

ECO-TOURISM IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH: AN APPRAISEMENT OF EAST SIANG DISTRICT

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Abstract

Eco-tourism is considered the fastest growing market in the tourism industry and is consecrated for preserving and sustaining the diversity of the world's natural and cultural environment. It offers tourist an insight into the impact of human being on the environment and to foster greater appreciation of natural habitat. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the prospects of eco-tourism in East Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. The study reveals that the district is covered by ecologically rich dense forest provides a proper breeding ground for various rare and endangered flora and fauna that has a scope for adventure tourism like trekking, hiking, bird watching, photography, etc.,. It also offers a genuine place for major water sporting events like White river rafting and Angling from across the world. The traditional life style, custom and belief system invites the growth of cultural tourism. Altogether the district offers a perfect destination for Eco-tourism, Wildlife tourism and Natural tourism thus, rendering one of the major promising tourist hubs in the state like Arunachal Pradesh where the tourism and its growth is at nascent stage. The need of the hour is to bring awareness among the local people and also preserving the rich and potent natural resources for brighter prospects and growth of tourism

Key Words: Eco-tourism, Flora and Fauna, Custom, Tradition, Culture, East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh

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INTRODUCTION

Eco-tourism is a form or kind of tourism which is usually concerned with visiting fragile, pristine and protected areas and intended as a low impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial tourism. Its purposes may be to educate the traveler, to provide funds for ecological conservation and to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities or foster respect culture and human rights. Eco-tourism is consecrated for preserving and sustaining the diversity of the world's natural and cultural environment. Since 1980s eco-tourism has been considered a critical endeavor by environmentalists, so that future generation may experience destinations relatively untouched by human intervention. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destination where flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attraction (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism>). It is considered as the fastest growing market in the tourism industry.

Arunachal Pradesh has a great tourism potential and prospect which is not yet fully exploited and discovered. The state is a serene land tucked in to North East tip of India in trans-Himalayan region between latitude 26° 30` N and the Longitude 91° 30` E and has an area of 83,743 sq. km. The diverse topography with dramatic changes in altitude makes it one of the unique geographical zones in India. This climatic variation provides a very diverse ecological set up environment with rich wild life. Thus, it is the home to two National parks and seven wildlife sanctuaries. Some of the rare and endangered species are mishmi takin, hoolock gibbon, musk deer, bharal, hisbid hare, flying squirrel and a host of birds from over 500 species. Besides, the state is also well known for its orchid production, and is also rightly considered as “nature's treasure trove” (Kani 2006). Therefore, in presence of this vast scenic mountain splendor in the state, ecotourism is a viable source of local income.

East Siang district is covered by ecologically very rich dense forest. The dense forest also provides proper breeding ground for diverse flora and fauna in the district. The mighty Siang River which flows through the district is one of the major tourist destinations in the district. It offers a genuine place for major water sporting events like White river rafting and angling. The district is blessed with many small and large waterfalls; one can witness series of waterfalls while travelling from Renging village till Dite-Dime. The orange orchards cultivated on the

terraces of the mighty Siang River add color to the beauty of the landscape. The only Wild Life Sanctuary in the district Daying Ering Wildlife Sanctuary is home to many species of flora and fauna. Moreover, the district is an ideal place for adventure tourism like trekking, hiking, etc. Places like Pasighat, Jengging and Yingkiong are major trekking routes identified by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The rich ecosystem also paves way for the health tourism in the district, where tourist or the visitors will enjoy the fresh air and also can have close contact with the nature, which will result into mental peace of the visitors.

The district is inhabited by three major tribes, Adi, Galo and Mishing with rich and unique tradition and custom, festivals, life style, etc. The traditional life style and the custom and belief of the people invite growth of cultural tourism. Besides, the local art and craft like bamboo basket and traditional attire are also major sources of attraction. The district is also famous and well known for its historical and mythological importance. One can find the remains of historical monuments like those associated with the Hindu mythology, War Memorials, etc., scattered over different parts of the district.

Altogether the district offers a perfect destination for eco-tourism, wildlife tourism and natural tourism thus, the district posses the rich potentials of becoming one of the major promising tourist hub in the state like Arunachal Pradesh where the tourism and its growth is in a nascent and slow stage. Therefore, the present paper is an attempt to highlight the potentialities of ecotourism in East Siang district in particular and Arunachal Pradesh in general.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the basic objectives of the study:

- a) To highlight the various tourist interest places of East Siang district.
- b) To appraise the prospects of eco-tourism in East Siang district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

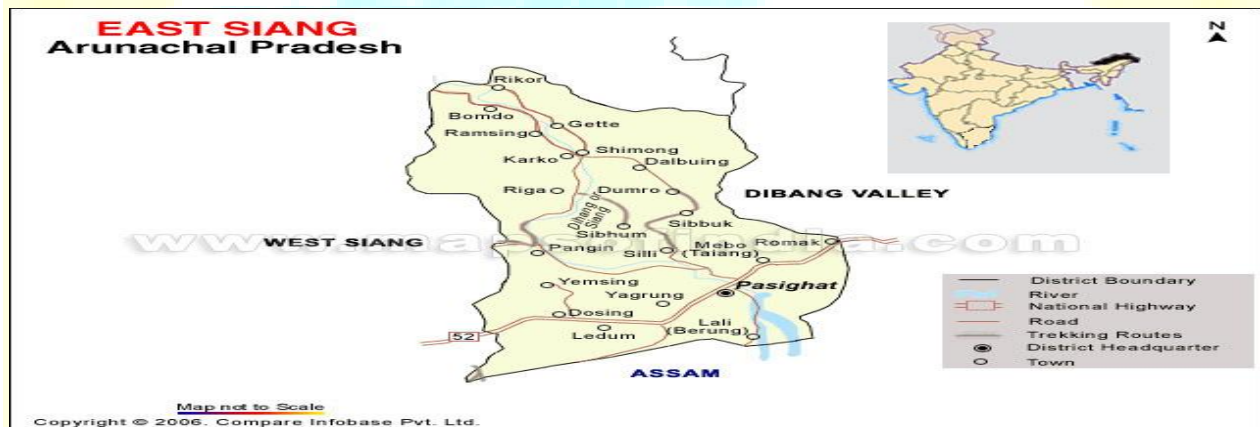
The study is a descriptive / qualitative study. Both primary and secondary data has been collected from various sources. The primary data was collected by visiting various places and interaction with the people of study area. The sampled villagers were interviewed by filling up structured

questionnaires. Personal observation, discussion and experiences have also been supplemented as a source of primary data. The secondary data have been collected from published and unpublished documents like newspapers, books, journals, government publications and research reports.

THE PROFILE OF STUDY AREA:-

The district is located in between $27^{\circ} 30'$ to $29^{\circ} 42'$ N latitude and $94^{\circ} 42'$ to $95^{\circ} 35'$ E longitudes. It is bounded by Upper Siang district in the northern side, Assam (Dhemaji district) in the South, Lower Dibang Valley in the eastern side and West Siang district in the western side. The total geographical area of the study area is 4,005 sq km (GOAP 2011).

Figure: 1 The Map of East Siang district



Physical settings:-

The district is covered with green forest and surrounded by hills and mountains. The topography of study area presents a range of landscape with plains along the Assam-Arunachal border and hills and mountains in northern side. There is gradual ascending of mountain slopes which starts from Pasighat onwards. The district is also blessed with numerous waterfalls and the mighty Siang River adds more beauty to the landscape of the district. The study area falls under monsoonal and hot-belt of climatic zone. It falls under tropical climate with heavy rainfall during summer season. The season is characterized by heavy rainfall and high temperature which is influenced by monsoon where summer starts in the month of June and last till September. From October the dry season starts which continues till January. During winter season the area

experiences cold waves, cold air, mists and fogs over the northern parts and high mountain ranges (Ering 2006).

The study area is rich in its flora and fauna. There is a great variation of flora due to difference in altitude and climate starting from grass, reeds, swamps to large trees. It is rightly said that vegetation is the index of climatic condition of an area. The luxuriant forest with thick undergrowth is the other form of humid and temperate climatic region. This dense forest is a home to various types of big and small animals, birds and reptiles which in fact adorned its beauty. The area is gifted with different species of bamboos and cane which are found in plenty. There are varied species of plants and roots such as Taan, Ridin, Rakhak, Nebir-babir etc which are used for traditional healing purpose and considered as sacred plant by the people (GOI 2005). The area has also rich variety of orchids and other flowering trees which blooms all the year round and provides a fantastic view.

The Mithun (*Bos frontalis*) semi-domesticated animal is found in abundance in the forest. Numbers of wild animals like himalayan black bear, monkey, flying squirrel, fox, leopard, tiger, wolf and jungle cat are found in abundance. Different kinds of deer of which the principal varieties are the Sāmbhar, the hog deer, barking deer are found in the thickly wooded forest. Takin and musk deer are found only in higher ranges of the mountains. Numerous birds with different size and colours are found in the area such as hornbill, bulbul, water fowls, jungle fowl, duck, mourning dove, kingfisher, black bulbul, cuckoo, eagle, kite, crow, fly catcher, woodpecker, sparrow, flower picker, wagtails, bee-eaters and owl. The forest is also rich in colorful varieties of butterflies, grasshopper, bees, crickets and many other insects. Reptiles such as lizards, snakes and tortoise are also found in abundance.

The People, their Food habit and Costumes:-

According to the 2001 census the population of the study area is 87'397 inhabited by Adi, Galo and Mishing tribes in which Adi is the majority. Rice is the staple food of the people. They are also fond of meat and fishes which are considered as delicious item. Most of the food is boiled, though meat may also be roasted and maize parched in a pan, rice or millet is boiled with vegetables and flavored with chilies and salt. The local rice beer (*Apong*) made of brewed rice

and millet is popular in every household and consumed by every sex and age-group. The dress and costumes of the people are simple, unique and distinct in appearance which adds beauty and gives them dignity. The traditional male dress consists of loincloth known as *Ugon* to cover the lower part and a half coat called *Galup/Galuk* to cover the upper portion of the body. Women dress includes *Galup/Galuk* and a skirt called *Gale* to cover the lower portion. The Adis also use various types of ornaments for decoration such as *Dudap* (a necklace made of beads worn by men) and *Tampilang*, *Nokh* and *Sondrong* are necklaces worn by the women.

Religion:-

The tribal people believe in the existence of various malevolent and benevolent Gods and Goddesses. All occurrences, be it natural or accidental, drought or famine, ailments or diseases, success and failure in agriculture and during hunting and fishing expedition is considered as a handy work of various governing deities. They have been worshipping Donyi-Polo (the Sun and the Moon God), for justice, protection, truth and ultimate comfort. However, some section of the society have embraced and adopted Christianity. To escape from rituals, sacrifice and taboos of their own religion and of course, to get respite from disease and ailment, people are adopting different religions. Yet, the thought, expression and way of life of the people is still dominated by the tribal belief system that are deep rooted in the mind of the people which are distinctly seen in their interpretation of dreams, restriction of certain activities, prohibition of various food items, etc (Borang 2006).

Economy:-

Agriculture is the predominant activity or occupation of the people in the study area. To meet the daily requirement people rely on agriculture, hunting and fishing. Here, both wet rice cultivation which is locally known as *Asi-Arik* and Jhum cultivation *Mopii-Arik* are practiced. Wet rice cultivation is practiced predominantly in the low lying areas of the study district, and terrace cultivation and horticulture form of framing is practiced in gentle slopes in the foot hills. Besides, they also practice mixed farming/cultivation where crops like paddy, maize and millet, arum, yam, ginger, chilli, beans, cucumber, etc., are cultivated in the same field. The dense forest in the study area is the source of firewood, vegetables, fruits, household materials and place for rearing of animals, hunting of wild animal and fishing.

Today many of the people in the study area has started practicing horticulture and commercial agricultural farming like banana plantation, orange orchard, cardamom cultivation, etc. and recently rubber plantation is gaining popularity especially in places like Nari-Ruksin where climate is suitable.

Art, Culture and Handicraft:-

The district is known for its distinct culture, tradition art and handicraft. The locally made handicraft like “*Galuk*” a hand weaved shirt worn by both men and women folk, “*Galeh*” a hand weaved skirt worn by women and “*Nyogon*” a hand weaved bag are items of tourist attraction. The people of the district are also gifted with the skill in designing various items like basket, table, chair, etc out of bamboo and cane. The traditional bamboo basket called “*aapee*” is made in various designs. “*Kiroo*” a traditional basket made from bamboo is most commonly used by the women folk for carrying items in their back. All these art and craft are also traditional for promoting tourism especially to promote the cultural richness of the district outside the world. Besides, the district is also known for its various traditional dances and festivals. The festivals of these tribal people are based on rituals where sacrifice and propitiation is common and is generally celebrated for the healthy and bumper growth of paddy and other agricultural products. Some of the major festivals and dances in the district are:

- **Solung festival:** The Solung is one of the major festivals of the Adis. The festival is celebrated during the month of May as Solung Etor and during the month of September as Solung Lune every year. Various dances and related events are performed throughout the celebration.
- **Mopin festival:** The Mopin festival is celebrated by the Galo tribe residing in the district. The festival is celebrated during the month of April every year. Mopin festival is more predominantly celebrated in the villages like Telam, Nari, Koyu, Lumpo, Korang, Seren and Old Deka.
- **Ponung dance:** This traditional dance is performed during the occasion of Solung festival by the Adis residing in the district. The folklorist locally known as “*Miri*” jangles or rattles the ancient swords (known as *Yoksha* locally) and sings the “*Abang*” (legends).

- **Popir dance:** Popir dance of the Galos is similar to Ponung dance but it is performed during the Mopin festival. The participants in the dance wear traditional white dresses and head gear made of bamboo.
- **Dishang dance:** Dishang is a community dance where sticks are used and the dance is performed by men folk.
- **Tapu dance:** The traditional war dance of the Adis is called Tapu dance. The dance is performed by the men folk with long traditional swords, energetic and vigorous sound and rapid movement are the part of the dance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The district is endowed with plenty of natural beauties in the form of river, waterfall, hills, mountains, flora and fauna. The district is suitable for promoting ecotourism, where the visitors can enjoy the nature the culture and also can study the relationship of nature with the people living in the district. The district is also gifted with many nature based ecotourism spots or destination, some of which are quite popular destination. The ecotourism destination/spot in the district can be cited as follows:

Daying Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary:-

Daying Ering sanctuary is the only sanctuary of its kind in Arunachal Pradesh where at least 75 per cent of the total area is alluvial grassland and patches of woodland and the rest is covered with rivers and watercourses. The sanctuary covers an area of 190 sq. km and divided into three ranges viz., Anchalghat, Namsing and Borguli wildlife ranges. It comprises of northern half of River Island formed between river Siang and Sibia which crisscrossed the sanctuary forming several islands. The Sanctuary harbors many of the most endangered wild animals and birds, some of the prime attraction are the honger, hispid hare, elephant, raptor, bengal florican and Migratory birds. Aquatic animal like the magnificent gangetic dolphin can also be seen. The Sanctuary is an ideal place for observing animals, bird watching, wilderness experience and water sports. The best time to visit the sanctuary is from October to mid April.

Siang River:-

River Siang originates from Tibet and flow as Siang in Arunachal Pradesh and drain towards Assam as Brahmaputra. Siang River with its tributaries like Yomgo, Sirang, Lagru, Sirren and Sibo Korong add more splendid beauty to Siang River. White Water Rafting is an important event in Siang River. Rapids of class 4 and 6 degree in Siang River have been a major attraction for adventure tourism. The Siang river, while in its course runs through the gorges of Nigging and Marmon, both, with their thick forest covering, reaching up to great height. The rapids like Moing Madness, Zebra Rock and Pulsating Palsi which are massive but durable rapids can be seen in the river Siang. Besides, Siang river has also abundance of rich aquatic life which has attracted game fish of masher and angling.

Sangam:-

Sangam, 1 km away from Pangin is a beautiful spot for tourist destination, where the visitors can enjoy sightseeing and picnic activities. Sangam is the confluence of two rivers, the mighty Siang and the Siyom river which flows through the hills and mountain of West Siang district. The Siyom river originates from Monigong circle and flows down through Tato, Payum, Kaying and Kamba and finally merges with river Siang at a place called Sangam in East Siang district, Which is located between Pangin circle and Boleng Sub-Division..

Sirki Waterfall:-

The Sirki Waterfall is located between Pasighat and Rengging. The waterfall falls from a great height, there is no motorable road connected to the water fall spot. It provides an opportunity of foot march for few hours. The Sirki waterfall offers adventurous tourism like trekking, hiking, etc.

Renging View Point:-

Renging is a village located at the hilly terrain in East Siang district. It is about 16 to 18 Km away from the district headquarters i.e. Pasighat. The view point in Renging village is a place from which the vast Siang Basin can be viewed. It presents a spectacular view of the Siang and its adjoining areas. The area nearby the village is also famous for orange orchards which add more beauty to the nearby areas,

Dite-Dime:-

Dite-Dime located in East Siang district is 19 km away from Boleng Sub-Division. The place marks the end point of East Siang district boundary and Dite-Dime is 53 km away from Yingkiong, the headquarter of Upper Siang district. Dite-Dime is an ideal spot for sightseeing, where one can have a view of river Siang flowing with very high velocity cutting the rocks in its way. Visitors can have a splendid view of Siang river with villages lying beside it. For visitors there is a wayside amenity constructed under the North Eastern Council funded project so that the visitors can take a rest there.

Komlighat:-

Komlighat is 5 km away from Pasighat town and is situated in the bank of Siang River in Paglek Village. Earlier this Ghat used to be a port for carrying vehicle, goods and passenger to the other bank of the river. After the completion of Ranaghat Bridge over Siang River, Komlighat is no more used. In the year 2004 to 2005 North Eastern Council has taken step to make it as Angling club to attract visitors. Now, Komlighat is an ideal place for angling.

Aohali:-

Aohali is a village located between Siluk in East Siang district and Dambuk in Lower Dibang Valley district. The village is inhabited by the Idu-Mishmi tribe and it also offers a destination for tourist to enjoy nature and its beautiful scenery. While travelling toward Aohali the visitors can witness the living style, culture food habit and custom of many villages like Ayeng, Mebo, Siluk and Aohali. To make the places more tourist/visitors friendly a tourist hut has been constructed at Aohali by the tourism department in the year 2001- 2002.

Komsing:-

Komsing village located in East Siang district is a remote village which is a historically important place. In this village British had erected an epitaph stone of Sir Noel Williamson who was killed by Narmi Manmur Jamoh of that village. According to the narration of village elders along with Sir Noel Williamson and some 20 to 30 British soldiers were also killed here. The spot in which the British officer was killed is still there and is locally called as 'Beraak Higo' a stone. While visiting the historical place one can also enjoy the nature as one has to cross long

hanging bridge and have to march on foot along the jungle. The village also provides a scope for rural tourism as one can visit the village which has about 54 houses and understand the living style of the people and their adaptation with nature. There is no any road connected to the village and one has to travel on foot for nearly two and half hours tiresome long journey.

Bakutithan Mandir:-

Bakutithan Mandir Located in Nari Village of East Siang district is less known to the outside. The Bakutithan Mandir is a rock structure and according to the Hindu mythology, Lord Krishna and Rukmini rested here while travelling to Malinithan in Likabali in West Siang district. The temple was constructed between the years 2010 to 2011. The temple is located in the hill top of Nari village. Apart from historical importance, the area can also be an ideal place for sightseeing as the visitors can have a glance of the natural beauty and the Debi river flowing through the village with its basin spreading over a large area. According to the village people the Bakutithan attracts large number of religious believer from the neighbouring state like Assam and adjoining villages like Lumpo, Depi and Telam, during the month of December and January after the crops are harvested.

Kekar Monying (Black Rock):-

Kekar Monying is situated 70 km away from Pasighat at a place called Rebing near Kebang village. It is stone cliff which stands 50 meters high with about 500 meters in length. It is an important historical place where a memorial has been erected of Adis who fought the British at the last Anglo-Abor war expedition on 4th December 1911. The incident occurred after the murder of British officer at Komsing.

Goying Lidung:-

Goying Lidung is a huge monolith stone at Radha in East Siang district. It is the place where the first Anglo-Abor war took place in 1858. The Britisher fired several round of bullet in the huge stone thinking that it was Adis in huge group; the bullet marks can be still seen in the rock.

Abor Liireng:-

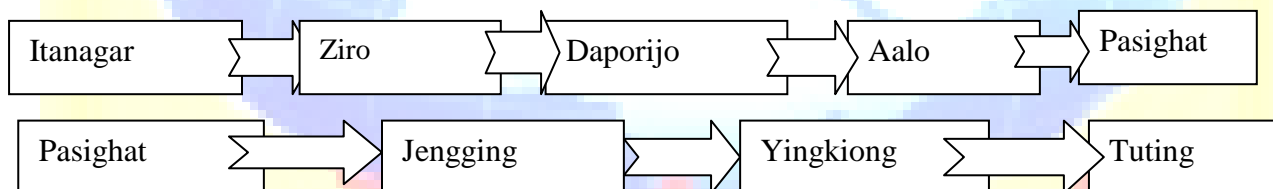
Abor Liireng is a war memorial monument in Ayeng village in East Siang district. Abor Liireng the war memorial monument is erected in the memory of late Borkeng Tayeng and Ketbo Tayeng who fought the Britisher courageously and sacrificed their life for their motherland during the Anglo-Abor expedition of 1882 A.D. at Mijom Ghat and 1894 A.D. at Yetek-Yepu near Bodak respectively.

Late Lutnyung Megu War Memorial:-

It is a war memorial situated in Siluk village in East Siang district. The war memorial is built in the memory of late Lutnyung Megu for which his supreme sacrifice made during the Anglo-Abor expedition on 28th January 1894 at Delang Yapgo.

TOURIST CIRCUIT AND TOUR OPERATOR

The tourist or the travel circuits are developed to enhance the growth of tourism in the state. There are two tourist circuits that touch East Siang district. These are:



The present study is more concerned with the later one i.e. Pasighat-Jengging-Yingkiong-Tuting tourist travel circuit. While travelling through this tourist circuit one can experience the beauty of nature and the villages through which the circuit passes. During the study, it is observed that the tour operator in the district as well as state operate as whole. There is no any boundary within the state; the registered tour operator of the state is entrusted with the job of touring the visitors in any district of Arunachal Pradesh. The tour operators follow the Government approved tourist circuit while travelling in various tourist destination spot of the state. Some of the registered Tour Operators in the district state are: Donyi Hango Adventure Tour and Travel, Tribal Voyage, Himalayan Holiday, Tribal Adventure Tour, Duyu Tours and Travel, M/S Abor Country Travel and Expedition, M/S Brahmaputra Tour and Travels, M/S North East Adventure, Gibbon Travel, M/S Tribal Discovery Tours and Travels.

ACCOMMODATION AND LODGING FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

The accommodation of tourist and visitors is essential part in the growth of tourism where cleanliness and hospitality are the necessity for a hotel and other lodging houses. During the course of study, seven samples both private owned or public undertaking comprising of guest house, hotels, and Tourist lodge and inspection bungalow cum circuit house were taken from the district. The following are the list of the surveyed hotel, lodges and accommodation house.

Table 1: List of the Accommodation or Lodging house

Name	Location
Oman hotel	Located in the main market place near to the Gandhi Chowk in Pasighat.
Donyi Polo hotel	Located near the market place near to the bus station and sumo/taxi counter in Pasighat.
Hotel Siang	Located near to the bus station and sumo/taxi counter in Pasighat.
Aane Hotel	Located near Pane Korong, M.G.Road, Pasighat.
Siang Guest house	Located in Higher region, Pasighat.
Circuit House	Located in Higher region, Pasighat.
Tourist Lodge	Located in 2 Mile area, Pasighat.

Source: *Field Survey 2012*

Besides, to accommodate and provide fooding and lodging facilities to the visitors or the tourist visiting the district, there are three tourist lodges constructed in the different location of the district. They are Tourist lodge at Pasighat, Boleng and the Mebo Tourist lodge.

The hotels of the district are mostly concentrated in the Pasighat township area. These may be due to various reasons and one of the reasons being the administrative headquarter of East Siang district. The hotels established here not only provide service to the tourist but also to the visitors visiting the district for some other purposes. The hotels and other accommodation houses in the district provide various facilities for the visitors, besides the food and lodging facilities. The rate or the price of various services offers by the accommodating house differs from one accommodating house to the other accommodating house.

PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF ECOTOURISM IN THE DISTRICT

The tourism in the district is still in its budding state, the resources available are not optimally utilized. The district and its headquarter being one of the oldest towns in the state is lacking in infrastructural facilities which is also hampering in the growth of tourism in the district.

Taking into consideration, the huge potentialities of tourism and its prospect in the district, the tourism department was established in 19th July 1999 in the district. Prior to the establishment of a separate tourism department in the district, the tourism sector in the district was looked after by the District Planning officer. For better administration and execution of tourism activities in the district the establishment of a separate tourism department was a necessary step. The District tourism officer is the head of the tourism department in the district.

Despite having such a huge latent tourism potentialities and resources, the district has failed miserably in the tourism sector. The inflow of tourists/visitors has been showing a dismal figure with very less inflow which clearly indicates that the district has failed in realizing its tourism potential to the optimum level. The fall in the number of visitors visiting the district can be accounted due to the following reasons:

- Bad road condition in the district
- Bad weather condition like heavy rainfall during the summer season.
- Poor infrastructural facilities in the district.
- Due to less marketing of the tourism activities and its advertisement.
- There is also a deficiency of major developed tourist destinations in East Siang district, when compared with districts like Tawang, West Kameng and Lower Subansiri in Arunachal Pradesh.
- The awareness level of tourism in the district is very less; the villagers in the district are unaware of the benefits that can be yielded from the tourism sector in the district.

There are many other projects yet to be developed and improve the existing infrastructural facilities in the district. Till recently various measures and steps are taken to improve the tourism scenario in the district and the tourism department of the district is organizing various activities like

awareness campaign on tourism and capacity building programme giving greater emphasis on the rural and eco based tourism. Besides these various meeting in district level are held time to time for the promotion of tourism in the district.

RECOMMENDATION

Here an attempt is made to elaborate some recommendation to develop the East Siang district as a hub of eco-tourism in the district as particular and state as a whole:

- **Transportation:** Good transportation facilities are the life-line to any destination. The proper road connectivity is the need of hour. There should be various mode of transportation keeping in mind the kind of tourists: For rich tourist requires luxuries safaris, horse riding for adventurous lover, opened car for nature lover, etc.
- **Accommodation:** It is not always necessary that high class luxuries resort or hotels should be there in the district but well accommodation should be made available in the every corner of the villages so that tourist could reach them without any difficulties.
- **Communication:** The availability of all those modern communication system like telephone, internet, fax, etc will be an advantage for the visitors.
- **Awareness:** The government, NGO's and various societies should come forward and make the villagers aware of the importance of tourism and its benefits by organizing various campaign such as importance of preservation of flora and fauna, cleanliness in the surrounding, importance of tradition and culture, etc.
- **Market:** The local products such as handicrafts and handloom, dishes and wine, fruits and vegetables, flowers and medicinal plants, etc should be promoted for marketing which can attract the visitors a lot.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the present tourism scenario in the study district, it is observed that despite having huge tourism potentialities the tourism industry in the district is lacking far behind in this sector as compared to the other district in the state. The tourism sector in the study area needs to kick start and accelerate tourism growth avenues. The pitfall in the tourism sector in the district is due to various reasons like poor road condition, lack of proper infrastructures, lack of

awareness about tourism and its prospect. The need of the hour therefore, is to bring awareness among the local people inhabiting and also preserving the rich and potent natural resources for brighter prospect and growth of tourism in the district in particular and state as a whole.

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