

## Role of tourism in economic development of Himachal Pradesh: A case study on Beas circuit

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### Abstract

Tourism has become one of the major international trade categories. Today, the export income generated by international tourism ranks fourth after fuels, chemicals and automotive products. For many developing countries, it is one of the main income sources and the number one export category, creating much needed employment and opportunities for development. Over the past six decades, tourism has experienced continued growth and diversification to become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Over time, more and more destinations have opened up and invested in tourism development, turning modern tourism into a key driver for socio-economic progress. India is experiencing an incredible Development of tourism development. Tourism has become an appealing sustainable economic development strategy for the Less Developed Countries in dire need of alternative source of foreign exchange earnings. Next to oil, tourism is the net foreign exchange earner at the international level. It is the highest employer of labor in the tertiary sector of the World economy and the second largest after agriculture. Tourism potential impact on the economy cut across several sectors to include transportation, Manufacturing, food processing and packaging, construction, trade and commerce and other ancillary services. It is an international commodity, thus it has a global market from where it draws its patronage and there is no age barrier for its customers. Majority of members of less developed countries of world has realized the potential of tourism Development for rapid socio-economic development, capable of generating foreign exchange; reduce unemployment and improving the standard of the people. Every destination country is trying to achieve more gain by developing tourism industry. The expansion of the tourism throughout the world has increased competition among the tourist destinations, trying to attract more tourists by adopting appropriate marketing techniques and strategies. So that the decision making process is reliable to optimize the value of Role of Tourism industry in Economic Development of Beas Circuit in Himachal Pardesh. The purpose of this paper is to give an overview and discuss the status, issues and future perspectives of Tourism Contribution in Beas Circuit Himachal Pardesh India.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Tourism Development, Foreign Exchange, Tourism Industry, Economic Development

### 1. Introduction

Tourism has become an appealing sustainable economic development strategy for the Less Developed Countries in dire need of alternative source of foreign exchange earnings. Next to oil, tourism is the net foreign exchange earner at the international level. It is the highest employer of labour in the tertiary sector of the World economy and the second largest after agriculture. Tourism potential impact on the economy cut across several sectors to include transportation, Manufacturing, food processing and packaging, construction, trade and commerce, Banking and other ancillary services. It is an international commodity, thus it has a global market from where it draws its patronage and there is no age barrier for its customers. Majority of members of less developed countries of world has realized the potential of tourism Development for rapid socio-economic development, capable of generating foreign exchange; reduce unemployment and improving the standard of the people.

Tourism has bloomed as a major economic element of the world market and has become one of the largest industries in the world, since World War - II <sup>[1]</sup>. Tourism is the set of activities engaged in by persons temporarily away from their usual environment, for a period of not more than one year, and for a broad range of leisure, business, religious, health, and personal reasons, excluding the pursuit of remuneration from within the place visited or long-term change of residence <sup>[2]</sup>. The potential economic benefits that tourism can bring do not

materialize without careful planning indeed, uncontrolled tourism development can have major negative impacts on these jewels of humanity's heritage. World Heritage site managers are often inadequately prepared to deal with the challenges of visitation and to negotiate with the complex tourism industry. Their background most often lies in forestry, public environmental management and biological sciences. Thus, concepts such as business management, marketing, and entrepreneurial risk management are still relatively new to many site managers. Manager can design and develop visitation according to the needs and limits of a site's master plans <sup>[3]</sup>.

Himachal is small state in the Northern Part of India which is surrounded by other administrative state of India and if we talk about its location its closer to National Capital Region Delhi if we compare with the other state of India Federal System, as well as blessed with all Natural attribute except Sea beach rest we have everything mighty perennial river, snow covered peaks & mountain, cold desert, dense cedar forest, rich herbs, medicinal plants, rich bio-diversity and many more other modern attributes so far if not world class then at least in communicative positions they are like Education means literacy we rank in top 10 state, and Health we are after Kerela & Goa on 3rd position, road network area also in wide area of state apart from its condition as well as other parameter of Human Development Index are also in at par status of national parameter,

To study the development and growth of tourism in Himachal Pradesh the present study we are using, multistage sampling will be used. In the first stage two nucleus tourist sites of Beas circuit will be purposively selected as study areas. In the second stage, a list of adjoining tourist sites will be prepared from these two nucleus areas with the help of officials of Department of Tourism, hotel association and association of local transporters, on the basis of nature, religion and culture tourist inflow.

Himachal Pradesh like other hilly states of the country has beautiful towns/ cities, high snow clad mountains, mighty rivers and serene mountain ranges and forest areas. Further, the state, appropriately termed as *Dev Bhumi*, has a number of religious sites that attract people from different parts of the country. Such a blend of natural, climatic, vegetative and cultural resources of the state makes Himachal an appropriate area for harnessing tourism potential for its development. On the one hand, it is a matter of satisfaction that state has recognized this potential, while at the other is also a matter of concern that as yet, tourism contributes only 8 per cent to our state domestic product (Department of tourism, 2009). Considering the socio economic significance of tourism industry, for income and employment generation to the local community, it is imperative that this emerging sector of our mountain economy is thoroughly nourished to draw maximum out of it; without adversely impacting the state's natural resources.

Economic potential this activity can well be judged from the fact that at national level tourism is already the third largest foreign exchange earner. Apart from this economic significance, tourism can play an important role in ensuring sustainable economic growth; for reasons of its potential to contribute towards lessening of agronomic stress on fragile steep slopes.

Another tourism related aspect of socioeconomic development of the state is its potential to promote cottage industries of the state. Various areas of the state are known for their local crafts (viz. Himachali caps, Kullu shawls, Chamba rumals, wood carving, etc.) that tourists visiting the state fancy a lot. Similarly, development of tourism contributes to increased income and employment generation through patronizing the hotel industry and related activities.

In view of this importance, particularly in view of its contribution towards Economic Developments of Beas Circuit as the tourism industry offers a wide scope for socio-economic development of the state. Although the potential of this has been recognized, yet a thorough socio-economic analysis of its contribution is still lacking. The present study attempts to analyze the socio-economic contribution of the "tourism industry" in the state by specially focusing on Beas Circuit.

## 2. Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this research is to see the Economic development of State through Tourism.

Other minor objectives can be itemized as under:

1. To analyze the growth & development of Tourism in Beas Circuit of Himachal Pradesh.
2. To study the Economic benefit through Tourism to Beas circuit of Himachal Pradesh.

## 3. Need & Significance of the Study

Tourism occupies an important place in the economy of the

country. Tourism is now the single largest industry according for 8% of the world's total trade whereas in many countries earnings from tourists account for 40% of the total goods and sources and their help to cover trade deficits from the economic point of view the importance of tourism cannot be ignored because it is hard fact that it has emerged as one of the largest industrial activity and is 3rd largest industry in terms of investment and employment.

The ancient Indian texts, the Puranas had declared, "In the thousand ages of the gods, I could not tell you of the wonders of the Himalayas." Therefore since ages Himalayas are the major destination for the tourists. During the 19th century with the involvement of the British, Himalayas becomes important destination as a health resort. After independence, tourism has increased manifold in Himalayan region and became a major source of employment and income for the people.

Tourism as an economic significance received the widest recognition, after the World War II. The growth of tourism is closely related to the economic gains. It has emerged as the most lucrative business of the world, having tremendous potential for earning foreign exchange, yielding industries, generating income and employment and in the development of industrially backward regions through its various linkage effects. In wake of globalization and economic restructuring, many countries and communities are struggling to redefine and rebuilt their economies. To reduce poverty and encourage economic and social development, many governmental and international aided agencies have recognized the positive role of tourism in development.

Tourism is a valuable asset to most developing nations in their quest for cultivating maximum economic growth. Tourism gives impetus to national income and earns valuable foreign exchange. Among the Himalayan states of India, Himachal Pradesh is an established tourist destination whose true potential has yet to be fully explored. The need is to consolidate and reposition tourism related activities, so that a diversified infrastructure generates sustainable tourism that would both enhance and protect the excellent environs.

The state government has recognized tourism as an industry and offering various concessions like loan facilities and subsidies to promote tourism in the state, further the government also making more budget provision to boost tourism and to exploit its potential for future growth. Thus an attempted has been made for future through this study to find out how much the tourism has benefited the areas of Beas circuit for Kullu and Mandi. The need of the study is to find out the role of govt. Bodies and private organization and also economic benefits of tourism to the local community. The present study will be helpful in evaluating Role of Tourism in Economic Development of Beas Circuit in Himachal Pradesh a Study of Beas Circuit and identifying measures for Economic development.

## 4. Hypotheses

In the light of overall objectives of the study and after reviews of existing researchers on the subject, the following hypotheses have been developed for the purpose of testing.

1. There is no difference in the opinion of respondents regarding the economic impact of tourism irrespective of their demographic profile.
2. Tourism has not been developed in Beas circuit of Himachal Pradesh.

3. Proper and adequate infrastructure is not available in the study area

**5. Research Methodology**

Research methodology is a plan according to which observations are made and data is collected. It provides the empirical and logical basis for drawing conclusions and gaining knowledge.

As envisaged earlier, the study has been taken up in the Beas circuit of Himachal Pradesh. There are four circuit in this state. The criterion for the selection of the Beas circuit has been as under. Major Tourism activities concentration area of the Beas Circuit.

In the selected study area of Beas circuit major tourism activities concentration town have been selected. From Beas circuit major towns have been included in the study. All the stake holders irrespective of their occupation are the population of the present study. Further the stake holder r divided into seven categories according to their occupation.

From the study area, two districts namely Kullu and Mandi have been selected. From these districts Manali, Nagar, Kullu,

Manikaran and Rewalsar have been selected keeping in view major concentration of tourism activities in this area. These tourist destinations have been identified by using purposive sampling. From each destination, a sample of 40 stake holders has been taken by giving due representation to major occupation which are being carried out by the local people on account of tourism. Thus, the total sample comprises of (5x40) 200 respondents. The final unit in the sample has been selected by using Judgement sampling. Keeping in view the nature of study, the data collected have been analyzed and interpreted with the help of the following methods:

1. Mathematical Methods, F-Test T-Test Pearson skewness, and chi square Test and
2. Statistical Methods Mean, Mode, Median & Standard Deviation

**Analysis and Interpretation of Primary Survey**

200 tourism stakeholders have been surveyed, whose profile has been given in table and reflected their perceptions regarding economic development through tourism are shown in the table.

**Table A:** Various Tourism Stakeholders

S. No.	Profession of stakeholder	Actual Number
1	Hotels & Restaurants	30
2	Expert Services	30
3	Handicrafts/Souvenir shop	30
4	Fancy Goods	28
5	Transport	30
6	Photographers/Cyber cafe owners	32
7	Vendors and other services	20

**6. Development of Tourism**

The positive linkages between tourism and growth are commonly cited in tourism research. As mentioned in a recent IMF working paper, *Tourism Specialization and Economic Development: Evidence from the UNESCO World Heritage List*, "Empirical studies that investigate the impact of tourism on growth generally find a positive correlation between

tourism receipts and the growth rate, especially for poor countries". Not surprisingly, the paper finds that: Results suggest that there is a robust positive relationship between tourism receipts (as a share of exports) and growth. An increase of one standard deviation in tourism specialization leads to an increase of around 0.5 percentage point in annual growth,

**Table 1:** Views of Respondents regarding Growth of Tourism Industry in Beas circuit: Age wise distribution.

Age	Tourism Industry is growing in Beas circuit					
	S. A.	A.	N C	D. A.	S. D.	Total
Upto-25	14 (27.5)	16 (31.4)	9 (17.6)	12 (23.5)	- (0)	51 (100)
25-40	16 (19.8)	32 (39.5)	14 (17.3)	19 (23.5)	- (0)	81 (100)
Above-40	14 (20.6)	33 (48.5)	8 (11.8)	13 (19.1)	- (0)	68 (100)
Total	44 (22.0)	81 (40.5)	31 (15.5)	44 (22.0)	- (0)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 4.407$ ;  $p = .622$ ;  $C = .147$   $P = .622$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

It is clear from table that a major chunk of the respondents irrespective of any age group agreed that tourism Industry is growing in Beas circuit. However a significant proportion of respondent viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less then the table value of 5% level of significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different respondent over this statement.

Further it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

As it is clear from the above analyses that there is no significant difference in the opinion of different age group stakeholders regarding the growth of tourism in Beas circuit. Now, it is proposed to analyse the same data with regard to sex of respondents.

**Table 2:** Views of Respondents regarding The Visibility of Beas circuit is enough in Indian market. Age wise

Age	The Visibility of Beas circuit is enough in Indian market.					
	S.A.	A.	NC	D.A.	S.D.	Total
Upto-25	10 (19.6)	25 (49.0)	6 (11.8)	8 (15.7)	2 (3.9)	51 (100)
25-40	15 (18.5)	42 (51.9)	9 (11.1)	12 (14.8)	3 (3.7)	81 (100)
Above-40	14 (20.6)	36 (52.9)	14 (20.6)	4 (5.9)	- (0)	68 (100)
Total	39 (19.5)	103 (51.5)	29 (14.5)	24 (12.0)	5 (2.5)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 8.630$ ;  $p = .374$ ;  $C = .203$   $P = .374$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

Table 2 reveals that a majority of respondents irrespective of any age group agreed that the visibility of Beas Circuit is enough in Indian market. However a significant proportion of respondent viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less then the table

value of 5% level of significance, which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of respondents over this statement. Further, it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**Table 3:** Views of Respondents regarding the Visibility of Beas circuit in foreign market. Age wise

Age	The Visibility of Beas circuit in foreign market.					
	S.A.	A.	NC	D.A.	S.D.	Total
Upto-25	16 (31.4)	22 (43.1)	4 (7.8)	9 (14.6)	- (0)	51 (100)
25-40	20 (24.7)	40 (49.4)	9 (11.1)	12 (14.8)	- (0)	81 (100)
Above-40	18 (26.5)	38 (55.9)	4 (5.9)	8 (11.9)	- (0)	68 (100)
Total	54 (27.0)	100 (50.0)	17 (8.5)	29 (14.5)	- (0)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 3.414$ ;  $p = .755$ ;  $C = .130$   $P = .755$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

It is from the table 3 that a major chunk of respondents irrespective of any age group agreed that The Visibility of Beas Circuit in foreign market. However a significant proportion of the respondents viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less then the table

value of 5% level of significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different-2 respondents over this statement. Further it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**Table 4:** Views of Respondents (Age wise) regarding Expenditure of tourist is increasing

Age	The expenditure of tourist is increasing in Beas circuit.					
	S. A.	A.	NC	D. A.	S. D.	Total
Upto-25	17 (33.3)	24 (47.1)	6 (11.8)	4 (7.8)	- (0)	51 (100)
25-40	15 (18.5)	45 (55.6)	11 (13.6)	10 (12.3)	- (0)	81 (100)
Above-40	16 (23.5)	42 (61.8)	3 (4.4)	7 (10.3)	- (0)	68 (100)
Total	48 (24.0)	111 (55.5)	20 (10.0)	21 (10.5)	- (0)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 7.936$ ;  $p = .243$ ;  $C = .195$   $P = .243$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

One can clearly says I from the table 4 that a majority of the respondents irrespective of any age group agreed that the expenditure of tourist is increasing in Beas Circuit. However a significant proportion of respondents viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found

significantly less then the table value of 5% level of significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different-2 respondents over this statement. Further it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**Table 5:** Views of Respondents (Age wise) regarding the encouragement of local people for tourism business in Beas Circuit.

Age	Benefits of Tourism among local people encouraging them for tourism business in Beas circuit.					
	S. A.	A.	NC	D. A.	S. D.	Total
Upto-25	11 (21.6)	24 (47.1)	9 (17.6)	6 (11.8)	1 (2.0)	51 (100)
25-40	15 (18.5)	39 (48.1)	11 (13.6)	14 (17.3)	2 (2.5)	81 (100)
Above-40	10 (14.7)	41 (60.3)	7 (10.3)	8 (11.8)	2 (2.9)	68 (100)
Total	36 (18.0)	104 (52.0)	27 (13.5)	28 (14.0)	5 (2.5)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 4.482$ ;  $p = .811$ ;  $C = .148$   $P = .811$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

To get an idea about the tourism in local people encouraging them for tourism business in Beas Circuit age wise from table 5 A significant proportion of respondents viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less than the table value of 5% level of

significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different-2 respondents over this statement. Further it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**Table 6:** Views of Businessmen regarding development of Tourism Industry.

Type of Business	Tourism Industry is growing in Beas circuit					
	S. A.	A.	N C	D. A.	S. D.	Total
Hotel & Restaurants	7 (23.7)	11 (36.7)	7 (23.7)	5 (16.7)	- (0)	30 (100)
Expert Services	4 (13.3)	16 (53.3)	1 (3.3)	9 (30.0)	- (0)	30 (100)
Handicrafts & Souvenir Shop	7 (23.7)	3 (10.0)	15 (50.0)	5 (16.7)	- (0)	30 (100)
Fancy Goods	5 (17.9)	9 (32.1)	1 (3.6)	13 (46.4)	- (0)	28 (100)
Transporter	2 (6.7)	12 (40.0)	5 (16.7)	11 (36.7)	- (0)	30 (100)
Photographer & cyber café	7 (21.9)	22 (68.8)	2 (6.3)	1 (3.1)	- (0)	32 (100)
Vendors & Other Services	12 (60.0)	8 (40)	- (0)	- (0)	- (0)	20 (100)
Total	44 (22.0)	81 (40.5)	31 (15.5)	44 (22.0)	- (0)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 88.948$ ;  $p = .000$ ;  $C = .555$   $P = .000$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

It is clear from the table 6 that (22) percent of respondents irrespective of their business activities strongly agreed that Tourism Industry is growing in Beas Circuit. (40.5) percent of respondents irrespective of their business activities agreed that Tourism Industry is growing in Beas Circuit. Only (15.5) percent respondents had given no comments regarding this. Where else 22 percent of respondents disagreed with it .None of the respondents had said for strongly disagreed. A major percentage of respondents irrespective of their

business activities agreed that the Tourism Industry is growing in Beas Circuit. However a significant proportion of respondents viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less than the table value of 5% level of significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different-2 respondents over this statement. Further it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**Table 7:** Views of Respondents regarding Encouragement of Tourism business among local people: Type of Business

Type of Business	Benefits of Tourism among local people encouraging them for tourism business.					
	S. A.	A.	N C	D. A.	S. D.	Total
Hotel & Restaurants	12 (40.0)	9 (30.0)	7 (23.3)	2 (6.7)	- (0)	30 (100)
Expert Services	2 (6.7)	20 (66.7)	- (0)	8 (26.7)	- (0)	30 (100)
Handicrafts & Souvenir Shop	10 (33.3)	7 (23.3)	10 (33.3)	3 (10.0)	- (0)	30 (100)
Fancy Goods	6 (21.4)	17 (60.7)	- (0)	5 (17.9)	- (0)	28 (100)
Transporter	- (0)	18 (60.0)	3 (10.0)	9 (30.0)	- (0)	30 (100)
Photographer & cyber café	4 (12.5)	21 (65.6)	4 (12.5)	1 (3.1)	2 (6.3)	32 (100)
Vendors & Other Services	2 (10.0)	12 (60.0)	3 (15.0)	- (0)	3 (15.0)	20 (100)
Total	36 (18.0)	104 (52.0)	27.0 (13.5)	28 (14.0)	5 (2.5)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 85.168$ ;  $p = .000$ ;  $C = .546$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

To get an idea about the growth of tourism, views of different stakeholders engaged in different activities have been analyzed in table 7 that a major respondents like hotel, restaurants and handicrafts irrespective of any age group agreed that Benefits of Tourism among local people encouraging them for tourism business. However a significant proportion of respondents viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less than the table value of 5% level of significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different-2 respondent over this statement. Further it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**6. Employment Generation Due To Tourism**

Tourism has become a strong tool for providing direct and

indirect jobs globally and especially for the developing countries where generally the natural and cultural resources are in abundance to explore. Tourism has become a great source of income generation in terms of foreign exchange earnings. Tourism increases employment opportunities. Additional jobs, ranging from low-wage entry-level to high-paying professional positions in management and technical fields, generate income and raise Standard of living. Particularly in rural areas, the diversification created by tourism helps communities that are possibly dependent on only one industry. As tourism grows, additional opportunities are created for investment, development, and infrastructure spending. New jobs generate more income tax revenues. When considering the economic impacts of tourism, it is essential to understand that tourism businesses often includes a significant number of low-paying jobs, often at minimum wage. These

jobs are often seasonal, causing under-employment or unemployment during off-seasons, In Beas Circuit of Himachal Pradesh intensive efforts has been made to develop of tourism to grow state economy and influence on employment generation to youth, in the following tables

attempt has been made to analyze responses of the informants of the present study so as to know about the role of tourism on employment generation for the people of the region as per their perception.

**Table 8:** Employment generations by tourism to different Age Groups

Age	Employment provided by Tourism Industry to local youth is sufficient in Beas circuit					
	S. A.	A.	N C	D. A.	S. D.	Total
Upto-25	6 (11.8)	20 (39.2)	13 (25.5)	10 (19.6)	2 (3.9)	51 (100)
25-40	10 (12.3)	27 (33.3)	23 (28.4)	17 (21.6)	4 (4.9)	81 (100)
Above-40	7 (10.3)	18 (26.5)	21 (30.9)	20 (29.4)	2 (2.9)	68 (100)
Total	23 (11.5)	65 (32.5)	57 (28.5)	47 (23.5)	8 (4.0)	200 (100)

$\chi^2 = 3.850; p = .870; C = .137 P = .870$

Note: I) Data collected through questionnaire.

II) Figures in parentheses depict percentage.

It is evident from the responses depicted in table 8 that a major chunk of respondents belonging to each age group agrees Employment provided by Tourism Industry to local youth is sufficient in Beas Circuit. However a significant proportion of respondents viewed it otherwise. On applying  $\chi^2$  – test, its calculated value has been found significantly less than the table value of 5% level of significance which accepts the null hypothesis and leads to conclude that there exists no difference in the opinion of different respondents over this statement. Further, it has been supported by the calculated value of contingency coefficient.

**7. Conclusion of Study**

It is revealed from the analysis that tourism is an important feature for the development of individual, community and the overall Beas circuit in Himachal Pradesh

A major percentage of respondent agreed that Tourism Industry is growing in beas circuit and further going to our raw data it confirm that most respondent have responded in favour of Earning from tourism is good to grow, share of tourism earning is growing every year in Himachal GDP, Infrastructure is sufficient in beas circuit as well as visibility of beas circuit is enough in Domestic market as well as foreign market, And employments generation in direct as well as indirect employments is increasing at par the tourist inflow in beas circuit, Most of the respondent irrespective of any age group agreed that benefits of tourism among local people encouraging them for tourism business, tourism being the labour intensive industry as well as the world leading activity is encourage local people to get involved in tourism business.

It is an admitted fact that due to Tourism Development there is overall increase in basic facilities of the host Destination which in end of day benefits the host community life style as well as Image of Destination. Now, the local community has perceived tourism a tool for the development, and they have a positive attitude towards the tourism development and they feel that its impacts can be minimized if planned carefully. For the development of the tourism in a sustainable manner there must be a positive synergistic relationship among tourism, locals, bio-diversity and the management. These all are linked with each other and interdependent, and each of them requires proper attention for the development of tourism in a sustainable manner.

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