoration and infrastructure upgradation at important temples in the town become necessary. The following temples have been identified for it.

Restoration and upgradation of Ghatku Temple – This temple is one of the oldest temple of Champawat, constructed by the locals as a dedication to lord Ghatotkach. The temple is situated in the middle of a forest of tall deodar trees and in vicinity of Hidimba temple, golf course and Silingtak tea garden. Currently, the temple is not maintained properly because of which there is less tourist footfall. However due to its strategic and scenic location that promotes leisurely activities like nature walks, its upgradation, renovation using local materials to give it an antique look and provision of infrastructure around, it can be developed as an important attraction for the town.

Restoration and upgradation of Hidimba Temple – The temple is situated on the scenic banks of the river which flows through Champawat town. It is accessed through a short trek from Gandak River. The tourism department has undertaken works related to restoration of temple in recent years. Site development and landscaping can be undertaken for this trek route, which continues on towards golf course. Since there is only one more Hidimba temple in India (Manali, Himachal Pradesh) which is already very famous, developing this temple of champawat on same would be beneficial for the region's tourism.

Restoration and upgradation of Ek Hathiya Nuala – The term 'Ek Hathiya' means 'one hand' refers to the belief that this historic water harvesting stone structure had been carved by a one-armed artisan in one night. The marvelous intricate stone carvings done overnight attract the attention of art and architecture lovers. It is situated 5km from Champawat town and is accessible via the trek from Maneshwar temple. The structure is surrounded by forest in a scenic setting. In the vicinity lie two more tourist attractions, Advaita Ashram and Banasur Fort. A trek route connecting these historic structures can be developed as a circuit.

Figure 12: Location of Ek Hathiya Nuala and Temples for restoration



The proposed interventions include:

- Restoration, site development and landscaping of Ghatku Temple – INR 300 lakh
- Amenities like bio-toilets, benches, dustbins and signage at Ghatku Temple – INR 7.77 lakh
- Restoration, site development and landscaping of Hidimba Temple – INR 360 lakh
- Amenities like bio-toilets, benches, dustbins and signage at Hidimba Temple – INR 7.77 lakh
- Restoration, site development and landscaping of Ek Hathiya Nuala – INR 60 lakh
- Amenities like bio-toilets, benches, dustbins and signage at Ek Hathiya Nuala – INR 7.77 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 7.43 Cr

Infrastructure Upgradation at Patal Rudreshwar Caves

Observations:

- Five caves namely Ganesh gufa, Bhairav gufa, Sarovar gufa, Shivshakti gufa and Ghutpan gufa can be integrated as cave circuit of Patal Rudreshwar
- Facilities such as toilets and drinking water is available at Patal Rudreshwar

Proposed Interventions:

- Development of Graffiti on the available wall outside the caves (approx. 50 m length, 3 m height)
- Creation of an iconic sculpture, so as to increase the visibility and attract the tourists from a considerable distance
- Cleaning and study on the possibility of connecting the five caves

Total Project Cost: 0.42 Crore

Figure 13: Existing Site Photograph of Patal Rudreshwar Cave



Tourist Infrastructure Upgradation at Pati Devidhura (Maa Varahi Temple)

Proposed Components: Booking counter, Eco huts and glass igloos, Meditation park, Adventure activity zone, Rest areas, Bird watching, Cafeteria, food court, Information kiosk, Control centre

Total Project Cost: 1 Cr

3.2.4.3 Proposed Interventions – Kasar Devi

Proposed Interventions – Phase I

S.No.	Nearby Destinations/ Attractions
1	Infrastructure upgradation of Kasar Devi
2	Provision of cycle stand and video wall on Almora mall road
3	Restoration and façade development of Kasar devi temple
4	Meditation park at Kasar devi
5	Revitalization of mall road - Almora
6	Development of trek route- Dinapani – Kasar devi (8km)
7	Infrastructure upgradation of temples in Almora - 7 nos • Nanda Devi Temple • Chitai Golu Devta Temple • Shyayi Devi Temple • Pandu Kholi • Jhoola Devi Temple • Binsar Mahadev Temple • Dunagiri Temple
8	Heritage park (3 Ha) at Hawalbagh
9	Upgradation of Eco-park at Simtola (7 Ha)
10	Kayaking stretch near Kosi river barrage (1 km)
11	Bird Watching Centre at Shitlakhet (Syahidevi)
12	Restoration of Heritage Sites (12) {Circuit house, Raja anand singh (temple house), Ramsay High school, District institute of training and education, District Almora jail, Tagore bhawan, Ramakrishna kutir, Vivekanand Ashram, Almora Post Office, Government Inter College, Almora District Library and Almora Church}
13	Swami Vivekananda - Kakri ghat
14	Iconic structure of 'ALMORA' at vantage point
15	Swami Vivekananda - Bright end corner
16	Rejuvenation and lake front development of Taraghatal

S.No.	Nearby Destinations/ Attractions
17	Development of camping sites at Jageshwar
18	Promotion of homestay at Jageshwar village
19	Interpretation Centre in Binsar Wildlife sanctuary

There are additional projects identified as additional such as Accommodation at Jageshwar - Tourist lodge, homestays and camping sites, State of the Art 'Edutainment' Environmental Interpretation Centre in Binsar Wildlife sanctuary, and Rejuvenation and lake front development of Taraghtall.

Project 1 Infrastructure upgradation of kasar devi

Almora has enormous religious significance because of the presence of esteemed Kasar Devi temple. Kasar Devi is situated on a hilltop, on the edge of a ridge off the Almora-Bageshwar highway on the Kaashay hills of Kumaon Himalayas. The temple structure dates to the 2nd century CE. Swami Vivekananda visited Kasar Devi in 1890s, and numerous western seeker. This temple has been found to be of special importance because the region around this temple has enormous geomagnetic field. This is because this temple comes under the Van Allen belt. People feel high degree of rejuvenation and concentration near the temple. There is a dense forest of deodar and pine around the temple. A large fair, known as Kasar Devi Fair, is held at the Kasar Devi temple on the occasion of Kartik Poornima. The temple requires infrastructure upgradation.

Infrastructure upgradation of Kasar Devi – Kasar devi is a well preserved site amidst the tall trees. It offers quiet and pleasant but the concept of the establishment of Kasar devi temple and the architecture of the temple do not complement each other.

The proposed interventions include:

- Retrofitting of the staircase and pavement of the temple complex (400m)
- Provision of infrastructure along the staircase such as: Street lights (20 nos.), Dustbins (4 nos.), Benches (4 nos.), Water ATM (1 nos.), E-toilets (2 nos.), Reverse vending machine (1 nos.), Signage's (3 nos.), Food kiosks (2 nos.), Information kiosk / interactive panel (1 nos.)

Total Project Cost – ~.45 Cr INR

Project 2 – Video wall and cycle stand on mall road

The Almora mall road is situated at the top of the ridge, where Talifat (eastern portion of the ridge) and Selifat (western portion of the ridge) jointly terminate. The stretch identified for mall road redevelopment starts from near KMVN guest house to Multi-level car parking which is 1.5km.

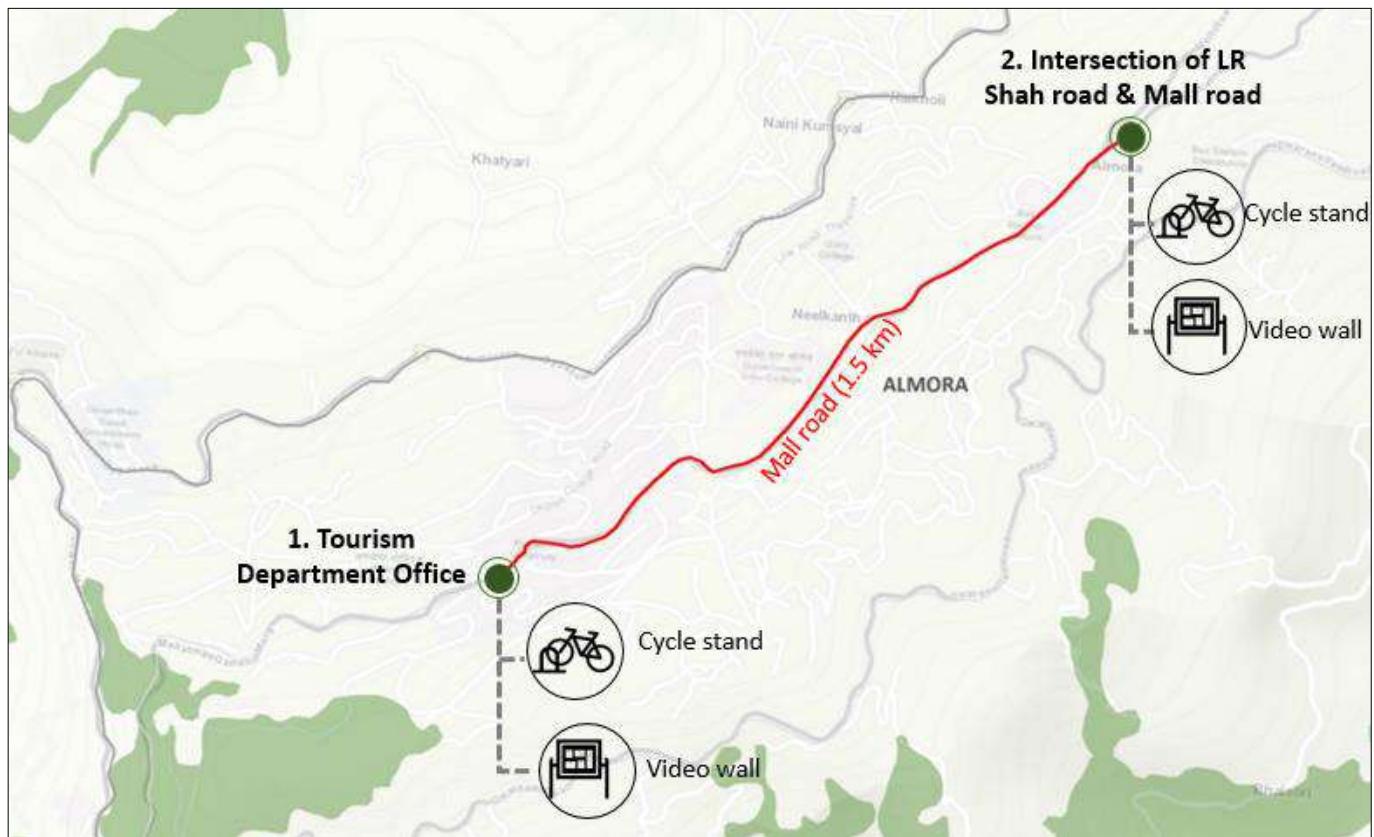
- Mall road is located in the city center which also acts as a center of economic growth which poses a tremendous potential for commercial and recreational activities.
- The mall road acts as a front door for tourists for the city and helps to form an image of the place or the city
- The development along the mall road has a lot of potential for tourism which is dependent on strategic intervention on mall road.
- The environmental degradation due to the increasing number of tourists every year without adequate infrastructure results in mall road losing its popularity and historical charm.
- Increasing footfall will put pressure on the existing infrastructure in the city and thus it is essential to upgrade infrastructural services to suffice the need of the tourists.

Provision of cycle stand and video wall on Almora mall road– The proposed video walls at Almora mall road intend to display the information to the public like the events in the city, festivals, culture, weather, announcements, initiatives by government for Almora, advertisements etc. The video wall would be of 3m x 2 m. In order to facilitate cycling on the busy market street crossing from the center of the city, cycles with GPS tracker (10 nos) to be procured with two cycle stands. The proposed interventions include:

- Development of a cycle stand (10 no.) = 11000 INR
- Creation of a video wall (3m x 2 m) = 400000 (150")

Total Project Cost – ~0.30 Cr

Map 7: Location map of mall road



Proposed Interventions – Phase II

The proposed interventions include:

- Interventions at Kasar Devi
- Restoration and façade development of Kasar devi temple
- Retrofitting of temple façade (same as shiv mandir)
- Stonework of staircase and the plinth
- Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety
- Construction of Meditation park at Kasar devi
- Construction of individual meditation cells (5 Nos., 4sqm each)
- Route development for walking meditation around Kasar devi
- Revitalization of mall road – Almora
- Development of trek route
- Infrastructure upgradation of temples in Almora - 7 nos
- Nanda Devi Temple
- Chitai Golu Devta Temple
- Shyayi Devi Temple
- Pandu Kholi
- Jhoola Devi Temple
- Binsar Mahadev Temple
- Dunagiri Temple Fencing (500m)

Project 1 – Interventions at Kasar Devi

Almora has enormous religious significance because of the presence of prestigious temples like Kasar Devi, Nanda Devi, Binsar Mahadev, etc. along with heritage spots such as the Mall road, important for tourist visit. Besides being a destination for religious and heritage lovers, there are attractions offering adventure activities such as trekking, hiking, bird watching, and camping. However, certain destinations are not well in shape and require upgradation and improvement with respect to aesthetics, appeal and infrastructure. The following are the project components identified for the improvement of destinations to offer better tourism experience and to ensure boosted tourism experience. The identified infrastructure upgradation is as mentioned:

- Restoration and façade development of Kasar devi temple- After completion of Phase-I of the Kasar devi temple complex, the second phase aims at identity creation. The whole temple complex needs to be in harmony with each other.
- Meditation Park at Kasar devi- Due to special importance of the temple due to its geomagnetic field. (Van Allen Belt), people feel high degree of rejuvenation and concentration near the temple. To increase the tourist footfall especially international, meditation garden has been proposed. Minimum intervention has been proposed to retain the serenity of the place.

Table 11: Proposed interventions are as specified below:

Projects	Components
Restoration and façade development of Kasar devi temple	Stonework in temple façade
	Stonework in staircase and plinth of the staircase
	Stonework in temple complex (pavement)
	Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety
Meditation park at Kasar devi	Meditation cells of (4 sqm)
	Sculptural gateway
	Route development for walking meditation
	Street Lights
	Dustbins
	Signage

Total Project Cost – ~2.06 INR Cr

Project 2 – Revitalization of mall road

Revitalization of Mall Road: The Almora mall road is situated at the top of the ridge, where Talifat (eastern portion of the ridge) and Selifat (western portion of the ridge) jointly terminate. The stretch identified for mall road redevelopment starts from near KMVN guest house to Multi-level car parking which is 1.5km.

- The stretch identified for mall road redevelopment starts from near Office to tourism dept to intersection of LR Shah road and mall road, which is 1.5km.
- The redevelopment of the mall roads includes Façade treatment (stone work, corbelling etc.), Covering of drains and plinth protection, resurfacing the entire stretch of road and drains, provision of entrance gateways, and other street furniture like street lights, benches, dustbins, toilets, smart pole, reverse vending machine, water ATM's etc.

For the revitalization of the mall road the cost estimates are specified:

S. no.	Components
1	Façade treatment (stone work, corbelling etc.) with standardization (both sides - 3 m high)
2	Resurfacing the entire stretch of road and drains (sqm)
3	Entrance gateways (in nos. - both sides)
4	Street Lights
5	Dustbins

6	Benches / Seating Infrastructure
7	Water ATM
8	E-Toilets
9	Reverse Vending Machine
10	Signage
11	High Mast
12	Smart Utility Ducts
13	Planters
14	Wifi zone
15	Interactive Panels

Total Project Cost – ~9.72 INR Cr

Project 3 – Trek Route Development

The following stretches have been identified for development of trek routes connecting important tourist attractions of Almora. The identified routes are from **Dinapani – Chitai temple (7km)** and **Shitlakhet – Shyahidevi (3.5km)**.

The trails are proposed to be developed as per ‘Trail Class 2’ standards that stipulated these trails are natural and essentially unmodified. The tread and traffic flow characteristics of class 2 trails state that a) their tread is con continuous and discernible, but narrow and rough, b) they are single lane, with minor allowances constructed for passing and c) typically of native materials. The constructed features and trail elements of class 2 trails include a) structures of limited size, scale, and quantity; typically constructed of native materials, b) structures adequate to protect trail infrastructure and resources, c) natural fords and d) bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access.

The proposed interventions include:

- Dinapani – Chitai temple (7km) @880 per sq. m = $\{7000*1.5*880\} = 9240000$
- Shitlakhet – Shyahidevi (3.5km) @880 per sq. m = $\{350*1.5*880\} = 462,000$

Total Project Cost – ~ 9,702,000 INR {0.97 Cr}

Project 4 – Infrastructure upgradation of temples

The following temples are the main attractions of pilgrims in Almora and yearly many tourists and local people come here to pray. But due to lack of proper infrastructure, the footfall is limited.

- Nanda Devi Temple, Chitai Golu Devta Temple, Shyayi Devi Temple, Pandu Kholi, Jhoola Devi Temple, Binsar Mahadev Temple, Dunagiri Temple
- Development of pathways with landscaping
- Provision of infrastructure such as Street lights (10 nos. in each), Dustbins (14 nos.), Benches (14 nos.), Water ATM (7 nos.), E-toilets (14 nos.), Signages (14 nos.), Food kiosks (7 nos.)

Total Project Cost – 4.84 Cr

Project	Components
Infrastructure upgradation of temples in Almora - 7 nos	Development of pathways (including laying of stones, chiselling and levelling) with landscaping
• Nanda Devi Temple	Street lights
• Chitai Golu Devta Temple	Dustbins
• Shyayi Devi Temple	Benches
• Pandu Kholi	Water ATM
• Jhoola Devi Temple	E-Toilets
	Signage

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binsar Mahadev Temple • Dunagiri Temple 	Food kiosk
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Proposed Interventions – Phase III

The proposed interventions are as follows:

- Heritage park (3 Ha) at Hawalbagh
- Kayaking stretch near Kosi river barrage (1 km)
- Bird Watching Centre at Shitlakhet (Syahidevi)
- Iconic structure of 'ALMORA' at vantage point
- Upgradation of Simtola Eco-Park
- Heritage Restoration of Swami vivekananda - Kakri ghat
- Restoration of Heritage Sites (12)
- Circuit house, Raja anand singh (temple house), Ramsay High school, District institute of training and education, District Almora jail, Tagore bhawan, Ramakrishna kutir, Vivekanand Ashram, Almora Post Office, Government Inter College, Almora District Library and Almora Church (NTD)

Project 1 –Nature based activities and Heritage rejuvenation

Figure 14: Project conceptualization of Heritage Park



SOURCE: BRAJ HATT, MATHURA

The projects listed are mainly to develop nature based activities and heritage rejuvenation of ancient structures. Project **Heritage park (3 Ha) at Hawalbagh** consists of a cultural experience centre, Kumaoni Food Park, Eco-huts, Art and Craft Gallery, Open air theatre, Multi-purpose ground, Food and Commercial Kiosks, Children's Play Area, and Supporting amenities.

A 1 km stretch has been identified for carrying out **Kayaking activity near Kosi river barrage**. The water in the river needs to be retained by a physical barrier so the water related activity can be performed throughout the year. Added features for this project include provision of equipment and storage facility for

kayaking and other activities like Water Roller, Water Zorbing, Paddle Boat, Zip lining to cross the river (70 m), Provision of Infrastructure like pathways, signages, street lights, dustbins, benches and landscaping., Cafeteria (1 no) and shops (3 nos) to facilitate tourism.

Figure 15: View of Kosi River



Bird Watching Centre at Shitlakhet (Syahidevi) with components such as viewing gallery (for aerial view of the SItlakhet) – vertical and horizontal (2 nos), visitors and interpretation center (Interpretation centre (including reception, visitor centre, bird watching with binoculars, library and café).

Simtola Eco Park, lying on the opposite side of a horseshoe ridge, is a picturesque spot that is situated 3 km away from Almora. Covered with pine and fir trees, this place located near Hiradungi, was once a diamond mining centre and a granite hill. A popular picnic spot amongst tourists visiting Almora, this location offers a panoramic view of miles of terrains with the beautiful mountains covered with pine and deodar trees. The provision of tourist amenities and services will invite more tourist to appreciate the nature nestled in the park. The project includes Provision of Infrastructure like pathways, signages, street lights, dustbins, benches, drinking water, toilets and food kiosks. Preservation and plantation of local vegetation, flowering plants to attract birds and butterflies.

The **heritage buildings** include Circuit house, Raja anand singh (temple house), Ramsay High school, District institute of training and education, District Almora jail, Tagore bhawan, Ramakrishna kutir, Vivekanand Ashram, Almora Post Office, Government Inter College, Almora District Library and Almora Church (NTD). The conservation/ restoration of buildings will include activities such as: Dismantling inappropriate constructions, Historic façade retention, Waterproofing and Remedyng dampness, Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wall, Treatment of timber defects, Removal of wild vegetation, Electrical layout and illumination, plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system, Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels.

Development of an Iconic structure of 'ALMORA' at vantage point with the erection of six south-facing letters on the hillside which would also provide shade to the park area behind the main components such as 12 m high letters 'ALMORA', Entryway, Viewing Gallery, Safety Infrastructure – Railings, Development of park with children play area, sculptural fountains, lawns, shops and café.

Site development and landscaping of **Swami Vivekananda - Kakri ghat** along with the provision of Infrastructure (Lights, benches, dustbins, signages, water ATM and E-toilets), Meditation cell, Food kiosk, and Swami Vivekananda sculpture.

Proposed Interventions – Phase IV

Phase IV deals with interventions at infrastructure level for tourism development. The identified projects shall include development of accommodation amenities, stage of art center, interpretation center and rejuvenation of lake for recreational activities.

Project 1 – Swami Vivekanand – bright end corner

Swamiji meditated at many sites across the Kumaon region, which inherently had breath-taking views of lush green hills, snow-capped Himalayan range, and such natural elements, creating a spiritual atmosphere and leading to peace of mind, answering life's deeper questions. Thus, the Swami Vivekananda circuit has been proposed which would highlight the life and activities of Swamiji, and closely associate with eco-spirituality. The brief account of the journeys and the lectures delivered have been well documented in the book, "From Colombo to Almora: Seventeen lectures by Swami Vivekananda". On his arrival at Almora, Swamiji received an Address of Welcome in Hindi from the citizens of Almora. Thus, it may be concluded from above, that there is a remarkable influence of Swami Vivekananda in Uttarakhand, especially in the Kumaon region, which should be highlighted for attracting tourist footfall. Swami Vivekananda Bright end corner, is a scenic place situated at a favorable distance of 2 km from the beauteous Almora district of Uttarakhand. This natural paradise offers a mesmerizing view of the dusk and dawn playing hide-and-seek with the snowy peaks.

As this place also marks the beginning of mall of of Almora, it needs to be upgraded and developed were tourists can start their journey to know about almora in peaceful manner. Hence a 'Literary café' is proposed at place where all the literature related to Almora and Swami Vivekananda can be read.

Project 2 – Development at Taraghtal

It is huge and virgin area of seasonal wetland almost 90-100 km from Almora, located in a valley and surrounded by mountain all around. It spreads in an area of 50 Ha. Some parts of the land are occupied by the villagers and are performing agricultural activities and construction of houses. It has been noted that the wetland is dried up during pre-monsoons but the water level rises up to 10m during post monsoon time.

The Restoration and rejuvenation of the water bodies would include activities such as:

- The removal of garbage / trash from the lake by Community based clean-up programmes.
- De-weeding: Removal of thorny bushes, creepers, weeds, etc. from the lake bund
- Desilting of water bodies
- Strengthening of bunds and Fencing of bund area to prevent further dumping of garbage / trash.
- Digging of percolation pits inside the water bodies for improving conservation of water and ground water recharge.

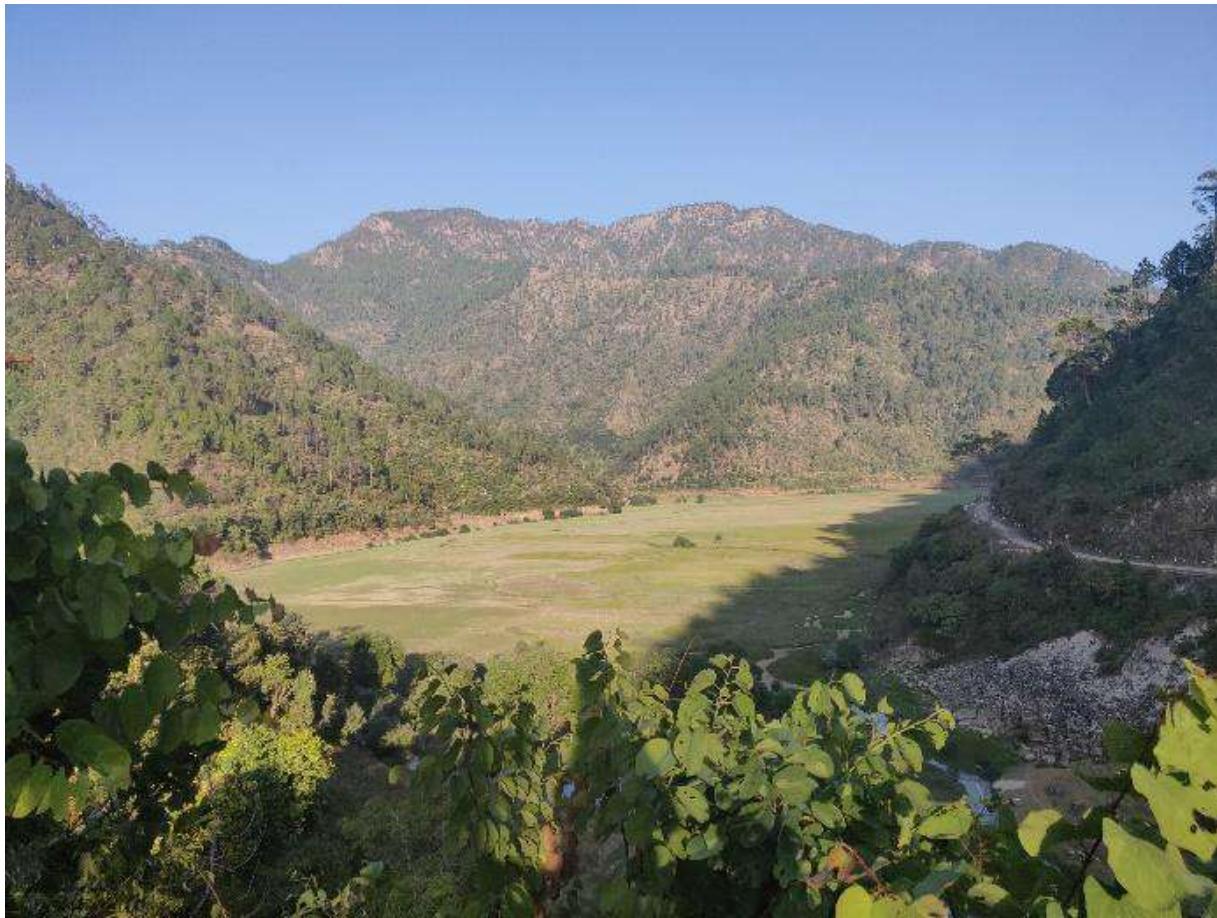
The lakefront development includes the following components:

- Construction of proper pathways with supported infrastructure like signages, benches, dustbins and lights for morning and evening walks for the local people.
- Landscaping along the pathways using local plants.
- Construction of the viewing gallery and deck with safety measures.
- The development of parks around the lake for the children to play.
- Incorporating commercial activities such as shops, restaurants, cafes etc around the lake increase the flow of the visitors. These shops or cafes can be leased out to private players to operate.

Construction of proper roadways with parking facilities and wayside amenities and infrastructure like dustbins, lights, benches, signages etc.

Construction of Eco-huts around the Taraghtall Lake with enhances the experience of the tourist by living around the lake. Some homestays can also be promoted to attract the visitors towards local culture and tradition.

Figure 16: View of Taraghat



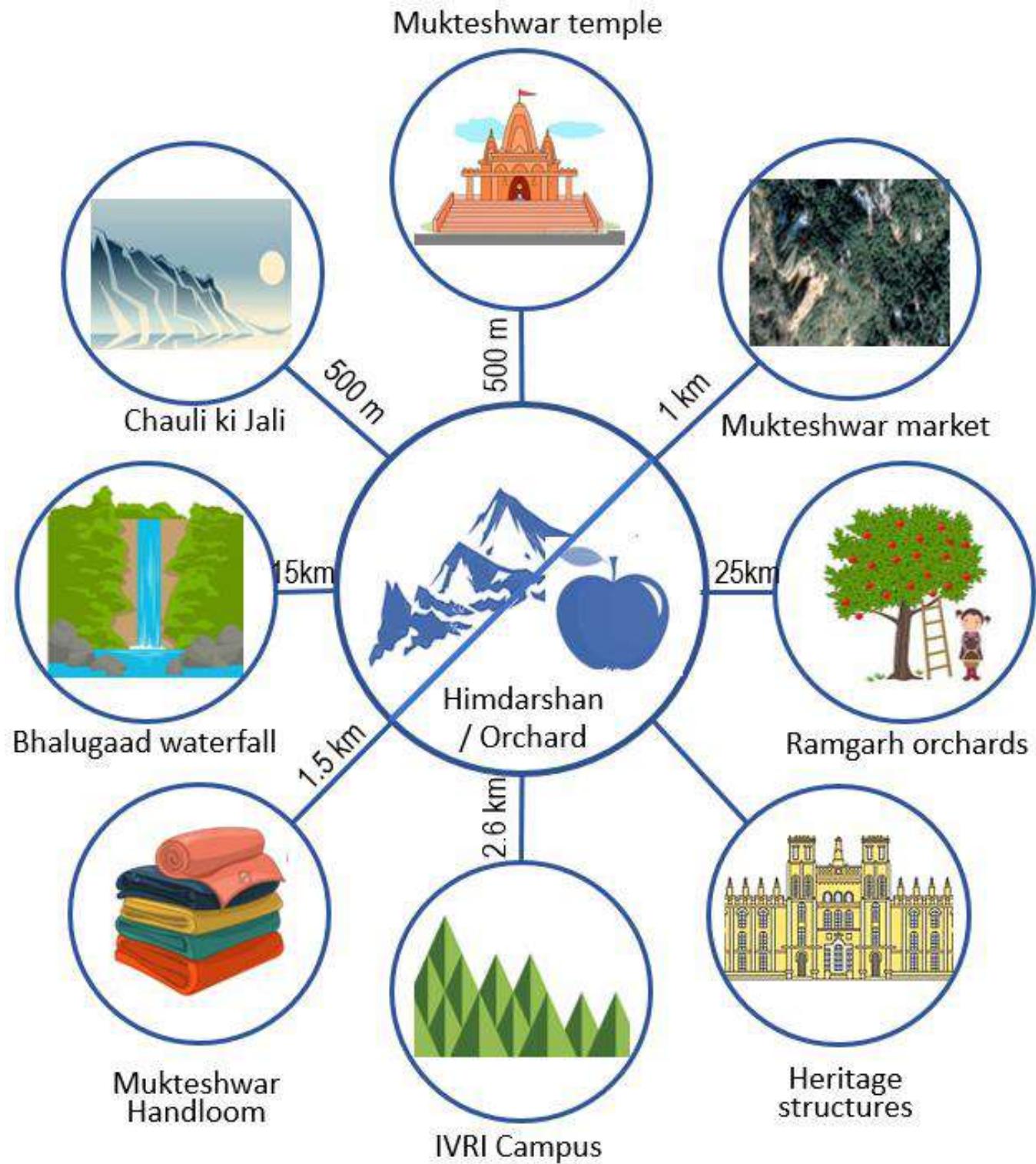
3.2.4.4 Proposed Intervention – Mukteshwar Temple

Development of Mukteshwar would help to *divert the tourist to higher elevations of Nainital district* and help them to explore the peaks of Himalayas.

- The proposed activities in Mukteshwar will reduce the tourist pressure in Nainital city
- It would generate more revenue to the Government of Uttarakhand
- It will help to conserve and protect the cultural heritage of the district and would imbibe a sense of belongingness to the people regarding their heritage
- It will help to strengthen the local economy of the place and would also provide livelihood opportunities

Mukteshwar is known for its two main attraction Mukteshwar temple and Himdarshan point. Mukteshwar temple is approachable by a 6-8m wide motorable road which takes one of to a stone gateway and staircase which leads to the Mukteshwar temple. It is located along the road leading to Himdarshan point. It is located at a height of 20-30m from the road level, but there is no provision of elderly and differently abled people. Narrow width of roads and lack of parking space leads to traffic jams and congestion. During peak season the traffic jams is upto 4km. Some basic amenities like toilet, dustbins, lights, and signage are not adequate for the footfall in peak season. Whereas, Himdarshan point is located very near to Mukteshwar temple and Tourist rest house of Mukteshwar. The roads end at a small parking provided near the gate of Himdarshan. The site is provided with lights, dustbins, benches etc. which supports minimum tourist footfall. A viewing point is present at the site which is made in brick and brass plate. Mukteshwar attracts a lot of tourists and thus there is an urgent need to upgrade the infrastructure upto certain standards to attract foreign tourists. In order to attract tourists, there is a need for development of multiple tourist spots and activities to engage tourists for longer duration of time. The following is the places with needs to be developed on common theme of Himalayan Darshan.

Figure 17: Development of Mukteshwar cluster based on common theme of Himalayan Darshan



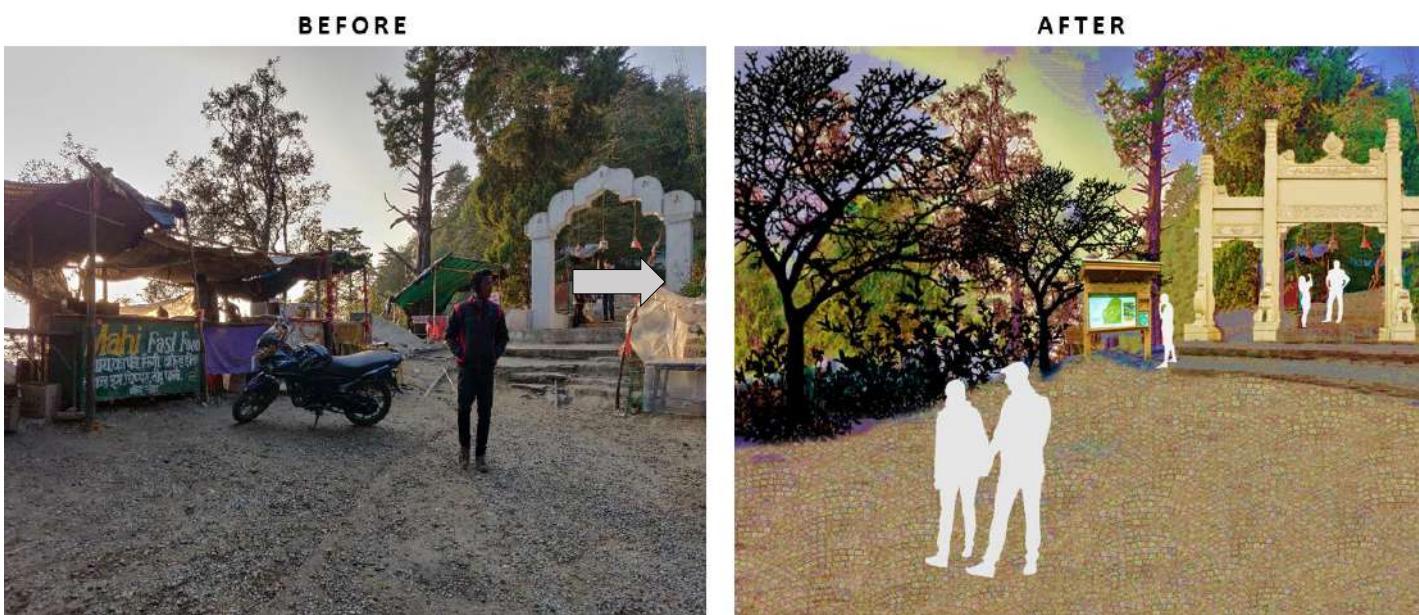
Some of the basic infrastructure upgradation includes - The path leading to the temple needs to be rebuilt with proper considerations for slope, so as to provide better access to the aged and differently abled people. A trek route development from Mukteshwar to Chauli ki Jali is also considered. The site also offers majestic views of the nature and thus a centre or an institute revolving around the theme of wellness is also proposed.

Table 12: Proximity of Mukteshwar to other destinations

Nearby Destinations/ Attractions	Distances
----------------------------------	-----------

Bhalugaad waterfall	12 km
Ramgarh	30 Km
Bhimtal	40 km
Dhokane waterfalls	40 km
Kainchi dham	44 km
Nainital	50 km
Almora	50 km

Exhibit 1: Existing and Proposed Scenario of Interventions



15th Finance Commission

Nainital has been selected for all its heritage values under 15th Finance Commission for tourism development. The Main project deals with Restoration of Heritage Sites, development of Tourist Engagement Centre and an Amphitheatre for cultural gathering and concerts. The key components of the proposal at Nainital are as below:

S. No.	15 th FC– Project Components	Cost (INR Cr.)
1	Restoration of Heritage Sites (9 nos)	~23.50 INR Cr
2	Trek route upgradation from Nainital- China Peak (11km)	

Chief Minister Announcement

Nainital has been proposed with various projects acknowledged under Chief Minister Announcement for tourism development.

S. No.	CM Announcements– Project Components	Cost (INR Cr.)
1	Parking Proposals at Nainital	~505.4 INR Cr
2	Ropeway : Snow view - Naina Peak (2.5 km)	
3	Upgradation of Ropeway : Mallital to Snowview (0.7 km)	
4	Ropeway : Ranibagh to Nainital	

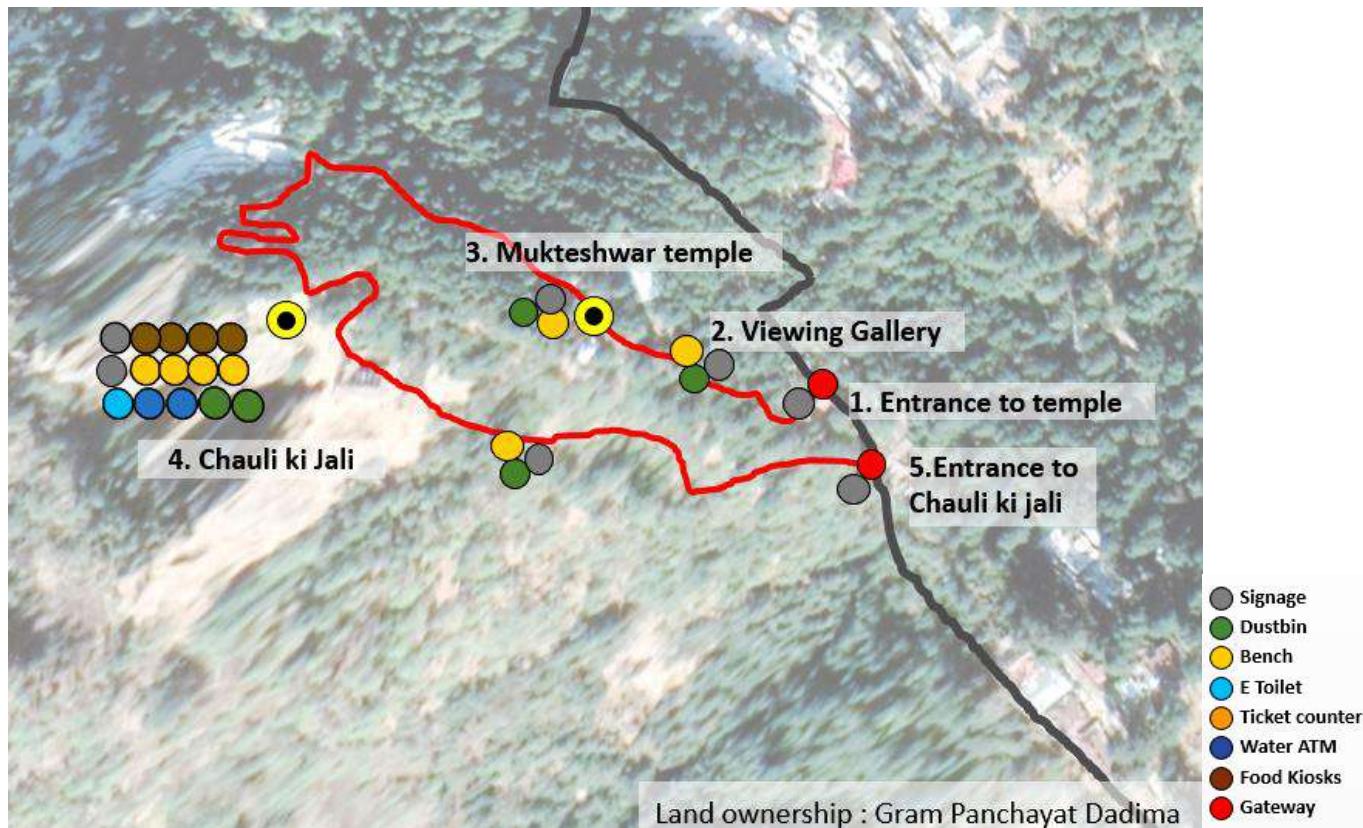
Proposed Interventions

Project 1 trek route development

The project trek route development between road Mukteshwar temple- Chauli ki Jali has been proposed for tourism promotion. Basically, Mukteshwar Temple is an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. This temple is located at an altitude of 2312 meters and can be approached by stone stairs. The shivling is made out of marble with copper yoni. It is believed to be amongst the 18 important shiv temples. Chauli-

Ki-Jali is a visitor's attraction located behind the cliff of Mukteshwar temple. It is located at a distance of 250 metres from the Mukteshwar temple. 'Chauli' means rock and 'Jali' means hole. There is even a sunset point at the Chauli ki jail and people has used the area for setting up of kiosks.

Map 8: Trek Route development: Road-Mukteshwar temple-Chauli ki jali-Road



The above mentioned projects requires interventions to conduct safe and intriguing tourism experience to tourists.

1. **Development of proper pathways with landscape** – (1.5km) with dwarf lights (60nos @ 25m), dustbin (2 nos.), and benches (2 nos.), Signage (4 nos.), gateways renovation (2 nos.):
 - Road to Mukteshwar temple (0.5km)
 - Mukteshwar temple to Chauli ki jail (0.5km)
 - Chauli-ki-Jali to the road or current temporary parking (0.5km)
2. **Provision of infrastructure at Mukteshwar Temple:** Dustbins (1 nos.), Benches (1 nos.), Signages (1 nos.), and provision of proper shoe keeping facility.
3. **Chauli ki jail to be developed as a resting site** - Street lights (5 nos.), Dustbins (2 nos.), Benches (4 nos.), Signages (1 nos.), Water ATM (1 nos.), E-toilets (2 nos.), Food kiosks (4 nos.)

Total Project Cost: 112.54 Lakhs.

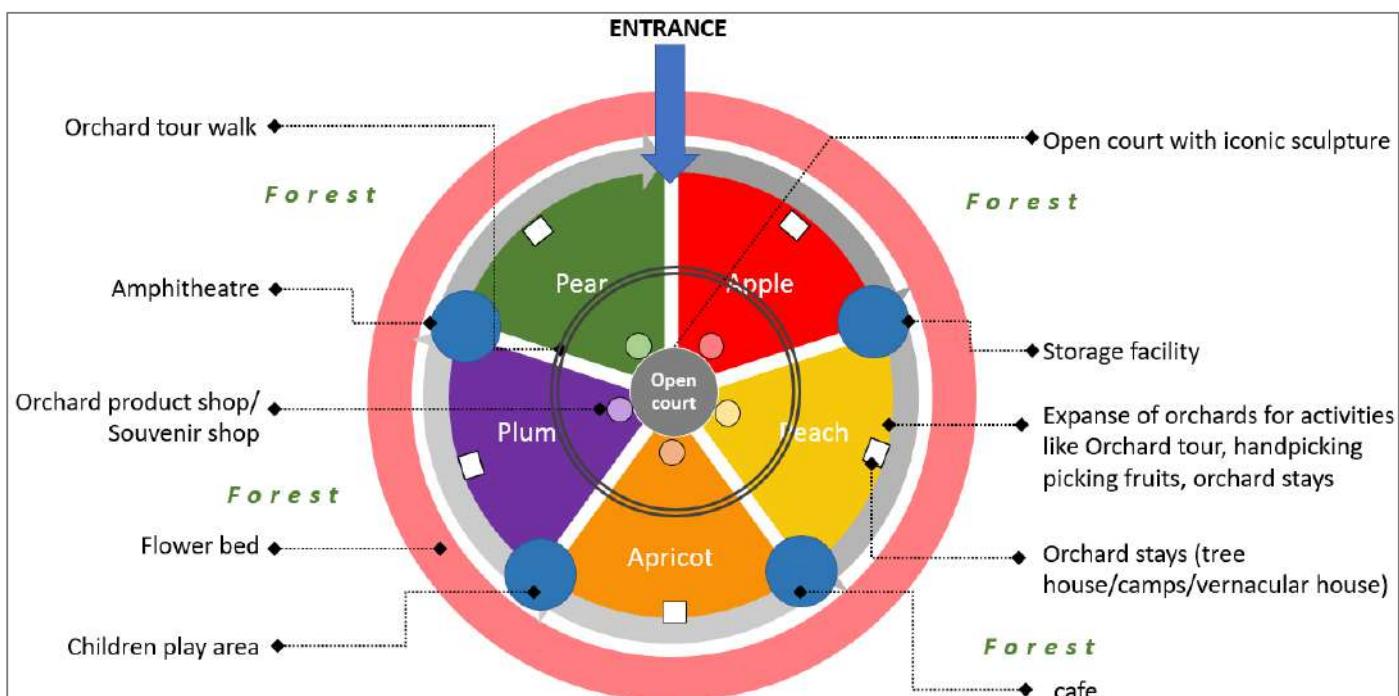
Location	Components
Mukteshwar temple	Gateway construction (repair) with boundary wall
	Dustbins
	Benches
	Signage
	Shoe rack
Hiking route	Retrofitting of staircase and pavement of the temple with landscape
	Street lights/dwarf lights
	Dustbins

	Benches
	Signage
Chauli ki Jali	Street lights
	Dustbins
	Benches
	Water ATM
	E-Toilets
	Signage
	Food kiosk

Project 2 – RAMGARH ORCHARD TOURISM – PANCHPHAL MANDAL

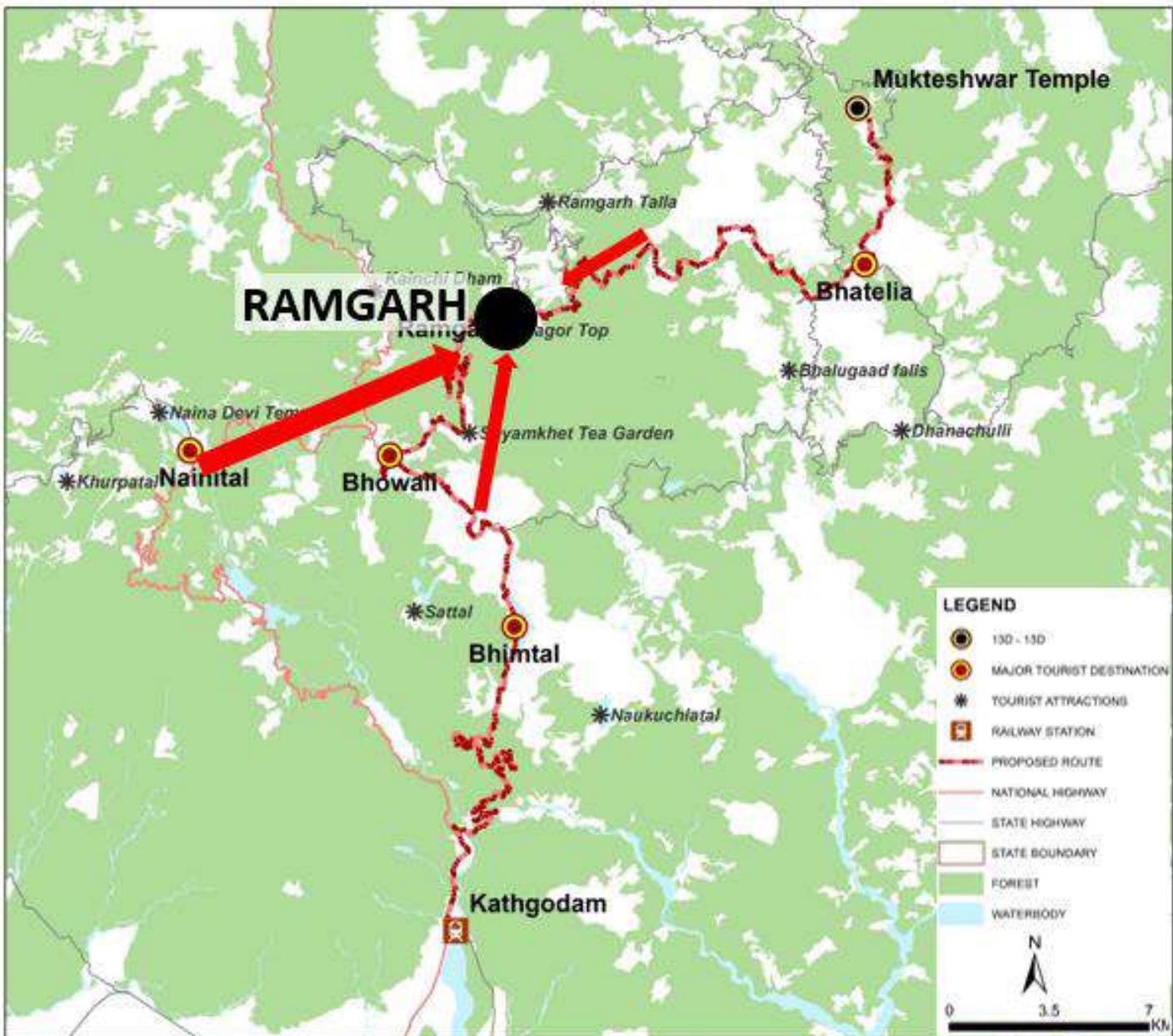
Ramgarh is a hidden gem in Kumaon region of Uttarakhand placed at a height of 1789 m above the sea level, is renowned for fruits and orchards. This hill station is founded by British and was frequently visited by many high profile personalities of India and British. The hill station carries the legacy of some ancestral buildings, used as inspection bungalows.

Figure 18:Concept zoning for site development



- Ramgarh is a serene and secluded cool hill station located on the way to Mukteshwar. Nearby locations include Madhuban, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Hartola, and Nathuakhan, all accessible from Nainital and Bhimtal.
- Ramgarh is also known as the "Fruit Bowl of Kumaon" owing to its verdant orchards of peach, apricots, pears, and apples.
- The famous world renowned Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore was fond of this place and was a devoted visitor to this place. Really this place fills your hearts with calm, cool and secluded thinking, arises the fancy, fantastic and artistic ideas. Many writers and thinkers visit this place to rejuvenate their thinking. It is recorded that some of the compositions of Rabindra Nath Tagore was composed while his stay here.
- Ramgarh is an ideal destination for leisure trips and happy holidays in solitude, calm and serenity with pleasing atmosphere and weather conditions. One can get the luckiest chance of unobstructed views of verdant Himalayas.

Map 9: Location map of Ramgarh



Management Components

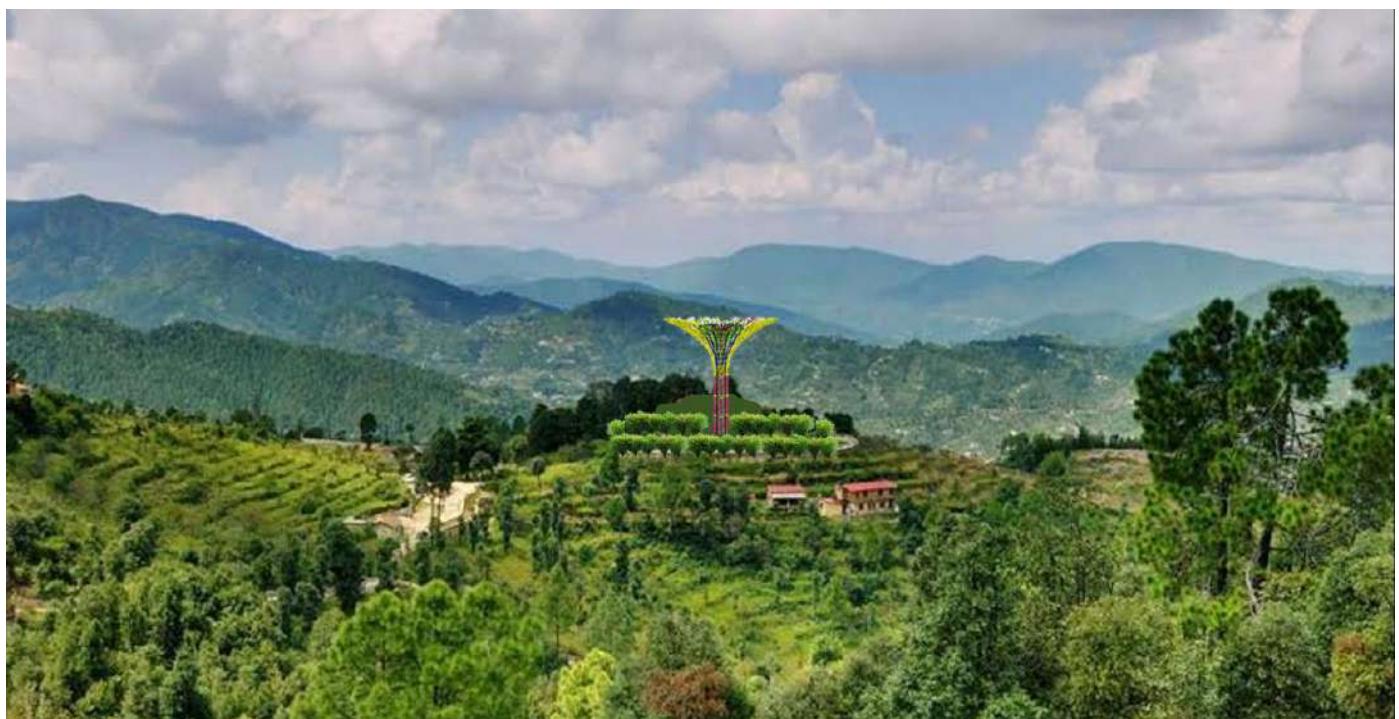
- Organizing events like Apple Festival, autumn festival etc.
- Adoption of a section of orchard or a certain plantation by any interested visitor which will pay the maintenance fees of that section for a decided period. In return, the fruit products can be sent to the visitor as a gift from orchard management.
- Yaks riding can be introduced.
- Farm based educational workshops can be organized which will eventually educate the local communities as well as the visitors.

Sr. No.	Project component
1.	Iconic sculpture (25m x 25m)
2.	Development of orchard (600 trees per Ha at 4mx4m) – 7 Ha for each fruit (5 fruits)
3.	Farming land (vegetables/flowers) (5 nos. -1 ha each)
4.	Shops (25-30 sqm each)

Sr. No.	Project component
5.	Amphitheatre (100 capacity)
6.	Fruit themed café
7.	Equipments and furniture in cafe
8.	Children play area
9.	Storage facility
10.	Orchard stays (5 nos – 50sqm each)
11.	Equipments and furniture in stays
12.	Amenities (light, dustbin, signage, benches, toilet, water ATM)
13.	Site development

Note: Unit Cost and Total in INR Lacs.

Figure 19: CONCEPTUAL VISUALIZATION – Iconic structure inspired by the form of the tree (or any sculpture to create a center of attraction or focal point)



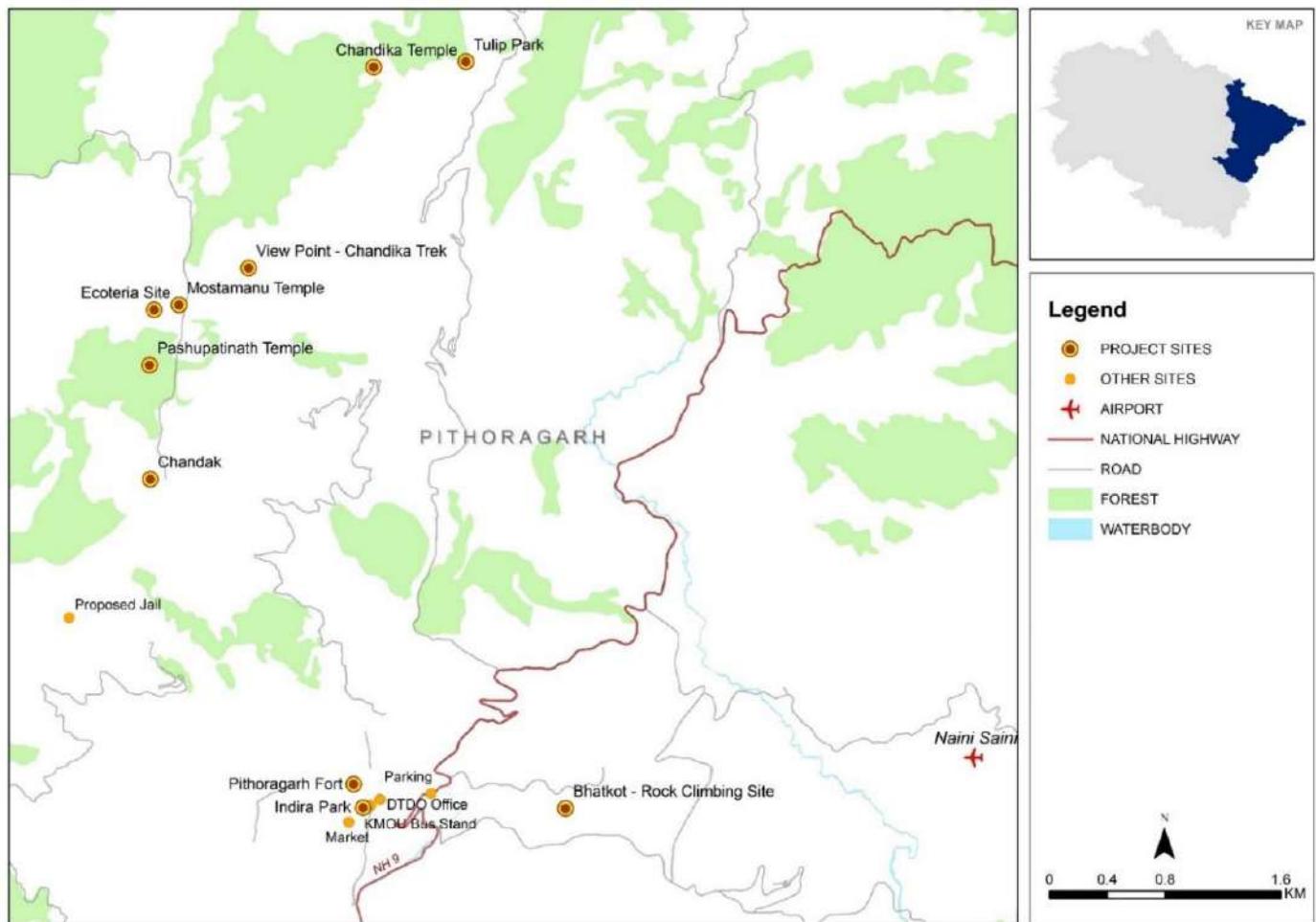
Total Project Cost – INR 577 Lakhs.

3.2.4.5 Proposed Intervention – Mostamanu Temple

The Mostamanu Temple, a Hindu temple in Dhunga Bhool, Pithoragarh, is one of the city's most visited destinations. This temple is located near Pithoragarh Fort, about 6 km from the main Pithoragarh town. This temple is dedicated to God Mosta, which is considered as the god of this region. Devotees of God Mosta travel far and away while worshiping the deity and receive blessings in the form of prosperity and welfare. In order to celebrate the divine presence of the lord, a local fair is also organized in the month of August-September, which attracts a large number of devotees, travelers, tourists etc. The temple offers an enchanted view of the entire city and valley, and is believed to be the replica of Pashupatinath Temple of Nepal. The temple complex is large and provides a comfortable atmosphere for the body and soul.

Since Mostamanu Temple is of great significance for religious and cultural activities in the district, it can be developed further to attract a greater number of tourists through specific interventions. Given its proximity to various other tourist's attractions in the district, projects like trek route development, meditation and yoga park, Tulip Park, etc. apart from infrastructure upgradation within the temple complex have been proposed for the holistic development of the region on the theme of Nature Tourism or Green Tourism

Map 1: Location of Project Sites in Pithoragarh



Proposed Interventions- Phase I

Project 1 – Tourism Infrastructure at Mostamanu Temple

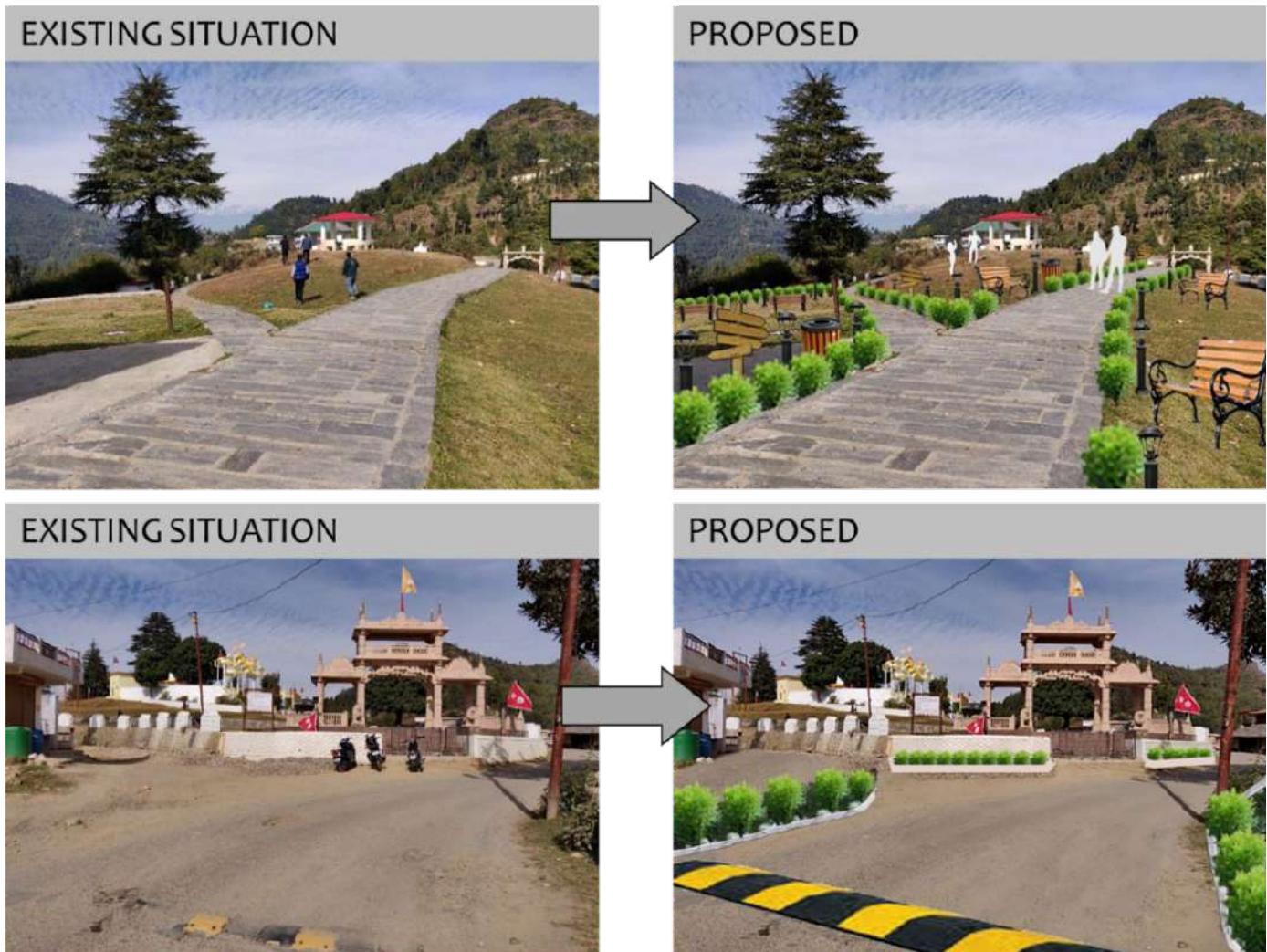
In order to develop the identified destination, the following interventions have been proposed for Phase-I based on site observations. The temple is approachable by a motor-able road right up till the temple premises. It is located at a diverging fork with one entrance gate right at the road edge made of sandstone and the other gate towards the northern exit of the complex. The third yellow-white temple gate is made on the theme of Mostamanu. The temple complex has a toilet, Natyashala/Mela ground, two gazebos (one with blocked views of the snow-capped range), open seating and pathways spread across the 2.7 acres of the complex. The toilets present in the complex do not have dedicated signs leading to the toilets. There is lack of sufficient lighting and absence of a waste disposal facility.

The proposed interventions include:

- Development of a small open air theatre (O.A.T) at the Natyashala/Mela ground (700 pax) for showcasing the cultural and dance activities, especially during the temple fair – INR 80 lakh
- Redevelopment of existing toilets – INR 7 lakh
- Levelling and landscaping of the complex with side shrubs – INR 3.75 lakh
- Installation of water ATM, benches, solar lights, dwarf lights and dustbins – INR 9.26 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 1 Cr

Figure 20: Existing and Proposed Scenario of Interventions at Mostamanu



Project 2 – IDENTITY CREATION OF PITHORAGARH TOWN

Pithoragarh is a large urbanized town with patches of villages around it. One can find both bustling streets to scenic valleys for seclusion in this town. However, the town does not have a well-established identity that speaks about the historical, cultural and natural significance it holds. There aren't many well established places in the town to engage tourists for longer durations, hence, the following interventions have been conceptualized to reinstate the infrastructure and enhance the identity of the town, both physical and social.

Restoration of Indira Park – The Park is situated in the middle of the town's market lane, next to the main Bus stand. At such a key location, the park currently lacks an identity, appeal and necessary infrastructure to be able to attract visitors. Although, there exists development in the form of a gate, boundary wall, gazebos, small library, fountain pond and toilets, they all are in a dilapidated condition and require redevelopment. Once redeveloped, it would serve as a central location for visitors exploring the town and a place to spend leisure time.

Graffiti Walls at key locations and Roundabout Development – In the town's heart is a circular market stretch that has shops, restaurants, cafeterias, vendors, etc. along with a busy bus and taxi stand. Since anyone visiting the town is compelled to visit the commercial area, it provides an opportunity to uplift the overall visual appeal of the market by representing local culture through graffiti walls, landscaping and roundabout development – INR 284.13 lakh

Hence, the following stretches have been identified in the town

- Development of the roundabout before Siltham market with sculptures or fountain, landscaping and curbing – INR 4.13 lakh
- Graffiti on the wall at Pithoragarh bus stand (50m) – INR 10 lakh
- Graffiti on the wall from multi-level car parking towards town bus stand (250m) – INR 50 lakh
- Graffiti on the wall of proposed jail (1000 m) – INR 200 lakh
- Graffiti on the wall opposite Siltham market (100 m) – INR 20 lakh

Upgradation of Pithoragarh Fort –

Figure 21: Location of Pithoragarh Fort (left) and existing infrastructure in the fort's premises (right)



The 18th century Gorkha fort overlooking the quaint town of Pithoragarh offers interesting insights into the history of the region and is one of the foremost venue depicting Gorkha architecture. Recently, it had been redeveloped from its dilapidated state by the tourism department and it now has beautiful landscaped premises, a café, colourful lighting, furniture, and few unoccupied rooms. However, there is still scope for few interventions like development of parking (50 ECS) outside the premises, provisions for light & sound shows and other events, and designing of art gallery and museum in the unoccupied rooms – INR 8.93 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 2.93 Cr

Project 3 – Adventure Activities

Pithoragarh town attracts tourists due to the presence of religiously and culturally significant temples. However, apart from a few more attractions like the Pithoragarh fort and Chandak, the town lacks activities and attractions to engage tourists for longer duration. Paragliding used to be previously operational and used the airport as the landing site but it has been stopped now. Currently, there are no adventure activities operational in the town, however, there is scope for development of a site at Bhatkot into a rock climbing site along with the possibility of augmenting hot air ballooning at Chandak. The following interventions have been identified for the same.

Rock Climbing at Bhatkot – The site identified currently has an old dilapidated structure on one end of the wall which would be developed for rock climbing. There are 8 rocks of varying difficulty in the rock wall stretching across approx. 100m that would serve all types of climbers, from beginners to experts. The ridge location of the site provides expansive views of the town and it is in close vicinity to the town's Airport. Development of the old existing structure into a view point and entry along with roofing, fencing and landscaping along the wall have been proposed as interventions. – INR 1.7 lakh

Hot Air Ballooning at Chandak – Augmentation of hot air ballooning at Chandak as the valleys surrounding the peaceful town are mesmerizing and leisurely. This would provide an activity in which all types of tourists could engage and increase their stay in the town. Hence, equipment for hot air ballooning can be procured by the district administration and the activity can be taken up at Chandak.

Proposed Interventions- Phase II

Projects and interventions have been identified for the holistic development in and around the new identified destination – Mostamanu – as a whole instead of developing Mostamanu alone with limited number of interventions also. Hence, various projects located around Mostamanu and in Pithoragarh town have been identified and incorporated in aggregation (detailed out below).

Project 1 –TREK ROUTE AND CAMP SITE DEVELOPMENT (MOSTAMANU-CHANDIKA TREK)

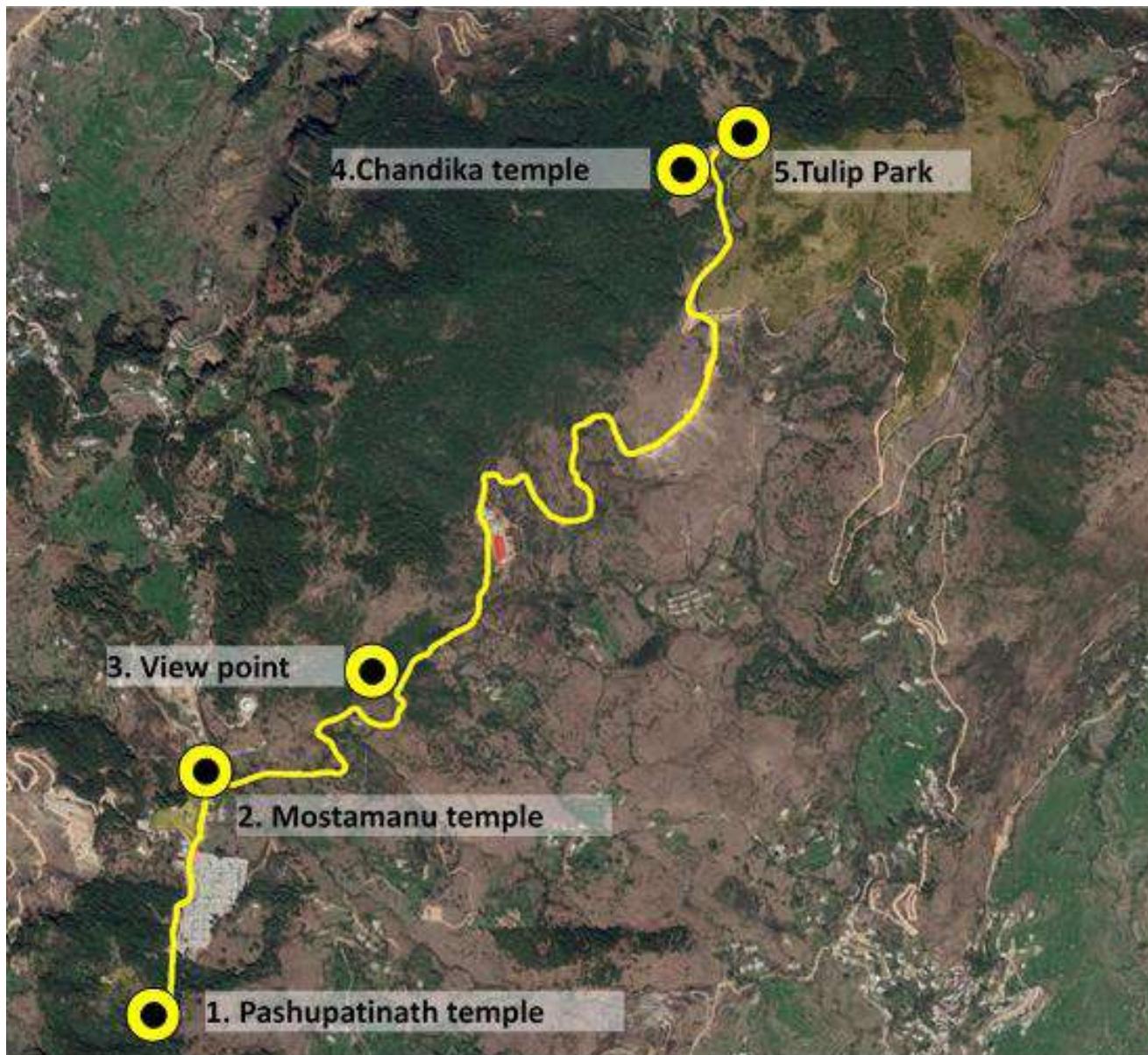
Trek route development project has been conceptualized considering the scenic assets and already established cultural and heritage tourist attractions of Pithoragarh town. Since natural trails connecting the major tourist sites of the town already exist and are not very cumbersome to cover in terms of slope or distance, developing the trek with infrastructure interventions and clear demarcation of the route would create an additional attraction for the town. A 2.7Ha land owned by the Gram Samaj Temple Samiti near Chandika temple has been proposed to be developed as a camping site with tree-top games and infrastructure amenities. Spots like Mostamanu and Chandika Temple already attract a large tourist footfall, hence, this footfall would be tapped for the purpose of the proposed trek. This project would not only provide tourists with additional activities and assets to explore (such as camping, Tulip Park, etc.) but also facilitate appreciation of the natural beauty of the area as the trek would pass through forest and meadows. The 3.8 km trek will start from Pashupatinath temple and follow the route to the proposed Tulip Park via Mostamanu and Chandika temple. Mostamanu would suitably act as the first resting point on the proposed trek route with all the infrastructure amenities. For the second resting point, a site on the route (between Mostamanu and Chandika temple) has been identified for creation of a view point with cafes and other activities as it offers views of the valley and falls almost mid-way of the trek. Chandika temple would become the next halt point, just before the final destination i.e. proposed camping site and Tulip Park, having sufficient tourist facilities.

The proposed interventions include:

- A reverse vending machine for better solid waste management at Chandika temple – INR 3.66 lakh
- Development of a view point at the identified site – INR 1.84 lakh
- Development of camping facilities with ropes course, illuminated tree top trails, etc. – INR 294.47 lakh
- Development of the trek route through laying of stones, chiseling and levelling works for – INR 24 lakh
- Mostamanu temple to view point (0.75 km)
- View point to Chandika temple (2.5 km)

Total Project Cost – ~INR 3.24 Cr

Figure 22: Pashupatinath-Mostamanu-Chandika Temple Trek Route



Project 2 – Meditation and Yoga Park at Pashupatinath Temple

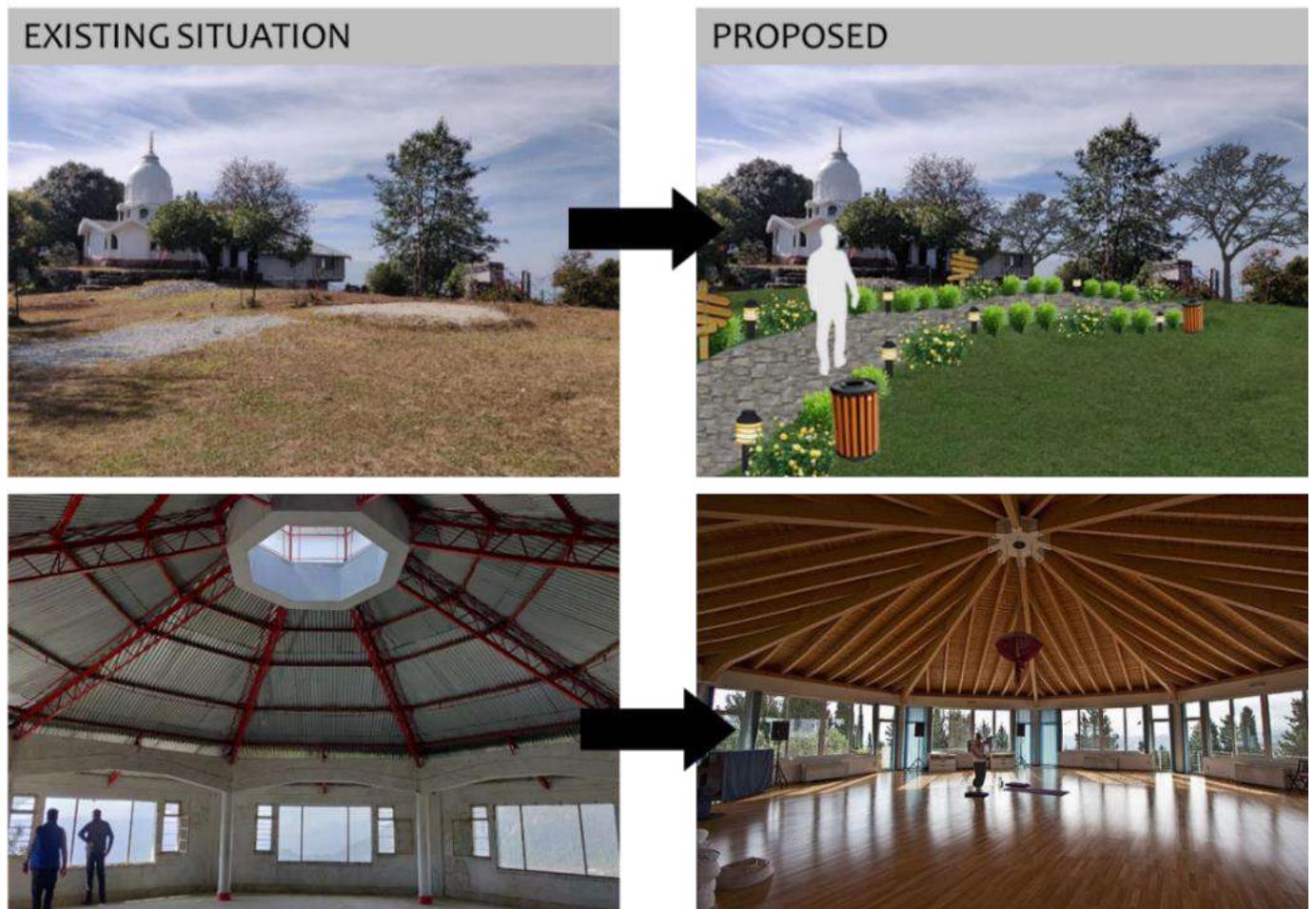
The natural and scenic beauty of Pithoragarh provides an opportunity for the visitors to engage in meditation and yoga. Meditation spaces fundamentally rely on peacefulness and natural beauty. Hence, a blend of both nature and peaceful outdoors would major health benefits, an enhanced sense of energy and facilitate mood uplift. Therefore, a meditation and yoga park has been proposed at Pashupatinath temple which is situated at a hill top over-looking the valley and town and provides views of the snow-capped peaks. The temple is a popular temple of Pithoragarh town. Within its premises is a 0.2Ha open ground which is frequently used as a yoga and meditation park for various events. The ground currently, however, has no appealing landscaping or infrastructure to serve the visitors.

In order to create a meditation space and enhance the appeal of it, following interventions are proposed:

- Site development and landscaping of the meditation ground – INR 7.5 lakh
- Installation of wall art, lighting, dustbins and toilets – INR 16.79lakh
- Entry trail redevelopment and beautification (for walking meditation) – INR 2.5 lakh
- Upgradation of temple hall into a viewing gallery – INR 8.49 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.35 Cr

Figure 23: Existing and Proposed Scenario of Interventions for Meditation and Yoga Park



Project 3 – Ecoteria Near Mostamanu Temple

Mostamanu temple being a very important and popular temple in the town hosts various fairs and festivals. However, the devotees or tourists visiting don't have many options for food or spending leisure time in the vicinity as it is 7km away from the main town. Hence, developing an eco-cafeteria near the temple would be feasible as it would tap the visitors coming to the temple and provide a location to spend leisure time. Currently, there is an existing dilapidated building on the site which would need demolishing to be redeveloped as a cafeteria with an open air food court.

Figure 24: Location of proposed Ecoteria (left) and existing building at site (right)



The proposed interventions include:

- Site development and landscaping – INR 3.75 lakh

- Construction of open air food court (30 pax) – INR 60 lakh
- Infrastructure amenities – INR 2.48 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.66 Cr

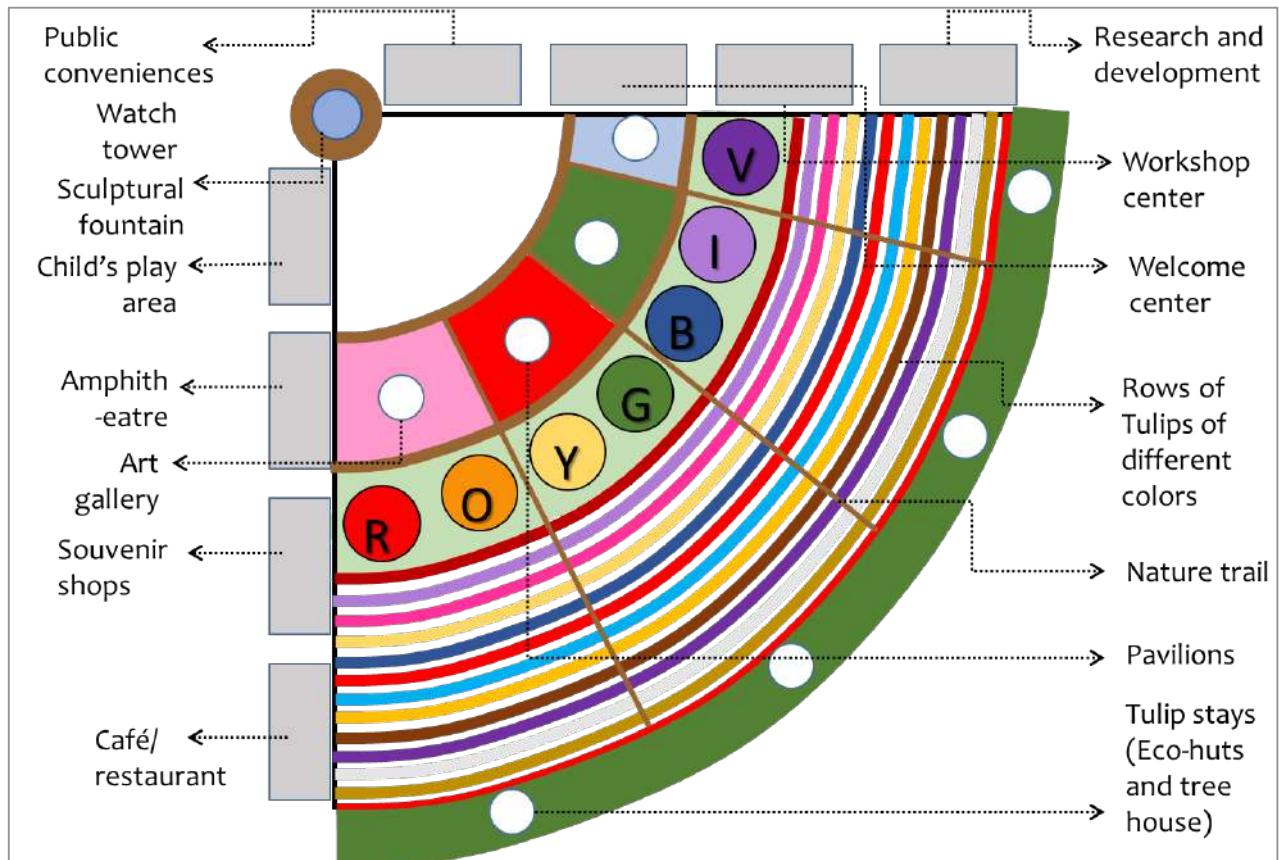
Proposed Interventions – Phase III

Project 1 – TULIP PARK Development

Pithoragarh town attracts a large number of tourists due to the presence of Mostamanu, Pashupatinath and Chandika temples, having high religious and cultural significance. However, apart from a few more attractions like the Pithoragarh fort and Chandak, the town lacks activities and attractions to engage tourists for longer duration. Hence, the district administration deliberated on the development of Tulip Park near Chandika temple which would create an iconic attraction for the town and contribute to the diversification of the tourism activities available in the town. The site identified for Tulip Park is a 10.7 Ha land parcel having 632 trees present on site. The terrain is gently sloping with picturesque views of Pithoragarh town and Himalayan Ranges from the top most point of the site. Land transfer from forest department is currently in progress.

Tulip Park resonates with the overall theme selected for the district i.e. ‘Green or Nature tourism’ and would add to the eco-tourism assets of the district. Tulip Parks and tulip festivals have been an attraction all around the world. Tulip Park in Pithoragarh would have more than 150 varieties of tulips blooming in the season (March-April) along with orchidaceous blooming throughout the year. Few of the flowers which can grow throughout the year include Alstromeria, Anthurium, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Gerbera Daisy, Asiatic Lily, etc. Different flowers blooming in the four different seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter, can be planted in the tulip park. The park would also include an interpretation centre to provide information about tulips and its blooming seasons. A Tulip festival can also be held annually in month of March-April.

Figure 25: Conceptual Plan for Tulip Park



3.3 Leisure Circuits

3.3.1 Tehri Eco-Circuit

The lush green hills, the varied flora and fauna and the majestic view of the Shivalik ranges and the Doon valley attracts thousands of tourists both domestic and international each year. The circuit is famous not only for its scenic beauty but it has also developed into an important center of wellness and adventure tourism. The circuit lies on the foothills of Himalayas and has a panoramic view of some shining peaks of Himalayas. There are plentiful delights that can be explored on this circuit. Each major tourist destination on the circuit has its own USP. Surrounded by deodar trees and beautiful views of the Himalayas, the starting point of the circuit i.e. Dehradun is a peaceful getaway for nature lovers. This circuit gives enough opportunities to witness the beauty of the mighty snow-clad Himalayas, the vibrant and scenic villages, and a fine mixture of cultures and different ethnic groups that are capable of living in harmony with others. Among the most spectacular mountain trails of India, this circuit is a must-do circuit, as it offers greenness, all the charm, and the magic of the wonderful hill stations. This circuit is all about the queen of the hills - Mussoorie, the divine beauty of Tehri Lake, panoramic view of Himalayas from Dhanaulti etc.

Circuit Fact File	
Nearest Rail Head	Rishikesh (74km) and Dehradun (114km)
Nearest Airport	Jolly Grant airport in Dehradun (85 km) and Heli service under UDAAN Scheme with a flight distance of only 15 minutes from Rishikesh and Dehradun
Total length of the circuit	205 kms
Distance from Delhi to Rishikesh	238 kms
Distance from Mussoorie to Tehri	72 kms
Distance from Rishikesh to Tehri	74 kms
Distance from Dehraun to Tehri	114 kms
Circuit Route /attractions	Dehradun – Mussoorie – Dhanaulti – Chamba - New Tehri – Narender Nagar – Rishikesh - Dehradun
Duration/ Length	8 Days/ (205 Km)
Target Tourists	Nature Lovers, Adventure enthusiasts
Critical Factors	Due to traffic congestion at the time of peak season, it restricts the smooth movement of the tourist leading to traffic jams

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit

Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions
Mussoorie	This hill station is the perfect retreat from the sweltering weather of the plains, and the fact that it was a very popular holiday destination during the British era can be seen from the multitude of British remnants engulfing the city, such as the archaic architecture of the hotels and churches dotting the entire terrain. One of the most popular tourist attractions in Mussoorie is The Mall (also known as the Mall Road), which is a slightly steep boulevard that has eateries and other shops lining its entire stretch.	Lal Tibba, Mall road, Gun Hill, Cloud's end, Lake Mist, kempty Falls, George Everest
Dehradun	Dehradun is a very popular hill station that beckons solo travellers, families and couples alike. It abounds in caves, waterfalls and natural springs. Dehradun is surrounded with some remarkable hill stations and tourist destinations that	Robers cave, Tapkeshwar temple, Sahastradhara, Malsi Deer park,

	make for perfect weekend retreat. Dehradun also serves as a base camp for several prominent treks such as Nag Tibba and Bhadraj Hill, among others. Besides, the destination is also home to some famous street shops like Paltan Baar and Tibetan Markets	Rajaji national Park, Clement town, Sakyu Monastery
Rishikesh	<p>Rishikesh has been a magnet for spiritual seekers. Today it styles itself as the 'Yoga Capital of the World', with masses of ashrams and all kinds of yoga and meditation classes. The action is mostly north of the main town, where the exquisite setting on the fast-flowing Ganges River, surrounded by forested hills, is conducive to meditation and mind expansion. In the evening, an almost supernatural breeze blows down the valley, setting temple bells ringing as sadhus ('holy' men), pilgrims and tourists prepare for the nightly <i>ganga aarti</i> (river worship ceremony).</p> <p>Rishikesh appears the Adventure Capital of India for the adventure seekers as Rishikesh is the suggested place for starting their trekking expeditions to the Himalayan Peaks and for the White River Rafting. Also, International Yoga week which attracts participation from across the world, is held here, every year, in February on the banks of the holy Ganga.</p>	Ram Jhulla, Laxman Jhulla, Triveni Ghat, Shivpuri, Chilla range, Neergaddu waterfall, Neelkanth Mahadev temple, Swargashram
Dhanaulti	The tinsel town of Dhanaulti is emerging as a popular winter destination because of its tranquil vistas and its proximity to Delhi and various other cities of Uttarakhand. This magical hill station is perched at an elevation of 2286 meters above sea level and offers panoramic views of the lofty Himalayas. Dhanaulti is located in the proximity of the popular hill stations of Uttarakhand such as Mussoorie, Tehri, Kanatal, and Chamba. This hilly town is enveloped by the velvety rhododendrons, deodar, and tall oak forests. Since the hill station heavy snowfall during winters, many tourists flock here in huge numbers.	Dhanaulti Eco park, Surkhanda devi temple, Kanatal, Kaudia forest
Chamba	In the celestial Garhwal Himalayas, lies a tiny hamlet called Chamba snuggled in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand. It is a popular destination because of its unpolluted beauty and panoramic excursions. Chamba is frequently visited by tourists as it offers tranquility and exquisiteness.	Gabar singh memorial, Chamba market lane
Narendra nagar	Narendra Nagar is popular for two reasons firstly, its proximity with Rishikesh and secondly, it is situated on the Gangotri and Yamunotri route. Narendra Nagar is a charming hamlet offering panoramic views of the Ganga River and the Doon Valley.	Agarkhal
Tehri	The vibrant and splendid Tehri region enjoys locational advantages as it is located between two major entry points; Dehradun, the administrative capital and Rishikesh, the leisure and wellness capital of the state, and is well connected to most	Tehri Dam, Tehri Lake (Asia's largest manmade lake),

	of the major cities. Tehri is a modern town with many tourism resources, thriving water-related sports and adventure hub with lots of tourists visiting this place on a daily basis. Tehri also has a rare diversity of flora and fauna which makes it an ideal place for eco-tourism and wellness tourism.	Koti Colony, New Tehri, Tiwargaon.
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Proposed Interventions for the Circuit

Mussoorie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization of Mall Roads – Mussoorie • Ropeway : Mussoorie to Gun hill (0.2 km)
Dehradun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBT - Village Cluster at Koti, Indroli and Patyur (Jaunsar Bhabar, Dehradun) - Tourist Engagement Centre with training centers
Rishikesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rishikesh Wellness City (500 Acres) • Rishikesh MICE destination development • Ropeway: Rishikesh - Neelkanth Temple (4 km) • Developing Rishikesh as per International standards
Dhanaulti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance gates: To create a visual attraction on visitors travelling to Dhanaulti and other places.
Chamba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Homestays, holiday homes and tent colonies • Façade development of Homestays and market lane to enhance the experiential tourism • Developing way side amenities
Tehri	<p>Tehri Lake City Development: Strengthening of homestays. Promoting intangible assets. Eco-labelling of identified authentic products. Certifications for tourist operators. Enhancing green cover along the Tehri Lake through Forest Department and citizens' participation. Cluster based approach for developing tourist attraction and establishing market centers for boosting economy of local communities. Multi modal transportation system with hop on hop off e-buses connecting popular tourist destination with branding. Development of year-round activities for engagement of tourists in off seasons.</p>

Identification of Land Parcel at Tehri



Map 10: Tehri Eco-Circuit Map



Source: IPE Global Limited

3.3.1.1 Holistic Tourism Development of Tehri & its Catchment

Department of Tourism, Government of Uttarakhand (GoUk) has been working towards a safe, sustainable, economic, and eco-friendly tourism with improved utility and tourist infrastructure development in the state. The goal of the proposed project is to establish Tehri as BRAND TOURIST DESTINATION of Uttarakhand state with local community as DEVELOPMENT PARTNER. The sustainable approach was taken into consideration with a focus on involvement of the people, meeting their basic needs and creating livelihood opportunities through anchored with tourism development of region in the region. The projects outlined towards this end include (i) showcasing the Interesting and rich culture of Tehri Garhwal through mural, street arts, graffiti on major walls of the town (ii) Massive tree plantations (including in forest land, roads, streets and lake periphery) of forest land and lake periphery with plant species which prevent soil erosion (iii) utilization of natural sources of water by harnessing altitude variations through traditional mechanism (vi) establishing safe sanitation value chain wherein emphasis is given on reuse of wastewater for non-portable uses (v) promotion of capacity building and skill development trainings (vi) development of horticulture through plantation of suitable crops (vii) development of network of transport (multi modal transport system) and Installation of wifi-spots for improved user connectivity at several hotspot having high tourist influx. (viii) development of fish farming for sustaining local communities (ix) promotion of wellness tourism (x) creating synergy between wellness, adventure and rural tourism (xi) promotion of local artifacts and handicraft (xii) holistic and integrated development of Local community playing the central role of tourism reforms through development of identified model villages as showcase of local culture, history with unique staying experience. The Tehri Lake is a major waterbody that has the distinction of being Asia's largest manmade lake. The Government

of Uttarakhand has decided to enhance the performance of the tourism sector in a socially and environmentally inclusive manner. With the identified interventions, the government aims to create a significant tourism industry for enhancing the tourism experience and tapping the potential of Tehri Lake for large scale of livelihood generation in various potentials areas.

The key objectives are as under:

- To re-establish the historical importance of the city of Tehri - SDG 2 Sustainable Tourism Actions in the Himalayan Region, Recommended Sustainability Needs in Indian Himalayan Region.
- To upgrade & strengthen the tourist infrastructure - SDG3 Sustainable Tourism Actions in the Himalayan Region, Recommended Sustainability Needs in Indian Himalayan Region.Incentive based mechanism for community based tourism
- Providing productive employment opportunities for local community with improved capacity and reducing migration by growth driver's agriculture and Tourism – SDG1, UK State Vision 2030 focus area 10 &SDG 8, UK State Vision 2030 focus area 7, Recommended Sustainability Needs in Indian Himalayan Region.
- Enhance standard of living of the community through provision of better, sustainable and innovative infrastructural solutions and services
- Capacity building initiatives and training for skill development of the local communities, especially for women empowerment.
- Achieving to the annual tourist footfall Target of 1 million per year by 2030 with Target of 3 days of average length stay throughout the peak season – Existing tourist influx of Tehri districts, Char-Dham Yatra route, Dehradun and Uttarkashi districts & Average stay 3.95 days from Uttarakhand tourism master plan
- Increasing adaptive resilience of the community through environment friendly tourism practices

With the above goals and objectives, GoUk, have proposed comprehensive tourism development project by provision of better infrastructure for Tehri and its catchment and enhance economic and livelihood opportunities while maintaining the ecology and cultural values of the region.

Exhibit 2: Existing Site Detail with Illustrative Photographs for Meditation Garden, Tiwargaon, Tehri



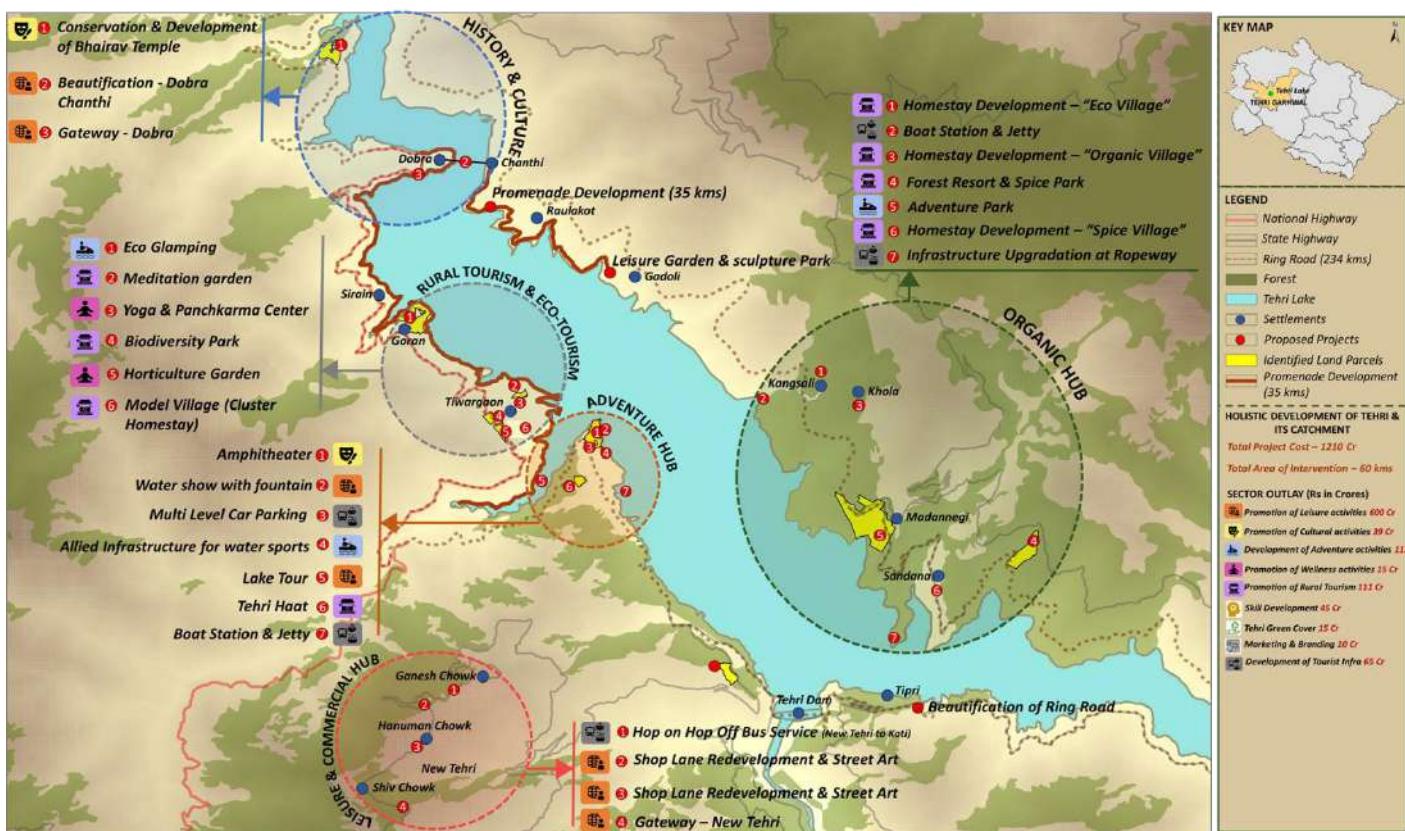
Holistic Development Tourism Master Plan, Uttarakhand

Table 13: Identified Interventions with Broad Cost estimations for Holistic Development of Tehri & its Catchment

S. N.	Components
1	Gateway
2	Shop Lane Redevelopment
3	Graffiti
4	Shop Lane Redevelopment
5	Hop on Hop off bus service
6	Waste Management Center
7	Floating Market & Lake Tour – Koti to Gadoli
8	Water show with fountain- Koti
9	Amphitheater- Near Adventure Sports Academy
10	Swimming Pool Koti colony
11	Multi-level Car parking – Near Adventure Sports academy
12	Boat Station & Jetty – Koti colony
13	Allied infrastructure to strengthen water sports
14	New Market Development – Near TADA office
15	Tourist Information Center -Near TADA office
16	Protection wall – Adventure Sports academy to lake view resort
17	3 D Museum & Eco Lodge huts-Bagi A. Koti Colony- GBB B. Tiwargaon
18	Lake Beautification & flower festival
19	Glass Bottom Bridge
20	Eco-Glamping - Goran
21	Horticulture Garden - Malideval
22	Yoga & Panchkarma Center- Tiwargaon
23	Homestay* - Tiwargaon
24	Meditation Garden - Tiwargaon
25	Biodiversity Park - Tiwargaon
26	Conservation & Development of Bhairav temple
27	Gateway
28	Beautification of Dobra Chanthi bridge
29	Upgradation of Existing Infrastructure at Ropeway – Madannegi to Tipri
30	Cage culture fish farming - Sandana
31	Site Development & landscaping
32	Floating Solar
33	Spice village (Homestay)– Sandana
34	Spice Park- Sandana
35	Adventure Park - Sandana
36	Flower Park - Madannegi
37	Boat Station and Jetty - Gadoli
38	Organic village (Homestay)– Khola
39	Eco village (Homestay)– Kangsali
40	Iconic creation - Sem
41	Capacity Building Initiatives
42	Tehri Plantation
43	Promenade Development

S. N.	Components
44	Beautification of road & way side amenities
45	Marketing & Publicity

Total Project Cost – INR 1210 Crores



3.3.2 Kotdwar-Lansdowne-Pauri Leisure Circuit

Pauri Khirsu Lansdowne circuit would be promoted for leisure and commercial related activities. The circuit starts from Kotdwar which acts as gateway of the circuit and ends at Srinagar along the NH 534. The circuit has been derived from the Char Dham circuit because this circuit is one of the alternate route for tourists to reach Delhi or Uttar Pradesh from the upper Kumaun region. At present, tourists prefer Rishikesh/ Haridwar route which is along NH7 which is the reason that this route does not get full potential. With formation of this circuit along with the proposal of promoting Devprayag to Satpuli as an alternate route of Char Dham Yaatra, there are some benefits to the tourists as well as local people residing around the circuit area:

- Increase tourists' footfall along the circuit which will create employment opportunity in the region.
- Reduce accommodation as well as vehicular traffic pressure on the Haridwar/ Rishikesh route.

Along with the route rationalization, the circuit also give full exposure to leisure activities like Chawkhaba View point at Pauri, Nautre walk and bird watching at Khirsu, Trekking and rock climbing at Lansdowne, Boating and Camping at Kherasain.

Map 11: Kotdwara-Lansdowne-Pauri Leisure Circuit Map



Source: IPE Global Limited

Circuit Fact File		
Nearest Rail Head	Kotdwara	
Nearest Airport	Jollygrant, 104 Kms	
Distance from Delhi to Kotdwara	220 kms	
Distance from Kotdwara to Lansdowne	40 km	
Distance from Lansdowne to Pauri	82 km	
Distance from Pauri to Khirsu	20 kms	
Distance from Khirsu to Srinagar	40 km	
Circuit Route /attractions	Haridwar (Bhimgoda point), Dehradun (Sahastradhara), Badowala, Nagthath, Virat khai, Quansi, Gauraghata, Manhat, Lakhmandal, Purola, Hanol, Netwar, Jakhol, Chakrata (Circuit terminates here)	
Duration/ Length	3 days/ 156 km	
Target Tourists	Leisure and commercial and Pilgrimage	
Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit		
Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions
Khirsu	Khirsu is an offbeat destination, on the foothills of the Himalayan range with an amazing 360 panoramic views is sure to delight nature lovers. Looking upon on Trishul, Nanda Devi, Nandkot &	Chowbatta trek, Chaukhamba viewpoint

	Panchuli peaks is an experience on wonderment in its own. The picturesque town of Khirsu is enveloped by the benedictory pines, tall oaks, and old deodar trees. This gorgeous hill queen is perched at an elevation of 1,900 meters above sea level. Khirsu offers a 180-degree view of the Himalayas and is famous for its apple orchards that produce sweet rosy apples.	
Lansdowne	Lansdowne is a quaint little hill town that not many tourists know of. Off the beaten tourist trail, Lansdowne is an untouched, pristine town, miles away from the hustle and bustle of the city. Situated at 5670 feet above sea level, Lansdowne is more famously known for being home to the Garhwal Rifle regiment of the Indian Army. This hill station is neither commercialised nor heavily urbanised, making it the perfect getaway for amidst peace and solitude.	Darwan Singh Regimental Museum, Bulla lake, Tip N top, Jungle Safari, St. John Church, Bhim Pakora
Kotdwar	Kotdwar is famous for its several temples like the Siddhbali temple which is located at a distance of 2 kms from Kotdwar. The Durga Devi temple is also located at a distance of 2 kms from Kotdwar and is one of the most popular temples of the region. It is the entrance to hills in Pauri region of Uttarakhand, and literally means 'Gateway to Garhwal'.	Sidhbali temple, Charekh danda, St Joseph Church, Kanvashram
Pauri	Adorned in the undisturbed vistas of the beguiling Garhwal Himalayas, lies the city of Pauri. It is enclosed by the thick woodlands and the benevolent snow-clad hills that appear like a silver tiara.	Doodhatoli, Jwalpa Devi Temple, Kandoliya Temple, Devprayag, Chaukhamba View Point, Kyunkaleshwar Mahadev Temple and Tarkeshwar Mahadev Temple.
Srinagar	Srinagar is well connected with most of the important towns and cities of Uttarakhand.	Kuteti Devi temple, Shakti temple, kasha Vishwanath temple
Proposed Interventions for the Circuit		
Khirsu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Nature trail • Provision of basic infrastructure in the town 	
Kotdwar	Upgradation of basic amenities at railway station, Kotdwar. Construction of Gateway at the entrance of the town	
Pauri	Development of Satpauli and Kherasain under 13D13D. The proposed interventions are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Camping sites • Construction of Tourist cottages • Construction of Parking bays • Construction of Nature trail and Interpretation center 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Adventure Park • Construction of community and exhibition centers • Construction of Angling decks • Conservation and promotion of vernacular architecture • Construction of Tourist Engagement Centre (including training centres) • Eco-developments and hospitality projects in Khirsu, Sumadi and Srinagar in Paudi • Revitalization of mall road at Pauri.
Srinagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of way side amenities and Caravan Park

3.3.2.1 Proposed Interventions

Project 1 – Infrastructure Upgradation at Satpuli Market and Jwalpa Devi Temple

Kherasain is a green field with few settlements and no existing tourism activity. There are few places around Kherasain that need to be developed first before doing any interventions at Kherasain. Places such as the Jwalpa Devi Temple and the Satpuli Market, which are very close to the Kherasain site, are religiously significant and strategically important for the region. Both locations are part of the Phase-I, the quick start projects. The intervention of these locations will enhance the tourism experience of people through better infrastructure and services.

The proposed interventions:

- Provision of infrastructure at Satpuli Market including Street lights, Dustbins, Benches, Water ATMs, E-toilets, Reverse Vending Machines, Signage's, Information kiosks, Drainage covers, Facade treatment of shops – INR 55.71.
- The Jwalpa Devi Temple Infrastructure upgradation proposals such as Dustbins, Benches, Water ATM, E-toilets, Reverse Vending Machine, Signage's, Food Kiosks, Information Kiosk, River Railing at Jwalpa, Site Development and Landscaping – INR 44.76.

Total Project Cost – ~INR 1 Cr

Proposed Interventions- Phase II

Project 1 –Water based tourism promotion at kherasain site 1 and site 2.

Kherasain site is situated along the Nayar River, over which it is proposed to construct a water-retention wall to create a water-based tourism lake. There are few reasons for developing water-based tourism in Kherasain, which are as follows:

Attracting tourists coming to Lansdowne because there has been a decrease from three nights stay to just one because of limited activities. The creation of water-based tourism activities in Kherasain will help attract tourists coming to Lansdowne who are more drawn to recreation and adventure-seekers. That is why activities such as camping, para-boating and zip line have been proposed.

Catching the presence of religious tourists by giving them the opportunity to linger and enjoy their leisure time at Kherasain while coming from the Char Dham Yatra. In addition, visitors will have the opportunity to have the Darshan of the Dangleshwar Mahadev temple and the Jwalpa Devi temple, which are situated near the Kherasain site. For Char Dham's religious visitors, the picnic and family boating concept would be the ideal opportunity to enjoy after long and tiring journey.

There are two sites found in Kherasain for the production of water based tourism activities. Location of both the sites are shown in Figure 26. Site 1 is proposed to be developed as a youth attractio zone where fast boating, camping and ziplining have been proposed while the other side i.e. Site 2 is proposed as more of a family holiday destination where Shikara boating, paddle boating, picnic and angling are

proposed to be developed. The rest of the Kherasain site will mainly be built in the light of community-based tourism aspects.

Figure 26: Location of proposal Site 1 and Site 2 at Kherasain



The proposed intervention

Site 1: Near Suspension Bridge at Kherasain – INR 150 Lakhs

- An approach road to the lake is planned, including road widening, bridge construction and amenities.
- Boating point was suggested with fast motor boats that would primarily draw adventure explorers. Camping area is also suggested within the site area.
- All basic amenities such as toilet, dustbins, storage facilities, changing rooms, benches, etc. were provided under the proposal.

Site 2 – Valley side near old secondary school in Kherasain – INR 130 Lakhs

This site has been suggested from a family perspective considering activities for all age groups such as small children, elderly people, couples to enjoy boating, fishing and site viewing.

- Paddle and Shikara boating points were introduced to improve tourists' leisure time.
- As the Purvi Nayar River is popular with local fish species such as Maahser and Jaabla, angling decks have been suggested.
- Supporting facilities such as food kiosks, toilets, etc. have been proposed to promote boating and fishing activities. Watch Tower to enjoy the beautiful location of the Kherasain site as there is fusion of river, forest, green farmland and fresh air. Combining these elements makes this place a perfect place to sit and enjoy natural beauty.

Total Project cost – ~ INR 280 Lakhs

Project 2 – Community Based Tourism Promotion at Kherasain

Pauri district already struggles with the big migration problem. According to the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) migration survey, Pauri and Almora are the only districts in Uttarkhand state to exhibit negative population growth. Health services and educational opportunity are, according to the study, the key reasons behind people moving to other districts. It has become an urgent need to improve district's job prospects by including the local population in the tourism revenue generating projects. Holding this in mind, in Kherasain, community-based tourism was promoted to encourage local tourism from which job opportunities would be obtained.

The proposed interventions

- Homestays to attract visitors to experience village lifestyle. Local food such as Kandalee ka saag, Jhingore ki kheer, Phanoo, Kafuli etc. Wall art based on indigenous theme for all identified homes has also been proposed and structural maintenance is also considered where necessary, through renovation. - INR 15 Lakhs
- Promotion and development of organic farming has been proposed along with the expansion plan of current nursery farm. Mandwa (Koda), Nettle (Kandali), Potato, etc.- INR 5 Lakhs
- Create a new traditional village market area to sell local manufactured products from the surrounding region. The current community center at Kherasain is also proposed to renovate for conducting local cultural events such as dance, music, drama etc. – INR 61.9 Lakhs
- Theme-based wall art painting on the walls of school to rejuvenate its visual ambience. The location of school is on the way to the proposed exhibition center, so wall art is proposed decisively to improve visual aesthetics along the way to exhibition center. Often, basic school facilities including toilets and drinking water facilities are also proposed. – INR 13.12 Lakhs
- Developing village walkway on the Kherasain village road. This will include eco-friendly porous pavement (concrete porous pavement blocks), theme-based painting of all walls along the village walkway, and landscaping of area around the tree near Kherasain Temple for sitting purpose. – INR 13.5 Lakhs

Total Project Cost - ~ INR 108.52 Lakhs

Project 3 - Garhwali art & cultural village – Uppu, Tehri

S. No	Components
1	Traditional performances (Garhwali culture)
2	Restaurant and cafe (Traditional food- Garhwali area)
3	Accommodation
4	Experience center (Workshop, Arts and handicrafts area)
5	Amphitheatre (Traditional performances - Garhwali culture)
6	Administrative centre
7	Basic Infrastructure (E Toilets, Water ATM, Dustbins, Signages)
8	Site development & Landscaping
9	Parking
10	Souvenir shop

Total Project Cost – INR 50 Crore

Identified Land Parcel: 767, 793 (Revenue Land)

Figure 27: Existing Site Photograph and Illustrative Image of Cultural Village at Uppu



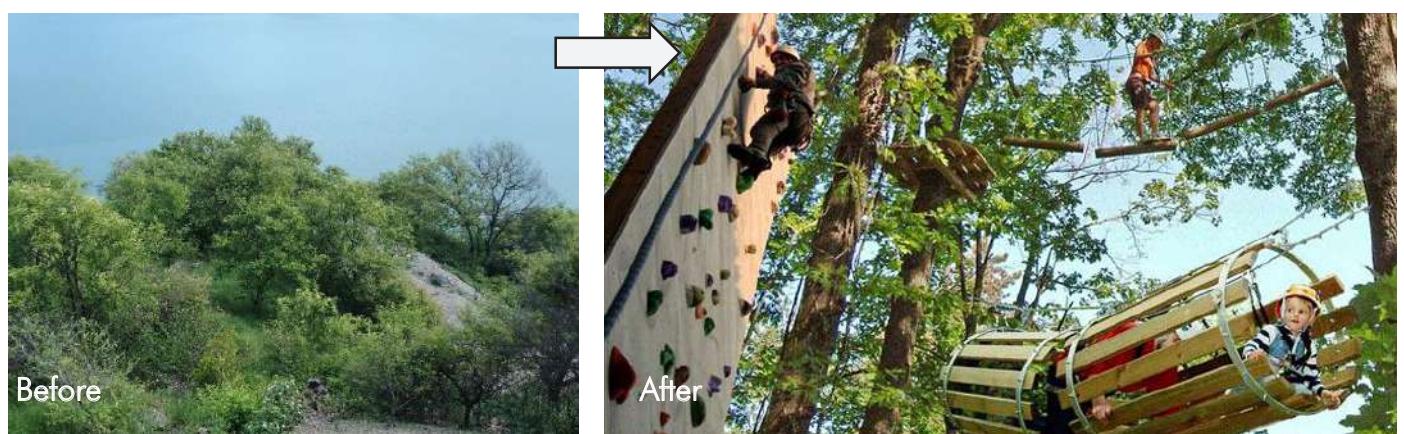
Project 4- Adventure Park at Gadoli, Tehri

S. No.	Components
1	Entrance Gate and Entry Plaza
2	Administrative block
3	Ticketing counters
4	Shops
5	Food Court and Restaurant
6	Staff Quarters
7	Site Development & Landscaping
8	Parking Area with toilet block
9	Sculptures ornamental articles
10	Adventure Zone (Zipline, Flight line, Rock climbing wall, high rope course, Zorbing with Zorbulator etc.)

Total Project Cost – INR 70 Crore

Identified Land Parcel: 554 (Revenue Land)

Figure 28: Existing Site Photograph and Illustrative Image of Adventure park at Gadoli



Proposed Interventions – Phase III

Project 1 – ZIP line aT Kherasian

The proposed location of the Zip Line is close to site 1 (Water Based Tourism Promotion). Zip line proposal will be another adventure tourism activity for those coming to Kherasain for camping and boating. Zip line location is chosen so that visitors enjoy a spectacular view of the entire Kherasain along with the beautiful lake below the Zip line.

Proposed interventions.

- Zip line of roughly 300 meter has been proposed in order to engage the youth coming to Kherasain site 1. – INR 30 Lakhs
- A walkable track will be developed connecting Lake to the Quyayar Talla which is the other side of the river (200 meter) – INR 8 Lakhs

Project 2 – Agro processing plant

Khera village has a history of high fertile land along the Nayyar River. At present, Kherasain has 80 percent of the land under agricultural use but is not used for the mass production of crops. The main objective behind proposing Agro-processing unit is to provide training and technical assistance for the creation and expansion of small and medium-sized agro-processing enterprises. The Agro-processing unit focuses on product research and development for the transformation of local products into value-added agricultural products as well as the transfer of technology to Agri-business development to improve income generation and food security. Organic farming and nurseries will help to add value to the agro-processing plant.

Proposed interventions.

- Site development and landscaping with infrastructure, Administration block and information cell, Processing units and cold storage.

Total project cost – INR 50 Lakhs

Project – 3: Beautification of Road – New Tehri to Rishikesh (75 kms)

Figure 29: Illustrative Image of Proposed Components under Beautification of Road



S. No	Components
1	Art sculptures (depicting history of Tehri - ex. artwork/ statues of personalities, submerged Old Tehri Town, 52 garhs of Garhwal, etc.)
2	Arboriculture, Vertical gardening
3	Overlooks/ gazebos at vatange points
4	Observation Deck (Viewing Platform)
5	Basic Infrastructure facilities (Toilet, Dustbins, Signages)

Total project cost – INR 50 Crore

Proposed Interventions – Phase IV

Project 1 – Tourist information center

Tourist Information Center has been proposed to show the importance of the district of Pauri from a tourist point of view along with the importance of Kherasain in the village of Khera. This will help to connect tourists with the traditional, cultural and social values of the people of the Pauri region. Displaying local products and culture at TIC will increase the demand for locally produced products among tourists and benefit local people.

Proposed interventions.

- Establishing a TIC with providing all the required tourists infrastructure like reception, Mini Theater (Audio -Video display showcasing history), Seating, acoustics and lighting, Interactive Panels, Retail Outlet of books, maps and Souvenirs, Retail Outlet of books, Ancillary space and facilities (E toilets, Water ATM, Seating, Dustbin)
- Site development and landscaping of the surrounding area.

Total project cost – INR 50 Lakh

Project 2 –Luxury Tourist cottages

Figure 30: Location of proposed site



The proposed location for the development of tourist cottages is on a small slope which will enhance the front view of the units. The area is approximately 0.1 hectare of private land.

3.3.3 Picture Perfect Circuit

Photography tourism is a common phenomenon in tourism, the Uttarakhand is well-explored by mass tourists, professional photographers and film-makers through their photographs. Few famous destinations are photographed numerous times creating simulacrum in social media and photo sharing sites/blogs etc. this is evident from a brief search on photographs of Uttarakhand on the web. However not all destinations with photographic potential have been explored in the state. Only a few popular Destinations are marketed whereas there are lot more unique destinations to be explored for portraying the landscape, people, work, culture, food etc. The picture perfect circuit of Uttarakhand intends to cover all the scenic and unique destinations which will be ideal locations for photography. These destinations were shortlisted through extensive field visit. The sub-circuits will break the long travel and also focus on special interest of tourist as shown here. The picture perfect circuit will target to attract focus groups like travel bloggers, backpackers, serenity seekers, travel specialist, cinematographers, Travel documenters, professional photography organizations and also mass tourist will be inevitable counterparts of this circuit.

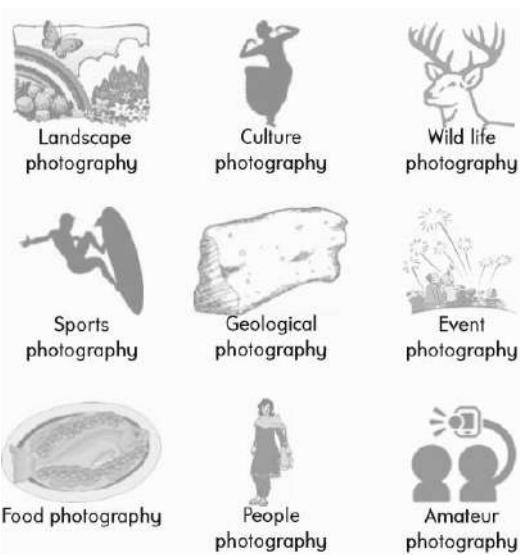
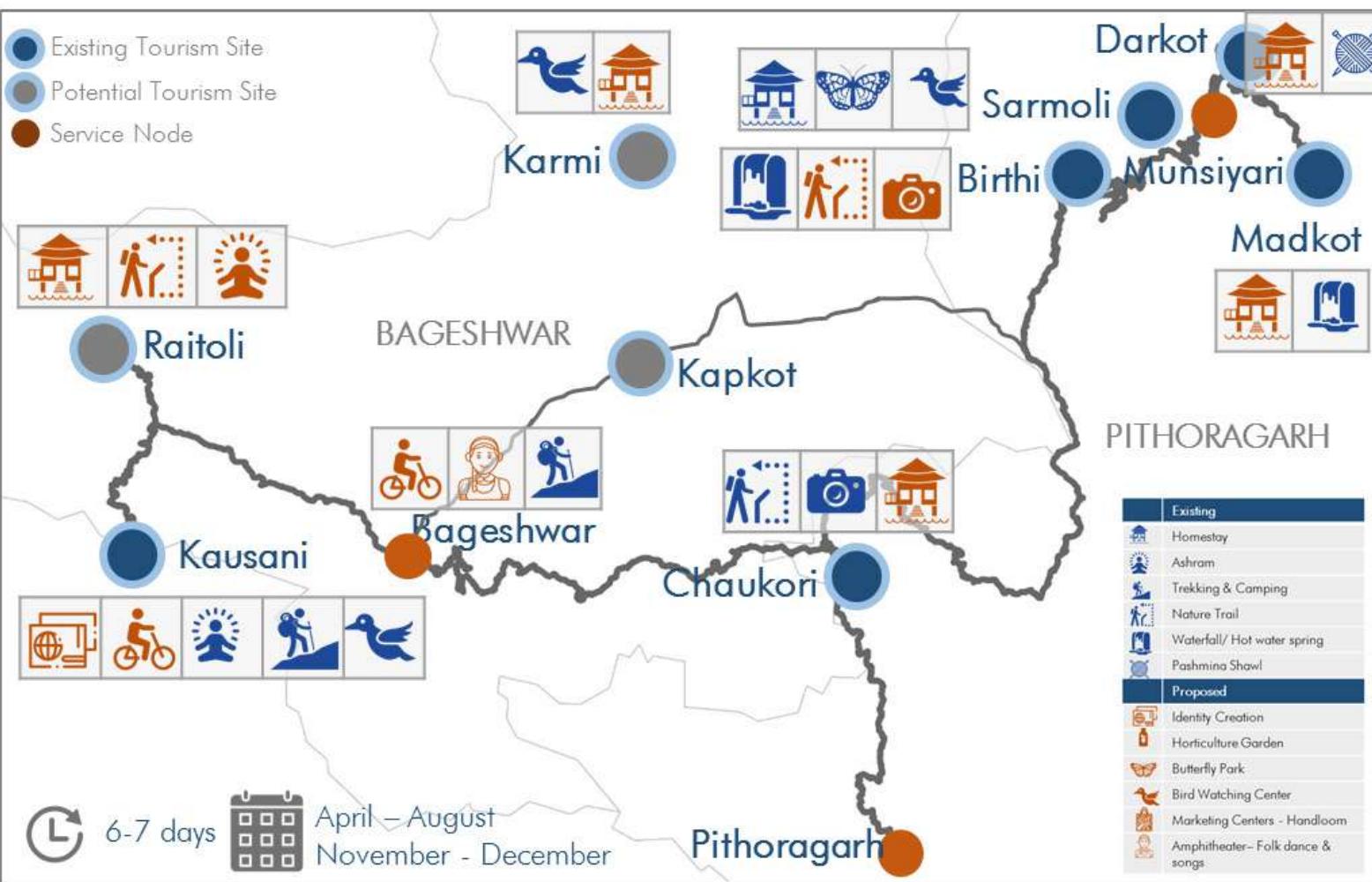


Table 14: Details of "Picture Perfect" Circuit

Theme/ Area	Sub Circuits	Tourism Promotion Areas	Duration as single Trip	Target Tourist
Relaxing Retreat - The most Scenic destinations for a quiet vacation OR for the inner Photographe	1	Pithoragrah – Chaukori	1 day	Photo and travel bloggers, backpackers, serenity seekers, travel specialist, cinematographers, Travel documenters, health tourist
	2	Chaukori – Bageshwar – Kausani - Raitoli	2 day	
	3	Bageshwar – Kapkot - Birthi	2 day	
	4	Birthi – Sarmoli - Munsiyari	2 day	
	5	Munsiyari – Darkot - Madkot	2 day	

Map 12: Picture Perfect Circuit



3.3.3.1 Proposed Interventions – Bageshwar

1. Proposed Interventions- Phase I (Quick-start projects)

PROJECT 1 – Lakeside Eco-Park Development Near Baijnath Temple

Situated in the beautifully lush and expansive Garuda valley, Baijnath is a fantastic tiny town. It is most noted for its ancient temples, which have been recognized as Monuments of National Importance by the Archaeological Survey of India in Uttarakhand. Baijnath has been selected as one of the four places to be connected by the 'Uttarakhand Heritage Circuit' in Kumaun, under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Government of India. Baijnath Temple is a cluster of 18 stone temples situated on the left bank of Gomati River. These temples are renowned for possibly being one of the very few temples in the world where Goddess Parvati is depicted with her husband Lord Shiva. It is believed that Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati were married here. There are 102 stone images, some of which are under worship, while others have been reserved by the Archaeological Survey of India. Pilgrims popularly frequent this place during Shivratri and Makar Sankranti festivals. The nearby market is Garud which is supposed to be one of the oldest in the region.

The main temple houses a beautiful idol of goddess Paravati chiseled out of black stone. The temple is approached from the riverside by a flight of stairs made of stones. An artificial lake near the temple compound (inaugurated in 2016) is full of 'Golden Mahaseer' fishes. Although fishing is strictly restricted at this site, the lake is a major tourist attraction where tourists offer food to the fishes. Area on the opposite side of the lake which has potential to be developed as lake eco-park and can be connected with the temple complex via a traditional bridge. Lack of parking space near the temple leads to constant traffic jams and congestion especially during the Shivratri celebrations. The interventions proposed are intended

to enhancing and facilitate the movement of people around the lake, increasing the footfall at the lake with provision of integrated facilities and provision of a space for the community interaction and generation of sense of belongingness.

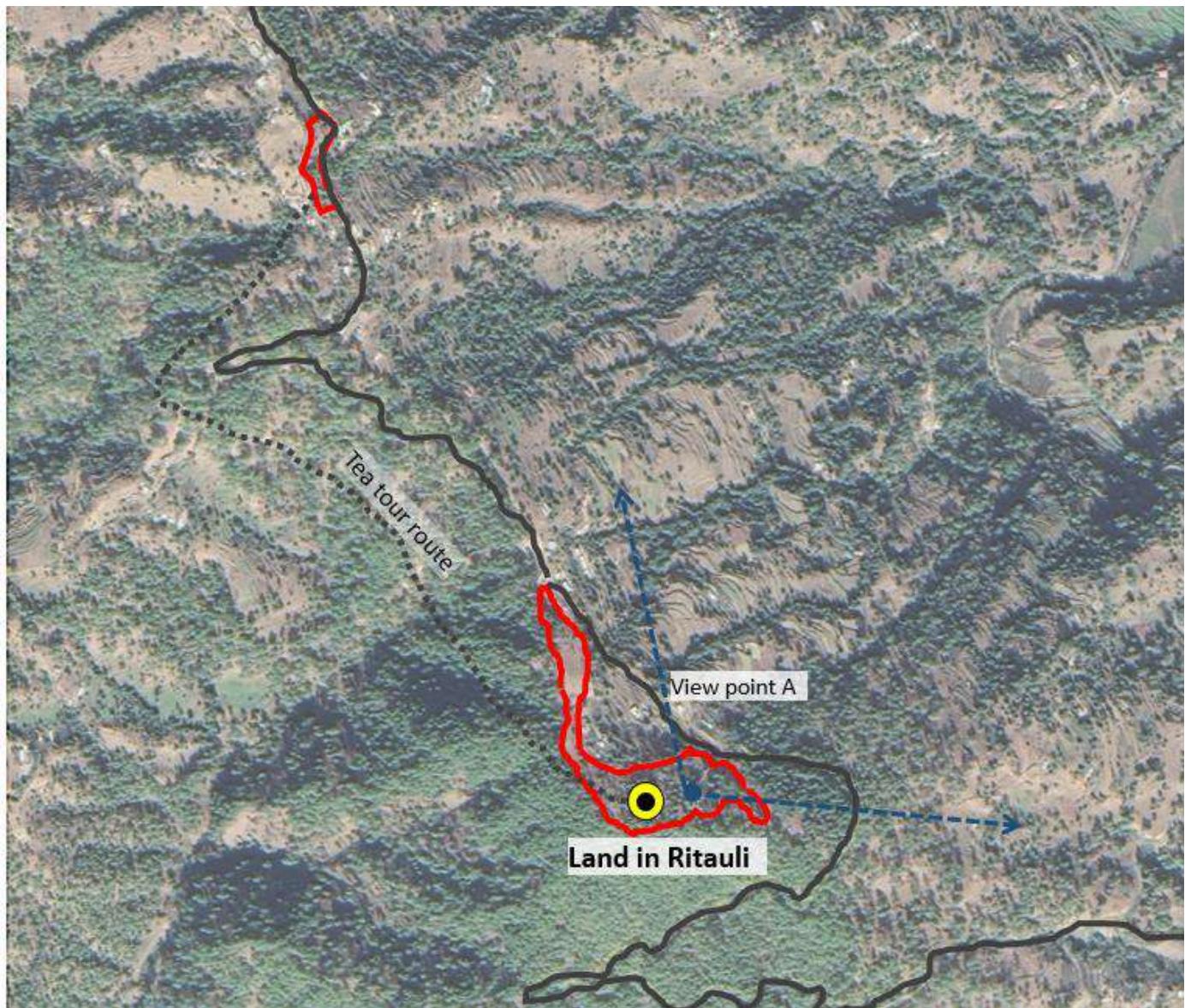
The proposed interventions include:

- Development of proper pathways with supported infrastructure like signage, benches, dustbins, solar lights, and water ATM – INR 11.6 lakh
- Landscaping along the pathways using local plants, retrofitting of the deck ejecting out from the temple complex with safety measures and Construction of a Ghat near the temple to facilitate morning and evening pujas – INR 130 lakh
- Construction of Lake Eco-park on the opposite side of the Baijnath temple – INR 185 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 3.27 Cr

PROJECT 2 – Development of Tea Tourism at Ritali Village (Garuda Valley)

Figure 31: Location of land parcels in Ritali Village



Garuda valley is beautifully lush and expansive, with the snowcapped Himalayan range in backdrop and terraces farms all around. It is dotted with many small villages and hamlets that are untouched and retain their rustic authenticity. One such village located at the edge of a dense pine forest near a tea plantation (10-35 Ha) is Ratwali village. It offers spectacular views of the 'Trishul Parvat', the snow-capped mountain

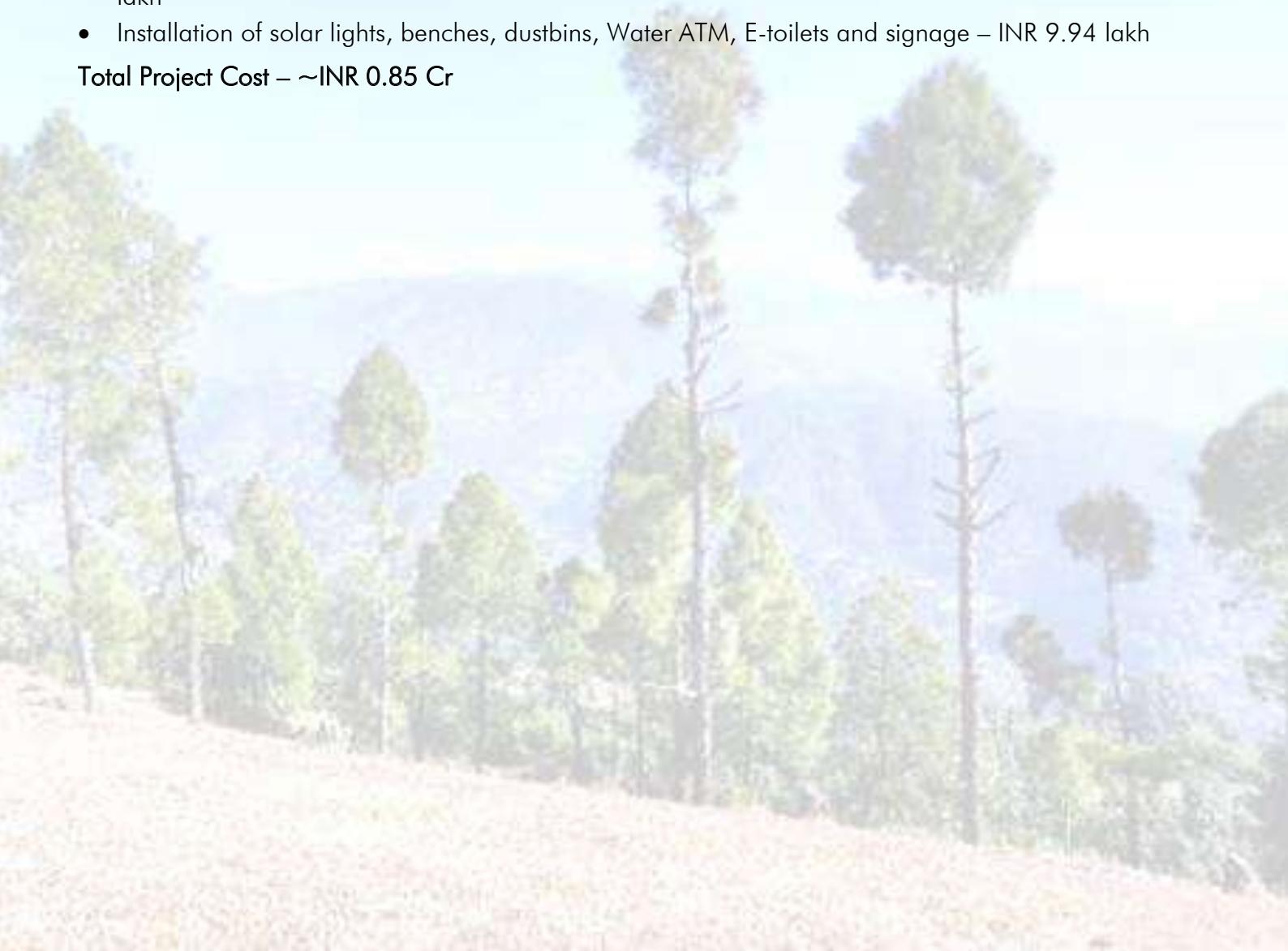
peaks in the shape of three-pointed weapon wielded by lord Shiva. The sunrise and sunset views of these color-changing peaks specially attract tourists to Kausani. Hence, creation of a tourist spot for taking the advantage of the spectacular views of the Himalayas and tea gardens at Ratwali village would be of immense potential through promotion of tea tourism in the area, development of a community run pine needle centre for producing pine needle handicraft products like baskets, vases, pen holders, bottles, miniatures, etc. along with collection and sale of pines. Currently this tea is available at Kausani and the proposed interventions would help in promotion and branding of the tea as well.

A retreat in tea gardens set amidst serene landscape is the most exotic way to enjoy nature. The identified land for the projects is currently an empty land parcel surrounded by tall pine tree forest on one side. The land is available as two parcels of different sizes, with the bigger parcel close to the existing tea garden plantations. The supply of pine needles is abundant and products made from it are low-cost, eco-friendly option for livelihood generation for the locals. Additionally, the site is suitable to conduct bird watching as the Himalayan Magpie birds that have long blue tails can be frequently spotted in the area. Nature walks and tea garden tours can be organized along with a Tea Spa which can possibly be run by locals and tea workers and where visitors could taste tea, see the tea making process and learn about tea in general. Given the peaceful and serene location of the village, promotion of meditation, wellness and yoga is another avenue that can be explored to attract tourists.

The proposed interventions include:

- Development of five Tea camp stays – INR 1 lakh
- Development of Tea tours/ Tea Garden Walk (2km) – INR 50 lakh
- Construction of a Tea café that provides garden fresh bio-organic food (50 m²) – INR 11.3 lakh
- Construction of a community run Pine collection and Pine Needle Products Centre (20 m²) – INR 1.3 lakh
- Installation of solar lights, benches, dustbins, Water ATM, E-toilets and signage – INR 9.94 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.85 Cr

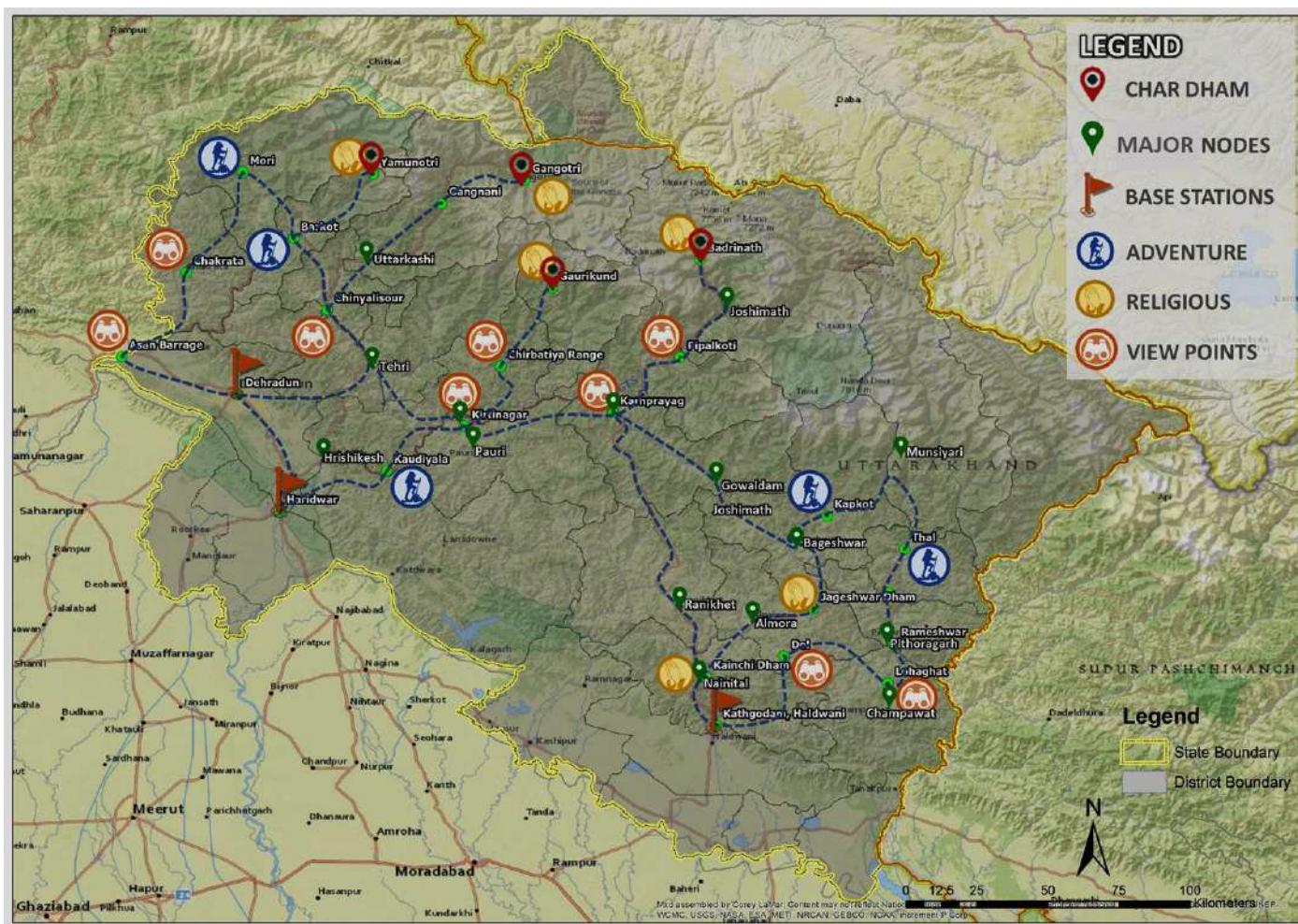


3.3.4 Caravan Circuit

Pilgrimage Tourism is an important segment of tourism industry in India. Haridwar-Kedarnath-Joshimath-Badrinath-Haridwar has been mentioned as an example of Hinduism circuit, under Integrated Tourism Circuits. Thus, the caravan route has been proposed on Char Dham route, for the initial phase of funding. Similar caravan routes can be planned in other regions of tourism importance, such as a circuit connecting Haldwani, Almora, Pithoragarh, Munsiyari, Bageshwar and Ranikhet.

Site Overview: Along the Chardham route, caravan base station is at Haridwar. A 13-day package has been proposed, with overnight stays at 6 luxury caravan parks (clubbed with wayside amenities) at New Tehri, Janki Chatti, Harsil, Chopta, Joshimath and Badrinath and 3 standard caravan parks (clubbed with wayside amenities) at Barkot, Sonprayag and Ghansali. A standard caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities) has also been proposed at Srinagar, with an optional overnight stay, while returning to Haridwar, via Panchprayag from Joshimath. Map 4 gives an overview of the location of caravan parks on Chardham route.

Map 13: Caravan Circuit - Garhwal & Kumaun Region



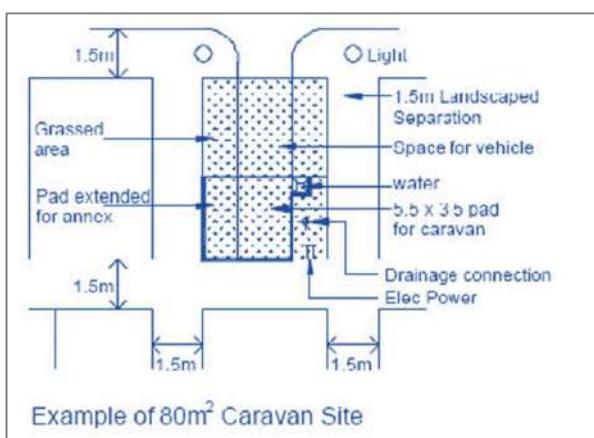
The proposed itinerary covers Chardham – Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath & Badrinath, while also covering locations such as Chopta-Tungnath & Auli, which might act as leisure destinations, along the route.

Parameters for selecting caravan site:

- Distance from major population centers
- Proximity to interstate highways and major roads (atleast 6 m ROW)
- Flat land (of at least 1-2 acres) with small gradients
- Distances between caravan parking locations (60-70 Km)

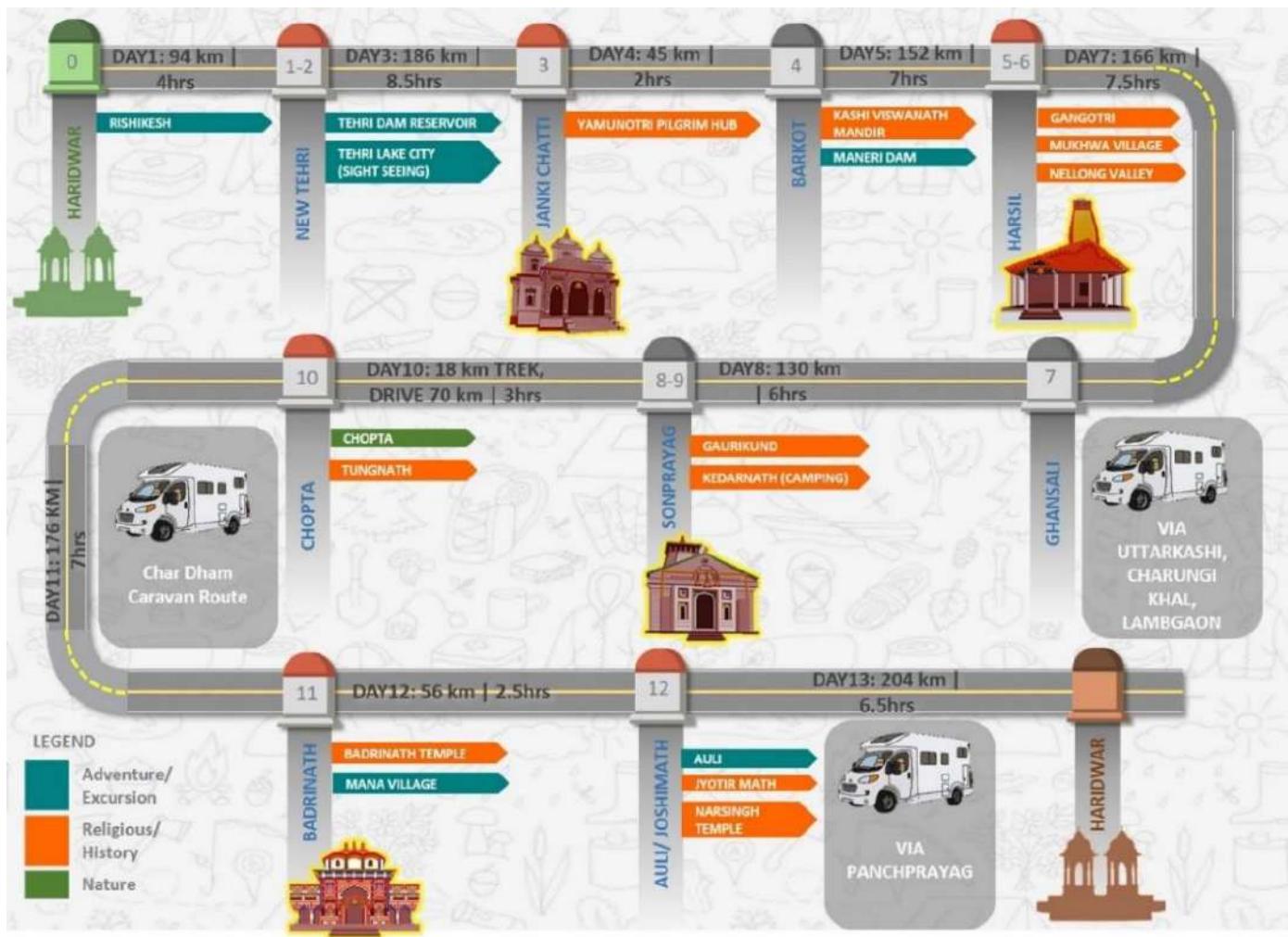
- Close to vantage point, existing visitor attractions in the area (cultural, natural, religious)

The Parking Bays are to be provided as follows:



- At least one bay with a minimum size of 15m x 6 m (Relaxable for hilly and high altitude areas)
- Other bays (atleast 4 nos.) with a min. size of 7.5m x 5m
- There should be a minimum gap of 5 metres between caravans.
- Land requirement for Caravan Parks: Minimum land required would be half an acre with a minimum of 5 parking bays and a density of not more than 60 Parking Bays per hectare. Minimum Road Width Required: 6 m; Caravan sizes: Min: 5 m X 2.5 m | Max: 7.5 m X 2.5 m.

Figure 32: Tentative itinerary for Chardham route



Project components

The project has three major categories, namely:

- Luxury caravan parks (clubbed with wayside amenities) – 6 nos.
- Standard caravan parks (clubbed with wayside amenities) – 4 nos.
- Standard wayside amenities (without caravan parks) – 22 nos.

The components for each of the category above are specified in Table below:

Table 15: Components for each category of Caravan

S.N.	Components	Luxury caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)	Standard caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)	Standard wayside amenities (without caravan parking)
1	Car parking	15 ECS	10 ECS	10 ECS
2	Bike parking	10 nos.	10 nos.	10 nos.
3	Caravan parking (5 parking bays)			
4	Water storage tank and pump set			
5	E-bio toilets	14 nos.	6 nos.	6 nos.
6	Information display screen			
7	Commercial area including souvenir shops			
8	Caféteria			
9	Food kiosk			
10	Smart Wi-Fi poles	4 nos.	2 nos.	2 nos.
11	Administrative centre (including medical facilities) and Tourist Information Centre			
12	Mechanical/ Repair centre			
13	Accommodation (Rooms)	Luxury (10 nos.)	Budget (5 nos.)	Budget (5 nos.)
14	Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker)	10 nos.	5 nos.	5 nos.
15	Solid waste management/ reverse vending machine			
16	Decentralised sludge transfer station			
17	Electricity (solar for wayside amenities and caravan electricity grid)			

3.3.4.1 Broad-Cost Estimates

The broad cost estimates for the luxury caravan park, standard caravan park and standard wayside amenities are given in tables below.

Table 16: Broad cost estimates for Luxury caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)

S.N.	Luxury caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)	Scale
1	Car parking	15 ECS
2	Bike parking	10 nos.
3	Caravan parking	5 parking bays
4	Water storage tank and pump set	1 no.
5	E-bio toilets	14 nos.
6	Information display screen	1 no.
7	Commercial area including souvenir shops	250 sqm
8	Caféteria	100 sqm
9	Smart Wi-Fi poles	4 nos.
10	Administrative centre (including medical facilities) and Tourist Information Centre	100 sqm
11	Mechanical/ Repair centre	100 sqm
12	Luxury Rooms - 10 nos.	1500 sqm
13	Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker) – 10 nos.	200 sqm
14	Solid waste management - reverse vending machine	4

S.N.	Luxury caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)	Scale
15	Decentralised sludge transfer station	1
16	Electricity (solar with battery)	-

Total Cost – 15.34 Crores

Table 17: Broad cost estimates for Standard caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)

S.N.	Standard caravan park (clubbed with wayside amenities)	Scale
1	Car parking	10 ECS
2	Bike parking	10 nos.
3	Caravan parking (5)	5 parking bays
4	Water storage tank and pump set	1 no.
5	E-bio toilets	6 nos.
6	Information display screen	1 no.
7	Commercial area including souvenir shops	150 sqm
8	Caféteria	50 sqm
9	Smart Wi-Fi poles	2 nos.
10	Administrative centre (including medical facilities) and Tourist Information Centre	100 sqm
11	Mechanical/ Repair centre	100 sqm
12	Budget Rooms (5 nos.)	300 sqm
13	Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker) – 5 nos.	150 sqm
14	Solid waste management/ reverse vending machine	4
15	Decentralised sludge transfer station	1
16	Electricity (solar for wayside amenities and caravan electricity grid)	-

Total Cost – INR 6.93 Crores

Table 18: Broad cost estimate for standard wayside amenities (without caravan parks)

S.N.	Components	Scale
1	Car parking	10 ECS
2	Bike parking	10 nos.
3	Water storage tank and pump set	1 no.
4	E-bio toilets	6 nos.
5	Information display screen	1 no.
6	Commercial area including souvenir shops	150 sqm
7	Caféteria	50 sqm
8	Food kiosk	50 sqm
9	Smart Wi-Fi poles	2 nos.
10	Administrative centre (including medical facilities) and Tourist Information Centre	100 sqm
11	Mechanical/ Repair centre	100 sqm
12	Budget Rooms (5 nos.)	300 sqm
13	Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker) – 5 nos.	150 sqm
14	Solid waste management/ reverse vending machine	4
15	Electricity (solar for wayside amenities and caravan electricity grid)	-

Total Cost – INR 6.49 Crores

The policy for development and promotion of caravan and caravan camping parks, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India states that “The site should have provisions for at least 5 parking bays to a maximum of 25 parking bays for every 2 acres.” Thus, caravan parking space for 5 caravans have been provided in all the ten proposed caravan parks (including both luxury and standard). The total area of a luxury caravan park, standard caravan park and standard wayside amenities is 1.17, 0.79 and 0.44 acres respectively, with project costs of INR 15.34 Cr, 6.93 Cr and 6.49 Cr respectively. **The total project cost is INR 263 Cr.** The project shall be undertaken under EPC mode.

Uttarakhand Tourism Minister inaugurated first Caravan in the state

To promote Caravan Tours in Uttarakhand, Tourism Minister Shri Satpal Maharaj inaugurated the state's first caravan, a state-of-the-art vehicle, with a LED TV, a sofa, a washroom, GPS and a small kitchen complete with a microwave and a coffee maker.



Uttarakhand Tourism Minister Shri Satpal Maharaj inaugurates first luxury caravan

Caravan Circuit Details: HALWANI-MUNSIYARI

CARAVAN CIRCUIT 1							
CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS
NAME	HALDWANI-PATAL BHUBANESWAR	KATHGODAM	HALDWANI	7 KM	7 KM		Base station to be located nearby to Haldwani
TOTAL LENGTH	607 KM	KAINCHI DHAM	NAINITAL	18 KM	37 KM	Religious, scenic views	
TOTAL TIME TAKEN	21 Hrs	JAGESWAR DHAM	ALMORA	36 KM	79 KM	Forest view, ridge view, temple	
		KAPKOT	BAGESWAR	23 KM	98 KM	Pindari glacier, Musiari, Om Parvat	
		THAL	DIDIHAT	24 KM	80 KM	En-route to Munsiari - Panchchuli, Pindari, Madtoli, Milam glacier	
		PATAL BHUVANESHWAR	PITHORAGARH	90 KM	56 KM	Caves	
		RAMESWAR TEMPLE	LOHAGHAT	40 KM	54 KM	Located close to river bed, at scenic destination, in proximity to Pithoragarh	
		LOHAGHAT		97	42 KM	Service node	To be located in nearby areas
		DOL	LOHAGHAT	80 KM	81 KM	En-route to Haldwani from Pithoragarh, scenic destination	

Caravan Circuit Details: HARIDWAR-BADRINATH

CARAVAN CIRCUIT 2

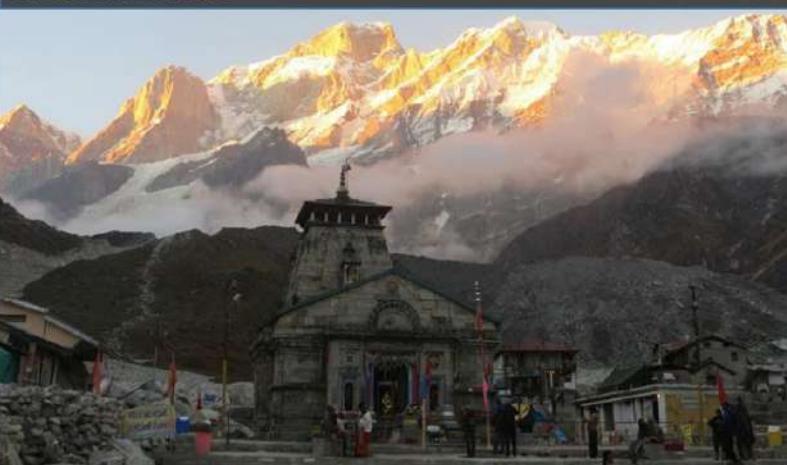
CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS	CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE
NAME	HARIDWAR-BADRINATH	KAUDIYALA	HARIDWAR	CARAVAN CIRCUIT 2							
TOTAL LENGTH	317 KM	KIRTINAGAR	SRINAGAR		CIRCUIT DETAILS	DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS
TOTAL TIME TAKEN	11 Hrs	KARNAPRAYAG							71 KM	Panch prayag of Alakananada river areas	To be located in nearby areas
		PIPALKOTI							47 KM	Relaxation point for Badrinath, Auli, Hemkund	To be located in nearby areas
		BADRINATH	VISHNUPRAYAG, JOSHIMATH	32 KM					77 KM	Religious	To be located in nearby areas

Caravan Circuit Details: HARIDWAR-GAURIKUND

CARAVAN CIRCUIT 3

CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS
NAME	HARIDWAR - GAURIKUND	KAUDIYALA	HARIDWAR	60 KM	61 KM	Rafting, beach camp	Base station to be located nearby to Haridwar
TOTAL LENGTH	289 KM	KIRTINAGAR	SRINAGAR	10 KM	62 KM		To be located in nearby areas
TOTAL TIME TAKEN	10 Hrs 30 Min	CHIRBATIA RANGE	JAKHOLI	8 KM	76 KM	Panoramic view of mountains, Chirbatia Forest	
		GAURIKUND			91 KM	Base camp of Kedranath trek route, close proximity to Trijuginarayan	To be located in nearby areas

KEDARNATH



CHIRBATIYA



Caravan Circuit Details: DEHRADUN-GANGOTRI

CARAVAN CIRCUIT 4

CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS
NAME	DEHRADUN-GANGOTRI	SYALSI			65 KM	Water sports	Base station to be located nearby to Dehradun
TOTAL LENGTH	246 KM	CHINYALISUR			48 KM	Water sports, adventure spot, paragliding, river bed	
TOTAL TIME TAKEN	7 Hrs 30 Mins	GANGNANI			81 KM	En-route to Gangotri	
		GANGOTRI			52 KM	Religious	To be located in nearby areas

Caravan Circuit Details: DEHRADUN-YAMUNOTRI

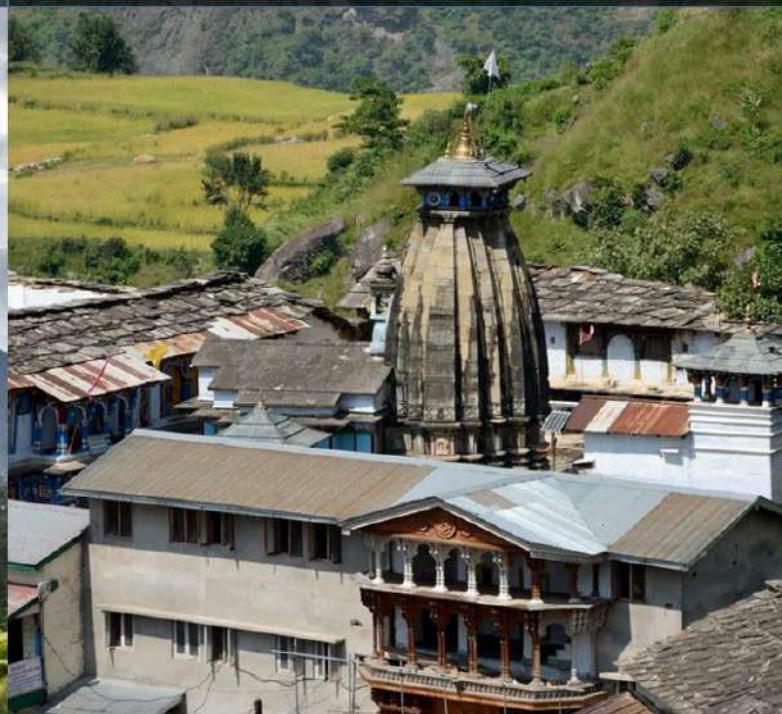
CARAVAN CIRCUIT 5

CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS
NAME	DEHRADUN-YAMUNOTRI	SYALSI	DEHRADUN	65 KM	65 KM	River bed, nature/ valley views	Base station to be located nearby to Dehradun
TOTAL LENGTH	222 KM	CHINYALISUR	DEHRADUN	70 KM	48 KM	Water sports, adventure spot, paragliding, river bed	
TOTAL TIME TAKEN	8 Hrs	BARKOT			63 KM	Rafting, en-route to Jan ki chati, way to Yamunotri	To be located in nearby areas
		YAMUNOTRI	UKHIMATH	90 KM	46 KM	Religious	To be located in nearby areas

BARKOT



OKHIMATH



Caravan Circuit Details: DEHRADUN-CHINYALISAUR

CARAVAN CIRCUIT 6

CIRCUIT DETAILS		DESTINATIONS	SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM SERVICE NODE	DISTANCE FROM PREVIOUS DESTINATION	KEY ATTRACTIONS	REMARKS
NAME	DEHRADUN-CHAKRATA-CHINYALISAUR	ASAN BARRAGE	DEHRADUN	40 KM	66 KM	Bird sanctuary, River bed, scenic views	Base station to be located nearby to Dehradun
TOTAL LENGTH	453 KM	CHAKRATA			109 KM	Tiger Falls, Ramtal garden, forest cover nearby	To be located in nearby areas
TOTAL TIME TAKEN	15 Hrs 30 Mins	MORI			61 KM	Located on bank of river Tons, valley view, forest cover, unique culture and history	To be located in nearby areas
		BARKOT			63 KM	Hill station, beautiful view of Himalayan peaks	To be located in nearby areas
		CHINYALISAUR	DEHRADUN	70 KM	113 KM	Water sports, adventure spot, paragliding, river bed	

3.3.4.2 Caravan Park Site - Nainital

Site 1 - Beluwakhan

Figure 33: Existing Site Photograph, Beluwakhan



The location of the site is on the Nainital Bypass road. According to the district administration, the site has been chosen for the development of a heliport in order to improve the district's air connectivity. The site is approximately 1 hectare (25 Nali) in size, with the majority of the terrain being flat. Because of the availability of land and its strategic location, the site can also be used for caravan parking in addition to the heliport concept. The site is easily accessible from the Rosy Bypass and can be reached via a 100-meter pathway. The area on both sides of the pathway could be used as a green parking lot.

Table 19: Broad Cost Estimation for Caravan Parking at Beluwakhan.

	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
A	Development of Caravan parking - 1 no, 5 parking bays				
1	Internal Road works of 160 meter	lumpsum	1	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
2	Landscaping work	lumpsum	1	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00
3	Solar/street lights	nos	25	25,000.00	625,000.00
4	Pollard lights	nos	25	6,000.00	150,000.00
5	Site development	sqm	4046	300.00	1,213,800.00
6	Campus boundary work	meter	320	850.00	272,000.00
7	TFC	sqm	30	13,500.00	405,000.00
8	Waiting Room	sqm	50	13,500.00	675,000.00
9	Commercial Center	sqm	90	13,500.00	1,215,000.00
10	Laundry room	sqm	25	13,500.00	337,500.00
11	Electrical room	sqm	9	13,500.00	121,500.00
12	Workshop	sqm	25	13,500.00	337,500.00
13	E- Tolilets	lumpsum	1	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
14	Dustbins	sqm	10	15,000.00	150,000.00
15	Private Parking Area development and RCC pavment	cum	54	15,000.00	810,000.00
16	Water supply structures	lumpsum	1	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
17	Information Display LED Screen	nos	3	30,000.00	90,000.00
18	Food Kisok	sqm	15	13,500.00	202,500.00
19	Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker) - Dormitory	sqm	50	13,500.00	675,000.00
20	Solar Panels (Which will be utilized by Caravans also to charge their batteries) 5.5 kw	lumpsum	1	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
21	Decentralised sludge transfer station (or you may explore any other option)	lumpsum	1	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Total for 1 Caravan parking					19,879,800.00

Site 2 - Ranibagh

The location is approximately 7 kilometers from Nainital town and approximately 2.3 kilometers from the Nainital Bypass road. It has been proposed for Caravan Park development. According to the district administration, the site is approximately 1.5 hectares. On the lower side of the site, there is also an Indian gas station, which will be relocated in the future.

Figure 34: Identified Caravan Site at Beluwakhan

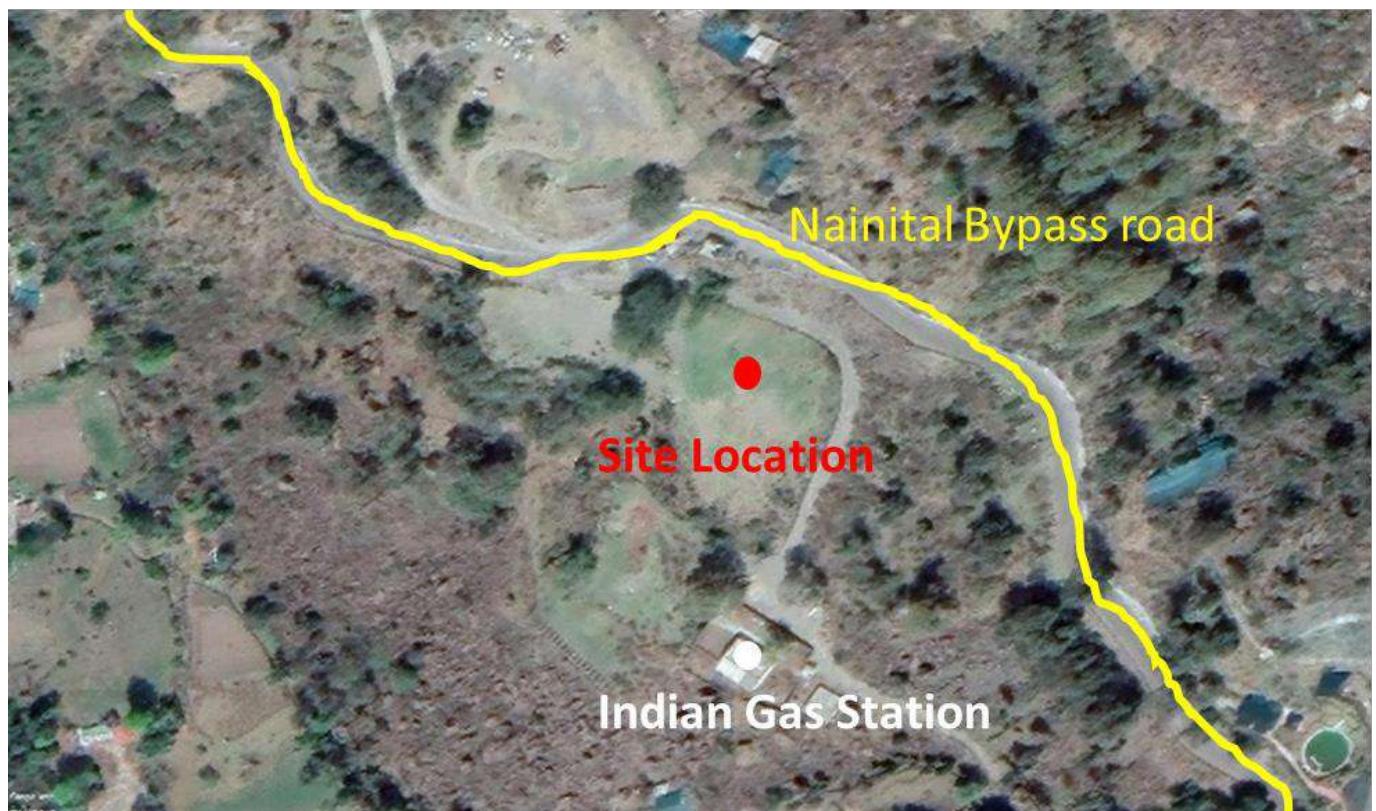


Figure 35: Existing Site Photograph, Ranibagh



3.3.5 The Perfect Road Trip Circuit

Road trips are informal travels taken by various tourists on preferred routes. Uttarakhand, being the abode of rivers, forest, mountains and rich cultural heritage, is frequently explored by various groups on wheels. A road journey in the project area is never tiring with the sight of river, mountains and green environment along the highway i.e. Natural feature keeps alternating in the road trip. Road routes were reconnoitered by the team during extensive field visit by road using various navigations tools like Google maps, trip planners and with locals' knowledge on reaching a destination, this journey was a blend of the fastest, most scenic, interesting, and/or significant in other ways. Further analysis on infrastructure scenario helped in understanding the road conditions and services present along the road between destinations. The proposed "perfect road trip" circuits of Uttarakhand are the roads connecting two or more destinations, this would be an ideal road vacation and the sub-circuits would form the perfect day trips. The sub-circuits are organized to target Road trip with friends and family, Bike roadies, Weekend Getaways, General tourists and Holiday packers. The best route for a road trip depends on the travelers' interests and the sub-circuits proposed are planned to attract short trips and target tourists to particular destination. For e.g.: Hilly destination, village or city destination etc.

Map 14: The Perfect road Trip Circuit



Table 20: Details of "The Perfect Road Trip" Circuit

Theme/ Area	Sub Circuits	Tourism Promotion Areas	Duration as single Trip	Target Tourist
Combined Flavour of Uttarakhand - For the Motorheads	1	Tanakpur – Shyamatala – Sayala - Jaul	2 day	Road trip with friends and family, Bike roadies, Holiday or Weekend Getaways, General tours, Holiday packers
	2	Jaul – Champawat - Gauri	1 day	
	3	Lohaghat – Abbott Mount	1 day	
	4	Pithoragarh – Bhurmuni - Jauljibi	1 day	

3.3.5.1 Proposed Intervention – Pithoragarh

Map 15: Proposed Interventions at Pithoragarh

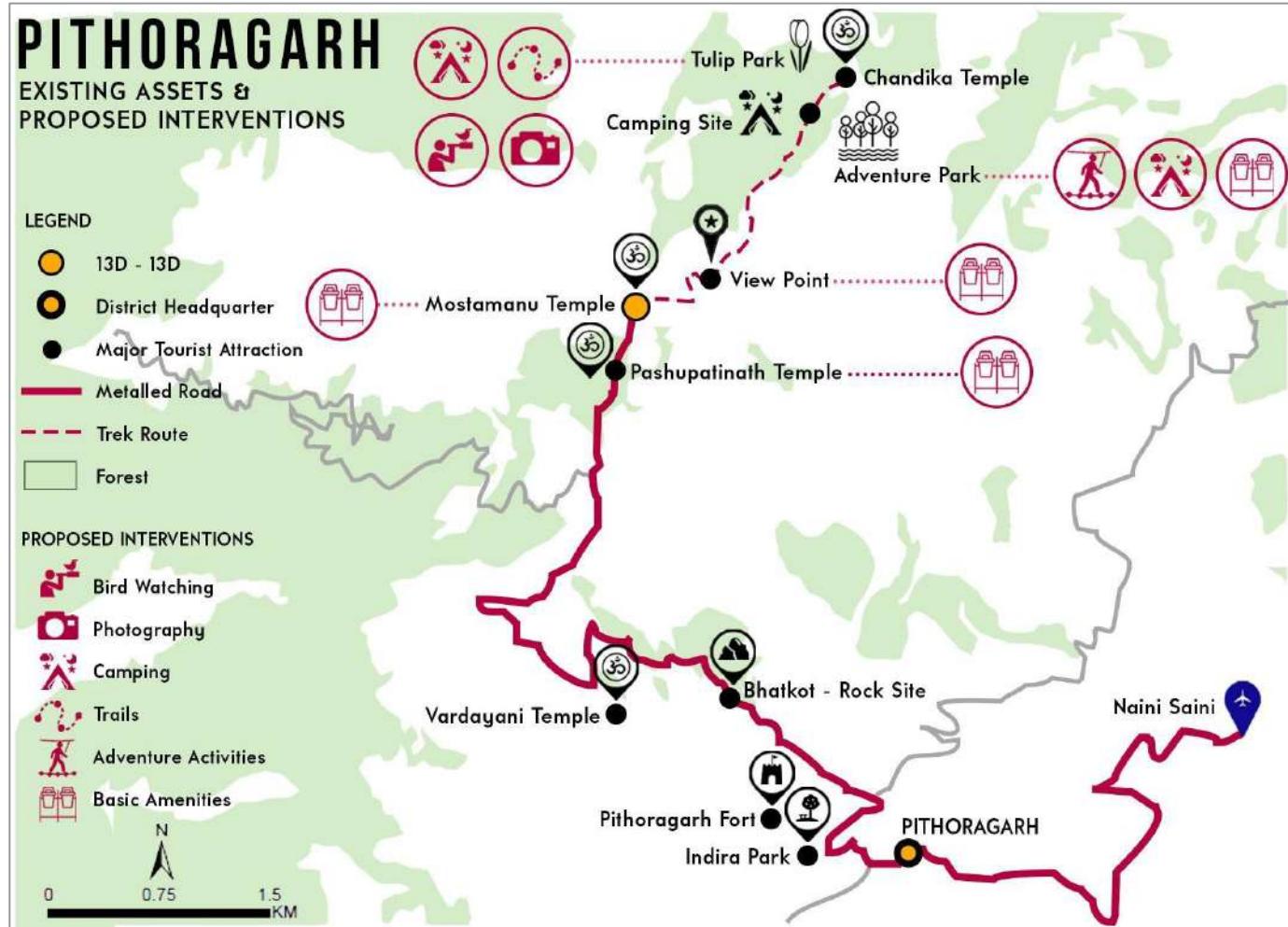


Table 21: Proposed Interventions and Broad Cost Estimation at Pithoragarh

S.N	Project	Cost (INR Cr)
1	Infrastructure at Mostamanu	1.0
2	Town Identity Creation	2.84
		0.09
3	Adventure Activities	0.017
4	Trek Route and Camp Site Development	3.32
5	Meditation & Yoga Park	0.32
6	Eceteria	0.66
7	Tulip Park	61.63

3.3.5.2 Proposed Intervention - Champawat

PROJECT 1 – Identity Creation and Development of Champawat Tourist Town

Champawat is marked by lush green valleys and forests with the Himalayan range forming the backdrop of this nature paradise. Upon entry into the district, one can instantly connect to the visually and physically pleasing environment; the cool breeze, cloudy skies and leisurely serenity it offers all throughout the year. It hosts an array of attraction like temples of mythological links, Jim Corbett's first hunt's site, tea estates, etc. However, the town does not have a well-established identity that speaks about the historical, cultural and natural significance it holds. There aren't many well established places in the town to engage tourists

for longer durations, hence, the following interventions have been conceptualized to reinstate the infrastructure and enhance the identity of the town in order to increase the duration of stay of tourists.

Figure 36: Location of important sites for town identity creation projects in Champawat



Graffiti Wall and Façade development – The town's bus stand is located in the town's heart in the middle of the market area. Since the town is primarily connected by road to all the other destinations of the state and country, anyone visiting the town will either travel by bus or car. Hence, it provides an opportunity to uplift the overall visual appeal of the bus stand and representing the local culture and places of attraction through graffiti walls at this key location. In order to give an identity to the town, the market area can also be upgraded through façade development of shops – **INR 160.39 lakh**

Renovation and beautification of TIC and KMVN TRH – The current TIC and KMVN TRH are located near the market area of the town. However, at such key and accessible locations, the old TIC building lacks an identity, appeal and necessary infrastructure while the TRH is in need for urgent upgradation. It is clear from one look that the TRH is not well maintained and has scope for renovation and beautification of its premises through landscaping, to be able to attract more visitors. – **INR 116.8 lakh**

Tourist infrastructure and signage in the town – The town currently lacks good tourist infrastructure like toilets, Water ATMs, dustbins, solar lighting, etc. in the town, making it necessary for interventions to install them throughout the town. – **INR 39.13 lakh**

The proposed interventions include:

- Graffiti Walls (500m) at Town Bus stand – INR 100 lakh
- Renovation and beautification of TIC and KMVN TRH as central public space of the town – INR 116.8 lakh
- Façade development of stalls & shops along TIC to Goralchod ground stretch (300 m) – INR 60.39 lakh
- Signage (informative and directional) and solar lights installation in and around town – INR 4.5 lakh
- Tourist Infrastructure in town (Water ATMs, Bio-toilets, Benches, Dustbins) – INR 13 lakh
- Infrastructure at TIC (Information Kiosk, souvenir shops, cafeteria, E-toilets) – INR 21.63 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 2.16 Cr

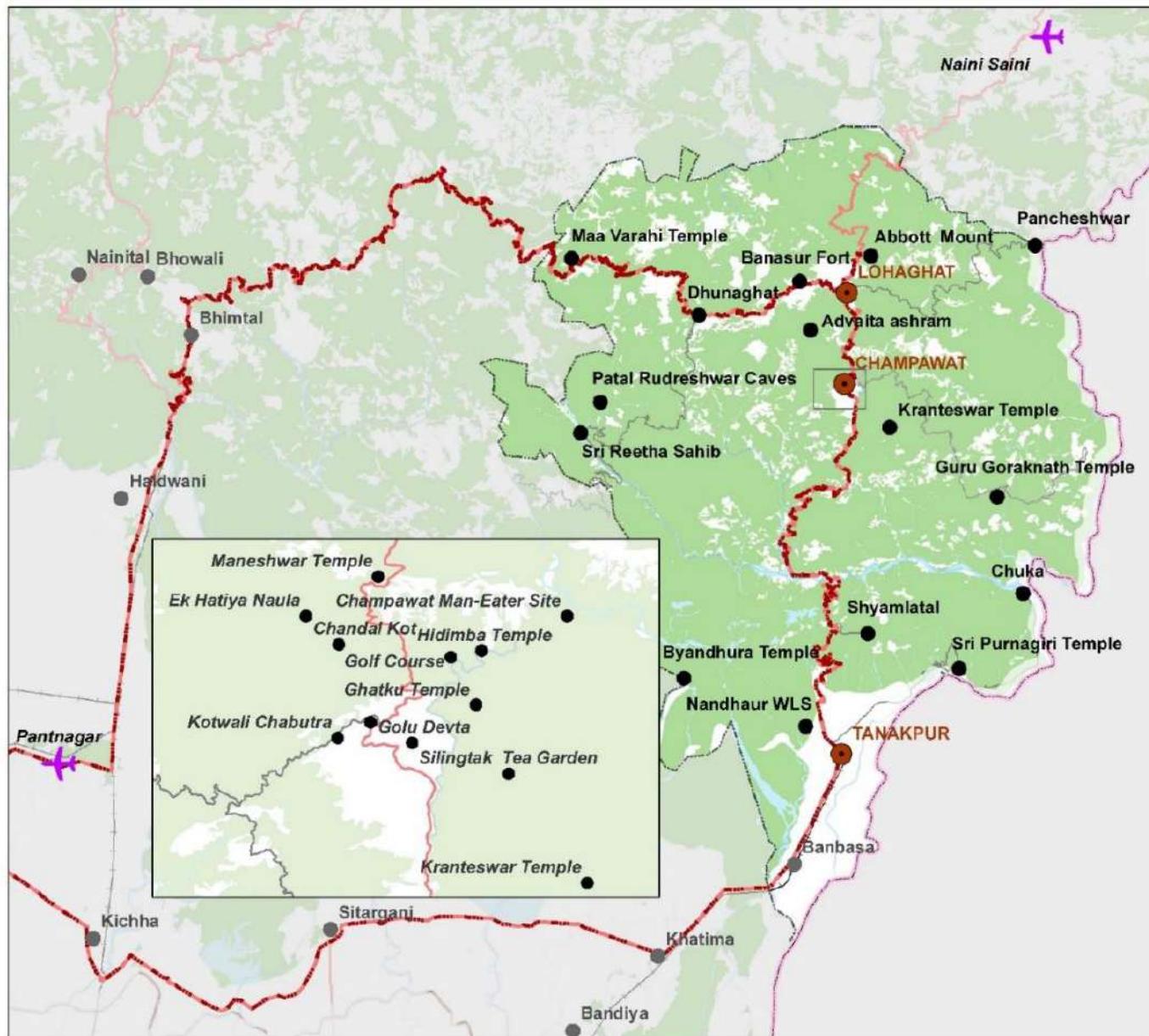
Project 2 – Paragliding at Chandalkot

Chandalkot is located near Ek Hathiya Nuala and is the town's highest hill top. It offers panoramic views of the Champawat town and is a forest area. Given the site's status (Forest Land) no hard infrastructure projects can be proposed here, however, to encash its scenic grandeur, a feasible and eco-friendly adventure activity like paragliding has been envisaged for this location. Chandalkot would act as the take off point and a landing site can be identified as per the suitability and availability for use.

The proposed interventions include:

- Site development and landscaping (1000m²) – INR 7.5 lakh
- Infrastructure amenities with e-toilets, dustbins, benches, railing, signage, solar lights, food kiosks, souvenir shops and gazebos – INR 31.19 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 0.39 Cr



Infrastructure Intervention at Champawat Man Eater Site

Introduction: One of the famous sites where Jim Corbett had killed the man eating tiger for the first time in Champawat district

Observation: Champawat man eater site is accessed through a trek route. Remains of Micro hydel project is present in vicinity to the site, which can be revitalized.

Proposed Interventions: Total Project Cost – 0.87 Cr

- Site development and landscaping (wooden and stone pathways)
- Trek route upgradation with infrastructure including solar lights, dustbins, stone signage, bio toilets, benches
- Iconic sculpture
- Railing and gazebos

Figure 37: Trek Route Upgradation of Champawat Man Eater Site.

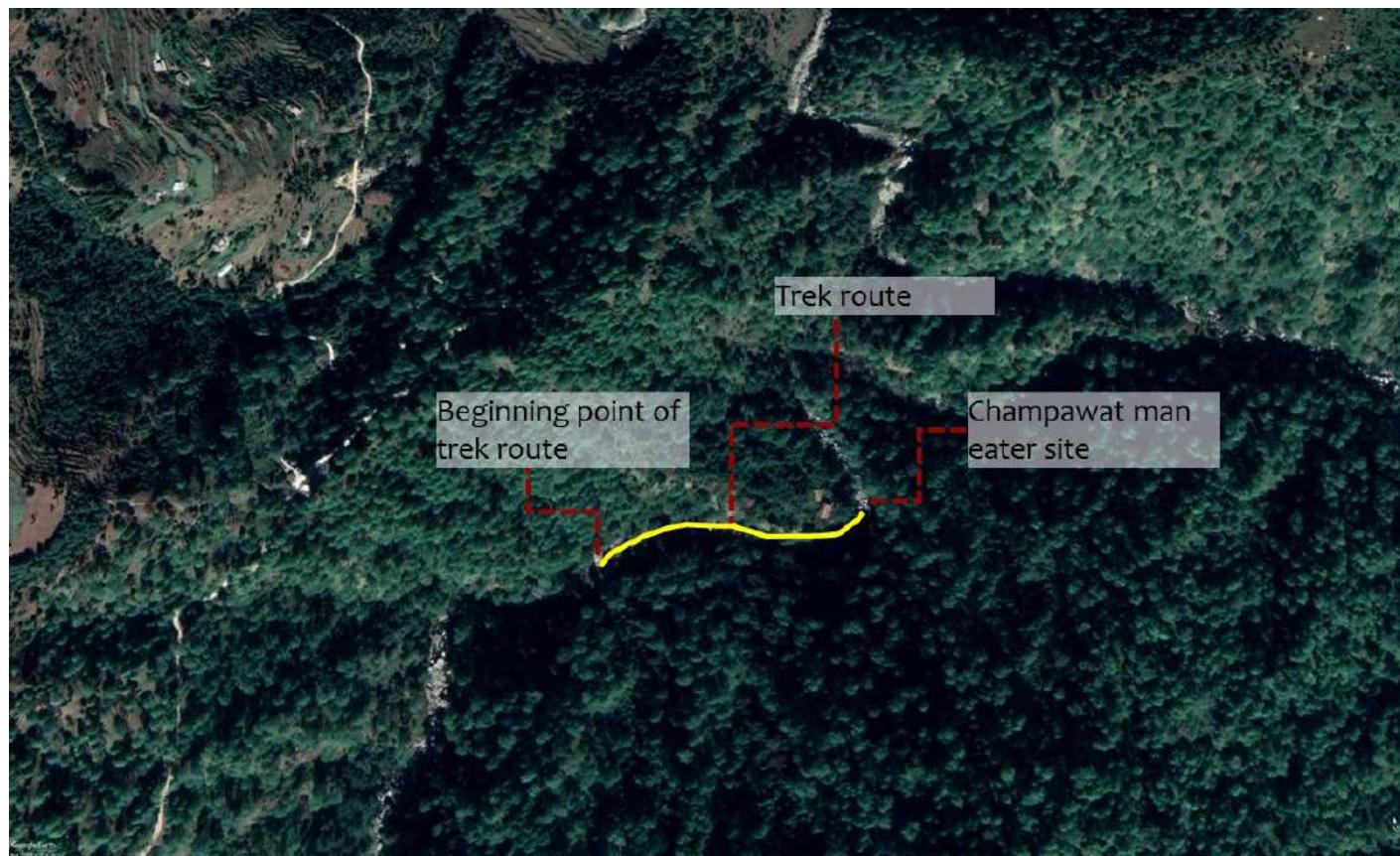


Exhibit 3: Existing Site Photograph of Trek Route for Champawat Man Eater Site



Project 4 – Trek Route Development

Trek route from Ghatku Temple to Man Eater Site – This 4km long trek route connects Champawat's oldest temple to Champawat's most iconic Man Eater Site where Jim Corbett killed his first ever tiger. The Champawat Tiger was a Bengal tigress responsible for an estimated 436 deaths in Nepal and the Kumaon area of India, during the last years of the 19th century and the first years of the 20th century. Her attacks have been listed in the Guinness Book of World Records (1997) as the highest number of fatalities from a tiger. She was shot in 1907 by Jim Corbett. Given the heritage significance of the site, development of a Jim Corbett heritage trail has been conceptualized for the pilot stretch of 4Km. The entire trek would pass through a dense forest along the river, offering insights for visitors to visualize Jim Corbett's hunt.

Trek route from Golf Course to Advait Ashram – This 10km long trail connects the golf course and the unique Miyawaki Forest (Japanese plantation technique) to Advait Ashram, dedicated to Swami Vivekananda that attracts spiritualists from India and abroad via Maneshwar, Chandalkot and Ek Hathiya Nuala. Maneshwar hosts an important historic temple while Chandalkot is the site where paragliding has been proposed and Ek Hathiya Nuala has the historical stone carved structure. The entire trek passes through the forest areas, occasionally offering sights of the snow-capped Himalayan range in the distance. This would be a paradise for nature enthusiasts and attract tourists of all segments and age groups. The trails are proposed to be developed as per 'Trail Class 2' standards that stipulated these trails are natural and essentially unmodified. The tread and traffic flow characteristics of class 2 trails state that a) their tread is continuous and discernible, but narrow and rough, b) they are single lane, with minor allowances constructed for passing and c) typically of native materials. The constructed features and trail elements of class 2 trails include a) structures of limited size, scale, and quantity; typically constructed of native materials, b) structures adequate to protect trail infrastructure and resources, c) natural fords and d) bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access.

The proposed interventions include:

- Trek 1: Ghatku temple to Champawat Man Eater Site (4km) – INR 24 lakh
- Infrastructure amenities like benches, dustbins, bio-toilets and signage on trek 1 – INR 16.48 lakh
- Trek 2: Golf Course to Advait Ashram Route 1 (10km) – INR 60 lakh
- Infrastructure amenities like benches, dustbins, bio-toilets and signage on trek 2 – INR 41.2 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 1.41 Cr

Project 5 - Angling & Rafting Resort at Pancheswar

Introduction: Beautiful confluence point of river Kali and Saryu. One of the well known destinations of the district for angling. Proposed Intervention: Development of Angling Resort (Ownership – SSB land)

Project 6 - Artificial Sports Climbing Wall at Adventure Sports Center, Tanakpur -

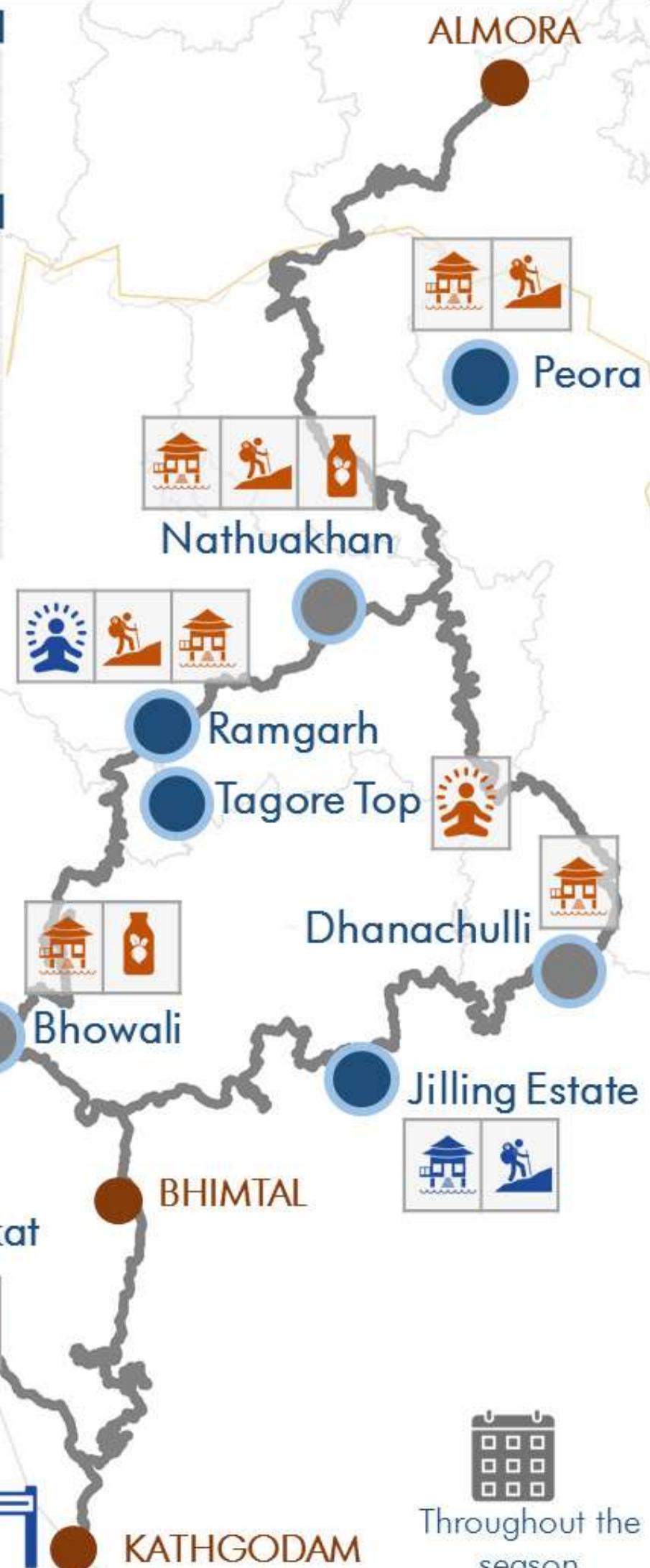
Project 7 - Smart Parking at Champawat, Near TRC. - Total Project Cost – 1 Crore.

3.3.6 Workation Circuit

	Existing
	Homestay
	Ashram
	Trekking & Camping
	Angling
	Proposed
	Homestay
	Beautification - Cave
	Identity Creation
	Beautification - Lake
	Development - Helipad
	Promoting Handloom
	Horticulture Garden
	Butterfly Park
	Bird Watching Center
	Existing Tourism Site
	Potential Tourism Site
	Service Node



Pangot



3.4 Adventure Circuit

3.4.1 Water Sports Circuit

Water sports primarily caters to the needs of adventure tourists, as well as other adventure enthusiasts. The target market for this facility is the domestic and foreign adventure tourists and the youth population. The local/weekend tourists can also generate substantial demand. As per the Tourism Policy, 2017, water sports like rafting, kayaking, etc have good potential to be expanded to other rivers in the state, since demand on the existing streams is very high.

Udham Singh Nagar is the only district in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand which has large water bodies in close proximity to each other with suitable conditions for carrying out various water sport activities such as Kayaking, sailing, canoeing, wakeboarding, etc. The district also has a potential for sports fishing and angling given its relatively large scale of water bodies and their supporting conditions.

Further, supporting policies by the state government, subsidies for expansion of water sports activities in areas with limited existing traffic of rafting/ kayaking and well available capacities in peak season and single window clearance system makes the development of such activities a lucrative avenue. To develop a Water sports network as per the location and requirements of different water sports activities. The following areas needs to be connected:

Tumria Barrage, Haripura Reservoir, Begul Reservoir, Nanak Sagar, Sharda Sagar dam

Circuit Fact File	
Air Connectivity	Pantnagar Airport is nearest airport to all the water bodies
Nearest rail head	Major railway junctions are at Kashipur, Pantnagar and Rudrapur
Road Connectivity	National Highway -74 runs along the length of the district and connects all the five water bodies by collector roads.
Distance from Rishikesh to Rudrapur (HQ)	247 kms
Duration/ Length	4 days / 160 kms
Target Tourists	Nature Lovers, Adventure enthusiasts, Religious tourist
Critical Factors	Currently the land parcel around the water bodies is under the control of the Irrigation and flood control department of Uttarakhand. The conversion of land from the I&FC department to the Tourism department is challenging.

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit

Destination	Description	Attractions										
Water Sports Network	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Tumria Barrage</td> <td>Haripura Reservoir</td> <td>Baigul Reservoir</td> <td>Nanak Sagar</td> <td>Sharda Sagar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area : 1400 Ha Perimeter : 20 km Potential : 9km</td> <td>Area : 1400 Ha Perimeter : 15 km Potential : 6.5 km</td> <td>Area : 1200 Ha Perimeter : 18 km Potential : 8 km</td> <td>Area : 2250 Ha Perimeter : 22 km Potential : 8 km</td> <td>Area : 4500 Ha Perimeter : 40 km Potential : 16 km</td> </tr> </table>	Tumria Barrage	Haripura Reservoir	Baigul Reservoir	Nanak Sagar	Sharda Sagar	Area : 1400 Ha Perimeter : 20 km Potential : 9km	Area : 1400 Ha Perimeter : 15 km Potential : 6.5 km	Area : 1200 Ha Perimeter : 18 km Potential : 8 km	Area : 2250 Ha Perimeter : 22 km Potential : 8 km	Area : 4500 Ha Perimeter : 40 km Potential : 16 km	Tumria Barrage, Haripura Reservoir, Begul Reservoir, Nanak Sagar, Sharda Sagar dam
Tumria Barrage	Haripura Reservoir	Baigul Reservoir	Nanak Sagar	Sharda Sagar								
Area : 1400 Ha Perimeter : 20 km Potential : 9km	Area : 1400 Ha Perimeter : 15 km Potential : 6.5 km	Area : 1200 Ha Perimeter : 18 km Potential : 8 km	Area : 2250 Ha Perimeter : 22 km Potential : 8 km	Area : 4500 Ha Perimeter : 40 km Potential : 16 km								
NanakMatta	Nanakmatta is an important Sikh pilgrim center which lies on the Rudrapur-Tanakpur route. It is believed that Guru Nanak, the first Sikh Guru visited this place to meditate. Thousands of pilgrims come here	Gurudwara										

	<p>throughout the year. The town also got popular with the construction of huge Nanakmatta Dam built across the Saryu river.</p>	
Proposed Interventions for the Circuit		
Water Sports Network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of promenade along with railings (pathways & bicycle track) 2. Infrastructure such as lighting, seating arrangement, signages, dustbins, toilet, rain shelters, high mast, smart pole and organized parking. 3. Amenities like cafes, shops, water ATM's, interactive panels, food and commercial kiosks and reverse vending machine 4. Landscaping along the promenade with local vegetation 5. Assessment of water characteristic for suitable Water sport activity. 6. Provision of supporting infrastructure and equipment for carrying out the water sport. <p>The following are some of the activities that can be carried in the water body depending upon the characteristics of each one of them:</p> <p>Kayaking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kayaks are useful for other outdoor activities such as diving, fishing, wilderness exploration • Environmentally friendly and healthy method of transportation to fishing grounds • Kayak based eco-tourism tours: low environmental impact, accessibility to shallower areas, good for animal and bird sighting <p>Wake boarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A towed surface water sport or leisure activity where a participant is towed on a small board behind a motorboat over a body of water. • The participant rides wake produced by the towing boat, and attempts to do tricks. • High-intensity water sports for adventure enthusiasts <p>Canoeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves paddling a canoe with a single-bladed paddle • Ancillary activities like canoe camping and canoe racing • Used in touring or cruising, travel in wilderness areas, or wild-water sport • Also combined for many enthusiasts with fishing and camping trips <p>Kiteboarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action sport combining aspects of wakeboarding, windsurfing, paragliding, and sailing into one extreme sport • Harnesses the power of the wind with a large controllable power kite to be propelled across the water, land <p>Jet Skiing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small machine like a motorcycle that is powered by a jet engine • For high-speed travel across the lake/water bodies • Adrenaline rush for adventure enthusiasts <p>Paddle boarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants are propelled by a swimming motion using their arms while lying, kneeling, or standing on a paddleboard or surfboard • Calm and slow-paced for leisure activities • Ancillary activities like paddleboat touring, fishing and yoga 	

Map 16: Water Sports Circuit Map



3.4.1.1 Proposed Interventions- Phase I

Project 1 Infrastructure Upgradation in Chaiti maidan

Chaiti Mela is a famous fair in this area, held every year in Navaratri, Chaita, near Kashipur City. The history of this place is very old. The Kundeshwari road in Kashipur, where it goes, is also linked to the Mahabharata. This place is the temple of Balasundari Devi. On the occasion of the fair, devotees come from distant places. Various types of shops appear to be selling their belongings in Navratri as well. The people of Tharu have a lot of faith in this goddess. Tharu's newcomer couple arrive at the Chaiti Mela to receive the blessings of their mother. Sacrifices are also offered in the Temple of the Goddess of Mahakali. Finally, on the night of Dashami, Balasundari's ride to Balasundari's Doli in Doli leaves for her permanent building of Kashipur. The site is spread over roughly 2.5 hectares of land primarily used by children to play cricket. There is an immediate need for this site to be redesigned with a proper pathway design, landscaping and street furniture in and around the site area.

Figure 38: Location of Chaiti Maidan



The proposed interventions include:

- Levelling and grubbing of site (2 ha)
- Infrastructure upgradation along the boundary (1 km) of chaiti maidan including – pathways (jogging track), benches, signage's, dustbins, lights.
- Landscaping along the pathways (1 km)
- Provision of space for informal shops (temporary structures) – 20 nos

Total Project Cost – ~ INR 100 Lakhs

3.4.1.2 Proposed Interventions- Phase II

Project 1 – Butterfly Conservation Park with Interpretation Centre

Dronachary Fort is a place where Dronacharya used to teach Pandavas. The fort is an ASI site with an area of approximately 40 hectares of land. The site is well preserved and maintained by the ASI. Various species of plants, birds and butterflies are present on the site. The site has currently been used as a playground by local children. The site is located in the Terai area, making it suitable for plants, trees, shrubs and mixed shrubs, etc. Besides the ASI office, there is also a small ASI museum, but it's closed right now.

The proposed interventions include:

- Provision of proper levelled pathways with curb stone
- Plantation of vegetation and flowering and host plants to attract butterflies
- Viewing galleries (with seating arrangement) with display panels (5 Nos. each)
- Provision of dustbins, signages, street lights.
- Interpretation center (200 sqm).

Total Project cost– ~ INR 89 Lakhs

Project 2 – Rejuvenation and Lakefront Development of Dronasagar Lake

Drona Sagar Lake is a tourism asset for the Udhampur district due to its immense importance for mythological connections. At present, the lake has been under distresses condition due to waste water disposal in the lake. Being an important tourist destination spread over roughly around 2 to 8

hectares, the lake does not hold tourist's footfall because it has no regular lake maintenance provision and required tourist infrastructure facilities.

The proposed interventions include:

- De-siltation / De-weeding (2 ha)
- Landscaping around lake (2 ha)
- Upgradation of existing concrete structures - deck, embankment, viewing gallery, yoga kendra, parking
- Café & commercial shops - 0.2 Ha
- Footpath development (Jogging tracks)- 1 km
- Light & sound show
- Infra upgradation – Water ATM's, Wi-Fi facility, benches, signage, dustbins, street lights, entrance gateway

Total Project Cost - INR 343 Lakhs

Project 3 – MICE City - Pantnagar (Kiccha)

Uttarakhand has seen remarkable economic growth and industrial development in recent years. Apart from industrial growth, the tourism sector has come up with the most important sectors in the state. Increasing industrial, business and high tourism potential in the Udhampur Singh Nagar district has raised the need for a project aimed at establishing designated areas such as the Convention Hub, the Commercial Hub and the Hospitality Centre. 'MICE City' which include components like infrastructure facilities for meetings, conferences and exhibitions, recreation, starred hotels, shopping, entertainment and support infrastructure can be a potential project for Udhampur Singh Nagar. In order to tap the tourism benefits out of the industrial presence in the district, Kiccha has been chosen for developing MICE tourism due to its strategic location, as it is very close to major industrial hubs such as Rudrapur, Kashipur, Sitargunj, Haldwani and tourist attractions such as Nainital, Bhimtal, Jim Corbett Park, Ramnagar, Naukuchia Taal, Sattal, Mukteshwar, etc.

Proposed interventions include:

- Convention Hub: The convention hub is major component of MICE city, which includes a State-of-the-Art Conventional Hall, with Exhibition spaces, dining facilities and some of the support facilities. Major Design Features & Facilities:
 - Plenary room/multipurpose room
 - Support facilities
 - Public Rest Rooms
 - Pre-function Space
 - Audio-visual Equipment Room(s)
 - Audiovisual System Control Room
 - Food Service staging areas
- Hospitality Hub: The Hospitality hub is one of the component of MICE city, which includes a State-of-the-Art accommodation facility, which are further sub divided into starred category hotels. The details of hospitality hub are mentioned below:
- Commercial Hub: The Commercial hub will be developed in area of 20 Ha. With installation of basic infrastructure facilities. The construction of buildings will be part of private development; thus, part of commercial building is not included in the commercial hub development.
- Transport and open Spaces: Transport and open spaces are planned in area of 10 Ha. For each, this will be part of supporting infrastructure facilities for major facilities in MICE City.

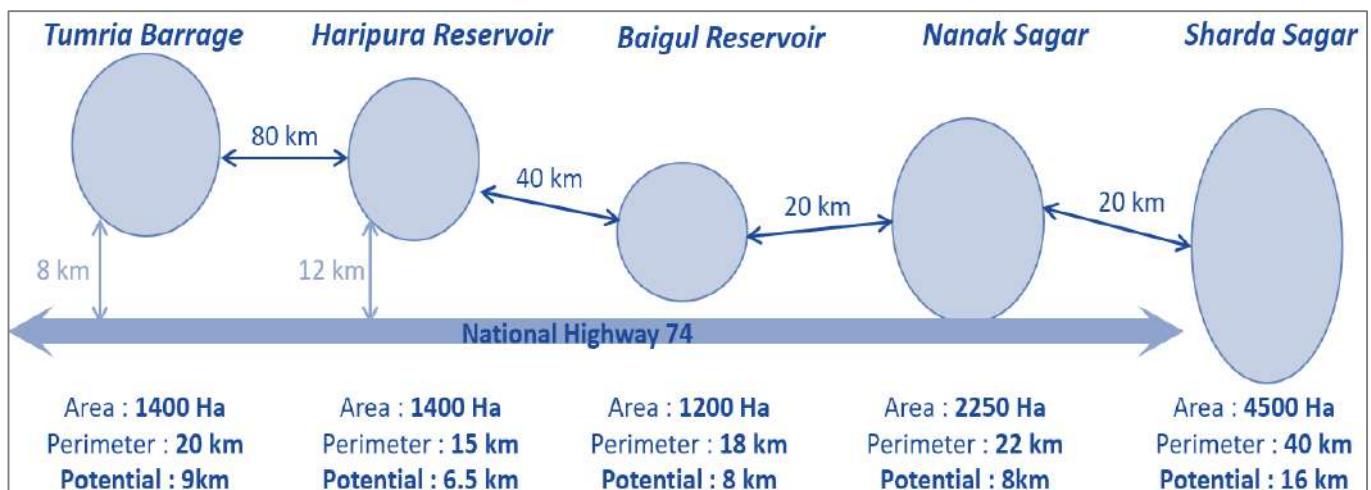
Total Project cost– ~ INR 65,010 Lakhs

3.4.1.3 Proposed Interventions – Phase III

Project 1 – Water sports network

Udham Singh Nagar district have five major reservoirs namely Tumria Barrage, Haripura Reservoir, Baigul Reservoir, Nanak Sagar and Sharda Sagar situated along NH 74 within a distance of around 160 Kilometers span. These reservoirs have potential to be develop into an integrated water sports network provided with a range of water sporting events. With the great potential of Water Sports, the Government of Uttarakhand had launched the Haripura Dam as a Tourist Place on the initiative of launching the Water Sports Competition in February 2019. This event at Haripura Jalashya was a major success for the state. In line with the same strategy for the development of water sports, it is proposed to connect all the five reservoirs through different sports activities. Under Phase three, only 2 reservoirs namely Tumria and Sharda Sagar have been selected to be developed as a water sports network with incorporating the proposals as mentioned below:

Exhibit 4: Project Conceptualization of for all the five water bodies



Proposed interventions

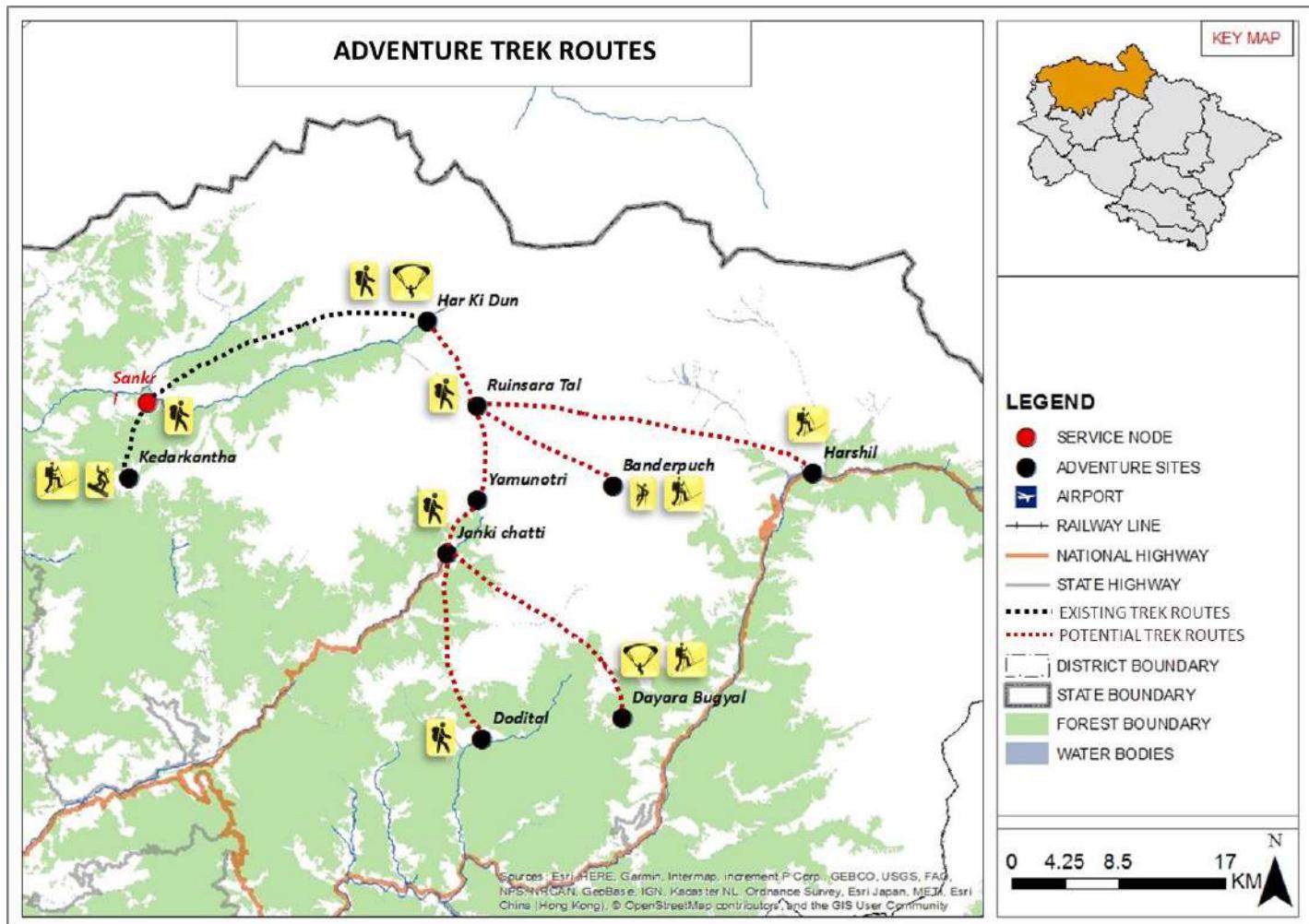
- Development of promenade along with railings (pathways & bicycle track)
- Infrastructure such as lighting, seating arrangement, signage's, dustbins, toilet, rain shelters, high mast, smart pole, water ATM's, food and commercial kiosks and organized parking.
- Construction of cafes and shops
- Landscaping along the promenade with local vegetation
- Assessment of water characteristic for suitable Water sport activity.
- Provision of supporting infrastructure and equipment for carrying out the water sport.

Total project cost = INR 1695Lakhs

3.4.2 Trekking in Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand has a huge potential for the development of Trekking. There are a vast number of Trek routes being conducted in the State. The Government believes that treks and trails are a way of encouraging people to get the best out of visiting environments of a particular adventure, pilgrimage, cultural, natural, social and historical interest. Similarly, a nature trail through a forest, wildlife preserves, beach, etc. could be specifically designed to provide opportunities for observing and learning about flora and fauna, understanding the eco-system, appreciation of nature and local culture and practices. Trekking based tourism was initially limited to specific regions of India and the trend has been showing an increased movement year after year with the development of facilities and greater awareness about trekking options across the country. Uttarakhand with its rugged terrains, undulating mountains, thundering rivers, and dense forests can be developed as a trekking destination.

Map 17: Trek Route - Sankri - Kedarkantha - Har Ki Dun - Ruinsara Tal - Yamunotri - Janki Chatti - Dayara Bugyal - Dodital



For this stage of the study, only the well-established and potential treks in Uttarakhand were inventoried based on an intensive literature search and stakeholder consultations. Based on a complete inventory, the overall list was streamlined to a total of 32 trekking routes including both adventure as well as pilgrimage treks. The list of treks can be referred in the subsequent pages. The State also has several other treks of lesser importance from an adventure trekking perspective such as the Dayara Bugyal, Purali – Bramhital, Dharali – Saptal, Bhuki – Khodatal. The treks can be further classified by difficulty and grading. The grading has been done on the basis of the average gradient of the trek, the duration of the trek, terrain and the altitude, conditions of the route.

Holistic Development Tourism Master Plan, Uttarakhand

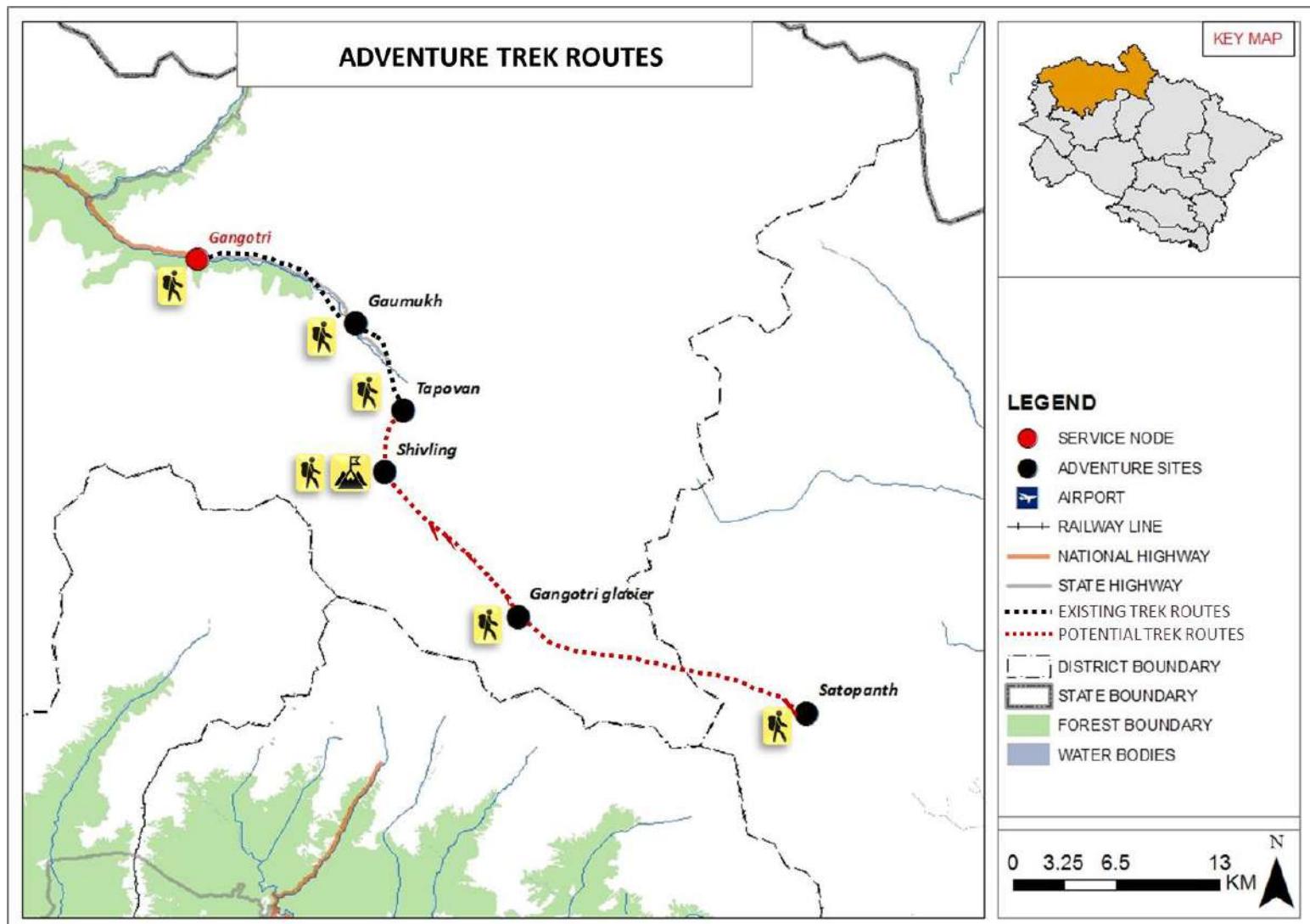
Table 22: Trekking Destinations in Uttarakhand

EXISTING TREK ROUTES OF UTTARAKHAND												
SN	Trek Routes	Length (km)	Grading	Duration (days)	Terrain	Gradient	Toughness	Trek Condition	Altitude (m)	Popularity	Type	
GARHWAL DIVISION												
Dehradun												
1	Rajpur - Mussoorie Trek	13	3	1	1	1	Normal	3	2000	C	Leisure	
2	Mussoorie- Park State (George Everest) Trek	14	3	1	1	1	Normal	3	2100	C	Leisure	
Tehri												
3	Malla - Kedarnath Trek	109	2	9	3	3	Strenuous	2	3581	B	Pilgrimage	
4	Ghuttu-Khatling-Kedarnath Trek	95	2	9	3	3	Strenuous	2	4135	C	Pilgrimage, Adventure	
Rudraprayag												
5	Gaurikund- Kedarnath- Basuki Tal	26	2	3	3	3	Strenuous	2	4135	C	Pilgrimage, Adventure	
6	Chopta- Tungnath- Chandrashilla-Deoria Tal trek	24	3	2	2	2	Medium	3	3600	B	Pilgrimage, leisure	
7	Ukhimath - Madhmaheshwar Trek	16	3	3	2	2	Medium	3	3490	B	Pilgrimage	
Chamoli												
8	Auli - Gorson Bugyal - Tapovan Trek	30	3	4	2	2	Medium	3	5000	B	Leisure	
9	Loharjung- Roopkund	117	2	12	3	3	Strenuous	2	5029	A	Adventure	
10	Loharjung-Ali Bugyal-Wan-Kauri pass- Auli	114	2	12	3	3	Strenuous	2	5000	B	Adventure	
11	Govindghat- Valley of flowers- Hemkund Trek	30	3	3	2	2	Medium	3	4632	B	Pilgrimage, leisure	
Uttarkashi												
13	Gangotri- Kalindi khal- Badrinath-Mana	94	2	12	3	3	Strenuous	2	5950	A	Pilgrimage, Adventure	
14	Sangam Chatti- Dodi tal - Darwa Top	52	2	5	2	2	Strenuous	2	3307	A	Adventure, Leisure	
15	Sankri- Har ki dun	48	3	8	2	2	Medium	3	3566	B	Adventure, Leisure	
16	Sankri- Kedarkantha	11	3	3	2	2	Normal	3	3800	C	Adventure	

EXISTING TREK ROUTES OF UTTARAKHAND											
KUMAON DIVISION											
Nainital											
17	Nainital- China Peak	11	3	1	1	1	Normal	3	2619	C	Leisure
Bageshwar											
18	Kharkiya - Pindari Glacier Trek	42	2	8	3	3	Medium	2	3600	B	Adventure
19	Kharkiya -Kafni Glacier Trek	44	2	8	3	3	Medium	2	3800	B	Adventure
20	Kharkiya - Sunderdunga Glacier Trek	46	2	9	3	3	Medium	2	3240	B	Adventure
Pithoragarh											
21	Om Parvat- Adi Kailash	169	2	15	3	3	Strenuous	2	4752	A	Pilgrimage, Adventure
22	Dharchula - Panchachuli Glacier Trek	31	2	4	3	3	Strenuous	2	3715	A	Adventure
23	Munsiyari - Ralam Glacier Trek	42	2	5	3	3	Strenuous	2	3940	A	Adventure
24	Munsiyari - Milam Glacier Trek	57	2	5	3	3	Strenuous	2	3915	A	Adventure
25	Munsiyari -Nanda Devi Base Camp Trek	56	2	5	3	3	Strenuous	2	3880	A	Adventure
26	Namik Glacier Trek	21	2	4	3	3	Strenuous	2	3829	A	Adventure
Potential Trek Routes											
Uttarkashi											
1	Sankri - Ruinsara Tal	48	2	7	2	2	Normal	2	3500	B	Adventure, Leisure
2	Darwa top - Yamunotri	40	2	5	2	2	Normal	2	3291	B	Pilgrimage, Adventure
3	Gangotri- Kedartal	16	2	3	3	3	Strenuous	2	3451	B	Adventure
4	Harshil Lamkhanga Pass	25	2	7	3	3	Strenuous	2	6000	B	Adventure
5	Jakhola- Devkyaratal	40	2	7	3	3	Strenuous	2	3745	B	Pilgrimage
Rudraprayag											
6	Khatling- Kedarnath	65	2	18	3	3	Strenuous	2	3553	B	Adventure

SOURCE: UTDB

Map 18: Trek Route From Gangotri to Satopanth



Note – The Map of other trek route has been submitted to Adventure Wing, UTDB.

3.4.2.1 Proposed Interventions

The estimated cost for Ideal trek route is INR 9.199 Crores. Therefore, for the identified 32 trek routes, the estimated project cost will be INR 294.37 Crores. The estimated cost for Signature trekking project is INR 234.3 Crores. Hence, the total estimated cost for adventure, including both the identified 32 trek routes and signature trekking project is INR 529 Crores.

Table 23: Project components and its cost

Project Name	Components
Upgradation of Road Network till service node	Construction of all-weather road (2 Lane) Signage's & Lighting along the road Gateway at the service node (300sqft) Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Upgradation of trek routes	Construction of all-weather forest trail Eco toilets after every 4 kms of 5sqm each in size

	Dustbins after every 500 meters Fencing/ Railing along the trek routes Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Promoting dedicated camp sited for camping, 50 sq m	Levelling of site for setting up of camps @ 50 sq m 2 Eco toilets of 5sqm each 5 Dustbins (80L) Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Setting up of Medical facilities	Primary health centre at service nodes (375sqm) Integrated Infrastructure Equipment's and Furniture Providing First aid kit and first aid trained/ paramedic personnel along the trek route Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Developing ancillary tourist infrastructure along the trek route	Resting points/ snow huts (20sq m) of locally available material after every 250 meters Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Setting up of emergency booth along the trek routes	Shelter @ 4 sq m after every 4 kms VHF Radio system Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Upgradation of network facilities till service nodes of the trek routes	Extension of telephone lines till service nodes Construction of Helipad site (350 sqm) including site development Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Setting up of solar lights on the trek route	Solar street lighting & electrical work (poles at 30m interval) Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Clear signages along the trek routes	Maps on locally available structures after every 1 km Clear visible signage or illuminated signages after every 250 meters Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
To provide integrated information from all the departments so as to provide tourist friendly information	Geotagging of all trekking destination for making it tourist friendly Providing rentable trekking equipment kit for each tourist Contingency & Professional Fee (25%)
Total Cost (In Crore)	

3.4.3 Signature Trekking Projects

For developing treks on international standards in Uttarakhand, some signature iconic trekking projects have been identified at 3 different trek routes in Uttarakhand. These trek routes are existing routes with lots of domestic and international tourist inflow. The trek route identified for barrier free trail is Swarg Ashram to Neelkanth temple in Rishikesh. Another trek route identified for iconic Illumination and treewalk trail is Neergaddu to neer waterfall and the trek route identified for the third signature project i.e Skybridge is Tapovan to Kunjapuri temple in Rishikesh. The location of all the three trek routes for iconic trekking projects are identified in Rishikesh because of their popularity and accessibility.

3.4.3.1 Barrier free trail

Introduction: Barrier free trail traverses the slopes of Rajaji National park offering easy access to the mesmerizing scenery of lush green forest, waterfall & mountain. The trail ends at an platform after every 2 kms with a fantastic view of nature. The trail itself is only about 14 km round trip but with the walk from the parking area. The trail surface is paved for the entire length making it accessible to wheelchairs and strollers. This hike is suitable for children and adults of all skill levels.

Case Study: This paved trail traverses the slopes of Snowbird Ski Resort offering easy access to the gorgeous alpine scenery of Little Cottonwood Canyon. The trail ends at an observation deck above Gad Valley with a fantastic view of the canyon. The trail itself is only about one-mile round trip but with the walk from the parking area plan on about 1.5 miles. The trail surface is paved for the entire length making it accessible to wheelchairs and strollers. This hike is suitable for children and adults of all skill levels.

Table 24: Trail profile of Salt Lake

Destination	Salt Lake City
Nearest Town	Sandy, UT
Round trip distance	1.5 mile
Wheelchair accessible	Wheelchair Accessible w/out Assistance
Elevation Gain	160 feet
Terrain	Mountain

SOURCE: SALTAKPROJECT.COM

Project Components and Cost

- **Paved Trail:** The trail surface will be paved for the entire length making it accessible to wheelchairs and strollers. This hike is suitable for children and adults of all skill levels. The fencing along the trail will also be done, considering the safety features for children and all age group people.
- **Parking space:** Parking space will be provided at the starting point so as to prevent the chaos and congestion on the road.
- **Platform with seating arrangements:** A platform after every 2 kms, which gives a view of Rishikesh and Surrounding area. It gives visitors the opportunity to take rest and enjoy the mesmerizing views of forest and mountains.
- **Eco toilets:** Eco toilets meeting the combined technical requirements for signage, clear floor space inside the restroom and around the toilet, lavatory sinks, urinals etc. The eco toilets should be maintained by local communities and should be paid accordingly. The toilets used by the tourist should pay a minimum amount for maintenance of the trek.
- **Drinking facility:** Drinking fountains should be located on an accessible route and should have a clear level space 760 mm by 1220 mm (30 by 48 inches) in front of the fountain. Operating mechanisms will be located on the front of the fountain or within 150 mm (6 inches) of the front.
- **Emergency Booth:** Care should be taken that telephones or their enclosures are not protrusion hazards on an accessible route. Although an outlet and a shelf for portable text telephones (TDDs) should be included with each pay telephone, access to permanently installed TDDs or portable units provided by the state government.

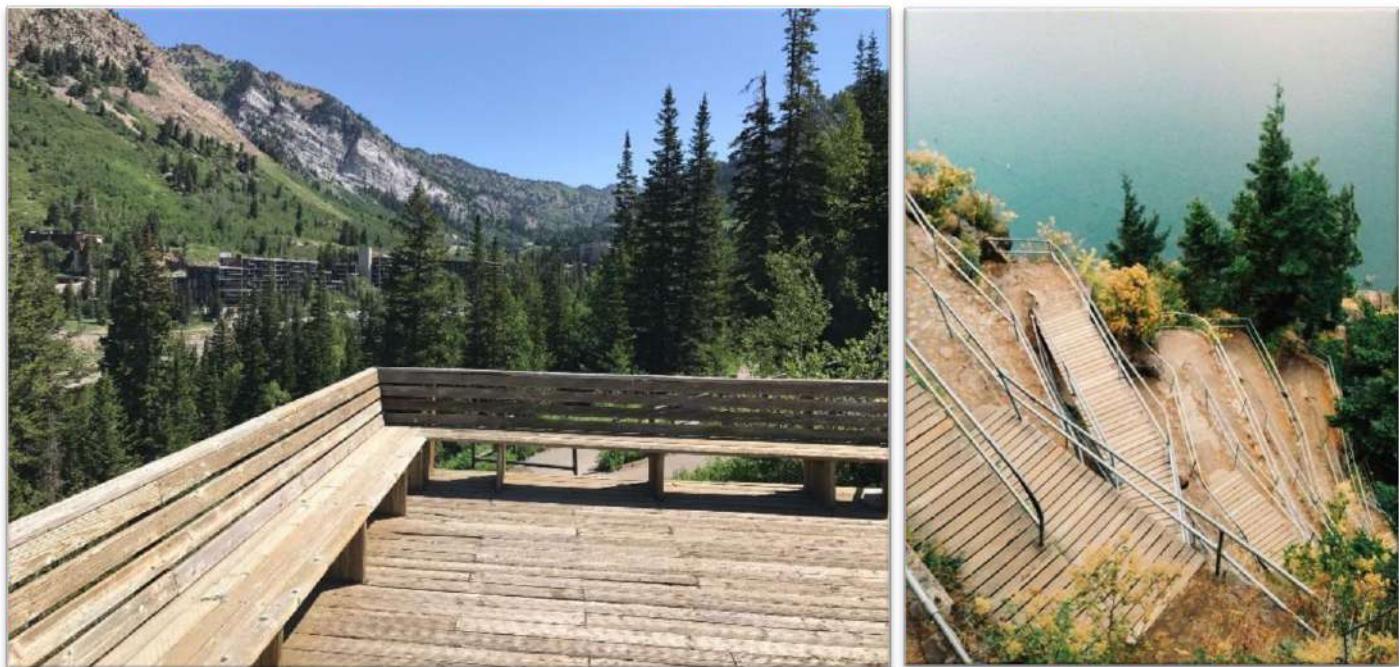
Table 25: Project components and cost

Project Components	Scale	Units
Paved trail	7 km	
Parking space	50 sq m	1
Viewing platform with seating arrangements	5 sq m	4
Eco toilets	5 sq m	7

Drinking facility (operating machines)	2 sq m	7
Emergency booth	2sq m	2

Total Project Cost: INR 4 Crores

Figure 39: Illustrative Image of Barrier Free Trail, Salt Lake



3.4.3.2 Illumination trail and Tree walk

Introduction: Illumination Trail and Treewalk will create an iconic nocturnal tourism experience. It will be Uttarakhand's first design-led tourism experience. Illumination trail and tree walk, is anticipated as the experience which will take around half hour to complete and can be purchased as a Night Lights experience or as a Tree walk day and night combo pass. By incorporating unique creations, the Neer waterfall in Rishikesh, the signature project will anticipated increase in tourist inflow by combining the walkway attraction with designer lighting to both compliment and contrast the beauty of the natural environment. The design, sustainability and innovation elements form an inherent part of the experience. This eco-tourism venture captures the peace, ambiance and spirit of the Timli forest from a unique birds' eye perspective, showcasing the natural beauty of the forest in an untouched way

Case Study: Redwood Nightlights: Redwoods Treewalk and David Trubridge Design have partnered to create an iconic nocturnal tourism experience: the Redwoods Nightlights. Incorporating unique creations from New Zealand world-acclaimed design and sustainability champion David Trubridge; the Nightlights is one of New Zealand's few design-led tourism experiences. This night-time experience offers visitors and locals the opportunity to explore Rotorua's majestic Redwood forest under the shroud of darkness; illuminated by Trubridges' bespoke creations to create an immersive and captivating environment.

Project Components:

- The Redwoods Treewalk is a 700-m walkway that consists of a series of 28 suspension bridges traversing the gaps between 27 majestic 117-year-old Redwood trees.
- Trubridge lighting, which encompasses 30 lanterns, over 40 infinite colour spots and feature lights will illuminate the 117-year-old redwood trees, forest ferns and pungas.

Table 26: Trail Profile of Redwood nightlights, New Zealand

Location	Rotorua, New Zealand
----------	----------------------

Number of Visitors	5,00,000 annually
Fund Allocated	\$328,445
Project Components	Suspension Bridge, Trubridge lightning
Implementing year	2016

Project Components and Cost

Suspension Bridge: The suspension bridge will be made from locally available material to promote sustainable trail development. At 250m, the treewalk consists of a series of 10 suspension bridges above the forest floor. It allows an elevated view of the forest below.

Lantern and Colour Spotlights: By combining the walkway attraction with designer lights, it will compliment and contrast the beauty of the natural environment. The new night-time experience will offer visitors and locals the opportunity to explore Timli forest and neer waterfall under the shroud of darkness, illuminated by lights.

Viewing platform: A platform at the end of every suspension bridge, which gives a view of Rishikesh and Surrounding area. It gives visitors the opportunity to get up even higher, giving them the chance to stand on one of two glass viewing panels and see the forest floor below.

Solar Display Information Boards: These display board will provide the history of the trek route and also gives basic information regarding altitude, temperature etc. Also the display board will portray maps on the screen showing the route and location. The display board will run through solar panel.

Café: The eating facilities at Neer waterfall providing refreshment for the tourist. The café with view of waterfall and mountains, will attract the tourist. The structure of the café will be made up from sustainable materials and locally available good. Café should also have proper dustbin mounted around the place, eco toilets and changing rooms.

Table 27: Project components and cost

Project Components	Scale	Units
Suspension Bridge	250 m	1
Lantern	250 m	30
Glass viewing panels	20 m	1
Color Spotlights	250 m	40
Viewing platform	5 sq m	10
Solar Display Information Boards		5
Café Kiosk	10 sq m	2

Total project Cost: INR 2.07 Crores

3.4.3.3 Sky Bridge

Introduction: Accessible from the Top Station, the bridge is suspended from approximately 100m above ground and it can accommodate up to 250 people at the same time. It swings out over the landscape to give visitors a unique spatial experience, and to bring them into otherwise unattainable locations, above virgin jungle with spectacular views. Notably, in contrast to a straight bridge, where the end is always monotonously in sight, a curved bridge offers spectacularly changing perspective that reinvent themselves, as one proceeds along it.

Case study: Langkawi Sky Bridge, Malasiya: Langkawi Sky Bridge is a 125-metre (410 ft) curved pedestrian cable-stayed bridge in Malaysia, completed in 2005. The bridge deck is located 660 metres (2,170 ft) above sea level at the peak of Gunung Mat Cincang on Pulau Langkawi, the main island of the Langkawi archipelago in Kedah. The Langkawi Sky Bridge can be reached by first taking the Langkawi

Cable Car to the top station, where an inclined lift called SkyGlide takes visitors from the top station to the bridge. The bridge roughly cost \$1.2 million to construct.[2]The bridge was constructed in 12 months between August 2003 and August 2004. It was opened to the public in February 2005.

Project components:

Bridge: The bridge is 125 meters long, and 1.8 meters wide (the middle section has a wider walkway), with two steel railings as well as steel wire mesh on either side. It is designed as a curved walkway to maximise the viewing experience, providing shifting perspective as a visitor walks along the bridge. The walkway, formed of steel and concrete panels set on top of an inverted triangular truss, connects two hilltops at Gunung Mat Chinchang. The first 25m of the bridge is straight, following 3 curved 25m sections, then a final straight 25m section.

Triangular Viewing platform: At each end of the walkway, the bridge has a 3.6m-wide triangular viewing platform that serves as resting and viewing areas for visitors.

Figure 40:Ski Bridge, Langkawi



Project components and cost

Sky bridge: It is designed as a curved walkway to maximize the viewing experience, providing shifting perspective as a visitor walks along the bridge.

Amphitheatre: It is an open-air venue used for entertainment, performances, and sports. It is oval or circular in plan, with seating tiers that surround the central performance area, like a modern open-air stadium.

GPS monitoring system for monitoring: It will be used for maintenance of sky bridge

Emergency booth: Care should be taken that telephones or their enclosures are not protrusion hazards on an accessible route. An outlet and a shelf for portable text telephones (TDDs) should be included with each pay telephone, access to permanently installed TDDs or portable units provided by the state government.

Map 19: Location of Signature Trekking projects, Rishikesh

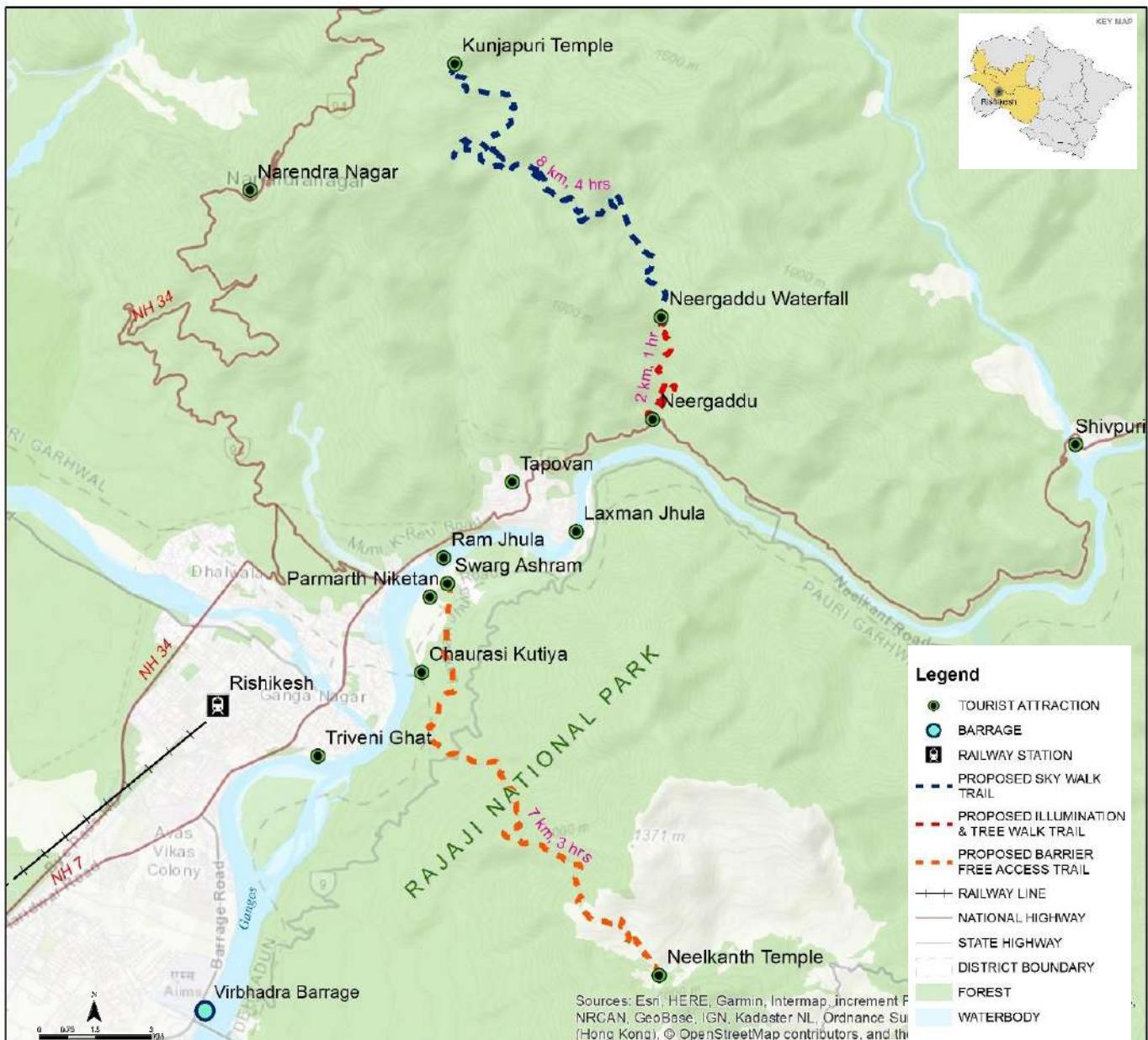


Table 28: Project components and cost

S. N.	Project Component	Scale	Unit
1	Sky bridge (Glass bottom)	100 m	1
2	Upgradation of trek route (paving, railing)		
3	Amphitheatre	5 sq m	1
4	Triangular viewing platform	3 m wide	1
5	Café	10 sq m	2
6	GPS monitoring system for maintenance		1
7	Drinking facility (operating machines)	2 sq m	7
8	Emergency booth	2 sq m	2
9	Eco toilets	5 sq m	7
Total Project Cost: INR 228.23 Crores			

3.4.3.4 Trek Route: Signature Trekking project

The trek routes are selected on the basis of its popularity and existing tourist inflow. The trek route selected for three iconic projects are as under:

Table 29: Signature Trek project, Uttarakhand

Signature Trekking Project	Trek Route
Barrier free trail	Swarg Ashram to Neelkanth mahadev temple, Rishikesh
Illumination Trail & Treewalk	Neergaddu to neer waterfall, Rishikesh.
Sky Bridge	Neergaddu to Kunjapuri temple, Rishikesh.

3.4.4 Guideline for developing Ideal Trek Routes in Uttarakhand

A. Introduction

Uttarakhand has immense potential for the development of treks, heritage and nature trails. The Government believes that treks are a way of encouraging people to get the best out of visiting environments of particular cultural, natural, social and historical interest. Similarly, a nature trail through a forest, wildlife preserves, beach, etc. could be specifically designed to provide opportunities for observing and learning about flora and fauna, understanding the eco-system, appreciation of nature and local culture and practices.

B. Eligibility

- The operator should be registered under the Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board.
- The leader or chief guide and as many as possible of the guides should have experience appropriate to the difficulty of the route being attempted. The trip leader must have completed at least two trekking trips in general and must have completed the Basic Mountaineering Course or equivalent with an 'A' grade. He/she must be qualified on first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification.

C. Requirements

Since treks in Uttarakhand are often identified in reserved forest and wildlife sanctuaries, it is important that the trek is sustainable. The ideal trek route guideline equipped with proper training equipment's, safety measures, authorized guides, well-trained guides, and porters, eco-friendly measures of power, water, sanitation along the trek routes will attract national as well as international tourist and increase the influx. The following requirements should be met for an ideal trek as under:

Table 30: Requirements for ideal trek route in Uttarakhand

S.N.	Parameters	Requirements
1		Development and Upgradation of road network till last mile connectivity
		Formalization and Upgradation of trek routes
		Development and upgradation of bridges for river crossing
2	Eco friendly Accommodation	Accommodation should be built with locally available material including forest produced building materials available with- & promoted by- the State Forest Development Corporation, Uttarakhand.
		Eco friendly Accommodation should make use of renewable resources and adopt environmentally sustainable solutions such as water harvesting etc.
		Dedicated sites should be marked to set up camps in the trek routes.
		Camping sites identified for ecotourism activities should be provided with basic facilities to enable the tourists to stay in natural surroundings

S.N.	Parameters	Requirements
		<p>either solely to experience the wilderness, or additionally for participating in other activities requiring overnight stay in forests.</p> <p>Promoting Homestays in villages enroute trek routes</p>
3	Public Utilities	<p>The trek should be accompanied by information kits (maps, brochures etc) At the starting point of the trek routes, the following facilities should be provided: Water facility, Eco friendly toilets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision should be made for all of the above mentioned facilities, as available. For sustainable trek routes, the facilities should be made of eco-friendly materials that are harmonious with the surroundings. <p>Putting dustbins along the trek route by forming a systematic chain for managing the waste.</p> <p>Development of ancillary tourist infrastructure such as sun/ rain shelters with locally available material.</p>
4	Telecommunication	<p>Upgradation of network facilities till last road head of the trek routes</p> <p>Setting up of emergency communication booth along the trek routes</p>
5	Safety & security	<p>Setting up of Tourist Information Centers</p> <p>Setting up of evacuation facilities in case of emergency</p> <p>Authorizing & Licensing of trekking operators</p> <p>The Sensitization of local authorities towards tourism needs and their active participation shall be ensured.</p> <p>Formulation of a Rescue organization</p> <p>Equipped authorized operators with satellite phones in case of emergency</p> <p>All treks should be guided. Every group must be accompanied by a certified guide. The Guide to tourist ratio should be 1 for every 15 persons in a group.</p> <p>Group size should not exceed 15-25 persons per trek.</p> <p>Availability of solar lights on the trek routes</p> <p>Availability of First aid kit. The guide should have knowledge of first aid through certified courses.</p> <p>Clear visible signage or illuminated signage's indicating the location and distance from the wayside amenity should be placed at a distance of 2 km</p> <p>Trek should incorporate maps on locally available structures to provide additional information. There should be a sign indicating the location point of the person on the trail.</p> <p>Do's and don'ts must be cleared to the tourist before starting the trek</p>
6	History & Culture	A trek designed to arouse interest in conservation could include a number of conserved buildings and places, with accompanying material on the local history, architectural forms, conservation practice etc.
7	Regulation Environmental Consideration and	Village Tourism Committee should be set to decide the intake of tourist in the season or around the year so that visits in large numbers does not wreak havoc with the very ecosystem

S.N.	Parameters	Requirements
		Strict regulations should be followed by the tourist specified by the Forest Department/Tourism Department for solid waste disposal for retaining the Eco sanctity of the trekking route and the trek destination.
		To avoid the number of visitors and vehicles exceeding carrying capacity, the entity shall establish an online advance booking system to control tourist and vehicle numbers.
		Permission fees should be charged for entering the forest area. The revenue collected from the permit fee should be used in the development and up-gradation of trek routes with the help of eco-societies.
8	Community participation	<p>Skill development and capacity building for quality service delivery through consistent human resource development</p> <p>Manpower in hospitality sector shall be trained to create a "Tourist Friendly" image</p> <p>CSR activities by the government for awareness generation related to solid waste management, sanitation and hygiene.</p>
9	Marketing Advertising	<p>The Release of advertisements in electronic and print media, social media, blogs</p> <p>Integration of all information from all departments through online sources so it is easily accessible by the tourist anytime and anywhere</p> <p>Geotagging of all trekking destination for making it tourist friendly.</p>

SOURCE: UTDB AND IPE GLOBAL LIMITED

3.5 Culture, Heritage & Rural tourism Circuits

3.5.1 Eco-Ethno Circuit

The circuit would promote the tribal cultural and rural experience among tourists and would open opportunities for the tourists to stay in homes in the remote villages, experience the rural lifestyle first-hand, taste the local cuisine, collect local berries and spices, understand the history and heritage, and to top it all off – do all this amidst the most stunning landscapes; in one of the most unspoiled, untouched and spotless territories of the compelling mountain ranges of the Uttarakhand Himalayas. The circuit passes through three valleys – Darma, Vyans and Chaudans valleys. The valleys are located between the altitudes ranging from 870m to 5300m; hosting high altitude passes, glacial lakes, pilgrimage destinations, adventure hotspots and pristine natural assets that are unique to the region. The route to Kailash Mansarovar also passes through the region which is a very popular pilgrimage route, attracting streams of pilgrims and tourists.

The region is dominated by the Rang tribal community – the ethnic people that have inhabited the highest liveable altitudes of the Kumaon Himalayas for centuries. The Vyans valley is situated in the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand along the river Kali, marking the Indo-Nepal border. To the east fall the Vyans and Chaudans valleys on the upper and lower reaches of the valley along the Kali River respectively. Along the Dhauli river, another tributary of the Kali that confluences at Tawaghast, to the west is another beautiful valley called Darma. The people of Vyans, Chaudans and Darma together form the Rang or the Shauka community.

Circuit Fact File	
Nearest Rail Head	Tanakpur, 238 Kms
Nearest Airport	Naini Saini, 87 Kms
Distance from Delhi to Dharchula/Tanakpur	580 Kms /238 Kms

Circuit Route 1 : Darma (4 Days/111 Km)	Dharchula – Tawaghat – Narayan Ashram (Optional) – Dar – Bongling – Nangling – Dugtu – Panchachuli Base Camp – Go – Tidang – Bidang – Sin La Pass (Adi Kailash)
Circuit Route 2: Vyans (8 Days/104 Km)	Dharchula – Tawaghat – Narayan Ashram (Optional) – Budi – Chhiyalekh Pass – Garbyang – Gunji – Napalchhu – Nabi – Kuti – Jolingkong – Parvati Kund – Sin La Pass (Adi Kailash)
Total Duration/ Total Length	8-15 Days/ (240 Km)
Target Tourists	Adventurers & Trekkers, Nature Lovers, Pilgrims, Spiritualists
Critical Factors	Due to high altitude, rugged accessibility, disaster vulnerability and extreme climatic conditions experienced in the region, the carved out circuit becomes inaccessible for almost 6 months in a year. The upper part of the circuit beyond Bongling village gets cut off during monsoon and winters.

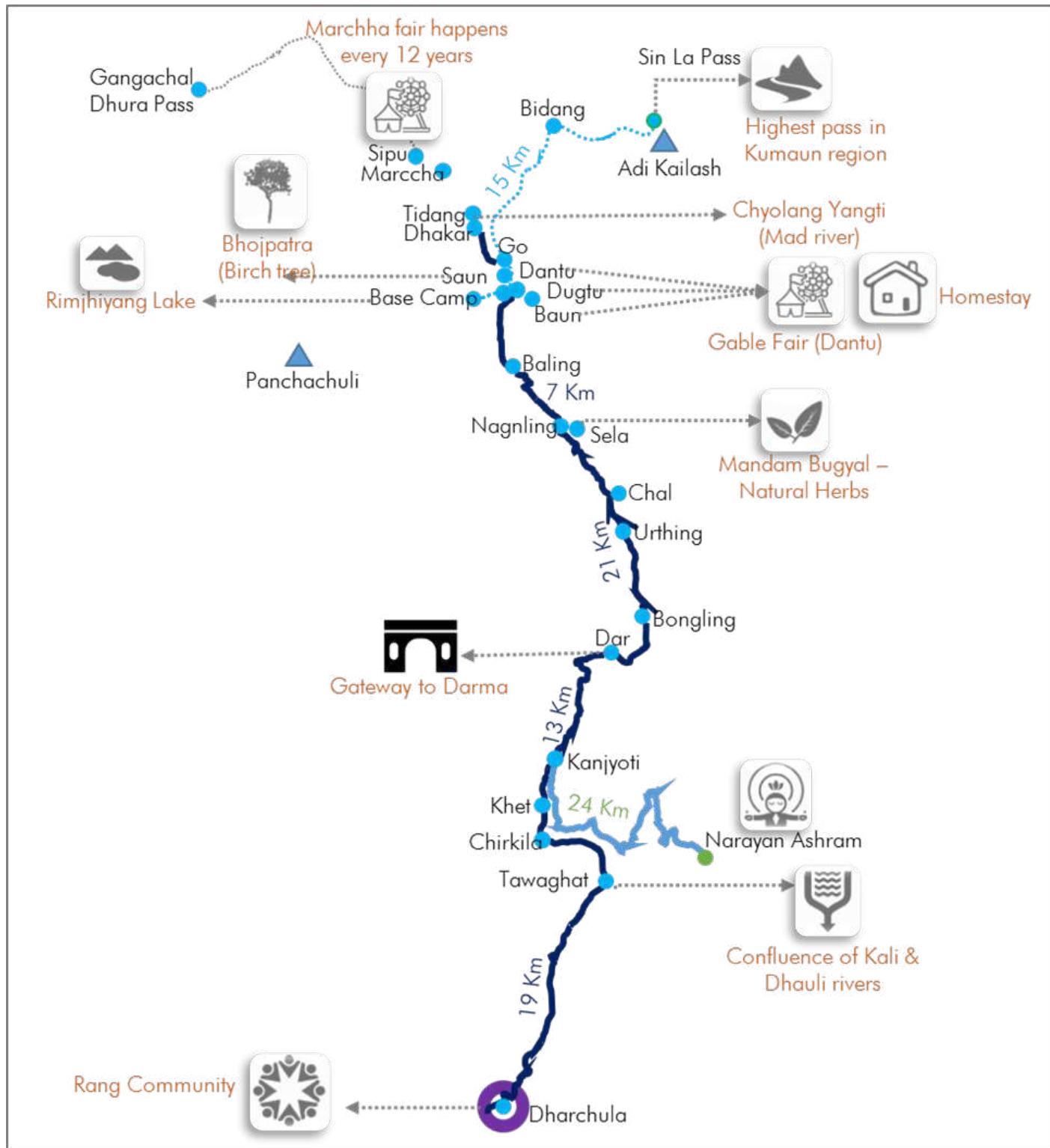
Stakeholder Consultation at Gunji Village



Map 20: Eco Ethno Circuit



Map 21: Eco-Ethno Circuit Map – Darma Valley



SOURCE: IPE GLOBAL LIMITED

Description of Tourist Destinations in the Circuit		
Destinations	Description	Activities / Attractions

Dharchula (870m)	Dharchula is perched on both banks of the Kali River at a pleasant height of 1000 metres. It is the last market place for the journey to the Vyans and other two Rang valleys. Most Rang people from all the three valleys have their winter homes in and around this town. Many Rangs own shops and other businesses too. It is also the biggest centre for collecting and distributing rare herbs and medicinal plants that are found in the valleys.	Rang Tribal Museum of Dharchula, India-Nepal Border, Dharchula Town
Tawaghat (1130m)	It is the confluence of Kali and Dhauli Ganga rivers. It is the diverging fork of routes entering into the Darma and Vyans valleys	River Confluence
Narayan Ashram (2734m)	It is a major attraction of the Chaundas valley. The Ashram is located on a hill near the Sosa village and was established in 1936 by a sadhu and social reformer, Narayan Swami. The efforts made by Narayan Swami for the development of education and social consciousness in the Bangba were remarkable and today the Ashram is seen as a centre for socio-cultural and economic progress. The ashram draws tourists and peace-seekers from all over the country, throughout the year.	Narayan Ashram
Dar Village (2100m)	The last village officially connected to a motor-able road from Dharchula is Dar. Perched 37 km from Dharchula on a pretty hill, Dar can be called the Gateway to Darma. Moderate climate and fertile lands characterize this tiny village. A natural hot water spring is a major attraction of the village.	Hot Water Spring
Syela Village (2900m)	Syela, the first village of the Upper Darma is at 8 km from Bongling. Syela is surrounded by high mountains on both sides and therefore doesn't receive enough sun. A popular myth has it that some ancestors decided to chop down the eastern mountain to clear the path of sunrays. Hence, Syela is located under tilted mountains and the riverbank below is laden with cut boulders.	Tingtha Fall and Vurthing (part of local folklores regarding the practice of divorce) Mandam bugyal famed for its copious supply of natural herbs.
Baling Village (3200m)	Baling appears with a breath-taking suddenness. The hitherto narrow landscape filled with steep mountains, impatient rivulets, streams and wild vegetation suddenly replaced by a broad and immensely serene one. Baling is 5 km from Nangling. During the season, the village looks awesome between pink palthi fields in full bloom. There is a watermill in the middle of the village. The forest flourishes in Deodar trees which do not grow in further and higher villages.	First glance of the Panchachuli Peaks
Saun Village (3200m)	Five kilometres from Baling is the village of Saun. The village of Saun has been given the sole responsibility to protect the Bhojpatra (birch) forest adjacent to it in order to avoid avalanches and it has to be said that the Saunals have performed their duties commendably for past centuries.	Bhojpatra Forest and Panchachuli Base Camp Trek passes through Saun village

Dugtu Village (3200m)	The glittering peaks of Panchachuli form a crowning glory on the western firmament of the village. The village has the maximum number of homestays in the valley of traditional vernacular architecture.	Starting point of Panchachuli Base Camp Trek; Homestays
Panchachuli Base Camp (3400m)	It is the basecamp for the Panchachuli peak trek. The peaks have already acquired a cult status among trekkers coming to Darma valley. There are 5 KMVN Igloos present at the basecamp which can be reached by a 2.5km trek from Dugtu village. The basecamp offers unique, up-close and exceptional views of the peaks, especially during evenings, with temperatures dropping to -5°C at night.	Panchachuli Base Camp; Rimjhiyang Lake
Dantu Village (3430m)	The greatest god of the Darma valley, recognised in the other two valleys as well – Gabla – has his sacred seat in Daantu. It is only at a distance of 1.5 km from Saun-Dugtu. The village holds important mythical and historic place. It is popular faith that the fourteen gods and thirty goddesses of Darma always held their meetings in the courtyard of Hya Gabla. Daantu hosts an annual Gabla Fair every year during August that attracts people from far and wide.	Historical Temple of the greatest god of the three valleys
Baun Village (3430m)	The village is on the other side of the river. One first goes in the direction of Baling for about a mile and then takes a very steep, precarious and slippery path to get to the river. After crossing an old iron bridge, you climb up to Baun village taking a steeper and muddier trail. At the entrance of the village is a beautiful Shiva temple and stream, drifting through massive boulders. It is the biggest village of the valley with maximum population.	Most stunning views of the Panchachuli Peaks; Shiva Temple
Tidang Village (3340m)	Tidang is surrounded by rivers from three sides. A high pass between Tidang and Dhakar stretches quite far and high. There are several glaciers on both sides of the pass. The glaciers are long and huge resulting in the unpredictable flow of the local stream aptly named Chyolang Yangti (Mad river). There are countless myths of ghosts of the village.	Chyolang Yangti (Mad river)
Sipu & Marcha Villages (3400m)	The villages of Marchha and Seepu are the last villages of the valley and are situated at roughly 3km from Tidang. A very short but tricky pass close to Seepu can take one to the Johar valley situated along the river Gori. A great fair is organized in the Marchha village every twelve years for the gods.	Last villages of the valley
Bidang Village (3980m)	Bidang has a check post of the ITBP (Indo Tibetan Border Police) has been established by the government. Bidang is situated at a distance of 15km from Go village and is the last place to stay overnight before taking on the journey to Sin La pass and cross over to the Vyans valley through the sacred Adi Kailash range of the Himalayas.	Trekking and Camping
Sin La Pass (5300m)	Sin La pass is the highest pass in the Kumaon region. Sin-La or the Lebong pass traditionally joins the Vyans valley to the	Adi Kailash Range Trek

	upper Darma valley at Bidang. The Adi Kailash range opens up in front of the trekkers, climbers and mountaineers a vast array of peaks, glaciers and passes. The most important peaks to the north of the Sin-La pass include Rajula (5850m), two unnamed peaks (5900m & 6400m), Trident Peaks (5400-5500m) and Jolingkong Peaks	
Malpa Village (2200m)	The tiny hamlet of Malpa became part of international headlines when a massive landslide in 1997 swept away the whole settlement resulting in the deaths of about 250 people including several pilgrims to the holy Kailash-Mansarovar in Tibet. A memorial has been put up at Malpa by the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam in memory of the people who lost their lives. Hence, there are no roads and the journey to and beyond Malpa is possible on foot.	The Disaster Village
Budi Village (3000m)	Budi is - "the first and the only sub-alpine Rang village of the Vyans Valley situated at an elevation of 9070 ft. above sea level on the right bank of the Palangar stream above its confluence with the Kali. There is a KMVN guesthouse offering fantastic visuals of the Annapurna (Api) peak of the great Himalayas.	Visuals of the Annapurna (Api) peak
Chhiyalekh Pass (3350m)	A very steep and testing climb of about 3 km to the north of Budi takes one to Chhiyalekh, the official inner line begins from here and the visitors have to present their official documents at the ITBP check-post. From Chhiyalekh one can see the vast expanse of the natural grandeur of the Vyans valley. The vast meadows of Chhiyalekh are abundant in all kinds of herbal and medicinal plants. The profusion of many-coloured wild seasonal flowers in all shades, shapes and sizes gives the impression of an explosion of hues. From this brilliant location one has excellent views of the snow-laden peaks of Mount Api and Hya Namjung. There is a Helipad present here.	Visuals of the Annapurna (Api) peak; Vast Flower Meadow
Garbyang Village (3380m)	For almost half a century this village has acquired dubious fame as 'the sinking village'. Once a huge spread of even ground, the village began sinking at the beginning of the 1960's and some of the finest houses of the valley have been consumed by ground. The unfortunate process continues even today and one can see houses with extremely skilful wood-carvings precariously hanging on to whatever ground had been left in the village.	The Sinking Village
Gunji Village (3200m)	8km from Garbyang is the village of Gunji. The route to Gunji is comparatively even on which one comes across mesmerizing landscapes, verdant meadows and seasonal carpets of colourful flowers. The Himalayan magnificence accompanies all the way. Overlooking the confluence of the Kali and the Kuti-Yangti rivers, Gunji is one of the most important villages falling on the Kailash-Mansarovar trek.	

	Several government and defence agencies have their setups at Gunji that facilitate this famous pilgrimage, the Indo-Tibetan trade and other activities in the region. A KMVN guesthouse in Gunji has also been built for facilitating the pilgrims. The village Gunji becomes the hub of several cultural activities and festivals during the visiting season.	
Napalchu Village (3200m)	Lying adjacent to Rongkong village, the Napalchu village is formed of two parts - Talla (lower) and Malla (upper) Napalchu. The name of the village is derived from Napal (mountain wheat) and Chyo (a traditional unit of measuring length). It was believed that the wheat produced in this village was the best and the most delicious in the whole valley.	The Wheat Bowl of Vyas
Nabi Village (3300m)	Nabi is the only village in the whole valley that has flat fields all around. The water resources are also aplenty. The word Nabi is said to have been derived from Ngabi. Ngabi is formed from two root words i.e. Nga and Bi (meaning five and rocky hill respectively in the local dialect Rang-lo). Thus Ngabi is a village located under the shadow of five rocky hills. Another phrase that is associated with Nabi is Ngasa Marti that means fifty water-sources.	Jang-ti-tha Waterfall whose water is addressed as Jangti-Multi (water like gold and silver)
Kuti Village (3830m)	The last village on the way to Adi Kailash is the serenely picturesque village Kuti. Kuti is situated at a distance of 16km from Nabi. Kuti is famous as the most sacred village among all the Rangs and is said to house as many as 330 million gods and goddesses. Then there is this remarkable salt mine of Kuti that was turned into rocks by a curse. The sacred Kuti Gulach festival is held every 12 years in the honour of supreme deities.	The most sacred village of the valley
Jolingkong Village (4400m)	A trek of further 14km from Kuti takes one to Jolingkong, the last halt on the way to the Mount Adi Kailash. On route to Jolingkong, one comes across queer geological remnants of the ancient Tethys sea. The rocks remind one of the beaches of some islands - bristly rocks embedded with fossils. Jolingkong offers the most picture perfect and surreal landscapes for the beholder. Right in front is the superlative Adi Kailash peak among the snow-capped mountains. The serene Kuti Yangti flows next to the KMVN camp. Jolingkong also serves as the base camp for climbing expeditions to Adi Kailash and other peaks in the vicinity.	Base Camp for the Adi Kailash Range

Map 22: Eco-Ethno Circuit Map – Vyans and Chaundas Valley

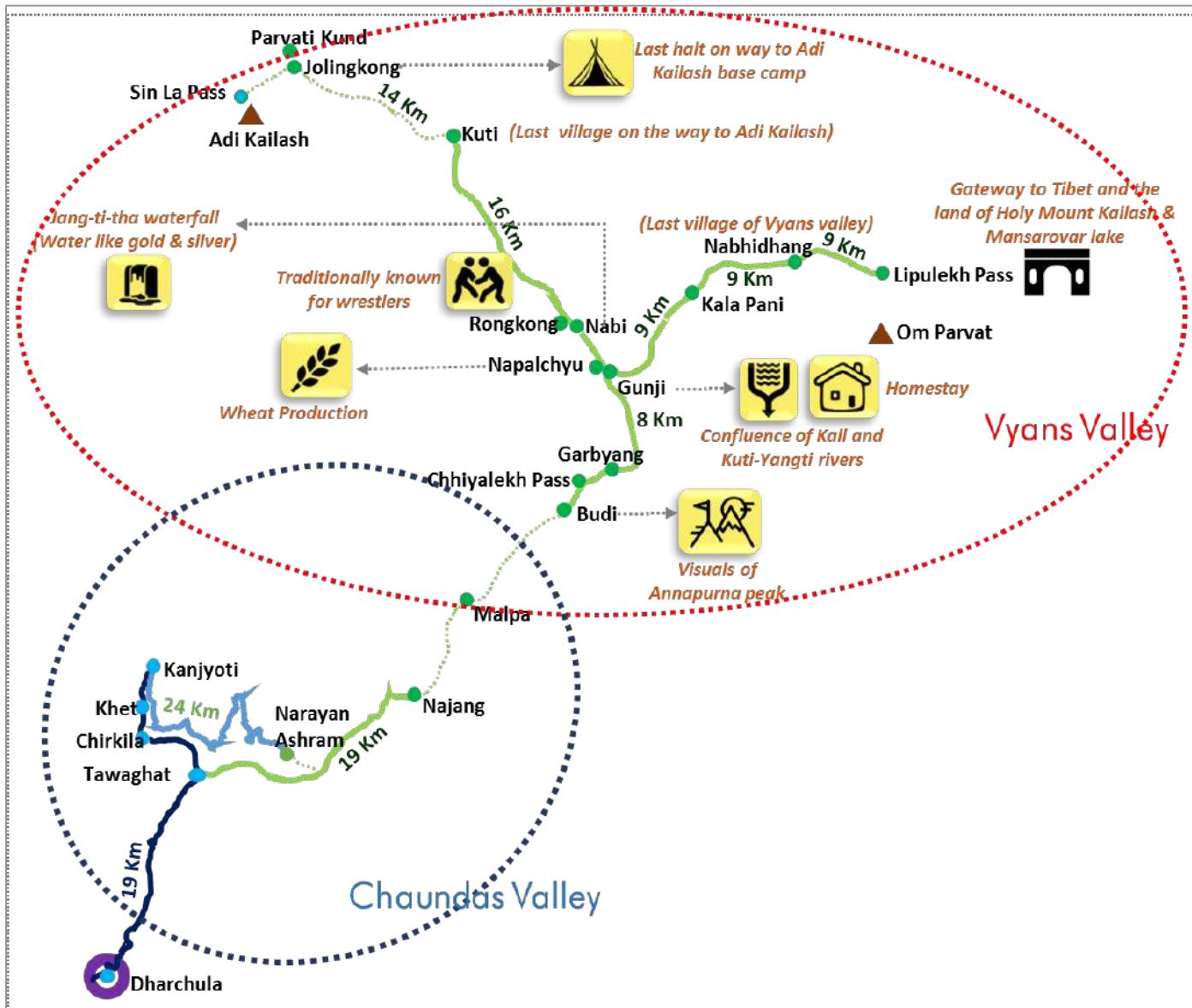


Table 31:Proposed Projects with Broad Cost estimation

Component	Location	Cost INR (Cr.)
Tourist Information Centre	Dharchula	0.216
Identity Creation of Dharchula Town		2.006
Homestay Villages	Dugtu, Daantu, Baling, Nangling, Syela (Darma Valley) Nabi, Gunji, Budi, Garbyang, Napalchyu (Vyans Valley) Sirdang, Sirkha, Dhar Pangu, Himkhola, Garguwa (Chaudans Valley)	102.45
Community Enterprise (Traditional Dresses, Local Medicinal Plants and Herbs)	Dugtu, Gunji and Dhar Pangu	11.85

Component	Location	Cost INR (Cr.)
Trek Route Development and Parking (Dugtu)	Dugtu to Basecamp (2.8 Km) and Dugtu to Rimjhiyang Lake (2.5 Km)	1.39
Base Camp Development	Panchachuli Base Camp, Bidang Village, Kuti Village, Nabhidhang Village	0.32
View Points/ Gazebo	Sipu and Marchha, Napalchhu, Nabi, Kuti, Nabhidhang	0.56
E-Toilets	Tidang and Dhakar, Go Village, Dugtu, Baling, Syela, Urthing, Tawaghat, Budi, Nabi	2.0
Adventure Equipment Activity	Panchachuli Base Camp, Bidang Village, Kuti Village, Nabhidhang Village	0.45
Total		121.24
Trainings and Capacity Building	Dugtu, Daantu, Baling, Nangling, Syela, Nabi, Gunji, Budi, Garbyang, Napalchhu	
Marketing and Online Presence	Developing website for promotion of rural tourism and creation of digitized Village	

Table 32:Eco-Ethno Circuit itinerary

	Bhutan Cultural Tour (Existing)	Darma Valley Tour (Proposed)
Duration	5 Nights 6 Days	5 Nights 6 Days
Arrival	Paro Airport	Naini Saini Airport
Day 1	Sightseeing in Paro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum • Temples • Paro Town 	Sightseeing in Pithoragarh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temples and Pithoragarh Fort • Trekking & Camping* • Rock climbing* • Tulip Park*
Day 2	Sightseeing in Thimpu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monasteries & Temples • National Textile Museum 	Sightseeing in Dharchula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal Border • Rung Tribal Museum
Day 3	Sightseeing in Folk Heritage Museum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School of Traditional Painting of Arts & Crafts • Zoo 	Drive through Darma Valley (3200m), Panchachuli Peaks and overnight stay at the KMVN Base Camp
		Rural Tourism of Darma Valley <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village tours & Home stay • Local cuisines and products • Culture and Handicrafts
Day 4	Drive to Dochula pass (3050m) and Scenic Views of Gangkar puensum (Highest Peak of Bhutan)	Short Nature Trek to Zero Point & Rimjhiyang Lake; Return to Dharchula
Day 5	Short Nature Trek to Gangtey Monastery	Return to Pithoragarh
Day 6	Return from Paro Airport	

Homestay Itineraries:

Chaudas Valley:

- Dharchula – Narayan Ashram – Sirkha – Talla/Malla Samri – Rungling Top – Rung – Pangla – Dharchula (4-days)

Darma Valley:

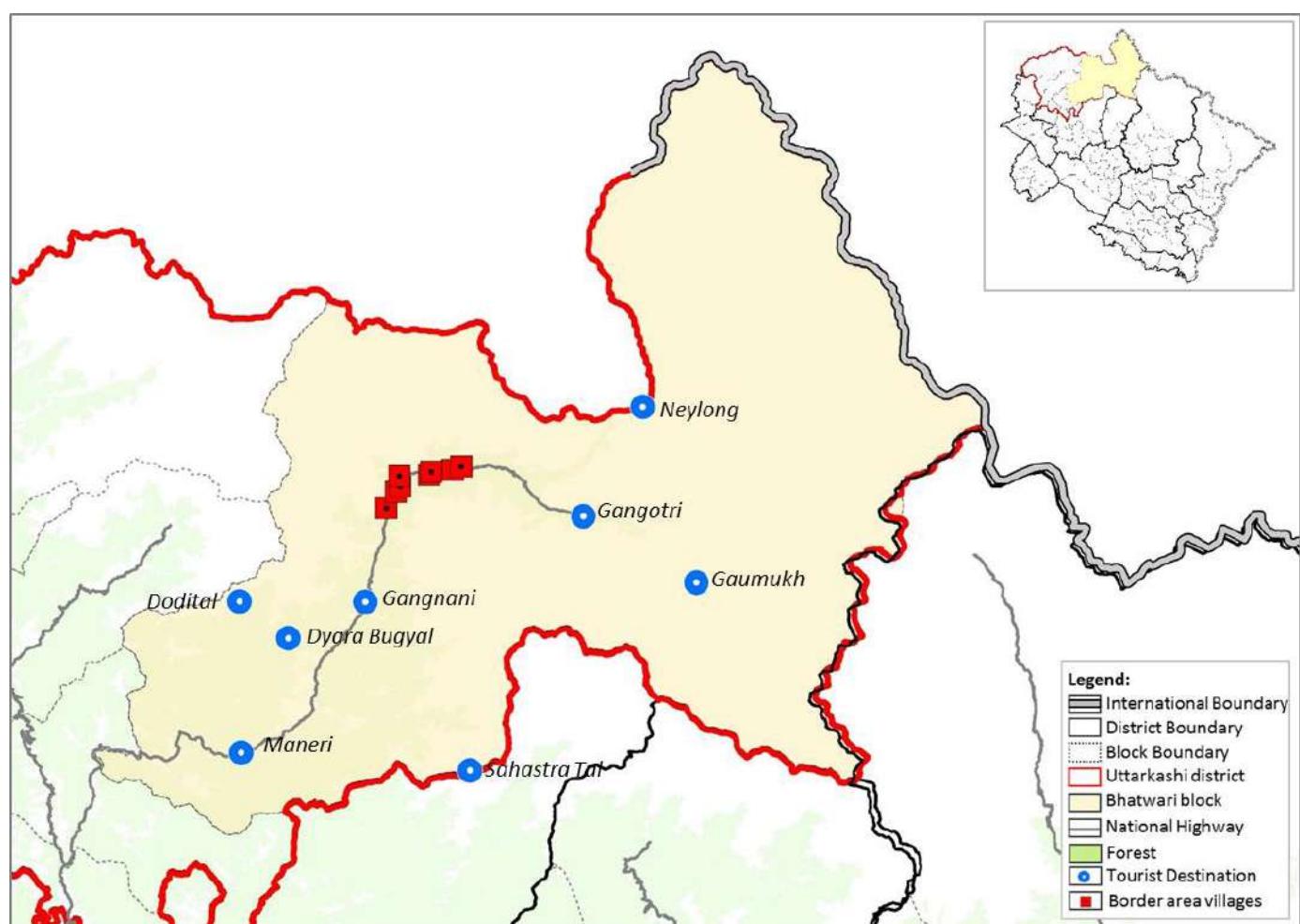
- Dharchula – Baling – Dugtu – Panchachuli Base Camp – Daantu – Nangling – Dharchula (4-days)
- Dharchula – Baling – Dugtu – Panchachuli Base Camp – Daantu – Baun – Philam – Go – Dhakar – Tidang – Dugtu – Nangling – Dharchula (6-days)

The Sin-La Experience through Darma and Vyas Valleys:

- Dharchula – Budi – Nabidhang – Nabi – Kuti – Jolingkong – Sin-la Pass – Tidang – Daantu/Dugtu – Nangling/ Baling – Dharchula (10 days)

3.5.2 Orchard Tourism – Promotion of Community Based Tourism in Border Area Villages

Map 23: Promotion of Community Based Tourism in Bhatwari Block, Uttarkashi



The futuristic approach in the area of apple growth throw a light for a development of new type of tourism in the state known as Orchard Tourism. In the process of development, rural young youth is also looking for job opportunities and better earning, in result this act as magnet for the rural people to move to the bigger towns. An action based plan will help in the creation of growth opportunities in the segment of orchard tourism for future leading to sustainable economy creation and community building approach. This also paves the way to the different type of tourism like rural tourism and Home stay scheme.

Case study on Apple Promotion Initiatives

National Fruit Show: - National Fruit Show is a great initiative in United Kingdom to bring a great awareness among the population about apple and its affiliated products. The success is brought from large number of activities covered from best apple juice producing competitions to children art and craft competitions. The National Fruit Show has become very popular and brings a feeling of understanding the fruit from the region. Making it an annual event, tries to rope in various public and private bodies in the field of apple promotion. A programme run by the National fruit show with the name "A year in the life of an apple tree" is becoming very popular among the school students with wide variety of activities to associate with the same apple comics, Apple fact sheets, fun activities with apple recipes', classroom workshops etc.

Proposed Intervention for Sustainable Orchard Tourism Product in Uttarakhand:

A. Apple Product Shops: - Assessing the contribution of apple to the economy of Himachal Pradesh, asks for different approach in developing apple product shops in various regions of the country. These shops will attract to provide a true knowledge about the history of the apple along with the products developed from either direct or indirect product of apple. Apple Vine, Apple pie, apple Jam, apple candy, apple Jelly, apple pulp and apple concentrate are to be mentioned a few of them. The efforts of Himachal Pradesh Horticulture produce marketing and processing corporation ltd. cannot be neglected. A fast and aggressive effort in the field can lead to better results in the apple promotion.

B. Workshops- Various government and private agencies should join hands to organise workshops from time to time to help local women to educate them on various recipes that could be developed using apple in different ways.

Bagori, Uttarkashi – INR 1.03 Cr

Broad cost estimate	Sector	Total Cost (INR Cr)	Grand Total (INR Cr)
	Homestays	0.38 0.20 0.10	0.68
	Promotion of hand woven products by women		
Culture	Capacity building of the locals	0.15	
	Establishment of Rural haats/Souvenir shop	0.20	0.35
	Himalayan weaver		
	Possible trek routes		
	Lamkhaga pass trek		
	Harshil-Kyarkoti trek		



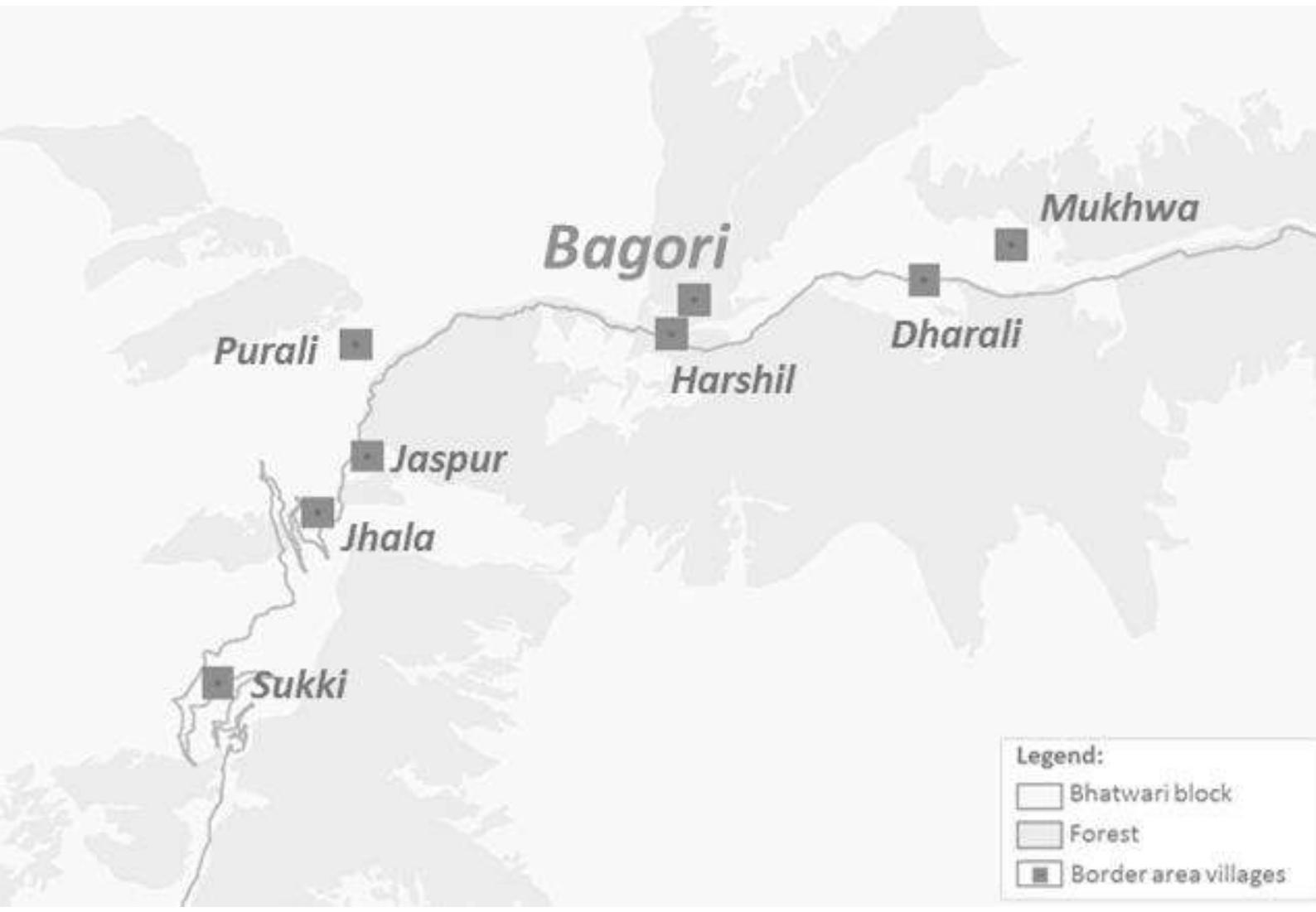
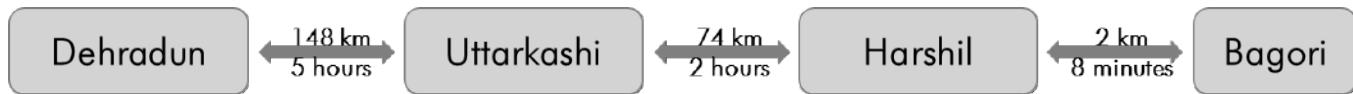


Potential Homestay Bagori

C. Home stay schemes in apple orchards: - A special drive on the concept of home stay schemes in apple orchards can lead in the taking apple orchard tourism to the next level. The various itineraries should be designed and promoted to allow people to stay in the local villages in the homes of apple producers and understand the life of apple.

D. Exchange Programmes/ Study Tours: - Exchange programmes / Study Tours can be organised among various nations to understand the development of apple in the regions. These exchange programmes should not be limited to the senior officials of the government, but lead up to the local villagers' level. The world best apple producing areas should be identified and a platform should be created to exchange the thought process of the local community. A model of ICT can be best example in the field of tourism promotion.

E. Website of various apple orchards and accommodation: - In today's world role of ICT cannot be neglected in promotion of any product. ICT can play an indispensable role in the field where most of the apple orchards can be identified in various regions of the state and website can be created providing the total information in the apple farming and production in the state. Various trekking routes can be identified and marketed which should be made easy to book online by the tourists. The past statistics clearly indicates the attractiveness of the tourists in flora and fauna of the state. A tourism sectoral growth will allow the better quality tourists and opportunity to attract with the local population.



Promoting Bhatwari Block as "Fruit Tourism"



Fruit Tourism "Apple
Orchards"



Mukhwa Village



Experiencing Agro tourism



Camping



Rural Haat



Farm trails



Products made
from Apple



Source: IJR -An Introduction of High Density Apple Orchard Establishment among Bhotiya Tribal community of Bhatwari Block of Uttarkashi of Uttarakhand State

4 Destination Development Plan

4.1 Development of Birthi Fall

The Birthi Water Falls is located about 14 km from Tejam near Munsiyari in Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand. This cascading fall surges from 400 feet above sea level and can also be reached from Kalamuni Pass. The Birthi Falls is about 35 km from Munsiyari and can be approached easily by a short trek. The Birthi Falls is situated amidst the dense forests and offers spellbinding views of the majestic Himalayas. The natural beauty of the colossal waterfall lures many national and international tourists. The ideal time to plan a visit to Birthi fall is between the months of September to June.

The cascading beauty of Birthi Falls can be relished from Munsiyari in Pithoragarh district. It is located only 14 km from Tejam on the main Tha I-Munsiyari route and around 33 km away from Munsiyari. Falling en route Munsiyari-Madkot road, Birthi Falls can be approached from Kalamuni Pass by commencing a short 17 km trek that can be completed within 35 minutes. Munsiyari is well connected with major destinations of Uttarakhand and buses to the nearest city Pithoragarh are available from ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi. Tanakpur railhead at 274 km away is the nearest rail connectivity. Taxis to Munsiyari are available from this railhead. Pantnagar airport at 313 km is the closest air connectivity, offering taxis services to Munsiyari. Birthi KMVN Tourist Rest House is situated near the famous Birthi Falls near Munsiyari. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam has been serving the tourists with quality service ensuring a comfortable stay. KMVN promotes the heavenly hamlets of Kumaon region by providing affordably priced accommodation facilities.

Proposed Interventions are: Trek Route Upgradation with basic utilities (Changing room, Toilets, Drinking water facility, Ecateria etc.), Wooden Pedestrian Bridge and View Point Development.

Note – The Proposed E-Toilet will be maintained by the person running Ecateria at the destination.

Total Project Cost – 2 Cr.

S.N	Projects	Cost (INR Cr)
1	Trek route Upgradation with infrastructure amenities from KMVN TRH Birthi to Birthi fall	1
2	Wooden Pedestrian Bridge	0.5
3	View point development	0.5



4.2 Rejuvenation of Shyamatala Lake

Shyamatala is lake located at 28km from Tanakpur. The lake is currently in a state of misfortune as despite being located at a scenic spot with trees surrounding it, lack of development of the lake is not able to attract many tourists. Hence, the district authorities were keen on rejuvenating this natural asset and converting it into a major attraction. The lake water covers an area of 4 Ha and roughly 2 Ha land is available around the lake for front development.

Figure 41: Google Image of Shyamatala

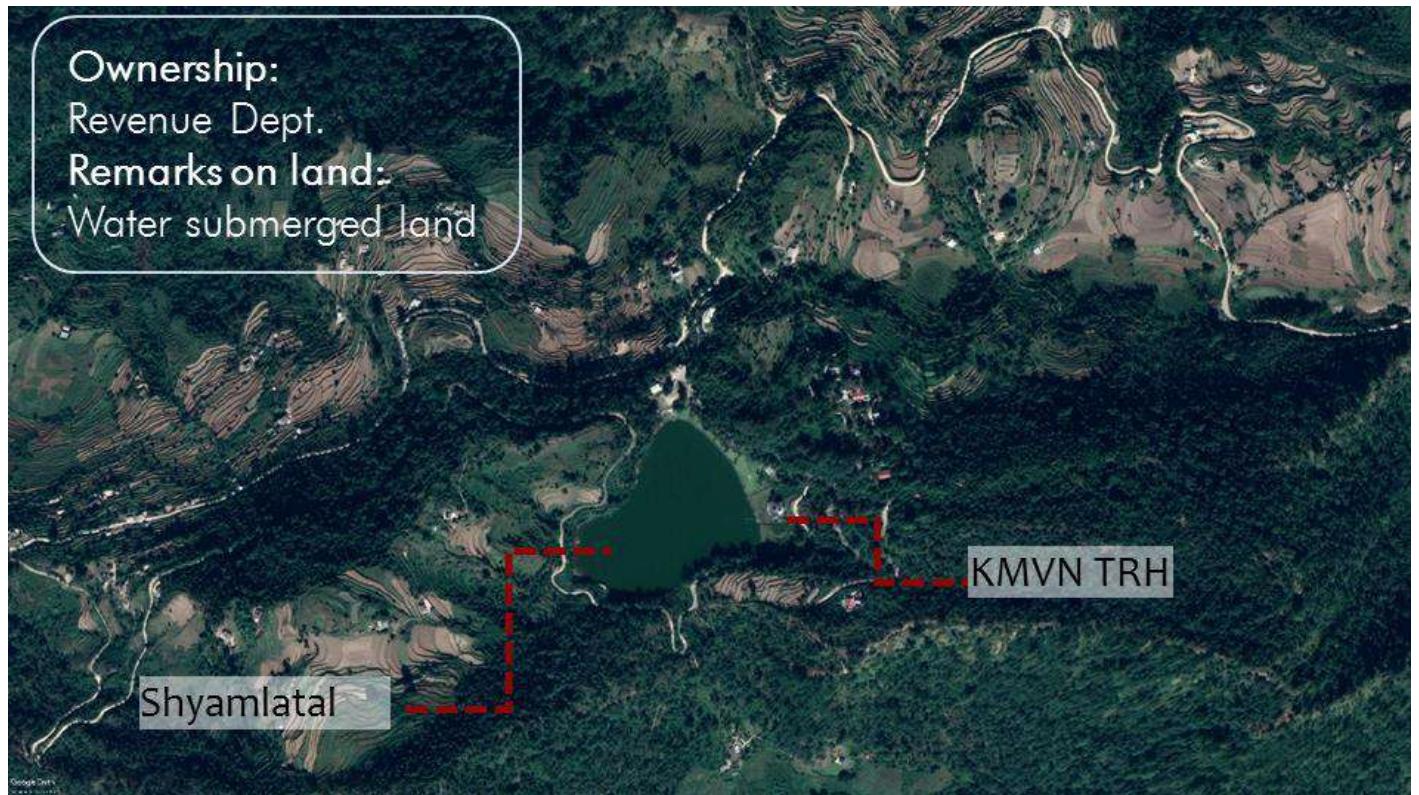


Figure 42: A Visual representation of the proposed interventions at Shyamatala Lake



Currently at the lake, there is a KMVN TRH which is currently not operational along with a view point near the lake. The old and dilapidated building of the TRH need renovation and redevelopment along with rejuvenation of Shyamatal Lake so as to make it an attraction. Therefore, interventions like de-siltation of the lake, development of a promenade and landscaping around the lake, renovation of TRH and View point, construction of meditation huts, augmentation of lake activities like peddle boating, cycle trails and motor biking around the lake, etc. along with tourist infrastructure have been conceptualized. Moreover, as seen from above, the lake is roughly in a shape of a heart. Further defining and maintaining this heart shape of the lake would prove as an opportunity for marketing and branding the lake as 'Shyamatal – The Heart of Champawat'.

The proposed interventions include:

1. De-siltation of lake area – INR 20 lakh
2. Promenade Development – INR 476.5 lakh
 - a. Landscaping, pathways and cycle tracks development – INR 349.5 lakh
 - b. Railings, solar lights, benches, dustbins, bio-toilets and signage – INR 27 lakh
 - c. Construction of food court and gazebos – INR 100 lakh
3. Boat Station for peddle boats (with jetty, boat yard, ticket counter) – INR 2315.6 lakh
4. Souvenir Shops and organized Vending Space – INR 25.26 lakh
5. Construction of a Cafeteria – INR 52 lakh
6. Renovation of existing KMVN TRH buildings – INR 173.37 lakh
 - a. painting, plastering, replacement of doors and windows, damp proofing, sanitary pipeline works
 - b. gazebo upgradation

Total Project Cost – ~INR 30.63 Cr

Proposed Intervention - Community-based and tourist infrastructure based interventions at Shyamatal

1. Homestays

- Informative signage for the village and available homestays
- Better facilities in homestays - proper bedding, clean toilets, local food
- Welcoming and better service to the tourists

2. Trekking & Route Development

- Pedestrian paths and biking road development around the lake (1.5 Km); trek route and mountain biking path from Shyamatal to Chuka (12 Km)
- Widening of road from Sukhidhang to Shyamatal

3. Cultural, Heritage & Economy

- Organization of village tours - mingle and share their experiences and stories of the village, its architecture, culture, traditions and lifestyle
- Economic activities such as juice making from local fruits, milk products from local dairy, food items from local dal and other agricultural/ horticultural produce
- Tourists can also participate in local fairs and festivals

4. Natural Heritage

- Site development of the adjacent two lakes of Shyamatal – Rudrapindtal and Attarpindtal
- Activities such as camping, boating, etc. can be undertaken by the visitors

- Establishment of a nursery for chyura plants and marketing-promotion of Tejpatta (bay leaves) and herbal garden
- Rain water harvesting and plantation of water retentive plants around

5. Responsible Tourism

- Incorporation of ethical approach towards ecology and the local culture
- Self-sustenance of local tourism along with telemedicine

4.3 Development of Eco Tourism & Wellness Tourism at Pati

Champawat has an immense treasure of natural assets and year round accessibility. Despite its advantage, there are not many iconic destinations and attractions in the district which can attract large tourist footfall. Hence, for harnessing the potential of this natural beauty and assets and creating an identity of the district, the following two iconic projects have been conceptualized at the 8.4 Ha land available in Pati. These projects would also significantly contribute to increasing the duration of stay of tourists in Champawat. The land is a hill lock with one side presenting view of the three hills locking the land parcel and the other side presenting views of the snow clad Himalayan range. One can enjoy both sunrise and sunset from this scenic and serene location. Additionally, Pati has road connectivity to Bhimtal in Nainital District (108km) thus providing opportunity to tap tourists visiting Nainital.

Eco Park Development – The land is available at a hill lock which permits development of soft infrastructure and environmentally feasible activities only. Hence, the Eco-park would be developed as leisure, recreation, and activity area with natural trails, illuminated tree-top trails, tree top games and ropes course, amphitheater to host events, iconic view towers for capturing the picturesque views of the Himalayas, etc. It would attract tourists of all types and age groups and can be promoted as a ‘weekend getaway’ destination for the people of nearby districts. This park would be developed in combination with the glass igloos project and in accordance with the natural terrain of the site.

Development of Horticulture & Meditation Garden – The terrain at the identified location is gradient and mildly sloping. The side of the land parcel towards the Himalayan range ends at a ridge from where there is a drop to the valley. This being the top most point of the land parcel, would be suitable for development of Horticulture & Meditation Garden which would be iconic and highly appealing. The construction, however, should be ensured that is in accordance with the natural terrain of the site and distributed across the site with all amenities and infrastructure. This would result in eco-development of one side and accommodation on the other side.

Figure 43: Existing View and Site Photographs for the proposed intervention at Pati, Champawat



4.3.1.1 Proposed Intervention

Development of Eco Park – INR 459.86 lakh

Gram (Revenue village name): Dharonj
Geographical coordinates: 29.41556, 79.88306
Khata: 89
Khasra: 23, 24, 25
Varg (land type): 9(3) D
Rakba (Area in Ha): 2.252 Ha

Proposed Sub components of the Project:

- Grand entrance gate, welcome centre/ reception, ticket counter – INR 59.93 lakh
- Iconic viewing tower and video walls – INR 17 lakh
- Development of Nature trails – INR 14 lakh
- Site development and landscaping (wooden and stone pathways) – INR 166.94 lakh
- Food Kiosks – INR 2.4 lakh
- Activity Area (play/ exercise equipment/ tree based adventure activities) – INR 26 lakh
- Development of Food Court – INR 60 lakh
- Development of Amphitheatre (700 pax) – INR 80 lakh
- Public Convenience (Bio-toilets, souvenir shops, water ATMs, benches, dustbins, reverse vending machine, digital information kiosk, food kiosks, DEWATS) – INR 33.59 lakh

Development of Horticulture Garden – INR 136.5 Lakh

Gram (Revenue village name): Bhainsarkh
Geographical coordinates*: 29.41556, 79.88306
Khata: 56
Khasra: 101, 102, 105, 110, 112-115, 117
Varg (land type): 9(3) G
Rakba (Area in Ha): 6.15 Ha

Proposed Sub components of the Project:

- Site development & landscaping – INR 456.2 lakh
- Sculpture Fountain – INR 75 lakh
- Solar / LED Lighting – INR 4 lakh
- Development of Cafeteria & Restaurant – INR 192 lakh
- Development of Premium Tents (for camping) – INR 0.385 lakh
- Public Convenience (Bio-toilets, souvenir shops, water ATMs, benches, dustbins, reverse vending machine, digital information kiosk, food kiosks, DEWATS) – INR 34.51 lakh
- Development of Art and Handicrafts Workshop – INR 43 lakh
- Development of Medicinal and Herbal Garden – INR 100 lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 13.65 Cr

4.4 Infrastructure Upgradation at Silingtak Tea Garden

Figure 44: Location of Silingtak Tea Garden in Champawat



This tea garden has been established since 1855 during the period of British rule and is located at a distance of 4 Km from Champawat town. Nearby tourist destinations like Gwal Devta and Baleshwar temples, Miyuwaki forest, Champawat Man Eater Site, etc. are well connected with the destination. It has been rejuvenated and developed by Uttarakhand Tea Development Board. The tea garden can be used for promoting tea tourism and camping. Organic farming of orthodox black tea, super fine golden flowery orange pekoe and white tea is being done here. The high quality, rich flavors and excellent taste of the tea grown here are unmatched, however, they are less popular and known to only a few. Therefore, development of a tea boutique and luxury tourist huts have been envisaged as part of upgradation that would not only help put this Silingtak on the map but attract tourist throughout the year.

The tea garden is located at the most scenic location of Champawat and offers panoramic views of the entire Champawat valley. During monsoons, this hill top tea garden overlooks a cloud covered town with lush green plantations all around. The site presently has three concrete huts which had been constructed for the tea board officers and currently are not well maintained and appealing. Hence, their renovation to match luxury standards and beautification of the premises would create an asset for the town. Natural trails mark the entirety of the gardens that can be explored for leisure walks and nature appreciation. For development of the tea boutique where tea tasting, tea farming process, information about teas, etc. would be available a patch of land in the middle of the tea gardens has been earmarked. The tea boutique shall be run in association with the SHGs and tea workers. The visitors would get an exclusive experience of the tea estates, with a world-class tea boutique and luxury accommodation facilities all throughout the year!

The proposed interventions include:

- Renovation of three tea tourism huts – INR 4.5 lakh
- Construction of Tea Boutique and Cafeteria – INR 26 lakh
- View Point Development – INR 10 lakh

- Infrastructure Amenities (bio-toilets, dustbins, benches, water ATM, signage, reverse vending machine, information kiosk) – INR 15.2 lakh
- HDPE Fencing (500m) – INR 0.34 lakh
- Trek Route Development from Silintak Tea Top to Fungur Samadhi (500 meters) – INR 50 Lakh

Total Project Cost – ~INR 1.56 Cr

4.5 Development of Kumati Village as Chowkhi Dhani

Introduction:

- Kumati is a small Village/hamlet in Ramgarh Block in Nainital District of Uttarakhand State, India. It comes under Kumati Panchayath.
- It is located 26km East from District headquarters, Nainital. 5km from Ramgarh. 208km from State capital Dehradun.
- Kwarab (4km), Baret (4km), Sirsa (6km), Gargaon (7km), Nathuwakhan(7km) are the nearby Villages to Kumati.
- Kumati is surrounded by Almora Block towards North, Lamgara Block towards East, Dhari Block towards South, Hawalbag Block towards North
- Almora, Nainital, Haldwani, Champawat are the near-by Cities to Kumati. This Place is in the border of the Nainital District and Almora District.
- Wheat, Barley and Ragiare agriculture commodities grown in this village. Total irrigated area in this village is 4.28 hectares from canals 4.28 hectares is the Source of irrigation.
- Kumati is famous of its built heritage which is the longest BAKHLI in Uttarakhand. This Bakhli is an exemplary demonstration community living which needs to be revived. 22 Houses attached in a single row in which currently 6 HH are staying in the Bakhli.

Proposed Development Initiative at Kumati

Bakhli at Kumati will be developed as a market street with workshops and design stores at multiple levels involved in local handicrafts. This will be a rural replica of a Mall road. Diverse activities like local food, handicrafts, ambient local folk music, interactive museum etc. will be created which will be a kind of unique street market experience.

In Future, a second Bakhli will be built which will have luxurious interiors for the tourists. The program will attract different kinds of tourists like nature seekers, photographers, botanists, wildlife enthusiasts, writers, craftsmen, organic farmers, backpackers. The room types will allow a short luxurious stay as well as a prolonged budget stay. Prolonged budget stay will support different kinds of volunteering experiences at Kumati which can benefit the individual as well as the village produce.

Livelihood Opportunities:

The project at Kumati will not employ people from Kumati but from the neighbouring villages as well. An exemplary example of heritage will make Kumati a focal point to generate livelihood for the region.

- 4 SHGs comprising of women from nearby villages of Diyari, Bairauli, Mauna, Chapar, Kaphura, Peora will be formed to run the respective interventions at Kumati. These SHGs will be heading initiatives in the sectors of Tourism, Handicraft market, Animal husbandry & Horticulture.
- Local champions and youths will be identified to administer the activities and take up the marketing.
- Growth of tourism will promote locals to make homestays rather than selling out their lands.
- Reverse migration will be the primary goal.

Figure 45: Location of Kumati and its nearby villages.

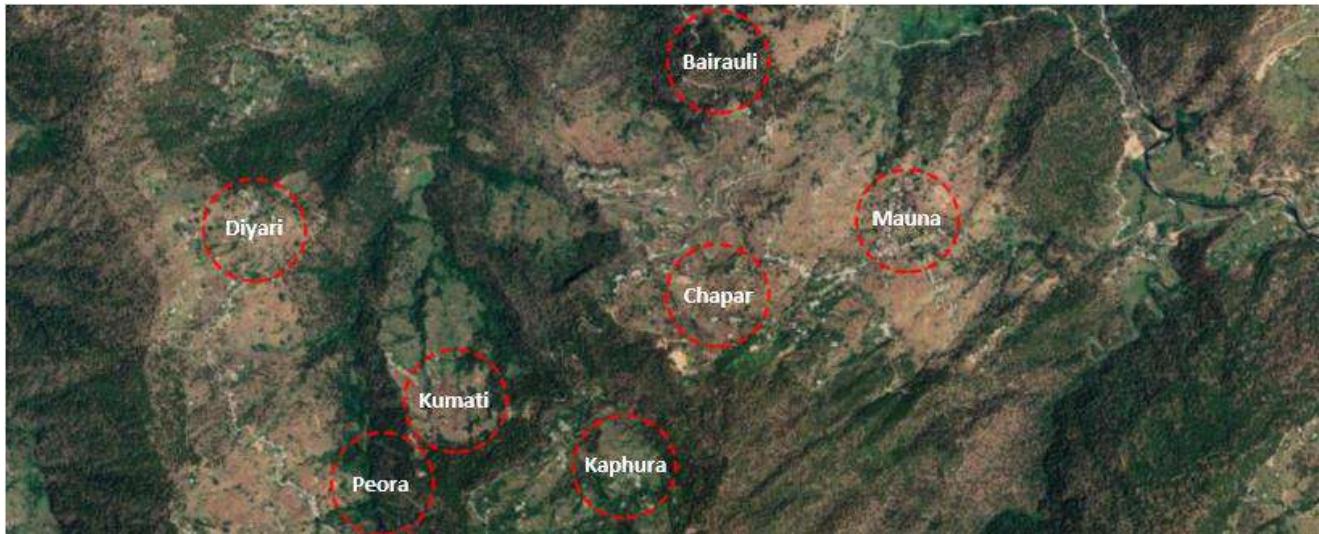
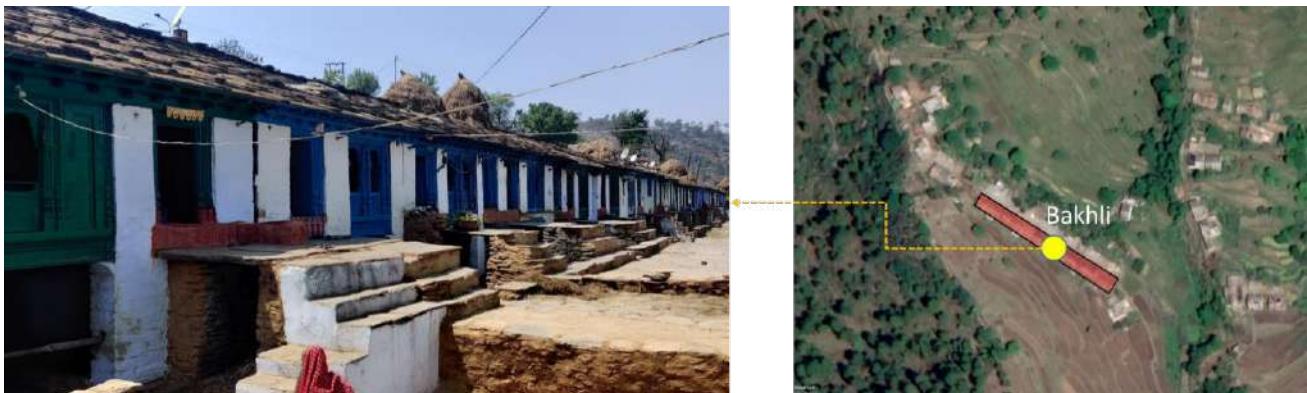


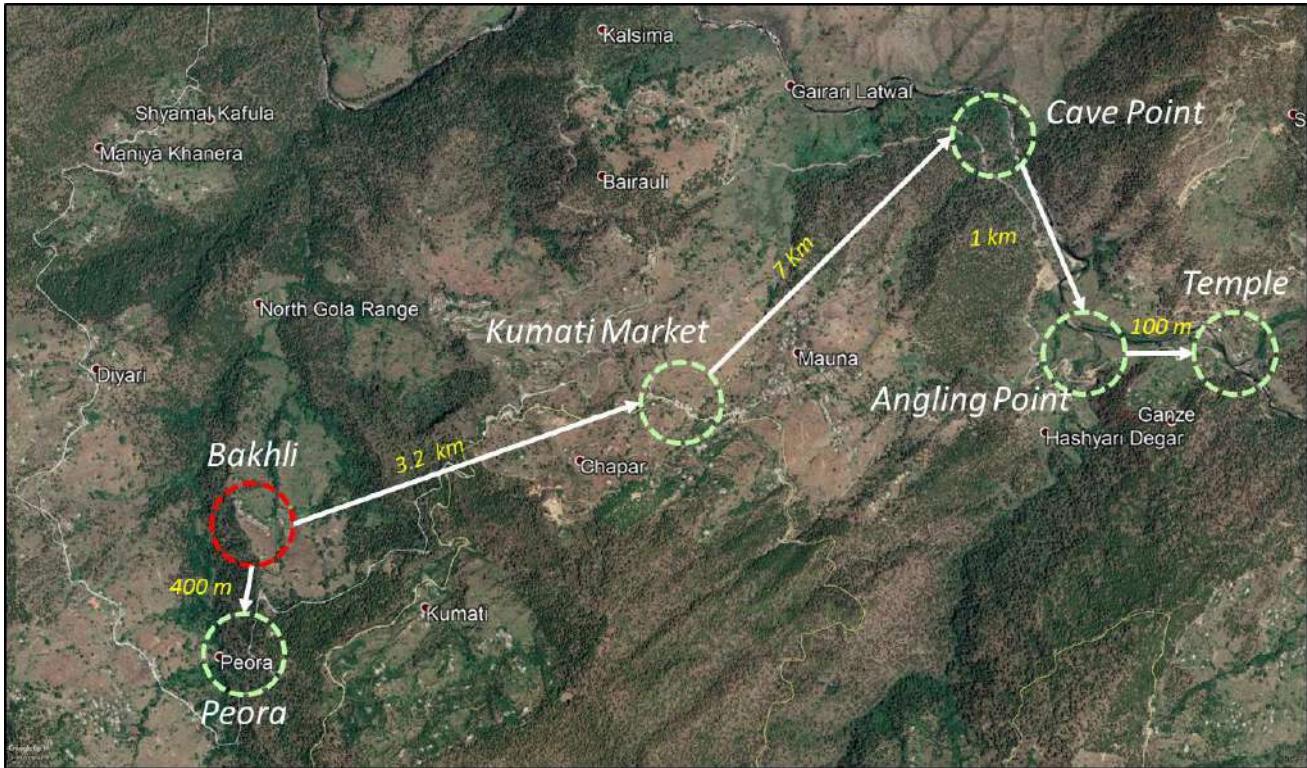
Figure 46: Location of Bakhli in Kumati Village.



Proposed Tourism and Ancillary activities:

- Stay at Kumati will host tourists with variable budgets because of the diversity in accommodation.
- Tourists will experience living in a traditionally inspired Bakhli and other homestays.
- Tourists will experience community living, enjoying the starry nights with a bonfire.
- They can enjoy authentic home cooked Kumaoni meals enjoying fantastic views of the Himalayan valley.
- They can also learn and engage with a museum of memories which revisits the lost heritage of Kumati. Out of the 23 houses in the Bakhlis, only 4 are occupied at the moment. Hence this museum will symbolise the life that prevailed here.
- Daily entertainment will be provided at the amphitheatre with local music.
- Multiple short treks and trails can be done. Tourists can trek down to the koshi river and engage in fishing activities.
- Tourists can go for a day trip to various tourist locations nearby like Kapileshwar temple, Mukteshwar, Dhokane waterfalls etc.

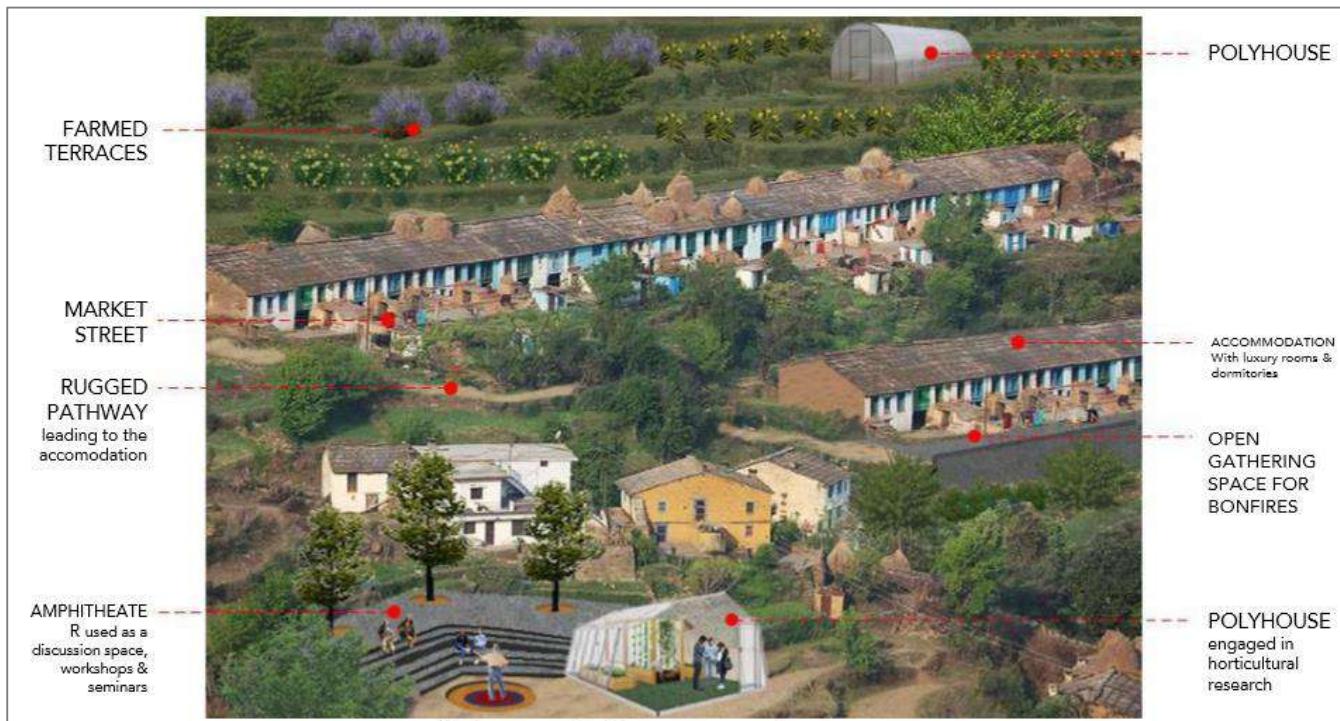
Figure 47: Nearby Potential Tourist spots of Kumati Village, Nainital



Proposed Handicraft Interventions:

- The Bakhli will be developed as a rural replica of a mall road.
- Dying crafts of Kumaon like Aipan, wood carving, Stone carvings, jute and Bhimal craft, traditional dress and ornaments, kumaoni and garhwali musical instruments, ringal weaving will be housed here.
- Local craftsmen and artisans will be provided workshop spaces in the Bakhli. The tourists can see the products getting made as well as engage in the making themselves. Manufactured products will be branded, packaged and sold from here.
- Some of the Bakhli houses could be leased to local design stores which might be from other parts of Uttarakhand.
- Regular workshops and volunteering programs to learn these crafts will be organised on a paid basis for the tourists.
- It will have multiple Kumaoni restaurants & food shops serving sweets, Namkeen, Chai, Maggi & main course.
- Monthly gramin haat will be organised wherein other vendors, manufacturers will be invited to rent the stalls.

Figure 48: Various tourism activities proposed for Kumati Village.



Proposed Animal Husbandry and Horticulture practices at Kumati Village:

Cattle are an important part of the family in the villages. In traditional houses of Uttarakhand, cattle were housed in the lower level due to various climatic and logical reasons. It is a similar case in the Bakhlis but due to migration, only 2 of the households have cattle with them. We propose to utilise the lower space to house cattle. An SHG will be involved in milk processing and taking care of the cattle. Products like A2 milk, pure desi ghee, fresh paneer can be sold to nearby markets. A web system can be developed to sell the products like ghee to metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Dehradun etc. Tourists can get engaged in activities like feeding the cows, cow-grazing walks, milking the cows etc.

Figure 49: Ringal and Aipan craft of Uttarakhand

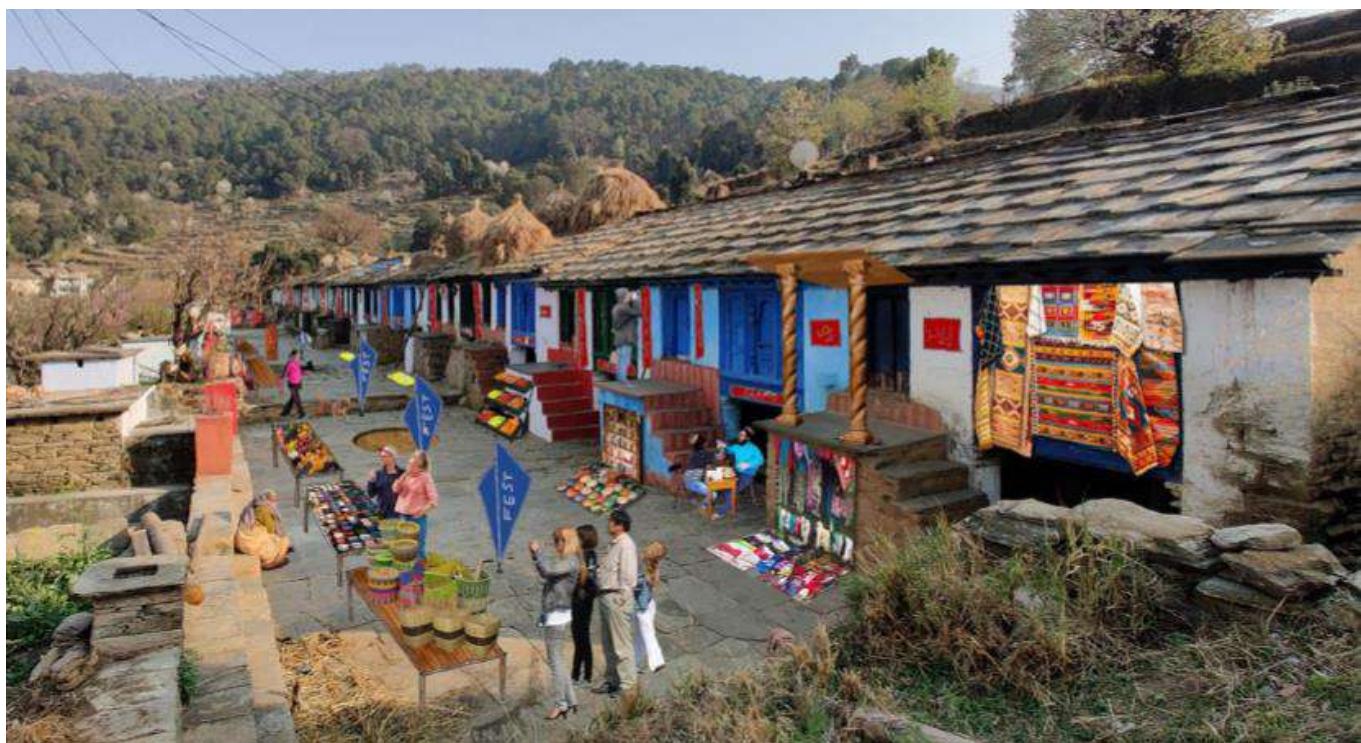


- Due to migration, most of the agriculture is lost and barren pieces of land can be seen
- Organic farming and local produces like Mandwa, Turmeric, rice, ragi, Buransh, Kafal etc will be promoted.
- Exclusive branding and packaging will attract the sophisticated market segment especially the tourist properties in and around Mukteshwar.
- Growing economy will automatically promote farming.

Figure 50: Overall Village Development Plan, Kumati Village



Figure 51: Conceptual Plan of Monthly Gramin Haat, Kumati Village.



- Multiple polyhouses will be spread amongst the local houses in the village. Each one will be dedicated to a different kind of non-local produce like exotic vegetables, flowers etc.
- We aim to promote exotic vegetables to encourage farming.
- Exotic vegetables are a demand in the nearby tourist properties that serve a continental cuisine.

- As the region has sophisticated tourism around, exotic vegetables will be in demand to suffice the continental cuisine needs.
- Households will be encouraged to do rainwater harvesting.
- The natural spring will be converted to a natural water reservoir. A part of it can function like a small pool for tourists

Figure 52: Concept of Developing Bakhali

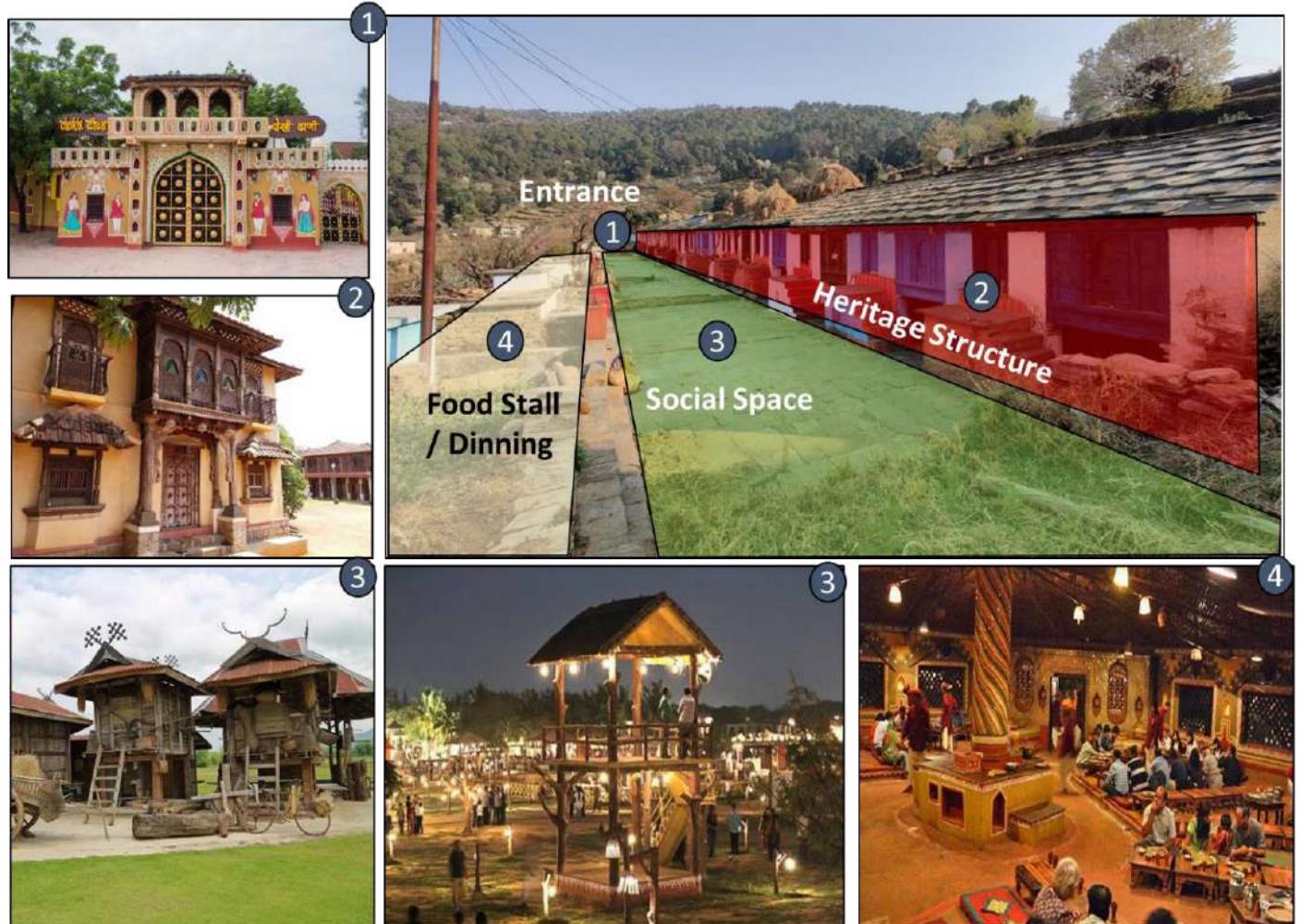


Table 33: Proposed Intervention for Kumati Village

Proposed Interventions	
1	Renovation of surroundings of Bakhli.
2	Developing the social space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small wooden and mud structures for sitting spaces. • Developing stalls for commercial activities like selling local produces, handicrafts etc.
3	Façade beautification
4	Development of food stall area for serving local cuisine
5	Entrance gate development with indigenous theme.
6	Converting the vacant nearby homes into homestays.
7	Approach road development from main road to Bakhli.

Table 34: Infrastructure Development & associated cost

	Remarks
Tourism	Approx 4000 sq ft Approx Cost Rs 1 – 1.2 Cr Site Dev Cost – Rs 10 – 15 lakhs Museum designing, retrofitting and Dev Cost – Rs 4-5 lakh
Handicraft Center/ Gramin Market	Site Dev Cost – Rs 7-8 lakhs Brand Dev Cost – Rs. 3-4 Lakh
Animal Husbandary	Packaging Unit Cost – Rs 1-2 Lakh
Horticulture Practices	Packaging Unit Cost – Rs 1-2 Lakh Professional Expertise – Rs 4-5 Lakh

Total Budget involved for the Holistic development of the village will be around Rs. 2 Crore.

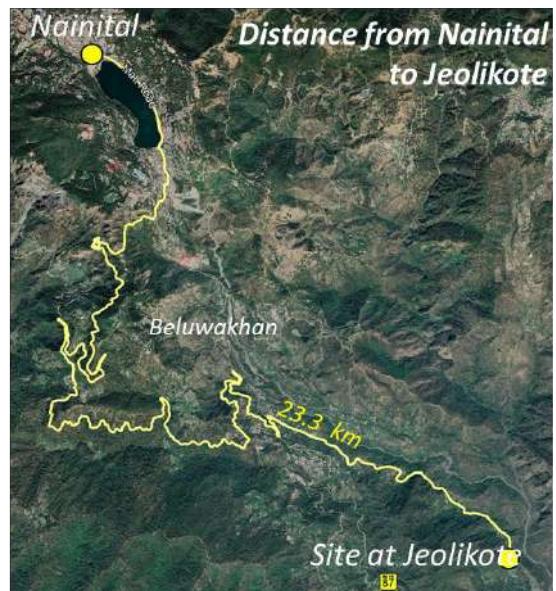
Note: The cost can be changes once the project feasibility is discussed with the villagers and altered accordingly.



Longest Bakhli of Uttarakhand – Kumati Village

4.6 Development of Jeolikot as Honey Village

Jeolikot or Jiolikot is an untouched jewel in the Nainital district which is also known as the gateway to Naini Lake. Situated on NH87, Jeolikot is well connected by a motorable road and is located 23 kms before Nainital. This is an ideal place for those who are interested in floriculture and butterfly catching. The climate at Jeolikot is pleasant all around the year. The village of Jeolikot is calm, secluded and a quaint heaven for nature enthusiasts. Another important attraction of the hill station is the bee-keeping center. It is a place where honeybees are bred and honey is extracted. An occupation like floriculture and horticulture thrive very well at Jeolikot with its fruit bearing trees and orchards full of pears, plum, peaches, seasonal flowers and the ever fluttering species of butterflies.



Bee-Keeping /Bee-Rearing Center Jeolikote: Jeolikote has a rich legacy in Bee-Keeping/Bee-Rearing. The Honey Bee Center at Jeolikote was established way back in 1938. The horticulture department has set up a honey testing lab at Jeolikote, this lab checks the purity of harvested honey. Quality control testing labs ensures the quality of the honey produced in Uttarakhand and helps in building a brand value for Uttarakhand's Himalayan honey. One can buy pure honey from the Honey Bee Center. The two species of bee found in the region are Cerena Indica and Mellifera.

Meditation at Jeolikote: Jeolikote is a calm and serene place ideal for Meditation and Yoga. It is no wonder that Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo had chosen Jeolikote and the hills around Jeolikote for meditating. They spend a lot of time meditating here.

Figure 53: Existing Bee Farming practice at Jeolikote



Honey bees not only produce honey; they also pollinate the crops to get higher yield and a better quality of produce. A study has found that if the pollination is well-managed, crop yields increased by a significant median of about 24 percent and the efficient pollination of flowers also helps to protect the crops against pests. So beekeeping is the best Agri-Business in current situations, especially for the rural areas, where it can act as a secondary source of extra income. Beekeeping cannot be restricted to honey only, products such as royal jelly, bee wax, pollen, propolis and bee venom are also marketable at a good price and can help the farmers to enhance their revenue.

Table 35: Broad Cost Estimation for Bee Framing

Mellifera Bee Species (Assumed units 50 nos of Bee Colonies for Commercial Production)		
Non Recurring Cost	Unit Cost in INR	Amt.(INR)
50 Beehives with Supers	1200/- per sheet	60,000
50 bee colonies each of 8 frames @INR 300/- frame	2400/- per colony	1,20,000
50 Iron Strands	100/- each	5000
Honey Extractor (SS) and other equipments including food grade plastic containers, honey extraction net, tent, bee veil etc.		25,000
Recurring Cost	Unit Cost in INR	Amt.(INR)
Comb Foundation Sheet (Wax sheets) 100 kg for one unit	300/- kg	30,000
250 kg sugar for feeding in dearth period	40/- kg	10,000
Depreciation on fixed capital	10% per annum	21,000
Mis Expenses (including labour charges, migration costs etc.)		1,00,000
Total		3,71,000
Cerena Indica Bee Species (Assumed units 50 nos of Bee Colonies for Commercial Production)		
Non Recurring Cost	Unit Cost in INR	Amount in INR
50 Beehives with Supers	1200/- per sheet	60000
50 bee colonies each of 8 frames @INR 300/- frame	2400/- per colony	1,20,000
50 Iron Strands	100/- each	5000
Honey Extractor (SS) and other equipments including food grade plastic containers, honey extraction net, tent, bee veil etc.		25000
Recurring Cost	Unit Cost in INR	Amt.(INR)
Comb Foundation Sheet (Wax sheets) 100 kg for one unit	300/- kg	30000
250 kg sugar for feeding in dearth period	40/- kg	10000
Depreciation on fixed capital	10% per annum	21000
Mis Expenses (including labour charges, migration costs etc.)		1,00,000
Total		3,71,000

SOURCE: [HTTP://MIDH.GOV.IN/ARCHIVE/AAP/NBB.PDF](http://MIDH.GOV.IN/ARCHIVE/AAP/NBB.PDF)

To promote the Bee Farming in Jeolikot, an experiential tourism is promoted through development of Homestays, Bird watching trails and other ancillary activities.

4.7 Developing Adventure activities at Jaulkande

The site is located at a distance of 15 km from district head quarter road. The total land available for the proposed intervention is 20 Nali or 4033.45 sqm which is under the ownership of tourism department. The proposed interventions under phase 1 are as follows: Kitchen store and Open resto silling, Tourist Cottages (6 numbers), Approach road & retaining wall, Water supply arrangement, Bike & Paragliding equipments store, 3 room with toilet bath, solar lighting (10 number), waiting hall, signages, reception center, basic amenities, site development for paragliding, Pathway.

The proposed interventions under phase 2 are as follows: Tourist Cottage (4 numbers), Lounge, Boundary wall, Landscaping, Signages, Solar Lighting, Garbage Disposal, Graffiti on Approach road, Gate, Drainage System.

The total cost of the Project is 4.99 Crore.

Figure 54: Proposed site for adventure activity at Jaulkande



4.8 Development of Chineshwar Waterfall

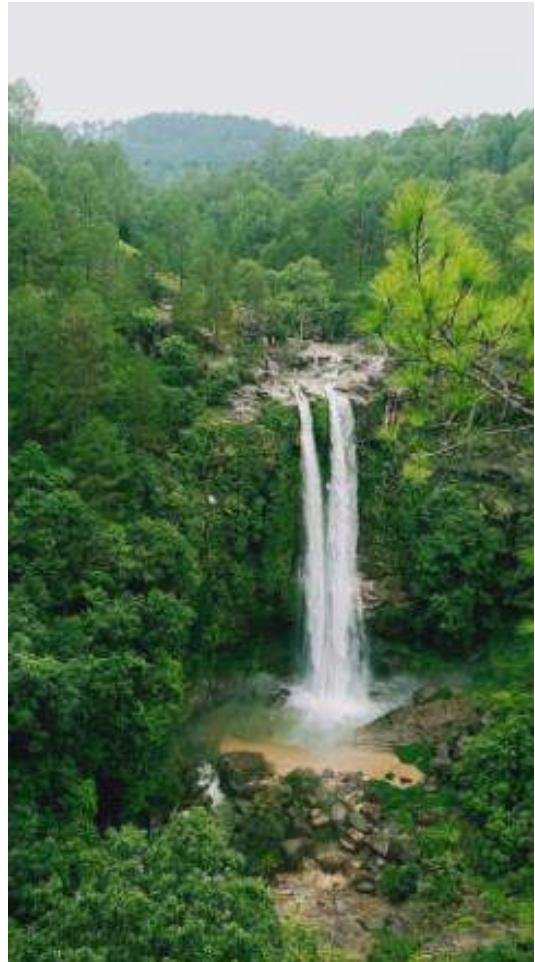
Chin/Cheend or Cheen waterfall is one of the most enthralling waterfalls of the Uttarakhand. Situated in a small village called Garaun of Kumaon region, this giant waterfall is cocooned in the midst of dense pine forest. The height of this waterfall is about 160 ft. Berinag is the nearest well known town from Garaun village where this waterfall is situated. It is about 4 km from Berinag, out of which 1-2 km is trekking route from main Garaun village which is well connected by motorable road.

Alternate route to the waterfall: Berinag – Kanda Karoli – Garaun Village – Chineshwar Waterfall (1km trek route)

Possible Intervention:

- Development of Trek route from Berinag to Chineshwar Waterfall
- Development of basic infrastructure (signages, street light, street furniture etc.), Changing room and Locker.
- Development of Gazebo and Viewing Platform
- Development of Ecoteria.

The total project cost is around 2 crores.



4.9 Development of Gartang Gali as International Destination – A Skywalk in Uttarakhand

A Gartang Gali will be developed based on the international standards so as to increase the tourist footfall both national and international. The components will include barrier free, illuminated trails. The detail of the component are as follows:

Illuminated Tree and Tree Walk:

Project Component	Scale	Unit
Suspension Bridge	250 m	1
Lantern	250 m	30
Glass viewing panels	20 m	1
Color Spotlights	250 m	40
Viewing platform	5 sq m	10
Solar Display Information Boards		5
Café Kiosk	10 sq m	2

The details of the components for the development of Sky Bridge are as follows:

S. N.	Project Component	Scale	Unit
1	Sky bridge (Glass bottom)	100 m	1
2	Upgradation of trek route (barrier free, paving, railing)	500 m	
3	Amphitheater	5 sq m	1
4	Triangular viewing platform	3 m wide	1
5	Café	10 sq m	2
6	GPS monitoring system for maintenance		1
7	Drinking facility (operating machines)	2 sq m	7
8	Emergency booth	2 sq m	2
9	Eco toilets	5 sq m	7

Total Project Cost – 230 crores

5 Financial Feasibility of 5 PPP Projects

5.1 Caravan Park

5.1.1 Project Background

Ministry of Tourism, Govt of India has formulated policy (in 2010) for development and promotion of caravan and caravan camping parks in India and Karnataka state has also taken initiative for development of caravan parks, by including it under 'Tourism projects for Investment Opportunities' in Invest Karnataka 2016. The policy by MoT, Gol provides clear guidelines for operational requirements, safety and security, site development, parking bays and services to be provided in caravan camping parks as well as basic specifications for campervans or caravans.

Pilgrimage Tourism is an important segment of tourism industry in India. Haridwar-Kedarnath-Joshimath-Badrinath-Haridwar has been mentioned as an example of Hinduism circuit, under Integrated Tourism Circuits. Thus, the caravan route has been proposed on Char Dham route, for the initial phase of funding. Similar caravan routes can be planned in other regions of tourism importance, such as a circuit connecting Haldwani, Almora, Pithoragarh, Munsiyari, Bageshwar and Ranikhet.

Due to the lack of infrastructure such as safe parking place with basic and/or advance amenities and lack of standard licensing regime, uniform designs and homogeneous price points, caravan tourism in India is still in the left side of the growth chart.

In general, public facilities for caravan parks have not been usually observed in India. For example, while travelling in MP Caravan, one can park the vehicle at parking bays of MP Tourism units. Herewith, the proposed concept is to integrate caravan parks with wayside amenities along the Char Dham route and also provide standard wayside amenities, along other major routes all across the state (mainly NHs and a few SHs). The facilities provided at caravan parks such as car parking, bike parking, e-bio toilets, food kiosk, Wi-Fi, lodging, etc. can be used as wayside amenities by those travelling in modes other than caravans along Char Dham route.

5.1.2 Project Financials

Estimated Project Budget	INR 2.8 Cr
Objectives of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a unique tourist attraction in Nanital region to leverage its natural beauty and year-round accessibility. To attract and offer unique tourism services with unmatched experience to tourists with high spend potential.
Project Description	Revenue Department owns the land admeasuring 1 ha in Beluwakhan and Narayan Nagar, Nanital. The project is conceived as a Caravan Park with 5 parking bays for Caravans as per the guidelines set by the Tourism Ministry. Additional facilities include F&B kiosks, retail area, repair workshop, dormitories for drivers, etc. The project would be developed on PPP mode. As per the 'Policy for development and promotion of caravan and caravan camping parks', the project would be eligible for 100% central financial assistance (CFA) under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits". The project is expected to yield healthy returns after availing the CFA.

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Lease / Concession Period	The proposed concession period is 30-35 years
PPP Model	BOT
Construction Period	2 years
Economic Screening	The Project is expected to contribute to economic development through provision of unique experience and generate adequate revenue through parking bay rentals and associated services.
Proposed FAR	<0.1
Revenue Streams	Caravan Parking Rentals, F&B Revenue from self-operated F&B facility, Lease Rentals from F&B and Retail shop lease
Interest Rate and Repayment Schedule	12% Loan Repayment period – 5 years with one year moratorium
Project NPV @ 13.25%	INR 1.46 Cr
Project IRR	35%
Nodal Agency	UTDB
Estimated Project Cost	INR 2.8 Cr (inclusive of 6% p.a. inflation)
Construction Phasing	Y1:80% Y2:20%
Financial Assumptions	
Central Financial Assistance (CFA)	INR 2.8 Cr
Revenue Assumptions	
Occupancy Phasing	30%, 40%, 50%, 65% in 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th year onwards respectively
Caravan Parking Average Daily Rental	5 Parking bays @ ADR of INR 900 / day / bay (excl. of GST) in Y1 of operations
Other Revenue Streams	F&B Revenue from Self-operated facility of 1000 sq ft Lease Rent from F&B and Retail lease: INR 40-50 Rs psf per month
Revenue Escalation	6% p.a.
OPEX Assumptions	
Operating Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Beverage: 60% of F&B Revenues (Self-operated) • Manpower Expenses: INR 15-20 L per annum (5-6 employees) • Administrative & General: 3% of Total Revenues • Marketing Expenses: 2% of Total Revenues • Property Maintenance: 2.5% of Total CAPEX • Insurance: 0.20% of Total CAPEX
Project NPV and IRR	
Project NPV	INR 1.46 Cr
Project IRR	35%

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Figure 1: Identified site at Ranibagh, Nainital



Figure 2: Identified Site at Beluwakhan, Nainital



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The location of the site is on the Nainital Bypass road. The site has been identified for the development of a Heliport, according to the district administration. The site is approximately 1 hectare (25 Nali) in size, with the majority of the land being flat. The site can also be used for caravan parking in addition to the heliport concept. The location is approximately 100 meters from the main road.

5.2 Eco Glamping - Goran

5.2.1 Project Background

With its proximity to Dehradun (110 km) and New Delhi (300 Km). It is accessible to both Indian and International tourists, who can reach easily. New Tehri itself is a modern town now spread over an altitude from 1,550 mts. To 1,950 mts above sea level, overlooking the gigantic lake and the Tehri Dam. In fact the USP of New Tehri is this lake and dam.

Located 54kms from Tehri, at an altitude of 1326mts. lies the capital of the former King of Garhwal . The Palace of the Tehri Raja is situated amidst a forest. Situated at a height of 2903 mts, is also the Temple of Nagraja at Sem Mukhem which is held esteem by the people of the area. From Tehri, Kunjapuri is the name given to a peak situated at an altitude of about 1,676 mts. and 52 kms. Kunjapuri is said to be one of the Sidhpeeths established in the region by Jagadguru Shankaracharya.

Rationale & Need: Tehri city is equidistant (approximately 70 kms) from both the city of Mussoorie & Rishikesh. Both the city witnesses a large influx of domestic and foreign tourists and are preferred tourist destinations. The number of tourists has increased from ~3 lakh in 2000 to ~7 lakh in 2018 in Rishikesh whereas in Mussoorie, the number of tourists has increased from ~9 lakh in 2000 to ~ 28 lakh in 2018. The tourist visits throughout the year at both the destinations. Moreover, Tehri, is a weekend destination for tourist coming to Mussoorie and Rishikesh. Because of the saturating tourist carrying capacity at both the destination, management of rising tourist influx has started emerging as key issues to be handle. The tourist season puts a severe strain on the infrastructure, with respect to availability of water supply, garbage disposal and smooth mobility. The floating population, too, burdens the existing infrastructure and contributes to encroachments and unauthorized constructions, which are incompatible to natural areas. Therefore, to shift tourist's perception of Uttarakhand tourism and offer diverse range of tourist products, need was felt to develop Tehri as Brand tourist destination wherein all the physical, social & tourist infrastructure facilities will be provided. Tehri has a remarkable scope for growth due to its diversity. It has range of tourist attractions, rich flora and fauna, beautiful landscapes, magnificent lake, along with rich history and culture. Tehri being a strategic location for Char dham route, attracts millions of pilgrim tourists as well. Hence, it was realized that holistic development of Tehri and its catchment will not only reduce the infrastructural pressure in Rishikesh and Mussoorie, but will also become a definite option for development of tourism in above two. Additionally, it will also provide an opportunity to the transit tourist of Char Dham Yatra to explore Tehri. The significance of Tehri as a tourist destination is mentioned in UNWTO Master Plan, Perspective plan and other documents as well.

5.2.2 Project Financials

Estimated Project Budget	INR 29 Cr
Objectives of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To create an iconic tourist destination in Tehri to leverage its natural beauty and year-round accessibility.To boost tourism opportunities in TehriTo attract and offer unique tourism services with unmatched experience to tourists with high spend potential.
Project Description	Revenue Department owns the land admeasuring 4.2 ha in Tehri. The project is conceived as a 5-star category deluxe eco glamping project comprising 50 luxury tents. The project would be developed on PPP mode. The project is expected to yield healthy returns.

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Lease / Concession Period	The proposed concession period is 30-35 years
PPP Model	DBFOT
Construction Period	2 years
Economic Screening	The Project is expected to contribute to economic development through improved hospitality and infrastructure development and generate adequate revenue through room rentals and associated services.
Proposed FAR	0.15
Revenue Streams	Room Rentals, F&B, Banquets and Meetings, Other income
Interest Rate and Repayment Schedule	12% Loan Repayment period – 5 years with one year moratorium
Project NPV @ 11.36%	INR 18 Cr
Project IRR	17%
Nodal Agency	UTDB
Estimated Project Cost	INR 29 Cr (inclusive of 6% p.a. inflation)
Construction Phasing	Y1:33% Y2:66%
Financial Assumptions	
Debt: Equity Ratio	70:30
Cost of Debt	12%
Debt Repayment Period	8 years
Moratorium period	1 year
Revenue Assumptions	
Occupancy Phasing	30%, 40%, 50%, 55% in 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th year onwards respectively
Luxury Tents ARR	50 units @ ARR of INR 7,500 / day / room (excl. of GST)
Other Revenue Streams	F&B: 53% of Room Revenues Banquet and Conference: 26.39% of Room Revenues Minor Operated: 7.37% of Room revenues Other Income: 6.30% of Room Revenues Spa Revenues: INR 1,000 per user
Revenue Escalation	6% p.a.
OPEX Assumptions	
Departmental Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room Expenses: 20.05% of Room Revenues • Food & Beverage: 53.75% of F&B Revenues • Banquets & Conferences: 53.61% of Banqueting Revenues • MOD Expenses: 50.70% of MOD Revenues • Other Expenses: 14.33% of other Revenues • Spa & Gym Expenses: 45.00% of Spa Revenues
Fixed Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower Expenses: INR 2.6 Cr per annum (75 employees) • Administrative & General: 3% of Total Revenues • Marketing Expenses: 2% of Total Revenues • Property Maintenance: 4.0% of Total CAPEX • Insurance: 0.20% of Total CAPEX
Project NPV and IRR	
Project NPV	INR 18 Cr
Project IRR	17%

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Figure 3: Land details of the identified site



Table 1: Land Details of the selected site

S. No.	Components	Khasra number	Ownership	Available land parcel (Ha)	Total Developable Area (Ha)	Required land area (Ha)
1	Eco-Glamping - Goran	524, 875	Revenue land	4.2	2.99	2.5

Table 2: Site Details of the selected site

SITE DETAILS	
Site Access	Adjacent to Tehri – Dharasu road
Description of Site	72 percent of the site area is having slope less than 40 degree and presence of shrubs & bushes
Site Surroundings	Surrounded by lake in North, East & West direction whereas Jakh-Tiwargaon motorable road on the south side. Located on Tehri – Dharasu road and is approximately 10 kms from Adventure sports center, Koti Colony.
Developable site area	2.99 Ha out of total site area of 4.2 Ha
Ownership	Revenue Land

5.3 Eco Lodge Huts – Champawat

Figure 4: Existing Site Photographs of Abott Mount, Champawat.



5.3.1 Project Financials

Estimated Project Budget	INR 27 Cr
Objectives of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create an iconic destination in Champawat to leverage its natural beauty and year-round accessibility. To boost the tourism opportunities in Champawat To utilize the existing eco lodge huts in Abbot Mount through private participation To attract and offer unique tourism services with unmatched experience to tourists with high spend potential.

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Project Description	Department of Tourism owns the land admeasuring 15.6 ha in Pati. There are 8 existing eco-lodge huts in Abbot Mount on a 0.5854 Ha land parcel along with ancillary facilities and the department is interested in awarding the project to a private concessionaire for operations. The project would be awarded on PPP mode along with the opportunity to develop a 5-star facility with a total of 40 keys (including the 8 existing huts) distributed across hotel rooms/eco-log huts, luxury tents and glass igloos. The project is expected to yield healthy returns. The project would be developed on PPP mode. Development of a 5-star facility in the city will have enormous opportunity to cater the tourism market.
Lease / Concession Period	The proposed concession period is 30-45 years
PPP Model	DBFOT
Construction Period	2 years for new construction
Economic Screening	The Project is expected to contribute to economic development through improved hospitality and infrastructure development and generate adequate revenue through room rentals and ancillary services.
Revenue Streams	Room Rentals, F&B, Banquets and Meetings, Other income
Interest Rate and Repayment Schedule	12% Loan Repayment period – 8 years with one year moratorium
Project NPV @ 11.36%	INR 11 Cr
Project IRR	16%
Nodal Agency	UTDB
Estimated Project Cost	INR 27 Cr (inclusive of 6% p.a. inflation)
Construction Phasing (New Construction)	Y1:40% Y2:60%
Financial Assumptions	
Debt:Equity Ratio	70:30
Cost of Debt	12%
Debt Repayment Period	8 years
Moratorium period	1 year
Revenue Assumptions	
Occupancy Phasing	35%, 45%, 55% in 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , year onwards respectively (It is expected that the existing huts would become operational immediately)
Existing Lodge Huts	8 units @ ARR of INR 6,500 / day / unit
Glass Igloos	5 units @ ARR of INR 10,000 / day / room
Luxury Tents	5 units @ ARR of INR 7,500 / day / room
Hotel Rooms	17 units @ ARR of INR 6,500 / day / room
Revenue Streams	F&B: 53% of Room Revenues Banquets & Conferences: 26.39% of Room Revenues Minor Operated: 7.37% of Room revenues Other Income: 6.30% of Room Revenues Spa Revenues: INR 1,500 per user
Revenue Escalation	6% p.a.

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OPEX Assumptions	
Departmental Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Room Expenses: 20.05% of Room Revenues Food & Beverage: 53.75% of F&B Revenues Banquets & Conferences: 53.61% of Banqueting Revenues MOD Expenses: 50.70% of MOD Revenues Other Expenses: 14.33% of other Revenues Spa & Gym Expenses: 45.00% of Spa Revenues
Fixed Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manpower Expenses: INR 1.9 Cr per annum (50 employees) Administrative & General: 3% of Total Revenues Marketing Expenses: 2% of Total Revenues Property Maintenance: 3.0% of Total CAPEX Insurance: 0.20% of Total CAPEX
Project NPV and IRR	
Project NPV	INR 11 Cr
Project IRR	16%

5.4 Film City – Mussoorie

5.4.1 Project Background

There is a growing interest and demand for locations among travelers which become popular due to their appearance in films and television series. Films, documentaries, TV-productions and commercials inspire people to experience the locations screened in the content and to explore such new destinations. Film tourism is an excellent vehicle for destination marketing and creates opportunities for product and community entrepreneur development. Film field is a fast-paced industry, driven by creative passion, positive energy and tremendous enthusiasm, which can be cross-pollinated into the tourism and services sector to yield fast results.

5.4.2 Project Financials

Estimated Project Budget	INR 75-80 Cr
Objectives of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Film City, providing production and post-production services to local, domestic and foreign film-makers Development of ancillary infrastructure such as office spaces and hotels including restaurants & banqueting spaces to support the film city as well as diversify revenue streams
Project Description	<p>Department of Tourism owns two land parcels admeasuring a total of 69.45 acres in Hathipaon, Mussoorie. The total developable area is estimated to be around 15 acres on both the sites combined. There are existing permanent structures on the land parcels. The state government intends to develop a film city with supporting facilities on the land parcels.</p> <p>The project would be awarded on PPP mode along with the opportunity to develop a 5-star facility with a total of 30 keys as a part of the project. The project is expected to yield reasonable returns. The project would be developed on PPP mode. Development of a film city is also likely to boost the tourism market.</p>
Lease / Concession Period	The proposed concession period is 30-45 years
PPP Model	DBFOT

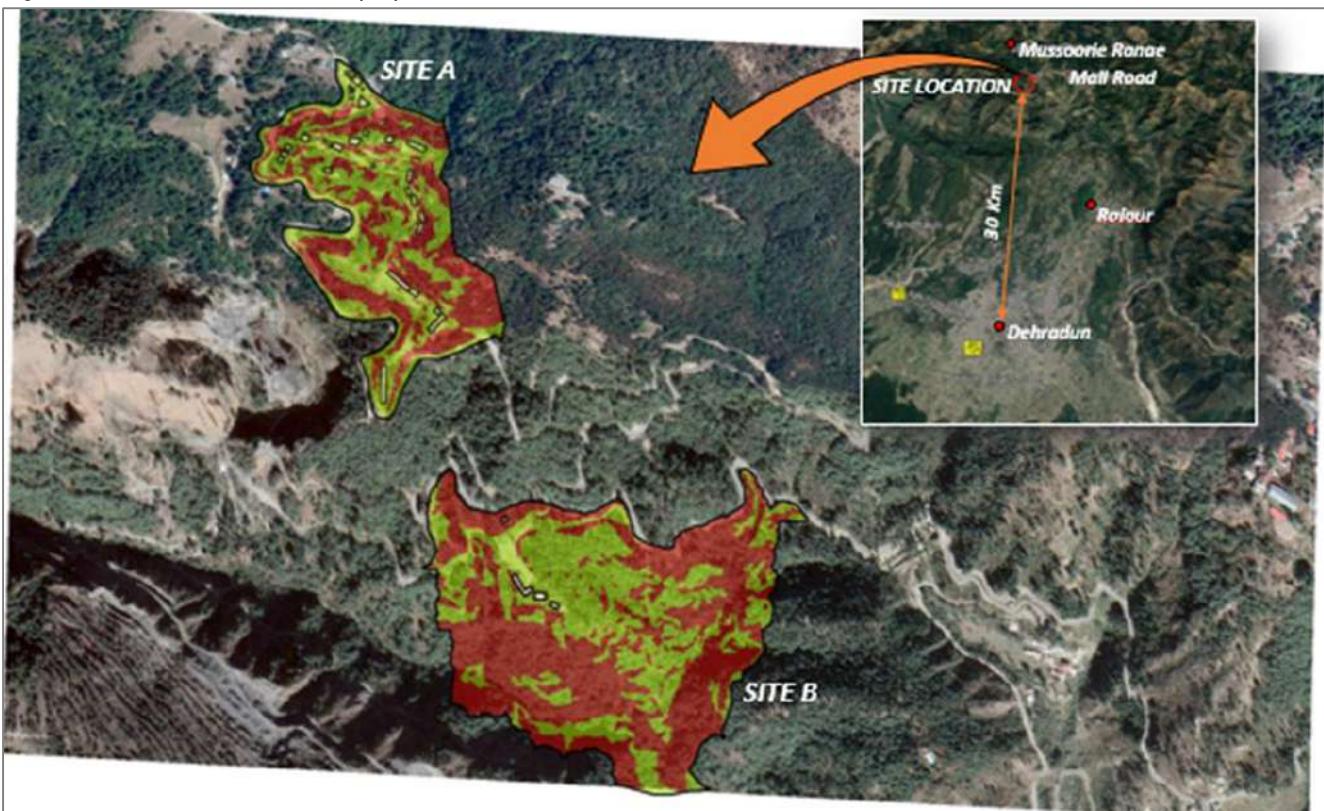
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Construction Period	3 years for new construction
Economic Screening	The Project is expected to contribute to economic development through improved hospitality and infrastructure development and generate adequate revenue through facility rentals (production and post-production facilities), room rentals in hotel, and ancillary services.
Revenue Streams	Sound stage Rentals, Equipment rentals, crew hire, Room Rentals, F&B, Banquets and Meetings, Other income
Interest Rate and Repayment Schedule	12% Loan Repayment period – 8 years with one year moratorium
Project NPV @ 11.67%	INR 33 Cr
Project IRR	16%
Nodal Agency	UTDB
Estimated Project Cost	INR 75-80 Cr (inclusive of 6% p.a. inflation)
Construction Phasing (New Construction)	Y1:15% Y2:40% Y3:45%
Financial Assumptions	
Debt: Equity Ratio	2:1
Cost of Debt	12%
Debt Repayment Period	8 years
Moratorium period	1 year
Revenue Assumptions	
Studio Utilization	30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, in year 1, 2, 3, 4, onwards respectively
Equipment Utilization	30%, 40%, 50% in 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd year onwards respectively
Hotel Occupancy Phasing	30%, 40%, 50%, 55% in 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th year onwards respectively
Space Rental	INR 3-5 Rs psf per day, or INR 2.5-3.5 L for entire facility per day
Equipment Rental	INR 2.5 L per day for all equipment
Outdoor Set Rental	INR 0.1 L per day
Crew Hire	Pass through cost all crew hired
Hotel Rooms	20 units @ ARR of INR 7,500 / day / room (exclusive of taxes)
Revenue Streams	F&B: 53% of Room Revenues Banquets & Conferences: 26.39% of Room Revenues Minor Operated: 7.37% of Room revenues Other Income: 6.30% of Room Revenues
Revenue Escalation	6% p.a.
OPEX Assumptions	
Departmental Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room Expenses: 20.05% of Room Revenues • Food & Beverage: 53.75% of F&B Revenues • Banquets & Conferences: 53.61% of Banqueting Revenues • MOD Expenses: 50.70% of MOD Revenues • Other Expenses: 14.33% of other Revenues • Utility expenses are considered as pass through

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Fixed Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower Expenses: INR 2.25 Cr per annum (55 employees) • Administrative & General: 3% of Total Revenues • Marketing Expenses: 2% of Total Revenues • Property Maintenance: 4.0% of Total CAPEX • Insurance: 0.20% of Total CAPEX
Project NPV and IRR	
Project NPV	INR 33 Cr
Project IRR	16%

Figure 5: Identified location for the project



5.5 Gandhi Ashram, Takula

5.5.1 Project Outline

- The Current site is suited to have an observatory; however, the adjacent site already has a large observatory open to public; hence to add value to the product it is suggested have a Planetarium+ small observatory at the site with a small observation station (This will be first planetarium in Uttarakhand).
- During the day time the compound will run shows and films within the compound and during night time visitors will be allowed to observe the sky through the telescope. This is likely to increase footfalls as well as revenues for the project.
- The Gandhi Museum will be themed towards Gandhian philosophy of development of science and technology for common good and wellbeing. Events of his life related to science & Technology to be showcased here and his stay at the current location to be presented.
- Observatory and planetarium with Night Shows more modern and then other planetarium such as those in Kolkata and Chennai.

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- A modern five-star level eco-glamping and star gazing resort complex, which will house the tourist who want to have a star gazing night after observing them through telescope.

5.5.2 Project Financials

Estimated Project Budget	INR 43.47 Cr
Objectives of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a Gandhi (science) Ashram; a spiritual retreat and Planetarium near Nainital. Operations and maintenance of Uttarakhand's first planetarium. Development of ancillary supporting facilities such as restaurants & banqueting spaces to support the establishment for a well-diversified revenue streams.
Project Description	<p>Government owns land parcels measuring a total of 2.47 acres near Takula, Nainital. The total developable area is estimated to be around 2 acres. There are existing dilapidated structures on the land parcels. The state government intends to develop Gandhi (science) Ashram; a spiritual retreat and Planetarium with supporting facilities on the land parcels. The site is located very close to the ARIES Observatory and is considered quite suitable for stargazing.</p> <p>The project would be awarded on PPP mode along with the opportunity to develop a minimalist hospitality facility aligned with Gandhian philosophy with a total of 50 keys as a part of the project. The project is expected to yield reasonable returns. The project would be developed on PPP mode. It is also likely to contribute to the public education and interest regarding science and technology.</p>
Lease / Concession Period	The proposed period is 30-45 years with an ACF of 20 Lakhs P.A from the year of commencement of operations.
PPP Model	DBFOT
Construction Period	3 years for new construction
Economic Screening	The Project is expected to contribute to economic development through improved hospitality and infrastructure development and generate adequate revenue through Operation of Planetarium, Gandhi (Science) Museum and room rentals in hotel, and ancillary services.
Revenue Streams	Operation of Planetarium, Gandhi (Science) Museum and room rentals in hotel, and ancillary services such as F&B, Banquets and Meetings, Other income.
Interest Rate and Repayment Schedule	12% Loan Repayment period – 8 years with one year moratorium
Project NPV @ 12.30%	INR 18.98 Cr
Project IRR	16%
Nodal Agency	UTDB
Estimated Project Cost	INR 43.47 Cr (inclusive of 6% p.a. inflation)
Construction Phasing (New Construction)	Y1:30% Y2:30% Y3:40%
Financial Assumptions	
Debt: Equity Ratio	1.50

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Cost of Debt	12%
Debt Repayment Period	8 years (from year of operations)
Moratorium period	1 year
Revenue Assumptions	
Hotel Occupancy Phasing	40%, 50%, 55% in, 4 th , 5 th , 6 th year onwards respectively
Space Rental	INR 12 Rs psf. per day, or INR 3.5 L for entire facility per day
Hotel Rooms	50 units @ ARR of INR 6000/ day/room (exclusive of taxes)
Revenue Streams (Hotel)	F&B: 53% of Room Revenues Banquets & Conferences: 26.39% of Room Revenues Minor Operated: 7.37% of Room revenues Other Income: 6.30% of Room Revenues
Revenue Streams (Planetarium)	Approx. 1000 users per day after stabilization @100 Rs per user. F&B + Merchandise @ approx. 200 Rs per user.
Revenue Escalation	6% p.a.
OPEX Assumptions	
Departmental Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room Expenses: 20.05% of Room Revenues • Food & Beverage: 53.75% of F&B Revenues • Banquets & Conferences: 53.61% of Banqueting Revenues • MOD Expenses: 50.70% of MOD Revenues • Other Expenses: 14.33% of other Revenues • Utility expenses are considered as pass through
Fixed Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manpower Expenses: INR 2.89 Cr per annum (72 employees) • Administrative & General: 3% of Total Revenues • Marketing Expenses: 2% of Total Revenues • Property Maintenance: 2.0% of Total CAPEX • Insurance: 0.20% of Total CAPEX • ACF: 0.2 Lakhs P.A from the year of commencement of operations.
Project NPV and IRR	
Project NPV	INR 18.98 Cr
Project IRR	16%

6 Regional Enablers

6.1 Ropeways in Uttarakhand (Pilgrimage, Eco-Spiritual, Wellness and Religious, Adventure, Leisure and Commercial)

6.1.1 Project Background

Uttarakhand, a state nestled in the lap of the Himalayas, entrails everyone with its spectacularly scenic landscapes, charming hill stations, river valleys and high snow-capped peaks. The state attracts immense domestic and foreign tourist footfalls particularly in areas with strong adventure tourism links and pilgrimage value. However, most of these destinations located in mountainous regions are quite difficult to trek and cause significant vehicular traffic on winding roads with limited access and width.

Therefore, the Uttarakhand Tourism Policies (e.g., 2017, 2018) over the years have emphasized on the importance of ropeways for high-altitude destinations as critical transport infrastructure. The Department of Tourism, Government of Uttarakhand, has identified various locations in the state for upgradation of existing and construction of new ropeways which would play an important role towards infrastructure development in the state and enhancement of tourism.

The prevalent broad models of financing Aerial Ropeway Transit System are funding by Central or State Government, Central Government in partnership with the State Government or various models of Public Private Partnership. Incentives should be provided for financially less viable projects or those which fulfill important social, environmental or strategic goals of the State or Central Government, subject to availability of funds with the Government.

As per the Uttarakhand Tourism Policy, incentives and provisions mentioned can be availed for aerial ropeways projects categorized on the basis of type of project (large, mega and ultra-mega) and respective capital investment (INR 10 to 15 Cr, INR 75 to 200 Cr and more than INR 200 Cr).

6.1.2 Project Rationale

This project envisages the development of aerial ropeways, suitable for undulating terrains as an alternative and eco-friendly means of travel. Ropeways provide a significant advantage over other land based public transportation systems due to their shorter travel times over hilly terrains, lower environmental impacts and higher overall safety. The global market for cable cars and ropeways is valued close to US\$ 1.9 Bn. The Global ropeways segment is expected to increase at a CAGR of 11.9%. One of the most important benefits was demonstrated in the case of Constantine in Algiers, where the 15 passenger Gondola transported about 4.5 Million passengers in its first year of operation. Even at the very low price of about 22 cents US, this system can easily pay the operation and maintenance costs, which is quite seldom in public transportation.¹

6.1.3 Site Overview

Ropeways have been proposed across the State of Uttarakhand (Map below), mainly in the regions of higher altitude, where accessibility is a problem. The proposed ropeway projects, are categorized under four themes namely pilgrimage, eco-spiritual, wellness and religious, and leisure and commercial and adventure. Further, details of all the 13 ropeway projects along with ropeway distance, cost, type (national/international/upgradation) and project structuring (EPC/PPP) have been mentioned in Table below.

The project proposes ropeways at 18 locations, of which Govindghat to Hemkund Sahib is the longest (14 Km) followed by the ropeway from Ranibagh to Nainital (12 Km) and Gaurikund to Kedarnath (8.5 Km). The ropeway from Kempty Fall to Mussoorie is proposed to be built with international standards and

¹ The Importance of Ropeways in Urban Transportation by Peter Baumann Garaventa AG

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Mussoorie has also one of the highest footfalls as compared to other tourist destinations of the State, where ropeway projects have been proposed.

The ropeway from New Tehri to Panchkoti, Snowview to Naina peak and Mallital to Snow view have been proposed to be built with international standards, which is well supported by the fact that New Tehri and Nainital attracts a large foreign tourist influx, as compared to other locations, where ropeway projects have been proposed.

The ropeways proposed from Jankichatti to Yamunotri, Gaurikund to Kedarnath, Kartik Swami Temple to Kanakchauri, Mussoorie to Gunhill (upgradation) and Govindghat to Hemkund Sahib, would be very beneficial for these locations, as the present accessibility is only through treks, in these areas. Moreover, all these ropeways except one, fall along pilgrimage routes, thus ropeways would facilitate accessibility, especially for old aged group of tourists, which are generally large in numbers here. Govindghat to Hemkund Sahib, is an important route, frequented by pilgrims as well as foreigners as the Valley of Flowers is also located at Ghagharia. Lakhs of people annually undertake this arduous region to see this holy place, surrounded by beautiful snow-clad mountains and pristine blue lake.

Table 3: Project Cost of Individual Ropeway Projects

SN	Ropeways	Ropeways Dist (Km)	Cost (INR Cr)
1	Jankichatti to Yamunotri	3.8	199.90
2	Gaurikund to Kedarnath	8.5	970.02
3	Govindghat to Hemkund Sahib	14	765.7
4	Kartik Swami Temple to Kanakchauri	1	20.9
5	Rishikesh to Neelkanth	4	32.60
6	Mun ki Reti to Kunja devi Temple	5.5	89.1
7	Snowview to Naina Peak	2.5	167.3
8	Ranibagh to Nainital	12	700
9	Panchkoti to New Tehri	3.17	23.9
10	Kempty Fall to Mussoorie	4.5	200.3
11	Mallital to Snowview	0.7	9.7
12	Mussoorie to Gun hill	0.2	6.2
13	Joshimath to Auli	4	39.77
14	Munsiyari to Khaliya Top	1.37	48
15	Auli to Gorsaw	1	
16	Jhalpadi to Deebadanda	2.7	5.96
17	Kirtikhal to Bhairongarhi	0.8	7.68
18	Circuit House Pauri to Kyunkaleshwar Mahadev	0.78	11.26
19	Purukul to Mussoorie	3	295

6.2 International Airport

To make all the tourist destination easily accessible an International Airport and Railway station should be proposed. An international Airport at Haridwar, will give a huge amount of boost to tourism. As Haridwar is one of the most sacred place and a major pilgrimage site, it draws thousands of tourists here.

6.3 Funicular Cable Railway

The Funicular cable railway can be proposed from Jolly Grant International Airport to Purukul (Dehradun). The Ropeway is already proposed from Purukul to Mussoorie. This will help in resolving the traffic congestion issue and also promote tourism in the area.

Case Study: Key objectives of lengthening the tourism season and diverting visitors to the regions are to be promoted by “the most significant investment in visitor attractions ever undertaken by Fáilte Ireland”, according to Minister for Tourism Catherine Martin – June 10, 2021.

Funicular cable railway to Donegal fort planned in €73m tourism investment

Dublin flight simulator among four projects announced in effort to extend tourism season

Thu, Jun 10, 2021, 15:22 | Updated: Thu, Jun 10, 2021, 15:53

Tim O'Brien



Artist's impression of a funicular cable railway planned at Fort Duness & Head in Co Donegal.

6.4 Heli Tourism

Over the last few years, helicopters tourism is receiving high momentum across the world. In the past 5 years, the launch of new tourist destinations has brought about a new era in the global travel and tourism industry. With rise in the number of tourism operators, there has been an increased demand for aerial tours as well as for number of helicopters.

The helicopter tourism market was valued at US\$ 745 million in 2020 and is projected to reach US\$ 1,014.9 million by 2028; it is expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.4% from 2021 to 2028.²

Helicopter Tourism Market Insights

Increasing Interest Toward Aerial Sightseeing - Sightseeing with the help of helicopters are rapidly gaining interest among the population as it offers an innovative way for exploring a scenic attraction or a vacation spot. Owing to the maneuverability of helicopters in several directions, these rotorcrafts help the visitors in getting a closer view of scenic places including beaches, volcanoes, and mountain ranges. Further, the ease of booking these tours in combination with the hotel stays or as a part of meeting packages or conventions is driving the overall growth of the helicopter tourism market. Many scenic destinations, including Hong Kong Skyline, Iguazu Falls, Ellis Island, grand canyon, Hawaii, great barrier reef, Amalfi Coast, Mendenhall Glacier, Niagara Falls, Chicago's skyline & streetscape, Victoria Falls, Rio's electric beachfront town, Bays in San Francisco, Cape Town's Durbanville Hills, Mount Everest, Seattle's skyline, Sydney Opera House, New Zealand's Fox Glacier, Canada's Columbia Mountains, and Kenya's Laikipia Plateau, are gaining an enormous interest among the tourist. Hence, this factor has driven the helicopter tourism market to a significant extent.

Tourism type Based Market Insights - Based on tourism type, the Helicopter tourism market is segmented into general tourism and customized tourism. The customized tourism segment dominates the market. The major benefit of customized tours is the travelers have the chance to go anywhere and anytime. Further, these customized tours also guarantee the client a unique and exclusive experience. Likewise, the various helicopter tour service providers offer customized tours to their customers depending on their desire to travel.

Ownership type Based Market Insights - Based on ownership type, the Helicopter tourism market is segmented into fractional ownership and charter service. The charter service segment dominated the market in 2020. Through fractional ownership helicopters, the customers purchase a share of a plane, rather than an entire helicopter. Fractional helicopters are professionally maintained and the owners of

² Helicopter Tourism Market, 2021, The Insight Partners.

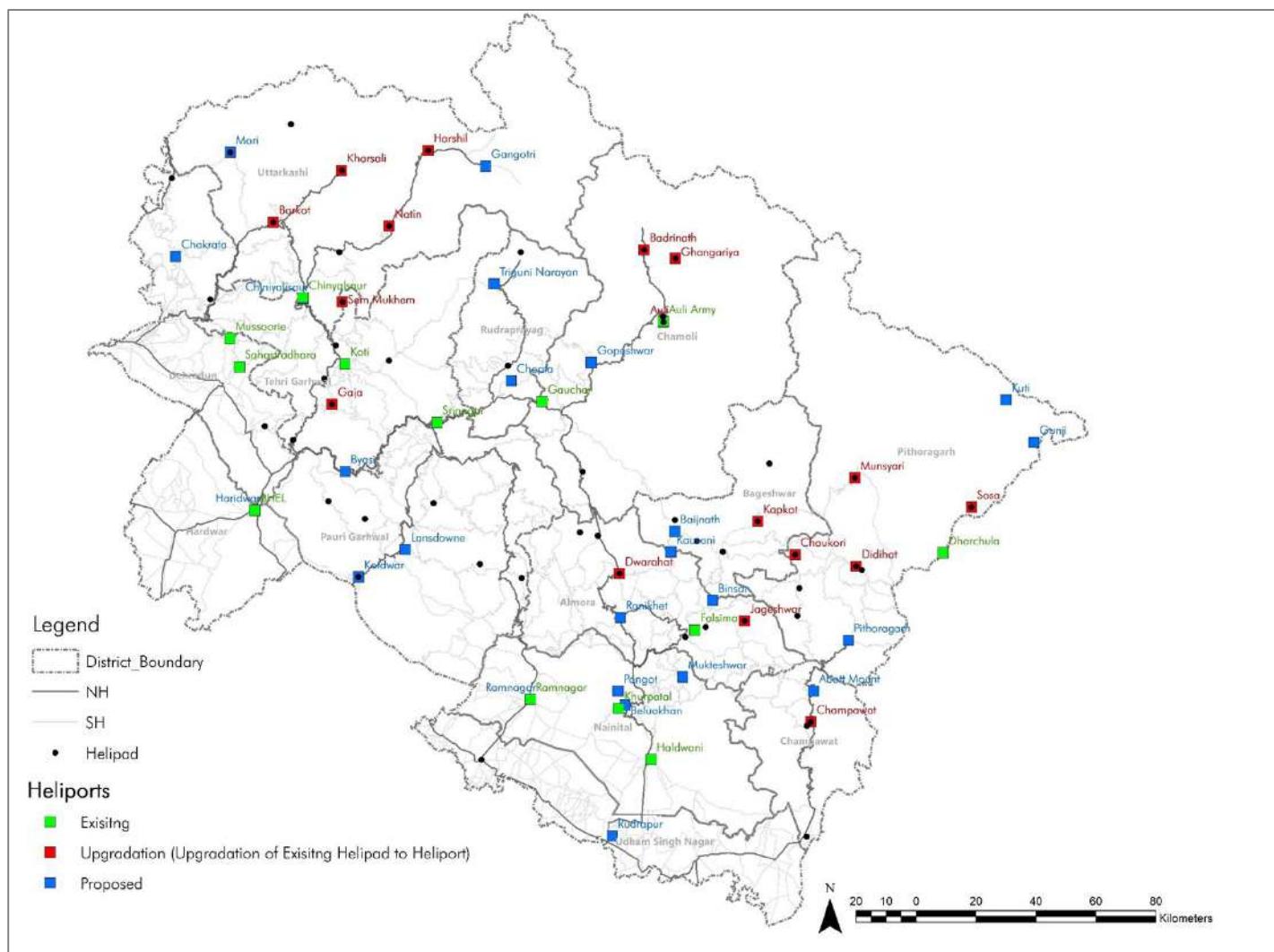
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the helicopter pay a monthly maintenance and hourly operating fee. The fractional ownership saves repositioning or deadheading costs. Purchasing one-sixteenth to one-half ownership of the aircrafts offer adequate availability for several people.

6.4.1 Heli Ports

Around the well-known tourist locations, a buffer analysis of 10 and 15 kilometres was done. If the helipad is approaching the buffer, the present helipad has been proposed for Heliport upgrade. If no helipads are found in the 10 and 15 km buffer analysis, a new heliport is proposed at a well-known tourist destination. Construction of new heliports at renowned tourist destinations will also draw high-end visitors to existing popular destinations.

Heliport	Numbers
Existing	13
Upgradation (Helipad to Heliport)	17
Proposed	24



SOURCE: UCADA AND IPE GLOBAL

6.4.2 Heli Skiing

Heli-skiing is the term used for skiing or snowboarding where slopes are accessed using a helicopter opposed to ski lifts. Since its inception in the 1960s, heli-skiing has become an increasingly popular activity with operators now established in most alpine countries around the world (Wanrooy and Anthony, 2006; Buckley, 2006; Hudson, 2012). Heli-skiing is a well-established industry with British Columbia, Canada having an estimated 90% of the global market share; in Canada the industry accounts for approximately 100,000 skier days with gross revenues exceeding \$100 million annually (HeliCat Canada, 2014).

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Outside of British Columbia, Alaska, USA now has the highest concentration of heliski companies (Heli-Ski US Association, 2015; Helicopter Skiing Directory, 2015). The industry continues to grow, and according to Hudson (2012), it is now one of the fastest growing sectors of the adventure tourism industry. There has also been an increase in the number of providers, with many newer operations starting in other locations around the world, including the Arctic (e.g. Greenland), Central Asia, and the Himalaya.

Uttarakhand is a beautiful location that offers an exquisite and panoramic view of some popular hills destinations like Nar Parbat, Ghori Parbat, Hathi Parbat, Nilkanth, Beethartoli, Dunagiri, Mana Parwat, Devi Kamet, and Mt. Nanda. Heli skiing is a popular winter sport which attracts tourists in great numbers to this place. The mountains here are covered with snow, evergreen oak trees and conifers. The impeccably snow dressed peaks of Auli, located in Uttarakhand is the basic and ideal destination for Heli skiing in Uttarakhand.

This location is even best rated by the hikers and trekkers who have tasted heli skiing at times. As per their review, the place offers best scenic view while heli skiing, since you zig zag down the mountain trails which have snow, trees and undiscovered path.³

Other than Auli in Uttarakhand, **Munsiyari** is a place that is suitable for skiing because of the ice covered mountains. In fact, the word 'Munsiyari' means 'a place with snow'. Located at a height of 7,200 ft, this is a skiing paradise. There is **the Khaliya Top, and Betuli Dhar** where Heli Skiing can be undertaken. There are amazing slopes, shining mountains and natural beauty that make Munsiyari absolutely a haven for Heli Skiing. Since skiing is one of the most loved tourist activities, this place in Uttaranchal offers great avenues for Heli Skiing. The winter months from December to February are most suited for Heli Skiing in Uttarakhand.

6.4.2.1 Heli Skiing in Uttarakhand

1. Khaliya Top

Introduction - Out of several skiing destinations, Munsiyari is a fantastic skiing destination where Munsiyari village serves as the start for treks to Milam, Namik and Ralam glaciers. Other high-altitude destinations in this region which are ideal for skiing are Khalia Top and Betulidhar. Alpine Resort (K MVN) is situated at the most picturesque location in Khaliya top, Munsiyari. At the height of 3280 mts, it is almost 3-hour trek from Khaliya top.

Elevation: 3500m

Approach: 6 km and 2.30 Hrs (approx) Trek from road head (Balati Farm).

Distance: 650 Kms from Delhi and 260 kms from Kathgodam Railway station

Location & Linkages

- Air Connectivity: The nearest airport to reach Munsiyari is the Naini Saini Airport, Pithoragarh. The distance from Naini Saini Airport to Munsiyari is 132 km.
- Rail Connectivity: Kathgodam is the nearest railhead to Munsiyari, which is 279 kms.
- Road Connectivity: The road to Khaliya top branches off near Munsiyari a place on Almora-Bageshwar-Munsiyari road about 201 km from Almora. Khaliya Top is 7 km trek from Munsiyari

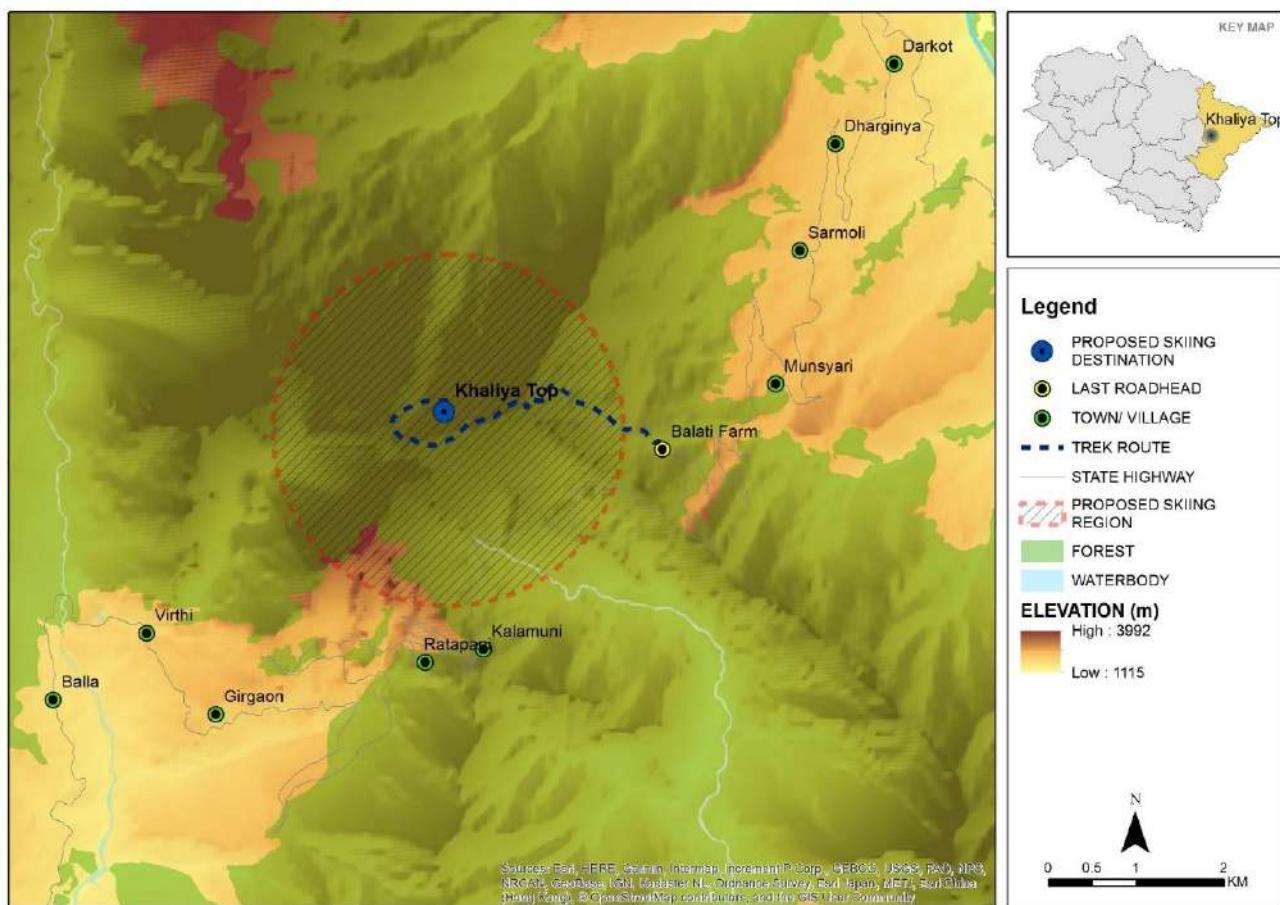
Figure 6: Skiing in Khaliya top, Musyari

³ Smartmussafir.com

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: Map 1: Location map of Khaliya top



Dayara Bugyal

Introduction - Dayara Bugyal is a cherished gem of the Himalayan state. Situated at an altitude of 3,048m; the scenic hill station has numerous adventures. Best known for skiers, the slopes of the hill station are a paradise for snow lovers and adventure enthusiasts. Dayara Bugyal is one of the adventure hubs of Uttarakhand. The hill station is blessed with picturesque natural beauty. Adventures of trekking, camping, river rafting and hiking are the summer pleasures. It is Known for proffering excellent skiing opportunity, Dayara has been a popular haunt of both domestic and international skiers. The high amount of snowfall in the winter season sets the stage for an exhilarating experience. There are slopes that vary from easy to difficult and for beginners there is even a ski training institute.

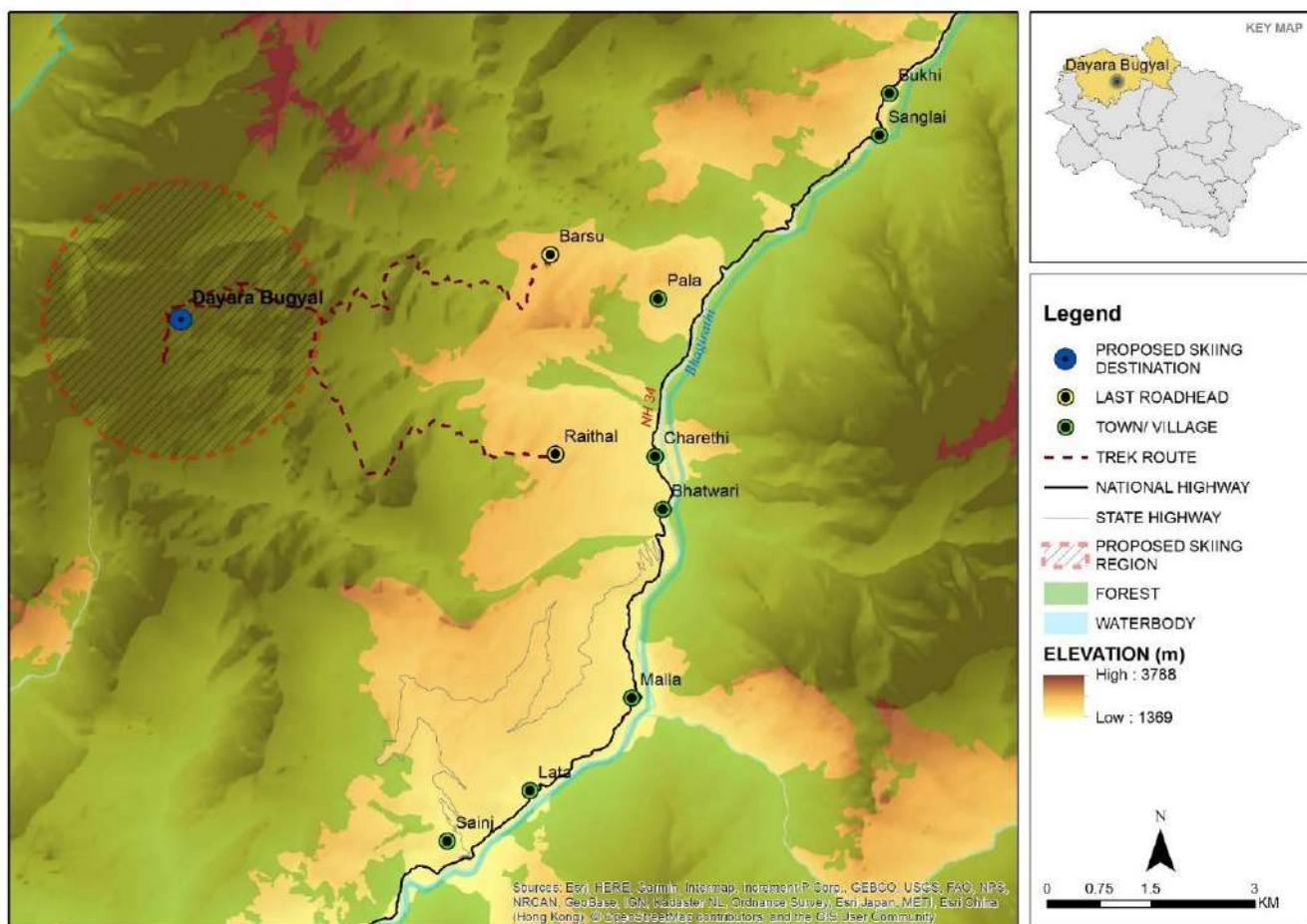
Location & Linkages

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Dayara Bugyal, in Uttarkashi district, meaning "high altitude meadow" is at an elevation of 3,408 meters (11,181 ft). The beautiful meadows are developed into ski slopes covering an area of 28 square kilometers (11 sq mi). Dayara Bugyal is situated on the upper reaches of Himalayas. The hill resort is not commercialized in any way. To reach the beautiful meadow, trekking is the only way.

- Air Connectivity: The nearest airport to reach Dayara Bugyal is the Jolly Grant airport Dehradun. The distance is 210 Km from Dehradun to Bhatwari. Board taxi, cab and even buses from Dehradun district to Bhatwari.
- Rail Connectivity: Haridwar Railway station is the nearest railhead to Dayara Bugyal. From Haridwar, Bhatwari is a 197 km distance. Dehradun railway station also offers frequent options
- Road Connectivity: The road to Dayara Bugyal branches off near Bhatwari a place on Uttarkashi-Gangotri road about 28 km from Uttarkashi. Vehicles can go up to the village of Barsu from where one has to trek a distance of about 8 km to reach Dayara and another route is via village Raithal, 10 km from Bhatwari, from where one has to trek about 6 km to Dayara Bugyal.

Map 2: Location map of Dayara Bugyal



6.4.2.2 Project components

1. Guidelines for Strengthening of Skiing Infrastructure

A. Parking and Access:

- Parking and Transportation access strategies at the ski area are to complement and be integrated with broader regional transportation initiatives.
- Redevelopment of parking lots within the existing parking lot footprint to provide additional parking capacity, to improve vehicle and pedestrian circulation, or to facilitate convenient mass transit may be considered

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B. Facilities:

- Renovation or redevelopment of existing facilities that does not result in an increase in commercial space may be brought forward
- New public buildings or redevelopment or expansion of existing day lodges and public facilities that result in an increase in commercial space capacity must be brought forward
- Energy conservation and efficiency must be incorporated in the development of all new or renovated public and operational buildings
- New warming huts may be brought forward. Warming huts are small, family-oriented day use facilities providing heated shelter, washrooms and basic snack and beverage services

C. Ski Run:

Regular ski area vegetation management including the maintenance of existing runs and glades Should occur. New run and glading proposals presented in Long-Range Plans will be consistent with ski terrain and developed area growth limits and will demonstrate how they contribute to ski area balance, visitor safety and enhanced visitor experience.

D. Terrain Modification:

- Terrain modification required with other approved ski area developments such as buildings, or lift terminals is inherent to those development processes and not subject to the guidelines and conditions in this section.
- Improvements to existing installations and the installation of new systems to reduce erosion and icing, or to protect natural drainage channels should be considered.
- Terrain modification is to be undertaken using low-impact equipment, machines and techniques to ensure minimal disturbance, quicker rehabilitation and minimal visual impact
- New ski runs and reconfiguration of existing runs are designed to avoid the need for major terrain modification
- Terrain modification is proposed where configuration of existing runs, lifts or vegetation cannot address safety, environmental or operational issues
- Terrain modification is proposed primarily where essential to skier safety including management of constricted, icy, congested, situations and sudden drops and visibility
- Terrain modification is proposed only for stable slopes within the leasehold area where reclamation is assured.

E. Ski lift:

- New lifts or the realignment of existing lifts as part of Long-Range Plans. Lift development proposals advanced in a Long-Range Plan will:
 - Demonstrate consistency with design capacity limits and resort balance
 - Provide guests timely, convenient and safe access to the terrain and conditions most suited to them
 - Take into account skier access, and circulation to reduce and avoid congestion at skiways, ski run and terrain pinch points, and base area and upper lift terminals.
- Lift development will be coordinated with changes to ski terrain, parking capacity and mass transit improvements to maintain resort balance. Parking and mass transit capacity needs to be sufficient to support added skier capacity arising from new and upgraded lifts
- Current unused lifts and lifts being replaced will be removed and their sites rehabilitated as detailed in each area concept
- New lifts and lift replacements will utilize energy efficient technologies.

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F. Ski Resorts:

According to Crompton and Richardson (1986), the term ‘tourism’ is used to describe an industry sector in the economy whereas the term ‘recreation’ is used to describe a social activity. Both the terms recreation/tourism are included together in describing a ski resort. Alpine skiing (including snowboarding) is a form of recreation enjoyed by skiers (including snowboarders) that takes place at ski resorts. Tourism is the practice of traveling for pleasure and often travel is involved in getting to a ski resort. Aside from the term ‘tourism’, ski resorts may also be considered part of the ‘guest-service sector’, or ‘hospitality industry’.

The ski resort itself is usually located at the base of a mountain or substantial hill, for optimum snow coverage. On the mountain or hill are ski runs. Chair lifts are used for moving skiers to the top of the mountain or hill. According to the classification, NAICS 713920 Skiing Facilities, includes: establishments primary engaged in operating downhill and cross-country skiing areas, and equipment, such as ski lifts and tows. These establishments often provide food and beverage services, equipment rental services and ski instruction services.

G. Gates and Poles: A Ski Cross gate consists of a triangular gate panel attached to one non-breakaway non-hinged, static or fixed base, outside pole and on the inside or turning side a hinged, or breakaway, 45 cm long rubber stubby pole (turning pole). Triangular gates must be used in Ski Cross. The size of the gate is: Base Long Side Short side 130cm 110cm 40cm. The turning pole must be a rubber stubby pole (45 cm long)

H. Safety net and Installations: Insure all spill zones and dangerous areas are netted correctly according to the manufactures instructions of the product used. B-net is best used in all cases. All Banked corners must be lined with B-net on the top from entrance to exit. Place net at least 50cm back from the edge of the bank, slightly angled inwards toward the race lane. B-net on burns must be pulled tight. Use Crash padding for additional protection where applicable.

6.4.2.3 Broad-Cost Estimates

The estimated cost for one Ski resort is INR 136 Crores. The total estimated cost of three sites (including Auli) for upgradation of Ski Infrastructure is INR 408 Crores.

Components	Scale	Component wise cost (INR Cr)
Accommodation (50 keys x 40 sqm)	2000 sq m	9.3
Power Lines (4 Km) & Substation	4 km	0.98
DG Sets (500KV)	500 KV	0.25
Cable car- Barsu to Bakariya top (Dayara Bugyal) (2 Kms)	2 kms	20
Health & Emergency Facility (200sqm)	200sqm	0.69
Ski chair lift - Barnala lake to Dayara Bugyal (1 km)	1 kms	35
Ski slopes (60 m wide) (2 Kms)	30 Acre	
Artificial snow making system	30 Acre	35
Ski shop	20 sq m	0.038
Ski equipment's (ski, boots, googles, helmets)	120	0.67
Snow scooter	10	0.86
Snow Beater	2	
Snow Groomer	1	2.1
Huski	20	
Timing machine	5	
Gates and Poles	100	0.02
Safety Net and Installations	25	

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Display Board	2x 24sqft	0.022
Maintainance Facility (2000sqft)	2000sqft	2.73
Landscaping	2 Acre	1
Contingency & Professional Fee	0.25	27.165

Table 4: Upgradation of skiing infrastructure and its cost

Grand Total = INR 135.8 Crores.

6.5 Way Side Amenities Development Guidelines

6.5.1 Introduction

Government of Uttarakhand acknowledges the State's potential for tourism growth and has declared tourism a major driver of economic growth and employment. Accordingly, in order to reap the benefits of tourism and provide tourists with state-of - the-art facilities, the Department of Tourism, GoUK (DoT), intends to promote and facilitate the development of wayside amenities along all major tourist destinations and treks (yatra routes), State Highways and Major District Roads, or at locations within walking distance of those roads that connect the identified tourist destinations. It is realized that access to such facilities is a must for anyone visiting the site and the facilities must also be able to meet the needs of different genders, age groups and disabled people. The 'accessibility for all' ideology is to be ensured with the inclusion of ramps and restroom units for disabled people. The infrastructure design and development must also be contextual to the users context and needs. The guidelines for the construction of Wayside facilities have been designed to complement the objective of ensuring the required basic amenities at / en route all tourist destinations at strategic locations as outlined in the context of the holistic strategy. These guidelines shall assist entities interested in setting up the wayside amenities in and around the destinations and circuits identified for tourism.

Definition: 'Wayside Amenity' is defined as a facility comprising resting areas, toilets, cafeteria, mini store/pharmacy and an information / souvenir booth; located on National, State and District Highways/ MDRs; for the purpose of providing safe stopping points with required amenities to different highway commuters/tourists and truckers, at frequent intervals during their journey. The Wayside amenities may contain the following information, depending on the location and size of the facility: -

- Clean environment compliant toilets/ restrooms and drinking water
- Food and beverage outlets - Food court/ cafeteria, dhaba and branded food outlets
- Separate parking for cars, buses and trucks
- Rooms for short stay for passengers and Dormitories for drivers
- Tourist information centers, souvenir booths, ATMs, Pharmacy, Village Haat for local specialties and sundry kiosks
- Fuel pump, minor workshops for repair

Objective of the Guidelines

1	Promote standardized wayside amenities as above at appropriate intermittent intervals (40-60 kms) along connecting roads leading to major tourist destinations for increased tourist satisfaction and experience.
2	Improve the safety and security of tourists/ commuters such as car/bus passengers and truckers during their journey by providing safe stopping points equipped with the necessary amenities including first aid facilities, where possible, at regular intervals along highways/ routes/ tourist destinations to reduce driving fatigue and make the journey safe and free of anxiety. Provide guidance on selecting the appropriate model of Wayside amenities depending on location, number of users, frequency of traffic on the road/ route, tourist footfall in the area and its nature (campers,

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	leisure or pilgrims) promoting new tourist destinations and their dos and don't by providing tourist information booths equipped with trained personnel.
3	Promote the Regional economic development through increased tourism, as providing travelers with information about the region they are traveling through and locating nearby attractive places may alter their travel behavior and choices.
4	Conservation of the Environment through the provision of environmentally compatible toilets, waste management facilities, energy efficient design, appliances and green building guidelines to the extent possible. Provide benefits to local communities and tourists by opening retail outlets for local produce, crafts, local delicacies .etc. and promoting Community kitchens, community tourist facilitation center etc.
5	Ensure accessibility for everyone by providing special access to physically challenged and gender - sensitive design considerations such as separate toilets, baby feeding points and diaper change facilities.
6	Provide access to internet wherever possible.
7	Regulate movement of vehicles by providing parking facilities preferably at the entry of major tourist destinations
8	Promote participation of the private sector in the creation, management & operation of assets.
9	Support disaster relief operations by providing adequate parking facilities with suitable equipped stop points. Helipad provision / Helipad proximity would also be considered where space is available.
10	Bring changes in community behavior and aptitude by bringing forth novel practices related to low impact construction methodologies, water conservation, sanitation practices, waste management etc.

A. Eligibility

- DoT intends to develop wayside amenities by assisting / facilitating private entrepreneurs / franchisees to provide an enriching and fulfilling experience for all tourists visiting Uttarakhand. These entities would encompass: NHAI, PWD or any other government agency that develops any of the state roads along which the wayside amenities are being proposed.
- Private Land owners/Entrepreneurs.

The land should be in the effective possession of the legal entity developing/ implementing the project or could be handed over as a contract by the road project implementing government agency/ department/ authority. DoT will identify the locations for development of wayside facilities. Priority would be given to the development of wayside amenities at the identified locations by the government, while concessions are provided.

B. Need for guidelines for development of infrastructure for tourism:

As a result of increased tourist arrivals and future tourist arrival projections, and with the impetus to widen and improve the riding quality of National Highways, State Highways and MDRs, the road network has seen a substantial increase in passenger cars and heavy vehicles such as buses, trucks, trailers etc. Due to lack of quality stopping points/ public amenities along the roads, people prefer to stop only at the destination and this uninterrupted travel resulting in driver's fatigue together, coupled with widened carriage route and improved road quality increases the likelihood of road accident. A standard guidance document was also required for designing and developing wayside amenities / tourist conveniences to address the issues of easy recognition, standardization and management of such facilities. This guideline is intended for further enhancement and improvement to address issues arising from existing structures

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and facilities. Uttarakhand state is highly sensitive to natural disasters due to its unique geological setting and topography, which in many cases leads to severe damage to tourism infrastructure facilities, highlighting the need to create tourism infrastructure that is sufficiently sustainable to withstand natural disasters in the difficult Himalayan terrain. It is felt imperative and therefore recommended to follow low - impact and long - lasting, easily maintainable development of tourism infrastructure which eventually supports the capacity of the State of Uttarakhand in view of increased tourist arrivals and threats to climate change / natural disasters

6.5.2 Issues and challenges

Without a standard document to guide the development of such facilities, the development of tourism infrastructure, especially wayside amenities, has been carried out. This has resulted in a variety of approaches to design, implement and manage existing facilities, and has raised various issues and challenges. Some of the major challenges were in terms of site selection, designs, and modality of management.

6.5.2.1 Site selection and feasibility issues

- Lack of an appropriate guiding document outlining all the checklist items required for a suitable selection of the site.
- Lack of detailed study on the topography, soil stability and other physical attributes,
- Far from the nearest basic amenities such as roads, water, electricity and others,
- Isolation from nearest settlement/locality/activities that are important for the proper management of the facility,
- Non-cognizance with the regulatory frameworks of the particular locality
- Lack of proper consultation with relevant stakeholders especially on the selection of the sites

6.5.2.2 Design Issues

The design aspect of all the roadside amenities designed and constructed differ from each other resulting in a lack of standard identity of such structures. The most common issue with the designs are as follows:

- Lack of a proper standard design/ prototype resulting in different identity for each amenity.
- Inclusion of traditional Uttarakhand design/ material resulting in higher construction cost.
- Need for a detailed study of the user traffic and type to determine the number of units and type of units related to contextual study,
- Need a detailed assessment of the materials in relation to the context and easy availability for construction.
- Lack of proper assessment when additional facilities are needed along with the facility.

6.5.2.3 Management issues

The management aspect of any tourist facility is the most important aspect of its development since it will determine the long term sustainability of the facility. Management planning of the roadside amenities is a major neglected aspect during its development. The sustainability of roadside amenities is heavily dependent on the management that includes maintenance, cleanliness and overall management of the facility. The following are the issues in current practice regarding the management of restroom facilities.;

- Lack of accountability and responsibility of any particular management,
- Difficult to outsource management to isolated independent restroom facilities,
- Long term sustainability of management paid by the organization,
- Minimum coverage by independent restroom management organizations to locations outside the capital city,
- Lack of fee collection & sustainability standards.

- Vandalism and destruction of property due to poor surveillance.
- Lack of proper facilities to retain the management in that area.

6.5.3 Guidelines for way side amenities for Service nodes

Robust support infrastructure is cornerstone for tourism operation at any successful destination. Visitors to a destination need to be provided with a host of amenities (social and physical infrastructure) at different junctions of their trip at accessible locations for a smooth tour. For various identified tourism clusters, service nodes, or a more popular term, wayside amenities are being proposed to serve this function for visitors. These Service Nodes shall comprise of vital and complementary facilities such as public restrooms, restaurants, vehicle service stations, petrol pumps, departmental/specialty stores, first aid, temporary accommodation, etc. that may be required by a traveler at appropriate intervals.

Development of these Service Nodes is being envisioned on a PPP basis and shall require a considerable understanding of demand for such facilities (Tourist In-flow), infrastructure gap assessment (Baseline Report), Market context (similar projects/case studies), along with relevant standards/norms/ legislations, etc. Some of the facilities envisaged at service nodes are as follows:

Public Toilet: One of the basic requirements at any rest station/service station, the Service Node shall be installed with a Public Toilet complex planned on the principles of universal design features (special considerations for women, elderly and differently abled). The public toilet shall be in conjunction with bathrooms and changing rooms. The Public Toilet shall be equipped with its own decentralized wastewater treatment unit, if no sewerage system is available.

Restaurant: The Service Node shall be provided with space for eating outlets/restaurants, equipped with eating hall, kitchen, outdoor seating and drive-thru. The restaurant should be able to cater to at least 100 people at any time.

First Aid Centre: Each Service Node shall have an emergency or first aid kiosk manned by a trained professional and provided with first response kit. This centre would also include a 24x7 pharmacy.

ATM: A basic requirement in the modern scenario, the service nodes shall be provided space for ATMs for visitors to avail various banking services on the go.

Vehicle Service Station: These shall act as emergency vehicle repair centres in case of break-downs during the visitors' trip. Adequate space for parking and repair services shall be provided.

Commercial Space (Departmental Store/Shops/Kiosks): These spaces shall serve multiple purposes by providing much needed goods and services to travellers (sundry items, phone recharge, book stalls, etc.) while also acting as a source of revenue for the developer/ vendor/ concessionaire under a PPP arrangement

Open Space: Besides the built area, the service node would require open space for several uses such as landscaping, circulation, open-air seating, setbacks, etc. This area would aid in movement of vehicles and pedestrians, while also relieving from a claustrophobic built form.

Fuel Station: Motor vehicles require refueling at a fuel station at regular intervals during a tour. The fuel station would be an optional component based on demand assessment, site constraints and proximity to nearest fuel station.

Parking Area: Visitors would require space for parking their vehicles while they avail various services at these nodes. The parking standard should be at least 3 ECS per 100 sqm and parking spaces divided proportionately for two wheelers, four wheelers and buses.

Internet Connectivity: In the age of modern telecommunication, internet connectivity has become an indispensable, and a lucrative service to provide visitors. Thus, all Service Nodes shall be Wi-Fi enabled, with free internet usage for limited periods (15/30 minutes) and chargeable beyond the limit.

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Policy Thrust

- Swadesh Darshan Scheme Guidelines
- Wayside amenities with emergency vehicle breakdown, repair and refuel facilities
- Toilet, cloak room facilities and waiting rooms
- First Aid Centres (including Indian Medicines System)
- Improvement in communication through telephone booths, mobile services and internet connectivity

Expected Benefits

- Providing a one-stop-shop for a gamut of tourist needs during their travel
- Equipped with various emergency services such as – Vehicle repair, fuel station and medical aid
- Supplementing as sources of additional revenue for the government and employment for local communities
- Extending Internet Connectivity to all service nodes within clusters

6.5.3.1 Tentative Space Requirement for way side amenities:

Description	Units	Area
Public Toilet	Minimum	50 sq m @ 5 Sq.m/ W.C and 1 Sq. m / Urinal
	4 WC for Male; 5 WC for Female	
	4 Urinal for Male	Optional 10 sq m for DEWATS in absence of Sewerage Network
ATM	1-2 units	5-10 sq m
First Aid Center	1 unit	5-10 sq m
Vehicle Service Station	1	69 sq m for parking of three vehicle + 40 sq m for Motor Garage
Parking Area		350 Sq m (15 ECS @ 3 ECS/ 100 sq.m and 23 sq.m per ECS)
		Bus Parking - 1000 sq m
Restaurant	2	300 sq m
Commercial Space	3	100 Sq m
Fuel Station	Optional	35m*35 m (Non Urban Areas) 20 m * 20 m (urban areas)
Open Area (including landscaping, setbacks, outdoor sitting etc)		1000 sq m
Overall Area		1680 sq m (excluding Fuel stations) 2680 sq m (including bus parking area)

Source: IPE Global Limited

Location

- Should be located along National or State Highway
- At least one between two Seeds or High Ranking TPA if the distance by road is more than 30km
- Should not be near any major accommodation, rest or other facility with similar profile and offering similar services (minimum 5 km)
- Should be located at least 10 km from a seed and 5 km from a High Performing TPA
- Site should preferably have scenic views
- Site should not be located in Restricted Development Zone (as per environment zoning in Baseline Analysis) and should preferably be on the Optimum Development zone
- Should preferably near remote village settlements with limited development – induce growth in the region

Design

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- Provision of adequate signage within and near the site (road sign indicating the location at least 5km from the site)
- Architectural Design should conform to local themes and be aesthetically pleasing
- Maximizing use of solar power (Solar Trees, Solar Rooftops, etc.)
- Environmentally Responsive surface treatment – green walls, permeable/green paving, high albedo paint, etc.
- Use of Locally sourced materials and plantation of indigenous plant species
- Provision of properly built Drinking Water Fountain
- Universal Design Principles – Elderly, Women, Disabled, Children, etc.
- Payphone, refreshment stalls, shops with sundry items, etc.
- Small rest/living room for guard and site manager
- Adequate number of dustbins at site

Other Requirements

- Availability of Utilities – Electricity and Water
- Provision of Solid Waste Disposal with focus on on-site treatment for organic waste through composting/bio-gas generation

6.5.4 Parameters for Wayside Amenities

Given below are the parameters for the wayside amenities:

6.5.4.1 Site/ Location

- WSA should be provided preferably along National / State Highways high - traffic density corridors where these do not currently exist or are lacking.
- Shall be conveniently located from the highway or road, and easily accessible.
- It should be kept in mind the easy availability of the land required for WSA development.
- The site should be away from urban influences and any similar complexes along the way. Consideration should be given to the feasibility of locating the facility near scenic / historic / tourist spots.
- The intended location should have good potential for use by road travelers / tourists Desirably the location should be 200 to 250 meters away from a road junction Preferably the location should be along a straight line of the National Highway or on a gentle horizontal curve with adequate distance of sight and good visibility. The facility must in no case be situated on a sharp curve.
- Preferably the road alignment in the vicinity of the complex should have easy gradient. EOLBREAK Due consideration should be given to the availability of infrastructural facilities, such as drinking water, electricity and drainage etc. near the site.
- The facility should create minimal disturbance to the surroundings including forests or wildlife from environmental considerations.
- It should also be kept in mind the availability of any existing petrol / repair / spare parts facility near the proposed location.
- The WSA facility model should be in line with the expected category of passengers, e.g. at locations frequented by general category travelers / pilgrims, a self - service snack bar / fast food staff may be better suited, while restaurant type facilities may be preferable for recreational passengers of personalized car / deluxe bus.
- The wayside amenity should be planned in such a way that it allows for phased development, subject to the minimum stipulated scale of facilities being provided first.
- Fulfils the minimum land requirement as given for the models.

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6.5.4.2 Facilities

Wayside amenity shall be designed for easy access by the physically challenged (wheel chair accessible), senior citizens and gender considerations

- Resting Area should be comfortable with spacious traveler seats.
- Cafeteria with adequate capacity
- Bathrooms/ Toilets/ toilet complexes as per the selected type of WSA
- Changing Rooms- Gender specific changing rooms (2 each) provided in women's changing rooms for feeding and changing baby diapers.
- Tourism Information booth with trained staff
- 24/7 Pharmacy and First aid facility
- Retail outlet for local produce, handicrafts and delicacies
- Installation of a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
- Vehicle repairs/ servicing/ maintenance area
- Telephone with long distance (out of State) calling facility.
- Internet and Wi – Fi facility.

6.5.4.3 Entry & Exit Points

- Two lane entry and exit road of good quality built as per NH, SH standards for easy access into the amenity
- Traffic from both directions must have separate access roads.

6.5.4.4 Design

- The design shall be in Vernacular architecture and using local material. The interiors could conceptually be based on local materials, textiles and handicrafts showcasing the rich culture of Uttarakhand.
- The Use of solar energy wherever possible should be encouraged, and the provision of rainwater harvesting, recycling and use of waste water for gardening.
- Usage of energy efficient appliances and fixtures.

6.5.4.5 Hygiene, Responsible Standards, Environment-friendly Practices:

A facility to separate waste into biodegradable (kitchen waste from food stall, etc.), non - biodegradable (aluminium foil, cigarettes, etc.) and recyclable (newspapers, bottles, cans, plastics, etc.) should be provided. Two standard garbage covered receptacles / bins should be provided for bio - degradable and non - degradable waste.

6.5.4.6 Signage

- Signage Board/Hoarding indicating UTDB logo and model name should be provided at strategic location at the entrance and should be clearly visible from the access road at least 250 mts away.
- Clear visible signage indicating the location and distance from the wayside amenities shall be displayed at a distance of 5km, 2km, 1km, 750m, 500m and 250m from the access road.

6.5.4.7 Parking area requirements

- Well-defined taxi/private car parking spaces.
- Parking lots marked out for tourist buses.

Dimensions for standard parking spaces and loading/unloading bays

Type of Parking Space	Length (m)	Width (m)	Minimum Headroom (m)
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Private Cars and Taxis	5	2.5	2.4
Light Goods Vehicle (LGV)	7	3.5	3.6
Medium / Heavy Goods Vehicle (MGV/HGV)	11	3.5	4.7
Container Vehicle	16	3.5	4.7
Coaches & Buses	12	3.5	3.8
Light Buses	8	3.0	3.3

Notes:
Buses signify a motor vehicle built or adapted for carrying more than 16 passengers and their personal effects. Light buses mean a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 4 tons that is built or adapted solely for the carriage of not more than 16 passengers and their personal effects, but does not include an invalid carriage, motorcycle, motorcycle, private car and taxi. Minimum headroom means clearance from the ceiling between the floor and the lowest projection including any lights, ventilation ducts, conduits or similar installations. Practices which are environmentally friendly will be eligible for additional incentives. The same is based on the discretion of the DoT-appointed Committee.

6.5.4.8 Staff Requirements

The staff shall be in a uniform, well-groomed and properly trained dress. Employees shall preferably be trained local residents who are specialized in the respective fields of operation. Staff are hospitable and able to respond effectively to tourist needs and should have a fair idea of the places of tourist interest in the State. To communicate with tourists from different regions of the country and abroad, front desk staff must be well versed in English and few other regional languages.

6.5.4.9 Municipal solid waste management

Proper Waste segregation of biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste and adequate disposal as per Municipal Solid Waste norms

6.5.5 Signage's

Signs appear everywhere – guiding, informing and warning. Each one has a specific use and purpose. Appealing signs that are compatible with local character and that conform to national or international standards will be better understood and accepted by visitors from different countries and cultures. Simply put, having strong signage can contribute to the success of tourism in a community. Design and Provision of appropriate Signage is an indispensable, but often overlooked, component of tourism development. Signage come in various forms, guiding visitors to their destination, informing visitors of their location, giving identity to sites, providing vital information to tourists about the sites/ tourist amenities/ code of conduct, and show necessary warnings at sensitive/ vulnerable locations. A diversity of attitudes towards signage and the responsibility for determining signage policies and the provision of signage intended to assist the visitor, have led to a confusing and incomplete styles and designs that provide limited information to the visitor and no identity to the site. Consequently, in many parts of the State and Country, signs are of limited assistance to the visitor.

6.5.5.1 Described below are the types of signage and their functions, proposed in the clusters.

Information: Information Signage act as important guides for visitors at all Tourist Locations and Seeds, providing them with important details about the area, such as Timings, entry/exit, ticket counters, suggested code of conduct and emergency guidelines (the do's & don'ts at the site), locations of important tourist amenities (toilets, water fountains, restaurants, petrol pumps, ATMs, accommodation, taxi/auto stands, etc.) nearby, as well as, location of emergency facilities (Police Station, First Aid, Hospital, Fire Station, etc.) with their contact info.

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Direction and Way-Finding: Directions posted intermittently serve to help people keep their bearing, and also feel located and secure. They provide visitors with information of their current location, distance and directions to important locations nearby, possible routes and its representation on maps. This type of signage can make use of landmarks or other points of interest in performing its function. The following purpose based signage can be used in the project area for tourist convenience and enhancing the "theme" of specific cluster. Direction and Way-finding Signage are to be designed and provided at both Cluster and Site-level. Some examples, supported by visual representations are given below

Destination Identity: Signage depicting the story behind a place, very often historical/ecological significance, area information etc. is a must at every Tourism Promotion Site to have a more mindful and memorable experience. Such signage is supposed to be interactive and interesting, in order to grab the visitor's attention. This can be termed herein as "Destination identity" as it is a tool to acquaint the tourists with the site, while embellishing its unique flavour. One such destination signage design is presented below. Such Signage can be installed at all possible Tourist site of importance.

Safety and Regulatory: Since many comprises of several ecologically sensitive areas, no honking signs need to be placed at the appropriate locations to avoid causing any disturbances to the sensitive eco habitats. Such signage communicating the Do's and Don'ts will be required all over the cluster; ensuring human activities do not tamper with the sensitive ecosystems. Signage showing fragile areas could also be used throughout the area, to make tourists aware about the sensitivity of the area.

Policy Thrust

- Swadesh Darshan Scheme Guidelines
- Assistance for Informatory/Directional Signage's
- Expected Benefits
- Better Navigation to tourist destinations and amenities for visitors/tourists new to the area, at all scales and mode of commute (Pedestrians, Motorists, Cyclists, etc.)

Expected Benefits

- Better Navigation to tourist destinations and amenities for visitors/tourists new to the area, at all scales and mode of commute (Pedestrians, Motorists, Cyclists, etc.)
- Carefully designed signage add to the unique identity of the sites and clusters
- Ensuring public safety through appropriately placed warning and safety signage
- Preserving the integrity of the destination by informing visitors about the do's and don'ts, especially at historically/ ecologically sensitive sites

Tentative Location

Information • At all major intersections within the Seed • Crowded Areas with high Pedestrian footfall - Market Areas, Railway Station, Bus Terminal, Taxi/Auto Stands, etc. • Entrance of every Tourist Site • At every Service Node/Wayside Amenity • Every 1 – 3 km along major roads (S.H., N.H., and Major District Road) outside the Seed and within the cluster

Way-finding and Directional • Along all intersections within the cluster • For Motorists - Every 3km along N.H, every 1km along S.H. and Major District Roads; • For Pedestrians – At every intersection, and every 500m along major district roads and approach roads

Destination Identity • At every High Ranking Tourist Destinations (Refer Baseline Report) • At entrance/exit of each TD • At high footfall areas – Bus Terminal/Railway Station/City Centre

Important design considerations (Non -Technical)

- Visibility - Should provide day and night visibility; Adequate size for long and short distance reading; E.g. - Retro reflective Surface

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- Captures the Destination's identity – Design of signs should complement the theme and identity of each cluster and tourist location
- Consistency – Even though each sign should have unique design features for different sites, the signage should have consistent specifications and quality
- Unobtrusive - The design should be mindful of street anthropometrics and should in no way impede movement of vehicles, NMVs or Pedestrians and should not jeopardize the street safety
- Universal Design Characteristics - Use of Interactive/ Innovative Graphics and Maps in multiple languages for use even by unlettered individuals, e.g. Voice controlled information panels at high-footfall locations, etc.
- Maximizing use of Local and Eco-friendly Materials where possible without jeopardizing quality or structural integrity
- References for Specifications: MORTH, Specifications for Road and Bridge Works, 5th Edition, 2013; Indian Standard 9457:2005; IRC:67-2012; Indian Standard 12349; etc.

6.5.6 Wayside Amenities Models:

BASIC MODEL:

Developed on a site area of 80-150 sq.m in areas with restricted space or less tourist footfall or less number of beneficiaries, technical or design constraints for the construction of larger model, nature and tourism frequency (campers, pilgrims, leisure) etc. The compulsory facilities in this model are male and female toilets (no to be decided), parking in or around not resulting in traffic congestion, food kiosks for snacks and sale of beverages.

MODEL 2

Developed on a 500-700 sq.m site area en route tourist destinations with more tourist footfall and more recipients. Mandatory facilities in this model are male and female toilet complex, bathroom with shower, changing room, rest room-dormitory, 4 - 6 car parking, information booth, restaurant / cafeteria / pharmacy, caretaker room

MODEL 3

Developed on a site area of 1400-1600 sq.m en route tourist destinations with more tourist footfall and higher future projections and a larger number of recipients. This will be an integrated facility with all compulsory and desirable facilities including information booth, toilet complex for male and female shower facilities, changing room, rest room-dormitory, adequate car and bus parking, trucks, separate restaurants / dhabas and passengers, caretakers and staff accommodation, trained staff, first aid facilities, children's play area, power back up, 24 hours. Water and electricity, Wi - Fi, souvenir shops and retail outlets for local produce and delicacies, minor repair and service workshops near fuel stations. Also it could be considered proximity to helipads. Truckers' facilities & other road users will be segregated.

MODEL 4 (FOR TRUCKERS AND LOADER DRIVERS):

May be developed on a 500-700 sq.m site en route main roads serving trucks and loaders. It will be a simple facility and will support truck drivers. It will consist of a good amount of parking space, toilets, restaurant service repair shop for trucks styled Good Dhaba or Highway. It will also include 3 - 4-night stay dormitories with shared toilet facilities.

Wayside Amenities Models and Facilities Proposed

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S. No.	Facilities	Model 1 (80- 150 sq.m)	Model 2 (500- 700 sq.m)	Model 3 (1400-1600 sq.m)	Model 4 (500-700 sq.m)
1.	PARKING				
a.	Taxis / Private cars	-	Upto 5 Cars	Upto 10 Cars	Upto 6-7 big trucks.
b.	Tourist Coaches / Buses	-	-	Upto 3 Buses, Trucks	
2.	AMENITIES				
a.	Drinking water	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
b.	Toilets and shower room	Separate complex for men and women 2 male toilets, 2 female toilets, 1 disabled/ senior citizen along with shower area for each	Separate complex for men and women. Min. 6 toilets & 2 shower rooms Provision for old and disabled mandatory Baby feeding and diaper change room for women	Separate complex for men and women. Min. 10 toilets & 4 shower rooms Provision for old and disabled mandatory	Toilets 5-6 male and 2 Female.
b.	Tourist Information Centres	-	Sharing information on nearby tourist areas, do's and don'ts, etc. with well trained staff	Sharing information on nearby tourist areas, do's and don'ts, etc. with well trained staff	
c.	Food Plaza / Restaurant	Small shop for serving the take away food and beverages along with the basic groceries and snacks.	A small restaurant with dining space for 20-30 people	Food court with various outlets and an authentic themed restaurant serving authentic pahadi food (optional), separate dhabas for truckers, etc.	Highway style restraint serving fresh thali food.
d.	Rooms for stay	-	5-6hrs. short stay facility.	Resting rooms and 10-12 rooms for night stay, dormitory for truckers and drivers	4-5 Dormitories with 4-6 occupancy each with common toilet.
e.	Fuel Station	-	Optional	Petrol & Diesel refueling stations. At least 1 machines of each fuel type.	Petrol & Diesel refueling stations. At least 2 machines of each fuel type.

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S. No.	Facilities	Model 1 (80- 150 sq.m)	Model 2 (500- 700 sq.m)	Model 3 (1400-1600 sq.m)	Model 4 (500-700 sq.m)
f.	Maintenance & Repairs	-	Minor puncture and repair shop.	Basic repairs and services such as car cleaning, puncture repair, etc.	Truck repairs and puncture shop.
g.	Conveyance store	-	Stocked with basic groceries	Stocked with basic groceries	Very basic groceries.
h.	Coffee shop	-	24 x 7 Coffee shop Optional	24 x 7 Coffee shop	
i.	Souvenir Shop	-	Local crafts and produce/ delicacies	Local crafts and produce/ delicacies	
3.	SOCIAL UTILITIES				
a.	Emergency / Medical Facilities		Onsite First aid kit	Onsite ambulance in contact with nearby hospital Onsite First aid kit and 2 first aid trained/ paramedic personnel should be available 24 x 7	Onsite first aid kit.
b.	Pharmacy		Optional	24 x 7	Optional
c.	Waste Management / Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Segregated Dustbins	Segregated Dustbins and possible usage of organic waste for compost	Solid waste segregation and usage of organic waste for compost. Onsite sewage treatment facility	Segregated dustbins.
d.	ATM vestibule	-	Optional preferably in vicinity	mandatory	
e.	Phone booth	-	mandatory	mandatory	
f.	Wi-Fi connectivity	-	mandatory	mandatory	Network coverage

6.5.7 Guidelines Features

DESIGN GUIDELINES AND SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

The design aspect of the Wayside amenities should serve the requirements of the specific location or user needs. Aside from the design aspect, sustainability should also be explored and defined in terms of the use of natural surroundings and energy.

FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

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In the Wayside amenities, the facilities and amenities may vary depending on various factors such as accessibility, number of users, management modalities and others. Determining the type and number of facilities prior to construction is important in order to define the proper use and purpose of the facilities. The purpose of this guideline is to cover such aspects from pre - design survey and ultimately to facility construction.

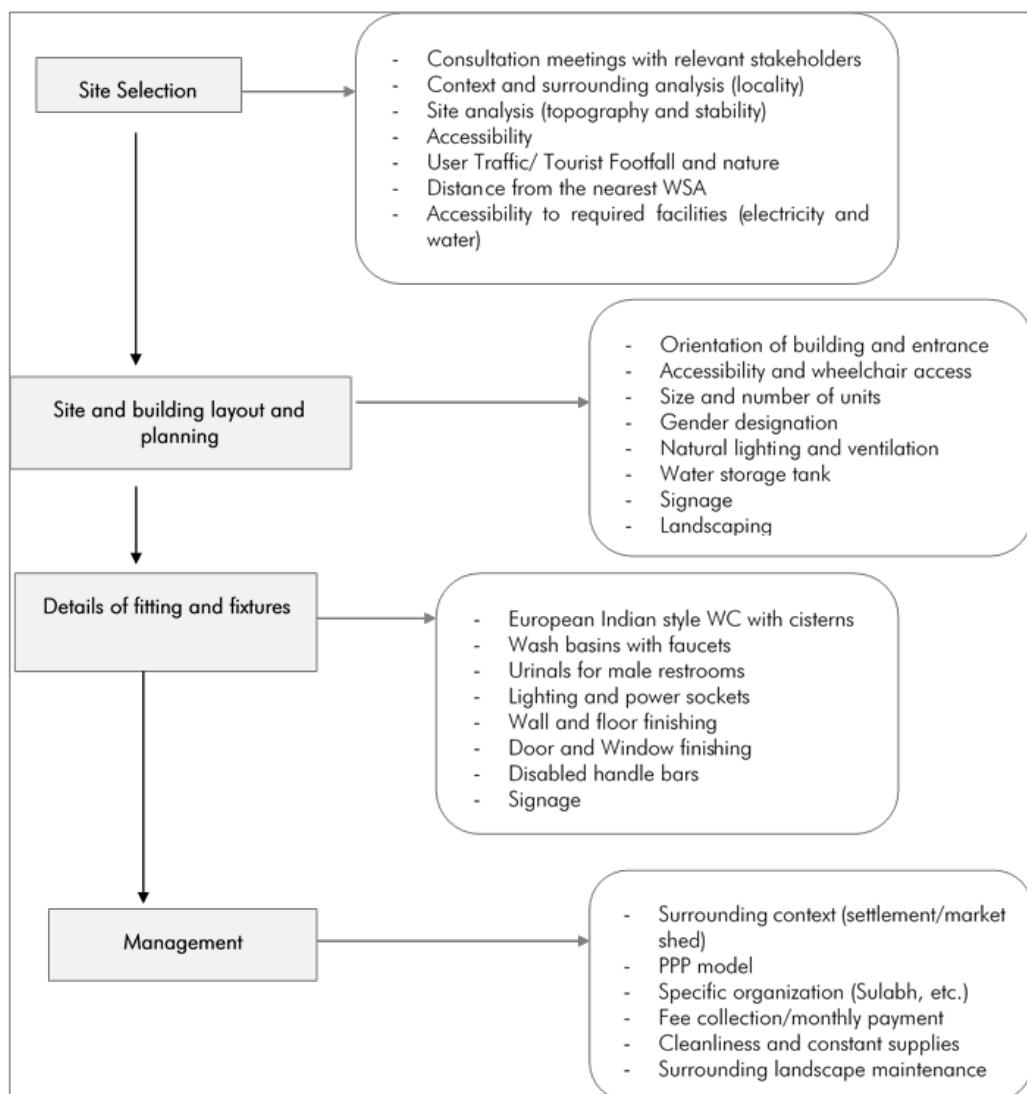
MANAGEMENT MODALITIES

The management aspect will determine the effective and efficient use of every roadside amenity. Management modalities will need to cover the various aspects of management methods and how the mechanisms are put in place to properly manage the facility and define restroom and other facilities sustainability.

BENEFICIARIES ANALYSIS

The beneficiaries of the Wayside amenities are dependent on a lot of factors and cannot be precisely defined; the development of such facilities generally benefits everyone. Before planning the proposals and indicators, though, the number of beneficiaries should be well assessed.

Construction process for way side amenities.



6.5.8 Project Assessment Report and Site Survey

Each feature of the guidance would help identify the need for a Wayside amenity construction area and the layout selected that will assess the need for additional facilities along with the basic facilities. Before building any Wayside amenities, it is necessary to define the particular needs of the users along with the number of users and user behavioral aspects. The project evaluation report helps identify the users' needs and actions in relation to the number of facilities required, and is accompanied by the site physical survey identified for building. EOLBREAK A framework for the project evaluation report was given in Annex 1

6.5.8.1 Project Assessment Report

The user assessment must include the following factors when assessing the need for a Wayside amenity at any location;

- Consultation with local representative / proponent to determine the facility's need and subsequent management and maintenance.
- Number of existing user traffic and possible projection of user traffic in the near future A study of vehicle traffic along the roads, human traffic along the trekking routes, user traffic in recreational areas and other functions will help to determine the number of users in a given period of time and user frequency.
- When designing the facilities, the target users must also be identified. A certain projection of user types having different capabilities will help to provide different facilities. (E.g. disabled users, children, etc.) Maintenance needs for different facilities must be identified and maintenance frequencies must be directly related to regular maintenance access.
- Before deciding on the type of facility to be provided, a rough estimate of the need for repair and maintenance and its frequency must be set.
- To determine the need for additional facilities, the distance from nearest settlement or other facilities.
- The aim of the project evaluation report will be to provide detailed groundwork for the development of such facilities to avoid usage, facilities and subsequent maintenance and management issues.

Template for Project Assessment Report

SITE LOCATION & SURROUNDINGS				
Resource No.	Map:			
Inventory by:				
Review by:				
Date of Inventory:				
Photo Ref:				
Geographic Coordinates:				
Nearest Town/ Village				
Distance				
Nearest City				
Distance				
District				
Urban Context				
Available services	Electrical	Plumbing & Drainage	Any Other	Remarks
Grading Significance of site	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral
Opportunity & Vulnerabilities:				
Availability for solar				
Type of land identified	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrain <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate Terrain <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrain			
Land available for the project				
USERS DATA				
Visitors per day	Female	Male	Others	
Traffic flow of vehicles	Truck			
	Bus			
	Taxi			
	Private car			
	Two wheelers			
Nearest Way side amenity distance				
Model to be preferred on site	<input type="checkbox"/> Model 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Model 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Model 3			

6.5.8.2 Site Survey

The purpose of the site survey is to identify the physical attributes and regulatory frameworks of the particular site or location including access to basic amenities. The following must be kept in context when determining the physical aspects of the site; the availability of land in relation to the needs identified in the Project Assessment Report, and the report's feasibility in the current context.

- The minimum right of way must also be considered in the case of Wayside amenities along the national / state highway.
- The distance from the nearest such facility will also determine the location of the Wayside amenity. While there is no exact formula for determining the distance between two such facilities, ideally a rest stop area could be at every half-hour-1-hour drive / walk distance to counter traveler needs.
- It is necessary to study the condition of the site in relation to different seasons as well to identify the need for additional structures such as retaining walls, drainage and others in order to avoid additional costs at a later stage.
- Access to parking and other resting facilities could also be studied in accordance with the amenities on site.
- While the presence of Wayside amenities is ideal for travelers and users, the location for such facilities must be carefully selected so as not to block any scenic views or undermine the area's cultural beauty.
- The proximity to service centers such as fuel station, immigration checkpoint, Quick charging stations and ATM etc. could be considered to integrate the facilities into health facilities.

6.5.9 Land Identification

The physical attributes play a major role in the development of roadside amenities wherever they are. However, land / area procurement for construction is largely dependent on the regulatory frameworks for the area in question.

- Local Govt Engagement. Officials are vital in determining the procedural factors when procuring any land / area for restroom development.
- The approvals required at any site for the construction are vital to the successful development of the facilities. Environment, culture, telecommunications, road, power and local clearances are some of the common types of clearances that must be obtained to build any facility.
- In addition to the clearances from local government and other departments, further study and approvals must be obtained in cases of private land, depending on the area's local regulations.
- Aside from the physical and regulatory attributes, access to basic amenities also plays an important role in determining the location for roadside amenities construction.
- In order to avoid further investment in such connections, the ideal distance between water and electricity supply is within 100 m of the proposed place.
- Proper weighting must be given to this factor in order to develop an economically viable restroom facility, while determining the location of the site compared to the other factors.
- The site survey will therefore present major findings in terms of physical and regulatory aspects to further reinforce the project evaluation report and further justify site selection for the development of roadside amenities at any location.

6.5.10 Building Guidelines

6.5.10.1 Size and configuration of structure

The size and configuration of the structure will be determined by the site location as well as the need and number of users determined by the project evaluation report and site survey.

- The number of units for that particular location will be directly correlated to the number of users and the frequency of users. An ideal cubicle configuration would be to open it to the public directly to ensure visibility and user awareness. To ensure privacy, a semitransparent screening might be installed.
- The use of unisex units or the separation of sexes depends on the site and the basis of need. Ideally, however, separation between the sexes is required in every restroom facility with at least one unit each for male and female users, especially in high demand locations.
- The urinal supply in standalone restrooms must be carefully considered, as it can become an additional facility. But urinal provisions are useful in curbing overcrowding of cubicle units.
- In the assessment report and the site survey, the provision for disabled friendly restrooms must also be set out. The site selection must also comply with the requirement of easy access for wheelchairs and other assistance according to the user's need. To ensure accessibility for all, a minimum of one unisex disabled friendly restroom could be provided wherever possible.

6.5.10.2 Finishing and fittings

The finishing for the structure such as the floors and the walls must be to some extent resistant to impact and weather to enhance the structure's durability, and the materials used should be easily cleaned and durable.

- Ideally the floor and walls must be tiled to ensure water resistance and protection against the continuous flow of water from the wall material. However, it could be easier to use plastered cement for walls and floors in far-flung areas where maintenance cannot be performed as often as possible.
- In order to avoid slipping accidents, the toilets must be provided with anti-slip floor tiles where possible, and further the color of the tiles must be darker to hide dirt.
- For WC the wall tiles must be at least 1.2m and the rest of the wall surface with lighter tone color on clean plaster finishing will enhance the restroom atmosphere.
- Kick plate with a minimum height of 1.2m should be provided on the inside to prevent constant water flow from the door and appropriate signage should be provided for gender separation and disabled use. Additional hooks could be provided for the users' convenience of hanging their or other bags.
- When disabled-friendly restrooms are provided to the restroom, strong and durable grab bars must be provided in accordance with international standards.
- To meet the needs of different users, the restroom units must provide the option of a European type toilet or squat toilet. The type of seating for the toilet must be determined while taking into account the durability and the type of user.
- The wash basins could be wall-mounted or counter-type basins. In the case of exposed basins, cement or stainless steel may be manufactured to avoid vandalism or destruction.
- If necessary, additional plumbing fixtures such as faucets must be provided, and external provision must be avoided.
- The plumbing fixtures, including piping and waste pipes, must be dissimulated in the walls or outside users' view. These installations must however be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.
- Water supply tanks at the back of the structure could be provided and hidden as much as possible. The height of the tank must not be compromised, however, since it can affect the flow of water to the restroom.

6.5.10.3 External structure

When designing the external structure of the restroom, various issues must be addressed including accessibility, visibility, privacy and the aspects of sustainability can be explored and maximized as well.

- Adequate and comfortable stairs/steps must be provided for the comfort of the users if the restroom is not directly on the ground level from the point of access. The level of the restroom also determines the visibility of the restroom for the user's easy sight.

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- If the restroom facility is provided with disable friendly units, ramps for wheelchairs must be provided for accessibility. The international requirement of the ramp slope is of 1:12 ratio whereby for every 1m height, a 12-meter length ramp must be provided.
- Providing windows could be avoided to ensure privacy as well as to reduce incurring cost. For the purpose of ventilation, the gap above the wall and below the roof can be open with screens to provided adequate natural ventilation and lighting.
- The use of lean-to roof can maximize the use of natural lighting and ventilation when it is configured in the right direction. Adequate amount of roof overhang must be provided to provide protection from rain. The use of translucent roof material can maximize the use of natural lighting for the most part of the day saving on energy consumption.

6.5.10.4 External and internal lighting

The restroom's lighting and power aspect depends on the restroom's opening hours, and also on the security aspect. To avoid vandalism during the darker hours, lighting has to be provided for the restrooms as much as possible. Maximum use should also be made of solar lights based on the feasibility of solar lights at the said location.

- For internal lighting it is necessary to provide an adequate number of fixtures in relation to the number of units to maximize visibility during the evenings and darker hours. The use of openings and sky light during daytime will enhance the use of natural lighting and help in lower energy consumption.
- For external lighting it is necessary to provide adequate lighting to increase visibility for the users as well as to ensure safety of the facility. To protect from external forces and ensure durability, the external lightings must be provided with holders.
- For convenience of management and easier maintenance and repair the power switches must be centrally located. In case of additional uses a minimum of one power socket should be provided.

6.5.10.5 Signage - (roadside, at the site, internal signage, information required)

The major factor that will determine the visibility and usage of any restroom facility is the signage. The distance of signage from the restroom along the route, near the restroom and inside the restrooms must be determined according to the location of the restroom and the facilities provided.

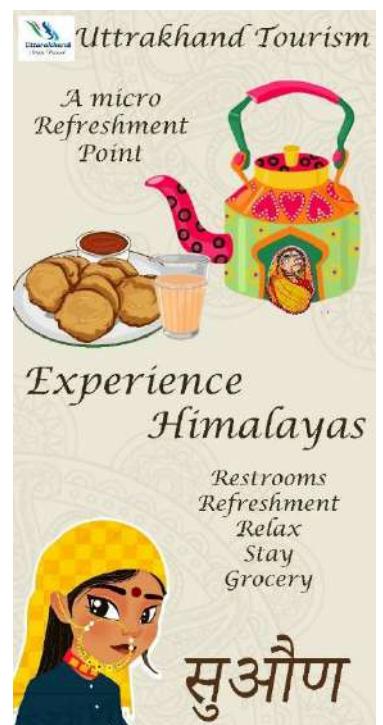
- The restroom information signage must be provided a certain distance from the actual facility. This signage can be along the road, treks and in public areas for information.
- Further restroom signage must be provided at the restroom site as well to direct the users towards the facility and for information. Restrooms must be provided with information signage regarding the management, contact info in case of complaints, gender separation and others for proper information dissemination.

6.5.11 Management modalities

The most important aspect which will determine the efficient use of the restroom facility is the restroom management modality and its effective management mechanism.

6.5.11.1 Development, Operations & Maintenance of WSA on PPP mode

In locations with high footfall, private sector would be invited to develop, operate and maintain WSA under PPP mode under a long-term concession of up to 29 years with the concessionaire having the first right of refusal for



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another 29-year term at an annual Rs 1 concession fee. Such modality is appropriate and feasible in the most viable business environment where private investors have the potential to invest and generate income while taking care of the toilets. Under the concession agreement, the concessionaire will construct / develop the facilities in the given guidelines, façade design, as per standard concept, with flexibility to modify the interiors according to taste and requirement.

6.5.11.2 Development by UTDB and Operation & Maintenance by Private Operator

UTDB will build the facility in locations with less tourist footfall or less viable business areas and upon completion of development, bids would be invited from the private sector for operations and maintenance of such developed WSA.

6.5.11.3 Franchisee model

If a person or group of persons (private person) has adequate and suitable land belonging to the NH / SH and that person is interested in developing WSA, UTDB will extend assistance to that person through the provision of standard designs, layout for development, provided that there is no WSA already developed or planned to be developed in the vicinity of 20 km of such land and that WSA can be recognized. The UTDB will provide franchisee with "Logo," "Branding" and other standard quality conditions. UTDB shall advertise on inviting franchisee applications from time to time.

7 Development control regulation

Development Control Regulations are a set of rules that are planned to ensure the proper and effective development of an area. Regulation is necessary to ensure planned development. It is a mechanism that controls the development and use of land. This involves the construction of new buildings, the extension of the existing ones, and the change of use of the building or land to another use. Developing new houses/industrial buildings/shops are important for supporting economic progress. At the same time, it is also necessary to protect or improve the quality of towns, villages, countryside, tourists place etc.

7.1 Mall road

7.1.1 Street walk

A clear street walk without any unwanted hindrance for the pedestrians

Covered Roadside drains: The drains should be of atleast 60 cm width with 30 cm depth on atleast one side of the road (slopping side) ⁴. Drains can be covered using mettle grills or perforated concrete in order to ease the surface water runoff.

Encroachment on Mall road: All roads to be cleared of encroachments. No fresh encroachments – even minor ones such as encroaching upon drain/ footpaths shall be allowed. Roadside parking should be strictly prohibited. Movement of goods vehicles can be permitted during the early morning hours. Parking Restrictions to be strictly enforced with increased police patrol. Provision of parking facility for atleast 50 vehicles on atleast both the ends of the mall road should be there for every Mall road.

Street furniture: Availability of required street furniture is an important aspect of an inclusive street. Following are the essential street elements which should be provided along mall roads for better tourist's experience:

- Dustbins and Drinking water facilities should be provided at a regular interval⁵.
- Street light along the mall road.
- Guard rails along valley side of the mall road.
- Rest sheds in the form of benches with sheds or gazebos at scenic viewpoints.
- Dedicated rickshaw stands
- Mall Road to be declared as Zero Tolerance Zone

Market Façade development (Awning and Signage): It is very import to proper design the facades of shopping street because it adds visual interest to the pedestrian environment and at the same time enhance the storefront design and attractiveness. This overall increase the beautiful experience of pedestrian's crossing the street and encourages them to use that lane more and more. This also helps to enhance the pedestrian environment, reinforce building patterns and rhythms, and create shade and comfort on the sidewalks (LEED 2014).

Table 5:Guidelines for Mall road shops facade

Façade feature	Objective	Guidelines and standards
Awnings or canopies	clear and unobstructed sidewalk	<p>Shall not be supported by posts in the sidewalk rather they should be cantilevered from the building face</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Clear height – 2 meters from side walk</u>

⁴ Guidelines for Road Drainage, IRC: SP 42-2014, P-93.

⁵ URDPFI Guidelines Vol I, 2014. Ministry of Urban Development, P -242.

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	Reducing solar gain and shadowing	Shall not be located along north-facing façades.
Signage	Position	Signage may be placed on canopies and awnings if designed as integral to the building façade. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Uniform height of 0.8 Meter</u> • <u>Maximum width of 2 Meter</u>
	Visibility	Singes should be lit to encourage continuous activity within the district.

7.1.2 Camping sites

All users of national forests are subject to forest regulations. They are meant to control actions that cause damage to natural resources and facilities, as well as actions that cause unreasonable disturbances or unsafe conditions for visitors.

- Camp at least 200 feet away from water sources.
- Place your garbage in the trash cans that have been provided. Not all areas offer trash collection, so be prepared to pack out your trash.
- Campfires must be inside fire rings provided by the Forest Service. Dead and down material may be used. Living trees, shrubs and plants may not be cut or damaged. Remove all flammable material from around the campfire to prevent its escape.
- No permanent construction shall be made within or surrounding the camping site.
- A special use permit is required for all commercial activities and events, and some non-commercial events. Contact the ranger station for more information.

7.2 Homestays promotion

State Government has notified Deendayal Upadhyaya Homestay Development Schemes and Guidelines 2018 for development of homestay units in rural areas for locals. Attractive incentives like Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy offered to locals to build/renovate their houses with minimum standard of hospitality and hygiene. Currently, the state does not have a dedicated homestay policy even tourism policy 2018 does not have any specific guidelines for homestays promotion.

In order to have simple and easily implantable guideline to provide uniform opportunity to villagers with diverse kind of living style of various indigenous communities settled in the state, a standard guideline to be followed by all homestay owner has been prepared. This is in turn will provide scope to the visitors to enjoy the cultural diversity of the state and at the same time will ensure standard service to them from the homestay operators.

Table 6 List of facilities and requirement for homestays.

Facilities	Requirements
Location	
Sites	Of high tourist interest with various other tourism facilities along the recognized tourist circuit.
Ownership	Resident of village and staying in the house with family
Approach Road	Clean and clear trail to home stay
B. Room Accommodation and Facilities	
Accommodation Capacity	Separate 1 to 3 rooms in one home stay to accommodate 2 to 6 people at a time
Structure and design	Room should be continuity or in adjoining to the house of the owner and very much traditional in design

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Furnishing	Two bed with one table and two chairs in one room
Linen	With clean and comfortable sets of 2 mattress, pillows, bedcovers, towels for each room
Drinking water	Boiled/filtered water and clean glasses
Lighting	Ideally alternative energy e.g. solar lamps with back up in the form candle with match box
Ventilation	Sufficient number of windows with ventilation must be in the room
Housekeeping	Clean bed cover, pillow cover and towel must be replaced after every 4 days and should be cleaned after the departure of the guest
Security	The room should have proper lock and key provision
Waste Management	Waste bin provided in the room and in the compound

C. Toilet and bathroom

Facilities	Requirements
Location	Separate or shared but not too far from the room. Should be well ventilated
Facility in toilet and bathroom	Indian/European style with a wash basin and adequate clean water. Hot water should be made available on request
Hygiene	Toilet should be cleaned regularly
Approach path	Must be clean and have clear signage, and should be properly lighted at night

D. Toilet and bathroom

Facilities	Requirements
Skill	One member of the house must be trained to cook decent quality meals.
Food items	Simple but nutritious meals with at least one traditional item should be provided in a hygienic manner
Serving of food	To be served in traditional style and preferably in traditional utensils maintaining high standards of hygiene

7.3 Development of Trek / Nature trail

With numerous low and high mountain hiking and trekking trails, Uttarakhand is a popular choice for trekkers with the state having the second highest peak in India. The rugged beauty of the Himalayan terrains of Uttarakhand accompanied by the surrounding scenic natural vistas is something which every traveller must explore. Trekking is perhaps the only way to experience and discover such natural bliss. Be it coming face to face with the human skeletons surrounded around Roopkund Lake, or stopping by the Valley of Flowers to frame the vibrant flora in your camera, each step you take forward while trekking, brings you closer to something fascinating. This section offers following four measures for standards, safety, and quality of trails/ treks which are foundations for their sustainable management:

- Trail/ Trek path area safety quality
- Comprehensive information management on Trial/ Trek.
- Trail's/ Trek's natural environment and its grading
- Enterprises' (lodges, hotels, tea house, homestay, etc.) and/or camping facilities on Trial/ Trek and its status

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Table 7: Key specification for Trail/Treks

Measures	Key elements
Trail/ Trek path area safety quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path surface conditions - Trail width for walking (1.2 m minimum), trekking (1.2 m minimum) and high mountain trekking trail (1.2 m typical), • Rockiness, stoniness, slippery, sandy, unstable surface, trail sagging, erosion, drainage, trail deviation, lack of proper steps or high steps, water barriers, lack of alignment of path, stream crossable, gradient (normally less than 10% is ideal), handrails, stile with hand railings, • Cambered pathway, pruning, fallen tree or grown vegetation blocking normal passage, deepness of the trail path than surrounding landscape, trail path surface strength (solid/loose/muddy) any obstacles (e.g. large rock, landslides, loose stones) stepping stones, bridges (secure/insecure), communication provision (cell phone coverage) availability of drinking water, health post, emergency evacuation provisions, path marking and warning signage , etc.]
Difficulty levels based on Trial/ Trek altitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy (generally up to 2000m) • Moderate (between 2000 m to 3000m) • Moderate (between 3000 m to 4000m) • Very hard (between 3500 m to 5000m) • Extreme (between 5000 m to 6500m)
Potential standard signage for trail routs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trail head signage at the start of trail • Welcome signage for trail destinations • Warning signage at danger prevailing pints or at points prior to risk prevailing • Directional signage at trail intersections • Interpretative signage for point of interests • Management maintenance signage at necessary points where works are in progress • Trail markers at regular intervals

8 Carrying Capacity of Tourist Towns

8.1 Tourist Projections

8.1.1 Need for tourist projections

Forecasting the number of Tourists visiting in the state is an important step as it helps in planning accordingly and effectively. It also improves the efficiency of Businesses, increase earnings and strengthen economies. (Towards Tourism Demand Forecasting Methods Elements S.B. Goyal, Manoj Kumar MRCE, and Faridabad, INDIA). As important is tourist forecasting, the method of projecting the number of tourists equally plays an important role in defining the accuracy of the projection.

8.1.2 Methodology

After analysing the trend in tourist population since 2002-03, both domestic and foreign tourists are projected for the next 10 years using the Incremental method. Out of the three population projection methods, i.e Arithmetic, Geometric and Incremental, Incremental method was adopted. The incremental increase is determined for each year from the past population and the average value is added to the present population along with the average rate of increase. This method is a modification of arithmetical increase method and it is suitable under normal condition where the growth rate is found to be in increasing order.

Hence, population after nth year is $P_n = P + n.X + \{n(n+1)/2\}$. Where,

P_n = Population after nth year

X = Average increase

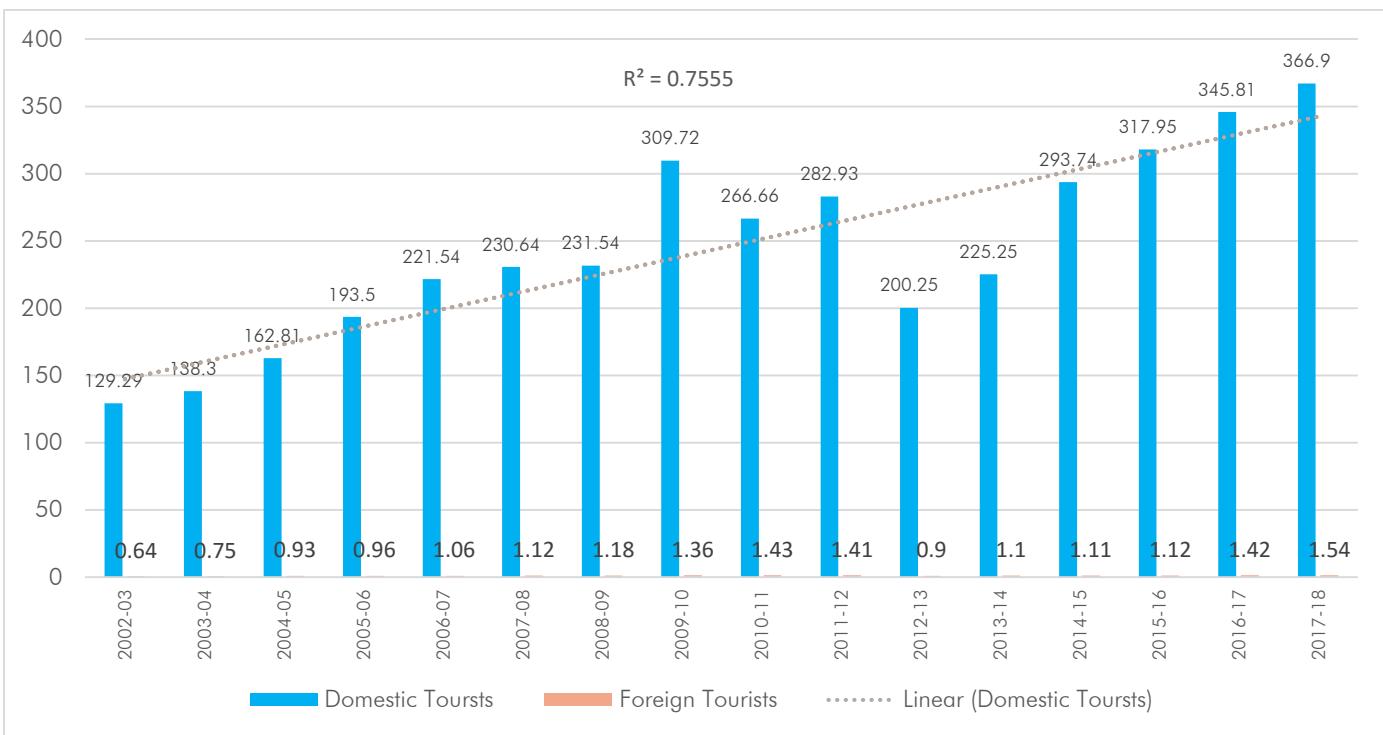
Y = Incremental increase

Year	Domestic Tourists (in lakhs)	Foreign Tourists (in Lakhs)	Total (in Lakhs)	CAGR (%)
2002-03	129.29	0.64	129.93	-
2003-04	138.3	0.75	139.05	7.02
2004-05	162.81	0.93	163.74	12.26
2005-06	193.5	0.96	194.46	14.39
2006-07	221.54	1.06	222.6	14.41
2007-08	230.64	1.12	231.76	12.27
2008-09	231.54	1.18	232.72	10.20
2009-10	309.72	1.36	311.08	13.28
2010-11	266.66	1.43	268.09	9.48
2011-12	282.93	1.41	284.34	9.09
2012-13	200.25	0.9	201.15	4.47
2013-14	225.25	1.1	226.35	5.18
2014-15	293.74	1.11	294.85	7.07
2015-16	317.95	1.12	319.07	7.16
2016-17	345.81	1.42	347.23	7.27
2017-18	366.9	1.54	368.44	7.20

8.1.3 Projected Tourist Population

After the 2013 tragedy, there was a dip in the number of tourists visiting Uttarakhand. The CAGR has been decreasing from 2003-04 since With a CAGR of 7.19 from the year 2002-03 to 2017-18, the projected tourist population using the incremental method is 6.22 Crores in the year 2029-2030. The share the domestic population is 6.19 crores and foreign tourist are projected to cross 2.31 crores per year.

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Year	Incremental Increase (Projected)	Domestic tourists (Projected)	Foreign Tourist (Projected)
2018-19	385.1	383.55	1.60
2019-20	402.7	401.00	1.66
2020-21	421.0	419.25	1.72
2021-22	440.1	438.32	1.79
2022-23	460.0	458.18	1.85
2023-24	480.8	478.86	1.91
2024-25	502.3	500.33	1.98
2025-26	524.7	522.62	2.04
2026-27	547.8	545.71	2.11
2027-28	571.8	569.60	2.18
2028-29	596.5	594.30	2.24
2029-30	622.1	619.80	2.31

As projected through incremental method of projection, the total tourist population in the year 2029-30 visiting Uttarakhand state is 622.1 lakh. As per the projection, if the tourist population is increased incrementally, there will be an increase of 68 percent of tourist population form the year 2017-18 to 2019-30.

8.2 Carrying Capacity

The environmental resources are finite and upon it lies all the economic activities. The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) defines carrying capacity as: "The maximum number of people that may visit a tourist Ecosystems and Sustainable Development destination at the same time, without causing destruction to the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction. The sustainable growth of a tourist place is as important as the economic growth of it. This implies that the prudent and judicial use of environmental resources is a must. Uttarakhand is one of the state which is gifted with such unparalleled gifts and thus, it becomes mandatory for its conservation.

8.2.1 Methodology

In calculating the carrying capacity (CC) the classification provides various layers on which the estimation is based. The first layer is the physical carrying capacity. It is defined as the maximum no. of visitors who can be physically present at a certain time and space. The number is calculated by:

$$PCC = A \times V/a \times Rf$$

Where; PCC = Physical carrying capacity

A = Area suitable for tourism (sq.m.)

V/a = Appropriate space for displacement of tourists'/tourist density (tourists/ sq.m.)

Rf = Rotation factor (Usability Time of the place/mean time of a visit) - Time taken by a particular activity/time taken for that activity to be done by one person)

Limitation: As a detailed survey of the destinations listing all the activities was not surveyed, the PCC is calculated on the basis of land use. URDPFI identifies the recreational land use for hilly areas to be between 15-18 percent, providing a base for the tourism activities spaces. To calculate the PCC for the destination a range of 15 % -20 % was taken for the estimation of the recreational area in the city. This presumption is taken to identify the land area for tourism activities.

Destination	Total area sq.km	Recreational area (5% to 20 % of the total area of the city)	B (are needed by a tourist to travel) (sq.m)	Rotation Factor	Physical carrying Capacity per day (in Lakhs)
Dehradun	300	45- 60	1	1	450-600
Mussoorie	64.75	9.7- 12.9	1	1	97.125-129.5
Pauri	42	6.3- 8.4	1	1	63-84
Srinagar	9	1.3- 1.8	1	1	13.5-18
Rudraprayag	10	1.5- 2	1	1	15-20
Gopeshwar	14.08	2.1- 2.8	1	1	21.12-28.16
Joshimath	11.49	1.7- 2.2	1	1	17.235-22.98
Uttarakashi	12.02	1.8- 2.4	1	1	18.03-24.04
Haridwar	23.56	3.5- 4.7	1	1	35.34-47.12
Almora	7.35	1.1- 1.4	1	1	11.025-14.7
Ranikhet	2.43	0.3- 0.4	1	1	3.645-4.86
Kausani and Bageshwar	5.5	0.8- 1.1	1	1	8.25-11
Pitthoragarh	9	1.3- 1.8	1	1	13.5-18
Champawat	5	0.7- 1	1	1	7.5-10
Kathagodam(Haldwani)	44.11	6.6- 8.8	1	1	66.16-88.22
Corbet national park(Ramnagar)	2.43	0.3- 0.4	1	1	3.64-4.86
Nainital	11.73	1.7- 2.3	1	1	17.59-23.46
Rishikesh	10	1.5- 2	1	1	15-20
Kotdwar	3	0.4- 0.6	1	1	4.5-6
kedarnath	2.75	0.4- 0.5	1	12	49.5-6.6
Badrinath	2.01	0.3- 0.4	1	12	36.18-48.24
Valley of Flowers	87*	4.3- 4.3	1	1	43.5-43.5
Gangotri	8	1.2- 1.6	1	12	144-192

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Yamunotri	0.006 **	0- 0	1	12	0.72-0.72
Auli	2.5**	0.3- 0.5	1	1	25-5
Rudrapur	27.65	4.1- 5.5	1	1	41.47-55.3
Hemkund Sahib	0.018 **	0- 0	1	12	2.16-2.16
Tehri	37.05	5.5- 7.4	1	1	55.57-74.1

Here, rotation factor is considered as 1, i.e. a person takes whole day to cover the activities in the city. As no primary survey was involved in the identification of activities happening in the region, the rotation factor was taken as 1.

The real carrying capacity is defined as the maximum permissible number of tourists to the specific site, once the Correction factors (CF) derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. The correction factors are obtained by considering the biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables.

RCC = PCC * Fcx., Each correction factor was calculated applying the next equation:

Fcx = (1 – Mlx)/Mtx., Where, Fcx is Correction Factor of variable “x”,

Mlx is Limiting magnitude of variable “x” and Mtx is Total magnitude of variable “x”

The correction factors are taken considering the environmental and limiting factors which affect the inflow of tourist in the destination.

One of the factors that limit the inflow of tourist is snow and thus number of days having heavy snowfall is one of the correction factor. The calculation of Cf for snow is calculated on the basis of the no. of snow fall days in the destination. The ecological factors undertaken to assess the carrying capacity with Eco-sensitivity angle are earthquake prone zone, destination at high elevation, Flood prone and land slide prone regions⁶.

The CF in this case differ from region to region. The next step was to give weight to the indicators. Indicator weighting is an important issue in the measurement of tourism sustainability. Its importance derives from the fact that weights can have a significant effect on the rankings of analysed regions and subsequent policymaking. Basically, there are two types of approaches to obtain weights that reflect an indicator's importance: opinion-based (subjective) and data-centric (objective) approaches. If such data are, however, not available, then using equal weights appears a better option than potentially distorting true indicator importance through a seemingly objective, but possibly inadequate procedure. However, the weights were given to the indicators using AHP (Analytic Hierarchy process)⁷

⁶ Data availed from Vulnerable mapping by IPE for state of Uttarakhand state.

^{*}. Recreational Area for Valley of Flowers is taken as % % of the total area

^{**} Area Calculated using GIS

⁷ Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one of Multi Criteria decision making method that was originally developed by Prof. Thomas L. Saaty. In short, it is a method to derive ratio scales from paired comparisons. The ratio scales are derived from the principal Eigen vectors and the consistency index is derived from the principal Eigen value.

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Destination	CF final (snow fall)	Earthquake	Elevation	Flood	Landslide	Real Carrying Capacity per day
Dehradun	1.00	0.557	0.115	0.049	0.279	39406-52541
Mussoorie	0.97	0.268	0.133	0.042	0.558	7891-10521
Pauri	0.97	0.291	0.112	0.054	0.543	5855-7807
Srinagar	0.97	0.253	0.072	0.168	0.506	2033-2710
Rudraprayag	0.97	0.325	0.051	0.325	0.300	2357-3143
Gopeshwar	0.97	0.211	0.074	0.077	0.639	1578-2104
Joshimath	0.97	0.251	0.125	0.061	0.563	1806-2408
Uttarakashi	0.97	0.333	0.057	0.305	0.305	3096-4128
Haridwar	1.00	0.129	0.129	0.607	0.136	4854-6473
Almora	0.97	0.361	0.166	0.090	0.384	2220-2961
Ranikhet	0.97	0.195	0.195	0.177	0.432	1030-1374
Kausani and Bageshwar	0.97	0.207	0.091	0.081	0.620	759-1012
Pitthoragarh	0.97	0.272	0.131	0.057	0.540	1440-1920
Champawat	0.97	0.291	0.090	0.060	0.559	640-854
Kathagodam(Haldwani)	1	0.177	0.195	0.432	0.195	19237-25650
Corbet national park(ramnagar)Ramnagar)	1	0.177	0.195	0.432	0.195	1059-1413
Nainital	0.97	0.399	0.161	0.083	0.357	3257-4343
Rishikesh	0.97	0.205	0.097	0.504	0.194	2836-3782
kotdwar	0.97	0.177	0.195	0.432	0.195	1272-1696
kedarnath	1	0.300	0.100	0.300	0.300	13365-17820
Badrinath	1	0.356	0.099	0.160	0.386	7875-10500
Valley of Flowers	1	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	16992-16992
Gangotri	1	0.300	0.100	0.300	0.300	38880-51840
Yamunotri	1	0.300	0.100	0.300	0.300	194-194
Auli	1	0.328	0.242	0.085	0.344	5802-1160
Rudrapur	1	0.177	0.195	0.432	0.195	12025-16034
Hemkund Sahib	1	0.328	0.242	0.085	0.344	501-501
Tehri	0.97	0.406	0.090	0.361	0.143	10195-13594

Towns/ Destinations	Real Carrying Capacity	Average Footfall per day	Exceeded or under	Peak month footfall per day	CC Range (Category Zones)
Dehradun	39406-52541	6806	32600	16982	35559 (Counter Magnet)
Mussoorie	7891-10521	7869	23	9917	605 (General)
Pauri	5855-7807	217	5639	347	7460 (Counter Magnet)
Srinagar	2033-2710	559	1474	1029	1682 (General)

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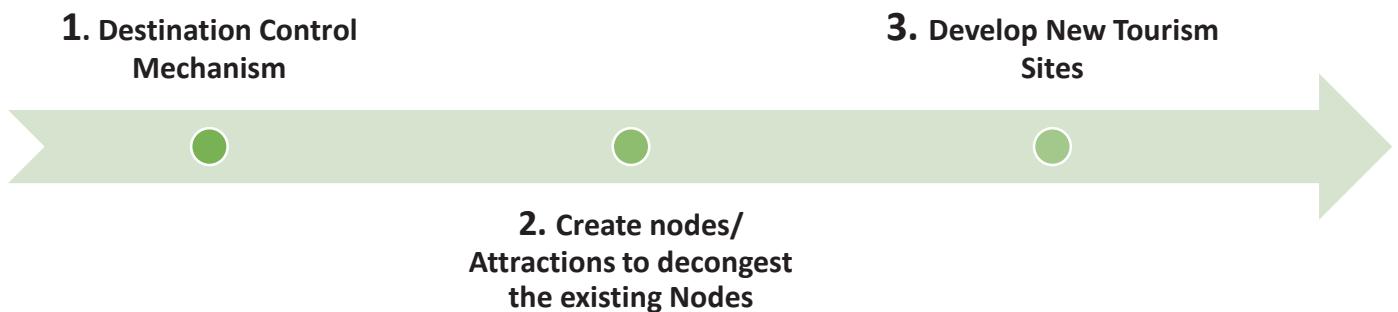
Towns/ Destinations	Real Carrying Capacity	Average Footfall per day	Exceeded or under	Peak month footfall per day	CC Range (Category Zones)
Rudraprayag	2357-3143	755	1603	16627	-13483 (Dispersion)
Gopeshwar	1578-2104	672	906	1091	1013 (General)
Joshimath	1806-2408	1195	612	27527	-25118 (Dispersion)
Uttarakashi	3096-4128	884	2212	15706	-11578 (Dispersion)
Haridwar	4854-6473	59117	-54262	125068	-118595 (Dispersion)
Almora	2220-2961	324	1897	751	2210 (General)
Ranikhet	1030-1374	411	620	690	684 (General)
Kausani and Bageshwar	759-1012	242	517	699	313 (General)
Pithoragarh	1440-1920	423	1017	1175	745 (General)
Champawat	640-854	518	123	578	276 (General)
Haldwani	19237- 25650	416	18821	474	25177 (Counter Magnet)
Nainital	3257-4343	2558	699	11317	-6974 (Dispersion)
Rishikesh	2836-3782	1814	1022	4457	-675 (General)
kotdwar	1272-1696	1171	102	1596	101 (General)
kedarnath	13365- 17820	3754	9611	25071	-7251 (Dispersion)
Badrinath	7875-10500	5112	2763	37966	-27466 (Dispersion)
Valley of Flowers	16992- 16992	116	16876	116	16876 (Counter Magnet)
Gangotri	38880- 51840	2174	36706	11156	40684 (Counter Magnet)
Yamunotri	194-194	1915	-1720	11699	-11505 (Dispersion)
Auli	5802-1160	416	5386	416	745 (General)
Rudrapur	12025- 16034	422	11604	422	15613 (Counter Magnet)
Hemkund Sahib	501-501	1253	-751	6035	-5534 (Dispersion)

Towns/ Destinations	Real Carrying Capacity	Average Footfall per day	Exceeded or under	Peak month footfall per day	CC Range (Category Zones)
Tehri	10195- 13594	5801	4395	12362	1233 (General)

1.1 Measures to Control

Many people find work and earn a living as a result of tourism. Many shops and services would not exist without an additional customer base, so tourism improves the liveliness and livability of many cities. However, it is critical to recognize when it exceeds its potential and begins to pose a threat to both tourists and residents of the destination. In order to provide win-win situation for each and every stakeholder involved in the entire tourism value chain, the carrying capacity model is used to determine which of the state's selected tourist destinations or towns should be prioritized first in terms of development. For example, if town A is already a popular tourist destination and has low carrying capacity, there should be an identified alternate town/destination to which tourists should be diverted. For this, all the towns have been divided into 3 different categories namely General zone, Counter Magnet zone and Dispersion zone based on the carrying capacity value. The tourist footfall and carrying capacity in General zones is directly proportional to each other; in Counter Magnet zone the carrying capacity of the site is high whereas the tourist footfall is less; in Dispersion zone the carrying capacity is less whereas the tourist footfall is high.

As managing tourist inflow in a destination is not an overnight intervention, it requires phasing and staging of measures.



The first phase requires Destination control mechanism which includes traffic and parking management, infrastructure gap fulfillment and etc. of the destinations/towns which falls under dispersion category. Effective management of the existing tourist destinations and towns with respect to the current available resources is required in Phase 1. Forecasting traffic volumes at peak hours, vehicle types and methods of traffic control (signage's, Line markings, barricades) are included in site traffic management. Pedestrian flow management is also an integral part of the plan as hilly areas tend to have more pedestrians on the streets specially on all the mall roads.

The interventions at second phase requires promoting the Counter Magnet category zones in order to decongest the dispersion category zones. The perfect example for this is the creation of Tehri lake as a world class destination which will act as a counter magnet node by dispersing the tourists from the dispersion zones like Rishikesh and Mussoorie.

The third phase of interventions necessitates the creation of new tourist sites in the region in order to disperse tourists to new destinations. New tourist sites can be developed by either increasing the attraction of an existing site or facilitating development on an existing site. As an example, development of 13D-13D will help in attracting tourists away from overcrowded areas.

9 Marketing & Branding Strategy

9.1 Introduction: Need for tourism marketing strategy

Human Beings have an inherent sense of curiosity and adventure, and going as per current trends, there is a growing desire among people to travel, to see new sights, experience new things and to live under different environments. Hence marketing in the tourism industry can be simplified as part of the process to understand the desire for travel in people. But tourism is a very complex industry because of its multi-faceted activities like activity planning, transportation, accommodation and catering for the tourists. The real complexity lies in the tourism promotion, in its various forms directed at large number of people in various lands of different socio-economic structures, having different needs, expectations and behavior patterns.

"Tourism marketing can be defined as the systematic and coordinated efforts exerted by the National Tourist Organizations and the tourist enterprises at international, national and local levels to optimize the satisfaction of tourists, groups and individuals, in view of the sustained tourism growth" (Source: ASEAN Tourism Marketing Strategy, 2012- 2015)

Marketing in tourism is concerned with the needs of identifiable consumer groups, including product/service development, place (location and distribution), and pricing. It requires information about people, especially those interested in what the destination offers. Its role is to match the right product or service with the right market or audience. Modern marketing is heavily based on the marketing concepts of internet marketing (e-marketing approaches) and cooperative campaigns. Tourism is a crowded marketplace now, gone are the days of conventional marketing where travel sustained only on word of mouth, presently there are 256+ destination across the globe trying to attract holiday makers. The rapid upsurge of social networking and communication sites is having a major impact on the ways in which travel and tourism products and services are marketed. Prospective tourists are increasingly seeking instant, personalized and bookable services. This is all evident in the rapid growth of usual social communications networks as one of most important elements of national tourism marketing campaigns. It is however expensive to do effectively, and not all countries have social media marketing as part of their promotional mix.

Destinations see the opportunity to communicate their products and services, including through audio-visual means, online to this rapidly growing consumer base. Destination is the fundamental unit on which many complex dimensions of tourism are based.

"To brand a tourism destination is to develop a clear identity, or "brand", based on reality, while also reflecting the core strengths and "personality" of the destination" (Source: ASEAN Tourism Marketing Strategy, 2012- 2015)

Tourism is a multifaceted sector having varying tourist needs at different time i: e a destination and tourism market in larger scale should match to the dynamic nature of the industry. The success of a destination, to a great extent, is reliant on its image. Gaining knowledge and understanding the needs of potential tourists would help in image-makeover of the destination. A synergy between all the stakeholders in creating the destination vision is required for successfully marketing a destination. Hence market study and strategizing the regional tourism growth is inevitable in the current scenario. It has been proven that tourism market strategies have helped several economies boost their exports, attract tourism and visitors, increased resident livelihoods and boosted investment.

9.2 Case Study

KERALA – GOD OWN COUNTRY

Beginning: Till 1980's, economically backward, with access problem and inadequate infrastructure, tourism was a completely neglected sector.

Administrator: KSTDC (Kerala Tourism Development Corporation)

Objective: Public Private Partnership with the launch of KTM (Kerala Travel Mart)

Tourism Marketing Strategies:

- Innovative products like house boats, tree house, Ayurveda huts were introduced
- Branding for backwater and Ayurveda tourism was prioritized
- Invited world's leading travel magazines and newspapers to visit Kerala.
- Participated in tourism trade shows of strong emerging markets abroad such as London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt and the Middle East.
- Brand building exercise through destination tag lines and media
- Made celebrities as brand ambassadors for the destinations
- Catchy slogans and innovative designs were the synonyms of the destinations
- Targeted marketing in North India with influential celebrities to attract target tourist like family holidays
- <http://www.keralatourism.org/> this state Government website was made available in many national and foreign languages with weekly updates on the activities in the various destinations
- Tourism marketing via mobile and social media

Advantages:

- Domestic tourists increased by 36% and foreign tourist increased by 150% in 8-year span
- Recognized with many international and national awards.
- Kerala, hailed as "One of the 10 paradises in the world", "One of the 100 great trips for the 21st century" and "One of the 10 hotspots for the millennium"

9.3 Future Drivers for Overall Marketing Strategy in Uttarakhand

The overall Uttarakhand Tourism strategy has been formulated through consultation with various industry volunteers and community groups. Also the extensive field surveys throughout the entire project area and detailed analysis of individual destinations had helped in formulating ideas and translating them into unique concepts. It is evident that there is enthusiasm to support the tourism sector among most of the consulted stakeholders, but there is a feeling that endeavors of the tourism in the region might spoil the natural environment and affect the communities in a negative way. Hence the strategies formulated thrive to attain utmost integration and co-operation among the various community groups and Government bodies for sustainable tourism growth. The various marketing strategies in the course of approaching the Tourism Master Plan have been given under five broad strategies, which were formulated, focused and worked towards an achievable output. The five strategies are:

- Distinctive Branding
- Quality service and Innovation
- Easier Access
- Iconic experience
- Better skills and stronger Partnerships

A series of priorities and individual actions have been identified for each of these challenges to describe what needs to happen differently to ensure that sustainable growth is achieved within the industry. While all of the five challenges outlined above are important, Tourism businesses which are most likely to succeed

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will be those that deliver a higher quality experience to visitors, understand their markets and communicate effectively with them. This will in turn attract the investors to invest in their products, staff and attract to retain a motivated skilled workforce. Various techniques and sub functions followed under each strategy are explained below. The marketing strategy for the Uttarakhand explained below is developed based on a set of processes as explained in below figure.

Figure 7: Process of Marketing Strategy

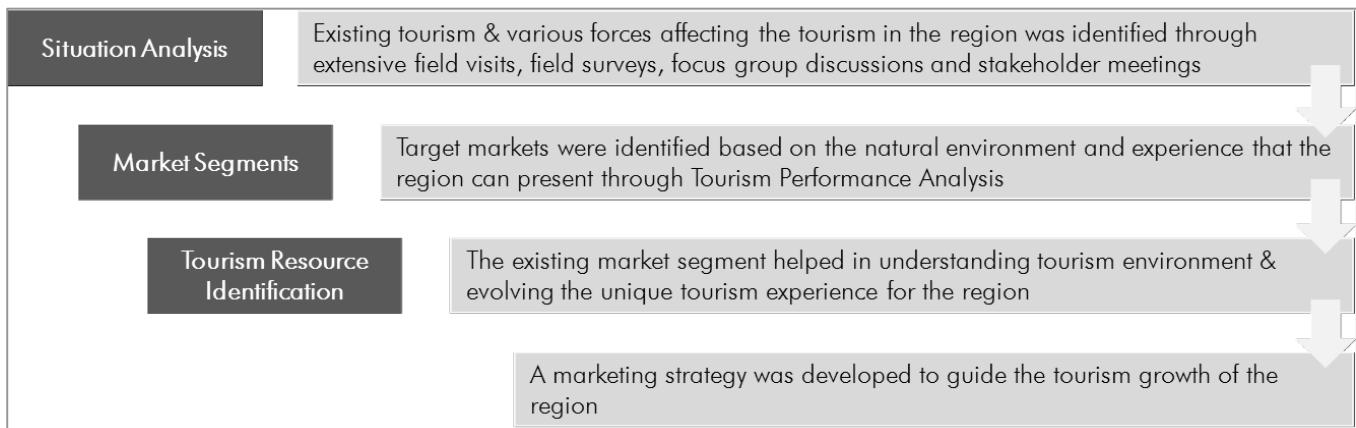
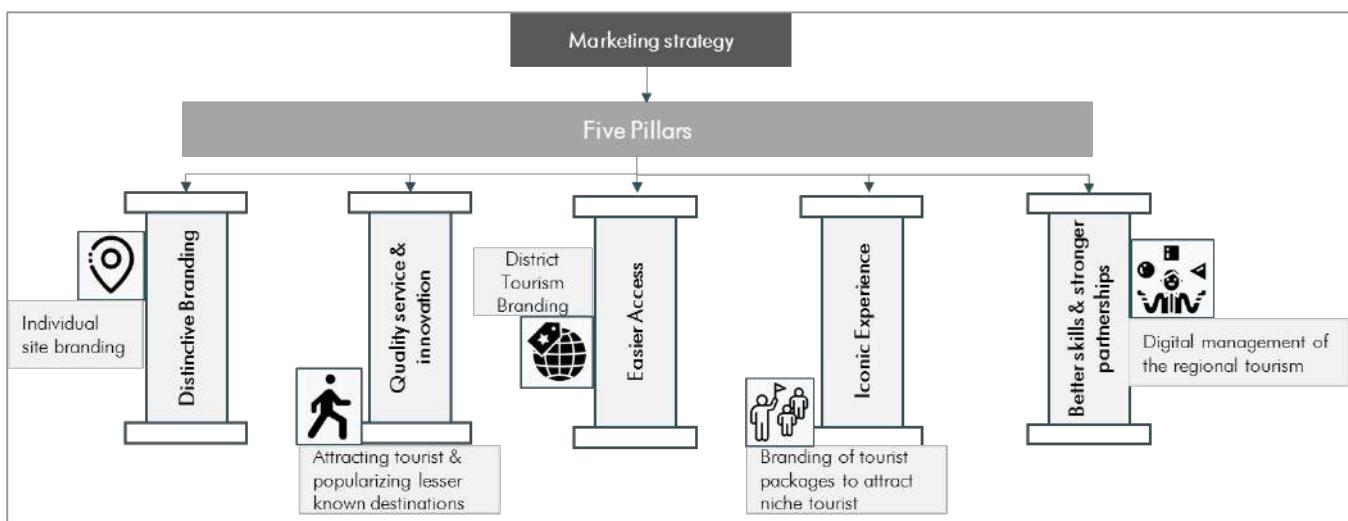


Figure 8: Components of Marketing Strategy



9.3.1 Distinctive Marketing

Marketing Strategy for Tourism Promotion Sites

In identifying and promoting various tourism destinations along the hills, although almost every destination is a nature related site. The baseline analysis report tried to put every site surveyed in the field into six different themes based on the existing classification done by Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board (UTDB). Hence this generalization of the tourism sites was broken into various heads, which will aid the tourist to travel to the desired location and service providers to focus on the function. All the 440 sites were present in one of the six categories. By further categorizing the sites based on mode of operation, target tourists, say eco tourists, adventure tourists etc. can be assisted in travelling to destinations of their interest e.g. a religious site might be an adventure tourism site or eco-tourism site based on the activities present or the way operations are carried out. Thus, through the baseline analysis report, distinctive branding already commenced for every identified site. Generalizing tourism sites would attract generic tourist but through distinctive branding here, special interest, high-end and more international tourist markets are targeted strategically.

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Using slogan for state tourism is a common marketing strategy technique followed by most of the Indian states. The uniqueness of all the sites under the distinctive branding has been further burnished with site level slogans or tag lines. The site level tag lines suggest the uniqueness of the site irrespective of its activity based branding. To market every site with its uniqueness and to create an element of interest with the visitors, taglines have been developed for every sites. A brief understanding of every site is listed down with the tag lines. These tag lines can be used by the Government and recognized tour operators in marketing the various destinations i: e the tag liners and the site name will become an inseparable like Birthi - "Beneath the falls", Rishikesh – "Where Yoga Meets Surfing", Tehri – "New Address for recreation" etc.

Recommendations:

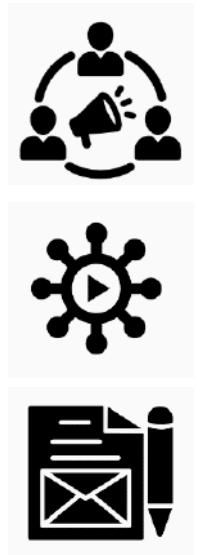
- The tourism department and other government expert groups should adhere to distinctive branding recommendations proposed for different sites i:e even during the project formulation and implementation stage. This would enable selection of related and relevant expertise. Also during the tendering stages, the distinctive branding of the sites should be highlighted and necessary weightages should be allotted for participation of investors with specific marketing skills to ensure implementation in the thematic sectors.
- The recognized sites should be advertised and marketed for its existing assets (already identified in baseline analysis report). The government department and local administration should ensure that any proposed activity on the site should complement and enhance the essence of its existing thematic tourism. The tour operators should take up a characterization study of the site- brand to inform and serve the tourist better e: g Environment related laws, Coastal Regulation laws, community involvement strategy etc.
- The recognized tour operators should ensure that their activity meets up to the expectations of the site- brand, which will in turn be evaluated by the Government on regular basis.
- Improved integration and co-ordination of activities between the key organizations involved in promoting tourism should be ensured. The tour operators providing similar services (adventure tours, pilgrimage tours etc.) should integrate with homogenous service providers (strengthening the partnerships) and act in mutual cooperation with service providers of other brand.
- The development of new and appropriate tourism accommodation and infrastructure should be encouraged, in support of the site brand by recognized tour operators assisted by the Government departments.
- More coherent approach should be adapted towards providing information to visitors about the site- branding like through web, advertisements, information centers etc. This will overall improve the tourist interpretation. The distinctive branding and tag line usage should be ensured in all of the mediums.

9.3.2 Quality Service and Innovation

In the baseline analysis report, tourism footfall for the identified sites were gathered through various focus group discussion with DTC's, service providers in site and also official tourist footfall data was referred from Department of Tourism. The site wise carrying capacity was also analysed using various parameters identified in field visit surveys and site wise carrying capacity was derived as mentioned in chapter-2 of this report. Through comparative analysis of site-wise carrying capacity and tourist footfall, the identified primary promotional sites were categorized. The strategies to market the different destinations are listed below:

Find Visitors before they arrive:

Destination marketing for the sites in counter magnet destinations should start before the tourist arrive to the location i.e tourist does not arrive immediately. The recognized tour operators and the Government Department could create a mini campaign to project the counter magnet destinations, accommodation of the sites could be promoted with unique themes to pull in the people here first and then arrange feeder services to visit the nearby sites. By augmenting the tourist arrivals to counter magnet destinations the footfall of the selected destinations will increase. The night stays in the selected destinations will be raised significantly and other destinations will also not be deprived of visitors (floating tourist population will be promoted in other destinations). This type of mini-campaign can be projected through **Digital Media** (Online marketing/web articles/blogs, etc.), **Print Media** (National Geographic photo series /Lonely Planet articles/TLC shows/ Newspapers), **Social Media** (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook etc.), **Broadcasting Media** (TV / Radio), **Events / Conferences / Workshops / Conclaves**, **Film/Movies in Government initiatives**, **Word of Mouth**, etc.



Local Dashboard center:



Destinations in counter magnet destinations will be provided with a site level tourist center along with local dashboards highlighting the uniqueness of all the counter magnet areas like the presence of various unique activities in the region, say water sports is present in a famous site coming under dispersion destinations, which has exceeded the limit of carrying capacity and the same activity is present in a site coming under counter magnet destinations. In this case, the tourist will be nudged towards the counter magnet destinations. Various questions of the tourist from site level tourist centers will be projected in the dashboards across all the centers to serve as a helping hand for other tourist with similar queries. And

also this digital dashboard at the site will balance the tourists between various destinations i.e a tourist seeing the availability of activities in areas other than dispersion destinations will willingly travel to other destinations. Niche tourist would be a major target in this strategy. Local dashboard centers will serve as a site-level campaigning tool for the tourists who were missed out in the digital mini-campaign.

Enabling Social Data Understanding

Various social media sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. can be utilized by the tour operators and Tourism Department to create pages, post feeds and gain followers for the tourism sites with less footfall. The Uttarakhand Government and Tourism department will take up e-Tourism promotion i.e project the counter magnet destinations in public forums so that people get to know about the less popular destinations. This will be further linked to e-booking system of the sites for which the tour operators and service providers will have to work hand in hand to go on e-tourism system. The other sites will be marketed through social sites but not as intensively as the destinations in counter magnet destinations. The enquiries from the tourist on various destinations can be collected and consolidated to help in understanding tourist interests at various destination. This data obtained from social sites marketing can be considered as an authentic primary data from the tourists themselves. This will also help in enhancing the various sites based on the tourist expectations.



Targeting the most profitable visitors:

The destinations in counter magnet destinations should focus on attracting target groups depending on the nature of the destination. The destinations branded based on the existing activity and asset should be projected to attract the niche tourist or special interest tourist like eco-tourists to nature tourism destinations

and adventure tourists to adventure tourism destinations. Destinations to be marketed for mass tourism should be segregated from the tourist destinations aiming to attract responsible tourist (to protect the local culture, environment etc.) Some destinations which are developed for shacks providing health spa and Ayurveda treatments, will target high end tourist (willing to spend for the luxurious services). Hence in dispersion destinations, where the tourist crowd is to be de-congested or maintained at a constant pace, the proposed activities should be strategically planned to attract selective groups like high-end tourists, responsible tourists or niche tourists. Similarly, the counter magnet destinations should be planned for activities attracting large crowds.

Collaborative approach to tourism activity:



The project area has various service providers, public private players, community involved in providing various tourism services and managing activities. To market the destinations in counter magnet destinations Government tourism department should collaborate with various recognized tourist operators, existing service providers to promote package tours to destinations coming under counter magnet destinations. The guidelines to tourism operators for including the lesser known tourism sites should be actively implemented to promote tourism footfall in counter magnet destinations.

The tour operators in dispersion destinations should educate the tourists on existing activities in nearby counter magnet destinations to divert the tourist traffic. The collaborative measures should be carried out at the regional and local scale. Inter –state tourism packages should be focused to include the destinations in counter magnet destinations in collaboration with other state tourist operators. Various niche tourism activities like cruise tours from other states and countries should be first directed to the counter magnet destinations, and this needs mutual understanding between international or national tour operators. Thus, through collaborative approach, marketing of lesser known destination can be prioritized in attracting tourist footfall at local, national and international platforms.

Recommendation:

- The tourism department and other government expert groups should adhere to destinations marketing strategies for holistic development of the coast.
- The recognized tour operators should ensure that the activity proposed in various sites meets up to the zonal strategies, which will in turn be evaluated by the Government on regular basis. This will also ensure holistic development of tourism sites in the region.
- Improved integration and co-ordination of activities between the key organizations should be developed in promoting uniform development along the tourism sites i: e the recognized operators in counter magnet destinations will be enabled to operate unique tourist services to pull in tourist from dispersion destinations. The recognized operators in flourished sites should work in harmony with the newly developing sites. The dialogue among the tour operators should be monitored by the Government department.
- The development of new and appropriate tourism accommodation and infrastructure should be encouraged in counter magnet destinations by recognized tour operators assisted by the Government departments.
- Tourist interpretation centers should have an intelligible approach of putting forth the sites in counter magnet destinations over the other destinations. This will improve the tourist income in lesser known destinations. Government department should make it mandatory for the recognized operators to prepare effective marketing tools for counter magnet destinations sites e.g.: web articles, blogs, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, TV / Radio etc.
- In activity proposal and tendering of projects in tourism sites, the Government department should prioritize the development in counter magnet destinations. The guidelines to recognized operators

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should also mandate this objective. Identifying tour operators with plans to develop counter magnet destinations should be given foremost importance.

9.3.3 Easier Access

Marketing strategy – Destinations

420 sites were identified, and 49 sites were analyzed and distinctive branding to promote the individual sites was used as a marketing tool. To categorize the identified tourism sites into smaller parcels, theme based clusters were identified (explained in baseline). These thematic clusters create a sense of ease for tourist to choose and travel to these destinations in close proximity. Hence this serves as a one step forward to the distinctive branding of sites i.e. the branded sites and another layer of categorization based on a theme and distance. Framing the thematic clusters is a marketing strategy in itself, to promote the destinations of Uttarakhand by objectifying the district tourism branding.

9.3.4 Iconic Experience

Marketing strategy – Destinations

Tourist expectations are diverse, and vary from region to region and person to person. The expectation on the travel destination will be different for a domestic tourist and foreign tourist. Tourist travel to a destination for a shorter or longer duration with the target to visit the places of their interest. Travel is always performed as a single day trip, two-day trip etc. The formation of tourist circuits is theme-based i.e. in addition to distinctive branding of sites, formation of themed cluster, circuit package is targeted to suggest the apt travel routes to potential tourists. These circuits are formed to give an iconic experience to the tourists, whether a general tourist or a niche tourist. Circuits will be projected in various tourism related media like Digital Media, Print Media, Social Media, and Broadcasting Media. Through the mini campaign the tourist will get to know about the iconic tourism circuits in hilly state of Uttarakhand. This will enable the tourist to plan their travel like the number of days available and places to visit. Each of the circuits will attract tourists for short trips and long trips, which are proposed to market tourism packages and destinations in a better way. The target tourist for every circuit and packages are explained in chapter – Thematic Circuits, serve as a regional branding tool of Uttarakhand. The following recommendation will be helpful in marketing the themed clusters and circuits effectively.

Recommendations:

To implement the strategy for tourism marketing of clusters and circuits, the state Government should set forth the following actions along with DOT, GMVN, KMVN and identified tour operators.

- The Government department should develop the perception of the clusters/circuits in the major source market areas of India as a themed destination offering quality attraction, facilities and experiences. This is achievable through mass media marketing in national/ international platform.
- Projecting the various tourism cluster/circuit in various National/International Tourism fairs. State Government should actively involve the identified tourism operators, agencies to participate in such events.
- The government department should invite and encourage top travel bloggers/writers to tour the themed clusters/ circuits and publish their writing so that the cluster/circuit can gain global importance. This would also form an integral part of mass media marketing.
- Recognized tour operators should design and execute activities to build on unique and distinct features of the cluster/circuit. Government department should monitor the theme branding of sites pertaining to the cluster/ circuit.

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- Recognized tourism operators should create destination awareness through cluster/circuit marketing, facilitating private sector marketing (individual site operators) on its own efforts adhering to the theme of the cluster and circuit.
- Government should develop the themed clusters/circuits as world class tourism development examples by setting benchmarks for various clusters and circuits. E.g. setting benchmark for a nature exploration cluster/Nomad route etc. will serve as a guideline for the tourism development of the region and also serve as a development guideline for similar such initiatives in other case areas.
- It should be mandated to all the recognized operators that cluster/circuit branding should be noticeable in the products, activities of the cluster/circuit e.g. creation of a unique seal for every cluster/circuit, which will be seen in the tickets, products sold etc.
- The government department should invest and produce film of every cluster's/circuit's picturing the uniqueness; tourism sites present, activities in the site etc. While displayed in various media and events across the globe, this will attract various tourist.
- The recognized operators should ensure the display of outdoor advertising for clusters/circuits like entry gates in the NH/SH of the district. Also these advertisement hoardings can have maps highlighting the various destinations in the cluster/circuit.
- The recognized tour operators should instruct the service providers in site to design and sell cluster specific/circuit specific T-shirts, caps and souvenirs. The tourist visiting the cluster buys the same as a memory from the tour and also the cluster/circuit theme is marketed. The idea for the cluster specific/circuit specific tag lines should be provided by the tour operators or government with the guidance from expert panel.
- State government should make it mandatory for the recognized tour operators to organize and market package tours adhering to the concepts of clusters and circuits.
- The recognized tour operators should understand and engage in Seasonal marketing of clusters and circuits i.e. spiritual Yatra will have importance at some part of the year whereas nature trail will be perfect in certain seasons. Hence tourist interest and seasonal marketing should be understood to promote all the destinations uniformly for different months in a year.

9.3.5 Better Skills and Stronger Partnerships

Digital Marketing strategy will be an inevitable part of the marketing strategy, especially for the tourism officials, operators and organizers as most of the destinations, zones, clusters and circuits marketing strategy listed above will function and optimize fully on ICT skilled workforce. The state Government should make necessary arrangements to create digitally literate tourism workforce with capabilities to handle digital tools and to meet marketing needs. The key workforce development activities that can be implemented by the public sector to strengthen the digital marketing skills are evaluating the local skill gaps, making digital literacy program available for public sector employees and private sectors, training the local youth on digital marketing through partnerships with local institutions and corporate entities. The public sector should create opportunities for tourism sector collaboration and stronger partnerships with private sector for digital marketing:

Multi-Sector working groups: Tourism in Uttarakhand involves cooperation between transportation, hoteliers, activity operators in destinations etc. Regular communication across the decision makers and these working groups can identify challenges or barriers in tourism growth of coastal Karnataka. Various hurdles in implementing the marketing strategies of destinations, zones, clusters and circuits can also be discussed to obtain collaborative solutions. Regular organization of open dialog sessions among the tourism industry (public sector and private sector) and local communities will help to obtain cooperative digital marketing goals for destinations, zones, clusters and circuits.

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This digital marketing with skilled force and strong partnership will not only attract the local and national tourists but also project the regional tourism in global scale which will positively impact in attracting larger and more responsible tourist footfalls to the region.

Recommendations: To implement better skills and stronger partnerships in digital marketing, the state government should set forth the following actions:

- All the tourism functions right from locating the destinations, zones, clusters and circuits every aspect of tourism related activities should be validated digitally. E.g developing interactive maps online for all the destinations, this should be made available in the state tourism and Government websites.
- Every destination should be further linked to various tour operators available in every destination. Various activities provided by the operators, pre-booking for the activities, hotelier information and booking etc. would be carried out through e-services aiding in effective marketing of the regions.
- Recognized tour operators and service providers should be mandated to have social media pages like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. This will be linked to the main tourism websites.
- Digital marketing literacy should be ensured by the state Government at the time of licensing the tour operators and agencies. Various guidelines for skilled workforce employment and capacity building initiatives should be rationalized.

10 Project Implementation Plan

10.1 Introduction

The project proposals are targeted to attract huge investment in tourism sector, which will lead to overall economic development of the state. As per World Tourism and Travel Council (WTTC), an investment of INR 10,000 Cr in tourism sector is expected to create a revenue of INR 40,000 crore. The state level vision adopted in the study ensures environment friendly and sustainable proposals, which is logically translated into regional as well as location specific projects. A balance with local socio-economic feasibility is maintained while proposing for international standard propositions. The execution of the proposed projects would make Uttarakhand as a place of international importance; especially for health and wellness, spiritual, corporate and product-based tourism. It will also help create an individual identity for each of the major tourist destinations and also the State as a whole.

The projects would attract responsible and sustainable forms of tourism that will not only increase tourism revenue, but lead to tangible environment improvements and maximise social benefits. The projects will have a positive impact as it will offer various benefits not only to the tourists but also to the locals.

10.2 Anchor Institutions

10.2.1 Uttarakhand tourism Department

Department of Tourism is one of the key departments of Government of Uttarakhand. The department has established Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board, a superior administrative and working unit that takes care of tourism matters and advise Government on all matters relating to tourism in the state.

Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board

Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board is headed by the Tourism Minister, Government of Uttarakhand. The vice chairman is the Chief Secretary of Uttarakhand and Principal Secretary/ Secretary Tourism acts as Chief Executive Officer. The board also have five non-official members from the private sector and experts in tourism related matters.

All the tourism related issues, schemes and decisions are taken by Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board. The board also work as a regulatory and licensing authority. The mission and vision of the Tourism Department are:

- Promoting Uttarakhand worldwide as a leading tourist destination
- Developing and providing tourism related resources
- Increasing the participation of local folks and private companies in the tourism sector of Uttarakhand
- Turning tourism as a major source of income and providing jobs to locals

In March 1976, Government of Uttarakhand formed two enterprises called **Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN)** and **Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN)**. The key function of these enterprises is to provide accommodation facilities and other tourism related services and facilities to the tourist. KMVN and GMVN have accommodation facilities (tourist bungalows and guesthouses) both in luxury and budget categories at almost everywhere in Kumaon and Garhwal region respectively. They also offer package tours, trekking tours, expeditions and adventure activities.

10.2.2 Other Key Departments

In implementation of projects proposed for overall development of tourism in the state, various departments need to work in a synchronized manner. There comes stages where support would be required from different state departments in clearances and provision of infrastructure facilities. Such key

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departments include Department of Environment, Department of Revenue, Public Works Department, Jal Nigam, Urban Local Bodies, etc.

Department of Environment

To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife, the Department of Environment was established, which later became the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It uses a wide range of legislative tools available to regulate environmental impacts and ensure protection of flora and fauna.

In the projects, wherever necessary, environmental clearance and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be taken from Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Department of Revenue

After creation of new state, the organization of Chief Revenue Commissioner was established in the revenue department. Later on a Board of Revenue was created in place of the organization of Chief Revenue Commissioner.

In many cases, clarity on land ownership and demarcation would be required from the help of revenue department. In some cases, the ownership may be required to be transferred to executing department before start of the projects.

Public Works Department

Uttarakhand Public Works Department (PWD) or Lok Nirman Vibhag is the premier engineering department of the state responsible for construction, maintenance and planning of roads, bridges and government buildings.

For many projects, PWD may be involved in preparation of DPR and execution. Technical staff from PWD may be involved in monitoring of civil works related projects.

Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission

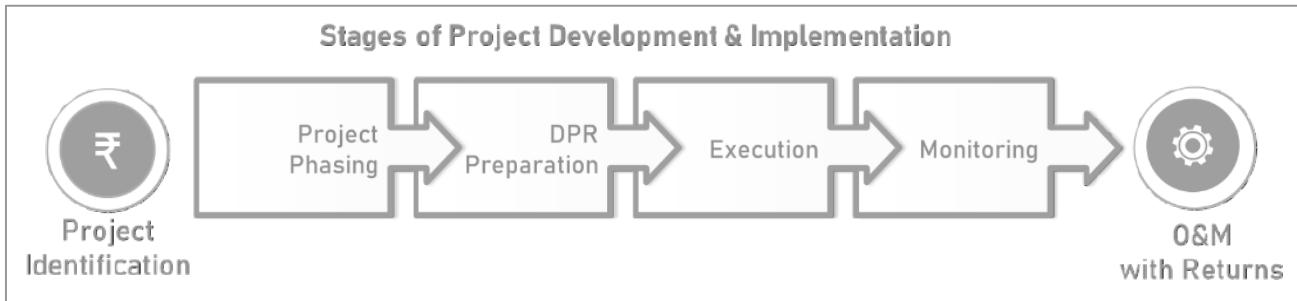
In order to address the challenges of unemployment and ensuring gainful and sustainable employment to the youth, Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission (UKSDM) has been providing free skill development training to youth across urban and rural sectors.

In many projects of community development and upscaling of livelihood opportunities in the state, we would need a close collaboration with UKSDM. Such project components may be linked with the training and capacity building exercises being carried out by National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM).

10.3 Project Implementation Action Plan

As a next step, different institutions would need to work in synchronization with each other, considering Tourism Department as the leading institution for implementation of the proposed projects. It is necessary that co-ordination with relevant environmental protection, social development and tourism agencies at national, state and local level is ensured. A systematic approach needs to be followed across the stages of project development and implementation.

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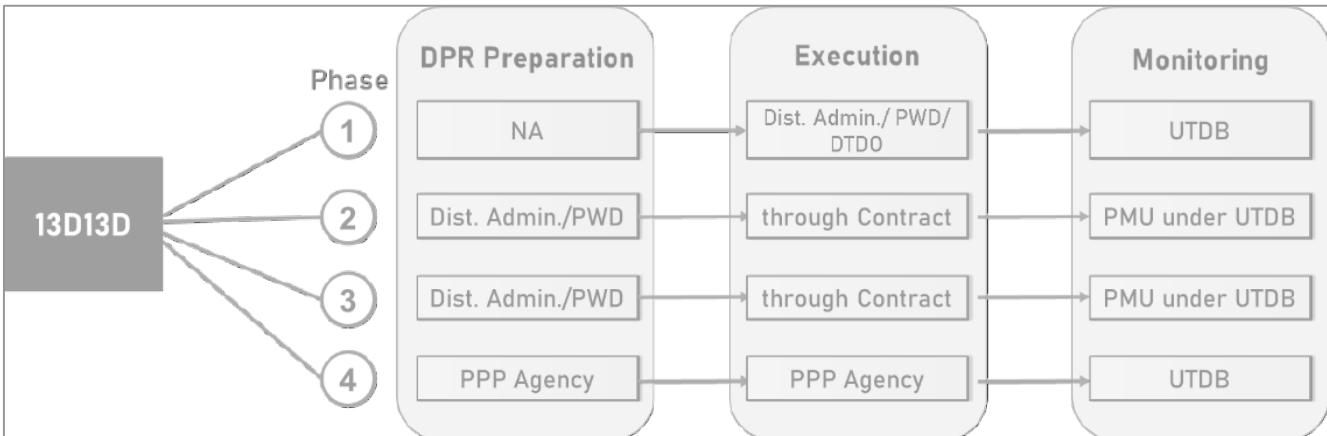
The proposals suggested in the report need to be implemented in a phased manner. Specific projects and their components have been detailed out in previous chapters. Due to variations in objective and scale of projects, the project development and implementation strategy is divided as per project category. The table below suggests the responsible agencies at different stages of development and implementation.

Table 1: Project Development & Implementation Strategy

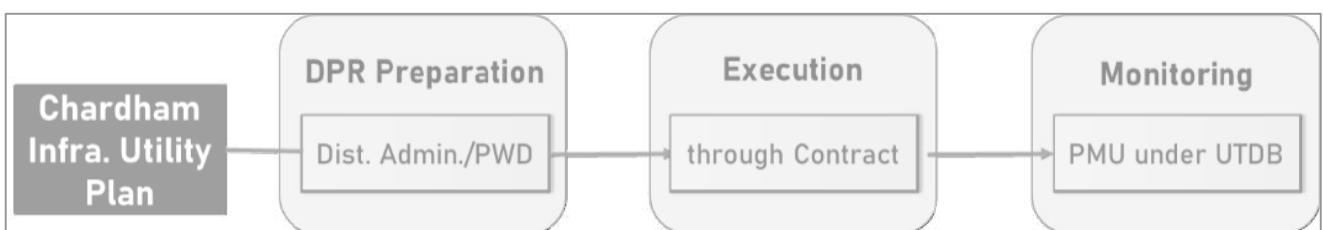
SN	Project Category	Agency responsible at Project Development & Implementation Stage				Funding source
		Phase	DPR preparation	Execution	Monitoring	
1	13D13D	I	NA	Distt. Admin./PWD/DTDO	UTDB	State Grant
		II	Distt. Admin./PWD	through Contract	PMU under UTDB	State Grant
		III	Distt. Admin./PWD	through Contract	PMU under UTDB	Grant
		IV	PPP agency	PPP agency	UTDB	BOT
2	Char Dham Infra. Utility Plan	-	UTDB	through Contract	UTDB	Grant/Loan
3	Development of Tehri Lake catchment area	I	NA	Distt. Admin./PWD/DTDO	UTDB	State Grant
		II	Distt. Admin./PWD	through Contract	PMU under UTDB	State Grant
		III	Pvt./ PPP agency	through Contract/PPP	PMU under UTDB	Grant/BOT
		IV	PPP agency	PPP agency	PMU under UTDB	BOT
4	State wide Tourism Infra. Dev. (@ 15th FC)	-	trough Contract	through Contract/PPP	PMU under UTDB	Grant
5	Additional projects under Circuit Dev. Plan	I	Distt. Admin./PWD	through Contract	UTDB	Grant
		II	Distt. Admin./PWD	through Contract	PMU under UTDB	Grant
		III	Pvt./ PPP agency	through Contract/PPP	PMU under UTDB	Grant/BOT

In case of projects proposed under 13 District 13 Destination, Phase-I projects are the quick-start projects and they do not need preparation of DPR. Direct quotations may be invited based on specification and these small scale interventions may be executed immediately. For phase-II & III projects, DPR may be prepared by government agencies like PWD under supervision of District Administration. For some of the projects, private agencies having area specific knowledge may be invited for preparation of DPR.

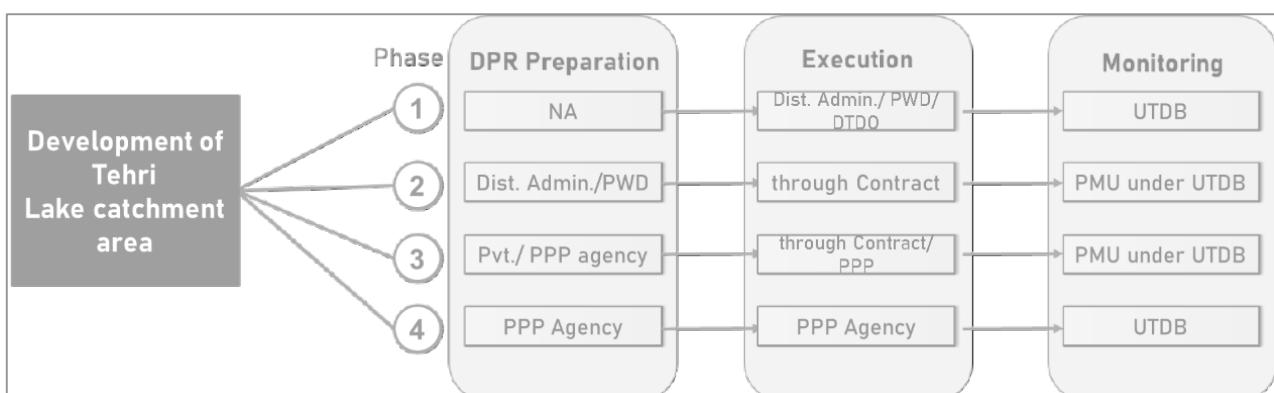
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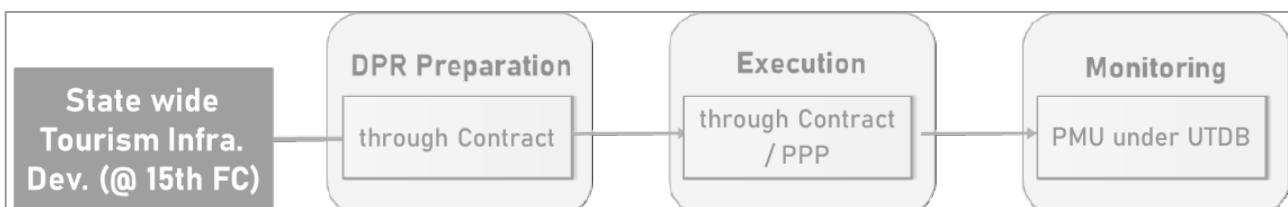
As far as Char Dham Infrastructure Utility Plan is concerned, contractors may be invited through open tender. Strict monitoring should be done by UTDB to ensure quality in execution.



For Development of Tehri Lake Catchment Area, Phase-I projects are the quick-start projects and they do not need preparation of DPR. Direct quotations may be invited based on specification and these small scale interventions may be executed immediately. For phase-II projects, DPR may be prepared by government agencies like PWD under supervision of District Administration. For some of the projects under phase-II & III, private agencies having area specific knowledge may be invited for preparation of DPR. Phase-IV projects are majorly PPP projects.

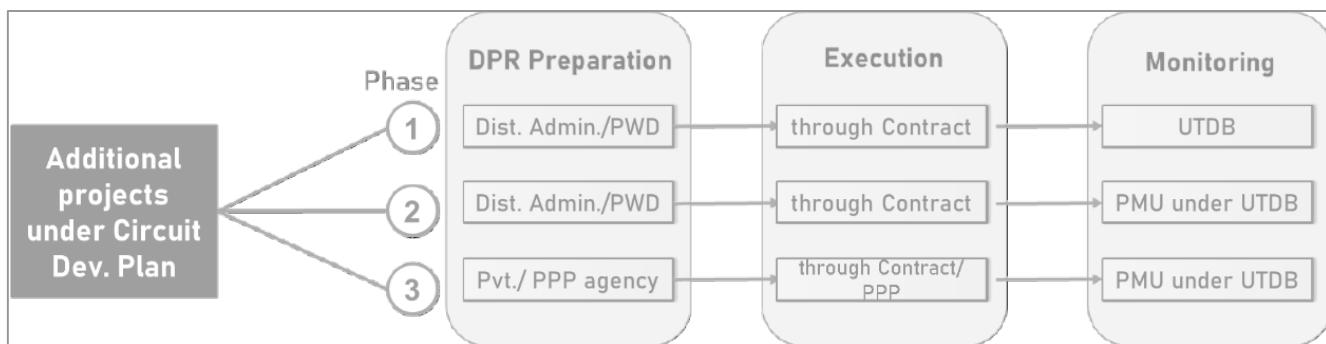


The state wide tourism infrastructure development projects submitted to 15th Finance Commission are high investment projects. Technical consultants should be invited for preparation of DPR of these proposals.



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For additional projects proposed under Circuit Development Plan, DPR may be prepared by government agencies like PWD under supervision of District Administration. For projects under phase-III, private/ PPP agencies having area specific knowledge may be invited for preparation of DPR.



As a huge investment is proposed to make Uttarakhand to be identified as a tourist destination of international standards; a proper institutional setup will be required to ensure smooth implementation of the proposals. There may be requirement to formulate a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) comprising of heads of various state level departments under chairmanship of Department of Tourism. A separate Project Management Unit (PMU) may be established to monitor the execution of work as per implementation plan.

11 Memorandum of Association of District Tourism Development Committee (DTDC)

Title:

The name of the society shall be District Tourism Development Committee

11.1 Purpose of creating the committee

To decentralize the responsibility and powers of the UTDB (Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board) which is a state level tourism development body, to the district level. This committee will help the respective districts in conceptualizing, developing, monitoring and implementing the tourism projects which eventually will help in the overall development of state's tourism. This will also help districts in managing their tourist destinations in more effective manner. With this, the districts will have an integrated approach towards destination development with the involvement of stakeholders from tourism industry, hotel associations, local community and etc.

11.2 Objective of the DTDC

The objective of the committee shall be the promotion and development of travel, tourism and leisure activities in the respective districts.

For the realization of the above objective, the committee may undertake any or all of the following programs and activities either directly or cause them to be undertaken through suitable other agencies:

11.2.1 Identification of new tourism destination.

11.2.2 Preparation of proposal for the provision of infrastructural facilities like

- Tourist accommodation and provision of basic tourist facilities.
- Transport amenities like luxury coaches, buses, car, jeeps etc to visit the tourist centers.
- Wayside cafeteria and restaurants at all important tourist spots.
- Shopping complexes for exhibition and sales of handicrafts, handlooms and other traditional produces of Uttarakhand.
- All types of adventure related activities for the youngsters.

11.2.3 Monitoring and Maintenance of the existing tourist infrastructure (as directed by UTDB).

Undertake publicity and promotional activities like:

- Production of tourist literature, audio-visual films, photographs etc and their exhibition and distribution;
- Release of publication and advertisements through newspaper and periodicals;
- Encouragement of travel writers and eminent media men for publicizing places of tourist interest etc.
- Organize training programs of different durations directly and through other agencies for the benefit of the personal engaged on tourism industry.
- To undertake research and consultancy activities in sectors of tourist importance.
- To act as a nodal agency and provide ideas and information at district level on matters relating to tourism.
- Doing all such other things and performing all such acts as are conducive or incident to the achievement of all or any of the objectives of the committee.

11.3 Members of the Committee

- In accordance with the rules and regulations of the committee the control, administration and management of the affairs of the committee shall vest in a Governing Body consisting not more than Ten Members including the Chairman, of which not less than one-third shall be non-official members.

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- The official members shall be the members of the board by virtue of their position. The governing body of the committee shall consist of the following members:

District Collector	Chairman
Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)	Member
CDO	CEO
CEO/EO of the conserved ULB	Member
Superintendent of Police	Member
President, District Hotel Association	Member
President, District Travel Agent Association	Member
DTDO	Member Secretary
Special Invitee (as per the requirement)	Member

11.4 Roles and Responsibilities of the Committee

- Identify land parcels for tourism development in the district.
- Recommending UTDB for developing new tourism projects in the district with the preparation of initial level rational and conceptual plan on it.
- To act as the nodal agency and clearing house for ideas and information related to tourism at the district & sub-district level.
- Facilitate convergence of resources of various agencies for the development of tourism infrastructure.
- Development and upgradation of tourism information for districts which may also be uploaded in the district websites.
- Can also create its own tourism website.
- Promote the development of tourism master plans for each district in co-ordination with other Government agencies.
- Skill profiling of local population to create lists for guides, freelancers, photographers, homestay addresses and develop a tourism service provider database.
- Contribute to the publicity and promotional material of UTDB and encourage/facilitate travel writers, media for publicizing places of tourist interest of the district.
- Prepare the event list at the district level for tourism purposes
- Organize and facilitate training programs for the benefit of stakeholders in the tourism industry on chargeable basis.
- Facilitate the formation of local tourism destination development bodies with local community participation for development of tourism assets.
- Identify, develop and lease out land for parking and other tourist services where user charges can be a source of revenue.
- Facilitate and support the development of eco-tourism societies
- Develop economically viable Tourism Projects
- Licensing, regulation and accreditation of tourism ventures as per guidelines issued by UTDB.
- Mobilize and enlist the local community stakeholders for specific areas / tourism destinations as per requirement.
- As per the requirement of the tourism proposal, doing all the process related to land acquisition in accordance with existing rule of the state.

11.4.1 Rights, Power and Duties of the Committee

- Utilization of the funds allotted by UTDB on tourism promotion or development related activities like provision of parking for tourists, toilets, trails or trek development, beautification work, façade development, water ATM, dustbins, cleaning, food kiosks, tourist information kiosks, signages,

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organizing local events, publicizing the event or any tourism promotional activity in local media and other activities as directed by UTDB.

- Approval and implementation of a tourism project that falls within the committee's allotted budget (as determined by UTDB), and where project cost exceeds the committee's allotted budget, the project shall be submitted to UTDB for approval and additional budget allotment.
- Experts/Consultants may be engaged by the committee for detailed planning and designing/preparing DPR of the tourism infrastructure development related works/projects.
- To improve and recover fees and charges for the services rendered by the Committee, raise moneys and funds as deemed fit and necessary for the purposes and objective of the committee. The funds collected shall treated as committee's own asset which can only be used for the activities mentioned as per 6.1.
- To receive grants in aid and accept other grants of money, gifts, donation in kind and cash from Banks and other sources, states and central government, private agencies and enter in to any agreements or arrangements for receiving such assistance.
- The Governing body shall have all such powers and shall perform all such functions as are necessary or proper for the achievement or furtherance of the objectives of the committee.
- For awarding any project to a contractor or any consultancy, the committee shall follow the State Procurement Rule, 2017.

11.4.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Member Secretary

The member secretary shall be responsible to:

- The committee's all day-to-day activities relating to the proper management, maintenance and upkeep and,
- Convene the meetings of the committee whenever necessary or called upon to do so.
- Prepare the register of members as well as the proceedings register to record the minutes of the proceedings of the committee meetings and/or urgent meetings of the committees and have them duly signed by the members who attend the meetings.
- Look after the administration and other affairs and attend to all correspondence.
- Summon and attend the meetings of the committee.
- Give effect to the directions and decisions taken at such meetings.
- Institute, prosecute and defend suits and other proceedings in which the committee may be involved.
- Prepare the annual report, and financial statement of accounts under the guidance of the other committee members.
- In case of dispute at the destination level then member secretary of committee shall discuss the matter in front of committee meeting before taking forward it to the UTDB.

11.5 Notice of the meeting

- There shall be a quarterly meeting of the committee which shall be chaired by the Chairman of the committee.
- Every meeting of the committee shall be convened by notice issued under the hand of the member secretary or any other officer of the committee so authorized in this behalf.
- Every notice calling for a meeting of the committee shall be issued to every member not less than 5 days except in the case of special meetings when the notice shall be issued 3 days before the day fixed for the meeting.

11.6 Budget of the committee

- Yearly, the committee will be allotted with a budget up to **50 Lakhs** for the development of tourism infrastructure and around **5 Lakhs** shall be allotted for the tourism promotional related activities.

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- In case of additional budget requirement, the committee shall prepare a proper rational behind the same and propose it in front of the UTDB. In case of any tourism project, then in such case, a detailed project summary/concept with project cost, components, land ownership, area requirement etc. shall be presented/ submitted (as decided by UTDB) to the UTDB for its approval on it.

11.7 Expenditure Section

- No expenditure from the funds of the committee shall be incurred without the sanction of the competent authority. The member secretary shall be the competent authority for sanctioning of each single expenditure up to **Rs. 25,000/-**. In the best interest of the committee only.
- The Chairman shall have full powers to sanction the details of the expenditure on any item included in the budget.

11.8 Seal of Committee

The Committee shall have a common seal which shall be in the custody of the member secretary and shall be used only under the authority of the resolution of the committee and every deed or instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be attested, for and on behalf of the Committee, by two (2) committee members or any other person authorized by the Committee in that behalf and chronological record of use of the seal be maintained in a register kept for the purpose.

12 Destination Management Council

12.1 Tourist Destination and its management

The word "destination" generally refers to a region where tourism is a relatively important activity and the economy can have a substantial impact on tourism revenues. Destination management is complicated by the fact that a single, identifiable destination can involve a number of municipalities, provinces or other government entities-the entire country can be in island environments.

A tourist destination is described as "a physical space with planning or administrative boundaries in which a visitor can spend the night. It is a cluster of goods and facilities, events and experiences along the value chain of tourism and a fundamental unit of study of tourism." A destination is made up of different stakeholders and can be networked to form larger destinations.

Managing tourist destinations is an important aspect of managing the environmental effects of tourism. Destination management can include land use planning, business permits and zoning restrictions, environmental and other legislation, business association programmes and a variety of other strategies to influence the creation and day-to-day activity of tourism-related activities.

12.2 Setting up of Destination Management Organization (DMC)

12.2.1 DMC – the lead organization for destination management

A Destination Management Council (DMC) is "the leading organizational entity which may encompass various authorities, stakeholders and professionals and facilitates partnerships towards a collective destination vision".

12.2.2 DMC – Coordinated action to achieve common goal

DMCs are required to achieve an optimal management of the destination which ensures that the various authorities, all relevant stakeholders and professionals are coordinated by a leading entity under a coherent strategy and a collective vision pursuing a common goal: the competitiveness and sustainability of the destination. DMC will also engage the residents and the local community in the tourism policy and decision-making process and its implementation in a truly Public (P) – Private (P) – Community (C) approach.

12.2.3 Objectives of DMCs

The main objective for which the council is established are:

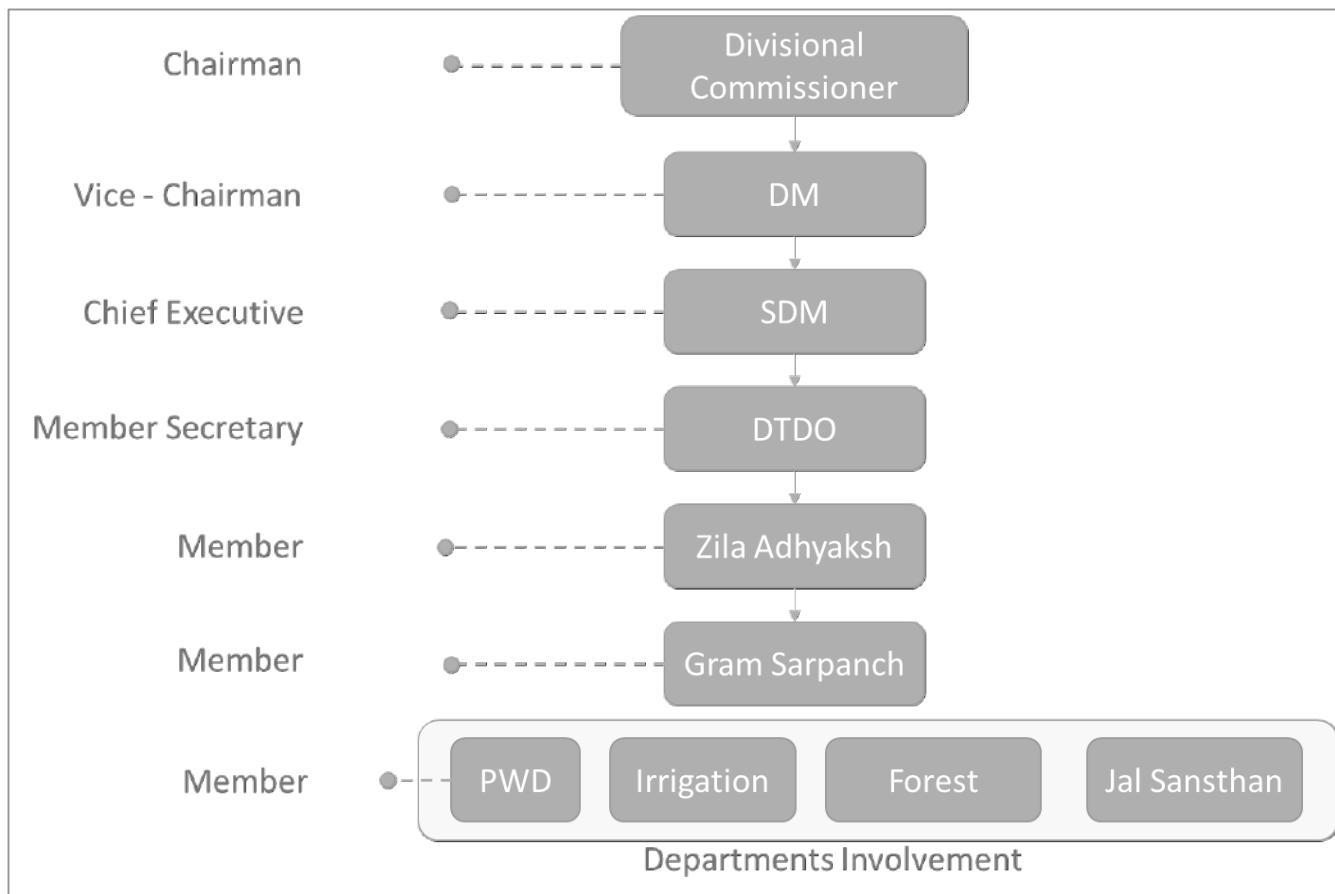
- To manage and develop the destination for the convenience of the tourists and local stakeholders;
- To measure and evaluate visitor satisfaction;
- Information and market research, with the purpose of helping stakeholders better understand market demands, industry supply, and the existing gaps between the two parts;
- Ensure high-quality development of human resources;
- Resource stewardship for sustainable destination management and development;
- Contribute to the attraction and raising of financial resources, including venture capital;
- Overall Destination Management: coordination of stakeholders; management of crises
- To arrange, manage and provide the convenient parking at the destination and to take all the necessary permissions from the competent authority for the execution of the project.
- To accept and collect any grant and donation from the Govt. and private donors and to form corpus and other funds for the accomplishment of the main purpose of the council.
- To ensure the minimum facility and safety standards at tourist place with developing and managing

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the public toilets by collecting user charges.

- To manage, allocation and allotment of destination resources like river, lake, forest except mining.
- To promote, manage and develop the destination to the level of any benchmark destination at national or international level.
- To prepare, print and publish any papers, brochure or periodicals in furtherance of the objects of the council and to contribute to any such papers, brochure or periodicals and selling or providing free of cost such papers, brochure or periodicals and exchange information with other institutions, associations and societies interested in the same objects.
- To accept proposals, subscriptions and of any property either movable or immovable property for the achievement of the objectives.
- To invest and deal with the funds and money of the council or entrusted to the council in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the governing body.
- TO organize and manage various events, festivals and seasonal/ vocational fairs, exhibition etc. to attract the tourists and to promote the Tourist destination and to arrange the funds for the objectives of the council.
- To levy user charges/ fees/ subscription etc. for carious facilities provided by the council.
- To construct/ develop or let-out/ lease/ manage all or any of the properties moveable or immovable of the council for the achievement of the objects of the council with the prior permission form the competent authority.
- To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or for the convenient for the purposes of the council.
- To undertake and accept the management of any endowment or trust funds or donate the undertaking whereof may seem desirable.
- To establish a fund for the benefit of local stakeholders and the tourists.
- To offer prizes and gifts, including travelling gifts in furtherance of the objects of the council.
- To provide first aid and other necessary key facilities to the tourists and operate and manage a help & information center for the benefit of tourists and local stakeholders.
- To arrange and manage the drinking water facility at the tourist destination with the association and coordinate of respective department.
- To arrange and manage the streetlight, dustbins and sanitation facility the destination.
- To hire volunteers, experts, consultants, other professionals and temporary or permanent staff for the attainment of the objectives.
- To educate, inform and equip the local stakeholders with tools and techniques of the global tourist destination standards.
- To establish, arrange and manage signage, boards, hoardings, kiosks display etc. for advertisement and to arrange the funds for the destination.
- To doing of all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above project.

12.2.4 Structure of the DMC



12.2.5 Rules and Regulation of DMCs

12.2.5.1 Members of the council

The following shall be members of the council

- The Chairman, Chief Executive and Secretary of the council.
- All members of the general body.
- The above members can be classified in following categories
- Ex-officio, being the title holders for the time being of certain offices.
- Elected members, elected as in these rules & Regulation prescribed.
- Detailed names of the members
- The Chairman in consultation with governing body may form various committees for the execution of work and day to day activities of the council.
- Under any circumstance shall the membership of the council fall below seven
- All the questions regarding the eligibility of any individuals, firms, society, institutions, associations or company for membership of the council shall be determined by the Chairman only.

12.2.5.2 Bodies of the council

The council shall have a General body comprising all the members of the council and the governing body constituted by the members of the governing body for the execution of the work

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General Body	- All members
Governing body	- Designated members (Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Chief Executive and Secretary)

12.2.5.3 Rights & privileges of members

Every member of the council:

- Shall have the right to give their considered views/ objections to the general body, which may help in the furtherance of the objects of the council and its smooth functioning.
- Shall have the right to receive information and exchange of information of mutual interest.
- Shall have a right to obtain any information concerning the affairs of the council after giving (7) days' notice.
- Shall have the right to attend the general body meeting.
- May introduce or second any members name for election of the governing body.
- May vote in favor or against any resolution in the general body meetings
- Shall be entitled to inspect the records of the council with the prior approval of the governing body.
- Shall be entitled to contest election for any post of the governing body, if a member introduces his name and another member seconds him for the said purpose.
- Shall have the voting right at the general body meeting and authority to participate in the elections of the governing body.
- Have the right to collect the identity card and membership certificate after depositing the required/ prescribed fee fixed by the governing body from time to time.
- Shall enjoy all facilities, provided by the council
- Every expelled member shall have a right to prefer and appeal to the general body for re-admission.
- Shall be entitled to challenge for any irregularity in the accounts and other records of the council and can refer it to the Chairman.

Duties of the member

Every member of the council shall:

- Attend the meetings regularly
- Give the necessary information to the "Council" pertaining to any matter which is necessary to be known by the council.
- Not indulge in activities which are prejudicial to the aims and objects and/or the rules.
- In the event of any changes in his address, telephones number and other details promptly notify the new address, telephone number or other details to the secretary, who shall thereupon enter the same in the register of members.

12.2.5.4 Mandate of Destination Management Council

In order to fulfill the objectives is contained in the section 2.3, the council is authorized:

- Collect and manage the revenue generated from the facilities provided by DMC and also innovate new ways of inducing finance to the development of the destination.
- Undertake the responsibility of Operation and Maintenance of the destination in case of the property in leased out to any other private party to take care of.
- To lead and coordinate activities under a sound strategy.
- Coordination with the other departments in case of any dispute.
- DMC calls for a coalition of many organization interest working towards a common goal that is development of tourism.

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- To plan, undertake, aid, promote and coordinate education about the ideal tourist destination among the local stakeholders and villages.
- To act as a supporting and guidance authority of the concerned tourist destination.
- To manage, undertake and promote the tourist destination as the ideal tourist destination.
- To look into problems relating to Tourist help centers, parking, street lights, waste management, drinking water supply, public toilets, pollution, employment and other by developing co-operative programmes with local stakeholders, villagers, commercial establishments and government departments
- To do other things considering necessary to attain the objects of the DMC.

12.2.5.5 Powers of Destination Management Council

Temporary development rights of DMC over the land abutting to the destination land boundary:

- Except any private land, if the land belongs to any government department and left with no development, then, temporary development land right* shall be transferred to the DMC so that the value of the barren land can be used for the development of the destination.
- In cases where approach road is not available for the destination, there, the temporary development rights for the development of approach road shall be given to the DMC only if the land does not belong to the private person.
- If the land surrounding to the destination land boundary belongs to the private party then with the help of land adjustment and management techniques like land pooling, TDR, etc can be adopted by the DMC to propose its destination expansion for the uses like parking facility, creation of rest house, etc.
- DMC can take all the decisions pertaining to the development of the destination within the destination boundary limit and outside as mention in clause 1, that leads to the increase in the tourist demands towards the destination.

12.2.5.6 Meeting and proceedings of the governing

- The governing body shall consist of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Chief Executive, Secretary and other designated member of the council.
- An annual meeting of the governing body shall be held at least once a year and at such time and place as the president shall decide: other meetings of the governing body may be held at any time during the year and at such time and place as the president may decide; and shall be called forthwith on a requisition signed by seven members of the governing body.
- At the annual meeting of the governing body the following business shall be brought forward and disposed of:
 - a. The income and expenditure account and the balance sheet for the past year,
 - b. The budget for the next year
 - c. Proposals for the management and development work for the next year
 - d. The appointment of committees
 - e. Other business on the agenda
 - f. Any other item with the permission of the president
- Every notice calling a meeting of the governing body shall state the date, time and place at which such meeting will be held and shall be served upon every member of the governing body not less than three days (3) clear days before the day appointed for the meeting. Such notice shall be issued by the chief executive or by the secretary as decided by the governing body and shall be accompanied by an agenda for the meeting.
- The Chairman or in his absence the vice chairman shall take the Chair at the meetings of the governing body. If neither the Chairman nor the vice chairman is present, the chief executive shall be the acting chairman of the meeting.

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- 2/3rd of the total members of the governing body including substitutes nominated shall constitute quorum.
- The Chairmen may adjourn the meeting from the time to time.
- All dispute questions at the meeting of the governing body shall be determined by votes.
- Each member of the governing body shall have one vote and in case of a tie of votes, the chairman shall have a casting vote.
- If any official member is unable to attend a meeting of the governing body the Chairman of the DMC nominate an alternative member to take his place at that meeting. Such a nominee shall have all the rights and privileges of a member of the governing body for that meeting only.
- Any member desirous of moving a resolution at a meeting of the governing body shall give notice thereof in writing to the secretary/ Executive not less than three (3) days before the day of such meeting.
- The president may convene a special general meeting of the council whenever he thinks fit.
- At all special general meetings, no subject other than that stated in the notice or requisition, as the case may be, shall be discussed except when specially authorized by the Chairman.
- The chairman shall convene a special General meeting of the council on the written requisition of not less than half of the members of the council.

12.2.5.7 Scope of the governing body

The governing body shall generally pursue and carry out the objects of the council as set forth in the memorandum of its association and in doing so shall follow and implement the policy direction and guidelines laid down by the council.

12.2.5.8 Function of the governing body

The affairs and funds of the council shall be managed, administered, directed, directed and controlled, subject to rules, bye-laws and order of the council, by the governing body.

12.2.5.9 Power of the governing body

The governing body shall have the power to carry out the following and to appoint one or more members as Chief Executive of the council and to delegate its power to carry out the following businesses:

- To prepare and execute detailed plans and Programmes for the establishment of the council and carry on its administration and management after such establishment.
- To receive grants and contributions and to have custody of the funds of the council.
- To enter into an agreement/ arrangement for sharing of revenue with any authority, organization, department, association etc.
- To prepare the budget estimates of the council for each year, and to sanction the expenditure within the limits of the budget.
- To prepare and maintain accounts and other relevant records and annual statement of account including the balance sheet of the society.
- To open and operate bank accounts.
- To approve the work programme and list of activities submitted by the council and periodically monitor the same.
- To appoint or employ, temporarily or per
- To call/ accept/ reject/ enter into any agreement/ arrangements. Lease, tenders, bids and all other kinds of contract necessary for the execution of work/ objectives, for and on behalf of the society.
- To sue and defend all legal proceedings on behalf of the council.
- To delegate to such extent as it may deem necessary, any of its powers to any officer of the governing body.

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- To make, enforce, adopt, amend, vary or rescind from time-to-time rules and bye laws for the regulation of and for any purposes connected with the management and administration of the affairs of the society and for the furtherance of its objects.
- For delegation of its powers fixation/ collection of revenue.
- To borrow or to obtain loan for any amount as it may deem fit and necessary from any bank, financial institutions or corporation and to secure such loan by any moveable or immovable properties if the council and to authorize the chairman to apply for such loan and execute and deliver such loan documents to such bank or financial institution or corporation on such terms and conditions as he may deem fit and proper.
- To enter into agreement/ arrangements upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the governing body may deem desirable for undertaking activities, programmes or projects jointly with any association, society, institution or company having objects similar to those of the society.
- To elect candidates from amongst members of the council to represent the council in any body, either central, local or legislative, or in any other body in which the council may secure seats in future.
- To create, form, promote or to associate with any other association, society, company or body in the creation, formation, or promotion of any other body, whether incorporated or not, and whether any committee or sub-committee of the council or not, and to affiliate with such body, or to merge any other body with the council, and also to delegate to any such body any of its powers.
- To perform such additional functions and to carry out such duties as may from time to time be assigned to it by the council.

12.2.5.10 Duties and function of general body

The general body shall have the following duties and functions to perform:

- To receive, consider and adopt the annual report and audited statement of account for the previous year.
- To consider and sanction (with or without modifications) the budget estimated for the ensuing year.
- Appointment of auditors for the ensuing year and fixing their remuneration.
- To consider proposed amendments to the Memorandum of association and rules approved by the governing body.
- To form various committees for the proper execution of work.
- Such other business that is required to be done by the general body.
- To consider and pass such resolution on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates of the council as it thinks fit.
- To take decisions on the following Matters:
 - Alteration of memorandum of association or the rule of the council
 - Review of the auditor's report
 - Receipt of govt. grant/ borrow money/ loan/ assistance.
 - Fixing the key commercial terms of contracts.
 - Any increase or decrease in the number of the governing body members.
 - Amalgamation and division of the council.
 - Change the name of council.
 - Expulsion of a member
 - Change of objects of the council
 - Any issue relating to intellectual property rights involving the council
 - Any issue relating to the finds of the council
 - Any issue relating to the annual report
 - Dissolution of the council.

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12.2.5.11 *Destination managers*

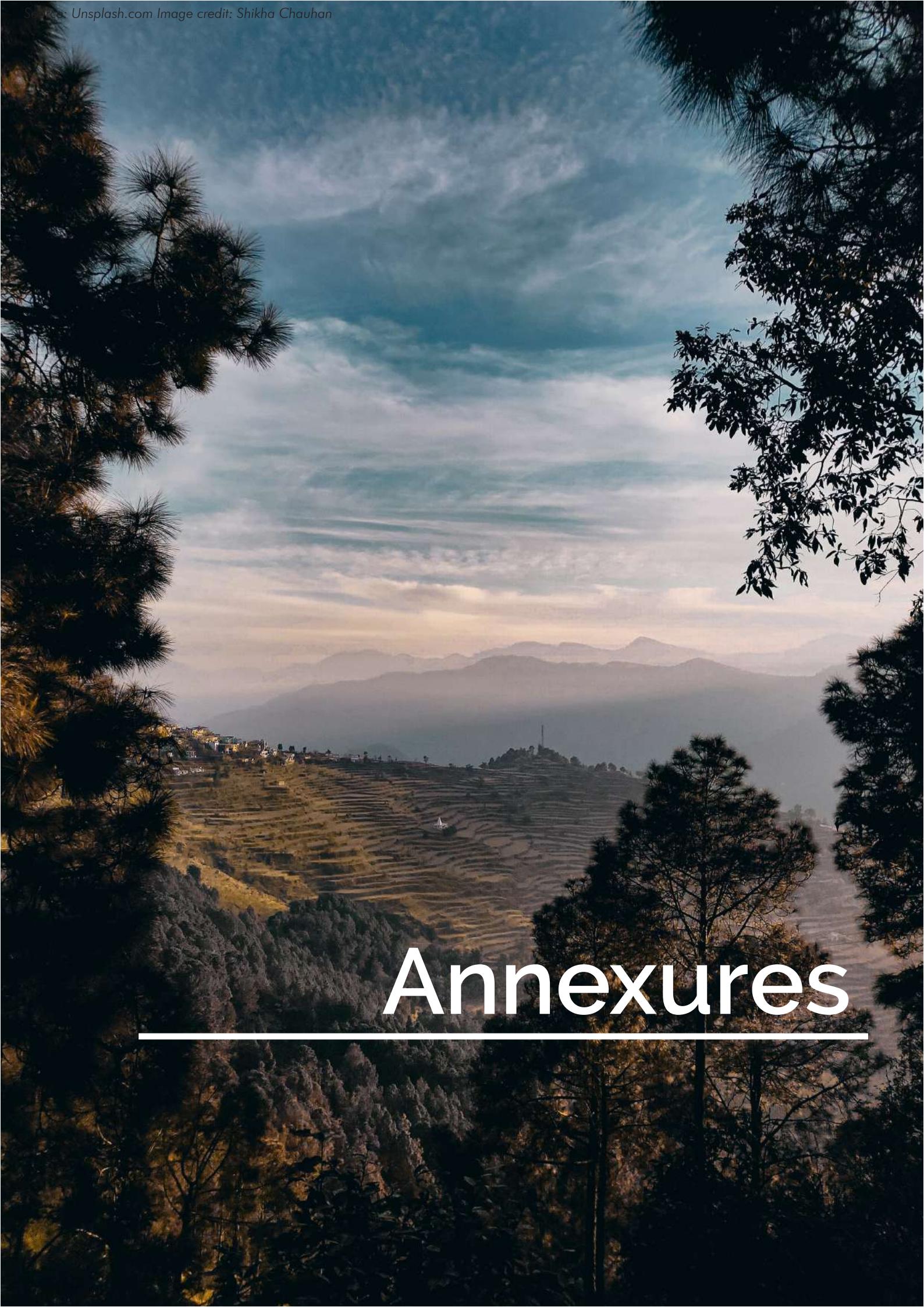
DMC shall hire destination manager for each of the destination in their jurisdiction. Their function will be the internal management of the destination which are as follows:

- Assist DMC to undertake all other types of activities for the maintenance and development of the destination, except for marketing: visitor services, including visitor management.
- Maintaining the visitor's footfall data for the destination and managing them for the future tourist projections.
- Assist tourist in providing information and guide them in solving all their queries related to the destination.
- Collection and maintaining the records of all type of revenue generated from the destination like parking, ticket, advertisements and etc.

Destination managers will be directly reporting to the DTDO as a first point of contact with the administration. In case of need of any local assistance then member secretary of council (DTDO) may direct the gram sarpanch to assist the DM/SDM in solving the issue.

12.2.5.12 *Proceeding of general meeting*

- A general meeting shall be called by the Chairman whenever he deems it necessary by notice sign by the chief executive on his instructions. If the Chairman receives requisition for the calling of a general meeting sign by the fifteen members of the council, the chairman shall call such meetings.
- The chairman shall decide the date and place of every general meeting and the agenda thereof.
- Seven days' clear notice specifying the place, the day and the hour of such meeting and its agenda shall be given by the chief executive to all members of the council. The chairman or in his absence the vice chairman shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If neither the chairman nor the vice chairman is present, the member present shall choose the chairman for that meeting.
- 2/3rd of the total members of the governing body including substitutes nominated shall constitute quorum.
- The chairman may allow the decisions on a matter not included in the agenda to be brought up by any member at the meeting after discussion on the agenda items have been completed.
- Every question shall be decided by the majority of the votes. Every member shall have one vote and in case of a tie of vote, the chairman shall have a casting vote.
- The Chairmen may adjourn the meeting from the time to time.



Annexures

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Annexure I - Phase wise Project Listing

Phase I - Short Term; Phase II - Medium Term; Phase III - Long Term

GARHWAL REGION	Project Details						Land Details			
	District	Location	Project	Project Components (If Any)	Cost INR Cr	Phase	Departmental Convergence	Land Required/ Qty	Ownership	
Pauri	Lansdowne	Hop n Hop of service for Bhairav Gari temple			15.0	I	Department of Transport	NA	NA	
	Kherasain	Development of Kherasain as a adventure boating and picnic spot	Developing a village walk way at Kherasain		5.6	II	Rural Engineering Services	550 Meter	Panchayat road	
			Boating and Camping point at Kherasain (Site 1)				UTDB	5000 sqm	Land belongs to private ownership	
			Angling and boating point - Kherasain (Site 2)				UTDB/ Dept of Fisheries	7600 sqm	Area of intervention is on government land but feasibility of construction of any structure is yet to be assessed	
			Zip line at Kherasain lake				UTDB	NA	Installation of quipment would be installed in private land	
			Tourist Information Center at Kherasain				UTDB	900 sqm	Government land belongs to Education department	
	Kherasain	Development of Kherasain as a unique stay of experience	Indigenous homestay experience at Kherasain		3.0	II	UTDB	NA	Individual ownership of homes	
			Organic farming at Kherasain				Dept. of Horticulture	.65 ha	Land belongs to private ownership	
			Agro Processing Plant				Dept. of Horticulture	1 ha	Land not yet identified	
			Agro-based market for local products				Dept. of Horticulture	780 sqm	Land belongs to government (Panchayat)	
			Watch tower at Kherasain				UTDB	50 sqm	Not yet identified	
Satpuli	Infrastructure development of Satpuli Market		Main Satpuli Junction Improvemen		0.1	I	PwD / Nagar Palika	NA	No private land will be required here. Shops are privately owned	
			Construction and Covering of roadside drains							
			Shops signages boards alignmen							
Dangleshwar Temple	Beautification of Dangleshwar Temple		Stone cladding of the temple structure to give a natural beauty.		0.6	I	UTDB/ Dept of Culture	NA	NA	
			New entrance gate.							
			Green landscaping of the temple area.							
			Meditation cells.							
			Supporting basic amenities. Benches (4), E-Toilet (2), Dustbins (4).							
Jwalpa Devi Temple	Infrastructure provision at Jwalpa Devi Temple		Dustbins (15 nos.)		0.8	I	UTDB	NA	NA	
			Benches (10 nos.)							
			Water ATM (2 nos.)							
			E-toilets (2 nos.)							
			Reverse vending machine (1 nos.)							
			Signage's (5 nos.)							
Pauri	Beautification and infrastructure improvement along Pauri mall road		Food kiosks (4 nos.)		17.2	I	UTDB/ PwD	NA	NA	
			Graffiti on stone walls along the mall road							
			Redevelopment of 2 Gazibos:							
			Construction of covered drain along the mall road (~1 Km stretch)							
Kanva Ashram	Development of Kanva Ashram		Provision of street lights (35 nos)		32.2	II	UTDB/ PwD	NIL	near Chokighata	
			Residential villas and Museum							
			Dining for residential villa:							
			Meditation hall							
			Amphitheatre							
Pauri	Revitalization and infrastructure improvement along Pauri mall road		Façade lighting, fountain, water screen and additional services		43.0	II	UTDB/ Dept of Electricity	15 km	NA	
			Graffiti on stone walls along the mall roac							
			Redevelopment of 2 Gazibos:							
			Construction of covered drain along the mall road (~1 Km stretch)							
			Provision of street lights (35 nos)							
			Façade treatment (stone work, corbeling etc.) in sqm - 9000							

			Covering of drains and plinth protection - 2000 Resurfacing the entire stretch of road and drains (sqm) - 6500 Entrance gateways (in nos.-both sides) - 2 Lighting Fixtures - 188 Video Wall (Advertising) - 3 Benches / Seating ix.Infrastructure - 5 High Mast - 3 Smart Utility Ducts - 3E Planters' - 2 Solid Waste Management - 2 Signages & Navigational Aids - 2 E-Toilets / Public Convenience - 1 Water ATMs - 15 Rain Shelters - 1 Interactive Panels - 188 Smart Pole - 2 Reverse Vending Machine - 150C	PwD/ Nagar Palika UTDB/ Dept of Electricity UTDB	
	Lansdowne	Trek route development from Lansdowne to Hawagarh	Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (8 nos.) 2. Benches (8 nos.) 3. Water ATM (2 nos.) 4. E-toilets (4 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (2 nos.) Site Development and Landscaping. Trek Road redevelopment	9.0	II UTDB NA NA
Dehradun	Lakhamandal	Development of alternate pathway of 300m in Lakhamandal temple complex	1. Development of pathway connectivity from Lakhamandal temple complex to the Shivling which is approximately 300m with proper landscaping. 1. Provision of infrastructure such as Street lights, dustbins, Signage, benches etc. 2. Removal of wild vegetation and proper levelling and grubbing of the pathway.	0.4	I Depat of ASI, UTDB NA* ASI department and Revenue department
		Development of Pandav hill	1. Development of ramps with interlocking paver block with railings and support infrastructure like street lights and dustbins from Road-Pandav caves- Draupadi kuan. 2. Removal of wild vegetation and proper landscaping 3. Installation of railings along the Pandav caves and around the Draupadi ka kuan to ensure safety 4. Provision of Gazebos (2), Benches(4), Signages(7), E-toilet(2), Dustbins(7) and water ATM (1) as per the location marked in map.	0.3	I Dept. of ASI/ UTDB 0.05 Ha and 0.01 Ha
		Site Development of Draupadi kuan	1. Removal of wild vegetation and proper landscaping 2. Installation of railings around the Draupadi ka kuan to ensure safety	0.2	I UTDB NA*

	Development of Devi temple	1. Construction of plinth and stairs to reach the place 2. Development of proper pathways with landscaping and demarcated boundary. 3. Provision of signage, dustbin, benches, Water ATM and shoe rack	0.2	I	UTDB	NA*
	Development of View point for yamunotri	There is a point from where the spectacular view of Yamunotri, Sunrise, sunset and the entire Lakhmandal can be seen. It is 9km drive from the temple. Provision of signage, dustbin, benches, Water ATM and food kiosk	0.3	I	UTDB	0.02 Ha
	Redevelopment of Chhota kedar temple and Bhim gada point	The project includes: 1. Restoration of structure of Kedar temple with proper location of keeping all the idols. 2. Construction of plinth and stairs to reach the place 3. Development of proper pathways with landscaping and demarcated boundary. 4. Provision of signage, dustbin and benches at kedar temple	0.3	I	UTDB	0.08 Ha
	Restoration of Devi ka temple	The project includes: 1 .Construction of plinth and stairs to reach the place 2. Development of proper pathways with landscaping and demarcated boundary. Provision of signage, dustbin, benches, Water ATM and shoe rack 3. Restoration of structure of Devi ka mandir with proper location of keeping all the idols. 4. Construction of plinth and stairs to reach the place	0.7	I	UTDB/ PwD	0.05 Ha
	Development of 2km hiking route from Lakhmandal to Manthar	1. Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (2 km approx.) 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (3 nos.) 2. Benches (3 nos.) 3. Water ATM (1 nos.) 4. E-toilets (2 nos.) 5. Signages (3 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (1 nos.)	0.5	I	UTDB	3 km Land ownership is required
Mussoorie	Revitalization of Mall Roads - Mussoorie	Length (in meters) - 1500 Façade treatment (stone work, corbelling etc.) in sqm - 9000 Covering of drains and plinth protection - 3000 Resurfacing the entire stretch of road and drains (sqm) - 12000 Entrance gateways (in nos.-both sides) - 2 Lighting Fixtures - 18E Video Wall (Advertising) - 3 Benches / Seating ix.Infrastructure - 5 High Mast - 3	25.8	II	UTDB/ MDDA (NoC required)/ PwD UTDB	1.5 Km NA

		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Smart Utility Ducts - 3E</td></tr> <tr><td>Planters' - 2</td></tr> <tr><td>Solid Waste Management - 2</td></tr> <tr><td>Signages & Navigational Aids -</td></tr> <tr><td>E-Toilets / Public Convenience - 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Water ATMs - 15</td></tr> <tr><td>Rain Shelters - 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Interactive Panels - 188</td></tr> <tr><td>Smart Pole - 2</td></tr> <tr><td>Reverse Vending Machine - 150C</td></tr> </table>	Smart Utility Ducts - 3E	Planters' - 2	Solid Waste Management - 2	Signages & Navigational Aids -	E-Toilets / Public Convenience - 1	Water ATMs - 15	Rain Shelters - 1	Interactive Panels - 188	Smart Pole - 2	Reverse Vending Machine - 150C				
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Smart Pole - 2																
Reverse Vending Machine - 150C																
	Mussoorie to Gun Hill (0.2 Km)	6.2	II	UTDB	NA	NA										
	Kampty Fall to Mussoorie Ropeway (4.5 Km)	200.3	II	UTDB	NA	NA										
	Parking Proposals at Mussoorie	Additional facilities along with parking space will include Driver waiting lounge, Toilets, Small cafeteria, Information centre and clock room	50.0	I	UTDB	500 ECS NIL										
	Rajpur - Mussoorie Trek (13km)	1. Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (13 km approx.) 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (6 nos.) 2. Benches (6 nos.) 3. Water ATM (2 nos.) 4. E-toilets (2 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (2 nos.)	3.9	II	UTDB	14 km										
	Film City- Mussoorie	80.0	III	UTDB	69.45 Acres	Tourism Department										
	Mussorie- Park State (George Everest) Trek (14km)	1. Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (14 km approx.) 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (6 nos.) 2. Benches (6 nos.) 3. Water ATM (2 nos.) 4. E-toilets (2 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (2 nos.)	4.2	I	UTDB	15 km										
Rishikesh	Rishikesh MICE destination development	Convention Centre Main Hall Exhibition Facility Seminar Hall Meeting Room Food Court Parking Museum Photo Gallery Open Area	468.0	III	UTDB	20000 sqm 6000 sqm 8500 sqm 8000 sqm 8000 sqm 500 sqm 8736 sqm 2000 sqm 1500 sqm 42157 sqm										
		Reception Centre & Library (1000 sqm) Convention Centre & Dining Area (15000 sqm) Naturopathy & Ayurveda Centre (1000 sqm) Yoga Centre (1000sqm) Suites & Villas (100 X 40 sqm) Spa & Gymnasium (4000 sqm) Fine Dine Restaurant (500 sqm) Site Development & Landscaping (60 Acre) Forestscape (4 Ha) Staff Quarters 100 rooms (100 X 16 sqm)														
		203.3				585 Acre										
		IDPL/Revenue														

			Cultural Centre & Amphitheatre (5500 sqft)					
			Nature Park & Nursery (1 Ha)					
			Cafes & Flea Market (4000 sqft)					
			Car Parking (1 Acre)					
Uttarkashi	Kedarnath Trek	Upgradation of trek route - Kedarkantha trek.	Providing tourist amenities such as E toilet, Snow huts, selfie points, bird breeding sites etc.	0.6	II	UTDB	NA	Forest Department
	Saur	Development of homestay	Façade development of individual houses	2.0	II	UTDB	NA	Private Ownership
			Community center development					
			Piped water supply					
			DEWATS					
			Development of internal road:					
			Street furniture					
	Osla		Development of nature trail:					
			Gabion structures as protection wall				NA	Private Ownership
	Saur	Promotion of apple orchards	Promotion of apple orchards	1.0	I	Dept. of Horticulture	NA	Private Ownership
Taluka	Taluka	Development of Camping sites	Accommodation Facilities	0.5	I	UTDB	0.5 ha	Revenue land (Khasra - 3242)
			Site development and landscape					
			Dining tent					
			Utilities and Services					
	Taluka	Promotion of adventure activities	Promotion of Quad bikes for off road racing along the Supin river	0.5	II	UTDB	2 km	Revenue land (Khasra - 3242)
	Saur, Osla, Taluka, Jakhol, Mori	Capacity Development & skill development for locals in sectors of handloom, adventure, hospitality	Exposure Visits (25 participants) – 4 destinations	1.0	II	Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission (UKSDM)	NA	NA
			Tourism Management Training – Total 200 staffs					
			Skill based training to staffs engaged in adventure staffs					
			Tourism promotions and Branding (Posters, Banners, Destination profile board, international events participation)					
			Tehri Lake Festival - 2020					
			Skill training to municipality worker					
			Development of interactive web portal of Tehri tourism region					
Jakhol	Jakhol	Construction of Bird Watching Centre	Viewing gallery (for aerial view)	0.3	II	UTDB	0.2 ha	Revenue land (Khasra - 2921, 2922)
			Visitors and interpretation centre					
			Bird watching area by binoculars along with guided tours					
			Cafeteria				0.2 ha	Revenue land (Khasra - 4685, 4548, 4538)
	Sankri	Establishment of processing unit for millets and cold storage for apples and herbs	Processing unit	0.5	II	Dept of Horticulture	0.03 ha	Revenue land (Khasra - 2691, 2692, 2693, 2687, 2694, 2696, 2697, 2698)
Gangotri	Sankri		Cold storage					
			Pallet Jack & Fork Lift					
			Bins, Crates, Pallets and Rack					
	Mori							
	Gangotri	Tourist amenities at Gangotri	Development of MLCP at existing car parking area (Including parking for buses and cars) - 300 cars, 10 shuttle buses	1.2	III	PwD	NA	NA
			Creation of iconic structure at Gangotri bus stop					
			Cycle Stations (Purali, Harshil, Mukhwa, Dharali, Lanka)					
			Procurement of shuttle buses (carrying tourists from Lanka to Gangotri bus stop)- 14km					
			Procurement of E-rickshaws with solar panels.					
			Procurement of Cycles					
			Redevelopment of the road from Lanka to Gangotri (14 km)					

		2 lane Cycle route development from Purali to Lanka (on other side of NH-34) Developing Nature Trail from Bhairogathi to Gangotri Shop lane development			UTDB/ PwD		
Mori – Jakhol – Har Ki Dun	Capacity Building Initiatives of Tourism Staff, Adventure Sports staff etc. Training to local communities to run the new business units Training for personal involved in adventure sports activity Skill upgradation for exiting livelihood activity Training for local NGOs involved in tourism, livelihood and environment improvement activity Training for Medical Facilities Training for Tour operators/ Guide	All operators of proposed model home stay villages, processing unit for millet etc Both private operators and sports academy staffs Local farmers involved in organic farming , horticulture, product development etc Strengthening of existing approach/medium of awareness and IEC activity Providing First aid kit and first aid trained/ paramedic personnel along the trek route Providing training for people	10.0	II	UK-SDM	NA	Existing school building can be used for training center
	Infrastructure Upgradation of trek route from Sankri to Kedarkantha – 11 km	Cat eyes (2000 nos.) Dustbins (4 nos.) Benches (10 nos.) E-toilets/ She toilets (4 nos.) Wooden Signage's (11 nos.)	0.6	II	UTDB	11 kms	Project under Immediate Implementation
	Development of Tourist & Basic infrastructure at Sankri & Jakhol	Construction of gateways at the entrance. Provision of infrastructure in the village: 1. Street lights (20 nos.) 2. Benches (2 nos.) 3. Information kiosks (2 nos) 4. E-toilets (4 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) Community Composting (Organic waste composter(2 nos.) & Dustbins (20 nos.) # Street art on the market wall – 500 m	10.0	I	UTDB		Project under Immediate Implementation
	Alpine Village – Homestay in Saur, Osla & Jakhol	Façade treatment of individual house: Community center Chowk development Rural haat selling product from local produce Material heritage museum showcasing accessories belonging to Someshwar Devtcs Upgradation of basic infrastructure (Organic waste composter, piped water supply, Community DEWATS)	0.3	II	UTDB/ RES	0.2 Ha	Private Ownership
	Eco-cycle trail development along the Supin river beach	Wooden cycle track – 5 kms Cycle stand Cycle with GPS tracker Gazebos Basic Physical Infrastructure (E toilet, Water ATM, Dustbins)	5.0	II	UTDB	5 kms	3242 / Revenue land
	Construction of Haat Bazar	Site Development and landscaping Rural haat (1 @ 50 sq. m) selling products from local produce Cultural haat (1 @ 50 sq. m) Café Sankri – A multi cuisine café Interpretation center Wooden Display board with map of tourist region Basic Physical Infrastructure (E toilet, Water ATM, Dustbins, Organic waste composter	10.0	II	Dept of Culture/ UTDB	1 Ha	2691, 2692, 2693, 2687, 2694, 2696, 2697, 2698 /Department of Tourism

Construction of Meditation Garden at Osla	<p>Due to presence of majestic landscapes and unparalleled view of summits, large number of tourists are drawn across the globe. The presence of all these elements brings rejuvenation to body and soul.</p> <p>Construction of individual meditation cells (10 Nos., 4sqm each)</p> <p>Development of trai</p> <p>Construction of artificial ponc</p> <p>Landscaping (rosemary, white lily, lemongrass etc.)</p>	2.0	II	UTDB	2 Ha	4685, 4548, 4538 / Revenue Land
Bird watching center at Saur	<p>Viewing gallery and seating infrastructure</p> <p>Bird watching area by binoculars</p>	3.0	I	UTDB	0.5 Ha	Revenue land
Construction of Tourist Engagement center at Sankri & Taluka	<p>Apple Museum (Apple pickle, chutney etc.)</p> <p>Interpretation center</p> <p>Storage room @ 500 sq m</p> <p>Rural haat selling product made from local produce @ 50 sq m</p> <p>Site development and Landscaping (Civil works & Plumbing)</p>	10.0	II	UTDB	1 Ha	Revenue land
Spa & Yoga center at Taluka	<p>Yoga shop (Office)</p> <p>Yoga Center (5 days / 10 days Yoga courses)</p> <p>Hut tents for accommodation @ 50 sq m each - (10 no's)</p> <p>Barrier free wooden nature trail around the center</p> <p>Procurement of E wheel chairs for elderly (2 no's)</p> <p>Site development and landscaping</p>	15.0	II	UTDB	1 Ha	Revenue land
Development of Camping sites at Geyagad (Taluka), Seema (Osla), Kalkati Dhar (Simatra)	<p>Site development & Landscaping</p> <p>Luxury Tents @ 20 no' :</p> <p>Basic Physical Infrastructure (E toilet (4), Food kiosks (2) Dustbins (6)</p> <p>Viewing Platform (1)</p>	5.0	II	UTDB		Revenue land
Construction of Processing unit - Millet	<p>Site development and landscaping (Inclusive of civil works and Plumbing)</p> <p>Processing unit for millet @ 500 sq m</p> <p>Packaging and Machinery @ 500 sq m</p> <p>Storage room @ 200 sq m</p> <p>Experience and Interpretation center @ 100 sq m</p> <p>Basic Physical Infrastructure (E toilet, Water ATM, Dustbins)</p>	50.0	II	Dept of Horticulture	2 Ha	Revenue land
Development of Adventure Park at Sankri	<p>Adventure Zone: High rope challenges, Rock climbing, Zorbing, Rappelling, Zip swing, suspension bridges.</p> <p>1. Ticket Counter</p> <p>2. Food Kiosk (2)</p> <p>3. Basic Physical Infrastructure (E toilet, Water ATM, Dustbins)</p>	50.0	III	UTDB	2 Ha	Revenue land
Construction of Paragliding site	<p>Site development for take-off and landing</p> <p>Ticket counter and Information desk</p> <p>Waiting area</p>	5.0	I	UTDB		
Construction of Parking Sites at Jakhol & Sankri	<p>Site Development</p> <p>Parking space- 30 four wheelers, 10 tempo travelers, 10 two wheelers</p>	5.0	I	UTDB		Sankri - 2846 / Revenue land
Shop for renting out trekking equipment's	<p>Ski Shop - Ski equipment's (ski, boots, goggles, helmets)</p> <p>Trekking equipment (Trekking boots, poles, tent, sleeping bag etc.)</p>	1.0	I	UTDB	0.5 Ha	
Illuminated Nature trail near Saur	Suspension Bridge – 250 m	2.0	I	UTDB	1 km	Department of Forest

		Lantern -50 no's Glass viewing panels & viewing platform – 5 no's				
		Color Spotlights - 50 no's Wooden Display Information Boards – 5 no's				
	Beautification of Someshwar Temple	Temple flooring (wooden parikrama and slate for entire complex) LED illumination of the temple Retrofitting of temple facade Stonework of plinth area Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety	3.0	I	UTDB	0.5 ha Van Panchayat
	Promotion of Farm Tourism / Rural Tourism	Construction of artificial waterfall Construction of small iconic sculpture Development of nature trail with wooden pathways/ cobble stones Maps on wooden display board	1.0	I	UTDB / Dept of Horticulture	Whole Village Private Ownership
	Herbal Garden with Butterfly conservatory park	Provision of proper levelled pathways with wooden structures & cobble stone Plantation of vegetation and flowering and host plants to attract butterflies Viewing galleries (with seating arrangement) with display panels (5 Nos. each) Provision of dustbins, signages, street lights. 1. Interpretation center (200 sqm) 2. Cuisine park 3. Plantation of herbal / medicinal plants (Atis, Kutha etc.)	2.0	II	UTDB / Dept of Horticulture	2 Ha Revenue land
	Upgradation of Trek Route: Sankri to Har Ki Dun – 34 kms	Eco toilets after every 4 kms of 5sqm each in size Dustbins after every 500 meter: Fencing/ Railing along the trek route: Resting points/ snow huts (20sq m) of locally available material after every 250 meter Solar street lighting & electrical work (poles at 30m interval)	10.0	II	UTDB	34 Km NA
	Upgradation of Road Network till service node	Repairing of existing road from Sankri to taluka (12 km) Signage's & Lighting along the road Gateway at the service node (300sqft)	50.0	III	Dept of Forest	24 kms Revenue land/ Department of Forest
	Upgradation of network facilities till service nodes of the trek routes	Extension of telephone lines till service nodes			Information Technology Dev Agency	
	Upgradation of trek routes	Eco toilets after every 4 kms of 5sqm each in size Dustbins after every 500 meter: Fencing/ Railing along the trek route: Resting points/ snow huts (20sq m) of locally available material after every 250 meter Solar street lighting & electrical work (poles at 30m interval) Viewing platform			UTDB	
	Promoting dedicated camp sited for camping, 50 sq.m	Levelling of site for setting up of camps @ 50 sq m 2 Eco toilets of 5sqm each 5 Dustbins (80 L)			UTDB	
	Setting up of Medical facilities	Primary health center at service nodes (375sqm) Equipment's and Furniture First Aid Kit			NHM / UTDB	
	Setting up of emergency booth along the trek	Shelter @ 4 sq m after every 4 km:			UTDB	

		routes	VHF Radio system				
		Clear signage's along the trek routes	Maps on locally available structures after every 1 km Clear visible signage or illuminated signage's after every 250 meter				
		To provide integrated information from all the departments so as to provide tourist friendly information	Geotagging of all trekking destination for making it tourist friendly Providing rentable trekking equipment kit for each tourist		UTDB UTDB		
		Construction of Helipad at Taluka	Site development	5.0	II	UCADA	1 Ha Revenue land
		Construction of motorable road from Sankri to Taluka	Repairing of motorable road from Sankri to Taluka (11 kms) Way side amenities (Eco-toilet (2), She Toilet (2), Solar street lights (550), fencing (wherever required), Illuminated signage's (11), cateyes (550))	50.0	III	RES UTDB/ NHAI	11 kms Department of forest
		Construction of way side amenities from Mori to Sankri	Construction of public facilities - (Eco-toilet (2), She Toilet (2), Solar street lights (550), fencing (wherever required), Illuminated signage's (11), cateyes (550), Viewing Platform (2), Petrol pump (inclusive of food kiosk, resting room, parking facility)	100.0	III	NHAI/ Dept of roads/ PwD	12 kms Department of forest
		Upgradation of Trek route (Jakhol to Lakedanda) – 7 kms	Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (12 km approx.) Dustbins (6 nos.) Benches (6 nos.) E-toilets (2 nos.) Signage's (24 nos.)	0.6	III	UTDB	7km NA
		Development of Kedarkantha as Ski Destination	Ski chairlift from Judo ka Talab to Kedarkantha base camp (2 kms) Low-energy snow-making systems Ski resort to design holiday accommodation with features such as insulation, balconies with thermal break, swimming pools with heating and hot water etc. (50 keys* 40 sq. m) Ski slope (30 m wide, 1 km) Artificial snow making machine (2) Snow scooter (5) Snow beater (1) Snow groomer (1) Huski (5) Timing machine (1) Gate poles (20) Safety net (20) Wooden Display board (1)	250.0	III	UTDB	NA NA
Gangotri	Gangotri Sustainable tourism plan	Development of MLCP at existing car parking area (Including parking for buses and cars) - 300 cars, 10 shuttle buses Creation of iconic Gangotri bus stop Cycle Stations (Purali, Harshil, Mukhwa, Dharali, Lanka)	218.0	III	PwD/ Municipality UTDB Nagar Palika/ PwD	0.35 Ha 2nos. 5 nos	Most of the proposed interventions or project component are on existing land parcel (Only redevelopment or upgradation of facilities or areas has been suggested). The land for other projects such as cycle lane development, nature trail development, Multi-level van parking construction, EXIT pedestrian route from Gangotri and bridge construction and Skywalk at Nelong valley needs permission from Forest department and collaboration from concerned department.

Procurement of shuttle buses (carrying tourists from Lanka to Gangotri bus stop)- 14km				10 nos	
				5 nos	
Procurement of Cycles				30 nos	
				PwD	
Redevelopment of the road from Lanka to Gangotri (14 km)				14 km	
				21 Km	
2 lane Cycle route development from Purali to Lanka (on other side of NH-34)				UTDB	
				6 * 6500 metres	
Developing Nature Trail from Bhairogathi to Gangotri				UTDB	
				400 m stretch	
shop lane development from last point of connectivity to Gangotri temple				UTDB	
				2400	
Façade treatment (stone work, corbeling etc.) in sqm				PwD	
				0.4 km	
Covering of drains and plinth protection				PwD	
				0.4 km	
Resurfacing the entire stretch of road and drains (sqm)				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Entrance gateways (in nos. - both sides)				UTDB	
				40	
Lighting Fixtures with solar panel:				UTDB	
				2	
Video Wall (Advertising and screen for aarti display)				UTDB	
				4 nos (cluster)	
Benches / Seating Infrastructure				UTDB	
				4 nos	
High Mast				PwD	
				400m	
Smart Utility Ducts for augmentation of underground cables to replace overhanging cables				Dept of Horticulture	
				6 nos	
Planters				Nagar Palika/ PwD	
				4 nos	
waste segregation i.e. dustbin:				UTDB	
				10 nos	
Signages & Navigational Aid:				UTDB	
				2 nos	
E-Toilets / Public Convenience				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Water ATMs				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Rain Shelters				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Interactive Panels				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Smart Pole				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Reverse Vending Machine(plastic crusher)				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Craft bazar with Souvenir shops				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Green Electric Kiosk with solar panel:				Nagar Palika	
				2 nos	
Development of Pilgrimage facilitation centre(registration center, waiting lounge, Audio-visual room, café and cloak room) - including equipments and furniture				UTDB	
				800 sqm	
Temple flooring (wooden parikrama and slate for entire complex)				ASI/ UTDB	
				800 sqm	
LED illumination of the temple				ASI/ UTDE	
Heated flooring around the temple				UTDB	
				800 sqm	
Observation Deck				UTDB	
				60 sqm	
Ghat development				UTDB	
				150 m x 6m	
Changing rooms at ghai				UTDB	
				2 nos	
Development of walkways along the river (on both sides), in metres				UTDB	
				450	
safety railings and chains along the ghat:				UTDB	
Development of covered pedestrian EXIT pathway with infrastructure such as signage, light, dustbins benches and rain shelters				Nagar Palika	
				1.5 km	
Development of pedestrian bridge for EXIT route				PwD	
				1 no.	
Protection wall- To protect the temple from landslides etc.				UTDB	
Solid waste management	Sensor based underground dustbin:	11.4	I	RES	4nos
	Real time monitoring system				

		Landscaping		UTDB	2 Acre	
Nelong Valley	Redevelopment of Skywalk at Nelong Valley	192.0	III	UTDB	450 m	
Yamunotri	Ropeway : Janki chatti - Yamunotri (3.8 km)	155.2	II	UTDB	NA	NA
Bagauri	Infrastructure Upgradation Of Border Area Villages - Bagauri	15.0	II	UTDB		
Mori	Development of Mori - TEC (including training center), adventure activity hub	5.0	I	UTDB		
Sankri, Osia and Jakhol	Adoption of villages for homestays	69.0	I	UTDB		
Osia	Construction of Meditation Gardens	2.0	I	UTDB		
Sankri	Establishment of processing unit for millets and cold storage for apples and herbs	50.0	II	Dept of Horticulture		
	Promotion of Intangible, Tangible(Vernacular) and Material Heritage	0.5	I	Dept of Horticulture		
Yamuna Ghati	River rafting and trekking hub	0.5	I	UTDB		
Tons and Supin River	Trekking hub and rafting	0.5	I	UTDB		
Taluka	Water related sports and activities	0.1	I	UTDB		
Osia, Taluka and Sankri	Development of Farm tour	0.5	I	UTDB		
Jakhol, Sankri, Talukc	Construction of Parking Sites	15.0	I	UTDB		
Sankri and Alpine spa at Osia	Construction of Spa natural center	12.0	I	UTDB		
Gangotri Town	Ganga River Natural Museum	50.0	II	UTDB		
Motad, Karshalai and Thali Bhutotra (Uttarkashi)	CBT - Tourism Hub	12.0	I	UTDB		
Agoda (Dodital, Uttarkashi)		100.0	I	UTDB		
Bhojbas	Eco mountain lodge		II	PwD		
Tehri	Tehri Lake and its catchment area including abutting villages	Allied infrastructure to strengthen the water sports	1.0	UTDB	1 ha	UTDB
		Ticket counter (2)				UTDB
		Changing room (2)				UTDB
		Locker room (2)				UTDB
		Storage room (1)				UTDB
		Dustbin (6)				UTDB
		Seating (6)				UTDB
		Water ATM (2)				UTDB
		E-Toilets (2)				UTDB
		Reverse vending machine (2)				UTDB
		Signages (6)				UTDB
		She toilet (2)				UTDB
		Floating jetty				UTDB
		Capacity Building Initiatives of Tourism Staff, Adventure Sports staff, Municipal workers etc. , Advertising & Marketing Initiatives	30.0	UKSDM	NA	NA
		Skill upgradation for exiting livelihood activity				NA
		Training to local communities to run the new business units				NA
		Training to team (both field workers and officials) involved/to be involved in various components of city operations and management				NA
		Separate training for staffs (both Gov., Private, Home stay operators etc.) involved in tourism hospitality industry				NA
		Training for personal involved in adventure sports activity				NA
		Training for local NGOs involved in tourism, livelihood and environment improvement activity				NA
		Exposure Visits				NA
		Shop Lane Redevelopment (Shiv chowk to hanuman Chowk) (Sai chowk to krishna chowk)				NA
		Facade treatment	7.0	UTDB	1600 m	Department of Resettlemen
		Hawker Zone (Carts)				Department of Resettlemen
		Solar compactor bins				Department of Resettlemen
		Covering of drains and plinth protection				Department of Resettlemen
		Lighting Fixtures with solar panel				Department of Resettlemen
		Video Wall				Department of Resettlemen
		Benches / Seating Infrastructure				Department of Resettlemen
		Solar Blinkers				Department of Resettlemen

		Smart Utility Ducts Sign boards and marking She-toilets Water ATM Reverse vending machine Resurfacing of entire stretch Planters High mast Wi Fi Zone		PwD Dept of Horticulture UTDB Information Technology Development Agency	Department of Resettlemen Department of Resettlemen	
Graffiti		Retaining wall Wall Art	4.0	I	UTDB 1600 m 1600 m	Department of Resettlement
Water Show with Fountain		Musical water show Gazebo Ticket Counter	13.0	I	500 sq m 500 sq m 500 sq m	THDC
Amphitheater		Amphitheater (1000 person) Stage and allied infrastructure (eg. Loud speakers etc) Ticket Counter Gateway Infrastructure upgradation (signages, street lights, dustbins, benches, drinking water, toilets, food kiosks) Iconic sculptures Graffiti/Murals on boundary wall: High mast Site development and landscaping	17.0	II	PwD 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	THDC
Swimming pool		Construction of poo	8.0	I	PwD 0.2	THDC
Tehri 3D museum		3 model - Timeline - establishment of old town and new town. Showcasing history and culture of towr Site development and landscaping Eco Lodge Huts	11.0	II	PwD NA	THDC
Boat Station and jetty		Jetty Boat Yard E- Kiosks Ticket Counter Crane	23.0	I	UTDB 500 sq m	THDC
Protection Wall at Koti Colony		Gabion structures	4.0	I	UTDB 2.5 km	THDC
Multi level Car Parking		MLCP (770 ECS) E-Toilet (1) E- Kiosks Ticket Counter	60.0	II	UTDB 0.1 Ha	UTDB
Tourist Information Center		Reception Mini Theater (Audio -Video display showcasing history of Tehri) Seating, acoustics and lighting Interactive Panels Retail Outlet of books, maps and Souvenir: Ancillary space and facilities (E toilets, Water ATM, Seating, Dustbin Site development and landscapin	2.0	I	UTDB 0.1 Ha	1315 / UTDB
Floating market & lake tour		Shikara boat	3.0	I	UTDB 500 m	THDC
Market Development		Site development and landscapin High mast Smart utility duc Video wall Street lights with solar Signages Craft bazar with Souvenir shops Rural haats	13.0	II	PwD/ Municipality 1 ha	1315 / UTDB

		\Art Gallery Theme café Solar Compactor bins E toilets Water ATMs Guard room Reverse Vending machine and Dustbin:				
Meditation garden (Hill Garden)	Site development and landscaping with infrastructure Construction of individual meditation cells (10 in No.) Dustbin Seating Water ATM E Toilets Signages	11.0	II	UTDB	2 ha	Revenue land
Biodiversity Park	Site development and landscaping Fernarium Medicinal & Herbal garden Interpretation center E toilets Water ATM Dustbins Seating	9.0	II	Dept of Horticulture	0.6 ha	Revenue land
Horticulture Garden	Site development and landscaping Administrative block & Furniture Production hall (storage & packaging) Area for cultivation (soil leveling, digging) Machinery and equipment Lemongrass	21.0	II	Dept of Horticulture	1.2 ha	Revenue land
Yoga & Panchkarma center	Equipment for panchkarma centers and yogashala	4.0	II	UTDB	10 rooms - Existing school	1522 / Revenue land
Eco Glamping	Site development and landscaping Premium tents (70 nos) Basic utilities (Organic waste composter, rest room, Telephone booth) Safety & Security (Firefighting equipment, signages, street lights etc'	36.0	III	UTDB	2.5 ha	Revenue land
Conservation and development of Bhairav temple	Retrofitting of temple façade (same as shiv mandir) Stonework of staircase and the plinth Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety Provision of basic infrastructure such as street lights, dustbins etc.	11.0	II	ASI/ UTDB		
Iconic creation	Construction of Iconic structure at a vantage point. Erection of twenty four south-facing letters on the hillside. The main components are as follows: 12 m high letters 'TEHRI LAKE CITY DEVELOPMENT	2.0	II	UTDB	2 ha	554 / Revenue land
Adventure Park	Site development Civil Electrical & Plumbing work Water park zones Adventure Zones	43.0	III	PwD/ Municipality	3 ha	1437, 1438, 1446, 1447 / Revenue land
Spice park	Spice grinding and packaging unit Plantation 1. Chili Powder 2. Pepper Powder 3. Jeera Powder 4. Dhania Powder Civil Works	34.0	II	Dept of Horticulture	3 ha	1437, 1438, 1446, 1447 / Revenue land

		Plant & Machinery Fixed Assets Pre-Operative Expenses					
Floating solar	150 MW	20.0	I	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency		THDC	
Coffee Garden	Site Development Coffee Bean Extractor Centrifuge Coffee Bean Roaster Grinder Packing Machinery	0.5	II	Dept of Horticulture	4 ha	2293 / Revenue land	
Cage culture fish farming	Cage net & related equipment Fish cage monitoring system Fisheries	1.0	I	Dept of Fisheries	500 sq m	THDC	
Tehri Green cover	Plantation of 1,10,000 around Tehri lake region. The plantation will be done in linear and areal. It will help in prevention of soil erosion, reduction in green house gas emission etc. The main components are as follows: 12 m high letters 'TEHRI LAKE CITY DEVELOPMENT' Entryway Viewing Gallery Safety Infrastructure - Railing:	10.0	II	Dept of Forest	45 km - linear plantation / 31 ha - areal plantation	Revenue land / THDC	
Promenade Development	Cycle Track Cycle parking stations (Binder racks) Cycles (50 cycles) with GPS tracker Pedestrianization Landscaping Wi Fi Street lights with solar High mast Gazebos	371.0	III	PwD	25 kms	Revenue land / THDC	
	Beautification of road & way side amenities		II		95 kms	Revenue land / THDC	
Panch Koti	Panchkoti to New Tehri (3.17 Km) - Ropeway	152.4	II	PwD/ UTDB	NA	NA	
Muni Ki Reti	Muni Ki Reti to Kunja Devi Temple (5.5 Km) - Ropeway	89.1	II		NA	NA	
Rishikesh	Rishikesh to Neelkanth Ropeway (4 Km)	62.6	II		NA	NA	
Gadoli	Adventure Park	70.0	III	Dept of Sports/ UTDB	2.08 Hac	Khasra 554 Revenue Land	
Sila Uppu	Cultural Village	50.0	II	Dept of Culture/ UTDB	Khasra 767, 793 Revenue Land		

			Basic Infrastructure (E Toilets, Water ATM, Dustbins, Signages) Site Development and Landscaping Parking Souvenir Shop					
Rishikesh	Sustainable Waste Management (City Level Infrastructure)		Waste to Energy Plant Waste to organic manure (Composting) Waste to paper Real time monitoring system Garbage collector trucks GPS trackers Kitchen waste-based biogas plant	58.4	I	Municipality	0.10 Ha 0.05 Ha	
			Smart Utility Ducts		II	PwD	35 km	
	Solar City (City Level Infrastructure)		Solar water heating water system Solar thermal steam generating system: Solar crematorium Promotion of energy efficient green buildings	9.5	II	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency	20,000 LPD 1000 person	
	Smart Connectivity (City Level Infrastructure)		Hop-on Hop-off bus (ISBT- Natraj Chowk- Railway Station- IDPL- Veer Bhadra Barrage- AIMS- Triveni Ghat- Muni ki Reti Ram Jhulla- Laxman Jhulla- Neergarhu)	56.3	II	Dept of Transport	30	
			Multi-level car parking (Ram Jhulla and Triveni Ghat)				1000 cars (14Ha)	
	Sustainable Waste Management (Tourist Infrastructure)		Solar Compactor Bins Reverse Vending Machine	0.4	I	Municipality	120 liters 10 liters	
	Recreation (Tourist Infrastructure)		Meditation Garden- made of wooden structures Boats- Veer Bhadra Barrage	2.0	I	PwD	1000 sq m	
	Smart Infrastructure (Tourist Infrastructure)		Solar walkways Solar LED street lights Cobbled stone – Covering of market stree Amphitheater Water show with Fountain Smart Signage's Solar Display Information Boar Wi-Fi Zone	5.5	I	Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency/ Information Technology		
Chamoli	Gairsain to Bhararisain	Beautification of road – 18 km (Gairsain to Bhararisain)	Registration Counter Craft Bazars with Souvenir shop Mini Theater Mobile app developmen	3.5	I	UTDB	100 sq m 100 sq m 300 sq m	
			Cobbled stone Meditation cells on Ganga beach	0.5	I		5 sq m	
			Public conveniences Water ATM	1.5	I	PwD		
			Rejuvenation of Ghats with landscaping and retaining wall safety railings at Ghat	160.3	II		2 km	
			Redevelopment of Platform for Aart					
			Cycle Tracks (Triveni Ghat)	40.9	I		50 sq m	
			Glass bottom bridge (Between Ram Jhulla and Laxman Jhulla)				2 km	
			Pedestrianization				200 m	
			Wheel chair - Tapovan				3.6 km	

PWD/ Revenue land

The road will connect Vidhan Sabha, Bhararisain to Gairsain

Gairsain	Happy Farm	<p>Gateway (1)</p> <p>Signage's (18)</p> <p>Video wall (1)</p> <p>A place to educate about organic concept and plants.</p> <p>Nature trail</p> <p>Mini sculptures in farm (miniatures of farmers, farm equipment's, animals etc.)</p> <p>Plantation of organic crops</p> <p>Small scale processing unit / Bakery for millet and other organic crops</p> <p>Tourist Interpretation center with E kiosk:</p> <p>Gazebo's</p> <p>Basic Infrastructure (E toilet (2), Drinking water facility, Dustbins, Solar walkways. Signage's)</p>	45.0	II	Dept of Horticulture/ UTDB	2 ha	NA
Gairsain	Construction of Parking site at Gairsain	<p>Site development & landscaping</p> <p>Parking space for 100 four wheelers, 10 tempo travelers, 50 two wheelers.</p>	0.1	I	Municipality/ UTDB	1 ha	Upgradation of existing parking site in Gairsain
Gairsain	Tea Boutique	<p>Promotion of Tea tourism. The main components are:</p> <p>Tea Museum (Depicting machinery and methods used in tea plantation)</p> <p>Tea plantation</p> <p>Tea Huts @ 10 (Accommodation units)</p> <p>Tea Café</p> <p>Tea haats</p>	8.0	II	Uttarakhand Tea Development Board / UTDB	1 ha	Revenue land
Gairsain	Construction of Bird Watching Centre	<p>Viewing gallery (for aerial view)</p> <p>Visitors and interpretation center</p> <p>Bird watching area by binoculars along with guided tours</p>	0.3	II	UTDB/ Dept of Forest	0.20 ha	738 / Revenue land
Malsi & Randoli	Adoption of villages for homestays at Malsi, Randoli with rainwater harvesting structures	<p>Façade treatment of individual house:</p> <p>Community Center</p> <p>Chowk development</p> <p>Rural haat selling product from local produce</p> <p>Material heritage museum showcasing accessories belonging to Someshwar Devtce</p> <p>Upgradation of basic Infrastructure (Organic waste composter, piped water supply, community DEWATS)</p>	1.0	II	UTDB	Entire village	Private ownership
Benital	Development of Paragliding Adventure hub	<p>Site development for take-off and landing</p> <p>Ticket counter and Information desk</p> <p>Waiting area</p>	2.0	III	UTDB		Private Ownership
Melena and Chachgarh	Construction of Tourist Engagement Centre	<p>Exhibition center @ 100 sq m</p> <p>Rural Haat – 1 no @ 100 sq m</p> <p>Cultural haat – 1 no @ 100 sq m</p> <p>Bamboo museum 1 no @ 100 sq m</p> <p>Provision of basic Infrastructure (Dustbin, Bio Toilets, Water ATM, Reverse vending machine etc.)</p> <p>Safety & Security feature (Signage's, E Kiosk</p>	7.4	II	UTDB	0.5 ha	738 / Revenue land
Gairsain	Garhwal Cultural Village	<p>All-terrain vehicle</p> <p>Animal World (Dinosaur park, Rabbit Garden, Panda Garden) for recreational purpose for children</p> <p>Happy Car (Move around in Happy Car to enjoy beautiful scenery without exertion)</p> <p>18 Lohan (18 lohan & Jigong garden is a garden to relax tension)</p> <p>Religious shrine</p> <p>Water Park</p>	50.0	III	Dept of Culture / UTDB	NA	NA

		<table border="1"> <tr><td>Arena (To conduct events, performances</td></tr> <tr><td>Administrative block</td></tr> <tr><td>Site development & landscaping (inclusive of plumbing & civil works)</td></tr> <tr><td>Parking</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourist engagement center</td></tr> <tr><td>Cultural haat</td></tr> <tr><td>Accommodation (Bamboo hut, Container Stay)</td></tr> </table>	Arena (To conduct events, performances	Administrative block	Site development & landscaping (inclusive of plumbing & civil works)	Parking	Tourist engagement center	Cultural haat	Accommodation (Bamboo hut, Container Stay)						
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Chandrapur near Gairsain	Conservation of ASI site with light & sound show –	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Historic façade retention</td></tr> <tr><td>Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wal</td></tr> <tr><td>Removal of wild vegetation</td></tr> <tr><td>Electrical layout and illumination</td></tr> <tr><td>Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system</td></tr> <tr><td>Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels</td></tr> </table>	Historic façade retention	Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wal	Removal of wild vegetation	Electrical layout and illumination	Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system	Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels	1.7	II	ASI/ UTDB	1 Ha	Revenue land		
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Narayan temple, Benital	Restoration and façade development	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Retrofitting of temple façade</td></tr> <tr><td>Stonework of staircase and the plinth</td></tr> <tr><td>Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety.</td></tr> <tr><td>Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wal</td></tr> <tr><td>Removal of wild vegetation</td></tr> <tr><td>Electrical layout and illumination</td></tr> <tr><td>Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system</td></tr> <tr><td>Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels</td></tr> </table>	Retrofitting of temple façade	Stonework of staircase and the plinth	Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety.	Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wal	Removal of wild vegetation	Electrical layout and illumination	Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system	Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels	5.0	I	ASI? UTDB	NA	NA
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Dudhatoli	Construction of Nature trail and Interpretation center	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Promotion of Rural tourism through development of nature trail with interpretation center. The components are as follow:</td></tr> <tr><td>1. Nature Interpretation Centre (6000 sq ft)</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Developing Granular Nature Trail (1.5 * 500 metres)</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Watch Towers/Decks (1 no.)</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Camping Facility (20 tents and 1500 sqft built up)</td></tr> </table>	Promotion of Rural tourism through development of nature trail with interpretation center. The components are as follow:	1. Nature Interpretation Centre (6000 sq ft)	2. Developing Granular Nature Trail (1.5 * 500 metres)	3. Watch Towers/Decks (1 no.)	4. Camping Facility (20 tents and 1500 sqft built up)	1.7	I	UTDB	0.5	Revenue Land			
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	Upgradation of Dudhatoli trek route	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Eco toilets after every 4 kms of 5sqm each in size</td></tr> <tr><td>Dustbins after every 500 meter</td></tr> <tr><td>Fencing/ Railing along the trek routes</td></tr> <tr><td>Resting points/ snow huts (20sq m) of locally available material after every 250 meter</td></tr> <tr><td>Solar street lighting & electrical work (poles at 30m interval)</td></tr> <tr><td>Viewing platform</td></tr> </table>	Eco toilets after every 4 kms of 5sqm each in size	Dustbins after every 500 meter	Fencing/ Railing along the trek routes	Resting points/ snow huts (20sq m) of locally available material after every 250 meter	Solar street lighting & electrical work (poles at 30m interval)	Viewing platform	12.0	I	UTDB	0.5	NA		
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	Promoting dedicated camp sited for camping, 50 sq.m	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Levelling of site for setting up of camps @ 50 sq m</td></tr> <tr><td>2 Eco toilets of 5sqm each</td></tr> <tr><td>5 Dustbins (80 L'</td></tr> </table>	Levelling of site for setting up of camps @ 50 sq m	2 Eco toilets of 5sqm each	5 Dustbins (80 L'		I		NA	NA					
Levelling of site for setting up of camps @ 50 sq m															
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	Setting up of Medical facilities	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Primary health center at service nodes (375sqm)</td></tr> <tr><td>Equipment's and Furniture</td></tr> <tr><td>First Aid Kit</td></tr> </table>	Primary health center at service nodes (375sqm)	Equipment's and Furniture	First Aid Kit		I	NHM/ UTDB	NA	NA					
Primary health center at service nodes (375sqm)															
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	Setting up of emergency booth along the trek routes	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Shelter @ 4 sq m after every 4 kms</td></tr> <tr><td>VHF Radio system</td></tr> </table>	Shelter @ 4 sq m after every 4 kms	VHF Radio system		I	Disaster Mitigation & Mangement Center	NA	NA						
Shelter @ 4 sq m after every 4 kms															
VHF Radio system															

		Luxury tents @ 20 no's Provision of basic infrastructure (E toilet, Food kiosks, dustbins) Viewing platform					
Chokhamba Saur	Construction of Paragliding site	Site development for take-off & landing Waiting area Ticket counter	2.0	I	UTDB	0.1 ha	9 b / Forest land
Chirbatiya	Development of Forest fruit farm	Fruit Forest Farm (kiwi and malta) Rural Haat Garden Tours Interpretation center Provision of Basic Infrastructure (E-Toilet, DWF, Dustbins etc)	1.0	I	Dept. of Horticulture	NA	
Luthiyag and Chirbatiya	Upgradation of basic Infrastructure	Facade treatment of individual house: Community center Chowk development Rural haat selling product from local produce Upgradation of basic Infrastructure (Organic waste composter, piped water supply, community DEWATS)	46.0	I	RES/ UTDB	NA	Private Ownership
Chirbatiya	Horticulture Garden	Production hall (Storage & Packaging) Machinery & Equipment Horticulture crop (Lemongrass) Construction of Greenhouse for off season horticulture Walking trail View points Provision of Basic Infrastructure (E-Toilet, DWF, Dustbins etc)	25.0	II	Dept. of Horticulture	NA	NA
Luthiyag	Development of Tourist Information Center	3-D model of near by attractions @ 100 sq m Rural Haat – 1 no @ 100 sq m Cultural haat – 1 no @ 100 sq m Bamboo museum 1 no @ 100 sq m E Kiosks & Solar display information boards Provision of basic Infrastructure (Dustbin, Bio Toilets, Water ATM, Reverse vending machine etc.) Safety & Security feature (Signage's, E Kiosk	5.0	I	UTDB	NA	NA
Tilwara to Chirbatiya	Beautification of road – 18 km (Tilwara to Chirbatiya)	Provision of physical infrastructure will enhance the experience of tourist in the destination and also provide basic infrastructural facilities to the local community on the approach road connecting nodes and destinations. The components are as follows: Dustbin (18) Benches (18) E-Toilet (9) Solar Blinkers (18) Cat eyes (50) Art sculptures (18) Information kiosks (1) Gateway (1) Signage's (18) Video wall (1)	18.0	I	PWD	NA	NA
Kartik swami	Ropeway : Kartik Swami Temple to Kanakchauri (1 km)	20.9	II	UTDB	NA	NA	
Ropeway	Gaurikund to Kedarnath (8.5)	433.5	II	UTDB			
Chirbatiya /Trijuvinarayan	Development of Helipad	5.0	II	UCADA	NA	NA	
Sari (Devariyatal)	CBT - Homestay development	5.0	I	UTDB	NA	NA	

	Triyuginarayan	CBT - Homestay development	5.0	I	UTDB	NA	NA
Haridwar	Haridwar	Theme park of 52 Shaktipeeth	52.0	II	PwD/ Municipal Corporation	10.012 ha	4 M Forest Land (Scrub)
Haridwar	Haridwar	Revitalisation of Haridwar Market Lane	10.0	II	PwD/ Municipal Corporation	NA	NA
Har ki Pauri		Façade improvement for upper road	10.0	I	Municipal Corporation	NA	NA
		Construction of Tourist Engagement Centre (including training centres)					
Laldhang		'Village Haat' or Handicraft village	15.0	II	Dept of Culture/ UTDB	NA	NA

KUMAON REGION Almora	Kasar Devi	Infrastructure upgradation of Kasar Devi	Retrofitting of the staircase and pavement of the temple complex (400m) Provision of infrastructure along the staircase such as: 1. Street lights (20 nos.) 2. Dustbins (4 nos.) 3. Benches (4 nos.) 4. Water ATM (1 nos.) 5. E-toilets (2 nos.) 6. Reverse vending machine (1 nos.) 7. Signage's (3 nos.) 8. Food kiosks (2 nos.) 9. Information kiosk / interactive panel (1 nos.) 10. Construction of sculptural gateway	1	I	UTDB	2 Ha	The land belongs to forest dept. Needs collaboration for landscaping and meditation cells
		Restoration and façade development of Kasar devi temple	After completion of phase-I of the kasar devi temple complex, the second phase aims at identity creation. The whole temple complex needs to be in harmony with each other. It majorly includes 1. Retrofitting of temple façade (same as shiv mandir) 2. Stonework of staircase and the plinth 3. Construction of dwarf wall at the periphery for safety	1	I	ASI/ UTDB		
	Infrastructure upgradation of temples in Almora	1. Development of pathways with landscaping 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Street lights (10 nos. in each)• Dustbins (14 nos.)• Benches (14 nos.)• Water ATM (7 nos.)• E-toilets (14 nos.)• Signages (14 nos.)• Food kiosks (7 nos.)	11	I	UTDB			
	Provision of Infrastructure along the trek routes	pathways, signages, street lights, dustbins, benches	6	I	UTDB	NA*	The land belongs to forest dept.	
	Restoration of Heritage Sites (12)	The conservation/ restoration of buildings will include activities such as: 1. Dismantling inappropriate constructions 2. Historic façade retention 3. Waterproofing and Remedyng dampness 4. Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wall 5. Treatment of timber defects 6. Removal of wild vegetation. 7. Electrical layout and illumination 8. Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system 9. Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels	19.6	II	ASI / PwD/ UTDB	NA*	Individual ownership varies	
	Promotion of homestay at Jageshwar village	Promotion of homestays in the village to Jaageshwar to provide livelihood to village community and also to provide an alternate accommodation option for the tourist	0.14	I	UTDB	No		

	Promotion of Tea tourism in Garuda valley (Ritauli)	A retreat in tea gardens set amidst serene landscape is the most exotic way to enjoy nature. Project components include: 1. Tea camp stays (5 nos) 2. Tea tours/ Tea Garden Walk (2km) 3. Tea Tasting 4. Interaction with the Garden workers 5. Tea café - Provision of garden fresh bio-organic food 6. Pine collection	0.85	II	Uttarakhand Tea Development Board / UTDB	-	2Ha and 0.3 Ha under Rajya sarkar
	Revitalization of the Village	1. Façade development of individual houses 2. Community centre and chowk development (for operation of homestays, performance of local dance and village tours) 3. Development of internal pathways 4. Street furniture (including solar lights, dustbins, signage)	6.37	II	UTDB / RES	NA	NA
	Development of trek route- Dinapani – Kasar devi (8km)	1. Development of pathways (including laying of stones, chiselling and levelling) for trekking 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dustbins• Benches• Water ATM• E-toilets• Signages• Food kiosks	2.18	I	UTDB		
	Kayaking stretch near Kosi river barrage (1 km)	• Development of 1 km stretch along the banks of the Kosi river near Kosi river barrage for Kayaking. The water in the river needs to be retained by a physical barrier so the water related activity can be performed throughout the year. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision equipment's and storage facility for kayaking• Other activities like Water Roller, Water Zorbing, Paddle Boat• Zip lining to cross the river (70 m)• Provision of Infrastructure like pathways, signages, street lights, dustbins, benches and landscaping.• Cafeteria (1 no) and shops (3 nos)	1.57	II	UTDB	1 Ha	Irrigation and flood control dept.
	Development of camping sites at Jageshwar	• Development of camping sites in the areas near to Jageshwar temple (10- nos) with support infrastrucure like lights, water ATM, E-toilet, benches, signages, boundary wall.	0.12	I	UTDB	No	
	Trek route upgradation from Dwali to Kafni Glacier (6km)	1. Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (6 km approx.) 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dustbins (6 nos.)• Benches (6 nos.)• Water ATM (2 nos.)• E-toilets (2 nos.)• Signages (4 nos.)• Food kiosks (2 nos.)	1.63	I	UTDB	NA*	Land ownership is required

		Integrated Adventure center (trekking, motorbiking, camping)	1. Development of pathways with landscaping for trekking 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins 2. Benches 3. Water ATM 4. E-toilets 5. Signages 6. Food kiosks 3. Development of camping sites at the top of Jaulkande (5 nos.) with beautiful view of Himalayan range	0.70	I	UTDB	0.5 Ha	
Nainital	Bhalugad	Development of Bhalugad waterfall	Development of Trek Route to Bhalugaad Waterfall (1.2 kms) and Provision of Parking Facility (50 cars). Infrastructure upgradation such as 1. Street lights (10 nos.), 2. Dustbins (2 nos.), 3. Benches (4 nos.), 4. Water ATM (1 nos.), 5. E-toilets (2 nos.), 6. Signages (3 nos.), 7. Food kiosk (2 nos) 8. Rain shelter (2 nos) 9. Ticket counter (1 nos'	1.00	I	UTDB	NA*	Land ownership is required
	Beluakhan	Heliport cum Caravanpark		2.80	II	UCADA	1.5 Hac	Tourism Department
	Takula	Development of Gandhi Ashram, a spiritual retreat and planetarium		43.47	III	PPP	2.47 Acres	Tourism Department
Mukteshwar		Development of Old Police Station, Mukteshwar	1. Redevelopment of old police station building into multipurpose building 2. Removal of wild vegetation and development of proper pathways with landscaping 3. Utilization of upper floor as a parking for 40 vehicles 4. Lower floor for Café and Cultural centre. 5. Provision of support infrastructure such as signage, dustbin, benches, Water ATMs	11.00	II	PwD	NA*	Land ownership is required
Kheenapani		Restoration of Jasuli Devi Shaukyani Dharamshala	The project includes: Restoration of Dharamshala building Infrastructure development such as solar Light (1 nos.), Boundary wall, Signage (2 nos.) Development of Garden Information board with statue	1.00	I	ASI/ PwD/ UTDB	NA*	
Nainital- China Peak (11 km)		Trek route upgradation	Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (11 km approx.) Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (6 nos.) 2. Benches (6 nos.) 3. Water ATM (2 nos.) 4. E-toilets (2 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (2 nos.)	3.00	I	UTDB	NA*	Land ownership is required

Mukteshwar temple	Parking proposal	Provision of organized space for Parking (Min. 100 Cars, 2 Buses, 2 Trailer) (In Sqm) near the exit/entry of Chauli ki jail Additional facilities along with parking space will include Driver waiting lounge, Toilets, Small cafeteria, Information centre and clock room.	3.00	I	PwD/ UTDB	0.5 Ha	IVRI
Indian post office to Mukteshwar temple to Himdarshan point	Road widening (4km)	Road widening of 4km stretch from Indian post office to Mukteshwar temple to Himdarshan point This would improve the accessibility of the tourist to the Mukteshwar. The designated parking space around the temple premises will provide better traffic flow	3.00	II	PwD	4km stretch	IVRI
Mukteshwar Post Office, TRC Mukteshwar (PWD Quarters), IVRI Campus, Shyamkhet Tea Factory, Ghorakhal, Mahesh khan Forest Rest House, Mahadevi verma library and museum, Methodist church	Restoration of Heritage Sites (8)	The conservation/ restoration of buildings will include activities such as: Dismantling inappropriate constructions Historic façade retention Waterproofing and Remedyng dampness Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wall Treatment of timber defects Removal of wild vegetation. Electrical layout and illumination Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels	13.06	II	ASI/ UTDB	NA*	Land & building ownership is required
	Amphitheatre for cultural gatherings and concerts	An open-air venue for 500 visitors used for entertainment, performances, and sports. It is oval or circular in plan, with seating tiers that surrounded the central performance area, like a modern open-air stadium.	6.68	II	Dept of Culture/ PwD/ UT	0.5 Ha	0.5 Ha
Padampuri	Community based development	The components necessary for community development at Padampuri are : Cultural centers - Market centers, cultural , exhibition ground, open air theatre, park and site development Nature trail with watch towers and camping facilities Creation of sunrise-sunset point Development of roads (accessibility) Community level composting plants Upgradation of Sub-health center Facade treatment of households Provision of basic amenities like street lights, signage, toilet, water supply or water ATM, dustbins etc.	4.00	II	UTDB		Information to be provided by DTDO
Nainital	Parking Proposal	Additional facilities along with parking space will include Driver waiting lounge, Toilets, Small cafeteria, Information centre and clock room.	50.00	I	UTDB/ PwD	500 ECS	NIL
Mallital	Ropeway : Mallital to Snowview (0.7 km)		10.00	II	UTDB	NIL	NIL
Ranibagh	Ropeway : Ranibagh to Nainital (12 Km)		278.00	II	UTDB	NIL	NIL
Snow view	Ropeway : Snow view - Naina Peak (2.5 km)		167.00	II	UTDB	NIL	NIL

Udham Singh Nagar	Pantnagar (Kiccha)	MICE City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention Hub: The convention hub is major component of MICE city, which includes a State-of-the-Art Conventional Hall, with Exhibition spaces, dining facilities and some of the support facilities. Hospitality Hub: The Hospitality hub is one of the component of MICE city, which includes a State-of-the-Art accommodation facility, which are further sub divided into starred category hotels. Commercial Hub: The Commercial hub will be developed in area of 20 Ha. With installation of basic Transport and open Spaces: Transport and open spaces are planned in area of 10 Ha. For each, this will be part of supporting infrastructure facilities for major facilities in MICE City. 	650.00	III	PPP	Khurpia farm (100 acres)	Land ownership - Revenue department
	Kashipur	Dronasagar Lake Rejuvenation	<p>De-siltation</p> <p>Lake landscaping charge:</p> <p>Upgradation of existing concrete structures , deck, embankment, viewing gallery, yoga kendra, parking</p> <p>Café & commerical shops - 0.2 Ha</p> <p>Footpath development (Jogging tracks)</p> <p>Infra upgradation – Water ATM's, Wi-Fi facility, benches, signages, dustbins, street lights entrance gateway</p> <p>Wi-Fi facility</p> <p>Floating Jetty</p> <p>Light & Sound show</p>	9.7	II	Dept of Irrigation	NA NA NA 0.2 Ha NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	Dronasagar Committee Kashipur and Ros Dronasagar Land nearby lake is vacant and can be available
Drona Sagar Lake	Butterfly Park		Provision of proper levelled pathways with curbstone Plantation of vegetation and flowering and host plants to attract butterflies Viewing galleries (with seating arrangement) with display panels (5 Nos. each) - 10 sqm Provision of dustbins, signages, street lights Interpretation center (200 sqm)				NA NA 10 sqm NA 200 Sqm	Archaeological survey of India (ASI) Collaboration with ASI needs to be done
			Levelling and grubbing of site (2 ha)				2 Ha	Chaiti temple samiti
			Infrastructure upgradation along the boundary (1 km) of chaiti maidan including – pathways (jogging track), benches, signages, dustbins, lights				1 Km	Landscaping around the chaiti maidan with collaboration with samiti
			Landscaping along the pathways (1 km)				1 Km	
			Provision of space for informal shops (temporary structures) – 20 nos (5 nos. per cluster)				NA	
Tumria barrage Haripura reservoir Baigul reservoir Nanak Sagar Sharda Sagar	Development of promenade and supporting infrastructure		Length (in meters) - 4750C Development of promenade (pathways and bicycle track) (6m) - 47500 Railings (along embankment) (in meters) - 47500 Light Fixtures (in nos.) (@ 8m c/c) both sides - 11875 Organized space for parking (Min. 50 cars, 2 buses, 2 trailer) (in sqm) - 1250C Benches / Seating Infra (in nos.) - 95 Solid Waste Management (nos.) - 95 Signages & Navigational Aids (nos.) - 235 Café, eateries and shops (nos.) - 25 Storage facility (20m x 10m) in nos. - 5	118	III	Dept of Irrigation	NA	Tumria Barrage - Irrigation and flood control department, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand Haripura Reservoir - Irrigation and flood control department, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand Baigul Reservoir - Irrigation and flood control department, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand Nanak Sagar - Irrigation and flood control department, Uttar Pradesh Sharda Sagar dam - Irrigation and flood control department, Uttar Pradesh
			Tumria barrage: Tumria barrage					
			Haripura reservoir					
			Baigul reservoir: Water sports -Begul Reservoir (potential - 8km)					
			Nanak Sagar: Water sports -Nanak Sagar (potential - 8km)					
			Sharda Sagar: Water sports -Sharda Sagar dam (potential - 16 km)					
			Haripura reservoir					

			Video Wall (in nos.) (2m x 1m) - 1€ Toilets / Public Convenience (nos.) - 1€ Water ATMs (nos.) - 16 Rain shelters (nos.) - 16 Interactive panels (nos.) - 16 Food and commercial kiosk - 31 Reverse vending machine (nos.) - 1€ High mast (nos.) - 1€ Landscaping (3m wide running along the pathways) (in sqm) - 14250€ Smart Pole (nos.) - 475					
Pithoragarh	Pashupathinath temple-Mostamanu temple-Chandika temple	Trek route development: Pashupathinath temple-Mostamanu temple-Chandika temple (3km approx.)	Development of trek route (including laying of stones, chiselling and levelling) along the path: 1. Mostamanu temple to Chandika Temple 2. View point to Chandika temple (1.3km) 3. Mostamanu temple to View point (1.5km) 4. Chandika temple to Tulip Park Mostamanu temple (1st resting point) - Dustbins (2 nos.), Benches (2 nos.), Water ATM (1 nos.), E-toilets (2 nos.), Reverse vending machine (1 nos. and food kiosks (2 nos.) View point (2nd resting point) - Railing (200 m) Dustbins (2 nos.), Benches (2 nos.), Water ATM (1 nos.), E-toilets (2 nos.) Chandika Temple - Reverse vending machine (1 no.)	1	I	UTDB	patal	Gram samaj, temple samiti
Pithoragarh	Tulip park		Development of Tulip park near Chandika temple with more than 150 varieties of tulips The park would also include interpretation center to provide people information about tulips and its blooming seasons. A Tulip festival can also be held annually in month of March-April. The park to be provided with infrastructure such as Street lights, Dustbins, Benches, Water ATMs,E-toilets, Reverse vending machines, Signages, Food kiosks, Information kiosks	2	II	Dept of Horticulture	10.7 Ha	962485, 2486, 2488, 2620, 2621 9(3)KVan Panchayat
Near Chandika Temple	Development of camping site		Provision of facilities and infrastructure such as: 1. Street lights 2. Dustbins 3. Benches 4. Water ATMs 5. E-toilets 6. Reverse vending machines 7. Signages 8. Food kiosks Development of site for tree top game	0.8	I	UTDB	2.7 Ha	Gram samaj temple samiti (khata no 11)
Mostamanu Temple	Provision of Solid waste management facility		Organic biodigester (0.2 kg per person *100 = 20kg) + Structure to keep it Water ATM (To minimize use of plastic bottle) – Already included in infrastructure upgradation project Reverse vending machine – Already included in infrastructure upgradation project	0.35	I	Municipality/ RES	NA	Mandir samiti
Chandika Temple	Development of Eco huts		1. Installation of Eco huts (6 nos.	2.5	II	PwD	0.5 Ha	Chandika Mandir samiti

		2. Cafeteria (30 capacity) 3. Solar lights (10 nos.) 4. Star gazing facility would be available					
Near Mostamanu Eco park	Development of cafeteria	Construction of cafeteria with seating capacity 100 Landscaping of the site E-toilets (4 nos.) Fencing around cafeteria	0.66	I	UTDB	0.5 Ha	1746410(2)Panchayat Ghar
Mostamanu	Development of Mostamanu Eco park	Installation of materials and equipments for adventure activities (zip line, commando net burma bridge, monkey crawl, mowgli walk) 1. Open air food court (capacity - 30) 2. Store room 3. Administrative office	2.5	II	Dept of Horticulture/ UTDB	3.56 Ha	Mandir samiti
Khaliya top	Skiing Infrastructure	Accommodation (50 keys x 40 sqm Power Lines (4 Km) & Substation DG Sets (500KV) Cable car- Barsu to Bakriya top (Dayara Bugyal) (2 Kms) Health & Emergency Facility (200sqm Ski chair lift - Barnala lake to Dayara Bugyal (1 km) Ski slopes (60 m wide) (2 Kms Artificial snow making system Ski shop Ski equipment's (ski, boots, googles, helmets) Snow scooter Snow Beater Snow Groomer Huski Timing machine Gates and Poles Safety Net and Installation: Display Board Maintenance Facility (2000sqft Landscaping Contingency & Professional Fee	135.8	III	UTDB/ PwD	2000 sq m 4 km 500 KV 2 kms 200sqm 1 kms 30 Acre 30 Acre 20 sq m 120 10 2 1 20 5 100 25 2x 24sqft 2000sqft 2 Acre 0.25	Forest Department
Pashupatinath temple	Meditation and Yoga Park	Construction of Meditation garden on the site looking the valley and the city. The project includes the following activities Welcome center – Provides information to the visitors about the center and meditation Meditation park–Construction of park with small meditation cells amidst the nature which would awaken all five senses Route development – For walking meditation	0.33	II	ASI/ UTDB/ PwD		Mandir samiti
Chandak	Hot air ballooning	Procurement and installation of hot air balloons (2 Balloons)	0.7	I	UTDB	NA	NA
Darma valley and Vyans villages	Homestay development	CBT for promotion of homestays (50 keys at each of the two locations'	0.1	I	UTDB		
Kali river	River rafting and trekking hub	Procurement of river rafts, E toilet	0.4	I	UTDB		
Darma valley-panchachuli base camp - Joling kong - Nabidhang- Dharchula	Trek route development - from Darma valley- panchachuli base camp - Joling kong - Nabidhang- Dharchula	Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (8 nos.) 2. Benches (8 nos.) 3. Water ATM (2 nos.) 4. E-toilets (4 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (2 nos.)	3	I	UTDB		
Gunji	Development of Himalayan/ border area	Tourism and conservation, accessibility, helipad	1.8	II	UTDB		

	village	and Terminal, road Widening & upgradation						
Bageshwar	Dwali to Pindari Glacier (12km)	Trek route upgradation from Dwali to Pindari Glacier (12km)	1. Development of proper pathways with necessary landscaping for trekking (12 km approx.) 2. Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (6 nos.) 2. Benches (6 nos.) 3. Water ATM (2 nos.) 4. E-toilets (2 nos.) 5. Signages (4 nos.) 6. Food kiosks (2 nos.)	12.00	II	UTDB	NA*	Land ownership is required
	Bageshwar	Development of Bageshwar as 'Golden valley for adventure activities' (as per concept note by DTDO Bageshwar)	Paragliding center at Bilauna (Bageshwar) and Dulam (Kapot) Rafting in Saryu river from Balaghpat to Mehenarbunga Angling in Saryu river from Bilauna to Buddhar Skiing at Dhakuri top or Chiltha top Ropeway at Chiltha top (1 km) Local trek route upgradation (Baijnath- Garud-Kausani) Bird watching at Kausani	100.00	II		Information to be provided By DTDO	
Champawat	Chuka	Development of camping site	1. Development of camping site and ropes course 2. Illuminated tree top trails 3. Upgradation of street furniture (including solar lights, benches, dustbins, signage) 4. Public amenities such as toilets and drinking water	2.24	II	UTDB	NIL	NIL
Champawat	Eco-Resort and convention center			27	III	PwD/ UTDB	15.6	Tourism Department
Tanakpur	Riverfront development of Sharda river		Elevated wooden deck, pavilion made of local wood and stone, infrastructure amenities such as changing rooms, locker rooms, bio toilets, benches, food kiosks, solar lights, signage	2.11	II	Dept of Irrigation / UTDB		NIL
Miyawaki Forest/ Golf course to Advaita Ashram (Miyawaki Forest/ Golf course - Maneshwar-Chandalkot-Ek hathiya Naula-Advaita Ashram) 10 Km	Trek route development		Development of trail as per trail class 2: moderately developed	10	I	UTDB	10Km	NA
Ek hathiya Naula	Restoration and trek route development		1. Upgradation of trek route from Golf course to Advaita Ashram (with infrastructure amenities such as signage, dustbins, benches and solar lights) 2. Restoration of Ek hathiya naula 3. Site development and landscaping of the premises of Ek hathiya naula	2	I	UTDB	NA	NIL
Lohaghat	Infrastructure upgradation of Kolidhek dam		Provision of infrastructure such as: 1. Dustbins (4 nos.) 2. Benches (4 nos.) 3. Water ATM (1 nos.) 4. Reverse vending machine (1 nos.) 5. Signages (6 nos.) 6. Information kiosk / interactive panel (1 nos.)	0.1	I	UTDB	NA	NIL
Bhainsarkh	Development of Activity Park	Bird watching		0.5	I	UTDB	6.154 Ha	Village Bhainsarkh - 56 (Category 9 (3) G- Gauchar) -

Regional Enablers			Adventure sports activities such as zip line, commando net, burma bridge, monkey crawl, mowgli walk					Khata no 101, 102, 105, 110, 112-115, 117
	Tanakpur	Beautification of the Town	1. Beautification of bus stand 2. Landscaping 3. Wall art – Murals or graffiti (depicting the culture of the district) 4. Roundabout development (near KMVN TRH) 5. Sculpture/ fountain	0.44	I	UTDB/ PwD	NA	NIL
	Chandalkot	Paragliding	Site development and landscaping, infrastructure amenities such as souvenir shops, gazebo, bio toilets, benches, food kiosks, solar lights, signage	0.39	I	UTDB		NIL
	Multiple Destination	Development of new heliports (23 No.)		161	III	UCADA	NA	NA
		Upgradation of existing helipads to Heliports (17 No.)		68	II	UCADA		
		Wifi Zone for seamless connectivity at the destination and towns.		500	II	Information Technology Development Agency	NA	NA
		Restoration of heritage sites (7 nos) Char Dukan, Captain Young's Mullinger Estate, Sister's Bazaar, Clock Tower, Cemetery, Woodstock School, Landour Language School	The conservation/ restoration of buildings will include activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dismantling inappropriate constructions• Historic façade retention• Waterproofing and Remedyng dampness• Repairs to masonry/ boundary wall/ retaining wall• Treatment of timber defects• Removal of wild vegetation.• Electrical layout and illumination• Plumbing works including water supply, sewage and drainage system• Provision of infrastructure such as dustbins, signages, seating arrangements, toilet & display panels	270	III	ASI/ UTDB/ PwD	Restoration of structures can be taken up after obtaining relevant permissions from ASI, Ministry of Culture and other concerned authorities.	
	32 Trek Routes Development (The project list has been made on the basis of the ideal trek route)	Upgradation of Road Network till service node	Construction of all-weather road (2 Lane) Signages & Lighting along the road Gateway at the service node (300sqft) Contingency & Professional Fee	290.24	II	UTDB	Per Km/unit	Forest Department
		Upgradation of trek routes	Construction of all-weather forest trail Eco toilets after every 4 kms of 5sqm each in size Dustbins after every 500 meter: Fencing/ Railing along the trek route: Contingency & Professional Fee				25%	
		Promoting dedicated camp sited for camping, 50 sq m	Levelling of site for setting up of camps @ 50 sq m 2 Eco toilets of 5sqm each 5 Dustbins (80L) Contingency & Professional Fee				Per Km/unit	
		Setting up of Medical facilities	Primary health center at service nodes (375sqm) Integrated Infrastructure Equipments and Furniture Providing First aid kit and first aid trained/ paramedic personnel along the trek route Contingency & Professional Fee				25%	
		Developing ancillary tourist infrastructure along the trek route	Resting points/ snow huts (20sq m) of locally available material after every 250 meter Contingency & Professional Fee				5 sq m	
		Setting up of emergency booth along the trek routes	Shelter @ 4 sq m after every 4 km: VHF Radio system Contingency & Professional Fee				25%	
							4 sq m	
							25%	

	Upgradation of network facilities till service nodes of the trek routes	Extension of telephone lines till service nodes Construction of Helipad site (350 sqm) including site development Contingency & Professional Fee		Disaster Mitigation & Mangement Center	Per Km 350 sq m 25%	
	Setting up of solar lights on the trek route	Solar street lighting & electrcal work (poles at 30m interval) Contingency & Professional Fee		UTDB	Per Km 25% 1 4 25%	
	Clear signages along the trek routes	Maps on locally available structures after every km Clear visible signage or illuminated signages after every 250 meter Contingency & Professional Fee			50 kits 25%	
	To provide integrated information from all the departments so as to provide tourist friendly information	Geotagging of all trekking destination for making it tourist friendly Providing rentable trekking equipment kit for each tourist Contingency & Professional Fee			NA	
Development of 35 Caravan Sites	Wayside Amenities & Caravan Parks (Standard Caravan Park): Kathgodam, Kainchi Dham, Jageshwar Dham, Kapot, Thal, Patal Bhutaneshwar, Rameswar Temple, Lohaghat, Dol, Kudyal, Kirtinagar, Karnprayog, Chirbatiya, Gaurikund, Syalsi, Chiniyalisaur, Gangnani, Gangotri, Barkot, Yamunotri, Assan Barrage, Chakrata & Mori	i. Car parking ii. Bike parking iii. Caravan parking iv. Water storage tank and pump se v. E-bio toilets vi. Information display scree vii. Commercial area including souvenir shops viii. Cafeteria ix. Smart Wi-Fi poles x. Administrative centre (including medical facilities) and Tourist Information Centre xi. Mechanical/ Repair centre xii. Luxury Rooms - 10 nos. xiii. Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker) – 10 xiv. Solid waste management - reverse vending xv. Decentralised sludge transfer statior xvi. Electricity (solar with battery)	158.7	III	UTDB UTDB UTDB PwD/ RES/ UTDB UTDB UTDB UTDB/ PwD UTDB Information Technology Development Agency PwD PwD PwD Municipality/ RES Municipality/ RES Municipality/ RES UPCL	NA
	Wayside Amenities & Caravan Parks (Luxury Caravan Park) Harshil, Janki Chatti, New Tehri, Badrinath, Joshimath, Chopta, Gaurikund, Belaukhan, Ghansali, Manthar, Srinagar	i. Car parking ii. Bike parking iii. Caravan parking iv. Water storage tank and pump se v. E-bio toilets vi. Information display scree vii. Commercial area including souvenir shops viii. Cafeteria ix. Smart Wi-Fi poles x. Administrative centre (including medical facilities) and Tourist Information Centre xi. Mechanical/ Repair centre xii. Luxury Rooms - 10 nos. xiii. Lodging (incl. for drivers and caretaker) – 10 nos. xiv. Solid waste management - reverse vending machine xv. Decentralised sludge transfer statior xvi. Electricity (solar with battery)	183.6	III	UTDB UTDB UTDB PwD/ RES/ UTDB UTDB UTDB UTDB/ PwD UTDB Information Technology Development Agency PwD PwD PwD Municipality/ RES Municipality/ RES Municipality/ RES UPCL	NA

Grand Total 9232.6

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Annexure – II, Action Points

Goal 1	Promoting Uttarakhand as an international brand in niche tourism					
Objective 1	To promote Tourism Diversification through theme based development					
Strategy 1	Promoting thematic tourism products/experiences to cater to the national and international market segment					
Action Points	Short Term (0-3 years)	Targets	Medium Term (3-5 years)	Targets	Long Term (5- 7 years)	Targets
A1	Implementation of Phase I projects as per identified themes and circuits	856 crores	Implementation of Phase II projects as per identified themes and circuits	4049 Crores	Implementation of Phase III projects as per identified themes and circuits	4320 crores
A2	Adopting innovative promotion mechanisms and branding techniques to reach national and international markets	Involving brand ambassadors for media promotion	Adopting innovative promotion mechanisms and branding techniques to reach national and international markets	Encouraging film tourism		
		Cross marketing through organization and participation in national/international trade fairs road shows, conclaves, festivals etc.		Sponsoring national and international sports/film festivals and other large scale events outside the state		
		Offline marketing through coffee table books (versions), brochures, newsletter, comprehensive travel guides and out-of-home marketing				
		Merchandising - Unforgettable Uttarakhand and setting hoarding in international and domestic airports				

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		Conceptualizing and Organizing various events like award events, cultural shows, exhibitions and competitions in photography, trekking, angling, cycling, etc.				
Strategy 2	State wide tourism infrastructure optimization					
A1	Build State of the art Infrastructure at popular tourist destinations like Smart Toilets, Wi Fi Zones, Water ATMs, Smart Parking/ Green parking, etc.; Improvement of signage, lighting and street infrastructure at all popular tourist destinations in tune with the local architecture	120 Crores	Build State of the art Infrastructure at remote locations/ Border area villages	130 Crores		
A2	Facilitate Ropeway projects to provide last mile connectivity (Dehradun - Mussoorie; Auli to Gorsaw)	500 Crores	Facilitate Ropeway projects to provide last mile connectivity (Jankichatti-Yamunotri; Gaurikund - Kedarnath; Ranibagh - Nainital; Jhalpadi; Bharongarhi; Kyunkaleshwar Mahadev)	3234 Crores	Facilitate Ropeway projects to provide last mile connectivity (Panchkoti - New Tehri; Munsiyari - Khaliya Top; Rishikesh - Neelkanth)	9580 Crores
A3	Upgradation of Heliports to Heliports (17 number)	68 Crores	Proposal of New Heliports (23 number)	161 Crores		
A4	Development of wayside amenities	At an interval of 25 - 30 kms on NH connecting major tourist nodes	Development of wayside amenities	At an interval of 25 - 30 kms on SH connecting major tourist nodes		
Objective 2	To safeguard state's tourist destinations through sustainable interventions					
Strategy 1	Strengthening and development of tourism management guidelines/ strategies for sustainable tourism					

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A1	Development of separate set of safety guidelines for all kind of adventure activities	Aero-sports rules, water sports rules and Land Sports rules by integrating safety standards as per Indian Adventure Tourism Guidelines 2018.	Periodic review and upgradation of all Tourism Management Guidelines/Rules.		Periodic review and upgradation of all Tourism Management Guidelines/Rules.	
A2	Ensure 100% registration/renewal of all tour guides/ operators		Creation of registration and monitoring mechanism to control the number of operators at one place.			
A3	Strengthen the statistical division to improve data collection systems for monitoring the volume and impact of tourism.		Invest in advancing databases and technology on providing "Live statistics" as a universal information system.			
A4	Decongestion planning for saturated destinations through destination control mechanism	Traffic regulation and management during peak seasons, green tax on entry points for tourists, green tax on development of new tourism units	Create nodes/ attractions to decongest the existing nodes		Develop new Tourism Sites	Prepare Special Area Plan for tourist destinations to control haphazard growth due to tourism
Strategy 2	Encouraging green practices at all tourist destinations					
A1	Efficient Solid Waste Management at all tourist destinations	Implementation of Organic Waste Composter/ Solar Compactor Bins at tourist destinations.	Efficient Solid Waste Management at all tourist destinations	Implementation of Sustainable solid waste management Center at major towns/ tourist destinations.		

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		Encouraging green protocol in State through awards for green practices like Swachata Pakhwada		Conducting clean drives on important dates like Uttarakhand Day in collaboration with NGOs and through community participation.		
		Making environmental audits mandatory for renewal of tourism registration for water conservation, energy conservation and waste minimization and segregation.		Making environmental audits mandatory for renewal of tourism registration for water conservation, energy conservation and waste minimization and segregation.		
A2	Encouraging water conservation methods and energy conservation practices	Encouraging equipment upgradation /technology change through financial incentive.				
A3	Electric Hop on Hop off bus services at major tourist sites		Electric Hop on Hop off bus services at other tourist sites			
Goal 3	Make tourism sustainable with prime focus on socio-economic growth and employment generation.					
Objective 3	To harness Uttarakhand's tourism potential for its effects on employment generation and economic development					
Strategy 1	Strengthening homestay registration					

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A1	Ensure homestay compliance with the guidelines of 'Uttarakhand Home Stay Scheme (2008)' and 'Approval and Registration of Incredible India Bed and Breakfast/ Home stay establishments'	Listing all registered homestays on the Department website	Professional Certification and quality based rating at an every three years of all homestays shall be made mandatory.	Rating information of homestays and their online registration to be linked to Uttarakhand website on payment of commission as fixed by UTDB from time to time		
Strategy 2	Providing support for community based tourism development					
A1	Providing marketing and promotion support for local products and community managed tourism activities	Eco Labeling of chuka and many other spices identified at Eco-Ethno Circuit	Developing e-commerce portal for rural/eco products			
A2	Capacity Building & Skill Development of Locals - Prioritizing local residents in training and employment in tourism industry, particularly women and minority groups	Investing or utilizing funds to support community managed tourism activities like guided trail route development, rural wellness units, local festivals at community receptive areas.	Capacity Building & Skill Development of Locals - Prioritizing local residents in training and employment in tourism industry, particularly women and minority groups	Investing or utilizing funds to support community managed tourism activities like guided trail route development, rural wellness units, local festivals at community receptive areas.	Capacity Building & Skill Development of Locals - Prioritizing local residents in training and employment in tourism industry, particularly women and minority groups	Investing or utilizing funds to support community managed tourism activities like guided trail route development, rural wellness units, local festivals at community receptive areas.

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		Facilitating host communities especially in rural areas to manage their cultural & natural assets like temple buildings, trek routes through provision of ticketing system with prior consent from department.		Facilitating host communities especially in rural areas to manage their cultural & natural assets like temple buildings, trek routes through provision of ticketing system with prior consent from department.		Facilitating host communities especially in rural areas to manage their cultural & natural assets like temple buildings, trek routes through provision of ticketing system with prior consent from department.
A3	Preparation of Human Resource Development (HRD) Plan for tourism sector in coordination with relevant capacity building organizations.	Training need assessment for tour and travel industry in coordination with UTDB	Preparation of Human Resource Development (HRD) Plan for tourism sector in coordination with relevant capacity building organizations.	Skill upgradation trainings to host communities through provision of advance courses in adventure sports activities, sustainability, communication, hospitality, etc.	Preparation of Human Resource Development (HRD) Plan for tourism sector in coordination with relevant capacity building organizations.	Skill upgradation trainings to host communities through provision of advance courses in adventure sports activities, sustainability, communication, hospitality, etc.

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			Professional Certification of every group of tourism service providers such as tourist guides, cooks, drivers, adventure sports operators etc. shall be made mandatory through certified training programs. Information of the certified service providers shall be made readily available to tourists on appropriate media		Professional Certification of every group of tourism service providers such as tourist guides, cooks, drivers, adventure sports operators etc. shall be made mandatory through certified training programs. Information of the certified service providers shall be made readily available to tourists on appropriate media
			Promoting sustainable tourism by blending it in school and other institutional curriculum		
			Conduct Entrepreneur Development Programme for aspiring entrepreneurs in the field of tourism.		
Goal 4	Ensure quality experience of tourists.				
Objective 1	To provide safe, secure and unique "Tourism for all"				

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A1	Developing Uttarakhand trekkers app to facilitate their safety					
A2	In collaboration with state disaster management authority and state emergency response support system, tourism department shall ensure that advance alert towards disaster are disseminated to tourist en-route to destinations.		Establish Standard Operating Procedures to reduce adverse effects of disaster on tourists		Tourist safety enhancement through tourist police at priority areas with special focus on female tourists by adding female staff to the task force	
A3	Mandatory Formal certification programs for management of high-risk adventure sports					
A4	Developing disaster resilient tourism infrastructure					
Objective 2	Boost the development of Uttarakhand's tourism and digital infrastructure					
Strategy 1	Improving accessibility and creating/enabling infrastructure for barrier free tourism					
A1	Pilot infrastructure upgradation in key destinations for specially-abled, children, women and the elderly to make destinations barrier free		Promotion of "Accessible for all" tourism products and services' replicable model		Promotion of "Accessible for all" tourism products and services' replicable model	
A2	Incorporating tailored information for differently-abled tourists on the website like barrier free attractions, Transport, Accommodation, Assistance (equipment hire, care, etc.) at tourist attractions of Uttarakhand.		Creation and promotion of Access or Mobility Maps, Travel Guides for Wheelchair Users and Online Access Guides			
Strategy 2	Integrating ICT in Tourism Industry for tourism management and quality experience					

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A1	Develop ICT enabled Tourist Information centers		Replication of successful smart guide apps in other important and upcoming tourist destinations		Replication of successful smart guide apps in other important and upcoming tourist destinations	
A2	Develop pilot tourist smart guide apps having information of potential tourist destination.		Encourage use of Radio frequency identification (RFID) tags			
Goal 5	Provide a conducive business environment to encourage investments in the tourism sector					
Objective 1	To create an enabling environment for investments for sustainable tourism					
Strategy 1	Fostering investment for tourism					
A1	Creation of state-wide updated land bank		1. Land bank information to be uploaded on online portal for investors		Approaching international hospitality majors for FDI in tourism ventures	
A2	Creation of bucket list of ready-to-invest projects in the state					

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Annexure – III, List of Heliports in Uttarakhand

S.No.	Name	District	Department	Status	Type	Proposal
KUMAON REGION						
1	Chaukhutiya	Almora	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
2	Petshal	Almora	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
3	Almora Police Line	Almora	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
4	Deghat	Almora	CM Ghoshna	Work in Progress	Helipad	
5	Falsima	Almora	UCCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
6	Dwarahat	Almora	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
7	Jageshwar	Almora	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
8	Ranikhet	Almora		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
9	Kausani	Almora		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
10	Binsar	Almora		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
11	Mela Dungri	Bageshwar	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
12	Khati	Bageshwar	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
13	Garudabanj	Bageshwar	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
14	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
15	Kapkot	Bageshwar	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
16	Baijnath	Bageshwar		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
17	Banbasa	Champawat	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
18	Chaura Sethi	Champawat	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
19	Champawat	Champawat	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
20	Abott Mount	Champawat		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
21	Haldwani Helipad	Nainital	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
22	Ramnagar	Nainital	UCADA (RCS)	Land being Identified	Heliport	Existing
23	Khurpatal	Nainital	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
24	Pangot	Nainital		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
25	Mukteshwar	Nainital		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
26	Beluakhan	Nainital		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
27	Ramnagar	Nainital		Proposed	Heliport	IPE

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S.No.	Name	District	Department	Status	Type	Proposal
28	Raiagar, Berinag	Pithoragarh	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
29	Ogla, Didihat	Pithoragarh	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
30	Gangolihat	Pithoragarh	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
31	Dharchula	Pithoragarh	UCADA (RCS)	NOC	Heliport	Existing
32	Chaukori	Pithoragarh	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
33	Munsyari	Pithoragarh	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
34	Didihat	Pithoragarh	CM Ghoshna	Work in Progress	Helipad	Upgradation
35	Sosa	Pithoragarh	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation (In place of Khela)
36	Gunji	Pithoragarh		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
37	Kuti	Pithoragarh		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
38	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
39	Kashipur	USN	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
40	Rudrapur	USN		Proposed	Heliport	IPE

GARHWAL REGION

41	Joshimath	Chamoli	Army	Completed	Helipad	
42	Gairsain	Chamoli	CM Ghoshna	Completed	Helipad	
43	Auli Army	Chamoli	Army	NOC	Heliport	Existing
44	Gauchar	Chamoli	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
45	Badrinath Dham	Chamoli	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
46	Auli	Chamoli	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
47	Ghangariya	Chamoli	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
48	Gopeshwar	Chamoli		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
49	Mahasu	Dehradun	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
50	Tinuni	Dehradun	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
51	Jauligrant	Dehradun	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
52	Sahastradhara Bypass Road	Dehradun	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
53	Mussoorie	Dehradun	UCADA (RCS)	Land being identified	Heliport	Existing
54	Chakrata	Dehradun		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
55	BHEL	Haridwar	UCADA (RCS)	Land issue being resolved	Heliport	Existing

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S.No.	Name	District	Department	Status	Type	Proposal
56	Haridwar	Haridwar		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
57	Dikhet	Pauri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
58	Kingorikhali	Pauri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
59	Tikolikhali	Pauri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
60	Kotdwar	Pauri	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
61	Yamkeshwar	Pauri	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
62	Paithsain	Pauri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
63	Srinagar	Pauri	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
64	Lansdowne	Pauri		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
65	Kotdwar	Pauri		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
66	Kedarnath Dham	Rudraprayag	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
67	Augustmuni	Rudraprayag	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
68	Triguni Narayan	Rudraprayag		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
69	Chopta	Rudraprayag		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
70	Dobra	Tehri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	
71	Chamba	Tehri	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
72	Narendra Nagar	Tehri	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
73	Gaujiyana	Tehri	CM Ghoshna	Work in Progress	Helipad	
74	Koti Colony	Tehri	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
75	Gaja, Narendra Nagar	Tehri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
76	Sem Mukhem	Tehri	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
77	Byasi	Tehri		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
78	Mori	Uttarkashi	PIU	Completed	Helipad	
79	Jakhol	Uttarkashi	CM Ghoshna	Work in Progress	Helipad	
80	Joshiyara	Uttarkashi	CM Ghoshna	Work in Progress	Helipad	
81	Chinyalsaur	Uttarkashi	UCADA (RCS)	Work in Progress	Heliport	Existing
82	Harshil	Uttarkashi	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
83	Kharsali (Yamunotri)	Uttarkashi	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
84	Natin	Uttarkashi	UCADA	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation

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S.No.	Name	District	Department	Status	Type	Proposal
85	Barkot	Uttarkashi	PIU	Completed	Helipad	Upgradation
86	Gangotri	Uttarkashi		Proposed	Heliport	UCADA
87	Mori	Uttarkashi		Proposed	Heliport	IPE
88	Chinalisaur	Uttarkashi		Proposed	Heliport	IPE