

GROWTH OF TOURISM IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Neetu Sinha
Research Scholar,
Department of Economics
(HPU)

Abstract

Tourism is peculiarly important in developing countries. It works as an accelerator to growth of any economy and earning foreign reserve. As an economic component, it is also manifest from its being a multi-billion dollar activity, after oil it's the second largest industry and the largest single employer at international level. Apart from removing regional instability and initiative for new growing centres to providing employment opportunities for local people and also generate revenue to the government, sustaining trades like handicrafts etc. Tourism also assures a minimal use of natural resources and optimum use of human resources. The findings of the study suggest that if government allocates huge amount of tourism infrastructure, it will not only generate revenue for the state but also increased employment opportunities for host communities' i.e., skilled and unskilled workers. Furthermore, this revenue can be used to improve facilities, services and infrastructure of the community.

Keywords: Employment, Growth, Infrastructure, Tourism etc.

Introduction

Tourism has become one of the most important industries at global level. The twentieth century has virtually ushered in an era of international tourism. Especially after Second World War, tourism has developed into a vast enterprise due to speedy growth and remarkable development of tourism. Due to the use of modern technology in production activities, it provides more leisure time, increase in disposable income of the people with the expansion of economic prosperity, diffusion of modern transport technology, widespread use of improved communication and promotion of marketing facilities, have all contributed to the rapid growth of tourism all over the world.

1.1 Tourism Promotion in India

Tourism is now turned into an industry with emphasis mainly on earning foreign reserve. The driving force for promoting tourism is to provide attractive opportunities to foreign tourists, especially from the developed countries. Who, given the right incentive and stimulants are expected to come to exotic India with loads of money to spend. Since the tourism industry is also proposed to be developed further essentially as a private enterprise, the incentives and stimulants for the foreign tourists are bound also to be such as to earn quick returns on investment and maximize profits by the tourism industry. The drive to

promote tourism in India in these circumstances is bound to face certain undesirable features, which have been prevalent in many other countries, in which a healthy social and economic sustainable infrastructure for the tourism industry was missing. And to aim higher, we as a host nation need to be braced.

In the years 1946, the role of tourism was first comprehended in India when Sir Johan Sergeant chaired the Committee and Department of Education was appointed a Secretary to advise the government regarding the development of tourism. The Committee put forward its report in May 1947. As a follow up, to some of its recommendations, a small Tourism Branch started functioning under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in 1949. Later, four tourist field offices were set up in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

In March 1958, a separate tourism department was established in the Ministry of Transport to handle all matters concerning tourism. On dated 14 March, 1967 President of India ordered that the department of Aviation and Tourism, which was subordinate to Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation was established into a separate Ministry designated as the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation with two constituent departments; Department of Tourism and Department of Civil Aviation. On the recommendation of Jha Committee (1963), Government of India launched in 1965 under the department of Tourism three separate corporations viz. Hotel Corporation Ltd, India Tourism Corporation Ltd. and India Transport Undertaking Ltd. Later, the government decided to merge three undertakings into one composite undertaking for the purpose of securing coordination in policy and efficient and economic working of three corporations. As a result Indian Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. came into being with effect from March 28, 1970. Working in close co-operation with the department of tourism in the Central Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviations, it is primarily concerned with the establishment of a solid infrastructure for the tourism industry and the provision of commercial services essential for the growth of tourist traffic.

1.2 Tourism Scenario in H.P

The concept of tourism in Himachal Pradesh came into existence when the Chinese traveller Hiuen-T-Sang, visited India. Many other foreign travellers have visited exotic various parts of the hilly state of Himachal. William Moorcraft depicted beautifully the power of various Rajas, economic and social conditions, art and architecture, painting, climate, scenic beauty, flora and fauna of the hill states.

Himachal Pradesh is a delightful state for visitors particularly during the summer season. People use it as a means of escape from the scorching heat of the plains. In terms of tourism, the state has huge resource of natural/scenic and cultural wealth to offer. The snow covered mountains, glossy rivers, serene environments, ideal climate and peaceful lifestyle; all conflate to make Himachal a charismatic attraction. The state is affluent in tribal acculturation, languages, and folklore and dress forms. The state has all the ingredients to attract various kinds of tourists' population.

Himachal is indeed an Eden for tourists and nature has conferred upon her unique beauty. Luxuriant green valleys, snow clad Himalayan ranges, a serene, peaceful, hospitable and comfortable environment and a rich cultural heritage are one of the main attractions, which tourists will hardly find elsewhere to satisfy their epicurean urges. The other fringe of Himachal is formed by the Shiwalik hills, with area characterized by shallow valleys and low dense scrub forests. The mid ranges have the majestic Himalayan Cedar and Spruce followed by Alpine meadow intervening ranges close to the snow clad peaks of inner Himalayas.

Tourism develops as an Industry in Himachal only in the 19th century, when the British instaurated hill station for the rest and peace. Himachal became famous at international level when British Empire declared it summer capital in 1864. With the reorganization of the state in 1966, extremely rich tourist potential areas such as Kullu, Mandi, Kangra, Dharamshala, Shimla, Chail and Dalhousie, many tourists came over to Himachal Pradesh. At that time, there was lack of tourists' facilities such as accommodation and transport etc. The development of tourism in Himachal began with the starting of the Second Five Year Plan. Most of the tourists visit Himachal for its natural and scene beauty.

The main objective of the study is to evaluate the performance of tourism growth in Himachal Pradesh

2 Research Methodology

2.1 Data Collection

The data regarding the Growth of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh and other related aspects has been collected through secondary sources.

2.2 Period of Study

The present study covers the period from the year 2000-01 to 2014-2015 for findings based on secondary data. The period of fifteen years has been considered sufficient enough to take into account the major changes taken place in tourism sector of Himachal Pradesh and to highlight the emerging trends. The analysis of secondary data has been split into two parts. The first part covers the period 2000-01 to 2005-06 and the remaining years have been covered under second part to highlight the impact of tourism policy.

2.3 Tools and Technique:

Simple percentage and compound growth rate has been used to analyse the study.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Share of Tourism in Net State Domestic Product & Gross State Domestic Product

GSDP and NSDP is very important component to measure economic growth. On this parameter, Himachal Pradesh can be rated best amongst other performing economies in the country. GSDP represents the economic output from the consumers' side. It is sum of private consumption, gross consumption, gross investment in the economy and govt. investment. Share of tourism in GSDP and NSDP have been evaluated and observed (Table 3.1) that contribution of tourism in GSDP increased from Rs.129806 lakhs in the year 2000-01 to 989465 lakhs in the year 2014-2015 at current prices. During the period 2004-05, the ratio of tourism contribution in GSDP stood at more than 10 per cent. However since then, its share in total GSDP declined continuously except for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12.

Table-3.1

Share of Tourism in Net State Domestic Product and Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Tourism Contribution in GSDP	GSDP Total	%	Total Contribution in NSDP	NSDP Total	%
2000-01	129806	1358956	9.55	124075	1333665	9.30
2001-02	144471	1496894	9.65	138029	1440754	9.58
2002-03	161147	1623505	9.93	154620	16032711	9.64
2003-04	177930	1806190	9.85	171317	1788425	9.58

2004-05	2407658	230917	10.96	222214	2118941	10.49
2005-06	2700504	2712735	9.97	258969	2374346	10.91
2006-07	280117	3028067	9.25	266169	2624727	10.14
2007-08	347722	3396254	10.24	329198	2887252	11.40
2008-09	439993	4148310	10.61	414553	3311539	12.52
2009-10	548866	4818859	11.39	510022	3914133	13.03
2010-11	612649	5698033	10.75	563978	4621641	12.20
2011-12	739274	6644835	11.13	680543	5252284	12.96
2012-13	825804	7625851	10.83	760199	5980897	12.71
2013-14	912969	8584069	10.64	840440	6730699	12.49
2014-15	989465	9558671	10.35	910858	7464543	12.20

Source: Economic and Statistical Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.

As far as tourism share in total NSDP is concerned, it was Rs.124075 lakhs in the year 2000-01. Share of tourism in NSDP increased to 258969 lakhs in the year 2005-06 and stood at Rs.910858 in the year 2014-15. During the period 2000-01 to 2003-04, the percentage share of tourism in total NSDP was around 9 per cent. However, during the year 2004-05 and 2006-07, this share was more than 10 per cent. In the remaining years, tourism sector continued to contribute more than 12 per cent with exception of year 2007-08.

3.2 Share of Tourism in Total Plan Outlay

Share of tourism sector in total plan outlay in H.P has rapidly grown, though the allocation was quite small. Table 3.2 indicate that the funds allocated for tourism purpose during the period 2000-01 to 2014-15, by government, have continuously increased from Rs. 412 lakhs in the year 2005-06 to 3200 lakhs in the year 2014-15. In percentage terms, during 2000-01, the share of tourism sector was only 0.23 per cent, which declined to 0.12 per cent in the year 2001-02. But it increased to 0.26 per cent in 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2005-06 after which it increased continuously to 0.73 per cent in the year 2014-15.

Table-3.2
Share of Tourism in Total Plan Outlay

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Total Plan Outlay	Allocation for Tourism	Percentage of Total Plan Outlay
2000-01	172000.00	389.00	0.23
2001-02	172000.00	213.00	0.12
2002-03	184000.00	470.00	0.26
2003-04	133500.00	349.00	0.26
2004-05	140038.00	335.00	0.24
2005-06	160000.00	412.10	0.26
2006-07	180000.00	646.10	0.36

2007-08	210000.00	650.00	0.31
2008-09	240000.00	733.27	0.31
2009-10	270000.00	740.00	0.28
2010-11	300000.00	745.00	0.25
2011-12	330000.00	1735.00	0.53
2012-13	370000.00	1775.00	0.48
2013-14	410000.00	2820.00	0.69
2014-15	440000.00	3200.00	0.73

Source: Economic and Statistical Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.

It is observed that the state had allocated very small amount for tourism sector in last previous years but after 2013-14, it has increased significantly as a result of a new tourism policy implemented for the development of tourism sector. Over the restaurants, entire period the allocation increased from 0.23 per cent to 0.73 per cent indicating attention this sector has received from policy planners. Despite this the allocation is still small and requires infusion of larger funds for infrastructure development and provision of services to bring this sector at par with international standards.

3.3 Selected Tourism Infrastructure in H.P

It is evident that tourism department in its efforts to broad base the infrastructure has encouraged hotels/guest houses, bed capacity, travel agencies, photographers and tourist guides etc.

It is heartening to note that all these facilities increased continuously in number and registered positive compound growth rates of 3.37 per cent, 7.28 per cent, 5.05 per cent, 9.29 per cent, 4.66 per cent and 7.95 per cent per year respectively in case of hotels and guest houses, restaurants, bed capacity, travel agencies, photographers and tourist guides. The number of hotels/guest houses and bed capacity recorded lowest rate of increase during first phase (2000-01 to 2005-06) of the study. During second period (2006-07 to 2014-15) the number of travel agencies recorded highest rate of increase (10.68 per cent p.a.). Number of guides also increased rapidly during this period (9.22 per cent p.a.). However, the number of hotels/guest houses and photographers increased at a nominal rate of about 3 per cent per annum during this period. It concluded that, all the components of tourism infrastructure have increased positively and it is a good sign of development of economy. Due to infrastructure development, it is attracting more tourists in the state and enhancing the revenue for government.

Table-3.3
Tourism Infrastructure in H.P

(No.)

An International Multidisciplinary Research e-Journal

Year	Hotels & Guest Houses	Restaurants	Bed Capacity (in '00)	Travel Agencies	Photographers	Guides
2000-01	1504 (4.27)	193 (0.55)	323 (91.73)	498 (1.41)	390 (1.11)	329 (0.93)
2001-02	1562 (4.34)	214 (0.59)	329 (91.43)	514 (1.43)	434 (1.20)	363 (1.01)
2002-03	1643 (4.13)	243 (0.61)	363 (91.62)	552 (1.39)	527 (1.33)	365 (0.92)
2003-04	1710 (4.13)	270 (0.65)	379 (91.64)	583 (1.40)	533 (1.29)	368 (0.89)
2004-05	1768 (4.12)	292 (0.68)	392 (91.38)	682 (1.69)	576 (1.34)	379 (0.88)
2005-06	1852 (4.07)	376 (0.83)	415 (91.31)	685 (1.51)	616 (1.35)	424 (0.93)
2006-07	1875 (4.04)	380 (0.82)	423 (91.33)	703 (1.52)	620 (1.34)	440 (0.95)
2007-08	1899 (3.85)	357 (0.72)	453 (91.92)	742 (1.51)	628 (1.27)	359 (0.73)
2008-09	1992 (3.80)	393 (0.75)	482 (92.02)	836 (1.59)	606 (1.16)	356 (0.68)
2009-10	2139 (3.78)	437 (0.77)	519 (91.87)	1024 (1.81)	616 (1.09)	377 (0.68)
2010-11	2150 (3.53)	440 (0.72)	560 (91.95)	1129 (1.85)	665 (1.09)	522 (0.86)
2011-12	2200 (3.52)	451 (0.72)	573 (91.82)	1241 (1.99)	672 (1.08)	545 (0.87)
2012-13	2247 (3.51)	515 (0.80)	586 (91.66)	1362 (2.13)	632 (0.99)	582 (0.91)
2013-14	2372 (3.51)	630 (0.93)	612 (90.62)	1662 (2.46)	745 (1.10)	934 (1.38)
2014-15	2416 (3.37)	527 (0.73)	653 (91.02)	1772 (2.47)	748 (1.04)	981 (1.37)

Source: Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

Compound Growth Rates

First Phase	3.60	12.00	4.36	5.57	8.08	4.41
Second Phase	2.83	3.66	4.89	10.68	2.09	9.22
Over a Period of Time	3.37	7.28	5.05	9.29	4.66	7.95

3.4 Employment Generation in Tourism Sector of H.P

The activity-wise growth of employment in tourism sector (Table 3.4) indicates that activities viz. hotels & guest houses, bar/ restaurants, travel agencies, tourist guides and

An International Multidisciplinary Research e-Journal

photographers have registered positive growth in employment generated through tourism sector over the period of study.

Table-3.4
Employment Generation in Tourism Sector in H.P

(No.of person /year)

Year	Employment in Hotels & Guest Houses	Employment in Bars/Restaurants	Travel Agencies	Guides	Photographers	Total Employed	Domicile of employees	
							Local	Others
2000-01	9086 (75.21)	819 (6.78)	1506 (12.47)	299 (2.47)	371 (3.07)	12081 (100.00)	9890 (81.86)	2191 (18.14)
2001-02	10779 (78.49)	973 (7.09)	1261 (9.18)	329 (2.40)	390 (2.84)	13732 (100.00)	11189 (81.48)	2543 (18.52)
2002-03	11220 (79.24)	883 (6.24)	1324 (9.35)	336 (2.37)	397 (2.80)	14160 (100.00)	11697 (82.61)	2463 (17.39)
2003-04	11650 (77.57)	1050 (7.00)	1478 (9.84)	350 (2.33)	490 (3.26)	15018 (100.00)	13036 (86.80)	1982 (13.20)
2004-05	11896 (77.16)	1116 (7.24)	1539 (9.98)	365 (2.37)	502 (3.25)	15418 (100.00)	13504 (87.59)	1914 (12.41)
2005-06	12417 (77.04)	1161 (7.20)	1577 (9.78)	387 (2.40)	576 (3.58)	16118 (100.00)	13993 (86.82)	2125 (13.18)
2006-07	12892 (74.75)	1519 (8.81)	1795 (10.41)	424 (2.46)	616 (3.57)	17246 (100.00)	14681 (85.13)	2461 (14.27)
2007-08	13329 (74.81)	1530 (8.59)	1951 (10.95)	356 (1.99)	652 (3.66)	17818 (100.00)	14932 (83.80)	2886 (16.20)
2008-09	13935 (74.62)	1647 (8.82)	2127 (11.39)	359 (1.92)	606 (3.25)	18674 (100.00)	15768 (84.44)	2906 (15.56)
2009-10	14677 (72.83)	1980 (9.83)	2460 (12.21)	415 (2.06)	619 (3.07)	20151 (100.00)	17060 (84.66)	3091 (15.34)

An International Multidisciplinary Research e-Journal

))			(84.6 6)	
2010-11	15101 (72.12)	2082 (9.94)	2566 (12.25)	525 (2.51)	665 (3.18)	20939 (100.00)	1776 6 (84.8 5)	3173 (15.15)
2011-12	15719 (72.18)	2198 (10.04)	2658 (12.21)	545 (2.50)	668 (3.07)	21777 (100.00)	1842 4 (84.6 0)	3353 (15.40)
2012-13	16276 (70.74)	2387 (10.37)	3032 (13.18)	685 (2.98)	628 (2.73)	23008 (100.00)	1886 5 (81.9 9)	4143 (18.01)
2013-14	17364 (68.62)	2818 (11.14)	3428 (13.54)	934 (3.69)	762 (3.01)	25306 (100.00)	2078 8 (82.1 5)	4618 (18.25)
2014-15	17867 (67.36)	3159 (11.91)	3400 (12.82)	1363 (5.14)	734 (2.77)	26523 (100.00)	2160 3 (81.4 5)	4920 (18.55)

Source: Annual Reports of Tourism Department, Govt. of H.P.

Compound Growth Rates

First Phase	5.45	6.11	0.79	4.48	7.76	5.02	6.08	-0.52
Second Phase	3.65	8.39	7.28	13.71	1.95	4.85	4.34	7.92
Over a Period of Time	4.85	9.91	5.87	11.20	4.89	5.66	5.62	5.83

Most accelerated growth was in case of photographers which grew at the rate of 7.76 per cent per year followed by bar/restaurants (6.11% p.a.), hotels/guest houses and tourist guides (4.48 % p.a.) respectively during first period (2000-01 to 2005-06).

The analyses indicated that employment growth among people of H.P. was 6.08 per cent whereas employees from other states actually declined at the rate of -0.52 per cent per annum in first period of the study. Subsequently, tourist guides emerged as the prominent activity in terms of employment growth (13.71 % p.a.) followed by bar/restaurants (8.39 % p.a.) and travel agencies (7.28 % p.a.) respectively, during the second period. The employment growth remained positive for the entire period of the study with tourist guides recording the faster growth of 11.20 per cent per annum followed by employment in bars/restaurants. In all tourism business, the growth of employment generation has increased

significantly. It means due to favorable allocation of budget, tourism infrastructure has improved and enhanced the wide range of employment opportunities for locals as well as people belonging to other states. It has increased their standard of living, changed their expenditure pattern and helped to reduce poverty.

3.5 Tourists Inflow in Himachal Pradesh

Tourists' inflow of domestic and foreign tourists in the state has been presented in Table 3.5 & Fig. 3.5(a) and Fig.3.5(b). Domestic tourists' arrivals in the state stood at 45.70 lakhs in the year 2000-01 and rose to 69.28 lakhs in the year 2005-06, registering an annual rate of growth of 7.33 per cent per annum during the study period.

Table-3.5
Tourist Inflow in Himachal Pradesh

Year	No. of Tourist Arrival in Lakhs			Domestic Tourists as % of Total Tourist visited in H.P	Foreign Tourists as % of Total Tourist visited in H.P
	Domestic	Foreign	Total		
2000-01	45.70	1.11	46.81	97.63	2.37
2001-02	51.11	1.33	52.44	97.46	2.54
2002-03	49.59	1.44	51.03	97.18	2.82
2003-04	55.44	1.68	57.12	97.06	2.94
2004-05	63.45	2.04	65.49	96.89	3.11
2005-06	69.28	2.08	71.36	97.08	2.92
2006-07	76.72	2.82	79.54	96.47	3.53
2007-08	84.82	3.39	88.21	96.16	3.84
2008-09	93.73	3.77	97.50	96.13	3.87
2009-10	110.37	4.00	114.36	96.50	3.50
2010-11	128.12	4.55	132.67	96.57	3.43
2011-12	146.05	4.84	150.89	96.79	3.21
2012-13	156.46	5.00	161.46	96.90	3.10
2013-14	147.16	4.14	151.30	97.26	2.74
2014-15	159.25	3.90	163.15	97.61	2.39

Source: Annual Reports of Tourism Department, Govt. of H.P.

Compound Growth Rates

First Phase	7.33	11.27	6.98
Second Phase	8.36	3.63	8.22
Over a Period of time	9.13	27.59	9.13

Influx of domestic tourists in the state rose further from 76.72 lakhs in the year 2006-07 to 159.25 lakhs in the year 2014-15 registering growth rate of 8.36 per cent per annum during this phase of the study. As far as arrival of foreign tourists in the state is concerned it also rose from 1.11 lakhs in the year 2000-01 to 3.90 lakhs in the year 2014-15. Despite this

significant increase in absolute numbers, the share of foreign tourists in total tourist traffic remained constant indicating the need for concerted efforts for attracting their attention by making their stay more satisfying and meeting their aspirations.

Foreign tourists' arrivals in the state recorded highest rate of growth (11.27 % p.a.) during first period but it declined during second phase. However, the growth in number of foreign tourists has been much higher (27.59 % p.a.) than the growth in Indian tourists (9.13 % p.a.) during the study period. But in percentage terms the share of domestic tourists is much higher than foreign tourists in the state during entire period of the study. The influx of tourists increases in the destination upshot for an expansion of tourism industry and, therefore, contributes to improve socio-economic status of the host community.

Conclusion

The Department of Tourism plays a pivotal role in the development of tourism. The share of tourism in GSDP fluctuated between 5.25 to 11.39 per cent. On the other hand, its share in NSDP increased and varied in between 9.30 to 13.03 per cent. During the study period, the state government allocated funds for development of tourism which were used on different activities, directly or indirectly. Out of total plan outlay, percentage share of tourism was only 0.12 per cent in the year 2001-02 which increased to 0.73 per cent in the year 2014-15. It has encouraged hotels, guest houses, restaurants and bed capacity there in, travel agencies, tourist guides and photographers. Further, it is indicated that the growth in number of travel agencies was higher than other tourism development components and lowest growth was in case of hotels, guest houses during the year 2000-01 to 2014-15.

Govt. of H.P has aided people in generating employment especially in the sphere of tourism. The employees engaged in hotels/guest houses, restaurants, travel agencies, tourist guides and as photographers during the year 2000-01, were 12081 out of whom 9890 were from Himachal and rest from other parts of the country. This number increased to 26523 during the year 2014-15. The compound growth rate of employment as tourist guides was the highest i.e. 11.20 per cent p.a. followed by employees in bar/restaurants i.e. 9.91 per cent p.a. and travel agencies i.e. 5.87 per cent p.a. for the entire period of study. The growth rate in employment for the persons belonging to other states was higher as compared to H.P. in the study area.

Budget plays an important role in development of tourism infrastructure at the national as well as at state level. It has been suggested that to complete the goal of making Himachal Pradesh the heart of tourism industry in the country, state govt. should increase the budget for tourism development. The finding highlights, the fact that there is tremendous potential to tap the foreign tourists and the income generated from them can be used for the development of not only tourism sector but for an overall development of the state.

References

- Batra, G. S. (1996): **Tourism in the 21st Century**, Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, pp. 177-182.
- Bansal, S. P. (2006). **Sustainable Tourism Development in H.P**, Delhi Indus Publication.
- Chawla, Romila. (2006). **Women and Tourism**, Sonali Publication, New Delhi, pp. 36-45.
- Shafi, Mahmuda. (1994). **Tourism Dynamic in Developing economy**, Published by S. Azad. S for Gulshan Publishers, Shrinagar and Printed at Mehra Press, Delhi, pp.26-27.
- Sharma, Manoj and Bansal, S.P., (2010). **Tourism Infrastructure Development: A Sustainable Approach**, Kanishka Publishers, Distributors, New Delhi, pp.105-153.

- Singh, Daleep. (2002). **Evaluation of Tourism Policy of Himachal Pradesh**,
Unpublished M. Phil. Dissertation Submitted to H.P.U, Shimla.
- Percy, K, Singh. (1998). **Fifty years of Indian Tourism**, Kanishka Publication Distributors,
New Delhi, pp.65-69.
- Annual Reports of H.P Tourism Development Corporation Shimla-1, H.P.
- Annual Report of Tourism and Civil Aviation Department, Shimla-9, H.P.
- Annals of Tourism Research and Social Sciences Journal.
- Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh since 2000-01 to 2014-15, Economic and Statistics
Departments, H.P.
- Tourism Recreational Research, Annual of Tourism Research.
- Department of Himachal Pradesh Official Record (unpublished) from Tourism and Civil
Aviation.
- Department of Himachal Pradesh Official Record (unpublished) from Economic and
Statistics department, H.P.