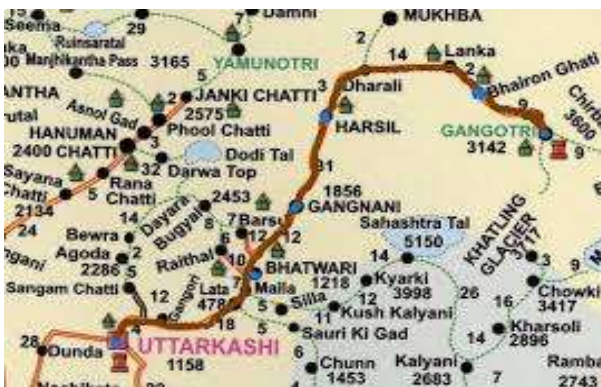




GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board



Zonal Master Plan (Tourism) for Bhagirathi River Eco-sensitive zone (Gomukh to Uttarkashi)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Gangotri glacier is one of the largest glaciers surrounded by Shivling, Thalay Sagar, Meru, Bhagirathi-III peaks. Gomukh is 18 km from Gangotri (Nagar Panchayat) in the foot hills of Bhagirathi and is the snout of the Gangotri glacier.



The trek trail to Gomukh begins from Gangotri and was heavily damaged by rockslides during the disaster in the year 2013 as was the road access to Gangotri. About 9 km ahead of Gangotri and towards Gomukh is Chirbasa, the abode of Chir trees. The only night halting place on this trek trail is at Bhojbasu which is located about 16 km from Gangotri Nagar Panchayat.

Gangotri, a nagar Panchayat, is located at an altitude of 3048 meters in the Himalayas of Uttarakhand state of India and is 105 km by road from Uttarkashi town, 300 km from Dehradun and 250 km from Rishikesh. The Gangotri Temple was built by a Gorkha Commander in the early years of the 18th century. One of the main religious places among the four Char Dham pilgrimage areas, Gangotri, situated in Uttarkashi district, is closely related to Goddess Ganga, the river that we know as Ganges.



The river Bhagirathi originates from Gangotri glacier below Chaukhamba peak in an area called Gomukh at an elevation of 3892 meters and flows north-south in the Uttarkashi district of Garhwal Himalaya in Uttarakhand state before meeting the Alaknanda river at Devprayag. The name Ganga picks up later on after the river passes Devprayag and merges into the river Alaknanda. The river Bhagirathi is rich in aquatic flora and fauna including migratory species and **any hindrance in their migration due to construction of large scale hydropower projects may adversely affect this unique ecosystem.** The striking presence of the snow-clad mountains in the vicinity and the pure crystal clear water of the Ganges flowing around add to the sanctity of the place. One feels close to God in the high altitude of Gangotri. Vegetation food dominates the culture and is available in the local food joints or dhabas. Non-vegetarian food and alcoholic drinks are a strict no-no.

The location and route map for reaching Gangotri via Uttarkashi is attached for reference.

2. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS NOTIFICATION

The Gangotri region of the Uttarakhand Himalayas has one of the largest glacier systems in the world. Due to concerns over global warming, these glaciers have become the focus of much international attention. Hundreds of millions of Indians depend on this perennial source of Ganga, and thus the need for precautionary measures to ensure the glaciers' long-term survival. The area is also suffering localized ecological degradation due to the growing tourist and religious pilgrimages undertaken. The energy demands of this now permanent and growing influx are denuding the alpine highlands, while polluting the area with all the detritus of mass consumer culture.

It has, therefore, been decided that for the maintenance of environmental flow and ecology of the river Bhagirathi from Gomukh to Uttarkashi with a total area of 4179.59 square kilometres covering the entire watershed of about 100 km stretch of the river Bhagirathi shall be declared as an Eco-sensitive zone from ecological and environmental point of view.

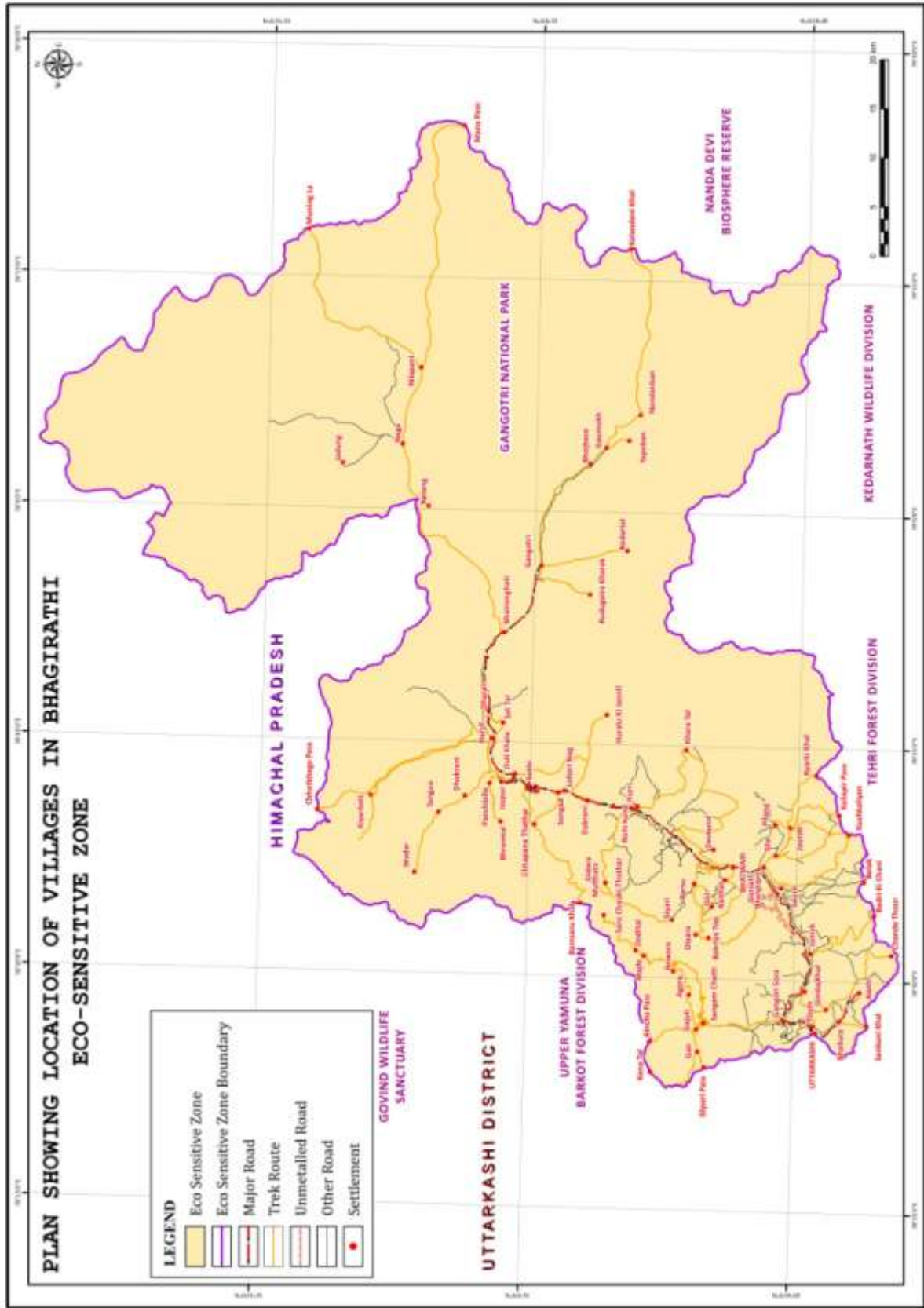
Accordingly, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, notified entire watershed of about 100 km stretch of the river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi covering an area of 4179.59 square kilometers as an Eco-sensitive zone. The notification was published on 18th December, 2012.

There are around 88 villages falling in this eco-sensitive zone and the list of same is given below:

SN.	Village / Town	Elevation (m)	Area (ha)	SN.	Village / Town name	Elevation (m)	Area (ha)
1	Agoda	2428	214.09	45	Kyark	2007	149.4
2	Aleth	1785	99.59	46	Ladari	1111	117.9
3	Bagori	2762	83.98	47	Lata	1536	163.08
4	Bagyal Gaon	1558	91.85	48	Malla	1727	96.97
5	Bandrani	1599	61.79	49	Mando	1220	139.95
6	Barsu	2154	144.6	50	Maneri	1519	95.63
7	Bayana	2003-	133.99	51	Manpur	1578	167.52
8	Bhangel	2016	160.37	52	Mastari	1705	83.52
9	Bhancoli	2155	213.93	53	Mukhawa	2925	213.31
10	Bhatwari	1649	327.28	54	Nalda Urph Bodhhar	1672	290.44
11	Bhela Tipri	1639	63.18	55	Natin	2035	72.86
12	Bhukki	2436	96.52	56	Naugaon	2075	123.19
13	Bonga	1327	100.05	57	Nalang	4254	67.24
14	Bongari	1694 .	54.03	58	Netala	1277	290.7
15	Dandalka	2413	92.06	59	Nirakot	1615	153.97
16	Dansra	2640	68.99	60	Nesmor	2253	263
17	Dhanpur	1833	113.7	61	Ongee	1538	113.55
18	Dharali	2485	99.98	62	Pahi	2331	3.88
19	Dhwari	1799 .	94.33	63	Pala Maradi	-1727	304.37
20	Didsari	1555	173.11	64	Pata	1338	80.93
21	Dovah	1744	305.77	65	Pilang	2040	122.42
22	Gajoli	1720	126.67	66	Purali	2460	155.07
23	Gangotri	3008	71.81	67	Raithal	1720	132.34
24	Gawana	1316	131.94	68	Said Urph Maja Gaon	1970	118.94
25	Gorshali	1962	183.29	69	Sanj	1579	176.77
26	Gyanja	1997	93.6	70	Salang	1794	158.21
27	Hinna	1455	256.56	71	Sal u	1864	89.75
28	Hurri	2453 '	140.49	72	Sangralt	1812	51.26

SN.	Village / Town	Elevation (m)	Area (ha)	SN.	Village / Town name	Elevation (m)	Area (ha)
29	Jadung	4373	72 .	73	Sara	1424	63.82
30	Jakhol	1927	101.78	74	Sarag	1328	61.68
31	Jamak	1428	203.4	75	Sari	1909	72.99
32	Jaspur	2649	134.58	76	Saura	1467	150.67
33	Jhala	2459	66.05	77	Seku	1905	217.58
34	Jodaw	2224	228.71	78	Silla	1766	111.6
35	Jokani	1718	54.53	79	Silyan	1509	55.47
36	Joshiyara	1423	217.91	80	Siror	1363	268.62
37	Kamar	1993	85.78	81	Sukki	2642	105.98
38	Kanath	1779	130.42	82	Sungar	1993	62.88
39	Kankrari	1764	60.91	83	Syawa	2145	88.25
40	Kishanpur	1725	154.5	84	Thalan	1481	87.34
41	Kotiyal Gaon	1454	162.52	85	Tehar	1884	150.24
42	Kumalti	1466	77.69	86	Tiloth	1099	60.4
43	Kunjan	2060	143.4	87	Uttarkashi	1241	#N/A
44	Kuroli	1804	59.23	88	Uttron	1290	131.7

Plan showing depicting location of these villages is placed below.



2.1 Zonal Master Plan (ZMP) for Tourism

In order to implement this notification and regulate the activities in eco-sensitive zone, the Government of Uttarakhand shall prepare in consultation with local people a zonal master plan within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification and the same shall be approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

The zonal master plan shall be prepared with due involvement of all concerned state departments, namely:

- i. Environment,
- ii. Forest,
- iii. Urban Development,
- iv. Tourism,
- v. Municipal,
- vi. Revenue,
- vii. Public Works Department,
- viii. Environmental protection and pollution control board,
- ix. Water resources,
- x. Horticulture,
- xi. Panchayati Raj,
- xii. Rural Development Department, etc.

The zonal master plan for tourism shall be prepared keeping in view the following points mentioned under the MOEF notification:

- i) The zonal master plan shall be based on carrying capacity study of the eco-sensitive zone,
- ii) The carrying capacity study shall be undertaken based on the existing infrastructure and shall not be based on future projections of any project that requires environment or forest clearance,
- iii) All new tourism activities, development for tourism or expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted only within the parameters of this zonal master plan,
- iv) Tourist resorts and commercial complexes shall be located in areas with surplus water and electricity, so as not to affect the rights of existing users without their prior consultation,
- v) The construction of hotels, resorts, TRHs, etc in the eco-sensitive zone shall strictly follow the traditional concepts and architecture of the area,
- vi) The zonal master plan shall encourage development of walking paths for tourism and pilgrimage,
- vii) Guidelines shall be drawn up by the state government to regulate building and other activities around the



- heritage structures so that special character and distinct ambience of the heritage site and area are maintained,
- viii) Erection of electric cables,
 - ix) Solar energy for local use,
 - x) Signages and hoardings.

3. CARRYING CAPACITY

The site and use specific carrying capacity analysis is under progress and being carried out by M/s JPS associates. The interim report in this regard has been submitted and is being used as basis for interim report deciding the carrying capacity of destinations.

3.1 Road and transport facilities

Uttarkashi district has well developed road network, most of areas are accessible through road. There are three National Highway passing through the district; NH-94 (Rishikesh to Gangotri), NH-108 (Dharasu to Yamunotri) and NH-123 (Vikasnagar to Barkot). Although, the road network is well developed, the main concern is the quality of road. Due to heavy monsoon and fragile geology of Himalaya, the roads here are highly prone to landslides. While interacting with tourists in the area, the quality of road was found to be the most unsatisfactory parameter in Uttarkashi. The brief outlay of National Highway with respect to tourist site is as follow:

S.No	Highway	Connecting sites
1	NH-94	Chinyalisaur, Dharasu, Uttarkashi, Bhatwari, Harsil, Gangotri
2	NH-108	Dharasu, Barkot, Hanumanchatti, Kharsali.
3	NH-123	Naugaon, Barkot

The description of approach road to other remaining sites is as follow:

S.No	Site	Connecting road
1	Bhojbasa	NH-94 up to Gangotri, then 14 km trek
2	Dayara	NH-94 up to Bhatwari, then village road up to either Raithal or Barsu followed by 6-7 km trek
3	Gaumukh	NH-94 up to Gangotri, then 18 km trek
4	Mukhwa	NH-94 up to Harsil then Village Road up to Mukhwa

3.2 Carrying capacity analysis

As per the Interim Report prepared by M/s JPS Associates and the carrying capacity evaluation undertaken for Gangotri Nagar Panchayat is as follows:

1. Population of Gangotri nagar Panchayat	=	110 persons (2011)
Projected population 2015 @ 1.19% P.A.	=	116 persons
2. Existing load estimated	=	1966 persons
3. Available capacity	=	4050 persons
4. Effective carrying capacity for tourism	=	4050 + 1966 – 116
	=	5900 persons per day

The tourism department / district administration, managing the yatra, did acknowledge that during the month of May and June there were road jams and crowding in the hotels, Guest houses and ashrams. The road jams were mainly due to non availability of sufficient parking space in the near vicinity of the Gangotri Dham. Overcrowding in hotels / Guest Houses / Ashrams was mainly because pilgrims were to a certain extent not aware that suitable accommodation (Government and Private) is available at Harshil / Dharali and Jhala located 25 to 30 kms from Gangotri on the main road. Information in this regard, if provided to the tourists, during registration process at Uttarkashi will help managing overcrowding in hotels and guesthouses at Gangotri.

The households of villages and Nagar panchayats in this region are mostly dependent on the income from tourists visiting Gangotri dham during the peak season of May and June. They have to manage their year around expenditure on education, food, etc from the earnings made during the peak season only. There are some villages which are covered under snow for 5 to 6 months and therefore the households of these villages shift to places at lower altitudes for educating their wards and protection from extreme weather conditions. These households are also dependent on earnings made during the peak tourism season of May & June. There is other local population of pony operators, coolies, local guides, people required for camping, small scale caterers, local taxi operators, people working in handicrafts industry, etc which is also dependent on the income from tourists during the peak season. During this peak season the Government of Uttarakhand also engages local trained staff on contract basis for assistance in managing the yatra and thus providing them short term employment and a means for earning their livelihood.

Detailed analysis regarding available accommodation and requirement / carrying capacity has been done in subsequent sections.

3.3 Available Accommodation

Table 1

Accommodation: Presently available (Bhojwasa to Jaspur / Sukhi)

Name of the Place	Tourism Department		Private	
	Accommodation Type	Bed capacity	Accommodation Type	Bed capacity
Bhojwasa	TRH	24	-	-
Gangotri	TRH	58	Hotel/Lodge/GH	454
-	Yatri Niwas	19	-	-
-	Ashram	-	Ashram	750
Harshil / Dhraali	TRH	28	Hotel/Lodge/GH	548
Jhala	-	-	Hotel/Lodge/GH	123
Jaspur / Sukhi	-	-	Hotel/Lodge/GH	150
	Sub-Total=	129		2025
Total upto Jaspur / Sukhi			2154	



Gangotri to Gangnani

Table 2

Accommodation: Presently available (Ganganani to Naitala & Hina)

Name of the Place	Tourism Department		Private	
	Accommodation Type	Bed capacity	Accommodation Type	Bed capacity
Ganganani	-	-	Hotel/Lodge/GH	60
Barsu	TRH	24	Hotel/Lodge/GH	45
Raithal	TRH	24	Hotel/Lodge/GH	15
Bhatwari/Malla/Lata/Sainj/Naluna	-	-	Hotel/Lodge/GH	240
Maneri	TRH	30	Hotel/Lodge/GH	356
Naitala & Hina	-	-	Hotel/Lodge/GH	757
	Sub-Total=	78		1573
Total from Ganganani to Naitala & Hena =			1651	



Ganganani to Naitala & Hina

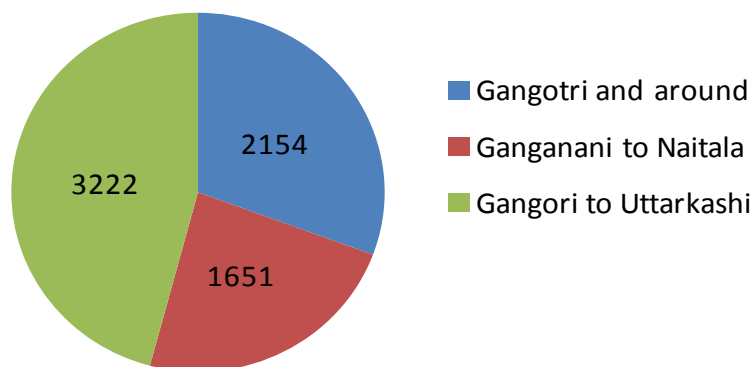


Gangori & Ganeshpur to Uttarkashi

Table 4
Accommodation: Presently available (Gangori & Ganeshpur to Uttarkashi)

Name of the Place	Tourism Department		Private	
	Accommodation Type	Bed capacity	Accommodation Type	Bed capacity
Gangori & Ganeshpur	-	-	Hotel/Lodge/GH	432
Uttarkashi	TRH	110	Hotel/Lodge/GH	1880
-	Ashram	-	Ashram	800
	Sub-Total=	110		3112
Total from Gangori & Ganeshpur to Uttarkashi			3222	

Tourist accommodation available from Uttarkashi to Gangotri
(Figures indicate bed capacity)



Total accommodation available from Bhojwasa to Uttarkashi, the 100 km stretch designated as eco sensitive zone, in the form of TRH, Yatri Niwas, Hotels, GHs, Lodges, Ashram, etc and owned by Government and private sector is for $(2154 + 1651 + 3222) = 7027$ tourists and pilgrims.

3.4 Accommodation requirement

Based on the estimated carrying capacity, approximately 5900 pilgrims can visit the Gangotri temple per day during the peak season safely. Against the total 5900 pilgrims visiting the temple the accommodation available at Gangotri and along the road up to 34 km towards Uttarkashi i.e., up to Jaspur / Sukhi is for only 2154 persons.

However, before making any proposal for new development for creating accommodation the tourist movement per day i.e., moving in and out from Gangotri during the peak season should be understood. A brief description about movement of tourist in Gangotri is presented below and is based upon the experience of tourism department officers organising and managing the Yatra for the last many years and data collected by them in this regard from time to time.

Out of the total tourist visiting Gangotri per day (5900 persons) during the peak season:

- a) Approximately 30% tourists prefer to return to Uttarkashi same day i.e., 1770 persons,

- b) Approximately 30% tourists prefer to return to Naitala and Hina same day i.e., 1770 persons again, and
- c) Remaining 2360 tourist only stay at Gangotri and places around like Bhojwasa, Harshil / Dharali, Jhala, Jaspur / Sukhi and including Gangotri itself.

On comparing the figures pertaining to accommodation availability and requirement it can be inferred that there is a shortage of accommodation for 206 tourist persons in the stretch mentioned above under (c). The option available is to create additional accommodation for the tourists on the land available with tourist department between Lanka and Gangotri and regulate the visitors by setting up necessary infrastructure at Uttarkashi and Bhatwari for monitoring the tourist inflow and outflow and maintain a balance.

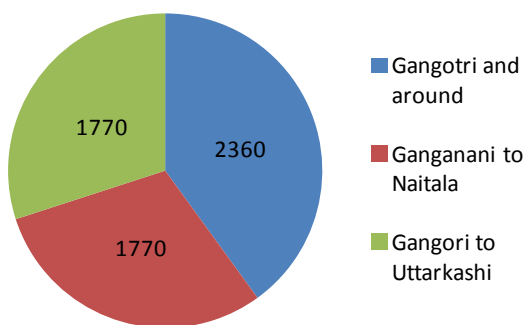
3.5 Under construction and new proposal for additional accommodation:

1. Tourism department is constructing TRH at Bhaironghati and Lanka having bed capacities as 22 and 24 respectively. The TRHs are under construction on tourism department land. Both the TRH have parking space for the visitors.
2. At Lanka, tourism department has 1.21 Hectare of land and it is proposed to construct LGSF eco friendly 160 bedded TRH with parking space for the visitors. Final approval for land is awaited from MOEF, GoI.
3. At Bhatwari, tourism department has 0.50 acres of land and it is proposed to construct LGSF eco friendly 50 bedded TRH with parking space for the visitors.
4. At Uttarkashi (Manera), tourism department has 0.305 Hectares of land and it is proposed to construct 135 bedded Yatri Niwas with parking space for the visitors.

3.6 Analysis – Accommodation Available V/S Requirement

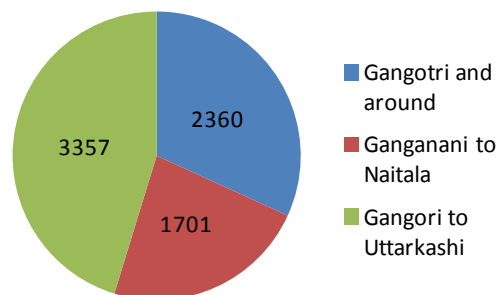
After completion of the above under construction and other proposed works, the accommodation availability scenario will be as shown below.

Tourist accommodation requirement - Uttarkashi to Gangotri
(Figures indicate bed capacity)



Accommodation requirement as per carrying capacity

Tourist accommodation available from Uttarkashi to Gangotri after the completion of under construction and proposed works
(Figures indicate bed capacity)



Accommodation available after completion of under construction and proposed works

From the above analysis and comparison it can be observed that after completion of under construction there is no requirement for further infrastructure creation for the purpose of tourist accommodation. However, it is essential, that proper regulation of tourist outflow to Gangotri is to be regulated so that there is no overcrowding at destination as well as burdening the sanitation facilities. Allowance may be made for establishment of tourist

resorts in areas with surplus water and electricity in a regulated manner so as not to affect the rights of existing users and without any reduction in green forest cover. Prior consultation with existing users will be undertaken.

3.7 Available accommodation of Forest, PWD and Irrigation department

Forest, public works and irrigation department had rest houses at various places located along the route from Uttarkashi to Gangotri. These are as follows:

Department	Gangotri	Harsil	Bhatwari	Uttarkashi	Dodital	Agoda
Forest	5x2= 10 beds	2x2= 4 beds	2x2= 4 beds	4x2= 8 beds	2x2= 4 beds	2x2= 4 beds
PWD	2x2= 4 beds	6x2= 12 beds	4x2= 8 beds	8x2= 16 beds	-	-
Irrigation	2x2= 4 beds	-	-	-	-	-

Necessary structural and other repair works are to be undertaken as well as new furnishings required.

3.8 Parking spaces

It has been observed that during peak season there are frequent road jams due to heavy movement of vehicles and situation becomes more critical when these vehicle owners park their vehicles on the roadside. Due to this reason sometimes tourist planning to visit Gangotri and return back same day to Uttarkashi or Naitala or other destinations get stuck and have to stay during the night in some hotel / lodge / ashram at Gangotri. Due to this sometimes overcrowding takes place in Gangotri and also puts additional load on sanitation facilities. To overcome this problem tourism department has already undertaken works pertaining to providing parking spaces near Gangotri. Two parking places are under construction:

1. About 300 meters from Gangotri temple a parking space has been constructed having parking capacity of 150 vehicles.
2. About 2 kms from Gangotri temple a parking space for 100 vehicles is under construction.

Approximately 800 to 900 vehicles travel per day during peak season on the route between Uttarkashi and Gangotri. Out of these 80% are destined to Gangotri and therefore proper regulation of vehicular movement and monitoring is required at Uttarkashi and at Bhatwari so as to avoid frequent traffic jams. More parking space needs to be created at halting points like Naitala, Maneri and Bhatwari so that practice of parking vehicles on the road can be checked and free flow of traffic is maintained.

3.9 Other essential facilities

Details of availability of other facilities for tourists in various sites are as follow:

Location	Tourist Information Centre	Petrol Pump	Police Station	Fire Station
Bhatwari	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bhojbas	Yes	No	No	No

Location	Tourist Information Centre	Petrol Pump	Police Station	Fire Station
Dayara Bugyal	No	No	No	No
Gangotri	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gaumukh	No	No	No	No
Mukhwa	No	No	No	No
Uttarkashi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

4. SITEWISE ASSESSMENT BASED ON VARIOUS PARAMETERS

4.1 Gangotri

One of the main religious places among the four Char Dham pilgrimage areas, Gangotri, situated in Uttarkashi, is closely related to Goddess Ganga, the river that we know as Ganges. The river Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier and is known as Bhagirathi. Gangotri (or dakshin Gangotri as it is sometimes called) is at an altitude of 3048 meters above sea level. It is on the northernmost part of the state of Uttarakhand and is very near to the Indo-Tibetan border. It is approximately 250 km from Dehradun, 270 km from Rishikesh and 105 km from Uttarkashi.

Gangotri Temple:

The Gangotri temple was built by the Gorkha General Amar Singh Thapa, in the 18th century, is situated on the left bank of Bhagirathi. The temple is nestled amidst the beautiful surroundings of deodars and pines. The Pujaris and brahmins belongs to the village of Mukhwa.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	25%	16%	47%	11%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	12%	26%	52%	7%	2%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	11%	13%	37%	39%	0%
Sewerage and drainage system	0%	60%	20%	20%	0%
Garbage disposal	25%	13%	53%	9%	0%
Condition of city roads	0%	35%	50%	15%	0%
Drinking water supply	2%	8%	41%	47%	2%
Condition of street lighting	6%	18%	53%	21%	3%
Condition of signage	19%	4%	46%	30%	2%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	5%	10%	40%	45%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	0%	7%	45%	45%	3%

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Availability and adequacy of A/C tourist coaches	5%	11%	84%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	4%	15%	73%	8%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	12%	12%	68%	8%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	5%	43%	50%	2%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	13%	21%	59%	8%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/Tourist attraction	2%	9%	70%	16%	2%
Condition of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction	13%	17%	62%	9%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction	2%	22%	38%	38%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/reception centre	6%	8%	65%	20%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	11%	11%	55%	21%	2%
Conservation of heritage sites/monuments	2%	2%	30%	51%	15%
Illumination of monuments	0%	20%	60%	0%	20%
Power Supply situation	7%	16%	26%	49%	2%
Telephone/Mobile service	36%	31%	19%	15%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	29
	No. of Beds	454
	GMVN TRH	02
	No. of Beds	77
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	20 hrs a day
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	Very Good
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of	Frequency of Public	Government run limited ordinary

Indicator	Remarks	
Transport	Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	roadways buses.
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxi from Uttarkashi to Gangotri
4.2 Quality of Transport	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	Non-mechanized depends upon tourist flow and demand
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Gangotri temple has a strong historical past and bears the eternal feel of antiquity.
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Gangotri is close to Gangotri National Park; however temple area does not fall within the territory of national park.
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	Due to high anthropogenic pressure, there is not any critical biodiversity within this area. However, Gangotri national park harbors high faunal biodiversity
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Waste generation is high due to high tourist inflow. Gangotri mandir samiti and tourism department have provided waste management facilities. Overall temple area and surroundings are clean and well maintained. There is no STP and not any hazardous waste generation.
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land ownership	There is no any land available for infrastructure development. Tourism department Uttarkashi has requested some forest land near Bhairoghati for infrastructure development from Forest Department, but is under evaluation.
9. Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Telecommunication facilities are available through BSNL and Airtel network. Internet facility is available for self-use but cyber cafes are not available. However, some temporary services for online ticketing are available but not satisfactory.

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	331
	Domestic Tourists	130973

2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	Yes
	Availability of Public Health Centers	Community Health Centre, Gangotri Yatra
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	Gangotri mandir samiti maintains proper hygiene in area
3. Safety	Police Station	Yes
	Fire Brigade	No
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Not fully onsite mechanized but Forest Range office is there in place. Falls under Bhatwari Tehsil Disaster Management Committee.

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	Maximum hotels and dhabas are owned by local peoples from Uttarkashi district.
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

4.2 Uttarkashi

This town is a very important tourist destination in the region known for its stunning natural beauty, and is also called as Devbhumi, which can be literally translated to ‘Land of the Gods’.

Uttarkashi is home to a number of ashrams and temples and also to the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering. The name of the town reflects its similarity to and location (as north of) the city of Kashi (Varanasi). Similar to Varanasi, town of Uttarkashi is situated on Ganges, lies next to a hill named Varun Parvat, on confluence of two rivers Varuna and Asi, has a ghat called Manikarnika Ghat and has a temple dedicated to Shiva (Kashi Vishwanath Temple) in the center of the town.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	4%	15%	59%	22%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	3%	3%	72%	21%	0%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	7%	14%	57%	21%	0%

Sewerage and drainage system	10%	19%	62%	10%	0%
Garbage disposal	25%	25%	39%	11%	0%
Condition of city roads	22%	30%	43%	4%	0%
Drinking water supply	3%	7%	67%	23%	0%
Condition of street lighting	4%	13%	61%	22%	0%
Condition of signage	10%	14%	48%	28%	0%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	0%	7%	87%	7%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	0%	0%	63%	38%	0%
Availability and adequacy of A/C tourist coaches	7%	13%	80%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	9%	9%	57%	22%	4%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	5%	0%	67%	24%	5%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	0%	31%	66%	3%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	0%	29%	50%	21%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/Tourist attraction	0%	30%	48%	22%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction	0%	19%	63%	19%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction	17%	14%	59%	10%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/ reception centre	15%	0%	56%	30%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	21%	18%	50%	11%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/monuments	0%	12%	35%	50%	4%
Illumination of monuments	0%	30%	50%	20%	0%
Power Supply situation	0%	0%	28%	69%	3%
Telephone/Mobile service	7%	7%	10%	73%	3%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	49
	No. of Beds	1880
	GMVN TRH	01
	No. of Beds	110

Indicator	Remarks	
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	20 hrs a day
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	Very Good
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	Government and Nigam run ordinary roadways buses.
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxis
4.2 Quality of Transport	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	Mechanized taxi union and well connected to Dehradun, Rishikesh and Haridwar.
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Kashi Viswanath Temple is one of the oldest and sacred temple in Uttarkashi
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Being a district headquarters and major town, Uttarkashi does not support any critical biodiversity.
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Waste is generated both from resident households as well as by tourists. Despite Nagar Palika Parishad being in place, the waste management of Uttarkashi town is unsatisfactory, specifically the market area and bus station. There is no STP and not any hazardous waste generation.
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land ownership	Uttarkashi town is expanding and few nearby areas like Natala, Hina, Gangori etc. are now part of Uttarkashi. These areas have lot of additional land for future development.

Indicator	Remarks	
9.Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Well-developed telecommunication services and internet facilities.

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	309
	Domestic Tourists	149918
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	Yes
	Availability of Public Health Centers	District Hospital, Uttarkashi
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	Poor
3. Safety	Police Station	Yes
	Fire Brigade	Yes
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	District Disaster Management Authority, Uttarkashi

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	Most of Hotels and Dhabas are owned by local people
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Year-round Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

4.3 Bhatwari

Bhatwari is a small town situated at 1,218mts above sea level in northern region of Uttarkashi district. It lies on the route to sacred Gangotri Dham. Bhatwari is popular for its numerous trekking routes.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	0%	50%	25%	25%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	0%	50%	25%	25%	0%

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Public conveniences along roads/streets	0%	67%	0%	33%	0%
Sewerage and drainage system	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%
Garbage disposal	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%
Condition of city roads	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Drinking water supply	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Condition of street lighting	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%
Condition of signage	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	0%	50%	25%	25%	0%
Availability and adequacy of A/C tourist coaches	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/ Tourist attraction	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/tourist attraction	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/ tourist attraction	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/reception centre	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/monuments	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Power Supply situation	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%
Telephone/Mobile service	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	19
	No. of Beds	340

Indicator	Remarks	
	GMVN TRH	Data not available
	No. of Beds	Data not available
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	20 hrs a day
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	Very Good
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	Government run ordinary roadways buses.
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxis
4.2 Quality of Transport	Connectivity	Mechanized taxi union and well connected to Dehradun, Rishikesh and Hardwar.
	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Not Available
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	It falls under Bhagirathi eco-sensitive zone. Upper reaches of this area support high faunal biodiversity like Himalayan Tahr, Goral and Asiatic black bear.
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Unsatisfactory
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land ownership	Bhatwari, Naluda, Sainj and Lata towns are in close vicinity with very little open land. Land is available in all four places.
9. Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Well-developed telecommunication services and internet facilities.

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	309
	Domestic Tourists	149918
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	Yes

	Availability of Public Health Centers	Primary Health Centre
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	Poor
3. Safety	Police Station	Yes
	Fire Brigade	Yes
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Bhatwari Tehsil Disaster Management Committee District Disaster Management Authority, Uttarkashi

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	Most of Hotels and Dhabas are owned by local people.
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

4.4 Mukhwa

Mukhwa is a village in Bhatwari Tehsil in Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand State, India. It is located 23 kms towards East from District head quarters Uttarkashi, on the banks of river Bhagirathi, on the way to Gangotri. This place is popular due to the fact that the idol of Goddess Ganga is brought down to Mukhwa from the shrine of Gangotri in the upper Himalayas and kept here throughout the winters as Gangotri becomes inaccessible due to heavy snow fall.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	33%	17%	33%	17%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	17%	17%	67%	0%	0%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
Sewerage and drainage system	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Garbage disposal	17%	33%	50%	0%	0%
Condition of city roads	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Drinking water supply	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Condition of street lighting	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Condition of signage	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Availability and adequacy of A/C tourist coaches	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/Tourist attraction	17%	50%	33%	0%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction	50%	17%	33%	0%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/ reception centre	50%	17%	33%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/monuments	17%	0%	33%	50%	0%
Illumination of monuments	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Power Supply situation	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Telephone/Mobile service	50%	33%	0%	17%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	Home stay facilities are proposed in area
	No. of Beds	Data not available
	GMVN TRH	Data not available
	No. of Beds	Data not available
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Non-Metalled
2. Availability of	Hours of regular power	20 hrs a day

Indicator	Remarks	
Power	supply from all energy sources	
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	Very Good
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	No public transport
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxis can be hired
4.2 Quality of Transport	Connectivity	Non-mechanized
	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Mukhwa is place where Deity Gangotri is being worshipped during winters, when Gangotri temple is closed.
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Mukhwa village falls under Bhagirathi Eco-sensitive Zone
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Mukhwa village is clean and well maintained village. Village community makes arrangements for waste management. However, due to low tourist pressure the waste generation is limited except domestic waste. There is no STP and not any hazardous waste generation.
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land ownership	Tourism department Uttarkashi is implementing Home-stay scheme in village. Few houses have been selected and also there is additional land available for infrastructure development.
9. Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Telecommunication facilities are not up to mark.

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	Data not available
	Domestic Tourists	Data not available
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	Yes
	Availability of Public Health Centers	Not up to mark nearest PHC at Bhatwari
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	Good
3. Safety	Police Station	No
	Fire Brigade	No
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Not fully onsite mechanized Quick response team at Bhatwari

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	State Tourism department recently selected the village for home-stay scheme. Some of local traditional houses have been selected for home-stay, government is providing low interest loan for improvement of infrastructure of these houses.

4.5 Harsil

Harsil is Tourist Village located on the vivoside of Bhagirathi River, on the way of Gangotri Dham in Uttarkashi District in State of Uttarakhand. Harsil is situated at a height of 7,860 feet from sea level, with very dense deodar forests nearby.

Many pilgrims during their Char Dham Yatra, stay at Harsil for some duration. The landscape in Harsil is dotted with many small temples that one can visit during their trip to the place. Mostly they reach in the evening, after taking night halt they depart early in the morning to Gangotri. The idol of the Hindu River Goddess Ganga (Ganges) is brought down from the shrine at Gangotri in the upper Himalayas after Diwali and kept at 'Mukhwa' village near Harsil. It remains there throughout the winter when Gangotri is snowbound and inaccessible. Due to heavy rainfall in the area, visitors may face difficulty reaching the temple during monsoon season (late June to August). Snowfall can be enjoyed during winters, especially from end of November till mid of March.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	20%	0%	0%	80%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%
Sewerage and drainage system	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Garbage disposal	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%
Condition of city roads	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%
Drinking water supply	20%	0%	20%	60%	0%
Condition of street lighting	40%	40%	0%	20%	0%
Condition of signage	20%	0%	60%	20%	0%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%
Availability and adequacy of A/C tourist coaches	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	20%	20%	60%	0%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/Tourist attraction	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/reception centre	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/monuments	20%	20%	20%	40%	0%
Illumination of monuments	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Power Supply situation	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Telephone/Mobile service	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	26
	No. of Beds	548
	GMVN TRH	01
	No. of Beds	28
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	20 hrs a day
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	Very Good
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	Government run limited ordinary roadways buses.
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxi from Uttarkashi to Gangotri
4.2 Quality of Transport	Connectivity	Non-mechanized
	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Harsil is Cantonment area, hence foreigners are not allowed
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Harsil is blessed with natural beauty and valley also fall under Bhagirathi Eco-sensitive Zone
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Harsil is Cantonment area, hence is very neat and clean, waste management practices are very hygienic due to active participation of Indian Army.
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land	Limited land under revenue department

Indicator	Remarks	
	ownership	
9.Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Telecommunication facilities are not good in area.

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	Foreigners are not allowed
	Domestic Tourists	4912
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	Yes
	Availability of Public Health Centers	PHC Bhatwari
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	Very good
3. Safety	Police Station	No
	Fire Brigade	No
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Cantonment look after disaster management

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	Most of Hotels and Dhabas are owned by local people,
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

4.6 Dayara Bugyal

Dayara Bugyal is the most beautiful meadow located at the distance of 32 kms away Uttarkashi. Bugyal means “High Altitude Meadow”. It is situated at an elevation of around 3300 meters and 4000 meters above sea level. There is an immense possibility for Nordic as well as Alpine skiing since during the winter it provides one of the best ski slopes in India spread over an area of 28 sq/kms.

Amongst all the treks in Uttarakhand, Dayara Bugyal is considered to be the most exciting. The trek starts from the tiny hamlet of Barsu nestled on the Hardwar-Gangotri road which is 32 kms from Uttarkashi.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	0%	25%	75%	0%	0%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sewerage and drainage system	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Garbage disposal	25%	25%	25%	25%	0%
Drinking water supply	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%
Condition of signage	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/Tourist attraction	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/tourist attraction	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/ tourist attraction	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/reception centre	25%	0%	25%	50%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/ monuments	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%
Power Supply situation	25%	0%	25%	50%	0%
Telephone/Mobile service	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	Camping Site
	No. of Beds	Not available
	GMVN TRH	Not available
	No. of Beds	Not available

Indicator	Remarks	
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled up to Raithal and Barsu
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	No power
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	On way natural springs, drinking water have to carry
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	NA
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxis can be hired up to Raithal or Barsu
4.2 Quality of Transport	Connectivity	Non-Mechanized
	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Not available
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Dayara Bugyal is home of high altitude Galliformes like Himalayan Monal. Asiatic Black Bear is also very common in area.
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Waste management is done by tourist, forest department regularly maintain the site
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land ownership	Trekking and camping destination under forest department.
9. Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Not available

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	Data not available
	Domestic Tourists	Data not available
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	No
	Availability of Public Health Centers	Primary Health Centre, Bhatwari
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	NA
3. Safety	Police Station	No
	Fire Brigade	No

	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Bhatwari Tehsil Disaster Management Committee District Disaster Management Authority, Uttarkashi
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Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	Local people are available as guides for Dayara Trek
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

4.7 Gaumukh

Gaumukh is the location where the Gangotri Glacier ends. The place is situated at a height of 13,200 ft. It is one of the largest in the Himalayas with an estimated volume of over 27 cubic kms.

Around the Gaumukh glacier are the peaks of the Gangotri Group, including several peaks notable for extremely challenging climbing routes, such as Shivling, Thalay Sagar, Meru, and Bhagirathi. It flows roughly northwest, originating in a cirque below Chaukhamba, the highest peak of the group.

Limited numbers of people are allowed to visit Gaumukh per day. The Bharals are found above the altitude of 10,000 ft. Only 4 km from here is Bhojbasa, the only night halting place on the way. One can stay at the GMVN Bungalow, or at ashrams. After trekking 4 ½ km from Bhojbasa, one reaches Gaumukh, the snout of the Gangotri Glacier. A little before Gaumukh, Mt. Shivling welcomes the trekkers to the place. The trek beyond Gaumukh is quite difficult. Crossing the glacier & going towards Tapovan has become quite dangerous nowadays (because of the landslides).

No plastic bags, bottles etc. are allowed to be taken beyond this point. On the trail no horses are allowed, so one must take preparations to walk on foot. The trek to Tapovan and Nandanvan starts from here.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	40%	20%	20%	20%	0%

Quality of way side amenities available on this road	20%	20%	40%	20%	0%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Sewerage and drainage system	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Garbage disposal	33%	17%	33%	17%	0%
Condition of city roads	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Drinking water supply	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%
Condition of street lighting	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
Condition of signage	0%	40%	20%	40%	0%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/ Tourist attraction	40%	0%	40%	20%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/tourist attraction	25%	0%	50%	25%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/ tourist attraction	20%	0%	80%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/reception centre	17%	0%	67%	17%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	40%	0%	20%	40%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/ monuments	0%	0%	25%	75%	0%
Illumination of monuments	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Power Supply situation	17%	17%	50%	17%	0%
Telephone/Mobile service	50%	0%	33%	17%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	Not Available
	No. of Beds	Not Available

Indicator	Remarks	
	GMVN TRH	Not Available, Last accommodation at Bhojbasa
	No. of Beds	Not Available
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled up to Gangotri
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	No power
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	On way natural springs, drinking water have to carry
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	NA
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxis can be hired up to Gangotri
4.2 Quality of Transport	Connectivity	Non-Mechanized
	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Source of holy Bhagirathi River (Ganges)
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Area falls under Gangotri National Park and harbor high faunal biodiversity, main species include Snow Leopard, Bharal, Bear, Monal etc.
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Waste management is done by tourist, forest department regularly maintain the site
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure	Trekking and pilgrimage site under forest department.

Indicator	Remarks	
	development and land ownership	
9.Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Not available

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	Data not available
	Domestic Tourists	Data not available
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	No
	Availability of Public Health Centers	Primary Health Centre, Gangotri Yatra
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	NA
3. Safety	Police Station	No
	Fire Brigade	No
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Range Office Gangotri Bhatwari Tehsil Disaster Management Committee District Disaster Management Authority, Uttarkashi

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

4.8 Bhojbasa

Bhojbasa is a tourist hotspot situated at an elevated height of 3,775 mts above sea level. In order to reach Bhojbasa one has to travel through rugged terrains and Bhagirathi River. The trekking to the place commences at Gangotri. It is 14kms long trek.

For a trip to Gaumukh glacier, Bhojbasa is the terminating point to accommodation facilities. It is only 5kms away from Gaumukh Glacier which is the source of river Ganga. En route it offers pleasing sights to Bhagirathi peaks.

Response from locals, tourists, accommodation units and local establishments for various facilities:

Infrastructure and their quality	Poor	Unsatisfactory	Average	Good	Excellent
Quality of the Roads	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Quality of way side amenities available on this road	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
Public conveniences along roads/streets	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Garbage disposal	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Condition of city roads	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Drinking water supply	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Condition of street lighting	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Condition of signage	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of mass transit system	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of other commercial transportations	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of A/C tourist coaches	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of authorized tour operators	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of luxury hotels	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of budget hotels	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Public utilities at the monument/ Tourist attraction	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Condition of signage within the monument/tourist attraction	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
Parking facility at the monument/ tourist attraction	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Availability and adequacy of tourist guidance/reception centre	0%	0%	33%	67%	0%
Availability and adequacy of trained Tourist guides	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Conservation of heritage sites/ monuments	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Power Supply situation	0%	33%	67%	0%	0%
Telephone/Mobile service	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%

Physical-Ecological

Indicator	Remarks	
1. Tourism infrastructure		
1.1 Category of Accommodation	Private ownership	Data not available
	No. of Beds	Data not available
	GMVN TRH	01
	No. of Beds	24
1.2 Access Roads	Metalled/ Non-Metalled	Metalled up to Gangotri
2. Availability of Power	Hours of regular power supply from all energy sources	No power
3. Availability of Water	Per capita potable and drinking water availability	Natural springs, drinking water have to carry
4. Transport		
4.1 Availability of Transport	Frequency of Public Transport (inter-state & intra-state)	Not Available
	Availability of other Transport	Private taxis can be hired up to Gangotri
4.2 Quality of Transport	Connectivity	Non-Mechanized
	Mechanized /Non-Mechanized	
5. Cultural Heritage	Religious sites	Not available
	Historical Monuments	
6. Biodiversity	Protected Areas (in %) of the territory	Area falls under Gangotri National Park and harbor high faunal biodiversity, main species include Snow Leopard, Bharal, Bear, Monal etc.
	RET (Rare, Endangered, Threatened) species	
	Critical Habitats/ type of ecosystem	
	Best Practices of Coexistence	
7. Waste Management	Generation of waste	Waste management is done by tourist, forest department regularly maintain the site
	Movement of hazardous waste	
	Sewerage Treatment plant	
	Waste Management Practices	

Indicator	Remarks	
8. Land Availability	Availability of surplus land for additional infrastructure development and land ownership	Trekking and pilgrimage site under forest department.
9. Communication	Availability of telecommunication/ Internet	Not available

Social-Demographic

1. Tourist Demography	Foreign Tourists	Data not available
	Domestic Tourists	Data not available
2. Health & Hygiene	Availability of Public Toilets	No
	Availability of Public Health Centers	Primary Health Centre Gangotri Yatra
	Local practices of Public Hygiene	NA
3. Safety	Police Station	No
	Fire Brigade	No
	Mechanism of Disaster Management	Range Office Gangotri Bhatwari Tehsil Disaster Management Committee District Disaster Management Authority, Uttarkashi

Political-Economic

1. Employment	Livelihood Opportunities	
	Seasonal/Year-round Employment	Seasonal Employment
2. Tourism Development Programs or Projects received/ granted/ refused in the State	Number of Tourism Development Programs or Projects	Nil

5. POTENTIAL TOURISM LOCATIONS

There are few sites having great tourism value. It is proposed to develop these areas by increasing tourist facilities, approach road and more promotions. Following sites have been identified as potential tourist destination:

1. Dodital: Dodital is a one of the most beautiful freshwater lake in Uttarakhand, situated at a height of 3,310 meters. The circumference of the lake is 1.5 km and is surrounded by dense Deodar, Pine and Oak forest. Lake is source of Assiganga River, which joins Bhagirathi River at Uttarkashi. On one corner of the lake a beautiful small temple is dedicated to Lord Ganesh. Dodital is an ideal beginners trek in the Garhwal Himalayas, the total length of trek is 22 km.



The route of Dodital begins with a short drive from Uttarkashi to Sangamchatti, a distance of 15 km. Trek starts with crossing a bridge over the Assiganga at Sangamchatti. The first stop of trek could be Agroda, 7 km from Sangamchatti, where a well preserved Forest Rest House is available and also few snacks point are present. After Agroda the next halting point is Dodital, 16 km from Agroda. There is a forest rest house at Dodital, one can also camp at the site for night stay, with due permission from forest department.

The entire route is lined with wide profusion of wild flowers. The surrounding forests are rich in wildlife, and one can see variety of birds, the Asiatic Black Bear is also very common in area. Lake and Assiganga River is filled with introduced exotic fish Brown Trout, but angling is prohibited.

Dodital is already a well-known destination among adventurers and every year many enthusiasts including foreigners visit the area. The statistics of domestic and foreign tourists visiting the area in the last 9 years is as follow:

S.No	Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreigner Tourist	Total
1	2007-08	1659	265	1924
2	2008-09	1883	200	2083
3	2009-10	2054	164	2218
4	2010-11	2423	159	2582
5	2011-12	2098	92	2190
6	2012-13	2097	40	2137
7	2013-14	1108	48	1156
8	2014-15	1441	95	1536
9	2015-16*	807	53	860

Data for year 2015-16 is up to July 2015 only.

Source – Department of Forest, Govt. of Uttarakhand

Tourist facilities may increase in area by starting Home Stay Scheme at Agroda. Small signage board should be placed after Agroda, since there are few diversions. Promotion of site by department of tourism would increase the tourist interest in the area.

2. Nelong Valley

Hidden away on the remote border district of Uttarkashi, this beautiful valley at the historically famous Indo-China border stands at a height of over 11,000 feet above the sea level. It gives rise to one of the largest tributaries of the Bhagirathi River, the Jadh Ganga. The valley lies to the north-east of the rushing waters of the Jadh Ganga. Located about 5 km from Dhumku, Nelong is one of the two deserted villages in the valley. Nelong (or Nilang) traditionally means the ‘place of blue stones’. It housed the Jadh people that gave the valley its name. They were known for their trade in cotton goods, metals, and sugar and oil seeds with Tibet up until 1962. The Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962 resulted in civilians having no access to this paradise.



The 1962 conflict made sure that no more exploration of the area is possible. But recently, state government has decided to open the Nelong Valley in Uttarakhand to Indian tourists after a gap of more than half a century. Regional Tourism Department Uttarkashi is also trying to promote the area.

Nelong is located on the route to Gangotri and a separate road of 25 km from Bhairoghathi reaches Nelong Valley. Permission from forest department is must to visit valley.

Very limited tourist facilities are available in valley. There are ample opportunities to develop area as the best adventure tourist place in Uttarkashi district.

6. MAIN NATURAL TREK TRAILS FALLING IN THE ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

Sl. No.	Name of the Trek	Total Distance
01	Gangotri- Bhojbasa- Gomukh- Tapovan- Nandanvan	40 km.
02	Gangotri- Bhojkharak- Kedarkharak- Kedar Tal	20 Km.
03	Gangotri- Rudrgaira- Gangotri peak base camp- Oden Col	30 Km.
04	Dharali – Sat-Tal trek	7 Km.
05	Mukhba – Nagni- Kyarkoti	25 km.
06	Harsil- Bagori- Kyarkoti- Lamkhagapass.	28 Km.
07	Jhala – Jaspur- Purali- Sian Gad- BrahmiTal- Jaudhar pass	47 Km.
08	Jhala – Awana Bugiyal	20 Km.
09	Sukhi – Kandara- Dodital	38 Km.
10	Songad- Banderpunch	20 Km.
11	Huri Village- Khera Tal	20 Km.
12	Bhangeli – kujjan- Tihar- Gidara	20 Km.

13	Bhukki-Khera Tal– Dokriyani Bamak	28 Km.
14	Salang – Devkund- Khera Tal	18 Km.
15	Barsu – Dayara-Siari Bugiyal- Gidara	23 Km.
16	Raithal –Dayara	7 Km.
17	Gorsali – Bakria Top	
18	Malla- Sari- Saura Village- Belak Bugiyal	12 km.
19	Malla – Sheela village- Kush kalyan- Kyarki bugiyal- LamTal- SasarTal	37 Km.
20	Sangamchatti- Agoda- Bewra- Majhi- Dodital- Darwa top	32 Km.
21	Kankradi- HariMaharaj	5 Km.
22	Barethichungi-Basunga- Sald- Ganja- pata-Sangrali- Panchkoshi	23 Km.

The location plan showing these trek routes is placed alongside. Improvement in the condition of these trek trails is needed.

7. CULTURAL & HERITAGE TOURIST PLACES

1. Dodital – is said to be birth place of Lord Ganesha and is situated at 3150 meters above mean sea level. It is surrounded by dense forest comprising of Oak, Pine, Deodar trees. Every year villagers of Agoda, Nuagaon, Barkot and other villages visit this place on the occasion of Lord Ganesha's birthday i.e., Ganesh Chaturthi. The celebration is done by beating of large and different size drums. The fair / occasion needs to be organized and may be marketed as a cultural tourism.
2. Vishwanath Mandir and Shakti Mandir – Situated at the bank of river Bhagirathi and known as Uttarkashi and is devoted to lord Shiva and Shakti mandir is devoted to Durga which has a huge trident. The temple was built by the Pandavas in Katuri architecture.
3. Raithal village – There is a four storied house in this village and is said to be more than a century old and has been constructed in a unique style and architecture. The house is lying vacant and needs to be renovated and preserved as a cultural heritage point.
4. Selku Mela – is celebrated every year by the villagers of Mukhaba, Dharali, Harsil, Jhala, Purali, Jaspur, Sukhi, Hurri, Raithala, Barsu, etc after the end of harvesting. It is also called festival of flowers.

8. OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES PROPOSED

Destination specific plans shall be prepared based on actual demand for providing the following basic infrastructure facilities:

1. Toilet facilities at tourist destinations including parking lots.
2. Water supply facilities
3. Waste water treatment facilities
4. Solid Waste Management Plan
5. Extension of power line up to Gangotri
6. Solar power
7. Signages
8. Kiosks for providing tourism related information and guidance.
9. Facilitate setup of motor vehicle repair centres.

9. GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

1. All development proposals should proceed in accordance with the planning approval process relevant to the State Town Planning Regulations related to the master plan, to be finally approved by the Tourism Conservation and Preservation Committee.
2. No development activities will be permitted within 100 m around heritage structures and main temples having great religious importance along the yatra.
3. No developmental activities will be permitted on slopes > 30%.
4. A construction free zone up to 50 m will be maintained from the High Water Level of the rivers.
5. No constructions of more than 10 m height will be permitted.

6. The buildings will have no more than two floors excluding attic.
7. The hill tops/peaks of hills will be left undisturbed. New constructions will be allowed only on leeward slopes.
8. No industries are permitted except agro based non-polluting ones.
9. At places of interest no developmental activities / construction will be permitted except those specified below:
 - i) Public utilities like Toilets,
 - ii) Tourist information centres
 - iii) Vehicle Parking spaces
10. Effective solid waste management and sewage disposal system should be developed for all tourist destinations.
11. Organic and green waste will be collected, treated by windrow composting and stored for use as mulch, soil improver or fertilizer. Organic waste not used for composting and all inorganic waste will be transported to a licensed landfill facility or waste treatment plant. Development proposals for waste management programme will cater to minimizing waste production by reuse and recycling.
12. Promulgation of Central Pollution Control Board emission standards for vehicles entering in the eco-sensitive zone and strict enforcement.
13. Restriction on the use of air horns in sensitive areas. Provision of separators or buffer zone between sound producing area and receptors. Provision of sufficient open spaces and enough greenery around hotels, rest houses, etc. Provision for green belts with such species which can absorb pollutants is to be made along the streets.
14. Restriction on use of boats fitted with engines in rivers, reservoirs, tals other water bodies for recreation and adventure sports purposes.
15. Provisions for accommodation in tents, tree tops, caves, etc may be developed without disturbing the natural ecosystem.
16. Provision of power should be given top priority and use of diesel generating sets should be discouraged. Diesel generators in resorts and other building units should be operated under acoustically screened conditions so that the ambient noise does not go beyond the recommended CPCB standards.
17. Diesel generators encased in sound proof structure with mufflers will only be used during emergency situations. Noise standards shall be as per prevailing standards.
18. Hotels and resorts should not be allowed to discharge wastewater directly in to a river or water body. These units shall establish packaged waste treatment plants and which shall be the pre-condition for clearance to develop these facilities.
19. Resorts should be encouraged to go in for water harvesting for the consumption of water. Awards may be instituted for such resorts, which are environment friendly and have sewerage systems and water harvesting facilities, which are managed efficiently.
20. Volvo buses having capacities beyond 30 seaters should not be allowed to operate on the grounds of congestion and traffic movement.

10. GUIDELINES FOR SITE SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Guidelines for Site Selection and Development

10.1.1 Introduction

The primary purpose of these guidelines is to have a tourism accommodation asset/supporting visitor infrastructure creation and development which is safely sited with necessary graded slope stabilisation/mitigation measures, eco-friendly in resource usage, vernacular / traditional look and functionally convenient as well as sustainable in long-term usage. It is to encourage architecture design that is appropriate and vernacular to its settings and surroundings and complements the special conditions of climate and other environmental factors indigenous to the region. The reviewing authorities will adjust project review to accommodate the dynamic regulations set by other authorities having jurisdiction on the region, i.e., building codes, various acts, flood plain requirements, G.O.s/directives on construction, control on number of visitors, and the effective amendments to such Orders/Directives/Acts as issued from time-to-time etc.

Key important terms used are:

Viewing Areas: Key viewing areas have been designated within the scenic area and include portions of public roads, trails, parks, recreational sites, river gorges, valley, rural settlements, stepped farm lands etc.

Development is a broad term that includes the creation of new parcels, the construction of buildings and structures, and ground-disturbing activities such as mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving and excavation.

Landscape Settings are areas in the location with distinct characteristics. These characteristics contribute to the beauty and diversity of the Scenic Area. Some landscape settings have specific requirements for plant species, building design, and building location. The UTDB will help determine which landscape setting requirements apply to the project. Landscape settings are determined by:

- **Landform** – such as cliffs, hillsides including river banks/riparian buffer areas, and rock outcroppings.
- **Vegetation Types and Patterns** – such as grassland, forests, or pastures.
- **Existing Land-use and Development Patterns** – including types, amount, spacing, and other aspects of existing development within the landscape.

10.1.2 Preliminary Requirements

Scenic Standards are ways of describing how well a development blends with the landscape. Most development in the Scenic Area must be visually subordinate to the landscape. These guidelines apply to:

- Structure location and orientation;
- Structure size, colour, height, shape and exterior materials;

- Plantings to help screen or shade new development; and
- Grading necessary to accommodate structures and circulation on the site. The site selection process, EIA, and overall site design are critical to demonstrating the proponents understanding of the local environment and the environmental issues associated with the development of the site.

This stage of the planning process must be comprehensive and clearly demonstrate that all measures have been taken to ensure the minimal environmental degradation to the site and surrounding area. Furthermore the EIA must identify the social and economic impacts on the local communities as well as any mitigation measures that will be used.

Multiple sites should be considered before the proponent settles on a specific location. In order to select the best possible site the proponent will have followed a site selection process leading to the final selection. A typical site selection matrix is shown below:

Selection Criteria		Site - 1	Site-2	Site-3
<i>Suitability</i>				
1.	Adjacent community			
2.	Proximity to highway (access)			
3.	Access to waterway			
4.	Attractive views			
5.	On-site natural resources			
6.	On-site cultural resources			
7.	Multi-community potential			
8.	Access to Deep Range			
9.	Multi-activity potential			
10.	Compatibility: adjacent land-use (special concern w.r.t. any river/stream)			
11.	Remoteness - Seclusion			
12.	Distance from Airport			
13.	Four-season potential			
14.	Waste Water Treatment			
<i>Capability</i>				
1.	Size of site			
2.	Expansion potential			
3.	Ownership			
4.	Overall response to market			
5.	Stakeholders concerns			
6.	Financial sustainability			
<i>Environmental impact</i>				
1.	Irreversible loss			
2.	Rare species			
3.	Landscape alteration			
4.	Disturbance of fauna			
5.	Due to conveyance of utilities (e.g. water supply outsourcing not only affects the eco-footprint, but			

Selection Criteria		Site - 1	Site-2	Site-3
	it's conveyance through water tanker usage contributes to vehicular pollution; laying out electricity supply lines for grid-connectivity, etc.)			

Site Inventory and Analysis - The variety of elements to be included in the regional and site inventory depends on the mix of resources. For the most part they can be grouped into the following categories:

1) *Geography + topography*

- Physiographic region and sub-regions
- Topographic relief
- Elevation and steep slopes (including landslide prone zones)
- Rock outcrops

2) *Geology*

- Bedrock type and characteristics (structure, type, age)
- Depth to bedrock
- Unconsolidated materials (loose rocks, sands, any debris) and thickness
- Geologic cross-sections
- Earthquake zone

3) *Hydrology*

- Groundwater
 - aquifer outcrops; location, extent, thickness
 - direction and rate of groundwater movement
 - groundwater recharge and discharge areas (probably off-site)
 - depth to groundwater
 - community/village well locations, depths, production, history
 - well-head protection areas
 - quality of groundwater; pollutant sources, cleanups/remediation
 - proximity to septic and effluent-holding tanks
- Surface Water
 - types, location, direction of flow
 - watersheds and sub-watersheds
 - designation/classification of surface water bodies
 - floodplains, wadis, wetlands, marshes, bogs
 - erosion, sedimentation

4) *Soils*

- Soil types, texture, stoniness, depth, hydrological types
- Erosion and potential soil loss in cubic feet per year
- Percolation rates
- Depth to groundwater
- Surface runoff, permeability,
- Fertility (vegetative capability)
- Nutrient absorption and pH

5) *Vegetation*

- Types of vegetation and mix
 - Specimen tree
 - Aesthetic value
 - Known/possible habitats for endangered/ threatened plant species
- 6) *Wildlife*
- Species inventory
 - Rare, threatened and endangered species
 - Nuisance and invasive species
 - Valuable interpretation species
 - Abundance and distribution of significant species within habitat and season
- 7) *Land use*
- Existing
 - Open space (including any riparian buffers), easements
 - Roads, trails, Trek routes/paths
 - Recreation features
 - Waste treatment and disposal facilities (sewage and solid waste)
 - Proposed land use and plans
- 8) *Climate*
- Prevailing winds and sea breezes
 - Sun angles by season
 - Maximum/minimum fluctuations in temperature
 - Seasonal precipitation
 - Topographic protection (wind)
- 9) *Air*
- Air quality
 - Stationary sources of air pollution and toxics
 - Vehicular air pollution/ozone areas
 - Odors
- 10) *Heritage, cultural and archaeology*
- Historic sites, villages, monuments
 - Historic roads, bridges and trees
 - Existing or possible archaeological sites
 - Heritage viewsheds
- 11) *Noise* - Significant sources of noise adjacent to the site
- 12) *Views and viewscapes*
- Attractive views and panoramas
 - Views to adjacent properties
 - Views to the highway and traffic
 - Views to the site
- 13) *Special environmental features*
- Wetlands
 - Steep slopes, rock outcropping, sea cliffs
 - Floodplains, floodways, beaches
 - Aquifer recharge areas Endangered/threatened species habitat

Environmental Impact Assessment

All lodging development in eco-sensitive areas requires an EIA. This is also a critical part of the planning process. The proponent must demonstrate that responsible professionals performed an adequate EIA. The structure of the EIA varies for different projects; however, the final EIA report must include more or less the following headings:

- 1) Introduction to the project
- 2) Description of an EIA
- 3) The ecolodging Environmental Impact Assessment Process
- 4) Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework
- 5) Description of the Area and Site Environment
- 6) Description of the Proposed Project
- 7) Significant Environmental Impacts
- 8) Socio-economic Analysis of Projects Impacts
- 9) Analysis of Alternatives
- 10) Mitigation Action or Measures
- 11) Environmental Management and Training
- 12) Monitoring Program or Plan
- 13) Public and Community Involvement
- 14) EIA Review Process.

10.1.3 Major Requirements

- a. The project reviewing authority will look at all above options to make sure the development will blend in its natural surroundings as much as possible. The future owners will be responsible for maintaining compliance with all of the conditions listed in the development approval.
- b. Site selection for development should also consider the following:
 - New buildings are not to be built on land slopes steeper than 30%.
 - Cultural resources such as archaeological artefacts, historic buildings, or other cultural features identified in a cultural resource survey must be avoided.
 - Natural resources – such as streams, wetlands, rare plants, and sensitive wildlife habitat must be avoided when selecting a building site. Most natural resources have a buffer zone that also must be avoided in most cases.
 - Grading – including moving of soil or rock to accommodate proposed structures, temporary staging areas for construction, driveways or turnarounds, septic drain fields, terraces, and other new land forms. Decisions about where to locate development need to consider and minimize the amount of ground disturbance (grading) required.
 - New buildings in the Scenic Area must remain below the skyline. Locating development alongside, below, or behind a ridge or bluff will help maintain the natural form of the ridge in the landscape.

- c. The design and size of the structures should fit well with the site and landscape. Some good strategies to consider as part of site selection and design process are:
- Consider turning a structure to face a Key Viewing Area at an angle. A structure that parallels or faces a Key Viewing Area directly is more noticeable than a structure set at an angle.
 - Structures also can be set into a hillside rather than perched over a slope. Designing a building to follow the topography of the site often helps limit the amount and visibility of grading.
 - Avoiding large, flat surfaces will help a structure follow natural grades. For example, a long structure can be stair-stepped to follow natural grades or a roof line can be varied to break up continuous straight lines.
 - Keeping structures below the forest canopy height or the tops of surrounding trees.
 - Clustering development at the edge of meadows to retain the overall agricultural appearance of the site.
 - Designing tall, narrow structures to blend with the vertical appearance of a forest having tall trees.
 - Designing low, horizontal structures to blend with shorter, broader vegetation like Oak-Pine woodland.
- d. The agency or authority developing the site shall submit the site plan for approval. A complete site plan shall include:
- A scale, relating the size of the site plan map to the size of the actual development.
 - A North arrow.
 - Development / property boundaries, dimensions and area.
 - Significant terrain and landforms on and near the proposed development.
 - Location and species of any vegetation to be removed or planted.
 - Water bodies, wetlands and rivers/streams.
 - Locations and dimensions of existing and proposed structures including pedestrian pathways, driveways and parking areas.
 - Location of existing and proposed services, including wells or other water supplies, sewage disposal systems, power and telephone poles and lines and outdoor lighting.
 - Location and depths of all proposed grading and ditching – this information can also be shown on the grading plan.
- e. Grading & Grading Plan Preparation – Grading is the movement of earth, including the addition (fill) and remove (cut) of soil or rock to prepare a site for development of structures, pedestrian pathways, driveways, outdoor spaces, roads, turn-around, and other aspects of the development. The grading plans must be submitted to approving authority for approval.

The grading plan should confirm that proposed grading will blend well with surrounding landforms. To a larger extent the grading plans should demonstrate

that cut and fill are balanced within a site. The grading plans should document where fill material is coming from, where excess material will be taken if the amounts of cut and fill are not equal.

The grading plan must be prepared on a base map drawn to scale and include:

- Existing slopes and points at which new grading activities will meet existing grades.
- Important landforms and the general direction and slope of grades for surrounding areas.
- Sufficient topography to clearly show the resulting land form.
- Proposed cut and fill areas.
- Any proposed structures to retain cut or fill slopes, such as retaining walls.
- Evidence that proposed cut and fill are balanced, or that material will be removed from or imported to permissible locations.

Grading to accommodate structures, access, and circulation should be minimized through careful site selection and structure design.

Access roads shall follow existing contours and use of existing grades is made as much as possible.

If retaining walls are necessary for safety or desirable to minimize overall grading, the shape of the wall and material used on the exterior face of the retaining wall should blend with surroundings.

To protect existing vegetation, keep all grading activity beyond the canopy of the trees as much as possible. Avoid damaging tree roots by keeping heavy construction equipment away from the base of existing trees. Flagging areas to be retained so as to protect important landscape features.

Distance from key viewing areas, screening by topography and vegetation, exterior textures, and surface variation must be considered together with colour to help a structure blend with its surrounding.

f. Exterior building material requirements

Exterior building materials play a big part in how well a development blends in with its surroundings. It is required that structures topographically visible from key viewing areas use non-reflective materials or materials that only reflect low levels of light. A shiny structure is difficult to blend with its natural surroundings.

i) Heavily textured, low reflectivity materials are recommended for exposed foreground locations.

a. Siding

- Rock masonry, rock veneer¹, clustered stone
- Logs

¹ Veneer – typically made to look like brick or stone, veneers are applied one layer deep, and are usually attached to the exterior surface from the ground up.

- Wood shingle, shake², or clapboard³
- Concrete board or composite clapboard
- Board plank siding⁴ (mill cut, board and batten, V-groove, channel, shiplap, etc.
- Brick, brick veneer

b. Roof

- Architectural composite shingle⁵
- Slate or tile roofs (including concrete tile)
- Imitation slate or tile composites (including rubber tiles from recycled tires)
- Dark metal treated with dark asphalt or other permanent flexible coating

c. Windows

- Tinted thermal pane⁶ glass, e.g. grey or bronze (glass less than 11% exterior visible light reflectivity rating)

ii) Moderately textured, best in well-screened or shaded areas outside the foreground of key viewing areas are potentially acceptable.

a. Siding

- Rough textured stucco⁷, concrete or plywood
- Textured concrete or composite panels (square or rectangular panels textured to imitate stucco)
- Vinyl shingle, shake, or clapboard
- Pre-weathered metal

² Shakes or Shingles – squares or rectangles of wood that are applied in rows overlapping each other. Shingles are usually uniform in size and shape. Shakes are typically more roughly cut and vary in size and shape. Many vinyl and aluminium siding products also come in shake and shingle styles.

³ Horizontal rectangular planks applied in rows with upper rows overlapping lower rows. Clapboard is most commonly made of wood. Concrete or composition board, vinyl, and aluminium siding also come in clapboard styles.

⁴ V-groove, channel, board and batten – this siding has special milled cuts in the boards which allows the boards to fit together and protect board edges from weather. Board and batten siding has narrow wood battens where planks come together creating a vertical texture.

⁵ Overlapping roofing shingles with a granular surface that is textured due to overlap between shingles and granular color variations.

⁶ Thermal Pane – two panes of glass, sealed together with an even amount of space between them for better insulation.

⁷ Stucco – similar to plaster on an interior wall, stucco is composed of sand, water, and cement. Stucco is applied in several layers. A color is usually mixed into stucco. The final layer of stucco is applied to create rough or smooth finished texture.

²² Three Tab – horizontal flat roofing shingles with a granular surface. The texture on a three tab roof comes primarily from color variations in the granular surface.

b. Roof

- Three tab⁸
- Concrete shingles
- Metal W/ granular finish (looks like composite shingle)
- Pre-weathered or rusted metal roofing
- Metal shake, shingle, or tile simulations (w/ crushed stone top coat)
- Fiberglass coated metal roofing

c. Windows

- Clear thermal pane glass, e.g. clear over low e (11%-15% exterior visible light reflectivity rating)

iii) Highly reflective, smooth and shiny materials, do not comply with regulations in most circumstances; approved only with special limitations and design considerations.

a. Siding

- Aluminium shingle, shake, or clapboard
- Aluminium standing seam
- Galvanized or enamel painted steel

b. Roof

- Smooth metal (sheet or standing seam)
- Smooth metal tile simulations (no top coating)
- Mill/pre-coated metal

c. Windows

- Mirrored or reflective glass should not be proposed, e.g. solar cool grey or solar cool bronze (glass greater than 15% exterior visible light reflectivity rating)

The exterior color of all improvements must be compatible with the forest setting, and provide a quality visual experience for all forest visitors. Colors must generally be neutral and darker than the landscape backdrop. Light and bright colors and highly reflective materials create a contrast and will usually not be approved. Natural materials and earth tones or soft shaded colors will blend with the surroundings and help to achieve the desired landscape character.

- g. New vegetation may be required to improve the screening and shading of development. New plantings must be designed and planted to provide sufficient screening within five years of the beginning of construction. New screening vegetation should include trees and shrubs that will thrive in the Scenic Area's habitat and blend with their surroundings. Native plants are often recommended because they live in the existing environment, are easier to grow and keep healthy, and require less maintenance. Other important factors to be considered under plan are as follows:

- **Orientation** – south-facing sites are hotter and drier than north-facing sites and may require selection of more drought-tolerant species.
 - **Wind** – many exposed sites in the Gorge are windy; new plantings should be planted and staked to withstand wind until they are successfully established.
 - **Soil depth and type** – It is important to consider on-site soil conditions. Steep sites and ridges require careful planting location selection to ensure sufficient pockets of soil are available. Some rocky areas may not allow screening trees to grow to the required height and breadth within five years of the beginning of construction.
 - **Rainfall, soil moisture, and drainage** – moisture levels can vary within a site. Plants suited to available moisture levels should be selected. Continuous irrigation may be necessary to help less drought-tolerant species survive on a dry site. Drought-tolerant species may not do well on a wet site.
 - **Need for year-round screening** – The plan requires a proportion of evergreen plantings to help ensure year-round screening. Evergreen plants should be planted where year-round screening is most critical.
- h. All signs must have a rustic appearance (e.g. the material used can be seasoned wood panels/stone slab panels with engraved lettering and mounted on wood/stainless steel pole supports, etc.). All lettering must be black, white, or earth tones on a natural background and between 4 and 24 inches in height. Signs shall not be nailed to trees. Painting on natural features such as rocks and trees is prohibited.
- i. Hardscape guidelines
- i) Each building or development to have only one driveway access from the street. “Straight shot” driveways are greatly discouraged.
 - ii) Driveways can be paved with either concrete or asphalt; however, in wooded areas use of soft pervious material such as gravel, oyster shell, pine straw, or wood chips are encouraged. Driveway colors that are subdued and natural in tone are preferred.
 - iii) Driveway width should be a minimum of 12’ on curves and 10’ for straighter drives. Where the driveway meets the street, the width of the drive should be at least 18’ wide. Curved driveways should have no less than a 15’ radius. Design of driveways must also meet fire department requirements for access.
 - iv) All walkways to the front entrance should be a minimum of 54” wide.
 - v) No paved areas may be sited closer than five (5) feet from side or rear property lines. A minimum of 36 inches of planting area is to be maintained between the driveway and the building.
 - vi) When allowed, entry gates or piers must be located within the buildable area and should not have an overall height greater than three (3) feet above the adjacent grade.
- j. A 20” diameter or less satellite dish, or 1 meter if required by regulations, may be placed on the roof of a property provided it is not visible from the street and is

properly screened from adjoining property. If ground placement is necessary, locate in areas least obtrusive to viewing from streets or adjoining property. The dish must be painted a color that will blend with the surrounding roof or screening.

11. GUIDELINES FOR HOTELS/TOURIST REST HOUSES/YATRI NIWAS WITH DORMITORIES, AND YOUTH HOSTELS

11.1.1 Introduction

In the year 2012, the projected tourist arrival, as per Uttarakhand Tourist Development Master Plan, UNWTO, 2008, was 20.56 million but the actual tourist arrivals recorded was 28.43 million. Also, the said Master Plan has projected the tourist arrivals by the year 2022 as 69.72 million. The pride of a State, vests in its ability to provide quality, comfort and safe accommodation to tourists across various income groups. This requires augmentation of tourist accommodation facilities across the states through various means such as hotels, home stays, Tourist Rest Houses (TRHs of GMVN and/or Tourist Reception Centers-TRCs of KMVN)/Yatri Niwas along with dormitories, and hostels. These guidelines have been proposed to assist and facilitate development of quality and affordable TRHs/Yatri Niwas along with dormitories in the State with the intent to provide tourists an affordable, comfortable and convenient option for accommodation.

11.1.2 Eligibility

DoT intends to develop and post-Disaster of June 2013 reconstruct/rehabilitate or retrofit the TRHs/Yatri Niwas and dormitories by assisting/facilitating private entrepreneurs / franchisees and has set out the following eligibility criteria for entities opting to enter this tourism segment. These entities could be:

- Existing reputed private hoteliers, Yatri Niwas owners.
- Private Land owners/ Entrepreneurs.

Priority will be given to those entities which are:

- Already in the tourism sector with a prior expertise in operations and management of similar projects.
- Owners of Land suitable for development of such facilities around the identified tourist destinations.
- Existing Yatri Niwas who intend to upgrade their facilities to avail incentives. In such cases the incentive will be provided for the up gradation of works.

11.1.3 Requirements for Hotels / TRHs / Yatri Niwas

- **The site area on which Yatri Niwas is located should be at least 0.5 acre.**
- Ownership/lease of land and land use should be in order.
- **Should be located on National Highway, State Highway or Main District Road (MDR) or within distance of 1.5 kms, 1 km or 0.5 km. respectively from such highways/MDR.**

- The facility must be wheelchair accessible.
- **Should have at least 10 lettable rooms and 100% of lettable rooms should have attached bathrooms. 4 out every 10 rooms must be wheelchair accessible and have attached bathrooms that can be used by disabled persons and/or senior citizens.**
- Should have at least 2 dormitory rooms one for women and one for men as per the requirements specified for constructing dormitories under these guidelines.
- **Should have restaurant/dining hall with sitting area of minimum 30 sq. mtrs (excluding kitchen, storage).**
- **The double room and single room should have minimum carpet area of 12 sq.mtrs and 10 sq.mtrs respectively.**
- Rooms should have adequate furniture, fixtures, linen, and AC (wherever required as per climatic conditions).
- **Bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 4 sq.mtrs.**
- Attached toilets for each Dormitory / Room: Bathroom fittings should be of branded company with ISI mark. Use of low-flow/aerated-flow faucets, low-flush cisterns should be encouraged.
- Should have telephone with STD facility.
- **Internet and wi-fi facility must be available in all rooms.**
- Should have a separate public toilets for men and women and first aid centre. Should have at least one common public toilet meeting barrier-free friendly built-environment compliant requirements.
- The following **facilities must be provided** for:
 - a. Front Desk
 - b. Visitors sitting area and lobby
 - c. Tourism 'Info' booth
 - d. Souvenir Shop
 - e. For every three lettable rooms one car parking must be provided of minimum 5 sq. mtrs.
 - f. Free internet service for all guests.
 - g. All rooms should have telephone connectivity
- At least one electrician, plumber, sweeper, etc. to be available for general service and maintenance on a 24 hrs basis.
- **24 hrs security and CCTV surveillance at reception and corridors. At least one female security personnel must be present at all times.**
- Power back-up system is to be provided in the entire facility to provide uninterrupted power supply for all the appliances in the facility
- 24 hour uninterrupted hot and cold water supply.
- Provision of well lit, dedicated visitor parking area is to be provided in the facility for parking of tourist vehicles. These areas should be paved (use of environment-friendly permeable pavements should be encouraged, and paved area be planned & marked as per barrier-free built-environment compliant requirements) and fenced

to suit the type of facility. These areas should have security to ensure safety of the vehicles.

- Staff should be in uniform, well groomed and properly trained. Number of workers should be proportionate to the capacity of the unit in all services provided.
- Staff should be trained local residents specialised in the respective fields of operation.
- Staff should be hospitable and capable to effectively respond to tourist requirements and should have a fair idea of the places of tourist interest in the State.
- Front desk staff should be well versed in English and other regional languages to communicate with tourists from different regions of the country and abroad There should be provision of solid waste management with incinerators and rain water harvesting. Additional incentives will be given for provision of STP/Bio-digester System with or without energy recovery, use of renewable energy, etc.

11.1.4 Requirements for Youth Hostels

The entities developing Youth Hostels could be:

- a. NGOs, Educational Institutes, Sports Academy, and Associations etc. can take up the development and management.
- b. Priority will be given to those entities which are:
 - Already in the tourism sector with a prior expertise in operations and management of similar projects.
 - Owners of Land suitable for development of such facilities around the identified tourist destinations. However, a partnership between land owners and the above mentioned entities will be given higher priority.

Other guidelines for setting up the facility include:

- Youth hostel should be built on minimum 2 acres of land.
- The facility must be wheelchair accessible.
- Rooms can be single, double or on triple occupancy basis. Single, double and triple rooms should have minimum carpet area of 10 sq.mtrs, 12 sq.mtrs and 16 sq.mtrs respectively.
- If a youth hostel has dormitories the requirements for dormitories will also apply.
- There must be a minimum of 15 rooms (single, double, triple or dormitory would all be considered as a single room) with a capacity of at least 30 persons and all rooms should have attached bathrooms.
- Rooms should have adequate furniture, fixtures and linen.
- Bathroom carpet area should admeasure at least 4 sq.mtrs.
- Bathroom fittings should be of branded company with ISI mark. Use of low-flow/aerated-flow faucets, low-flush cisterns should be encouraged.
- Should have a dining hall with a canteen / mess with sufficient capacity.
- Should have separate public toilets for men and women and first aid centre.

- Provision of anodised aluminium/wooden doors and windows.
- Provision of well lit, dedicated visitor parking area should be provided in the facility for parking of tourist vehicles. These areas should be paved (use of environment-friendly permeable pavements should be encouraged, and paved area be planned & marked as per barrier-free built-environment compliant requirements) and fenced to suit the type of facility. These areas should also have security to ensure safety of the vehicles.
- The following facilities should be provided for:
 - a. Recreation Room
 - b. Front Desk
 - c. Visitors sitting area and lobby
 - d. Tourism 'Info' booth
 - e. Souvenir Shop
 - f. Free internet service for all guests
 - g. Parking for at least 4 cars and 2 buses for every 30 persons
 - h. All rooms should have telephone connectivity.
- At least one electrician, plumber, sweeper, etc. should be available for general service and maintenance on a 24 hrs basis.
- 24 hrs security and CCTV surveillance at reception, corridors and all entry and exit points should be provided. At least one female security personnel should be present at all times.
- Power back-up system should be provided in the entire facility to provide uninterrupted power supply for all the appliances in the facility.
- Provision of 24 hour uninterrupted hot and cold water supply is essential.
- Staff should be in uniform, well groomed and properly trained. Number of workers should be proportionate to the capacity of the unit in all services provided.
- Staffs should be trained local residents specialised in the respective fields of operation.
- Staff should be hospitable and capable of responding effectively to Tourist requirements and should have a fair idea of the places of tourist interest in the State.
- Front desk staff should be well versed in English and other regional languages to communicate with tourists from different regions of the country and abroad.
- There should be provision of solid waste management with incinerators and rain water harvesting. Additional incentives would be given for provision of STP/Bio-digester System with or without energy recovery, use of renewable energy etc.

11.1.5 Requirements for Dormitories

- Dormitory should be gender specific and constructed as part of TRHs/Yatri Nivas and Youth Hostels. Dormitories by themselves will not be considered a tourism product.
- There should not be more than 12 beds in 1 dormitory room with adequate furniture, fixtures and linen.

- A standard of space requirement of 5 sq.mtrs per person must be maintained while building a dormitory. For example if the dormitory capacity is 12 beds the dormitory carpet area must be at least 60 sq. Mtrs. Minimum vertical clearances / height of the ceiling from the floor level shall be 10 feet.
- Each dormitory room should have attached shower rooms (3 nos.) and toilets (4 nos including 1 toilet for differently-abled persons). If the number of beds in a dormitory is less than 12 the number of shower rooms and toilets can be relaxed proportionality. Shower/Toilet/Bathroom carpet area should measure at least 3 sq. mtrs. All bathroom fittings should be of branded company with ISI mark. Use of low-flow/aerated-flow faucets, low-flush cisterns should be encouraged.

12. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING WAYSIDE AMENITIES

12.1 Introduction

Provision of wayside amenities is vital for comfort and convenience of the tourists visiting any tourist destination. Well-designed wayside amenities are instrumental to providing holistic experience to the visitors. Department of Tourism, GoUK (DoT), intends to promote and facilitate development of wayside amenities on all the major National Highways, State Highways, and Major District Roads or at within a short distance from such roads connecting the identified tourist destinations on a priority basis. These amenities should include gender specific toilets including barrier-free built-environment compliant requirement met, cafeteria, mini store/pharmacy and an information / souvenir booth. These amenities should be established at intervals of about 20-30 km along the highways leading to major tourist destinations. These guidelines have been devised to assist entities interested in setting up the wayside amenities in and around the identified tourist destinations and circuits.

12.2 Eligibility

To provide an enriching and fulfilling experience to all tourists visiting Uttarakhand, DoT intends to develop wayside amenities by assisting/ facilitating private entrepreneurs / franchisees. These entities would include:

- Contractors of NHAI, PWD or any other Government agency developing any of the State roads along which the wayside amenity is proposed.
- Private Land owners/Entrepreneurs.

The land should be in effective possession of the legal entity developing/ implementing the project or could be handed over through a contract by the Government agency/department/authority implementing the road project. DoT will identify locations for development of wayside facilities. Priority would be given to the development of wayside amenities at the identified locations by the government, while providing concessions. Apart from the development of wayside amenities, DoT also aims to encourage development of midway wayside facilities to be developed into resorts.

12.3 Other Requirements

In addition to basic facilities to improve the comfort of tourists, the following mandatory facilities are required to be provided at every wayside amenity and all these should be wheelchair accessible.

S. No.	Facilities	Requirement	Remarks
1.	AREA	<u>2 acres (minimum)</u>	
2.	PARKING		Mandatory
a.	Taxis / Private cars		
b.	Tourist Coaches / Buses		
3.	AMENITIES		
a.	Fuel Station	Petrol & Diesel refuelling stations. At least 2 machines of each fuel type.	Optional
b.	Maintenance & Repairs	Onsite mechanic. Basic repairs and services such as car cleaning, puncture repair, etc.	Optional
c.	Food Plaza / Restaurant	To serve 50 – 100 persons at anytime	Mandatory
d.	Toilets and shower room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate complex for men and women. • Min. 6 toilets & 4 shower rooms for complex. • Provision for special toilets and showers for old and disabled. 	Mandatory
e.	Conveyance store	Stocked with basic groceries	Optional
f.	Coffee shop	24 x 7 Coffee shop	Optional
4.	SOCIAL UTILITIES		
a.	Emergency / Medical Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 x 7 Doctor on call. • Onsite First aid kit and 2 first aid trained/ paramedic personnel should be available 24 x 7 • Onsite ambulance 	Optional
b.	Pharmacy	24 x 7	Optional
c.	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Onsite sewage treatment facility is to be developed, as Package STP or Bio-digester System (Gravity-flow based or Pumping System-based with or without Energy Recovery)	Optional
5.	HOTEL		
a.	Rooms	<u>Minimum 2 AC Double rooms</u>	Mandatory
b.	Conference room	At least one conference room with a capacity to seat 20 people	Optional

Dimensions for standard parking spaces and lodging / unloading bays should be as follows:

Type of Parking Space	Length (m)	Width (m)	Minimum Headroom (m)
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:

- i) Buses mean a motor vehicle constructed or adapted for the carriage of more than 16 passengers and their personal effects.
 - ii) Light buses mean a motor vehicle having permitted gross vehicle weight not exceeding 4 tonnes which is constructed or adapted for use solely for the carriage of not more than 16 passengers and their personal effects, but does not include an invalid carriage, motorcycle, motor tricycle, private car and taxi.
 - iii) Minimum headroom means the clearance between the floor and the lowest projection from the ceiling, including any lighting units, ventilation duct, conduits or similar installations.
- The proposed facility should be as per the design and architectural standards specified by DoT.
 - A Signage Board/Hoarding indicating ‘Sponsored by DoT’ should be provided at the entrance at strategic location and should be clearly visible from a minimum of 250 mts from the access road.
 - There should be two lane entries 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.
 - Clear visible signage indicating the location and distance from the wayside amenity should be placed at distance of 5 kms, 2 kms, 1 km , 750 mtrs, 500 mtrs and 250 mtrs from the access road.
 - Provision of 24 x 7 power supply and water facilities and generator backup must be available. Use of renewable energy should be encouraged to be built-up in design, as felt feasible.
 - Hygiene, Responsible Standards, Environment-friendly Practices: There should be a provision of facility for segregation of garbage into biodegradable (kitchen waste from food stall, etc.), non-bio-degradable (aluminium foil, cigarettes, etc) & recyclable (newspapers, bottles, cans, plastics etc). Two standard pattern garbage covered receptacles / bins for bio-degradable and non-degradable waste should be provided.
 - Environmentally-friendly practices will be eligible for availing additional incentives. The same shall be based on the discretion of the Committee appointed by the DoT.

13. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE

13.1 Introduction

Uttarakhand is gifted with myriad options of natural endowment ranging from mystical hill stations to serene beaches. It is home to several forts, architectural marvels and is blessed with rich heritage of over 500 years. The experiences generated by visual arts, culture and heritage of Uttarakhand are unique. Other diverse and vibrant aspects of Uttarakhand tourism products include pilgrim, river run, wildlife, pristine, and scenic to offer to its tourists. The State has also made rapid strides in Eco Tourism, Wellness Tourism – Alternate Lifestyle/Yoga, Voluntary Tourism and Adventure Tourism.

There is great need for development of Tourist Information Centres, Interpretation Centres and Information Kiosks to assist and sensitize tourists visiting the state. In order to project the various facets of the State to large number of visitors, there is a strong urge to develop visitor centres to assist the tourists in planning their visits and having a holistic experience.

A Tourist Information Centre (TIC) is a dedicated space within a building for interpretive displays, programs, services, and information. TICs generally have support facilities and conveniences for the travelling public and provide the necessary information for visitors to have a safe and enjoyable visit. Large TICs may also include exhibition/small auditorium facility with proper audi-visual presentations, café, souvenir kiosks etc.

An Interpretation Centre is a space where a combination of educational activities designed to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of presentations, original objects, first-hand experience, graphic illustrations, activities, or media designed to help people understand, appreciate, and care for the natural and cultural environment. The primary purpose of an Interpretation centre is to provide interpretive and educational information to the visitors (including those with physical, sensory, and cognitive impairments) about tourism in Uttarakhand, its diverse products, culture, heritage, the various tourist projects/destinations and its facilities, visitor security and safety, the geographic area where the project is located, and the cultural and natural resources of the area. The interpretive objectives of Interpretation centres are to enhance the public's understanding of tourism & its contribution to the State, understanding of the archaeological, historical, human-made, natural, and cultural features of the State which should lead to:

- Developing public appreciation for the proper and safe use of project resources;
- Fostering the spirit of personal stewardship of public lands;
- Orienting the visitor to the tourism destinations, products and its recreational opportunities; and
- Aiding project personnel in accomplishing management objectives.

13.2 Eligibility

DoT intends to develop the Tourist Information Centres, Interpretation Centres and Information Kiosks by assisting/facilitating interested entities. These entities could be:

- NGOs, Educational Institutes, private entrepreneurs, Government Agencies, Trusts and Associations etc can take up the development and management.
- Priority will be given to those entities which are:
 - a. Already in the tourism sector with a prior expertise in operations and management of similar projects.
 - b. Owners of Land suitable for development of such facilities around the identified tourist destinations. However, a partnership between land owners and the above mentioned entities will be given higher priority.

13.3 Requirements for Tourist Information Centre (TIC)

Other guidelines for setting up the facility include:

- The intention of setting up of the TIC is to provide quick information to the visitors on the region, attractions, timings, availability of amenities etc. Hence the entities having prior experience of setting-up and operating such centres with the help of the locals would be given preference.
- The entities would need to exhibit capability of designing the centres keeping in mind tourism security and crime prevention principles such that the centre facility is functional, aesthetically pleasing and tourist friendly.
- The centre proposed/designed by the entities would need to meet the following minimum criteria:
 - a. Well-designed centre of at least 10 m x 10 m size which would make the visitors feel welcome and safe without necessitating formation of long queues of visitors exposing them to potential hazards
 - b. Provision of monitored security cameras in vulnerable areas like corners, entrance/exits, blind corners etc.
 - c. Sufficient safety aspects should be incorporated in planning and designing of windows/doors to avoid any kind of harm from projectiles during public unrest or similar situations
 - d. Should have provisions for well lit, quiet and functional spaces including rest-rooms, public phones, nursing rooms etc. in the public area
 - e. Hallways should be designed with consideration for both rescue and evacuation needs, along with minimum accessibility requirements
 - f. No restricted area in the TIC should have an access to the general public
 - g. Should exhibit an efficient functional planning having physically separated public and non-public areas (including employee work areas, storage rooms, or any area that is not intended for public access)
 - h. Where access control screening has been deemed necessary, it should be performed by trained personnel, with proper access screening equipment, and supported by written procedures.

- As personal service would be the main motto of the TIC, employees and contractors who come in regular contact with visitors should wear visible identification badges/cards and provide impartial services to all the tourists/visitors.
- The entities must demonstrate a well-trained workforce with experienced advisors having the ability to interpret body language, probe to find out what people really want, help plan itineraries, give advice and make recommendations, explain how to get there with the aid of a map etc.
- The TIC must have in place an efficient information management system including a comprehensive database of visitors, places, facilities etc.
- Each TIC must have a master plan that addresses the visitor centre facilities and program requirements, including compliance with accessibility standards. The master plan must address each of the items listed below:
 - a. An inventory and analysis of current visitors and projected visitation levels;
 - b. An inventory and analysis of existing resources to be interpreted in the visitor centre;
 - c. The layout of the visitor centre including visitors flow/circulation plan with entrance and emergency exists;
 - d. Interpretive themes and goals and a description of the method that will be used to achieve effective communication;
 - e. Detailed recommendations for proposed interpretive exhibits and programs (universally accessible for persons with mobility, hearing, speech, sight, or cognitive disabilities);
 - f. A staffing plan to operate the visitor centre, taking into consideration whether, and how, volunteers will be used;
 - g. Equipment needed to support exhibits and programs;
 - h. Budget required for operation and management;
 - i. Use of fees, if authorized;
 - j. Any partnerships supporting the visitor centre;
 - k. Visitor centre review schedules; and
 - l. Security measures and procedures at the visitor centre, including any necessary physical and technical upgrades.

13.4 Requirements for Tourist Interpretation Centre

Other guidelines for setting up the facility include:

- The interpretation centres should provide routine, non-sensitive information regarding the tourism offerings in Uttarakhand, recreation opportunities, and cultural and natural resources to the public. If available, this information should be provided to visitors in alternative formats to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities. Consideration needs to be given to the information being communicated while determining effective formats to be developed and used to communicate with the public.

- The interpretation centre and equipment used in relation to it, both inside the centre and on the surrounding grounds, are subject to the highest standards of maintenance. All equipment used in interpretation centres must be selected for dependability, ease of maintenance, accessibility, longevity, and low operating cost. For equipment that is critical to the visitor's experience, a backup must be on hand, if possible.
- Audio- and visual- equipment purchased or upgraded must be highly dependable, fully accessible, off-the-shelf equipment that can be easily and cost effectively maintained, repaired, or replaced.
- Interpretation centres and their exhibits should be formally reviewed once every 5 years by the agency appointed by the Department of Tourism. The purpose of the review should be to ensure that all facilities are safe, secure, accessible, and adequate; equipments are in operating condition; and audio-visual presentations, photographs, taped messages, and other interpretive materials are accurate, current, and communicated effectively. The review team should prepare a report that details its findings, including any recommendations for facility improvements or repairs or for updating exhibits. The official directly responsible for managing the Interpretation centre would be responsible for determining what actions to take, in consultation with the regional office and review team, as a result of the review.
- Items made available to the public may be sold, where authorized. Examples of appropriate sale items include project memorabilia, educational materials, maps, food and beverages, film, and other customary supplies to support a safe and enjoyable recreation visit.
- Interpretation centres, tour routes, and other public access areas should be periodically assessed for security-related risks. Public and non-public access areas and applicable physical security measures to separate those areas.
 - a. Tour and evacuation routes and assembly points.
 - b. Parking areas/structures. Lighting and signage.
 - c. The type of information that is presented to the public.
 - d. Security and standard operating procedures for visitor management.
 - e. Facility Security Plan coverage of visitor security.
 - f. Integration of security procedures with the Emergency Action Plan.
 - g. Tour guide and security officers familiarity of emergency procedures.
- The other planning and designing criteria for the Interpretation Centre would be same as TIC (except that the minimum size of the centre should be 80 m x 80 m).

14. GUIDELINES FOR HERITAGE TRAILS AND NATURE TRAILS

14.1 Introduction

Uttarakhand has immense potential for development of Heritage trails as well as Natural trails. The Government believes that heritage Trails 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 preserve, 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.

Apart from the various possible trails around the tourist destinations, Department of Tourism (DoT), GoUK intends to develop heritage and nature trails in select areas on a priority basis:

- a. Historical and Heritage locations.
- b. Forest areas.

14.2 Eligibility

Department of Tourism (GoUK) intends to incentivize development of heritage trails and nature trails to promote tourism by assisting/ facilitating interested entities in developing such trails. These entities could be:

- a. Individual Entrepreneurs or a Company. Trained guides / naturalist should be present in the group or be employed.
- b. Developed the Trail and should have been in operation for at least one year from the date of application.

14.3 Other Requirements

Other general requirements for the applicant to be eligible for incentives are:

- All Trail rails should be guided. Every group must be accompanied by a certified guide / naturalist. Guide / naturalist to tourist ratio should be 1 for every 10 persons in a group.
- Group size should not exceed 20 persons per trail.
- Transportation must be included as part of the trail if it is not a walking trail.
- Trails should incorporate plaques or signs on particular structures to provide additional information. There should be a sign indicating the starting point of the trail.
- Trails should be thematic to target the interest of certain groups.
- A trail 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.
- If a heritage trail is created for a specific user group, the presentation of that trail would have to be designed to cater to the interests of that group. For example, a guided tour for senior citizens should be undertaken at a relaxed pace with frequent rest stops and a large degree of audience participation.
- The trail should be accompanied by information kits, preferably with an audio guide. At the starting point of the trail, the following facilities should be provided:
 - a. Drinking water
 - b. Changing room
 - c. Toilets

- d. Provision should be made for all of the above mentioned facilities, except changing rooms, after every 4 kms of the trail. For nature trails, the facilities should be made of eco-friendly materials that are harmonious with the surroundings.
- A Trail brochure should be prepared as promotional material to inform tourists of the nature of the trail.
 - The brochure should contain the following information:
 - a. Length/duration of the trail and means of transport
 - b. Contents and theme of the trail.
 - c. Transportation information.
 - d. Information on how to reach the starting point of the trail.
 - e. Timings for the trail
 - Map of the trail: Maps are a simple and effective way of showing the configuration of the trail and should be included in the brochure with attention to the following details:
 - They should preferably be drawn by a draftsman and should show a north point facing up the page. Additionally for a nature trail, satellite could be used to develop the map.
 - Show the start and end location of the tour along with all rest points along the trail.
 - Identify and number each item / point of interest in the trail
 - Show the location of car parks, cafes and public toilets for heritage walks.
 - Regular capacity building sessions will be provided free of cost by the government to the guides.
 - At the end of the trail, feedback from the tourist should be obtained through questionnaires.

14.4 Additional Requirements for Nature Trails

Since nature trails are often identified in protected habitats, it is important that the trail is sustainable. The following requirements should be met and sustainability assessment would need to be carried out to:

- a. Support current and future use with minimal impact to the area's natural systems.
- b. Produce negligible soil loss or movement while allowing vegetation to inhabit the area.
- c. Recognize that pruning or removal of certain plants may be necessary for proper trail construction and maintenance.
- d. Should not adversely affect the area's wildlife.
- e. Minimal rerouting and trail maintenance.
- f. Areas of wet or poorly drained soils should be avoided.
- g. All permits should be obtained prior to application. For nature trails if the trail is through a protected area, all requirements under eco-tourism should be complied with.

15. GUIDELINES FOR HERITAGE PROPERTY CONSERVATION & REVITALIZATION

15.1.1 Introduction

Places of cultural significance and heritage sites enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records that are important as tangible expressions of Uttarakhand identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Uttarakhand landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious. These heritage sites must be conserved for present and future generations.

In conservation of Heritage Buildings/Sites the practices set out in Burra Charter⁹ and Indian ICOMOS publication may also be referred and followed. "The Burra Charter, 1999" provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural / heritage significance and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS¹⁰ members. As per The Burra Charter, "Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences... These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations." The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

While changes may be necessary to adapt heritage buildings to new uses, it is important to ensure that these changes during restoration and restoration of the heritage places do not compromise the heritage significance of the item.

15.1.2 Conservation & Revitalization Process

- 1) The guidelines given in subsequent subsections will assist in planning to undertake conservation work on a heritage building/site. **Research & Documentation**

The first process is to undertake proper research & documentation as below:

a. Documentation and Survey

⁹ The Burra Charter defines the basic principles and procedures to be followed in the conservation of Australian heritage places. In 1979, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was adopted at a meeting of Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) at the historic mining town of Burra, South Australia. It was given the short title of *The Burra Charter*. The latest charter was published and adopted in November, 1999.

¹⁰ International Council on Monument and Sites (ICOMOS)

Prior to execution of any work in a historic place, sufficient studies must be undertaken to be reasonably assured that:

- the historic place, its development and significance are adequately understood;
- nothing of significant value is likely to be damaged or destroyed; and
- work is appropriately designed and specified.

The studies comprise the preliminary stages of the conservation process and include detailed documentation, condition mapping, survey, research, investigation and evaluation. This would include documenting interventions made in the past (including repairs and alterations made to the physical fabric). It is absolutely essential to record thoroughly, with drawings and photographs, the parameters and the status of the historic places before commencement of any work. Information about each historic place must be recorded in a preliminary inventory form and a detailed 'historic building information system' format. Drawings, written accounts and records of research / investigations should be kept up-to-date and maintained as part of the permanent documentation of the building. This is important more so because undertaking these is expensive, and therefore valuable for future.

The minimum drawings required for documentation include plans of all levels, all external elevations, and sectional elevations through all main spaces of the historic place. In cases where a project entails only a part of the building to be conserved, a general documentation of the entire site would be acceptable along with detail of the part prioritized for such project.

Physical documentation (with drawings and photographs) must be carried out before, during and after any development or conservation work is executed on the historic place. If adequate funds are available, state-of-the-art recording techniques such as photogrammetry must be employed. Any material removed from the historic places (after approval from the technical 'expert committee') must be recorded by photographs and drawings for archival purposes. All material and debris removed from the place must be stored and marked in a methodical system. The documentation process should be non-destructive to the physical existence of the historic place.

Topographical Survey/Total Station Survey of the historic place (site and setting) must be undertaken in the preliminary stages of the project. The extents of the survey must be defined in consultation with qualified experts, who would determine the setting of specific historic places as their ecological boundary / historical use pattern / geographical boundary / archaeological boundary, etc.

Survey Grid: The contour interval should be 0.5 mtr., and spacing between two spot levels must be minimum 5 mtrs.

b. Research and Investigation

This document contains preliminary research about the region and historic places. Further research must be encouraged so as to update the document and reinforce the significance attached to the places. This includes literary research on social, historical and architectural aspects, as well as systematic investigative testing which must be carefully recorded. Research should be based on primary and secondary information and references from other sources. Research other than archival, such as oral history, folklore, etc. should also be considered for sieving authentic information.

It is critical to investigate the source of deterioration in the built fabric in order to plan the intervention for reducing it, based on this understanding. Material testing and analysis, and research into aspects related to art and construction techniques are recommended to inform the conservation intervention detail plan. Preliminary investigation may lead to unexpected discoveries during the course of building operations. Investigations must be as non-destructive as possible.

c. Archaeological Excavations

Excavations must be carried out to avoid conjecture in case of unavailability of information. A thorough documentation is recommended of all findings during the excavation. The location and validity of archaeological excavations in historic places must be as per the advice and recommendations of expert archaeologists.

Proper understanding and interpretation of history depends crucially on the evidence of primary sources, including original documents, artefacts and the results of archaeological investigation. Excavations must have minimum impact on the historic fabric, and must be supervised by the technical 'expert committee.'

2) Significance

a. Statement of Significance

Thorough research, documentation and investigations, followed by their analysis lead to the assessment of significance of a historic place. Various levels and kinds of significance are evaluated: historical, architectural, archaeological, art/ aesthetics related, associational/ social, religious/ spiritual, and natural. Thereafter, a statement of significance is arrived at, which encompasses the entire assessment. The statement of significance should highlight the key architectural features, historical/traditional usage, users, events, notional linkages, socio-physical changes of the place or the

legendary figure associated with the place. It should also define the interpretive quality of parallel history.

It will be mandatory to identify obligations arising from significance (refer The Burra Charter, 1999). The statement of significance should be given the highest priority throughout the entire process of conservation, revitalization and management of historic places. Any development must uphold the significance of the historic place. Prior to execution of work, further research is essential and must be followed by analysis and lead to supplementing the significance.

b. Historic Fabric

Respect must be exercised towards the historic fabric by users, staff, visitors, owners, managers, local authorities and those involved in work in the historic places. The management must ensure constant vigilance for strict control to prevent any act of vandalism or defacement to the historic fabric, both during the course of any work as well as during general visitor ship. Any activity concerned with interpretation, promotion or tourism must not impact the historic fabric of the places.

3) Site Planning

a. Development History of the Place

Development history of the historic place must be researched and traced as it will determine the morphological character, patterns of development & change, referential changes, and inform about abrupt/ abnormal changes, etc. These would be useful for planning and reaching decisions concerning interventions in the historic place.

b. Views and Setting

The views of the historic places from various directions are significant attributes and are therefore recommended to be preserved. Significant views of and from the historic places must be identified and documented. As part of the detailed conservation management plan of each individual historic place, guidelines/bye-laws must be prepared in consultation with the appropriate local authority to protect these views and prevent any development that obstructs them. These include land use control, formulation of specific building guidelines, improvement of connectivity, and improvement of the overall visual character of the area. No superstructure must be allowed to be constructed that may hinder the views of the historic places. Construction of basement is prohibited unless the technical 'expert committee' approves after investigative tests and archaeological excavations in the historic place.

The historical, architectural and visual relationship between the historic places and their surroundings should be preserved. The landscape features

that form an important part of the wider landscape of the area must be protected.

c. Landmark Quality

Further more, the specific guidelines/bye-laws to be prepared must retain and enhance the landmark quality of the historic places. These would include guidelines for any development in the vicinity of the historic places; for example, new structures and signages in the area should be permitted only after they have been considered carefully and approved by the technical ‘expert committee.’ This is to ensure that the scenic qualities and attributes of the historic places that make them local landmarks are not undermined.

4) Access and Infrastructure

a. Public Access and Transportation

All historic places need to have complete public access. Spaces that have been demarcated for proposed public uses in the historic places must be accessible to the general public at designated timings. Sufficient and adequately experienced or trained staff who supervise and manage public access must be present at all times during public visiting hours to the historic places. These culturally significant historic places must have proper pedestrian and vehicular links for easy access of visitors. The circulation flow planning must cater to easy movement of the visitors to the various cultural edifices of the places. Vehicular access and approach roads must be supported with sufficient parking areas that do not hinder view or interfere with significant spaces of the historic places.

In the process of planning, respect must be exercised for religious tradition and solemnity in spaces associated with pilgrimage or any other cultural sensitivities. Adequate security measures and staff must be provided and reviewed regularly. Fire safety and emergency vehicular access (EVA) requirements must be adhered to in a sensitive manner, without causing any impact to the significant values of the place.

b. Visitor Numbers and Management

The number of visitors to each historic place should be managed keeping in mind the mechanical wear and tear, structural stability and impact on the micro-environment within the buildings. The environmental impact of visitors should be continuously monitored. The carrying capacity should be determined for each site and the visitor numbers within the site should thereby be regulated. Safety of both the visitors and the place must be ensured. Necessary steps must be taken to prevent harassment of visitors by hawkers, untrained guides, etc. Visitor management for tourists as well as for the general public is essential especially on important calendar days.

c. Visitor Information

It is recommended that an information centre be provided in an accessible and central place of each city/town of the proposed trail. These information centres must have available facts and information regarding the individual historic places and the entire tourism circuits. Aesthetically harmonized information points must be provided within the historic places to facilitate a visitor-friendly environment and to link the individual site to the other historic places and the entire circuit. The interpretative material about the place must not impact the features of significant value in the historic place.

d. Infrastructure for Visitors

Suitable infrastructure must be provided for facilitating visitors. This includes toilets, drinking water points, first-aid facilities, refreshment kiosks and space for belongings. The equipment and maintenance procedures of such facilities must not infringe into the historic places or their setting. Safety of visitors must be ensured within all places. The design and location of facilities must respect the cultural value and aesthetics of the historic places.

The broad objectives of infrastructure development planning at heritage sites are:

- to improve site environment conditions (removal of garbage, cables, and encroachments that degrade the heritage places);
- improvement of access and approach roads, providing for visitor parking facilities, developing wayside amenities, development of transit nodes, and up-gradation and management of transport modes;
- visitor information centres, and providing signage and other interpretive visual communication systems at appropriate places;
- orientation and incentives to the hospitality industry;
- providing visitor amenities like toilets, drinking water facilities etc.;
- solid waste management and waste water management in and around the sites;
- improving the overall visitor experience (street furniture, pedestrian walkways, planting trees, improving signages, organising retail activities etc.);
- providing for furniture and structural equipments for temporary exhibitions, festivals etc.; and
- re-strengthening the physical and notional links to places and people.

e. Universal Access (Access for Persons with Disabilities)

There must be provision for access to the historic places by persons with disabilities. All public facilities must be accessible to the disabled/also

termed as *differently-abled*. The design and location of access for the physically challenged must respect the cultural value and aesthetics of the historic places and must not be intrusive to the significant aspects of the places. Ramps with supporting rails or elevators must be incorporated. Apart from providing gender specific toilets, barrier-free friendly built-environment compliant toilets shall also be provisioned in infrastructure design. Not only physical access but intellectual access too should be maximized for the disabled. **Importantly, such interventions should ensure that physical damage is minimal and the aesthetics of the place is not compromised.** [Refer “Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built-Environment for Disabled and Elderly Persons, 1998,” CPWD, GoI as national best practice, while “2010 ADA (American Disability Act) Standards for Accessible Design” may be considered as an international best practice for universal access compliance.]

5) Conservation Management Planning

a. Conservation Management Plan

Each historic place needs a ‘Conservation Management Plan’ to be prepared before embarking on the project, and its copies must be placed in public and government department libraries. Its availability to the public and departments would ensure enabling them to refer to the recommended procedures and guidelines that uphold the significance of historic places in course of any future work proposed. The conservation management plan is prepared on the basis of the principles outlined in this document as part of the conservation and historic places revitalization guidelines. The conservation management plan broadly consists of:

- gathering information (by way of documentation, research, condition assessment, investigation etc.);
- analysis of information;
- assessment of significance;
- developing policies/ guidelines for conservation and revitalization;
- planning a strategy for implementing policies/ guidelines; and
- outlining a management framework for the project and future of the historic place.

A conservation management plan is required to streamline the process of conservation and development, and ensure efficient use of resources. The objectives of a project must be identified and balanced in principle before attempting to resolve issues which can arise in practice.

b. Conservation Intervention

The main aim is to conserve the historic place in accordance with the ‘Conservation Management Plan’ to ensure that the cultural value is preserved. The objective is that the historic place is conserved by

internationally accepted standards, and made safe for users, staff, visitors and those involved in work. Details and levels of intervention must be decided on a case-by-case basis and based on the significance, condition and potential. These should collectively be in the interest of conserving the value of the historic places. The priority and phasing of interventions must be stated in the conservation management plan. The materials used in the interventions must be compatible with the original materials of the historic places in terms of material behaviour (chemical and physical), composition, texture, colour, strength, etc.

c. Reversibility

Reversibility is the concept of work to a building, part of a building or artefact being carried out in such a way that it can be reversed at some future time, without any significant damage having been done. Principle of ‘reversibility’ must be followed in all conservation planning and development works to any part of the historic place. **All interventions must be reversible at any stage** without causing any harm to the historic fabric.

d. Consolidation of Dilapidated Building Fabric

Consolidation denotes physical intervention in the actual fabric of a building to ensure its continued structural integrity. The parts of existing fabric of the historic places that are in a dilapidated condition must be consolidated to prevent further damage and deterioration. This applies to those spaces that are not designated for restoration or reconstruction as per the conservation management plan. Public safety must be ensured during the process of structural consolidation.

e. Emergency Stabilization

The portions in historic places that are in a serious state of near-collapse must be given urgent attention. These must be dealt with on a priority basis in consultation with qualified conservation professionals in order to prevent any further loss of historic fabric.

f. New Elements and Materials

An appraisal of the aesthetic objectives of the project must be done prior to deciding the conservation approach. **The principles of minimum intervention and conservative repair must be followed.** The technical ‘expert committee’ must decide on case by case basis whether specific new works are to be distinguishable from the existing features, or are to match the original.

In cases where replicas of any architectural feature or element of a historic place must be distinguishable from the original, care must be executed not to create a false sense of history. The combined result should be a well-

integrated whole and not draw attention disproportionately. Any new work that is matched to the old for aesthetic reasons should be recorded and should be finished in such a way that it can be differentiated from the original by discreet dating or other means. Matching should not be merely in terms of colour and appearance, but of physical and chemical characteristics of materials, and their composition, breathability, ageing, species, source and method of processing, as appropriate. The use of modern substitutes or synthetic ‘look-alike’ materials is prohibited. Use of state-of-the-art technology is encouraged while incorporating traditional materials and traditional techniques.

g. Additions and Alterations

The spatial character of the historic places must not be altered by additions/ alterations except in the case of reuse wherein the adaptation will be in accordance with the Conservation management plan of the historic place. Additions and alterations needed for the purpose of emergency, safety, security or connectivity etc. may be allowed, but only after approval by the technical ‘expert committee’. Any work in and around the historic places must be carried out under the supervision of the approved technical monitoring body/ expert committee in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan.

With consultation and approval of the technical ‘expert committee’, previous alterations and repairs, which are established of low significance, may be removed. Modern materials should be used only where it is demonstrated and proved that traditional materials cannot achieve a satisfactory outcome. Where required, new means of achieving structural stability in the historic places must be justified case-by-case, and must be in harmony with the significance. All features of the historic place must be thoroughly documented in the form of drawings, photographs etc. of architectural details and construction techniques, before removal. No significant historic fabric must be disturbed in the process, and pending recommended repair work must be carried out along with the alteration procedure. New work in alterations should be of appropriate quality and design, and should contribute to the architectural integrity of the altered historic place as a whole, (judged by the technical ‘expert committee’). All approved new works in terms of additions and alterations must conform to conservation & revitalization guidelines.

All interventions must be reversible in nature. Additions and alterations should be removable and the historic place reinstated to its previous state without further damage to the pre-existing fabric (such as foundations, etc.). This is particularly recommended in the installation of services, where the life of the services is likely to be short compared with that of the building as a whole. Expert advice must be sought before extension in

a historic place is designed, and research, investigation, monitoring and/or excavation must be undertaken. After additions, the historic place should have architectural integrity as a whole and in its setting. **Additions should not dominate, cover or detract architecturally or visually from the historic fabric.**

h. Adaptive Reuse

Undertaking adaptation or designating adaptive reuse means adapting a historic place to requirements of a new sustainable compatible use, while respecting its significance and historic fabric. The recommended use of a historic place must not be contradictory to its associational/ intangible value.

In case of historic places that are designated to be reused, the objectives are to have appropriate uses which would:

- be in the spirit of the unique history of its original owners;
- utilize the potential of the space while causing minimum changes to the significant components;
- be socially acceptable by the local community and address their requirements and expectations;
- contribute to the value of the place;
- be of social and cultural value to the present and future generations; and
- have a healthy and safe environment for all the occupants, users, visitors and staff on the site.

The approved interventions in the process of reuse of the buildings must not be detrimental to their historic fabric and must not compromise with their structural stability. Decisions regarding compatible additions, alterations, elements and materials in the course of adaptive reuse must be taken by the technical ‘expert committee’ and must conform to guidelines and certain aspects must be taken into consideration while designating and designing for adaptive reuse. Dead load and proposed live load constraints in each space must be strictly followed considering the condition and significant value of the space. The ground levels of new development must be designed strictly in accordance with existing building levels, so as to prevent problems of water/drainage flow. It is recommended that covered space requirements during any development be met by adaptive reuse of spaces, keeping in mind their level of significance.

The adaptive reuse proposal must provide for the required infrastructure facilities for users, staff and visitors to the places. This includes adequate parking, toilets, refreshment kiosks, first-aid facilities, space for belongings and information about the place. Guided tours and shows in

the historic places must not disrupt the designated functions therein. Use of the historic places for special events may be allowed provided it is in compliance with the rules laid down by the management (which must be in the interest of conservation). **Strict rules must also be laid down regarding installation of electrical equipment, plumbing and water management services as well as in the erection of temporary structures in historic places.**

The reuse for the historic places in a project is predefined by an appropriate plan that shall be prepared according to the methodology for compatible reuse as described below:

- Client's brief
- Functional needs
- Functional organization
- Morphological analysis
- Characteristics analysis
- Requirements for retention of significance
- Constraints of physical condition
- Reuse planning principles
- New building principles.

Based on these standards a reuse strategy should be formulated for historic places keeping in mind the nature and impacts of the uses. Following are the salient features which define the kind of usage:

- that need minimum intervention in historic structure
- that have optimal service requirements
- that generate lesser waste
- that confirm to building safety regulations
- that do not have negative impact on the cultural value of the place
- which require minimal interior refurbishment
- which require minimum installations of heavy machineries & gadgets which can cause environmental problems and structural destruction
- that are compatible in functional requirement
- that can facilitate universal access (access for persons with disabilities).

It may be noted that it is not allowed to use a historic place or a part of it merely for administrative purpose, which is not connected to its designated adaptive reuse as per the overall reuse plan.

i. Impact Assessment

The conservation management plan outlines the process of achieving the project aims while respecting the significance of the heritage place. An impact assessment is carried out to deduce the outcomes of the specified

actions, prior to executing them. It should be the effort of the conservation advisors to maximize the beneficial impacts and reduce the adverse ones, especially considering impacts on the significance.

In an integrated tourism development-heritage conservation project, the extent of promotion, intervention and activities designated in a historic place must be based on assessment of the impacts versus the potential and capacity of the place. The development must be such so as to ensure sustainability of the historic place while causing minimum cultural shock to the local population. It must be established that the predicted effects (whether physical or intangible) and the scope of reducing them are properly understood by the public, the implementing agency and the authority before it makes its decision.

j. Professional Experts

A technical ‘expert committee’ must be appointed to guide the planning, implementation and maintenance plan for the historic places. This committee must comprise qualified multi-disciplinary specialists from the field of heritage conservation and management, and all work must be carried out in conjunction with this guideline document.

k. Monitoring

Monitoring entails responsibility within the project and thereby ensures better quality. Milestones and timelines must be decided upon before work commencement, and they must comply with the project objectives. The assessor must be familiarized with the historic place and the contents of its conservation management plan, conservation manual, log book and previous inspection reports. It is preferable for the assessor to have some continuing responsibility for the care and conservation of the historic place.

6) New Proposals and Interventions

a. Design in Context

The principle that must be followed while undertaking design of any new building/site feature in context of a historic setting would be: **to respect the past and embrace the present without creating a false sense of history**. The design should embody the spirit of the place, may it be freedom or sanctity. The technical ‘expert committee’ must give careful consideration to all designs in historic places and precincts. Some factors to consider for designing in context are:

- It is mandatory to delineate zones for development and revitalization in the case of historic precincts according to their area of influence and character of usage. Development guidelines would need to be

framed case-by-case for each zone. These guidelines must be devised to retain the landmark quality of the historic places.

- Consistency and continuity are vital virtues while designing in the context of historic settings. Modern structures in traditional guises fail to produce architecture of good repute. New buildings should not draw undue attention.
- **Proposals for new development in and adjacent to a historic place must respect its historic context in mass/volume, scale, form, materials, quality, grain and general character.**
- A new building in a historic area should be in harmony with, or complementary to, adjacent historic buildings in terms of pattern, rhythm, detail, style, scale, continuity and composition. This does not indicate that new building designs should merely imitate the features of historic buildings. This sensitivity of new design must be judged by the technical 'expert committee'.
- No development or building activity must be permitted in close proximity to the historic buildings or abut the historic fabric of the historic places. The distance between new development and historic fabric is to be determined by the technical 'expert committee' for each individual historic place, and must be substantiated by archaeological evidence. There should be no archaeological disturbance.
- The design of a new building must be capable of alteration and adaptation in response to changing needs in the future. The architecture of any new building in a historic place / precinct must be influenced by its site.
- Additions and alterations in heritage places must be sensitive to the historic fabric and compatible in terms of finishes, character of elements and size of new structures. All externally visible elements must especially be considered while evaluation, such as entrances, openings, columns, arches, staircases, balconies, parapets and finishes.
- Removal of any part or feature of a historic place must not be permitted unless the technical 'expert committee' confirms it as an impending hazard that cannot have practicable repairs. Improvements can be achieved through removal/relocation of negative factors, such as obtrusive hoardings, unsightly poles and overhead wires. Enhancement proposals should always be informed by extensive historical research.
- Any new building element to be introduced in the historic places must be of sympathetic scale with respect to the original elements and must be approved by the technical 'expert committee.' It is recommended that traditional building materials be used in the construction of the

new buildings. This would provide training ground for the use of traditional materials. Introduction of new elements and materials must conform to guidelines.

- Occupiers and owners in a historic area/precinct should be informed about architectural features that are important to the character and appearance of the area (through local media). This would make them aware of valuable architectural details that must be preserved. They should also be informed about where appropriate advice on new development, additions and alterations can be sought i.e. the technical ‘expert committee’ must be accessible to the general public.

b. Design Controls

The technical ‘expert committee’ must give careful consideration in the process of granting approval to any design in historic places and precincts. Some considerations while formulating design control guidelines for historic places are:

- Development should not create problems of traffic, parking, noise or environmental degradation in the historic area.
- The setting and significant views of historic places must not be compromised or obstructed by any new development or construction, as discussed in guidelines. This includes erecting new equipment such as satellite dishes, mobile phone towers, electrical towers/ posts, etc.
- In commercial areas, the proximity of activities requiring heavy traffic, loading/unloading of goods, storage and trade of inflammable materials, etc. should be carefully judged with respect to historic fabric before giving necessary approvals. An advertisement control system must be adopted sensitively because outdoor advertising is essential to commercial activity.
- ‘Façadism’ (i.e. rebuilding behind the front façade of a historic building) should not be promoted unless the structure is beyond reasonable repair, because the conflict between interiors and exterior is evident in such cases. The character of an area depends not just on the street frontages of its buildings, but also on their integrity as historic structures and the contribution which they make in all dimensions. The interior is integral to the exterior of a historic place, and the decoration, furniture, fittings, fixtures and services may be historically significant features that should be preserved. Therefore, every effort should be made to find means of utilising the buildings essentially in their historic form, to ensure their continued beneficial use rather than to maximise their redevelopment value.
- Historic settlement patterns, plot boundaries and curtilage, pedestrian routes and enclosures must be respected.

- Site planning and development regulations must be formulated for each zone around a historic place in compliance with the existing legal framework (development guidelines, bye laws, special area development plan, etc.). These regulations are meant to:
 - Control the type and character of development, and the land use;
 - Maintain hierarchy of space and usage sensitive to the heritage environment;
 - Contain the cultural spirit & historical aspects;
 - Determine building guidelines (Floor Area Ratio-F.A.R., Floor Space Index-F.S.I., height regulations, ground coverage, setbacks, building use); and
 - Ensure quality visitor experience and management of the site.

c. Building Services

Utilities such as electricity lines/cables and water supply / wastewater disposal pipes must be located and designed in a manner so as to prevent damage to the historic fabric of sites and so they do not obstruct views and setting.

The existing drainage and rainwater disposal system of the historic place must be studied in detail, and it should be upgraded to minimize, if not completely prevent, ingress of water. It is critical to locate the source of dampness in the built fabric and plan the intervention for reducing it based on this understanding. New plumbing and rainwater pipes must be unobtrusive to the historic fabric, and their location and materials must be approved by the technical ‘expert committee.’

The water supply system must be investigated in the historic places. In order to meet the additional infrastructural requirements, a plan must be devised to use optimum quantity of water while recharging resources. It is recommended that rainwater harvesting be practiced with guidance from landscape architects, geo-technical experts, structural engineers, archaeologists and other experts.

Any changes to the present electrical system and lighting arrangements should have minimal impact on the historic fabric and, in fact, must enhance the architectural and aesthetic qualities of the historic place. The techniques and materials for these should be approved by the technical ‘expert committee.’

d. Finishes

After condition assessment of the historic places, the aim of the conservation process must be to preserve the original finishes to the maximum. The conservation work must be carried out in accordance with the guidelines. **Exterior and interior surfaces that were not painted in history should remain unpainted.** Tests and analysis of paint layers

should be carried out to supplement researched information gathered about finishes. The finishes specified in the new development works must not hamper the historic fabric in any way and must be approved by the technical ‘expert committee’.

In the historic places that are proposed to be reused, the internal finishes must not have a negative impact on the historic building fabric. The selection of materials should be based on compatibility in texture, colour, composition and material behaviour (chemical and physical) and must be approved by the technical ‘expert committee.’

e. Landscape

The landscape features that form an important part of the wider landscape of the area must be protected. Historic landscapes cannot be isolated from their own particular environment, whether urban or rural, artificial or natural. Any excavation within and around the historic place would need to be closely monitored by landscape architects, geo-technical experts, structural engineers, archaeologists and other experts.

All existing plants and trees must be surveyed on a case-by-case basis with a qualified landscape professional, conservation architect and structural engineer. Thereafter, any vegetation notified by the experts to be discarded due to its negative impact on structural stability of the historic place should be removed along with roots and an approved herbicide must be used. Any damage caused to the historic fabric by plant removal must be minimal, and approved remedial measures must be adopted immediately. Trees identified to be of cultural significance must be preserved and maintained with advice from qualified landscape professionals. Revival of any historic garden or its features must be based on authentic evidence in consultation with qualified landscape and conservation professionals, and must conform to the principles of the Florence Charter, 1982¹¹.

f. Illumination

¹¹ The 1982 ICOMOS Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (Florence Charter) was developed at a meeting of the members of the ICOMOS IFLA International Committee for Historic Gardens (now known as the ICOMOS IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes) in Florence on 21 May 1981. The Florence Charter, a document addressing a specific field of garden preservation within preservation of historic resources, was registered by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as an addendum to the Venice Charter on 15 December 1982. The [drafting](#) and acceptance of this charter as an addition to guiding documents in the preservation of cultural heritage signalled an enlargement of the realm of preservation from consideration of significant architecture and monuments to include historic gardens and parks in a range of sizes, which may be associated with a building or a property important for a significant landscape.

Illumination required to upgrade the environment of the historic place must have minimal impact on the historic fabric. The position of lighting equipment and techniques deployed for installation must be approved by the technical ‘expert committee.’ The lighting must enhance the architectural and aesthetic qualities of the historic place.

For illumination of any ancient painted surfaces or frescoes, only soft illumination should be resorted to, like fibre optic white lighting. Use of camera flash should not be permitted thereafter.

7) Environment Upgradation

a. Street Furniture and Paving

Street furniture and paving in historic places need to be sensitively designed and should be integrated into the design of the street as a whole. The aim should be to minimise physical obstruction and visual clutter. They should demonstrate the spirit of the place and could be inspired by the design elements of the particular historic place or style but should not be mere imitations.

[If possible, a historic paving with exceptional architectural value should be first attempted to be restored, prior to any other intervention in this regard.]

Street furniture like lamp-posts, bollards, seating, garbage disposal bins, hydrants and water points must be designed in harmony with the existing historic places, and must not be just utilitarian structures. Appropriate street lighting of simple design or a design reflecting the local style should be preferred.

b. Signage

Signage must be incorporated into the design of buildings as a whole and must be compatible in form, scale and materials to the context. Hoardings and advertisement displays must be regulated (in terms of location, size and fixing) through design controls and guidelines for individual historic places. The technical ‘expert committee’ should publish advice about design and position of suitable displays (whether attached to buildings or freestanding) with respect to the character and appearance of the area. Road signs also have a significant effect on the appearance of a historic place, and they should be of character appropriate to their context.

[A national best practice example of historic place, context specific signage that may be referred is the different types of signage (monument sign/informational sign/directional sign) as integrated with the landscaping/streetscape installed as part of the work of Revitalization of the Gardens of Emperor Humayun’s Tomb (a World Heritage Site), New Delhi undertaken through the joint efforts of The Aga Khan Trust for

Culture (AKTC) and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), under the aegis of the National Culture Fund, and completed in 2003.]

8) Site Practices

a. Training and Capacity Building

Training and capacity building programs for the local and regional skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled artisans must be undertaken as part of the conservation program. This is necessary as it has been found that the knowledge of the use of traditional materials needs to be revived. Knowledge of the local artisans' especially master crafts persons must be documented and integrated in the training program. The use of traditional materials would also provide livelihood for the local unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled artisans.

The general care, maintenance and repair of historic places depend mainly on labour and skill. Such work requires dedication, skill, care and craftsmanship to various degrees, the results of which are often visible. All those who are to be involved in any work in the historic places must be sensitized about handling and significance through printed information (by the technical 'expert committee') and through demonstration workshops prior to start of work.

b. Workmanship

The selection of the workers must be given careful consideration. The contractors and supervisors must have prior experience in handling historic fabric. In case the workforce is not experienced with historic places, they must go through proper training and sensitization prior to start of work.

The structural stability of the historic place must not be compromised due to modern building activity. Scaffolding or other building material must not be stacked next to historic fabric during any investigation, conservation or building process.

c. Dismantling

The necessity of dismantling any element in a historic place must be established satisfactorily to the technical 'expert committee.' Where necessary, dismantling of the historic fabric must be carried out in a systematic manner by marking at the back of each dismantled element and storing it methodically. The accumulated debris should be stored for reuse of the historic material. An attempt must be made to reuse maximum historic material under the supervision of the technical 'expert committee'. The maximum safety possible under the circumstances must be provided to the workers on site. It is recommended that the

management provide insurance cover to workers in cases where condition of the built fabric is precarious.

9) Interpretation, Promotion, Tourism, & Community Participation

a. Interpretation

The most important aspect of a tourism circuit covering historic places is that it brings to life the distant and forgotten past. Interpretative material thus becomes key to dissemination of information, and therefore it must be compiled following thorough research. The enjoyment derived from visiting and understanding historic places can be enhanced by the availability of interpretative information. Its value will depend on its accessibility and reliability, and how well it interprets and communicates the significance, it is recommended that an information centre be provided in an accessible and central place of each city/town of the proposed circuits. Each historic place must have adequate interpretative material about the place itself and its context in the tourism circuit. The location and design of the interpretative material must not interfere with the appearance of the historic place itself, especially the features of significant value.

Guided tours and publication of literature must be undertaken for various sections of local society in order to inculcate interest. This researched information must be forwarded to local schools to be included in the curriculum and kept in relevant public places, so as to impart a sense of personal attachment to historic places among the natives. Training for effective guiding must be organized periodically among locals in order to convey appropriate information as well as provide employment opportunities to the inhabitants.

b. Promotion

Outreach must be generated so as to create interest in the general public regarding the historic places and the entire trails. Promotion must be undertaken through various tools of the electronic and print media. Public awareness campaigns impart a sense of ownership and appreciation among the local inhabitants about their heritage. Awareness needs to be generated in public regarding heritage and significance of historic places. Awareness must be increased in communities about their own assets especially among those that have association with the tourism and hospitality sector, such as hotel personnel, taxi drivers, bus conductors, policemen and local food vendors. Opportunities must be sought to develop cultural activities such as festivals, plays, historic narratives with the aid of the local population to complement selected circuit sites. Local handicrafts and folk arts must be promoted to augment the local economy.

c. Tourism

All tourism development should provide maximum benefit to the local community and not exploit the cultural resource. An impact assessment must be carried out prior to implementation of any plans for the historic places, as discussed earlier. The emphasis should be on integrated development as described in this document, and thereby support the economic growth of the region.

Tourism promotion includes the information dissemination system for visitors. There will be assessment of sectoral benefits of promotion and outreach and these will be responsive to the user groups. These will include the location, their subject of focus, etc. This sector will stress on developing interactive tools for visitor information located on the sites and circuits. Promotion, outreach and interpretation could engage activities such as:

- creating a brand and market it through print and electronic media;
- creating decentralized system of information dissemination throughout the country and abroad;
- uploading destination websites carrying first-hand information about the city and their significant destinations;
- production and marketing of limited range of merchandise items (postcards, posters, T-shirts, souvenirs etc.) through private sector;
- providing for global booking & reservation centres at international airports, major railway stations, commercial centres, etc., and packaging tours and itinerary;
- developing and enhancing the cultural capital experience by promoting festivals, fairs, concerts, plays, guided narratives, etc.;
- promoting local arts, crafts, cuisine, culture and way of living;
- identifying, organising and marketing the local skills;
- training for effective guided tours in historic places; and
- setting up interpretation centres and interactive information kiosks for visitors.

d. Participation

Active participation of the immediate community goes a long way in the success and sustenance of a project. Therefore public consultation process should be undertaken and their opinion must be sought and incorporated in the initial stages of the projects. Open discussions must be encouraged between the local population and the authorities for contributions at certain important milestones in the project. Transparency of decisions and accessibility of the executing agencies to the locals would encourage participation.

10) Management of Historic Places

a. Management Framework

Historic places should be managed to sustain their significance. A clear structure should be defined for those involved in decision-making, execution, maintenance and any other work involving the historic places. This will help in demarcation of responsibility and increase efficiency. A management framework must be put in place prior to start of site-work to ensure continuity and accountability. The Conservation Management Plan must be reviewed every five years in consultation with conservation professionals, to incorporate any new information or changes (following further research); the responsibility for reviewing the plan must lie with the management.

b. Risk Assessment and Disaster Management

Risk assessment must be carried out and a comprehensive risk-preparedness plan made for each historic place. Since loss of authentic fabric is irretrievable, early elimination of major risks must be carried out by the preparation of a risk management plan. The plan would include safeguards against both natural (earthquake etc.) and manmade (fire etc.) disasters. It would include measures to minimize damage in the event of disasters and a scheme for emergency evacuation. Preventive measures, such as prohibiting smoking and open fires, must be taken, especially near significant areas of the historic places. Appropriate advice must be sought regarding insurance cover.

Professional advice must be sought on fire precautions for the individual historic places. Specific measures such as the following must be observed, without causing any detrimental effect to the historic fabric:

- ensuring all works of the project and future contracts comply with fire safety norms;
- establishment of a written fire safety policy;
- appointment of a named person to be responsible for all fire matters, and formation of a damage control team;
- preparation of a fire safety manual;
- installation of a fire detection and alarm system;
- obtaining a fire safety certificate and complying with its requirements;
- provision and maintenance of appropriate first-aid and fire-fighting equipment, and ensuring their access to all parts of the historic place;
- fire training for all staff;
- keeping link with the local fire station;
- copies of records stored off-site;
- installation of lightning protection where necessary; and
- regular inspection and maintenance of all heating systems, electrical wiring and equipment.

The management must assign a team for the task of disaster management to take charge in case of any calamity. Actions to be taken in case of emergency must be determined beforehand, and these instructions must be in the log book kept at the historic place. Current information of key people, including emergency numbers, must also be listed in the log book.

11) Maintenance and Repair

a. Maintenance

Regular maintenance and early action can often prevent decay and avert the need for major intervention and high expenditure later. Any maintenance and repair measures for the historic places must be sensitive to the significant features and in accordance with best practices as outlined in this guideline document. Good housekeeping protects a place from avoidable damage or decay. Easy and safe access must be ensured to all parts of the historic place for maintenance purposes. All building services must be regularly inspected for timely identification of faults, for example, drainage gutters and down-take pipes should be regularly checked for blockages and cleared out. Regular inspections must be carried out by the management to ensure effective maintenance.

All housekeeping staff in the historic places, including landscape, should be adequately instructed regarding the significant features of the place and the sensitivity required in their upkeep. A brief description of the items of cleaning and cleaning methods and materials should be kept in the administration office dealing with housekeeping. This would ensure continuity in case of changing staff.

b. Conservation Manual

A Conservation Manual should be prepared and made available to all maintenance and management staff of the historic places. The purpose of the manual is to inform the owners and managers of historic places about the importance of the place as well as describe a housekeeping and management regime.

The manual should contain essential information about the historic place, including its history, significance, architecture, materials, construction and services. It should be accompanied by architectural description and drawings along with service installation diagrams. Routine housekeeping, management and maintenance procedures should be mentioned and regularly updated in the manual in accordance with the research undertaken on causes of decay in the materials of the historic place. It should also contain guidance on constraints to be applied to any repair or alteration work. Guidelines must also be prepared for maintenance and cleaning of decorative features and embellishments, and these must be followed by all those involved in such activities.

c. Repair

A conservative approach to repair is fundamental to good conservation. In the historic places, all repair work undertaken in the current projects as well as future repairs must be in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan. A systematic record of maintenance and repair activities must be kept in a log book for understanding of the pattern of building defects in future. This practice will help plan a long-term approach to repairs as well as aid in future research.

Previous repair works that are intrusive to the historic fabric or are now showing signs of decay must be replaced with repairs techniques that are in harmony with the historic fabric. The technical ‘expert committee’ must monitor the materials, techniques and suitability of repair works. New repairs should follow traditional methods and materials.

d. Log Book

A log book should be maintained in which a record of events, procedures carried out and work undertaken should be entered routinely. Current information of key people, including emergency numbers, must be listed in the log book. It should contain concise instructions on maintenance and inspection routines and on actions to take in an emergency. Regular inspections and their outcome, along with notes of any work carried out in the historic place, should be recorded in the log book. Completed log books should not be destroyed, and should be kept as part of the permanent record of the historic place. Digital copies of log books should be kept if possible.

All building services must be regularly inspected and their records kept, with a section on urgent and desirable recommendations. These must be documented photographically. A systematic record of maintenance and repair activities must be kept for understanding of the pattern of building defects in future. The log book should include procedures such as:

- checking, testing and servicing of building services installation;
- regular checking and cleaning of roofs, gutters, drains, rainwater disposal systems;
- inspecting all spaces of the historic place, especially less frequented areas like storage areas; and
- checking and cleaning windows and other natural ventilation systems.

e. Periodic Inspections

The condition of a historic place must be assessed every five years. Accordingly, the content of the conservation manual must be reviewed every five years. The assessor must be familiarized with the historic place and the contents of its conservation management plan, conservation

manual, log book and previous inspection reports. It is preferable for the assessor to have some continuing responsibility for the care and conservation of the historic place.

The inspection must include general condition of all visible parts of the place and recommendations for repairs and other works, in order of priority (immediate, urgent, necessary and desirable). The progress of repairs carried out since the previous inspection must be recorded. The inspections must be carried out in a fairly consistent sequence. A large or complex historic place can be divided into wings or sections. Generally the exterior of the building should be inspected first, and from top to bottom, starting from the same point on the floor plan at each level and working clockwise from room to room and within each space. Condition and defects must be recorded concisely and with photographs.

15.1.3 On-site issues

a. Site

It is not just the main building on the site that is important from a heritage point of view. Other elements of the site, such as landscaping, fences and gates, lamp standards, paving, garden furniture and outbuildings, may all make their own contributions to the heritage significance of the place, and should be considered in evaluation prior to carrying out any work. Where there is the likelihood of disturbing archaeological relics, such as the foundations of an earlier building, be careful with the use of heavy equipment. If it is proposed to excavate, and relics over 50 years old are involved, approval will be needed from the Archaeological Survey of India or any other authority, as applicable, to proceed. New underground services may have to be re-located to avoid ground which contains significant archaeological material.

b. Structure

Stabilize, consolidate or repair surviving structural members and systems. Supplement or replace only unsound material. Avoid repairs which are stronger than the existing fabric and may lead to differential stress cracking. Avoid disturbing existing footings with new excavations that could weaken the structure.

c. Masonry

Clean masonry surfaces only in order to remove harmful substances and to reveal deterioration. Use a gentle method, such as low pressure water spray and soft natural bristle brushes. Don't use too much water - it can cause efflorescence and hasten deterioration of the stone. Don't use acid - particularly on marble or limestone. If stains are difficult to remove, you should consult specialist cleaning companies with conservation/restoration work experience.

d. Metal

Form or recast and replace only the missing or unsound elements. Maintain protective coatings on ferrous metals. Do not alter the colour, texture, tone or patina of the metal by inappropriate cleaning. All metal cleaners are abrasive to some degree. Remove the cause of corrosion. If not, use the mildest cleaning agent, then a reversible sealant. Conserve foundry nameplates or stencilled trademarks. Cast iron replacement is available. Aluminium casting is acceptable but should be of the right profile.

e. Roofing

- Corrugated Roofing

Corrugated iron is a traditional material and therefore one should not refrain from using it where it's appropriate. Use sheets of the same length as the roof under repairing, rather than the current practice of using full length sheets. Traditional springhead nails should be used for fixings.

- Slate

It is important to know why a slate roof is failing before taking action. Is the slate itself failing, or is the problem due to the failure of the fixing nails or the timber structure? If it's the latter, the slate can be lifted off and replaced when the framework has been repaired. If the slate itself is failing, part or all of it will need to be replaced. If there is a need to replace only some of the roofing material, use the best slate on the most visible profile of the building. Ensure slates are the correct size (usually 610 mm x 305 mm, 508 mm x 254 mm and 406 mm x 203 mm) and from the same place of origin.

- Tiles

Use Terracotta Marseilles to replace the original profile. Cement tiles are not appropriate for heritage buildings.

- Timber Shingles

Split shingles were traditionally used in early buildings and are still available. And it is authentic to use them, but they do not have a long life. It is worth considering that a later material, such as corrugated iron, may have been associated with the building for a much longer period and may be more important in heritage terms. Corrugated iron also has the advantage of being structural, lightweight and cheaper.

Sawn shingles and Red Cedar shingles are only appropriate where there is clear evidence that they were previously used, such as in vertical facade detailing on Federation interwar buildings.

- Roof Plumbing

Use the correct guttering and downpipes. Downpipes on older buildings are usually round. Gutter profiles come in half round, ogee and quad forms.

Check old photographs or profiles in paintwork to find out which is the correct shape for the building. Cast iron plumbing can be purchased or specially cast on order. If downpipes were recessed in the original building, maintain them, but ensure they are watertight.

- **Skylights**

Take great care with the location of skylights. P.V.C. skylights are generally inappropriate, as they introduce unsympathetic modern shapes and materials into the roof line. Flat wired glass skylights are preferable.

f. Timber and Joinery

Repair, rather than replace, unsound timber. An example of this approach is splicing new timber into a verandah post. It is usually more cost effective to do repair work rather than complete dismantling and rebuilding. When timber is structurally weakened, by termite damage for example, consider using epoxy resin for repairs. Although it is expensive, it avoids the problems encountered with the removal and replacement of timber. Retain all hardware, replacing only deteriorated or missing elements with matching elements. The selection of the timber species is not critical in heritage terms where timber is to be painted or stained.

g. Paints and other finishes

Carefully evaluate whether existing early paint finishes are significant and should be retained before they are painted. Where there has been overpainting, and it is practical for to do so, take paint scrapes to find out the original colours and also any decoration used, such as stencilling. Stencilling is easy to learn.

If there is insufficient evidence of the original paint scheme, it is better to adopt a simple sympathetic colour scheme rather than attempt to reproduce the original. Generally, modern high gloss or satin paint finishes are inappropriate. Use an appropriate paint for the job. It is better to use water based paint on masonry buildings because it breathes more than oil paint.

Carpet and linoleum may also be significant and should be conserved where this is practical. Traditional oil, wax, varnish and shellac finishes are generally more appropriate for timber than polyurethane, which is an impervious inflexible finish. Where polyurethane is necessary, use a satin finish in a 1:1 mix with thinner.

Avoid damaging original finishes, such as wallpapers, decorative plasterwork, etc. Expert cleaning may be appropriate if they are significant and relatively intact. Carefully clean wallpaper using the gentlest method. Consider reproducing early wallpaper to complete an overall pattern. Protect vulnerable surfaces.

h. Damp, Drainage and Ventilation

Keeping a building dry is extremely important. It reduces the need for costly maintenance and is also an insurance against the development of serious structural problems. Ensure the building is water and weather tight by using sound roofing, flashing and damp proofing methods which also allow the building to “breathe.” Damp is a major cause of deterioration and should be remedied. Find the cause of damp and to try to correct this first before engaging a damp-proof repair firm to carry out work which may be unnecessary and expensive. The problem may be caused by leaking roofs or plumbing, or an incomplete damp-proof course in the walls. Excessive watering in garden beds close to the building may be another cause. In this case the simplest solution is to move the garden beds. Storm water and surface water must be drained well away from the building. Paving must fall away from the building. Prevent rainwater falling from roofs on to hard paving and splashing against walls. If the damp-proof course is bridged by the raised ground level, this ground should be lowered. Sometimes the render on a building crosses the damp course. One solution is to cut a deep groove through the render at the level of the damp course so that the contact is broken. Sub-floor spaces should be well cross-ventilated. You may need to install additional wall vents, or insert them into internal sub-floor walls. It is also possible to vent into rooms through floor grills.

i. Structural Movement

Cracking, deflection, bulging or failure of walls may require the expert advice of a structural engineer experienced with strengthening old buildings. Use tie rods, props and cables as appropriate, but protect the building's surfaces from localised stresses and puncturing.

j. Services and Safety Requirements

Install new services (ductwork, pipework, wiring conduits, air conditioners and TV antennae, etc.) inconspicuously to cause least damage to the fabric. Use sub-floor or roof spaces or bury them underground. Pull cord switches are a viable alternative to chasing electrical wiring. Floor mounted power points are an alternative to damaging skirtings. It is preferable for fittings to be unobtrusive. Rewire existing electrical services to minimise the risk of fire. Avoid powerful heating and cooling systems, which may cause dryness and cracking or internal condensation. Supplementary humidity control may be appropriate. Standard solutions to the requirement for new services and safety features can be detrimental to heritage buildings.

k. Advertising Signs

Conserve existing signs if they are of heritage significance. Standard modern signs of product suppliers may be obtrusive on historic commercial buildings. Traditional and appropriate locations for signage include:

- parapet panels above and below the cornice;
- front and side fascia of the verandah, or hanging below;
- string course bands and on other small individual elements;
- spandrel panels below windows and on ground floor;
- piers (including plaques beside entries);
- ground and first floor windows, or glass; and
- side walls, upper storey, and panels on fences.

There are no standard sizes. Use appropriate colours and lettering styles. Skysigns or signs projecting over parapets or roof lines should not be used. For site signs, monument sign type signage at ground level integrated with landscaping and located at the entrance of premises can also be used.

l. Landscape, Planting and Gardens

Approach the conservation and alteration of significant landscapes, gardens and other planting in the same manner as for buildings - research the documentary evidence first. Planting near to buildings may cause damage. Structural and horticultural advice may be needed. Creeper roots may be destructive in walls and should be removed by severing. Creeper leaves may also damage walls by keeping them damp. After removing vegetation, delay structural works until the ground has stabilised. Surviving early garden elements are rare and should be carefully conserved. These include garden walls, paving, steps, furniture, edgings and garden structures.

m. Fences and Gates

Apply a similar approach to the repair of fences as for buildings. Retain as much of the original fence material as possible and replace only what is absolutely necessary. The precise replication of historic detail is not generally appropriate.

For instance, timber fences usually deteriorate near the ground. This can be fixed by splicing in new timber or strengthening the posts with metal braces.

Timber picket fences may be readily repaired or unsound elements replaced. It is possible to obtain pickets cut to any pattern.

If privacy or sound isolation is required, a hedge may be grown behind the fence. This is generally preferable to a solid masonry fence.

Cast iron palisade fences on masonry plinths are expensive and difficult to replicate accurately. Aluminium or steel metal hollow section fencing is generally an inappropriate substitute for wrought and -iron fencing.

Early rural timber fences, post and rail fences, dry stone walls, and other patent metal fences are rare and should be carefully conserved.

n. Land Subdivision

Outbuildings, gardens, fences and surrounding gardens or farmland are often intrinsic elements of the heritage significance of a place. It is therefore

preferable for a complex of heritage buildings and its setting not to be subdivided.

o. Maintenance

Any building is an asset and should be looked after accordingly, whether it is old or new. It is essential that regular inspections by a conservation architect or experienced builder and a cyclical maintenance program be carried out for every building. Generally, 5-yearly defect inspections are adequate, but some structural elements, such as roof gutters and downpipes, need more frequent inspection. Fire, security and electrical systems should be inspected by experts during the 5-yearly inspection. Significant interiors and contents should be inspected annually by a conservator.

p. Ruins

Ruins are important as relics of earlier structures on the site. They have an important role as evidence of the past, even though they may no longer have a functional use. After ensuring structural stability and site drainage, stabilise ruins by protecting exposed horizontal surfaces from water penetration. This is often achieved by capping masonry structures with lead or other material.

15.1.4 Minor Additions

Additions should retain the building's cultural significance and be sympathetic to its character. The addition should generally be simpler and more contemporary in design so that the existing building predominates. The traditional construction system used on the original building should be continued in any additions. In particular, new roof material should match the existing material, or be a historically appropriate substitute. Distinguish old from new work by: setting back the new wall line a minimum of 100 mm from the existing wall; or creating a clear visual break (e.g. an expansion joint, recess, or a full height opening). Avoid flat roofs.

15.1.5 Major Additions

These are additions which are of a bulk comparable to or greater than that of the existing building. Generally, treat a major addition as a visual entity by separating it from the existing building, joining the two with an unobtrusive link. This emphasises their discrete character.

a. Siting

As a general rule, attach the addition to the less significant elevations of the existing building. This maintains its visual dominance. Preserve existing views of the building and its setting. In a confined space such as a continuous streetscape, rear additions should not be visible from across the street. Where existing buildings are detached or isolated, rear additions should preferably be contained within a wedge-shaped envelope. Additions should not overhang the existing building.

b. Visual Distinction from Existing Building

Set the addition back, or form a break or rebate between the two, in order to provide a strong shadow-line between them, relative to their scale. This visual break should generally emphasise the separateness of the existing building from the addition. This may be achieved by compatible contemporary design.

c. Scale and Dimensions

The addition should be sympathetic in scale and bulk to the existing building. The scale of the addition should not dominate the heritage item. The eave height, roof height, overall width and bay dimension should relate to those of the existing building.

d. Plan and Form

Plan form, roof massing and pitch should relate to the existing building. Continue existing bay grids and axes. Where additions are considerably larger than the existing building, their bulk should be broken up to reduce the scale.

15.1.6 Style

Whilst it may reflect the main stylistic characteristics of the existing building, additions should not attempt to replicate decorative detail of heritage buildings. Good contemporary design should be capable of satisfying all of the requirements for major additions without copying the original building design.

15.1.7 Materials and Colours

No attempts should be made to replicate existing materials. It is preferable to use different but compatible materials. For example, an addition to a sandstone building could be carried out in rendered brickwork. Use paler paint colours on additions than those on the heritage building. This will reinforce its visual dominance.

15.1.8 Construction System, Cladding and Window Pattern

The construction system should appear to be similar to the existing building. Generally, frame construction or curtain walls should not be added to load bearing construction with small openings. The window pattern should relate to the heritage building in size, proportion, rhythm and opening pattern. Mirror glass is inappropriate.

16. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING ECO-TOURISM

16.1 Introduction

Uttarakhand with its scenic hills, forests with abundant wildlife and beautiful river stretches, has a lot of potential for development as an ecotourism destination. Valley of Flowers National Park, Jim Corbett National Park/Tiger Reserve, Mussoorie, Nainital, waterfalls, etc., are some of the destinations amongst many which have a potential to be developed as ecotourism destinations.

In recent years, the mushrooming of tourist facilities around protected areas has led to the exploitation, degradation, disturbance, and misuse of fragile ecosystems. It has also led to misuse of the term ‘ecotourism,’ often to the detriment of the ecosystem, and towards further alienation of local people and communities. These guidelines are applicable to any Protected Areas (PAs), National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Community Reserves; Conservation Reserves, Sacred Groves, or Pilgrimage Spots located within protected areas and forested areas.

The Department of Tourism (DoT), GoUK proposes these guidelines for facilitating identification, promotion and development of lesser known areas having ecotourism potential in addition to popular destinations. At the same time, these guidelines aim for diversification in the range of tourism activities available at destinations and facilitate involvement of the local communities living in, and dependent on peripheral and other areas for their livelihood. The provisions of various Acts related to Forests and Environment, namely, **Uttarakhand Forest Policy, Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986**, and the directives and guidelines issued by the Central/ State Government from time to time shall be strictly followed.

16.2 Eligibility

With a view to encourage entities to enter into the Ecotourism segment, DoT proposes the following guidelines for entity applying for development of ecotourism destination(s):

- i. Ecotourism will be restricted to designated tourism zones prescribed under the tourism theme plan of the Department of Tourism. The zone may include core zone / critical tiger habitat, buffer areas and other wildlife rich areas.
- ii. The proposed ecotourism activities will be in strict conformance with the provisions of the existing environmental law of the country, especially The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the various other directives and guidelines issued by the Government from time to time.
- iii. Adherence to international standards in terms of quality and safety in developing and operating ecotourism facilities and activities.
- iv. The Entity would need to conduct carrying capacity of the proposed site to arrive at the types and level of tourism-related activity that the proposed site can sustainably accommodate.

- v. In conformity with **Forest Conservation Act. 1980, The Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972** and directions by the **Hon'ble Supreme Court**, no new tourist facilities will be established in the protected areas without prior approval of competent authority. However, the existing tourist facilities will continue as discontinuation will have adverse effect on the protection and management of the Protected Area (PA). Adequate provisions should be made for improving the conditions of these facilities, meeting to the strict ecotourism standards. Local eco-development committees can be involved in managing these facilities. Priority will be given to developing sites near existing and known tourist destinations.
- vi. It will be mandatory to have trained nature guides/eco-guides registered with park administration with every tourist vehicle entering the Tiger Reserve / National Park. The park management will select, train and manage these nature guides, while eco-guides would be managed under the Eco-Development Committee (EDC) mechanism supported by the Forest Department (e.g. EDC Govindghat for managing visitation to Valley of Flowers National Park – Hemkunt Sahib Belt located in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve). 50% of the candidates for Nature guides will be from rural areas adjoining to the park (up to 2 km from the boundary). The department will develop separate competency standards for both rural and other nature guides and evolve a system of rankings based on the knowledge, competence and experience (expertise) of each nature guide.
- vii. The vehicles used for tourism in PAs will be registered and administered by the park management as per instructions/directions/regulations issued from time to time.
- viii. 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. Rules of booking shall be transparent and violators shall be penalized.
- ix. The proposed project will focus on creating environmental awareness amongst all sections and age groups, especially the youth, to be incorporated as a major activity for each ecotourism destination.
- x. Only activities and facilities having least impact on the natural resources and the local culture will be permitted.
- xi. All facilities located within five kms. of a Protected Area must adhere to noise pollution rules under '**The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000,**' and '**The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2010**' issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- xii. The proposal should focus on providing quality experience rather than the number of visitors, without compromising on financial viability as far as possible.
- xiii. Wherever resources harnessed for ecotourism are traditionally in use by the local community, the proposal should be developed in consultation with them and mechanisms to ensure flow of benefits to the community should be clearly identified. Overwhelming presence of external private investments to exploit ecotourism/rural tourism benefits instead of greater involvement by- and flow of

- benefits to- the local community, should at best be avoided (e.g. Bhakrakot Village near Corbett National Park is reported to having presence of lot of private resorts).
- xiv. The proposal should highlight the marketing strategies for promotion of the proposed project, which should be based on sound market research and segmentation analysis and make wide use of electronic, print and cyber media for marketing.
 - xv. Installation of technologically efficient systems and clean development mechanisms will be mandatory for operation of any ecotourism facility.
 - xvi. Tourism infrastructure proposed in the project shall conform to environment-friendly, low-impact development with aesthetic architecture, including solar energy, waste recycling, rainwater harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, and proper sewage disposal and merging with the surrounding habitat.

16.3 Other Requirements

In addition to eligibility, there are certain mandatory requirements for entities operating Ecotourism destinations. Ecotourism activities to be identified and developed at any destination shall be site-specific i.e. dependent upon the potential of the particular site being developed. Following are the activities and facilities that may be undertaken for promoting an area as an ecotourism destination within the State.

- **Nature Camps:** Camping sites identified for ecotourism activities should be provided with basic facilities to enable the tourists to stay in natural surroundings either solely to experience the wilderness, or additionally for participating in other activities requiring overnight stay in forests.
- **Eco-friendly Accommodation:** Accommodation that would be developed in an eco-tourism destination should be 'eco-friendly', i.e.,
 - i. They should be built with locally available material including forest produced building materials available with- & promoted by- the State Forest Development Corporation/Uttarakhand Bamboo Board for wood, bamboo, bamboo-based compressed sheet, etc.
 - ii. Should make use of renewable resources
 - iii. Should adopt ecological sustainable solutions such as water harvesting etc.

Above all, the entire concept should contribute to the revenue of the local community and raise their living standards by involving them in provision of various services related to this segment of tourism.
- **Trekking and Nature Walks:** Eco-tourism destinations identified in Trekking routes of varying distances and guided nature trails should ensure that they cause minimum/no disturbance to the natural vegetation and soil. Staff and local persons, especially youth should be appropriately trained to act as Nature Guides and Naturalists so as to assist visitors during wildlife viewing and trekking.
- **Wildlife Viewing and River Cruise:** Wildlife viewing in eco-friendly vehicles or on elephant backs should be promoted at appropriate sites for observing wildlife.
- **Adventure Sports:** Facilities for adventure sports such as rock climbing, rappelling and parasailing along with water sports such as river rafting, boating and

canoeing should be developed in consultation and cooperation with experts and the concerned department or agency having control over the water bodies.

- **Angling:** Angling facilities for Mahaseer and other suitable fish species, strictly on a catch and release basis, should be developed only on suitable rivers/ water bodies flowing through or along the forest areas in consultation with the concerned Department. If necessary, water bodies may be artificially stocked by rearing and releasing fish seed into the rivers that have been depleted of the target species over time.
- **Herbal Ecotourism:** Herbal ecotourism should be made the thrust areas only at locations having a rich herbal heritage. Traditional medicinal practices of such locations could be explored and based on these, authentic herbal inputs having appropriate certifications and recognition could be made available to the tourists.
- **Ecotourism through Eco-Parks:** In order to promote ecotourism, eco-parks could be developed in various centres. Such Eco-parks should contain provisions for various ecotourism activities including interpretation centres, trekking, nature walks, biking, bird watching, camping, angling, herbal centre, adventure sports etc. on a small scale, depending upon the area being developed. For this purpose, existing public parks in urban localities could also be utilized.
- **Visitor Interpretation Centres:** Existing interpretation facilities should be strengthened to provide complete information to visitors and accommodate the requirements of various classes of visitors envisaged. Each destination must incorporate ways to enhance and enrich the visitor experience.
- **Conservation Education:** Conservation education should be promoted in and around each destination for creating awareness amongst school and college students, local communities, government staff and visitors in order to maintain and enhance support for ecotourism and environmental conservation. Various means that could be adopted include media campaigns, formation of eco-clubs at schools and colleges, exposure visits to destinations, displays and hoardings, community centres etc. New and innovative methods shall also be encouraged.
- **Other Facilities:** Facilities for any other eco-friendly activities could also be developed based on specific requirements of a site, provided the activity is compatible with the overall objectives of tourism policy (Department of Tourism) and ecotourism policy (Forest Department), and in conformance with the various standards and guidelines laid down in this regard over time.

17. GUIDELINES FOR RURAL TOURISM

17.1 Introduction

Rural Tourism has been advocated to showcase the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, to benefit the local community, economically and socially. It also enables interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching & rewarding tourism experience.

Rural tourism is essentially an activity which takes place in the countryside. It is multi-faceted and may entail farm/agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, and eco-tourism. Rural tourism has certain typical characteristics like; it is experience-oriented, the locations are sparsely populated, it is predominantly in natural environment, it meshes with seasonality and local events, and is based on preservation of culture, heritage and traditions.

Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK), intends to promote village/rural tourism and spread its socio-economic benefits to rural and backward areas in the state. Rural areas provide many opportunities for the development of tourism, as an alternative means of income-generation. Land is inexpensive in comparison to urban areas; the environment is green and unpolluted; and buildings which previously served other purposes can easily be refurbished.

Some of the potential benefits include generation of additional/off-farm income, job creation, farm support, landscape conservation, services retention, and support to rural arts and crafts, nature conservation, environmental improvements, and enhanced role of women. Eligible applicants are required to fulfil the following conditions to submit applications for the purpose of development of Rural Tourism.

The following entities can be considered eligible to develop the facility:

- Any Panchayat representing a village or;
- NGO, federations, cooperative societies, trust, self-help group or a group of individuals (community); and
- An individual owning a farm (horticulture, sericulture, agriculture, dairy farm, etc).

17.2 Requirements

To deliver a unique experience to visitors, the special rural heritage of Uttarakhand's countryside should be showcased in a special manner, without compromising on quality.

Delivering quality should focus on bringing out the special, distinctive features and flavours of the destination. Quality rural tourism depends on, and in turn supports many other activities such as agriculture, craft industries, transport and local services.

Basic infrastructure such as access, water, sanitation, electricity etc., should be present at the site/village.

- The development should be small-scale, integrating easily into the economic fabric of the community. It should directly link small-scale agriculture, horticulture or sericulture with the tourism experience.
- The following facilities should be available for visitors:
 - ✓ Overnight accommodation with clean toilets/bathrooms
 - ✓ Traditional/local cuisine (could be made available in the form of community kitchens etc.)
 - ✓ Guides
 - ✓ Souvenirs.
- Activities to experience rural life/central theme/product at the village(s).

18. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING ADVENTURE TOURISM & RELATED ACTIVITIES

18.1 Introduction

Uttarakhand has diverse tourist products ranging from Heritage, Nature, Pristine river stretches, Pilgrimage, urban, rural, ecotourism and adventure tourism. Uttarakhand has a huge potential for development of adventure tourism. There are a vast number of Adventure Tourism Activities being conducted in the State. Adventure Tourism provides the tourist with a special thrill and feeling of adventure while participating in sporting events in rivers, water bodies, and hills etc. Adventure-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 adventure tourism options across the country. Uttarakhand with its rugged terrains, undulating mountains, thundering rivers, and dense forests can be developed as a premier adventure tourism destination.

In order to tap the abundant natural resources that Uttarakhand is endowed with, the Department of Tourism, GoUK intends to steer Adventure Tourism to the next level. There are many prominent locations along the river Ganges and its tributaries for developing adventure tourism. DoT has set out certain eligibility criteria for entities aspiring to enter the Adventure Tourism segment. These criteria have been laid out to safeguard the tourists from the perils of the various activities associated with this segment of tourism.

18.2 Eligibility

The Entity applying for development of adventure tourism destination would be eligible for setting up the facility under the adventure tourism guidelines, provided the proposal conforms to the following principles:

- Operators will have to be registered with Adventure Tour Operators Association of India and Ministry of Tourism, GoI.
- The Adventure Tourism Operator must follow the general guidelines for all Adventure Sports and the Activity Specific Guidelines for specific activities where applicable.

The entity that wishes to operate this segment of tourism should ensure the following:

- **Prohibition of Alcohol Intake and Drugs:** Consuming alcohol in any form or quantity or illicit drugs at least six hours prior to the river trip should not be allowed.
- **Foreign Guides:** Foreign Guides must be aware of the Indian Safety Regulations before being allowed to operate. They must fulfil the required criteria and should do a few familiarization runs on the river and equipment before being allowed to operate commercially. A valid first aid certificate is a must.

- **Minimum Age Requirements:** Only Children over 12 years should be allowed to participate in adventure activities, that too, after the operator has made reasonable prior judgment and exercised extreme caution.
- **Safety Briefing:** Guides/trip leader should ensure that a thorough brief on safety, covering all pertinent details for that particular trip is imparted. The trip leader should ensure that clients are suitably dressed, (bulky clothes, sarees, neck ties, long skirts and three piece suits should not be permitted). People suffering from any serious ailments, weak heart conditions, epilepsy, and expecting mothers should not be allowed.
- Advertisements showcasing any adventure tourism should depict the difficulties and dangers involved. Every group participating in adventure sports should be accompanied by a trained guide.
- The guide should possess appropriate qualification and skills for the specific adventure activity.
- Guides should have the following basic skills:
 - i. Be familiar with search procedures and brief all group members on these procedures.
 - ii. Have a first aid certification and should be competent to impart first aid training in the use of stretchers.
 - iii. Should be proficient in the use of maps and compasses in any weather by day or night.
 - iv. Should be familiar with helicopter operations; know how to approach a helicopter and procedures for being winched up and down.
- Every person joining a group engaged in adventure sports should receive an introductory training and the guide should be satisfied that they have acquired the skills necessary to participate. Guide should be satisfied that all members are medically fit to take part in the adventure sports.
- All group members should be familiar with the use of radios wherever they are being used.
- All equipment used should meet all safety norms for each adventure sport and all inspections have been carried out as recommended by the manufacturer and are fit for use.
- Under no circumstances should the capacity rated by the manufacturer of adventure sports equipment be exceeded, any unauthorized modifications, except as additional safety measures, be carried out or sub-standard material used.
- Information regarding nature of activity, area of operation, period of activity, possible hazards, persons to be contacted in an emergency, and list of members should be given to the concerned safety and rescue committees.
- A qualified Doctor should be available on call. First aid should be available at site with Qualified First-aid Instructors (having additional knowledge of related accidents), with arrangements from a nearby hospital for quick emergency services.

- Communication facilities such as Mobile Telephone / Walkie - Talkie etc. should be available.
- Use of package wastewater treatment plant or where sufficient natural gradient is available use of gravity-flow based bio-digester system should be encouraged for recycling wastewater for making the campsite a zero discharge facility.

18.3 Specific Requirements:

Adventure Tourism should also advocate Safe Tourism. Below are laid out specific requirements for Adventure Tourism involving greater peril, to ensure safety of the participants and build their confidence levels. Caution should be stringently exercised by meeting these requirements with respect to the following adventure activities:

18.3.1.1 Mountaineering

- **Application:** These Basic Minimum Standards (BMS) will apply specifically to commercial operators attempting 6000 m or other comparable peaks, which offer to guide or accompany climbers above Base Camp and also to operators who offer more limited facilities. However, it will also concern operators who supply transport etc to Base Camp, and also supply Base Camp services and High Altitude porters.
- **Information to Clients:** A variety of organisations offer to take clients on 6000 m or other comparable peaks. They vary from those which provide a full service to the summit or nearly to the summit, to those where there is minimal support for clients above Base Camp. However at present it is difficult for clients to deduce from brochures exactly what is offered in terms of guiding and support, and whether it corresponds to their needs. These Basic Minimum Standards will supply clients with pointers to assist them to make an informed choice.
- **Danger awareness:** Mountaineers climbing at very high altitude, especially above 6000 m are at considerable stress to their mental and physical powers and may not be capable of assisting others as has always been traditional in mountaineering. This fact is of particular importance to mountaineers of limited experience, who rely on professional guides to bring them safely up and down 6000 m+ peaks. They should be made aware that the risks involved in climbing at altitudes are such that a degree of self-reliance is necessary. All such operators will have to be registered with Adventure Tour Operators Association of India and Ministry of Tourism, GoI.
- The expedition leader or chief guide and as many as possible of the guides should have high altitude experience appropriate to the altitude of the peak to be climbed. He/She must have been a member of three climbing expeditions above 6000 m and must have completed the Basic Mountaineering Course with an 'A' grade or an equivalent from abroad. He/She must be qualified on first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification.
- The guiding and porter staff on the mountain and the material supplied must be adequate for the aims of the party and stated level of service offered.

- An experienced Doctor in the party is desirable but at the very least advance arrangements must be known for medical help. Advance arrangements must also be made for evacuation assistance in case of emergency.
- The minimum safety equipment available is recommended walkie-talkie radios and recommended medical supplies.
- If an expedition is commercially launched by an operator, then the Biographical information about the guiding team should be included.
- The client must truthfully reveal his/her experience, supported by documentation/photograph, medical history etc. to the organiser so that the organiser can make an informed choice about the potential client.
- Information supplied in advance will include a clear statement of the guiding, portage and equipment which will be supplied by the organiser, together with details of the clothing and equipment to be supplied by the client. This is not in context of the operators assisting expeditions with logistics alone.
- All equipment on which life is dependent must be Union International de Alpine Association (UIAA) or European Union (EU) certified.
- Knowledge of low-impact environmental expeditions must be undertaken, pledging to environmental guidelines of Union International de Alpine Association (UIAA)/Himalayan Environment Trust (HET) etc.
- In addition to the “Guidelines for mountaineering expeditions in Uttaranchal, 2004,” implemented by both the Forest and Tourism Departments, the expedition team must strictly follow the G.O.s/directives issued from the Forest Department of the State over time on the compliance to be made on the number of members and porters etc. in an expedition team for the specified list of mountain peak ranges.
- The expedition team must strictly follow the regulations specified by the Forest Department for solid waste disposal for retaining the eco-sanctity of the mountaineering route and the mountain peak destination.



18.3.1.2 Trekking

- 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.

- The guiding and porter staff for the trek and the material supplied must be adequate for the aims of the party and stated level of services offered.
- Adequate arrangements must be made known in advance for medical help available in the area. Advance information must also be made for evacuation assistance in case of emergency. Minimum first aid medical supplies must be carried on the trip. In case of a helicopter requirement for rescue operation, it is recommended that the Accreditation Committee be empowered to authorize the rescue.
- Information provided to clients must give a true picture of all the difficulties and dangers involved, and avoid promising the impossible. Biographical information about the guiding team should be included.
- The client must truthfully reveal his/her experience, medical history etc. to the organizer so that the organizer can make an informed choice about the potential client.
- Information supplied in advance will include a clear statement of the guiding, portering and equipment which will be supplied by the organizer, together with details of the clothing and equipment to be supplied by the client.
- The trekkers must strictly follow the regulations specified by the Forest Department/Tourism Department for solid waste disposal for retaining the eco-sanctity of the trekking route and the trek destination.

18.3.1.3 River Running/Rafting

- Any company operating river running trips or commercial white water rafting trips must be registered with Indian Association of Professional Rafting Outfitters/Adventure Tour Operators Association of India and Ministry of Tourism.
- All trips on white water for tourists will be conducted with at least one qualified guide on each craft. A senior guide or trip leader must be present and supervise the activity at all times.
- The Guide accompanying the trips should:
 - a. be at least 18 years of age;
 - b. be able to swim;
 - c. hold a valid first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certificate or equivalent.
- **Training:** Guide trainees should complete a course (or equivalent training) that equips them with the necessary skills and knowledge to safely and competently guide a raft. A guide training course should include the following topics:
 - a. *Skills* - rafting techniques, crew training and management, emergency and rescue techniques.
 - b. *Knowledge* - equipment, safety and emergency procedures, rapid theory, leadership, signals, environment protection.
- **Recognition Experience:** Guides should:

- a. have guided a raft under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of a Trip Leader on at least ten white water runs within the past two years in rapids of the same class or higher than the run they intend to guide on;
- b. Should be trained from either National Institute of Water-sports (NIWAS) or any equivalent recognised body in India or on an International Level.
- c. complete a familiarization run on any new stretch of white water they intend to guide on;
- d. maintain a log book recording each run and signed by the Trip leader as proof of experience;
- e. should have good communication skills in Hindi and English
- **Special Requirements for Trip Leaders:** Trip Leaders should:
 - a. have been qualified guides for at least two years;
 - b. have a high level of guide skills and knowledge;
 - c. have a thorough knowledge of trip planning, white water rescue techniques, emergency procedures and advanced first aid;
 - d. have guided a raft as a qualified guide on at least twenty white water runs within the past two years in rapids of the same class or higher than the run they intend to lead on;
 - e. has completed a familiarization run and know the evacuation routes on any new stretch of white water they intend to lead on;
 - f. should have excellent communication skills in Hindi and English.
- **Single Raft Trips:** Some of the worst accidents in river running internationally have occurred where there has been only one raft. There should always be at least two crafts on the water i.e, two rafts or kayaks or a raft and a safety kayak. This may be relaxed for float trips (maximum grade II) in the case of rafts. For kayaks a minimum of two or preferably three is always recommended. Safety Kayaks must be mandatory on technical rapids grade IV and beyond. In case on continuous white water sections, one should look at a minimum of one kayak per raft, if not more.
- **Kit:** All trips must carry a well- equipped first Aid kit (it must have triangular bandages, sterile pads, gauze roller bandages, pressure bandages, first aid adhesive tape, splints, scissors as bare minimum), a repair kit (it must contain approx. half meter of repair material, a sufficient amount of glue and accelerator, sand paper or roughing tool and waterproof repair tape/duck or duct tape). Oar rafts must carry at least one spare oar. All rafts must have a safety line going all around the raft, a bow- line and preferably a stern line as well. All rafts must have a throw bag and a bailing bucket (in case of non self-bailer bucket boats). A flip line is recommended for all big drops.

- **Personal River Equipment:** All rafters/kayakers must have a life jacket on all times while on water. This includes the guides also. The life jackets must have adequate buoyancy (minimum of 6.14 kgs, and preferably 9 – 10 kgs.), must be the proper type (U.S. Coast Guard Type III or V) with a provision of ensuring a snug fit by straps etc. and the life jacket must be worn correctly. Inflatable life jackets and the ‘keyhole’ type jackets should not be allowed. Guides must ensure that the life jackets are on in a secure manner before the trip starts and above all major drops. Helmets are mandatory on all rapids and it is recommended that helmets be kept on throughout the trip. The helmet should be properly strapped. Rafts must be of good condition with no leakage or compartment damage. A baffle / compartment inflation check must be carried out at regular intervals to ensure that each compartment is air tight with no leaks. A minimum of 14 – 16 feet boats are recommended for commercial rafting. Self-bailing rafts are recommended.
- **Age Limit:** Fourteen years on all stretches except float trips (grade II and below), where it may be relaxed to ten years.
- **Non Swimmers:** Non swimmers should not be allowed on any serious rapid (grade III +/IV)/ or hard section.
- **Familiarization Runs:** One or two familiarization runs before operating commercially each season or on new rivers is recommended. Rivers should not be run commercially at flood levels.
- **Senior Guide:** A senior guide must have spent at least three consecutive seasons on any of the above three rivers with a minimum of sixty days on the river per season. He must have all requisite first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) qualifications and must have a clean safety record. A senior guide must have river- running experience on at least three different rivers.
- **Safety Kayaker:** A safety and rescue kayaker must be thoroughly trained and experienced in all safety norms, river rescue and first aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification. A minimum of thirty days on the river is mandatory before kayaking with commercial trips.
- For River Rafting/Kayaking adventurism activity, “Uttarakhand River Rafting/Kayaking Regulations, 2014” implemented by Department of Tourism must be strictly followed.



18.3.1.4 Paragliding

- In case of solo flights the pilot should have undergone two full days ground training consisting theoretical and practical training and instructor should satisfy himself of the first launch both in hill and winch launched paragliding. For first 15 launches height should be restricted to max. 500 feet and student should be

radio guided. After demonstrated capability for 180 degree stable turns, five spot (20 mtrs) landings and after the theory paper is cleared, the student may be allowed to carry out free fly. The student pilot must have a valid registration with a club recognised by the Aero Club of India.



- Tandem pilots must have a tandem pilots license issued by the competent authority, which will be issued after the following:
 - a. 150 logged flights.
 - b. 35 hrs + logged.
 - c. Pass theory paper.
- All instructors must be current pilots having sufficient knowledge and experience in the sport.
- Operator must have access to safe and open take off points in case of hill launches. The take-off point should be free from obstructions in the take-off path and should not have rock or crops which could injure the participant. Cliff take-off points must strictly not to be used.
- The operator must have free and clear access to a designated landing ground free of obstructions such as tall trees, buildings, electric wires etc.
- Wind conditions should be strictly monitored and the activity must be done within the weather conditions stipulated by the equipment manufacturer.
- Paragliding wings must have APCUL DHV or CEN certification. Such certification should be stitched on the wing and visible for inspection. Harness should be with back protection and harness must be fitted with round type certified rescue parachute.
- Helmets and Ankle shoes must be compulsory.
- Proper log books must be maintained for all equipment.
- Annual inspection and certification of equipment for air worthiness must be carried out.

18.3.1.5 Parasailing

- All operators shall be certified by the appropriate agency in terms of their capability to conduct the activity on land or water, specifically endorsed to allow multi-passenger flight operations.
- In Flight Floatation Devices and helmets: At all times passengers participating in parasailing activities over water, while in flight shall wear a properly fitted approved life jacket. Over land, the passengers must wear an ISI approved helmet.
- Passenger Safety Briefing: All parasail participants shall be required to view a Parasail Safety Briefing video and/ or be given a written Parasail Safety

Briefing hand-out. In addition, the crew shall give a pre-flight verbal summary of the briefing before any parasail flight activities commence, which should include the following:

- a. A description of the activity itself.
 - b. Safety precautions while underway and in-flight.
 - c. Safety and life-saving equipment locations.
 - d. Warnings and Procedures for unexpected events, such as water landings, equipment malfunctions, and towline separation.
 - e. Procedure in the event of an emergency on-board the vessel.
 - f. The proper use of signals.
 - g. Question and Answer period.
 - h. Exclusion of any participant that may be afraid or intimidated prior to participation.
- Wind restrictions: Operator should have a wind measurement device and should not operate in winds exceeding 18 Kph.
 - Tow worthiness of parasailing vehicles. Under no circumstances shall the operator and/or crew utilize any equipment outside the parameter for which the parasailing equipment was designed and must all times adhere to manufacturer's specifications.
 - Pre-Flight Weather Evaluation should be carried out.

18.3.1.6 Bungee Jumping

- All parts of the jump line must be duplicated. This extends from the connection of the bungee to the jumper and the connection to the structure at the other end of the line. Normally the jumper should have an attachment to ankle straps, and another to a body or sit harness.
- Equipment (harnesses, karabiners) should be of sound construction and suitable for this use. Mountaineering equipment from reputable suppliers is appropriate. Karabiners should be of the screw gate type.
- Braided ropes: At least 2 braided ropes should be used and matched to the weight of the jumper; they should be to BS 3F 70 1991 specification for heavy duty braided rubber cord, or to a demonstrably similar standard.
- Unbraided ropes: Normally one unbraided rope is adequate because of the in-built redundancy from its structure of approximately one thousand individual strands bound together. Each rope should have an examiners certificate from an independent source and be selected according to the weight of the jumper.
- Rope log books should be kept, describing maximum load, and numbers of jumps and drop tests undertaken, and in the case of unbraided ropes, any other conditions required by the examiner (e.g. length of time in sunlight). Ropes have a finite life and operators should be able to demonstrate that this has not been exceeded.
- There should be a written Operating Procedure. If not written, elements will be more likely to be forgotten or short circuited. Both operators and enforcement

officers should be able to check that safe procedures have been established and are being followed.

- The Operating Procedure should cover at least:
 - a. medical enquiry;
 - b. age verification - if under 18, parental consent should be required; and if under 14, they should not be allowed to jump;
 - c. weighing and rope selection: There should be a method of checking that the weight of the jumper has been correctly measured and recorded so as to ensure that the correct rope is selected for each jumper;
 - d. attachment of each part of harness and ropes, and the checking of each action by a second trained person;
 - e. briefing of jumper;
 - f. entry into and riding in cage;
 - g. re-instruction and jump; and
 - h. retrieval of jumper.
- Use of mobile cranes: Use of mobile cranes is not recommended allowed as this is too dangerous.
- Other important elements: Training of personnel is of paramount importance. Each job undertaken requires a different level of training and experience. Those in charge should be able to demonstrate that everyone who is carrying out a task has enough experience to do so, unless under direct supervision by another experienced person. There should be a proper training schedule showing how a person progresses from one level of competence to the next. The schedule of work should clearly state, who carries out every safety critical action and who checks it. Each person should know the tasks, which they are permitted to carry out and those which they are not authorised to do. To date, all known fatal accidents worldwide have resulted from human error.
- The person in overall charge should keep close control of the site. Arrangements should be made to exclude spectators from the jump zone for their own safety and to avoid distraction of the operators.
- Anyone in a cage should be securely attached to it. Spectator riding, especially by children, should be discouraged.
- There should be a dead-weight drop test of the whole line at the beginning of the day to ensure its integrity.
- Spares for all the components in the jump line should be kept on site so as to be available for immediate replacement of suspect components.
- An air bag should be used for jumps over land with unbraided ropes. The purpose of the bag is to prevent a jumper striking the ground if an incorrect rope selection is made. It is not to safeguard jumpers who fall due to a failure to properly connect them to the supporting structure. Braided ropes to BS 3F 70 have an outer covering which tightens when stretched. Unbraided ropes do not, so there is more risk of a jumper descending too far if a wrong rope selection is made. If a jump is made over water with an unbraided rope, relying on the water

to perform the function of the airbag, steps should be taken to ensure that there are no obstructions under the water surface. In addition, suitable arrangements should be made for rescue from the water.

19. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HOME STAYS IN UTTARAKHAND

The Department of Tourism (DoT), Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK) had introduced a scheme for Home-stays to supplement the demand of accommodations at various tourist destinations in the State of Uttarakhand. These Home Stays provide standard facilities with minimal investment and encourage the locals to earn an extra income.

All Home Stays shall be registered and established as per **Uttarakhand Home Stay Rules, 2015**.

Existing Home Stays registered with ILSP under Rural Development Department should be integrated with the registration requirements of Uttarakhand Home Stay Rules, 2015 and the information on such Home Stays should be duly linked with communication mechanism of the UTDB website.

अतिथि-उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली 2015

उत्तराखण्ड के सुदूरवर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कई ऐसे पर्यटक स्थल अवस्थित हैं, जो कि अपनी नैसर्गिक छटा एवं सांस्कृतिक विरासत को अपने में समेटे हुये हैं, किन्तु उन स्थलों पर पर्यटकों हेतु उचित आवास एवं खान-पान की सुविधा न होने के कारण वे इन पर्यटक स्थलों का आनन्द लेने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली के माध्यम से राज्य के शहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ दूरस्थ पर्यटक क्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने हेतु, स्तरीय आवासीय सुविधा बढ़ाने, स्थानीय स्तर पर स्वरोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने तथा भवन स्वामियों को अतिरिक्त आय का स्रोत उपलब्ध कराये जाने के उद्देश्य से अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली तैयार की जा रही है।

अतिथि-उत्तराखण्ड 'गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली' के शुभारंभ के पीछे मूल विचार विदेशी और घरेलू पर्यटकों के लिए एक साफ और किफायती तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक स्तरीय आवासीय सुविधा प्रदान करना है। इससे विदेशी पर्यटकों को भी एक भारतीय परिवार के साथ रहने उनकी संस्कृति का अनुभव व परंपराओं को समझने और भारतीय/उत्तराखण्डी व्यंजनों के स्वाद के लिए एक उत्कृष्ट अवसर मिलेगा।

उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद् अधिनियम, 2001 (उत्तराखण्ड अधिनियम सं० 12 वर्ष 2001) की धारा 7 एवं 8 में प्रदत्त कार्य एवं शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली -2015 के स्थापन हेतु निम्नवत् नियम बनाए जाते हैं:-

संक्षिप्त नाम तथा
विस्तार/प्रारम्भ एवं
आवेदन विनियोग-

- (1) क. यह नियमावली, अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली-2015 कहलायेगी।
- ख. इसका विस्तार सम्पूर्ण उत्तराखण्ड में होगा।
- ग. यह नियमावली तत्काल प्रभावी होगी।
- घ. यह नियमावली अन्य प्रकार की आवासीय सुविधाओं यथा रिसार्ट, होटल, मोटल, गेस्ट हाउस, लॉज पर लागू नहीं होगी।
- ङ प्राधिकृत अधिकारी का तात्पर्य जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी/क्षेत्रीय पर्यटक अधिकारी से है।

वर्गीकरण

- (2) क. अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली अन्तर्गत आवासीय इकाईयों को दो श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जायेगा।

1. सिल्वर
2. गोल्ड

पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण समिति इकाई द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जा रही सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता, इकाई की स्थिति व सुविधाओं का आकलन, इस नियमावली में परिभाषित सेवा स्तरों के आधार पर करते हुये इकाई को

पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/ पुनर्वर्गीकरण प्रदान करेगी।
इकाईयों के सेवा स्तर चयन मानक ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों
हेतु पृथक-पृथक किये जायेंगे।

- ख. नियमावली अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत इकाईयों पंजीकरण की तिथि से 02 वर्ष हेतु मान्य होगी। पंजीकरण समाप्ति की तिथि से 03 माह के अन्दर पुनः पंजीकरण हेतु आवेदन करना होगा।
- ग. नियमावली अन्तर्गत ऐसी इकाईयों के पंजीकरण को प्रमुखता दी जायेगी जो अपनी साज-सज्जा, व्यजन प्रस्तुतीकरण में विशुद्ध भारतीय/उत्तराखण्डी परम्पराओं को मौलिक रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हों।
- घ. शासनादेश सं0- 2127/41-94-41/86 दि0 08.08.1994 द्वारा तत्कालीन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा लागू पेइंग गेस्ट योजना उत्तराखण्ड में उक्त नियमावली के लागू होने की तिथि से समाप्त समझी जायेगी।
- ङ. पेइंग गेस्ट योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसी पंजीकृत इकाईयां जिनकी वैधता अवधि समाप्त नहीं हुयी है वे अपनी वैधता की अवधि के समाप्त होने के बाद निरस्त समझी जायेगी तथा इसके उपरान्त इनका नवीनीकरण नहीं किया जायेगा।

अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली 2015 के अन्तर्गत इकाईयों के परिचालन एवं पंजीकरण हेतु यह नियमावली लागू की जा रही है।

- आवेदन की प्रक्रिया:- (3) इस नियमावली के अन्तर्गत निजी भवन स्वामी द्वारा परिशिष्ट-1 पर संलग्न प्रारूप में आवेदन सम्बन्धित जिले के जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी के कार्यालय में अथवा ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण हेतु विभागीय वेबसाइट के माध्यम से भी जमा कराये जा सकेंगे। विभाग द्वारा एक वर्ष में तीन बार आवेदन प्राप्त किया जायेगा जिसका खुलासा विभागीय वेबसाइट, स्थानीय पर्यटन कार्यालयों तथा समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से किया जायेगा।
- पंजीयन शुल्क (4) निजी भवन स्वामी इस आवेदन पत्र के साथ "सिल्वर श्रेणी" के अन्तर्गत आवेदन हेतु रू0 2,000/- तथा "गोल्ड श्रेणी" के अन्तर्गत रू0 3,000/- पंजीकरण शुल्क अप्रत्यापरणीय (Non-Refundable) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद्, देहरादून के नाम देय बैंक ड्राफ्ट के रूप में संलग्न करेंगे।
- समितियां:- (5) क. जिला पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण समिति में निम्न सदस्य होंगे
1. जिला अधिकारी - अध्यक्ष
 2. उपाध्यक्ष विकास प्राधिकरण/
अपर मुख्य अधिकारी जिला पंचायत - सदस्य

3. स्थानीय निकाय के अधिशासी अधिकारी - सदस्य
4. जनपद के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक/
पुलिस अधीक्षक - सदस्य
5. संबंधित जिले के जिला/
क्षेत्रीय पर्यटक अधिकारी - संयोजक/सदस्य

समिति की बैठक हेतु तीन सदस्यों की उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है

ख. परीक्षण समिति

1. स्थानीय निकाय के अधिशासी अधि०/
अपर मुख्य अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत - सदस्य
2. उत्तराखण्ड होटल एसोशिएशन द्वारा
नामित प्रतिनिधि - सदस्य
3. संबंधित जिले के जिला/
क्षेत्रीय पर्यटक अधिकारी - संयोजक सदस्य

आवेदन प्राप्त होने पर संबंधित जिले के जिला/क्षेत्रीय पर्यटक अधिकारी, जोकि प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करेंगे, के द्वारा प्रस्ताव परीक्षण हेतु परीक्षण समिति को प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा, जो कि पंजीकरण के लिये परिशिष्ट-2 पर निर्धारित चैक लिस्ट के अनुसार संबंधित इकाई का परीक्षण कर अपनी संस्तुति जिला पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण समिति को प्रस्तुत करेगी। जिला पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण समिति उपयुक्त पाये गये प्रस्तावों पर अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदन प्रदान करेगी तथा इकाई द्वारा दी जा रही सुविधाओं के अनुरूप दरों का निर्धारण करेगी।

पंजीकरण एवं
वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण
प्रक्रिया एवं शर्तें:-

- (6) 1. कोई भी भवन स्वामी जो अतिथियों को अपने भवन के आवासीय कक्ष उपलब्ध कराने हेतु इच्छुक हो, **नियमावली** के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण हेतु नियुक्त प्राधिकृत प्राधिकारी को वर्णित शुल्क के साथ निर्धारित प्रारूप में आवेदन कर सकेगा।
2. इस **नियमावली** के अन्तर्गत ऐसी आवासीय इकाईयों को पंजीकृत किया जायेगा जो निम्नलिखित शर्तें पूरी करते हों-
 - अ. आवासीय इकाई पूर्णतः आवासीय परिसर हो तथा भवन स्वामी अपने परिवार सहित उसमें निवास करता हो। इस **नियमावली** अन्तर्गत चयन मानकों में स्थानीय वास्तुकला शैली से बने भवनों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।
 - ब. भवन स्वामी अपने आवास गृह में दो तिहाई कक्षों से अधिक योजना के अन्तर्गत किराये पर न दे सकेगा। इस प्रकार किराये पर उठाये जाने वाले कक्षों की अधिकतम संख्या छः कक्ष तथा न्यूनतम दो कक्ष होगा। प्रत्येक कक्ष में आवश्यकतानुसार दो या दो से अधिक शैय्या का प्राविधान

किया जा सकता है।

- स. प्रत्येक शयन कक्ष के साथ शौचालय सम्बद्ध होना चाहिए। (शहरी क्षेत्र में अनिवार्य तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ऐच्छिक) जो कमोड, पर्याप्त जल तथा विद्युत सुविधा वाला, हवादार, प्रकाशयुक्त तथा अन्य आवश्यक उपकरणों तथा फर्नीचर युक्त होना चाहिये।
 - द. आवासीय इकाई समुचित रूप से साफ-सुथरी, अग्निशमन सुरक्षा उपकरणों से संरक्षित तथा सुदृढ़ ढंग से निर्मित होनी चाहिये।
 - य. पार्किंग हेतु इकाई में पर्याप्त स्थान उपलब्ध होना चाहिये। (शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनिवार्य तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐच्छिक)
 - र. इकाई के पंजीकरण हेतु परीक्षण समिति द्वारा संस्तुति होनी आवश्यक है साथ ही ग्रह आवास इकाई पंजीकरण से पूर्व पुलिस सत्यापन होना आवश्यक होगा।
 - ल. शौचालयों की सफाई व्यवस्था तथा आनाशित कूड़ा-कचरे के उचित निस्तारण का दायित्व गृह स्वामी का होगा।
 - व. अन्य कोई शर्त जिसे समय-समय पर विहित किया जाये।
3. प्राधिकृत अधिकारी इस नियमावली के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र अधिकृत परीक्षण समिति को परीक्षण हेतु अग्रसारित करेगा।
 4. परीक्षण समिति आवेदित परिसर के निरीक्षण के उपरान्त यदि कोई कमियां हैं तो उन्हें इंगित करेगी। आवेदक को उक्त कमियों का निराकरण उस निश्चित अवधि में करना होगा, जो समिति द्वारा निर्धारित की जाय। निर्धारित मानकों को पूरा न करने के कारण, समिति के सन्तुष्ट न होने की दशा में आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकृत कर दिया जायेगा।
 5. परीक्षण समिति की संस्तुति के आधार पर जिलास्तरीय वर्गीकरण/पंजीकरण समिति सुविधाओं के अनुरूप श्रेणी आवंटित करेगी अर्थात् वर्गीकरण/पंजीकरण समिति द्वारा उच्च श्रेणी प्रदान करने पर अतिरिक्त पंजीकरण शुल्क जमा कराना अनिवार्य होगा तथा उच्च श्रेणी हेतु आवेदित आवेदन के क्रम में समिति द्वारा यदि उसे निम्न श्रेणी हेतु उपयुक्त पाया जाता है तो उच्च श्रेणी हेतु जमा किया गया पंजीकरण

शुल्क वापस नहीं किया जायेगा।

**भवन स्वामी पर
प्रतिबन्ध**

6. प्राधिकृत अधिकारी पंजीकरण हेतु समस्त कार्यवाही आवेदन प्राप्त की तिथि से 30 दिन की समय सीमा के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण करायेंगे।

- (7) 1. भवन स्वामी होटल की भांति आवास में स्वागत पटल (रिशोप्सन काउन्टर) नहीं लगायेगा तथा घर सामान्य आवास की भांति ही रखेगा।
2. भवन स्वामी किसी प्रकार की वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियां यथा-यात्रा पैकेज, ट्रैवेल एजेन्सी, परिवहन सुविधा, हस्त शिल्प अथवा किसी अन्य वाणिज्यिक गतिविधि का संचालन इकाई से नहीं करेगा।
3. कोई ऐसी गतिविधि प्रोत्साहित या प्रचलित नहीं करेगा जिससे आस-पास के निवासियों को असुविधा हो, उनके अधिकारों का हनन हो या उनकी निजता पर अतिक्रमण हो।
4. इकाई के विषय में भ्रामक, सूचनायें प्रचलित नहीं करेगा।
5. किसी प्रकार की दलाली में सलिप्त नहीं होगा।
6. निर्धारित आवासीय दरों की सूचना जिला पर्यटन विकास कार्यालय में उपलब्ध करानी अनिवार्य होगी।
7. निर्धारित दरों को भवन के उचित स्थल पर प्रदर्शित करना होगा।
8. विदेशी पर्यटकों के आवास की सूचना से भवन स्वामी द्वारा स्थानीय थाने पर तत्काल सूचित करना होगा।
9. आवास करने वाले पर्यटकों की सूची हेतु एक रजिस्टर रखना होगा।
10. ग्रह आवास में रहने की अधिकतम अवधि 15 दिन निर्धारित की गई है यदि कोई पर्यटक इस अवधि से अधिक ग्रह आवास में रहना चाहता है तो इस स्थिति में पुनःपंजीकरण करने हेतु ग्रह आवास स्वामी की सहमति आवश्यक होगी।
11. आने वाले पर्यटकों की पर्यटक सांख्यिकी निम्नलिखित प्रारूप पर प्रत्येक माह की 05 तारीख तक जिला पर्यटन विकास कार्यालय को उपलब्ध करानी होगी:-

प्रारूप

इकाई का नाम -		माह का नाम-	
क्र०सं०	भारतीय	विदेशी	योग

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अतिथियों का दायित्व- (8)

1. अतिथि अपने विषय में मांगी गयी समुचित सूचनायें भवन स्वामी द्वारा रखी गयी पंजिका में अनिवार्य रूप से दर्ज करायेगा।
2. आवासीय इकाई में रहने की अवधि में किसी प्रकार की ऐसी गतिविधि को नहीं करेगा जो प्रशासनिक/ सामाजिक व्यवस्था व साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द को भंग करे। अपना व्यवहार उत्तम रखेगा तथा गृह स्वामी तथा पड़ोसियों की आवासीय गतिविधियों में कोई व्यवधान उत्पन्न नहीं करेगा।
3. अपनी रसोई अलग नहीं चलायेगा।
4. यदि भवन में उसके जाने-अनजाने से कोई टूट-फूट होती है तो उसकी प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी होगा।
5. वह भवन को स्वच्छ व साफ-सुथरा रखने में भवन स्वामी की भरसक मदद करेगा।
6. अतिथि अपने से मिलने आने वाले किसी व्यक्ति को इकाई में रात्रि में रूकने देने हेतु दवाब नहीं बनायेगा।

पंजीयन रद्द किया जाना

- (9) 1. पंजीकृत इकाईयों के लिये **नियमावली** के विशिष्ट स्तरों को प्रत्येक समय बनाये रखना अनिवार्य होगा। पंजीकृत इकाईयों का किसी भी समय औचक निरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा तथा रख-रखाव उचित स्तर का न पाये जाने अथवा पर्यटकों के साथ अनुचित व्यवहार की शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर किसी भी समय पंजीकरण रद्द किया जा सकेगा।
2. यदि भवन स्वामी पर कोई आपराधिक मामला पाया जाता है तो उसका पंजीयन निरस्त कर दिया जायेगा।
3. भवन स्वामी द्वारा की गई किसी अनियमितता का पता चलता है तो ऐसे भवन स्वामी को बचाव हेतु उपयुक्त अवसर दिया जायेगा तथा संतोषजनक उत्तर न प्राप्त होने पर तदनुसार संबंधित जिला/क्षेत्रीय पर्यटक अधिकारी की संस्तुति पर पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण समिति द्वारा निरस्तीकरण हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
4. भवन स्वामी द्वारा इस **नियमावली** में दी जा रही सुविधा में किसी प्रकार का बदलाव किया जाता है तो इसकी सूचना तीस दिन के अन्दर संबंधित जिला/क्षेत्रीय पर्यटक अधिकारी को देना होगा अन्यथा समिति द्वारा पंजीयन समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा।

**नियमावली के अन्तर्गत
पंजीकृत भवनों को
अनुमन्य लाभ**

- (10) 1. इन इकाईयों का पंजीकरण उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन एवं यात्रा व्यवसाय पंजीकरण नियमावली-2015 प्राप्त करने वाले भवन स्वामी सराय एक्ट अथवा किसी अन्य अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किसी प्रकार का पंजीकरण प्राप्त करने की बाध्यता से मुक्त होंगे।
2. नियमावली अन्तर्गत चलाई जा रही पंजीकृत इकाईयां पूर्णतः अव्यवसायिक मानी जायेगी।
3. भवन सुख साधन कर से मुक्त होंगी।
4. पंजीकृत इकाई को विभागीय वेबसाइट पर प्रचारित किया जायेगा।
5. नियमावली अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत ग्रह आवास स्वामियों के क्षमतावर्द्धन एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग द्वारा करवाया जायेगा।

उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद् को समय-समय पर नियमावली एवं शर्तों पर परिवर्तन किये जाने का पूर्ण अधिकार होगा।

किसी भी प्रकार के विवाद की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद् का निर्णय अंतिम होगा, जो दोनों पक्षों को मान्य होगा।

**अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली 2015 में पंजीकरण/नवीनीकरण हेतु
आवेदन-पत्र**

- 1- श्रेणी (जिसके लिये आवेदन किया हो) का नाम :.....
- 2- उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे)/स्वामी का नाम :.....
- 3- पिता का नाम :.....
- 4- पत्र व्यवहार का पता :.....
- 6- मोबाईल/दूरभाष/फैक्स/ई-मेल संख्या :.....
- 7- इकाई पर अधिवास कर रहे परिवार के सदस्यों का विवरण :.....

रंगीन फोटोग्राफ
पासपोर्ट साइज

क्र० सं०	नाम	आवेदक के साथ सम्बन्ध	शैक्षिक योग्यता	व्यवसाय

- 9- अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) नियमावली 2015 के प्रवर्तन में आने की तारीख (नवीनीकरण की स्थिति में) :.....
- 10- भवन का विवरण :.....
 (क) ग्राम सभा/पंचायत/खण्ड/तहसील/जिले का नाम :.....
 (ख) कुल क्षेत्रफल :.....
 (योजना, सहयोजन होने और भवन की फोटो संलग्न की जाय)
 (ग) भवन/भूमि के स्वामित्व से संबंधित अभिलेख, साझेदारी की स्थिति में शपथ पत्र एवं भवन मानचित्र :.....
 (घ) मुख्य सड़क मार्ग से अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) पहुंच दर्शाने वाली योजना की स्थिति :.....
 (ङ) अन्य उपलब्ध सुविधायें यदि कोई हो (ऐच्छिक) :.....
- 11- अवस्थिति का विवरण :.....
 (क) नजदीकी शहर से दूरी
 (ख) नजदीकी रेलवे स्टेशन से दूरी
 (ग) नजदीकी एयरपोर्ट से दूरी
 (घ) नजदीकी बस स्टैंड से दूरी
 (ङ) नजदीकी दुकान से दूरी
 (च) नजदीकी अस्पताल/डिस्पेंसरी से दूरी
- 12- नजदीकी पर्यटन स्थल से दूरी (कृपया नजदीकी पर्यटक स्थल के आकर्षण का उल्लेख करें) :.....

13- सुविधाओं का विवरण :.....

(क) पर्यटकों को उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले शयन कक्षों की संख्या

क्र० सं०	कक्ष का आकार	उपलब्ध स्नानगृह/शौचालय की संख्या	प्रत्येक कक्ष में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं	अतिरिक्त सुविधा यदि कोई हो

(ख) रसोईघर की सुविधा (हाँ/ नहीं)

(ग) बेंच/लॉबी (हाँ/नहीं)

(घ) अन्य सुविधाएं (कृपया विनिर्दिष्ट करें- अलग शौचालय, यदि आवश्यक है)

14- पंजीकरण संख्या

(यदि पूर्व में अनुमोदित हो तो उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद् द्वारा पूर्व में जारी अनुमोदन के प्रमाण की प्रति संलग्न करें) :.....

15- पंजीकरण हेतु जमा किये जाने वाले शुल्क का विवरण :.....

16-

घोषणा

मैं/हम यह घोषणा करता हूँ/करते हैं कि मैंने उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टेट) नियमावली 2015 के पंजीकरण एवं वर्गीकरण/पुनर्वर्गीकरण हेतु गठित समस्त नियम एवं निर्देशों का भली भांति अध्ययन कर लिया है तथा मैं/हम उक्त सभी नियम एवं निर्देशों का पालन करूंगा/करेंगे। उपरोक्तानुसार दी गई समस्त सूचना वास्तव में मेरे/हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार सत्य एवं सही है। मैं/हम इस बात के लिये पूर्ण रूप से सचेत हूँ/हैं कि किसी भी दशा में उक्त वर्णित सूचना गलत तथ्यों के आधार पर पाई जाती है तो मेरी/हमारी इकाई का पंजीकरण किसी भी समय निरस्त/रोका जा सकता है।

आवेदक का पूरा नाम व पता

स्थान :.....

तारीख :.....

“परिशिष्ट- 2”

अतिथि उत्तराखण्ड गृह आवास (होम स्टे) योजना के अनुमोदन और पंजीकरण के लिए चेक लिस्ट (ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में चयन मानकों को विभक्त किये जाने का सुझाव है अतः निम्न तालिका को संशोधित किया जाना है)

क्र० सं०	विवरण	सिल्वर		गोल्ड		स्थापना के संबंध में प्रमाणन की सुविधायें (हाँ/ नहीं)	वर्ग सं०
		ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी		
	स्थानीय वास्तुकला शैली से बने भवनों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी।						
1	अच्छी तरह के उपकरणों से सुसज्जित घर और गेस्ट रूम उच्च गुणवत्ता वाला फर्नीचर, वस्तुएं आदि पारंपरिक जीवन शैली को ध्यान में रखते हुये।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक		
2	सड़क की चौड़ाई के अनुसार पर्याप्त पार्किंग की व्यवस्था	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
3	गेस्ट रूम: कम से कम दो कक्ष और अधिकतम 6 कक्षों (12 बिस्तर) हों। ये सभी कमरे साफ, बिना नमी और साथ ही बाहरी खिड़की/ हवादार होनी चाहिये।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
4	प्रत्येक कक्ष के लिये क्षेत्र वर्ग फिट में।	100	120	100	120		
5	भारतीय डिजाइन के अच्छी किस्म के आराम दायक बिस्तर।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
6	प्रत्येक कक्ष के साथ संलग्न निजी स्नानगृह एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री सहित।	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		

7	प्रत्येक स्नानागृह का आकार न्यूनतम वर्गफुट में।	30	40	30	40		
8	पाश्चात्य संस्कृति का शौचालय जिसमें सीट और टायलेट रोल सहित।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
9	नल में चलने वाला ठंडा/गरम पानी	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
10	जल बचत नल/ शावर सहित	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक		
11	अच्छी रसोई जो साफ-सुथरी हो।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
12	खाने का स्थान जहाँ पर ताजा या परंपरागत भारतीय/ उत्तराखण्डी खान पान परोसा जाये।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
13	अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले बर्तन।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
14	वातानुकूलित कक्ष (भौगोलिक परिस्थिति के अनुरूप)।	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
15	प्रेस (इस्त्री) तथा प्रेस बोर्ड माँग के अनुसार	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
16	इन्टरनेट कनेक्शन।	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
17	अतिथि गृह जिसमें 15 ऐम्पीयर धारिता का साकेट हो।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
18	कक्ष में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के विस्तार की सुविधा।	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
19	कपड़े की अलमारी, दराज व 4 कपड़ों को टॉंगने के लिये हैन्गर की सुविधाओं के साथ।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
20	एक्वागार्ड/ आर0ओ0 संयंत्र के साथ पेयजल की निःशुल्क सुविधा।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
21	कक्ष में अच्छी किस्म की कुर्सी, मेज और अन्य जरूरी फर्नीचर।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
22	लाण्ड्री एव झाई क्लीनिंग की सुविधा।	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक		

23	गर्म या ठंडा करने के संयंत्र कमरों में उपलब्ध।	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
24	कूड़ा-कचरा फेंकने वाली सुविधायें म्युनिसिपल कानून के अनुसार।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		
25	डॉक्टर को आवश्यकतानुसार बुलाने की सुविधा।	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक	ऐच्छिक		
26	कमरे में कीमती सामान रखने के लिये तिजोरी/ लॉकर की सुविधा।	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य	ऐच्छिक	अनिवार्य		
27	यात्री के आने-जाने का रजिस्टर में विवरण। विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये उनके पासपोर्ट आदि का विवरण।	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य	अनिवार्य		

20. GUIDELINES FOR SIGN BOARDS

The intent of these guidelines is to:

- encourage the effective and equitable use of signs as a means of identifying businesses and services;
- encourage the effective use of signs as a means of communication;
- enhance the appearance of the Municipality / Nagar Panchayat / Destination by regulating the size, height, design and location of permitted signs;
- apply the sign regulations in a fair and consistent manner;
- protect the public from the dangers of inferior sign construction and from nuisance or hazards arising from improperly maintained, repaired or sited signs;
- regulate the construction, maintenance, repair, replacement and removal of signs; and
- regulate the issuance of sign permits.

Sign siting regulations:

A sign board:

- must not obstruct the safe and efficient movement of vehicular or pedestrian traffic, obstruct vehicular or pedestrian sightlines, or otherwise create safety hazard to vehicles, pedestrians or other persons;
- must not damage flowerbeds, shrubs or other landscaping located on a formal road and/or highway;
- shall not be approved or if installed, must be removed or relocated when the authority deems the use of a highway to be adversely affected by the siting, size or illumination of a sign;

- d) must not be attached to or obstruct or interfere with the use of any fire escape or any exit or any means of egress from a building or structure; and
- e) shall not, in the case of a permanent sign mounted on the ground, be closer than 1.2 m to any property line and 2.5m to any driveway.

Clearance Regulations:

1. A sign board:
 - (a) must maintain a clearance of at least 0.6m between the outer edge of any sign and any electric light, power, telephone or utility pole, or their supports;
 - (b) if projecting more than 0.1m over a pedestrian area, must have a minimum clearance of 2.44m (8ft), excluding directional signs;
 - (c) if projecting over a vehicular traffic area, must have a minimum clearance of 4.57m; and
 - (d) must be measured for height from the natural grade. If a sign is on a man-made base, including a graded earth mound, the grade must be determined by the nearest pavement or top of any pavement curb.

2. Illumination

The following signs may be illuminated, except where otherwise regulated:

- (a) Business Directory Sign
 - (b) Electronic Message Board Sign
 - (c) Façade signs
 - (d) Freestanding Signs
 - (e) Restaurant sign
 - (f) Canopy and Projecting Sign
 - (g) Menu Board Sign
- LED, LCD, plasma, or similar display technologies are permitted in the Town Centre for all uses including restaurant sign but not including all other uses within a residential zone.
 - Fluorescent or similar illumination is not encouraged within the Town Centre but is permitted outside the Town Centre.
 - Lighting for illuminated signs must be downcast or shielded to minimize reflective impact on the night sky by being ground oriented.
 - Lighting for illuminated signs must not shine directly onto neighbouring premises or into the direction of oncoming traffic.
 - No illuminated sign or any illuminated element of any sign may turn on or off, or change its brightness if the change of illumination produces an apparent motion of the visual image, including, but not limited to the illusion of moving objects, moving patterns or bands of light, expanding or contracting shapes, rotation or any similar effect of animation.
 - Sources of light and power must be weatherproofed and approved for outdoor use and must not present heat or electrical hazards under any weather conditions; and
 - Illumination regulations mentioned above must not apply to traffic signals, or other signs within a highway approved by the authority or seasonal holiday display lighting.

21. DO’S AND DON’TS FOR VISITORS

Awesome, serene and inspiring snow bound Himalayas are one of nature's most beautiful gifts to mankind. In general, as a visitor, please make sure to maintain harmony, and protect this majestic environment; and respect local tradition and culture.

Specific do's and don'ts that visitors shall respect as part of efforts made towards achieving a tourism development that is safe, sustainable, and compatible with ecological sensitivity requirements and leads towards meeting the objectives of climate-resilient tourism development in a difficult & treacherous Himalayan terrain are incorporated herewith (*as consolidated from several do's & don'ts published currently by several departments as mentioned in the Bibliography section*):

- **Do's**

- Appreciate the colours and sounds of nature, i.e. Please enjoy the Nature without disturbing it and be an ambassador back home.
- Treat the protected area/wilderness area with respect.
- Help conserve habitats of flora and fauna, and any site–natural or cultural, which may be affected by tourism.
- Limit deforestation, make no open fires, smoke or light campfires in the forest areas, and discourage others from doing so (ensure burning cigarette butts are extinguished, if any). Please extinguish fire after cooking and any campfire. Accidental fires can destroy a wonderful jungle in no time, and thus cause irreparable damage. Please inform immediately about happening of fire incident to the nearest Forest Department personnel and help them to curb it.
- Choose accommodation that uses kerosene or fuel efficient wood stoves, and use of firewood should be minimized. Similarly, for expeditions, the team shall ensure carriage of a sufficient quantity of kerosene and LPG for cooking and heating purposes, as the use of firewood is strictly prohibited during the expedition.
- Dispose waste responsibly and help keep the protected areas pollution-free. While trekking inside these protected areas, please put your entire non-biodegradable litter (tin cans, plastic, glass bottles, metal foils, and crush plastic water bottles and used wrappers etc.) into your rucksack/any bag provided at designated entrance/check-points, and dispose-off it on your way out (i.e. leave campsites litter-free before departing/clean after use, as remember that another party will be using the same camp site after your departure). Deposit plastic etc. in your place of stay/Hotel or at a plastic storage centre/plastic waste collection centers. Used plastics should never be littered in mountains, disposed-off in valleys, buried or burnt or washed away in rivers. Prevent water from getting polluted. You shall undertake to abide by such terms & conditions as may be further stipulated in this regard by the State Government.
- Avoid using polythene. If you do, do not throw it away, but collect it separately.
- This efforts of your shall be a big contribution in keeping the Devbhumi clean and protected. You can definitely help in conserving the Environment! You can do it!

मध्य प्रति स्वतः सर्चाचर्म !

हेतुनानं कुंतया जगत्विपरिवर्तते । (गीता)

“Arjuna, with me as the Supervisor, Nature brings forth the whole creation both animate and inanimate: It is due to this cause that the wheel of Samsara is revolving.” (Gita)

- Treat the mountains with respect. Do not attempt to 'conquer' them or show-off physical fitness or over-exert. Fatigue can lead to cold and more serious problems, especially at high altitudes.
- Walk at a steady, rhythmic pace. Walk with a companion as a safety measure against sudden sickness and accidents.
- Keep away from high conical rocks.
- If at a lower altitude, take shelter under a lone tree or on top of a hill. It is safer to sit out in the open.
- Carry enough heavy woolen clothes, including sweaters, trousers, woolen thermal body warmers, mufflers monkey-caps and other cold-resistant apparels. Also include windcheaters, sleeping bags, raincoats, waterproof shoes with grips, blankets, small waterproof tents, walking sticks and a torch with sufficient batteries should also be carried. Females should wear the body hugging clothes. Remember to cover the head while at high altitude to avoid hill-sickness and feeling of faintness.
- Avoid wearing one or two very thick woolen layers. Instead, wear loose clothes in several layers with an outer wind covering.
- Get at least two pairs of good trekking shoes and practise walking with these shoes before the high altitude mountain trekking for adventure tourism or for pilgrimage/yatra.
- Wear two pairs of socks (cotton and woollen) inside the climbing boots.
- Ensure to keep feet dry. Use dusting powder before wearing socks and change into dry socks soon after reaching the transit camp. Use of wet socks or wet shoes causes extreme discomfort, blisters and skin ailments. It is therefore advisable to carry extra pairs of socks.
- Wear well-fitting gloves to protect hands and fingers. Hands, feet, ears and nose must be protected against extreme cold. Continuous exposure of hands and feet can bring down the body temperature drastically and cause high altitude pulmonary oedema.
- Carry dry eatables such as biscuits, candies, sugar, chocolates, assorted dry fruits, milk powder, lemons, honey and tinned foods and other items as per your tastes. Also carry water bottles, cups, spoons, saucers and plates.
- For Chardham Yatra tap water is available everywhere, but use only boiled water. You can get boiled water from a local tea-shop for free whilst trekking.
- Drink lot of water and fluids during trekking. Take liberal amounts of hot, sweet fluids and enough nourishment to provide energy for body.

- It's a good idea to keep sweet candy in your mouth and use some sort of glucose with water whilst trekking.
- Carry sufficient money for your personal expenses during the trip and it is always wise to carry your own personal medical and first aid kit containing painkiller tablets, Vicks or Antiseptic Ointment, Bandages and any other medicines prescribed by your doctor, particularly if you suffer from high blood pressure or any other medical problems.
- Use good quality tinted snow-glasses or dark sun-glasses to protect eyes against snow blindness. Avoid use of cheap, poor quality sun-glasses.
- Apply sun cream or calamine lotion to exposed parts of the body to avoid sun burn, particularly during the trekking or Parikramas.
- Take bath in a High Altitude Lake (e.g. Hemkunt Sahib, Mansarovar etc.) only if body can sustain low temperature in the area.
- Take prompt treatment for minor cuts, blisters and ulcers.
- Move fingers, toes and facial muscles, and exercise limbs during periods of immobility by wiggling the toes and fingers and wrinkling the face muscles at intervals. Keep in motion to remain warm.
- Trek in small groups. If there is heavy snowfall or snow storms, stay close to each other and avoid being separated.
- If you stand on the valley-side, you may be pushed down by the pony coming from the opposite direction, which can cause serious injury, so trek or stand on the hill-side only.
- Only an authorized *pony-walla*, *dandy man* or porter should be hired as they are available for pre-fixed tariffs. Ponies carrying belongings should remain with you at all times and ensure that you are constantly in touch with your luggage carrying ponies to avoid any loss of luggage and be sure to tie it on properly.
- Ensure that the batch commences the day's trekking early in the morning and sticks to the departure time.
- Whilst trekking, move slowly and avoid any kind of walking competition and maintain discipline.
- Follow instructions of the Liaison Officer properly for any adventure tourism. Also, the commands of Yatra officer should be followed for your own safety and respect the customs of the locals.
- Expedition teams shall abide by the relevant laws of the State during their stay in Uttarakhand.
- It shall be mandatory for all expedition teams to travel only along the permitted route. Permission for deviation from the permitted route shall be given by the CWLW, only under exceptional circumstances. The team leader must bring any such deviation to the notice of the local DFO at the first opportunity.
- The expedition team shall refrain from polluting waters with human and kitchen waste.

- The expedition team shall carry sufficient quantity of bags/containers for bringing back all non-biodegradable waste from transit camps and base camp to be deposited on return.
- The expedition team is advised to avail of all infrastructure facilities (boarding, lodging and transport available with the State Government, such as Tourist Rest Houses, Forest Rest House, and Home Stay facilities available in the villages' enroute.
- Ecotourists should ensure your entry in the register of check-in and check-out and take receipt against payment.
- Of all the high altitude porters, helpers, and guides being used by the expedition, ensure that at least 50% of them comprise local persons.
- Observe the rules and regulations while visiting holy sites, and observe the sanctity of holy sites (do not touch or remove religious objects). Respect the natural and cultural heritage of the area, and respect/follow local customs and local etiquette, and behave decently with them. Your behaviour reflects your identity.
- Respect privacy of individuals, and ask permission and use restraint in taking photographs of local inhabitants.
- Enter the protected areas (biosphere reserves, national park, sanctuary, etc.) only after taking the necessary permits and follow all the rules.
- Obtain services of Nature/Eco-Guides that the protected areas authorities have trained for your benefit. They are of great help to you in spotting wildlife and ensuring that you do not lose your way in the forest. (e.g. Nature guide or Naturalist is compulsory on all excursions within the Corbett Tiger Reserve).
- Visitors are required to switch-off lights, fans and water taps when not in use (i.e. be fair while using water and energy), and park their vehicles only at designated places in national parks/sanctuaries/reserves.
- Drive slowly if permitted in the protected areas. In this way you can see, observe and enjoy the most, without disturbing wildlife.
- For movement, keep to the specified roads and trails/trek paths and thus stay on track while trekking (e.g. Visitors are prohibited from taking vehicles off the designated routes in Corbett Tiger Reserve). When driving/walking off-track you may trample growing trees or other flora and/or cause disturbance to resting animals and their young.
- Respect the wild animals, maintain a reasonably safe distance from them, and do not provoke them. Remember, you are in their home and they get first priority in their habitat.
- Listen to the music of the forest instead of your car stereo or transistor. The quieter you are, the more the chances of your seeing wildlife.
- The protected areas are not a zoo; so don't expect to see wildlife everywhere. These protected areas are breath-taking even in their scenery and serenity.
- Do not be disappointed if you don't see a reserve animal that you came particularly for. There are many other interesting creatures that are to be seen and cherished.

- Please co-operate with Forest Department in environment conservation activities following forest regulations.
 - Propagate and pursue conservation by help to follow conservation measures along with satisfactory visitor-experience in cooperation with fellow tourists, tourist guides/eco-guides/mountain guides & porters, etc. Do not allow cooks and porters to throw garbage in streams or rivers.
 - Allow the flora/fauna to flourish in its natural environment.
 - Wear dull-coloured clothes, as bright colours alarm most wild animals and they flee i.e. dress in colours that blend with the natural environment (khaki, olive green or other dull colours).
 - Strictly follow the guidelines for personal safety and security, and always take your precautions and safety measures, i.e. Be cautious about safety of yourself and your belongings. Tourism Department/Forest Department/Any other Government will not be responsible for any loss of yours.
- **Don'ts**
 - Entry in reserved forest without permission from competent authority is restricted.
 - Do not pitch tents except at the earmarked site for the purpose.
 - To go beyond the earmarked area for tourists inside forest area is not advisable and restricted.
 - Walking inside forest area from 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m. during winter and from 7.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. during summer is not advisable and restricted.
 - Any act detrimental to environment conservation, flora and fauna along with medicinal plant is restricted.
 - Outsider trekking guides are not allowed.
 - Don't litter the mountains while travelling.
 - Don't leave any eatables along the road side for wild animals.
 - Don't let the caterer of your travel agent leave any eatables behind for wild animals. Make sure that utensils are not washed in the stream but through collection water in a bucket or a jerry can. Water gradient is not to wash-off the left over food.
 - Don't spit in water stream while brushing.
 - Don't try to wash hands or clothes in the rivers/streams/water springs on the way. Avoid using pollutants such as detergents in rivers, streams or springs. If no toilet facilities are available, try to relieve yourself at least 30 meters away from water sources and bury or cover the waste. Never discharge saponified water in water sources.
 - Don't leave your undergarments behind after bath as the colours and nylon, synthetic fiber in cloth is a pollutant.
 - Don't defecate or urinate near river banks and spring beds.
 - Don't throw wrappers of biscuits, candies etc. on the road/trek paths during the expedition. It is better to use dustbins, if possible or else keep them in your pocket and throw away when you find any dustbin.
 - Don't litter green *pattal donas* here and there. Bury them in soil.

- Don't litter plastic crockery like plates, donas, spoons and glasses. Collect them in a big bag and dispose them in plastic storage center/plastic waste collection centers.
- Don't dispose-off one time used rain coats, chappals and shoes in valleys or mountain slopes. Collect them and dispose-off in plastic storage/waste collection centers.
- Abstain from graffiti and contribute in keeping the environment clean.
- Taking away plants/plant-cuttings, seeds and roots is illegal in many parts of the Himalayas.
- Do not get separated from fellow pilgrims/yatris. If there is heavy snowfall or snow storms, stay close to each other and avoid being separated.
- Do not trek in one's or two's. Don't get separated from the main group of trekking and ensure that the person in the front remains in sight.
- Don't overstrain on sheer slopes, and places where caution signs are fixed should not be used for taking a rest.
- Do not attract lightening during electric storms by putting up pointed objects like ice-axes or wireless aerials.
- Do not neglect to consume sufficient food and fluids. Do remember that pilgrims suffer from loss of appetite at high altitudes. So, per force consume enough nourishment.
- Do not wear climbing boots that leak or are tight.
- Do not wear wet socks or permit socks to wrinkle inside the boots, as this will cause blisters.
- Do not neglect minor injuries like cuts, blisters and ulcers as these may become frost-bitten.
- Do not sleep with boots on.
- Do not carry too heavy a load.
- Heavy jewellery should be avoided during the trip.
- Do not consume alcoholic beverages and non-vegetarian food during the pilgrimage/yatra. Alcohol is strictly banned. Visitors are not allowed to carry and use any kind of intoxicants, drugs, and other narcotics etc.
- Don't carry guns. Feel free to shoot with a camera instead (i.e. take pictures, but without disturbing wildlife). However, in case of any heritage areas that possesses heat-sensitive historical painted surfaces, avoid using camera flash.
- Don't break traffic regulations or overtake any vehicle or drive an overloaded vehicle. And whatever you do, do not try to win or race with the local vehicles or drivers whilst driving as they know the territory better than you!
- Don't get off your vehicle at any point in the protected areas except where it's allowed. This is for your own safety and the safety of wildlife.
- Do not get out of the vehicle or approach wild animals in general and specifically do not approach animals closer than 15 m or disturb them while they are resting.
- Please do not disturb or chase wild animals for better look or an 'ultimate photograph.'

- Never come between a parent animal and its kids.
- When in a vehicle, remember wild animals have right of way. Keep to the speed limit, don't use the horn, and do not startle animals, including not talking loudly or playing loud music.
- To feed wild animals is not allowed.
- Please do not make noise inside forest and at camping site.
- Use of search light at camping site as well as inside forest area is prohibited.
- The expedition team shall not carry any weapons and/or injurious substances, which can injure, harm or kill any wildlife or destroy their habitat. The visitors should be aware that carrying of guns, fire arms, inflammable materials are strictly prohibited as per the provisions of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and is punishable by law.
- The expedition team shall not poach; kindle fire or leave burning embers; destroy, deface or remove any wildlife, trees, herbs, shrubs, sign-posts etc. during the expedition.
- Rules and Regulations for Tourists visiting Corbett Reserve have been separately issued as "A Set of 4-Directives/Rules and Regulations for Corbett Tiger Reserve issued by CWLW Office, Camp-Dehradun, Uttarakhand vide No. 1638/15-1 dated 02 December 2013 that shall be duly followed w.r.t.:
 - 1) Directives for Nature Guide and Naturalist (Text in Hindi);
 - 2) Directives for Registration of Light Vehicles for Tourism Management (Text in Hindi);
 - 3) Directives for Vehicle Operators for Tourism Management (Text in Hindi); and
 - 4) Rules and Regulations for Tourists visiting Corbett Tiger Reserve.

Though in general for tiger reserves, NTCA, 2012 Guidelines are applicable, in case of Corbett Tiger Reserve separate Rules & Regulations as mentioned-above have been prescribed in 2013, and any stricter provisions under the same shall be applicable in Corbett Tiger Reserve e.g. driving inside the Tiger Reserve beyond the prescribed timings is prohibited; vehicles shall not monopolize a wildlife sighting for more than 5 (five) minutes; permit would be issued for a maximum of three days only; permit is non-transferable; entry into the restricted zone by the visitors is prohibited; maximum two adults and two children (below 12 years) per rooms are allowed to stay in the tourism zone (one extra bed per room can be provided on payment of prescribed charges); cooking is not allowed in Tiger Reserve except at designated places where canteen facility is not provided; pets are not allowed in the Tiger Reserve; etc.