

LONG EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Name : Sneha Bhattacharya

Roll No : 044-1211-0163-17

Registration No : 5044-51-0002

Stream : B.A (Major) Part – III

Subject : Tourism and Travel Management
(TTMV)

Year : 2019 – 2020

College : Muralidhar Girls' College



Muralidhar Girls' College

P-411/14, GARIAHAT ROAD, BALLYGUNGE, KOLKATA - 700 029
(NAAC ACCREDITED - B+ +)

Ph. Office : 2464-1312

Principal : 2464-4371

Ref. No.....

Date.....

To whom it may concern

This is to certify that Smt. Sneha Bhattacharya bearing C.U Roll No. 5044-51-0002, Reg. No. 044-1211-0163-17 an examinee of B.A (Major) part III (1+1+1 system) Tourism and Travel management Examination, 2020, of the University of Calcutta, has successfully completed her project work and prepared a Project Report on primary data which has been collected during her Long study tour in "Nainital and Kaushani, Uttarakhand" February, 2020.

The project report which she submitted is her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

Ujjal Mullick

Head of the Institution:

Principal
Muralidhar Girls' College

Signature: *Ujjal Mullick*
3.3.2020

Name: Ujjal Mullick

Designation: Guest Lecturer

P R E F A C E

The content of this upcoming projects are to describe the Tourism Aspects fundamentals of Nainital and Kausani and it's surroundings region. The unknown history, geography, cultural value and scenic beauty are up helded in this field trip report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With Candor and Pleasure I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks and obligation to my esteemed **Prof. Kathakali Chakraborty, Prof. Amrita Kayal, Prof. Ujjal Mallick, Prof. Sanjay Majumder** and along with our respected principal **Dr. Kinjalkini Biswas**. It is because of their able and mature guidance and co-operations without which it would not have been possible for me to complete my Long Trip Report.

It is my present duty to thank the team members of Dear Travels and Muralidhar Girls' College for assisting me in completion of the report.

Finally, I gratefully acknowledge the support, encouragement and patience of my family, and as always, nothing in my life would be possible without God, Thank You !

SNEHA BHATTACHARYA

DEDICATION

This Field Trip Report is dedicated to all those people who helped me making this report successful. Special thanks to my dearest classmates, respected teachers and my beloved parents for sharing their insight in this.

STUDENT DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the field trip report entitled “ LONG EDUCATIONAL TRIP ON NAINITAL AND KAUSANI” submitted by me to Calcutta University for Tourism and Travel Management (TTMV), Part III B.A (Major) examination. I completed this study under the guidance of our department faculty, Muralidhar Girls’ College.

Date : 15.02.2020

Signature

Sneha Bhattacharya

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

As a part of this vocational course (Tourism and Travel Management) I had visited Nainital and Kausani, situated in India, Uttarakhand as an educational excursion. I have prepared a Field Trip Report based on the information that I had gathered during the excursion.

The main objective of the report is to encourage a person to visit this destination. So, I have given all the data and information's about Nainital and Kausani.

The another objective if my report is to try and solve the problems in the destination by the local people, Govt. of India, private sectors and Forest Department indirectly, through this report.

ITINERARY

C O N T E N T

<u>SL NO.</u>	<u>TOPIC NAME</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1.	Introduction	
2.	Basic Information	
3.	History of Nainital and Kausani	
4.	Geography of Nainital and Kausani	
5.	Best time to visit	
6.	Attractions we visited	
7.	Others attractions	
8.	Culture	
9.	Accessibility	
10.	Accommodation	
11.	Shopping	
12.	Hotel Survey Analysis	
13.	Tourist Survey Analysis	
14.	Findings and Suggestions	
15.	Bibliography	
16.	Annexure	
17.	Conclusion	

INTRODUCTION

India officially the **Republic of India** is a country in South-Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most largest country, and the most populous democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast, it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives; its Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand and Indonesia.



LOCATION OF UTTARAKHAND, INDIA

Uttarakhand formerly known as **Uttaranchal** is a state in the northern part of India. It is often referred to as the "Devabhumi" (literally "Land of the Gods") due to numerous Hindu temples and pilgrimage centres found throughout the state. Uttarakhand is known for the natural environment of the Himalayas, the Bhabar and the Terai. On 9 November 2000, Uttarakhand became the 27th state of the Republic of India, being carved from the Himalayan districts of Uttar Pradesh. It borders Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north; the Sudurpaschim Pradesh of Nepal to the east; the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh to the south and Himachal Pradesh to the west and north-west. The state is divided into two divisions, Garhwal and Kumaon, with a total of 13 districts. The winter capital of Uttarakhand is Dehradun, the largest city of the state, which is a

railhead. On 4 March 2020, Gairsain, a town in Chamoli District, was declared the summer capital of the state.

Nainital also spelled as **Naini Tal**, is a popular hill station in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.. Nainital is the judicial capital of Uttarakhand, the High Court of the state being located there, and is the headquarters of the Kumaon division as well as an eponymous district. It also houses the Governor of Uttarakhand, who resides in the Raj Bhavan. Nainital was the summer capital of the United Provinces. Nainital is located in the Kumaon foothills of the outer Himalayas at a distance of 285 km (177 mi) from the state capital Dehradun and 345 km (214 mi) from New Delhi, the capital of India. Situated at an altitude of 2,084 metres (6,837 ft) above sea level, the city is set in a valley containing an eye-shaped lake, approximately two miles in circumference, and surrounded by mountains, of which the highest are Naina (2,615 m (8,579 ft)) on the north, Deopatha (2,438 m (7,999 ft)) on the west, and Ayarpatha (2,278 m (7,474 ft)) on the south. From the tops of the higher peaks, "magnificent views can be obtained of the vast plain to the south, or of the mass of tangled ridges lying north, bound by the great snowy range which forms the central axis of the Himalayas.

Kausani is a hill station and village situated in Bagheswar district in the state of Uttarakhand, India. It is famous for its scenic splendour and its spectacular 300 km-wide panoramic view of Himalayan peaks like Trisul, Nanda Devi and Pachchuli. Mahatma Gandhi called this place the 'Switzerland of India, due to similarity in landscapes.

HISTORY OF NAINITAL



ST. JOHN IN THE WILDERNESS, NAINITAL, 1860

The Kumaon Hills came under British rule after the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814–16). The hill station town of Naini Tal was founded only in 1841, with the construction of the first European house (Pilgrim Lodge) by P. Barron, a sugar trader from Shahjahanpur. In his memoir, he wrote: "It is by far the best site I have witnessed in the course of a 1,500 miles (2,400 km) trek in the Himalayas." In 1846, when a Captain Madden of the Bengal Artillery visited Naini Tal, he recorded that "houses were rapidly springing up in most parts of the settlement: some towards the crest of the military ranges were nearly 7,500 ft (2,300 m) above sea level: the rugged and woody Anyarpatta Aashish (Anyarpatt – in Kumaoni means – complete blackout. The reason for this nomenclature by the locals was because there were minimal sun rays due to its location and dense forests) was being gradually planted and that the favourite sites were on the undulating tract of forest land which stretched back from the head of the lake to the base of China and Deopatta (Camel's Hump). The church, St. John(1846) in the Wilderness, was one of the earliest buildings in Nainital, followed by Belvedere, Alma lodge, Ashdale Cottage(1860)..." Soon, the town became a health resort favoured by British soldiers and by colonial officials and their families trying to escape the heat of the plains. Later, the town became the summer residence of the governor of the United-Provinces.

HISTORY OF KAUSANI

During Independence of India in 1947, Kausani was situated in the Almora District till 15 September 1997 after which Bageshwar District was carved out of Almora district. On 9 November 2000, the State of Uttarakhand was created from the Himalayan and adjoining north-western districts of Uttar Pradesh.

GEOGRAPHY OF NAINITAL

The city of **Nainital** covers a total area of 11.73 km² (4.53 sq. mi), and is located at 29.38°N 79.45°E at an average elevation of 2,084 metres (6,837 ft) above sea level. The slopes of the nearby mountains are most populated, with an elevation ranging from 1,940–2,100 m (6,360–6,890 ft). The highest point nearby is the Naina Peak or China Peak, with an elevation of 2,619 m (8,593 ft). The city is located in the Kumaon foothills of the outer Himalayas at a distance of 285 km (177 mi) from the state capital Dehradun and 345 km (214 mi) from New Delhi, the capital of India.



SCENIC VIEW OF THE NAINITAL FROM TALLITAL , THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE

The city is set in a valley around the Nainital Lake - an eye-shaped lake, which is located at an altitude of 1,940 m (6,350 ft) from sea level. The lake is 1,433 m (1,567 yd.) long and 463 m (506 yd.) wide, and is approximately two miles in circumference.

GEOGRAPHY OF KAUSANI



TRISUL, MOUNTAIN AS VIEWED KAUSANI

Kausani is located at 29.8541°N 79.5966°E in Bageshwar district of Uttarakhand, India at a distance of 40 km (25 mi) from Bageshwar city, the administrative Headquarter of Bageshwar District. Kausani is located 52 km (32 mi) north of Almora, a major hill station and the historical capital of Kumaon Kingdom. Kausani lies in the Kumaon division and is situated 123 km (76 mi) North-East of Nainital, the Headquarters of Kumaon. Nearby Towns include Garur (14 km (8.7 mi)) and Someshwar (12 km (7.5 mi)). It has an average elevation of 1,890 m (6,200 ft) above mean Sea Level. Kausani lies atop a ridge amidst dense pine trees overlooking Someshwar valley on one side and Garur and Katyuri valley on the other on Almora-Bageshwar-Didihat Highway. Kausani is a part of the Lesser Himalayas.

BASIC INFORMATION

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF UTTARAKHAND : The Uttarakhand state is the second fastest growing state in India. Uttarakhand's gross state domestic product for 2004 is estimated at \$6 billion in current prices. Born out of partition of Uttar Pradesh, the new state of Uttarakhand produces about 8% of the output of the old Uttar Pradesh state. Like most of India, agriculture is one of the most significant sectors of the economy of Uttarakhand. Basmati rice, wheat, soybeans, groundnuts, coarse cereals, pulses, and oil seeds are the most widely grown crops. Fruits like apples, oranges, pears, peaches, litchis, and plums are widely grown and important to the large food processing industry. The service sector of Uttarakhand mainly includes tourism, information technology, higher education, and banking. In 2017, domestic tourist inflow in the state were 34.36 million and foreign tourist visits had crossed over 0.13 million. In 2018, 27.81 lakh pilgrims arrived in state for Chardham Yatra, out of which 7.32 lakh pilgrims visited Kedarnath.

Between 2011-12 and 2018-19AE, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) expanded at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.85 per cent to Rs 2.37 trillion (US\$ 32.87 billion) whereas the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) expanded at a CAGR of 11.06 per cent to Rs 2.12 trillion (US\$ 29.44 billion).

LANGUAGE OF UTTARAKHAND : The primary official language of Uttarakhand is **Hindi** and Secondary official language is **Sanskrit**. **Hindi** is spoken by 89.15% of the population of Uttarakhand include **Garhwali** spoken by 23.03%, **Kumaoni** is spoken by 19.94% and **Jaunsari** is spoken by 1.35% of the population as variants of Hindi. **Urdu** is the second most spoken language with 4.22% speakers followed by **Punjabi** (2.61%), **Bengali** (1.50%), **Nepali** (1.05%) and **Maithili** (0.54%).

BEST TIME TO VISIT NAINITAL AND KAUSANI

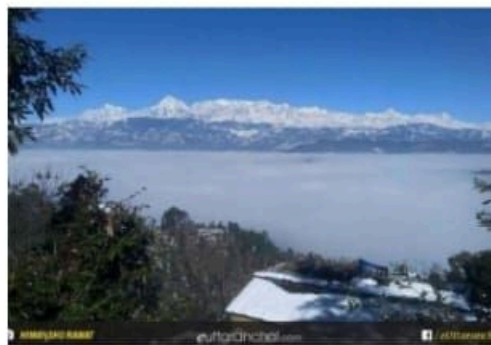
NAINITAL :



NAINI LAKE, NAINITAL

Nainital, a beautiful town with a mystic charm attracts tourists almost all through the year. However, the best time to visit Nainital is from March to June which is the summer/ spring season in the country. Most people want to escape the scorching heat in the country and prefer visiting Nainital. For the snow lovers, a trip can be planned from late November to February which is the winter season. Monsoons are not always recommended when it comes to exploring the town as it receives heavy downpour.

KAUSANI :

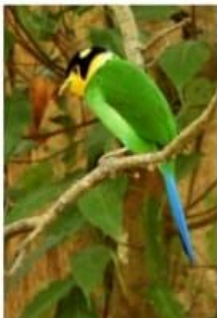


MESMERIZING VIEW OF SNOW CAPPED HIMALAYAN PEAKS FROM KAUSANI

The hill resort of **Kausani** is a retreat in the summer months and may be visited during April-June and September-November. Summer (April to June) are very pleasant with temperature never crossing 27°C and minimum is about 10°C. This is the best time for sightseeing and enjoying adventures.

ATTRACTIONS WE VISITED IN NAINITAL

SATTAL : **Sattal** or **Sat Tal** (Hindi for "seven lakes") is an interconnected group of seven freshwater lakes situated in the Lower Himalayan Range near Bhimtal, a town of the Nainital District in Uttarakhand, India. During the British Raj, the area had a tea plantation, one of four in the Kumaon area at that time. Set amongst dense forests of oak and pine trees, Sattal is one of the few unspoiled and unpolluted freshwater biomes in India. These lakes are a paradise for migratory birds. It is home to a few camps being operated mostly by local people catering to tourists looking for outdoor vacations. We started for Sattal on 27th February at 9.00a.m. in the morning. There is a butterfly museum built by Frederic Smetacek at Jones Estate, which has over 2500 butterfly and moth specimens and 1100 species of insects that are found in this region. There is a natural spring of fresh water arising out of dense oak forest west of Sattal named Subhash Dhara. The seven lakes of Sattal are — Panna Tal or Garud Tal, Nal-Damyanti Tal, Purna Tal, Sita Tal, Ram Tal, Laxman Tal, Sukha Tal or Khurdariya Tal.



LONG-TAILED BROADBILL,
BIRD SPECIES AT SATTAL.



A BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF SATTAL
LAKE, NAINITAL.



SATTAL LAKE, LOWER
HIMALAYAN RANGE

NAUKUCIATAL : **Naukuchiatal** or "lake of nine corners" is a small hill station in Nainital District of the Indian state of Uttarakhand. The lake is 175 feet deep and is situated at 1,220 meter above from sea level. It is covered with trees and shrubs. It is the deepest lake from all the lakes in Nainital Region. The length of the lake is 983 meter, its breadth is 693 meter and it has a depth of 40.3 meter. It is the place with full of activities like — parasailing, paragliding, fishing, rowing, paddling or yachting. Naukuchiatal is also known for the 'Escape Festival' which happens once every year (in the month of May). The lake is situated 4 km from Bhimtal, and 26 km from Nainital, 320 km from Delhi. Nearest railway station is Kathgodam.

Temperatures range in Summer: 11 C to 26 C, Winter: -2 C to 14 C. The best time to visit Naukuchiatal is between the months of March –June and September - November. The temperature remains comfortable and is apt for sightseeing.

NAUKUCHIATAL



NAUKUCHIATAL, NAINITAL, UTTARAKHAND



BHIMTAL : **Bhimtal** is situated at a distance of 5 km from Naukuchia Tal at an altitude of 1,375 m above sea level. The main attraction in Bhimtal is the Bhimtal Lake which has a small island at its centre. Bhimtal is an ancient place named after the legendary Bhima of Mahabharata when Bhima visited the place during the exile period of pandavas. Bhimtal is older than the town of Nainital and is considered as one of the best excursions from Nainital. The climate of Bhimtal is pleasant and salubrious during summers but very cold during winters. Summer temperatures range from 15 °C to 29 °C, while winter temperatures range from 4 °C to 18 °C.



BHIMTAL, UTTARAKHAND

HANUMAN TEMPLE : **Hanuman Temple** is situated on the main road to Naukuchiatal. It has a 52 feet high statue of Lord Hanuman. The Temple has an artificial cave design on lines of the famous Vaishno Devi Shrine, which encircles the temple and leads to various sections - at the feet of the Statue of Lord Hanuman, three temples in the main premises, the resting/staying place for devotees, the meditation room, Ram Darbar temple, and the Shani Temple.



HANUMAN TEMPLE IN BHIMTAL , UTTARAKHAND



GOD HANUMAN IN BHIMTAL , UTTARAKHAND

KAMAL TAL : Kamal tal adjoining the Naukuchiatal lake, is another small lake of lotuses called the 'Kamal tal'. Variety of lotuses bloom in this lake in the appropriate season. We could spot some kids fishing amidst the lotus plants in the lake. Kamal tal is itself a lake in Uttarakhand



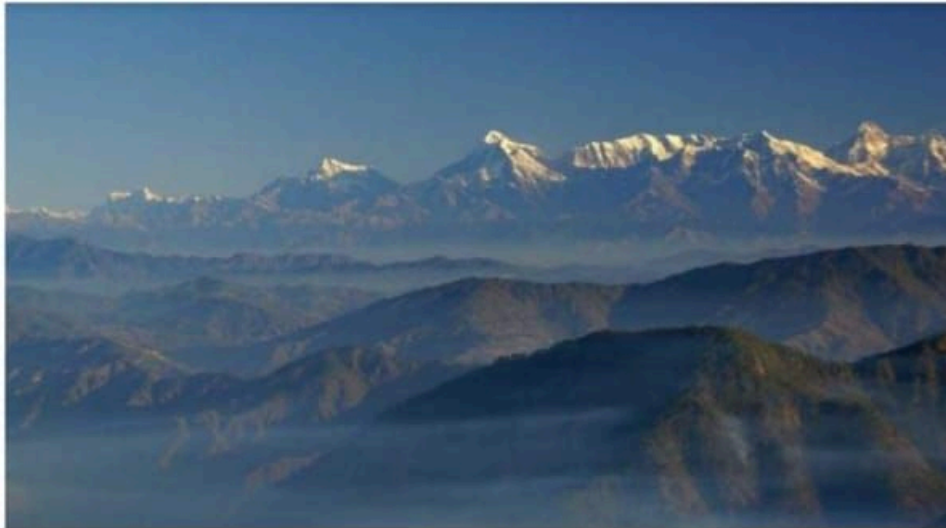
KAMAL TAL , UTTARAKHAND

MALL ROAD, NAINITAL : The Mall Road of Nainital, which runs parallel to the Naini Lake, connecting the two ends of the hill town (Mallital and Tallital), is the prime shopping, food and cultural centre of the wonder that is Nainital. Whether it is digging into some luscious food or shopping for the cutest local woollens that are to be found, Mall Road is your go-to for it all. Officially named as Govind Ballabh Pant Marg, the Mall Road in Nainital was built by the Britishers. Today, the road is synonymous to the town of Nainital.



MALL ROAD , NAINITAL

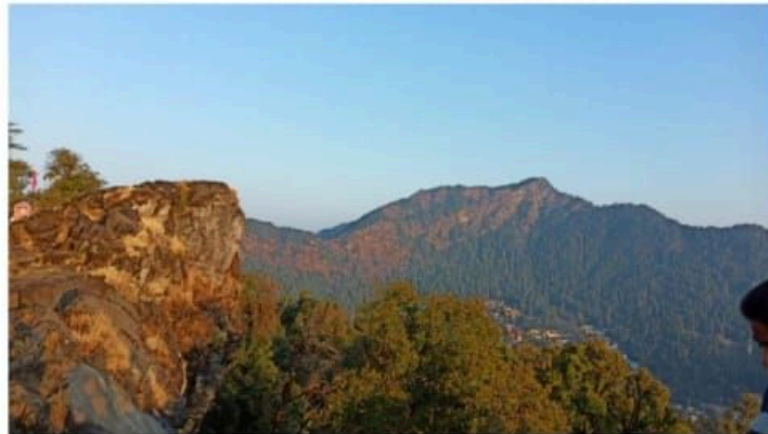
SNOW VIEW POINT : Snow View Point in Nainital stands at a dizzying altitude of 2270 meters above sea level and is one of the most attractive tourist spots of the area. As the name suggests, Snow View Point offers a panoramic view of the mighty Himalayas draped in a blanket of milky-white snow. One can see a picturesque view of all three important peaks- Nanda Devi, Trishul and Nanda Kot peaks together from this point.



SNOW VIEW POINT , NAINITAL

TIFFIN TOP : Tiffin Top is a place which is 7520 feet elevated in Ayarpatta region, also known as Dorothy's seat is so called, in memory of an English lady Mrs Kellet Dorothy, who was killed in an air crash. Tiffin Top which means "Packed food consumed during the daytime" so that visitors around would trek to Tiffin top with packed lunch's and spend a quiet and tranquil picnic and other get together. Tiffin top is a short trek of about 4 kms from Nainital and provides excellent view of the Himalayas and the Nainital town. The beautiful Tiffin Top is surrounded by trees of Cher, Oak, and Deodar. Naini Lake and Kumaon Hills look lovely when seen from here. On clearer days, one can also get hold of the majestic view of Nanda Devi. The attraction got its name as Tiffin Top after people started to have lunch on top of the hill on Dorothy's Seat. Tiffin Top is also called Dorothy's Seat. A fantastic picnic spot in its own right, one gets a complete view of the town of Nainital and its surrounding hills in the Kumaon region from this location. The serene and peaceful environment of Tiffin Top makes it irresistible to the

photographers. Those who love nature's beauty must not miss out on this vacation spot. Adventure activities such as rappelling and rock climbing are conducted at Tiffin Top as well.



TIFFIN TOP , NAINITAL

TIBETAN MARKET : Located in the vicinity of the Mall Road in Nainital, Bhutia Market is the most popular street market in the city. Besides an extensive variety of woollens and winter wears, the market is popular for its sumptuous Tibetan food. Roadside stalls and eateries sell mouth-watering thukpa and momos among other regional food items.

Some of the best things sold at the Bhutia Tibetan Market includes shawl, muffler, Himalayan bags, and Tibetan handcraft paraphernalia. The ethnic clothes adorned with the colourful local embroidery makes a perfect souvenir for the family and friends.



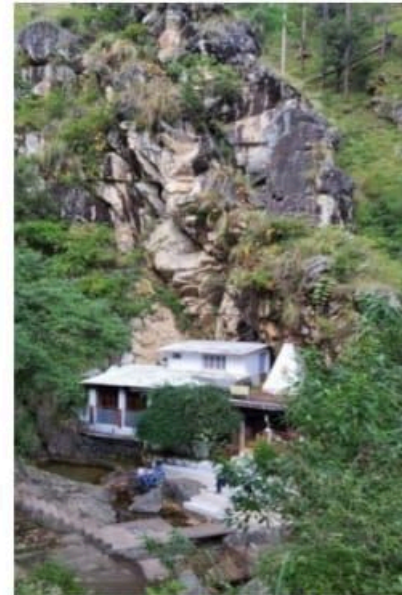
TIBETAN MARKET , NAINITAL

ATTRACTIONS WE VISITED IN KAUSANI

RUDRADHARI TEMPLE : Rudradhari Falls & Temple are located at Kantali Village on Kausani - Almora Road, Uttarakhand. It is one of the popular places to visit in Kausani and also one of the top places of trekking in Kausani. The Rudradhari waterfall is a natural location with lush green paddy fields where water flows over a vertical drop in the course of a river. There is a small cave temple situated near the waterfall where Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu worshiped. The name Rudradhari has been derived from the Hindu gods Rudra (Lord Shiva) and Hari (Vishnu) as according to the Puranic stories this place relate to these gods.



RUDRADHARI WATERFALL , KAUSANI.



RUDRADHARI TEMPLE

BAIJNATH TEMPLE : Baijnath Temple Complex is a cluster of 18 Hindu Temples which are situated in the town of Baijnath in Uttarakhand, India. The complex is located in Bageshwar District along the banks of Gomati River at an elevation of 1,125 m (3,691 ft.) above the mean sea level. These temples are renowned for possibly being one of the very few temples in the world where Parvati is depicted with her husband Shiva. Pilgrims arrive here on occasion of Shivratri and Makar Sankranti.



BAIJNATH TEMPLE , KAUSANI , UTTARAKHAND

TEA ESTATE , KAUSANI : The Kausani Tea Estate is situated in Bagheswar road and is perched at an elevation of 1,800 metres above sea level. It is located at a favourable distance of 5 km. From the main town. The Kausani Tea Estate sprawls over an area of 208 hectares in almost 21 divisions and is an important tea industry in Kausani. The exotic Giriha's tea is made from the tea leaves of Kausani Tea Estate.



TEA ESTATE IN KAUSANI

RANIKHET : Ranikhet is situated 73 km from Naukuchia Tal set at an altitude of 1,869 m above sea level. Ranikhet is a hill station in Almora District of Uttarakhand state and is maintained by Ranikhet Cantonment Board. Ranikhet is also the home for Kumaon regiment and Naga regiment of Indian Army.



RANIKHET HILL STATION , KAUSANI

ALMORA : Almora is known for its panoramic view of the Himalayas, cultural heritage, wildlife, handicrafts and cuisine.□ It is located at a height of 5,400 ft. above sea level and is spread across a 5 km ridge atop Kashaya Hill. It is surrounded by Pithorgarh to the east, Garhwal to the west, Bageshwar to the north and Nainital to the south. The picturesque landscape of Almora attracts hundreds of tourists each year. It is situated 72 km from Naukuchia Tal.



ALMORA , KAUSANI , UTTARAKHAND

OTHER ATTRACTIONS ON THE DESTINATION NAINITAL

ECO CAVE GARDENS : Famous for its interconnected rocky caves, hanging gardens and the musical fountain, the Eco Garden are a set of six small caves in the shape of various animals. Located in the Mallital area of Nainital. In the evenings, you can see the spectacle of the musical fountain with various audio video effects. The Eco Cave Garden is set up to give tourists a glimpse of the natural habitat of the Himalayan Wildlife by constructing different caves for different animals, similar to their natural home. Lit with petroleum lamps, the most popular caves are Tiger Cave, Panther Cave, Apes Cave, Bat Cave and Flying Fox Cave.



ECO CAVE GARDENS , MALLITAL, NAINITAL

NAINA DEVI TEMPLE : Regarded and revered as one of the fifty-one Shakti Peeths that are located all across India, the Naina Devi Temple is a holy site that is situated on the northern shore of Naini Lake, in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand, India. This temple is one of the most renowned places of Hindu worship all over the country. Dedicated to Devi Sati's eyes, devotees from all parts of India flock to this region in huge numbers all year round. The presiding deity of the Naina Devi Temple is Maa Naina Devi or Mata Sati.



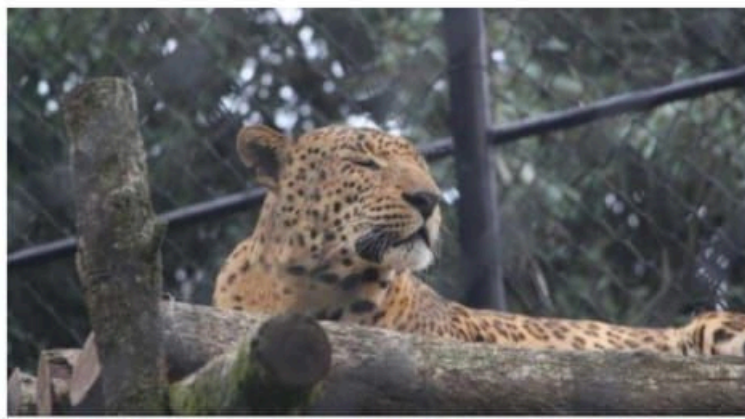
NAINA DEVI TEMPLE , NAINITAL

GOVERNOR'S HOUSE : Home to the popular golf course, the Governor's House is a Victorian Gothic edifice resembling the Castle of Scotland very closely and consisting of two stories of buildings with 113 rooms, garden, swimming pool and of course, the golf course. The second raj Bhawan in Uttarakhand, it was built in 1899 by designer F.W. Steven as the summer residence of the Governor of North East Province. The Governor's House now serves as the residence of the Governor of Uttarakhand.



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE , NAINITAL , UTTARAKHAND

HIGH ALTITUDE ZOO : Established in 1984, Pt. G.B. Pant High Altitude Zoo or Nainital Zoo is situated on the **Sher ka Danda** hill in Tallital, Nainital. Perched at a height of 2100 metres and spread over an area of 4.6 hectares makes it the only one of its kind. The zoo is home to several endangered species and is a popular tourist spot. The major wildlife spotted at the zoo includes Himalayan Bear, Himalayan Civet, Hill Partridge, Tibetan Wolf, Sambar, Barking Deer, Royal Bengal Tiger among other species of birds and animals. During the winter season, the bird enclosures are covered with curtains to keep them warm.



HIGH ALTITUDE ZOO, NAINITAL , UTTARAKHAND

St. JOHN WILDERNESS CHURCH : Situated adjacent to the High Court of Uttarakhand in Mallital, Nainital, St John Wilderness Church is the oldest and one of the best churches in the hill town. Perched atop a hill amidst beautiful pine and deodar trees, the church is constructed in Neo-Gothic style of architecture and has beautiful tinted glass windows. The colonial church is often visited by solitude seekers and history buffs.



ST. JOHN WILDERNESS CHURCH , NAINITAL

OTHER ATTRACTIONS IN KAUSANI

SOMESHWAR : The beautiful valley of **Someshwar** is most famous for its temple. The presiding deity here is Lord Shiva and is a highly revered temple among locals and believers alike. In addition to its religious significance, this destination also has some picturesque sceneries to offer. Lying only about 10-11 kilometers from the famous hill station Kausani. Rustic and humble in its construction, the temple is a charming experience.



SOMESHWAR TEMPLE , KAUSANI , UTTARAKHAND

ANASHAKTI ASHRAM : One of the most popular destinations, this place is also fondly known as Gandhi Ashram. It was during his stay here that Gandhiji's annotations about Anashakti Yog known as 'Geeta Anashakti Yog'. Today, it attracts large crowd of tourists and has been converted into a study, research centre, and museum along with accommodation facility with 24 rooms.



ANASHAKTI ASHRAM , KAUSANI

SUMITRANANDAN PANT MUSEUM :

Sumitranandan Pant Museum is a place with an artistic taste and is a whole new world in itself. Dedicated to famous Hindi poet who was born in Kausani, it offers a wide range of his creative work on display from manuscripts of poems and draft work of her literary work to his awards and letters written by and to him. A large collection of his books in English and Hindi are showcased in a glass shelves. To celebrate his birth anniversary, every year a poetry discussion is organized in the museum.



SUMITRANANDAN PANT MUSEUM , KAUSANI

LAXMI ASHRAM : Located just 1km from Anashakti Ashram, Lakshmi Ashram is an educational institute for girls run on the principles of Gandhiji. Established in the year 1948 by Catherine Hillman, who later became Sarlaben, the strict follower and disciple of Gandhiji, Lakshmi Ashram is a place to be admired. It is situated in the lap of Himalayas with tranquility spread all across with an impressive aim to make Kumaoni women skilled, self-dependent and self-sufficient.



LAKSHMI ASHRAM , KAUSANI

CULTURE OF UTTARAKHAND

PEOPLE : Nainital is inhabited by Kumaoni people, who are religious, God fearing and superstitious by nature. The deities worshipped in Nainital are Bholanath, Gangnath, Naina Devi, Nanda Devi, Sunanda Devi, Kail Bisht, Golu, Sam, Haru and Adi. The natives dwelling in the hilly areas of Nainital countryside strictly follow their traditions and customs. The '**Jaagar**' ritual is performed by the natives of Nainital to evoke their local deities as well as the spirits. The general lifestyle and social gatherings of Kumaoni people mainly revolve around religion and culture. The major languages spoken here are: Kumaoni, Garhwali, Hindi, and English.

ATTIRE : The traditional clothing of women in Nainital is Ghaagra-Pichora. Even though, today most of the ladies wear saris. Pichora is worn during their festive season. Married women always wear 'Sindoor', Mangalsutra or 'Chareu', 'Nath' i.e. nose ring and the golden necklace called 'Hansuli'. On the religious occasions women adorn their head with a very long 'Pithya' i.e. a Tilak made from turmeric and rice. The men of Nainital wear Pyjamas, a long coat and a woollen cap.

FOOD : Nainital cuisine is mainly based on rice and the recipes made with its combination. Some of the famous food items of Nainital include Ras, steamed rice, bhang ki chutney, Bhatt ki Churkani, Baadi, Black and White Roti, Madwe Ki Roti, Muli ka Thechua, Bathue ka Paratha, Gaderi Ki Sabji, Peenalu Ki Sabji, Papad Ki Sabji, Gathi, Gauhat ki Daal, Lason Ka Lur, Bhatt Ka Joula, Dhai ka Jaula, Bari Bhat, Kaapa Bhaat, Chanda Devi aur Saladi ka Raita, Aloo Ke Gutke, Arsa, Gulgula, Bal Mithai, Malta, Kafhal, Khumani etc.



FOOD OF NAINITAL , UTTARAKHAND

ART : The artistic ingenuity of the Kumaoni people is exhibited through their traditional style of painting known as 'Aipan'. This painting is chiefly made during the festive season. The Kumaoni women folk decorate their houses with beautiful religious motifs of Gods and Goddesses known as 'Yantra' or 'Peeth'. It is a geometric representation of deities through the designs made from the mixture of ochre with rice paste. The Aipan made on a wooden stool or table bears various patterns such as sun, moon, bells, water, janeu, etc. The Pichora worn by women is also prepared by locals in an ancient traditional dying art known as 'Rangwali'.



'AIPAN' CULTURE OF NAINITAL , UTTARAKHAND

SONGS AND DANCES : Musical instruments popularly played by the Kumaoni people in Nainital include Hurka, Dhol and Turturi. Traditional dances like Chholia Nritya, Jhora and Chhapeli are also famous in Nainital. Chholia Nritya is a traditional war dance performed using a sword and a shield. Jhora is a group dance. Folk songs of Nainital are generally devotional and portray heroic and mythological themes.



SONGS AND DANCES IN NAINITAL , UTTARAKHAND

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS –

NANDADEVI FAIR :Nandadevi Fair celebrated in the month of September every year was originally introduced by the King Kalyan Chand in 16th century AD. In this fair, the idols of Goddess Nandadevi and Sunandadevi are carried in a grand procession when myriads of devotees gather and ask for their prosperity and well being. On this occasion a number of cultural programs are organized here.



NANDADEVI FAIR AND FESTIVAL , UTTARAKHAND

SHARODOTSAV : Sharadotsav celebrated in the month of October provides a perfect opportunity to witness the core culture of Nainital. Various cultural programs, folk art and folk dances are showcased through this festival. Swarms of tourists as well as the locals alight at Nainital to attend the Sharadotsav Festival.

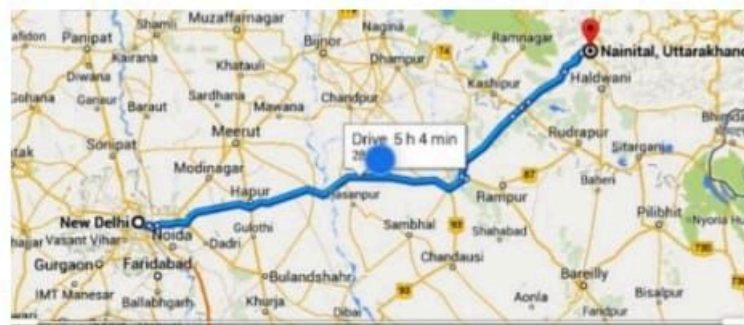
HOLI MAHOTSAV : Holi Mahotsav held on the occasion of Holi Festival is planned by the local bodies of Nainital. The local Kumaoni traditions, customs and rituals are exhibited during this celebration.

HARIYALI DEVI FAIR :Hariyali Devi Fair is celebrated in Nainital in the month of July on the occasion of Harela. This festival commemorates the newly grown greenery everywhere and the life infused in nature by the new rains of the season.

GARJIADEVI FAIR : Garjiadevi Fair, organized at the Garjiadevi Temple in Ramnagar beckons thousands of devotees to come and seek the blessings of the Mother Goddess.

ACCESSIBILITY OF UTTARAKHAND

BY AIR : Uttarakhand has two airports; the one closer to Nainital is the Pantnagar Domestic Airport. The airport is about 70 km away from the main town of Nainital. The Pantnagar Airport sends and receives flights from Indra Gandhi International Airport at Delhi and almost all major cities; both in India and around the world. Tourists can avail taxi services from the airport to travel the rest of the way. Public and private bus services start only from Kathgodam, so that is of little use in this situation.



ACCESSIBILITY BY ROAD TO NAINITAL FROM DELHI

BY TRAIN : Kathgodam Railway station is the last stop of the railway line that ventures into the Kumaon Region of Uttarakhand. The station lies in the city of Haldwani from where a number of taxis and buses, both private and public, are ready to take tourists to Nainital and other nearby towns. The Uttarakhand Transportation Board has set up a website where you can book the desired bus service to your destination. The station is about 30 km away from Nainital and it should take a maximum of one hour to cover the distance if all conditions are good.

BY ROAD : This is perhaps the most fun way to travel. A number of buses; deluxe, semi-deluxe and ordinary ones start out from Delhi and take about 9 hours if the conditions are good to reach Nainital. There are buses from other cities in Uttarakhand like Dehradun and Almora too. If you plan to take a taxi or your own vehicle to Nainital then the route via Kaladungi is a better choice over the route through Rampur.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is one of the basic needs for any tourism activity. Travellers and tourists need lodging for rest, while they are on a tour. Accommodation in the form of low budget home stays / hotels and boutique hotels are available at Uttarakhand to provide the tourist a home away from home.

SHOPPING

Souvenirs to Shop While in Uttarakhand :

- Jams and Pickles
- Local Wine
- Handi-crafts
- Angora
- Pashmina
- Wooden crafts
- Wax works
- Honey
- Aipan
- Ringle Products

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Reading pollution in Uttarakhand the domestic tourists point out that pollution is a major threat to this place whereas in case of foreign tourists they view this place most unpolluted and serene. However, they viewed that most of the tourist places should be kept intact. In its present conditions to avoid pollution. Tourists rely more on informal information for their accommodation than any other sources. In case of foreign tourists internet service providers and in case of domestic tourists visiting friends and relatives are the major source of informations to visit Uttarakhand. However, the importance of Government Tourist Offices as well as guide books are also felt as the main source of information to visit the state. Local involvement and empowerment is essential for the development, management and operation of tourism industry in Uttarakhand, which leads to promotion of tourism as suggested by respondents. Location and tariff play a vital role in the selection of accommodation for both foreign and domestic tourists. However, it is revealed that domestic tourists are not brand conscious in comparison to the foreign tourists. So, majority of tourists visiting Uttarakhand are price sensitive except their foreign counterparts. The study reveals that the hygiene conditions of the most communities residing near the tourist attractions as well as the hotels are not good. It is also revealed that segment of lower income group tourist are interested to travel the traditionally known leisure tourist destination Uttarakhand. Unreliable and misleading information, inhospitable staffs and inaccessible booking counters are

among major problems tourists are encountering with. Considering all possible sources of information for attraction, tourists emphasize more on unreliable information as there is a insignificant gap between the information they provide an information based on their actual experience. Uttarakhand receives a significant number of psycho centric tourists who are less interested in indigenous culture and aboriginal people but susceptible to the negative attitude of the local people compared to their foreign counter parts. It is evident that the tourists visits for leisure and recreation purpose are repeat visitors with high travel propensity and frequency than the alternative tourists. A positive co-relation is also noticeable between better income opportunities of tourists and information about availabilities of aids / equipments at attractions. So, tourists visiting Uttarakhand believed that with the increasing income they will inquire more about the availability of equipments and infrastructural or tourism infrastructure related facility. Among all important facilities that tourists sick in a hill station, the basic toilet facility is found to be the moderate issue.

CONCLUSION

The tourism and travel sector in India has already entered the take off stage and it is going to scale a great height in near future. Particularly, Uttarakhand has emerged as a front runner in the tourism growth chart. The tourism potential of Uttarakhand is very high and it is growing everyday, every month and every year with a steady pace. No doubt, that Uttarakhand took over as the most favoured tourist destination in Northern India and achieved the Best Performer Award, but the real focus has been on creating the right infrastructure and adopting an aggressive marketing policy to increase the tourist traffic to the state. Although at the start Uttarakhand managed to achieve significant gains from tourism and its Master Plan was found to be contributing well to the new forms of tourism including Rural Tourism, Eco Tourism and Adventure Tourism.