

## Resources for Tourism in Kinnaur District

Kinnaur is a border district of Himachal Pradesh, and, with relatively less research inputs, there has not been much effort in systematically assessing the available resources, particularly from the standpoint of mountain tourism.

Recong Peo-Kalpa, an emerging twin-town, will become the first urban area in the district, being the headquarters for district administration and hosting several offices. Recong Peo is about 200km from Shimla via Narkanda, Rampur, and Karcham, from where one enters the district (Map 3.1).

Kinnaur was under the Bushr Kingdom before Independence and then a part of Shimla district. It was constituted as a separate district in 1960. Kinnaur offers the unique case of a community that is relatively prosperous and where various basic facilities, such as schools, hospitals, and electricity, are already available. Orchard farming is the mainstay of the Kinnauri economy, contributing an estimated Rs 800 million annually. Kinnaur was, until recently, virtually unknown to the outside world as there were severe restrictions on movement for outsiders. In 1994, Kinnaur received about 2,000 tourists.

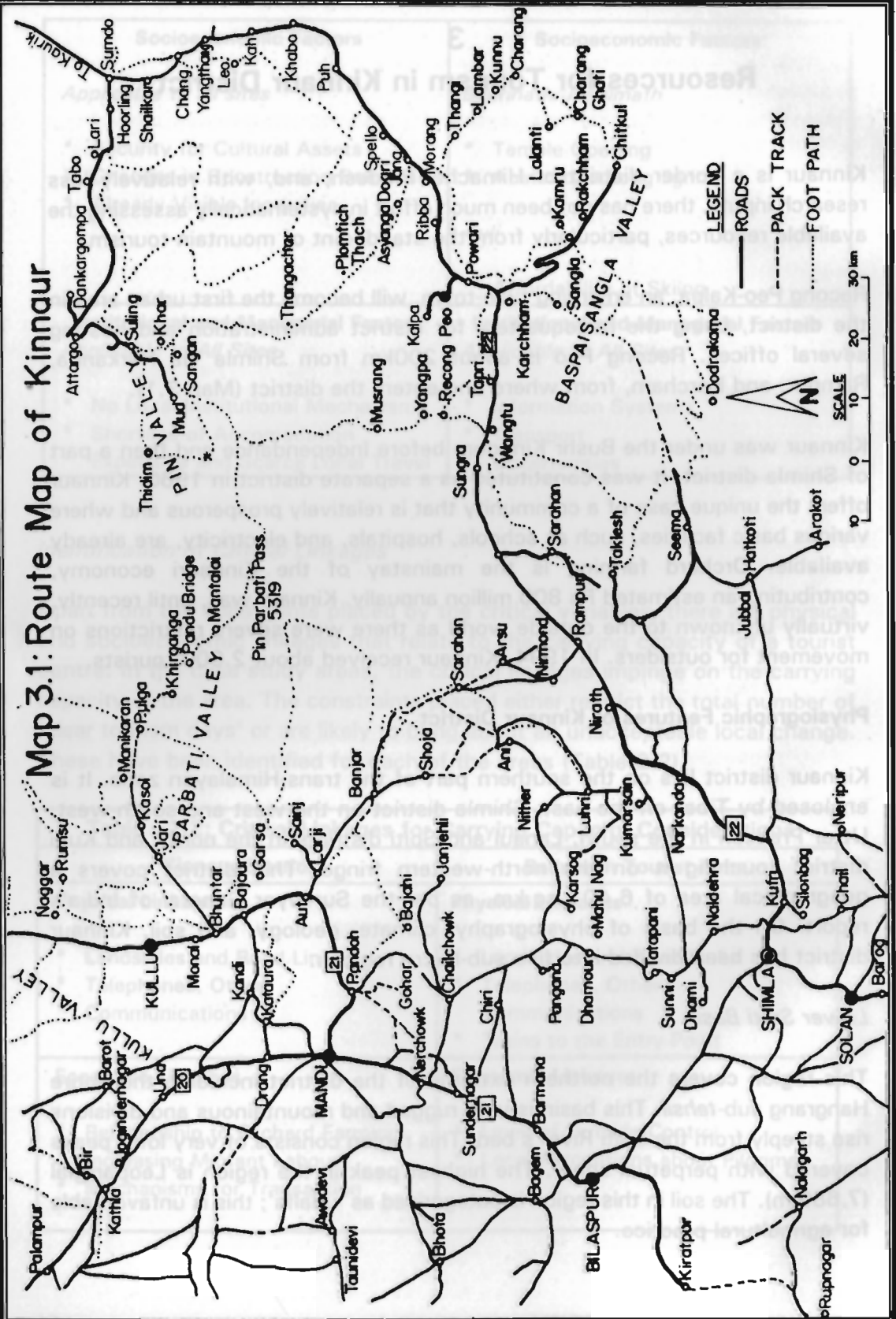
### Physiographic Features of Kinnaur District

Kinnaur district lies on the southern part of the trans-Himalayan zone. It is enclosed by Tibet on the east, Shimla district on the west and south-west, Uttar Pradesh in the south, Lahaul and Spiti districts in the north, and Kulu district touching it on the north-western fringe. This district covers a geographical area of 6,401 sq.km. as per the Surveyor General of India's report. On the basis of physiography, climate, geology, and soil, Kinnaur district has been divided into five sub-micro regions.

#### *Lower Spiti Basin*

This region covers the northern extreme of the district including the entire Hangrang sub-*tehsil*. This basin is very rugged and mountainous and divisions rise steeply from the Spiti River's bed. This region consists of very lofty peaks covered with perpetual snow. The highest peak in the region is Leopargial (7,680 m). The soil in this region is categorised as 'udalfs'; this is unfavourable for agricultural practice.

# Map 3.1: Route Map of Kinnaur



### *Eastern Kinnaur Greater Himalayas*

This region includes the eastern and south-eastern parts of Kinnaur district, including large parts of the Moorang and Sangla *tehsil*(s) and some areas of the Pooh and Kalpa *tehsil*(s). The region has no population. It is characterised by perennial snow-covered peaks from which several tributaries of the Sutlej River originate. Some of the main tributaries are Baspa, Tidong, and Gyamthing gad. The highest point in this region is Kinner Kailash, with an elevation of 7,080m.

In this region, alpine humus and mountain skeletal soils are found. It has no vegetation and climatic conditions are unfavourable for human and animal habitation. It is very dry and receives rainfall during the monsoons.

### *Sutlej Basin*

This includes the central parts of Kinnaur district. This basin is the most populated area in the whole district, and 69 of the 77 villages are situated here. The soils are classified as udalfts, orthents-ochrepts, and peri-glacial and glacial. In the summer, the climate is fairly warm on lower elevations, while the winters are rigorous.

### *Western Kinnaur Greater Himalayas*

These Himalayas constitute the north-western part of Kinnaur district. The region covers the mountainous part of Kinnaur falliing on the right bank of the Sutlej. It has orthents-ochrepts, udalfts, and glacial soils. It is devoid of any population due to the tough terrain and climatic conditions. The peaks receive snowfall in winter and rain during the monsoons. The intensity of the rainfall decreases as one moves from west to east.

### *Dhauladhar*

The south-western part of Kinnaur district constitutes this region. Dhauladhar is the most characteristic range of Himachal Pradesh. Its western half runs parallel to the Sutlej River, and its eastern half runs parallel to the Baspa River. One characteristic feature of the region is its numerous passes (Sathal, Nalgan, Lame etc.). The soils of the region are udalfts and orthents-ochrepts. The climatic conditions are harsh; thus, there is hardly any population in this region.

## Physical Resources

Physical resources are fundamental to the evaluation of the carrying capacity of any region. These could be natural as well as built, and some also exist as a consequence of the value attached by society.

### Land

Kinnaur district has a total geographical area of 6,401sq.km. A large part of the terrain is either snow-covered or so harsh that it is uninhabited. The village records of the early eighties showed the area to be only 1,685sq.km. In 1992, 2463sq.km. was entered into the village records, and the bulk of this increase is shown as forest land. This still leaves out a large part of the land, which is not under community purview.

Permanent pastures and grazing land constitute the largest segment of the used category, occupying 1,537sq.km. This is followed by barren and wastelands which occupy 341sq.km. The land under the Forest Department constitutes about 212sq.km., of which only a third has tree cover. The net sown area constitutes only 76sq.km. The land-use pattern provided (Table 3.1) should be considered indicative, as there are irreconcilable differences in data (e.g., for the year 1991-92, the Gross Cropped Area is reported to be 101.76sq.km., while the sum of the area under different crops reported in the same statistical handbook works out to be 133.88sq.km.

**Table 3.1 Land Use in Kinnaur (Area insq.km.)**

Total Geographical Area	6401
Area in Village Records	2234
Forests	212
Barren & Wasteland	341
Area in Non-Agricultural Use	29
Area Unfit for Agriculture	18
Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing Lands	1537
Area under Tree Crops	1
Currently Fallow Lands	16
Other Fallow Lands	4
Net Sown Area	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>2234</b>
Source Statistical Outlines of H.P., 1992.	

Land is not a constraint for various activities in Kinnaur. However, land development costs are very high, and it is only the returns from horticulture that have made it possible to bring more area under crop cover.

A comparison of the average yield per hectare (Table 3.2) of principal agricultural products indicates a very high fluctuation, reflecting the risks of cultivation.

**Table 3.2: Fluctuation in Crop Yields**

Crop	Yield in T/Ha		
	89-90	90-91	91-92
Cereals	0.68	0.65	1.81
Pulses	0.28	6.37	1.40
Potatoes	8.35	5.00	1.18
Oilseeds	NA	0.27	0.50

Source : District Statistical Office, Kinnaur

Horticulture, which has become the mainstay of Kinnaur's economy, began after the 1962 war when trade with Tibet was suspended. Changes in cropping patterns occurred, and orchard farming was introduced. Earlier, people used to grow crops for local consumption, and the marginal surpluses were bartered with Tibetans.

Though apples grew even earlier in the region, with the Government's initiative and incentives quality strains were introduced and a large area was brought under apple cultivation. The production of *chuli* (apricot), *chiljoja*, almonds and grapes, also increased. In 1960-61, the total area under orchards was 290ha and the production, 300 tonnes. Irrigation facilities and pesticides were simultaneously provided. The result was seen in 1970-71 when production shot up to 2,194 tonnes and the area under cultivation increased to 1,041ha.

After three decades, the production and the area under cultivation are as follow.

**Table 3.3 : Area under Cultivation of Fruits in Kinnaur (ha)**

Year	Area under apples	Area under other temperate fruits	Area under dry fruits	Total area under fruit cultivation
1991-92	3360.97	345.84	492.55	4199.36
1992-93	3538.17	346.34	498.71	4383.22
1993-94	3719.79	346.63	516.12	4582.54
Source : District Statistical Office, Kinnaur, 1993-94				

Over the years, the area under orchard farming has increased substantially at the expense of traditional crops like *ogla* and *fafra* (buckwheat). The area under pea and *rajma* (french beans) cultivation has also increased. Peas are the main cash crop of Baspa Valley. Apples account for nearly 80 per cent of the cultivated area and 95 per cent of the total fruit production in the district. Kinnauri apples are well received in the market and often fetch much higher prices than other apples. Apples from the Pooh region reach the markets late and, hence, fetch better prices.

#### *Water Resources*

The Sutlej and Baspa are the principal rivers of Kinnaur, and most of the settlements are along their valleys. Nearly 50 per cent of the cultivated land is irrigated through systems developed locally. Drinking water sources exist in most settlements and the quality of the water is good. Water supply is becoming a problem only in the Recong-Peo-Kalpa area and Sangla where tourists have started coming. Piped water supplies are still negligible and confined to specific places.

**Table 3.4: Total Fruit Production in Tonnes**

Year	Apples	Other Temperate Fruits	Dry Fruits	Total
1991-92	19188	299	585	20072
1992-93	18365	303	595	19263
1993-94	35596	405	615	36616
Source : District Statistical Office, Kinnaur, 1993-94				



During 1992-93, 222sq.km. of land were with the Forest Department, of which only 64sq.km. were forested. Thirty-eight square kilometres of this area come under the Rakchham Chitkul Sanctuary. Over 5,000cu.m. of construction timber are extracted annually from these forests (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: Flora of the Rakchham Chitkul National Park and Sanctuary**

<i>Abies pindrow</i> (Tosh)
<i>Acer pictum</i> (Mandar, Mandlu, Rikhandlu, Rikhandu)
<i>Alnus bitida</i> (Kosh, Piak)
<i>Bauhinia</i> spp
<i>Betula alnoides</i> (Bhuj, Bhuji pattara, Kathboj)
<i>Cerdus deodara</i> (Deodar, Diar, Diyar)
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp
<i>Juglans regia</i> (Akhrot, Khor, Than)
<i>Olea ferruginea</i> (Kau)
<i>Picea smithiana</i> (Tosh)
<i>Pinus gerardiana</i> (Neoza, Miri, Chilgoza)
<i>Pistacia integerrima</i> (Kakkar, Kakeran, Kakare)
<i>Populus alba</i> (Safeda)
<i>Pyrus pashia</i> (Kainth, Shegal, Shagal)
<i>Quercus dilatata</i> (Mohru, Moru)
<i>Quercus semecarpifolia</i> (Kharsu)
<i>Salix</i> spp
<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> (Patis, Patish)
<i>Artemisia</i> spp
<i>Berberis</i> spp
<i>Clematis</i> spp
<i>Cymbopogon</i> spp
<i>Cyperus</i> spp
<i>Picrorhiza kurrooa</i> (Kaur, Karu)
<i>Prinsepia</i> spp
<i>Rumex</i> spp
<i>Ephedra gerardiana</i> (Somlata)
<i>Ficus pumila</i>
<i>Juniperus</i> spp
<i>Smilax</i> spp

Source: Directory of National Parks and Sanctuaries, IIPA

## Tourist Attractions in Kinnaur

Kinnaur has a variety of tourist attractions. A brief list, giving places and their significance, is provided.

- Rekong Peo, the district headquarters, is located at a distance of seven kilometre from Poari, by the link road diverting from the national highway (NH) at Poari.
- Bhabanagar is 35km from Rampur on the NH and is famous for its completely underground, 120 Mega Watt Power Project.
- Nichar, 18km from the NH on a link road diverting from Bhabanagar.
- Sangla, in and around which picturesque villages like Karcham, Sangla, Rakcham, and Chitkul are situated.
- Poari, 40km from Bhabanagar, having the Garrison Reserve Engineering Force (GREF) Headquarters and the only oil-filling station in Kinnaur.
- Kalpa, a beautiful place 14km from Poari on a link road, from where the Kinner Kailash can be seen.
- Kothi, three kilometre from Rekong Peo where a Pandava temple, to the goddess Chandika, is situated.
- Ribba, 16km from Poari, famous for its local brew, *angoori*.
- Moorang, 26km from Poari on the NH, famous for its apricot orchards.
- Pooh, a cold desert 58km from Poari on the NH, famous for its almonds.
- Tashigang Gompa which can be visited by making a diversion from Khab to Namgya and then trekking.
- Nako, eight kilometre from the NH on a link road diverting one kilometre before Yangthang.
- Tilasang Monastery, a kilometre's trek from Ka, which is 12km before Yangthang.

## Sociocultural Overview of Kinnaur

The beauty and charm of the picturesque sites of Kinnaur have been known to people since ancient times. According to popular folklore, the Pandavas visited this place during their exile. There are various myths and stories about how the Pandavas built the Durga temple at Kothi. The Kinnauris who, until three generations ago had a strong tradition of polyandrous marriages, believe that they have inherited this practice from the Pandavas.

The myths are replete with anecdotes of the contact of the Kinnauris with the wider Hindu world. It is believed that Kamru, a village in Sangla, got its name from the ancient name of Assam, Kamrup, and that Lord Kamakhya was



brought from there. There is definitely a strong architectural similarity between the temples in Kinnaur and Assam.

Though the Kinnauris are mentioned in Hindu texts like the Puranas and have had contact with the outside world, they have been able to maintain their separate culture and traditions. The people are deeply religious, and most of their activities are not complete without a *devta* (god) coming into the picture; be it consulting a doctor or dealing with somebody afflicted by spirits, the *devta* has to be consulted lest something ominous happen. All rituals are followed by the sacrifice of a goat (*khaddu*). There are instances when, in the name of God, people have been maltreated. However, all this does not deter the people from going to the *devta*. In fact, one can hear fairly educated persons saying that, if the *devta* is not consulted, the doctor will inadvertently commit an error. It may seem an outdated way of thinking, but Kinnauris prosper with their faith in their gods and goddesses.

It is not only the Hindu gods and goddesses who are worshipped by the people, there is also a strong Buddhist following among the Kinnauris. Padamsambhava, a disciple of Lord Buddha, is believed to have landed near Nako, as a demonstration of his tantric powers. His footprints, which are believed to have been imprinted on a rock there, are worshipped. People follow Lamaistic or Tantric Buddhism. The areas bordering Tibet have a larger Buddhist following than other areas; there is a Tibetan influence in not only the type of Buddhism that is practised there, but also in other cultural aspects. For instance, in Pooh village, there were monasteries but no temples. The Kinnauris have a long history of cultural exchange and trade with Tibet which stopped after the 1962 Chinese invasion. On 16 July, 1994, after more than three decades, trade with Tibet was revived with 15 traditional items of trade being transported duty free through the Shipkila pass.

Thus, the Kinnauris have received outside influences, but these people have blended their religious and cultural ideals, with Buddhist and Hindu practices and local beliefs, in such a way that there is no conflict. A Kinnauri reveres Kinner Kailash, the abode of Shiva, as much as he respects Lord Buddha and Padamsambhava. One sees a *lama* performing all the marriage rites in front of the *devta*. Many a time it is seen that, if the father of a family dedicates his time to reading Hindu scriptures like the Ramayana, the mother reads Buddhist *pothis* instead.

The religious life of the people is highly organised. Every house in the village is supposed to send one person for rituals involving the *devta*, and this is diligently followed. Besides guarding the temples, the villagers also contribute

to their upkeep. The property of the village temple is used in cases of natural calamities and other crises. Even though changes are coming about in people's religious beliefs (e.g., a Kothi villager adopting Christianity; the city-bred refraining from religious duties), it is religion that has bound the society and allowed its vibrant culture to persist.

### **Status of Women**

It is generally seen that women in tribal societies enjoy a much higher status than Hindu, Muslim, or even Sikh women; Kinnauri society is no exception. Hard-working Kinnauri women, who work more than their male counterparts, are highly respected in the society. They not only perform their household duties but also work in the fields. They are given quite a lot of importance as far as decision-making regarding family matters are concerned.

The women enjoy freedom of movement and interaction. It is noteworthy that, unlike in other parts of India, a Kinnauri woman does not wear any mark of her marital status. No social stigma is attached to the widow or unmarried woman. In the sphere of education, no distinction is made between the male and the female child. Education has also helped to bring about a change in the marriageable age, in some cases. However, though the women enjoy quite a high status, they are not allowed to enter the sanctum sanctorum of the temples. This is because of the various types of pollution thought to be associated with women. Even though female children are brought up with care, a preference for male children still exists in Kinnauri society.

### **Education and Literacy in Kinnaur**

The level of education is an indicator of the general awareness in any society. Kinnaur, which is a tribal area, falls below the State Average Literacy Rate by almost five per cent. Kinnaur had a 58 per cent literacy rate in 1991, when the state average was 64 per cent. Another important feature, shown in the same data, was the discrepancy between the literacy rates of males and females. Along with Chamba, Kulu, and Lahaul Spiti, Kinnaur had a discrepancy of about 30 per cent between male and female literacy rates.

The most important feature of development, as shown in the Annual Tribal Sub-plan 1994-95, is that there has been a phenomenal increase in the literacy rate of females. In the decade from 1981 - 1991, the growth rate has been as high as 98 per cent, while the growth rate in male literacy was 45 per cent.

A distinctive feature, apparent from the 1991 data, is the high drop-out rate among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of Kinnaur (Table 3.6).

A college, licensed to award degrees, is coming up at Rekong Peo. Though there has been no substantial increase in the number of teachers, students, or educational institutions, the most striking change one can find is in the attitude of the people. Aware of the fact that they have seats reserved in many prestigious institutions for higher studies and government services, education is regarded as an important route for social and economic mobility.

**Table 3.6: Schools, Teachers and Scheduled Castes and Tribes Enrollment**

Segment	I - V	VI - X	X - XII
No. of Schools	165	27	24
No. of Teachers	365	152	225
Scheduled Castes	2700	700	250
Scheduled Tribes	5320	2520	1070
Source: District Statistical Office, Kinnaur			

In all the villages one can see that children of both sexes are sent to school. At least in matters of education, no major distinction is made between the sexes, unlike in most other parts of the country. In fact, their daughters study when their sons are often indifferent and prefer to work in the orchards. The Deputy Commissioner of Kinnaur conducted an educational survey which indicates that Kinnaur could be declared a fully literate district.

The rich, mostly orchard, farmers send their children to Chandigarh, Shimla, Delhi, or Bombay for higher education. Education has taken the womenfolk away from their orchard duties. Changes among the boys, particularly those educated outside, are more pronounced. For instance, the awe and respect for the local deity is decreasing among the young and educated people, and fewer volunteer to undertake temple duties.

**Economic Characteristics and Trends**

Kinnaur has a predominantly agricultural economy. Even though it is a mountainous region, the soil has a rich humus content which makes it a very productive region. People grow crops ranging from peas, *rajma*, *ogla*, and *fafra*

to apples and apricots. Even with small holdings, sustenance has been maintained by adequate diversity.

Wasteland and pastures form the predominant land types in Kinnaur. Even the proportion of area under forests is abysmally low, at 9.88 per cent. Only four per cent of the total area is available for cultivation. Nearly 88 per cent of the villages are on the banks of the Sutlej River in the central region of the district where the soil is the best. Cropping intensity (1.17) is much below the state average (1.67).

Trade with Tibet stopped after the 1962 war. Changes in cropping patterns occurred, and orchard farming was introduced. Earlier, people used to grow for local consumption, and the marginal surpluses were bartered with the Tibetans.

Though apples grew even earlier in the region, with the Government's initiative and incentives, quality strains were introduced and a large area was brought under apple cultivation. The production of *chuli* (apricot), *chiljoza*, almonds and grapes also increased. In 1960-61, the total area under orchards was 290ha and the production 300 tonnes. Irrigation facilities and pesticides were simultaneously provided. The result was seen in 1970-71, when production shot up to 2,194 tonnes and the area under cultivation went up to 1,041ha.

After three decades, the production and the area under cultivation are as follow:

**Table 3.7 : Area under Fruit Cultivation in Kinnaur (ha)**

Year	Area under apples	Area under other temperate fruits	Area under dry fruits	Total area under fruit cultivation
1992-93	3538.17	346.34	498.71	4383.22
1993-94	3719.79	346.63	516.12	4582.54

Source: District Statistical Office, Kinnaur

Over the years, the area under orchard cultivation has increased substantially at the expense of traditional crops like *ogla* and *fafra*. The area under pea and *rajma* cultivation has also increased. Peas are the main cash crop of the Baspa Valley.

Apples account for nearly 80 per cent of the cultivated area and 95 per cent of the total fruit production in the district. Kinnauri apples are well received in

the market and often fetch much higher prices than other apples. Apples from the Pooh region reach the markets late and, hence, fetch better prices (Table 3.8).

**Table 3.8 : Total Fruit Production in Tonnes**

Year	Apples	Other Temperate Fruits	Dry Fruits	Total	Approximate Value(Rs) In Million
1991-92	19188	299	585	20072	400
1992-93	18365	303	595	19263	380
1993-94	35596	405	615	36616	800
Source: District Statistical Office, Kinnaur (Values Estimated from Market Price by AME)					

Orchard farming has led to a large inflow of money into the area. This has heightened the inequities through a set of factors.

- The size of landholdings, which range between 0.5ha to 50ha (larger holdings often belong to Rajputs and the small holdings are government-distributed plots owned by the Scheduled Castes).
- The age of plants found in orchards belonging to the higher castes (higher castes having been early adopters of change)
- Location, intrinsic capability, and availability of infrastructure.
- Vulnerability of the crops to erratic rainfall, hailstorms, and cloudbursts, and their ability to bear the risks.

The area around Ribba is famous for grapes and the local brew, *angoori*, which could acquire a market of its own.

Household industries employ a mere five per cent of the people. The Government has opened two Industrial Training Institutes at Re Kong Peo, and subsidies and other incentives are being given to promote the handicraft industry. An interest in the Kinnauri costume has emerged among metropolitan people because the National Institute of Fashion Technology won a national award for Kinnauri designs.

The construction industry is another sector that has offered additional opportunities for employment. Some of the large orchards also employ workers, some of whom are from outside the state. Many are engaged in pastoral activities and, except for wool, their other products are consumed locally.



## The Government's Plan for Kinnaur

Kinnaur has been included in one of the new tourist circuits (Sangla - Kalpa - Nako - Pooh - Tabo - Kaza - Rangrik) with Sangla as one of the destinations for focussed action in the **Five-Year Master Plan for Development of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh**. The proposed government activities for the development of tourism in the district are as follow.

### *Improvement of Infrastructure*

- a. Telecommunications. Provision of STD facilities and the strengthening of local telephone exchanges at Sangla.
- b. Construction of Bus Stands. Setting up/improvement of bus stands at Sangla, Rekong Peo, and Pooh.
- c. Civic Amenities. The following financial allocations have been made.
  - i) Rs one million each has been proposed for strengthening and improving the existing drainage and sanitation system, developing parks, and undertaking landscaping works at Rekong Peo, Kalpa, and Sangla.
  - ii) Rs one million each has been allocated for the construction of vehicle parking spaces at Rekong Peo, Kalpa, and Sangla.
  - iii) Rs 5.7 million has been allocated for the development of sewerage facilities at Rekong Peo.
- d. Accommodation. Setting up of a tourism complex (with 20 rooms) at Sangla by the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation with an allotment of Rs 10 million.
- e. Amusement and Recreation. Setting up of club houses at Rekong Peo.

In an effort to promote new tourism activities, e.g., certain leisure activities and active outdoor recreation, the Government proposes to start the following to create an ambience for tourism diversification and tourism-related product development.

### *Tourism Clusters*

Setting up of a tourism cluster at Rekong Peo, at an estimated cost of Rs three crores, to provide infrastructural facilities like roads, drinking water, electricity, telecommunication facilities, and other civic amenities.



### *Paying Guest Accommodation*

The Government has proposals for introducing paying guest accommodations which would, consequently, involve large-scale public participation in the tourism development process of the state, the benefits of which would accrue to the local people. This could be particularly relevant for Kinnaur where, being a tribal area, no outsider can purchase land to set up accommodation facilities.

### *Wayside Facilities*

Development of wayside facilities, consisting of cafeterias, souvenir shops, daily needs' shops, parking places, toilet blocks, benches, and wayside kiosks at Bhabanagar, Powari, Pooh, and Chitkul. Rs two million each has been allotted for such facilities.

### *Promotion of Adventure Tourism*

- a) Skiing: Among other activities, the Department of Tourism proposes to start ski runs in certain places. Though Kinnaur has not been listed, the District Commissioner mentioned Kalpakhand as a potential skiing site which could be developed.
- b) Trekking: Trekking is being organised as a major tourism activity today. The Government proposes to develop and publicise trekking with an annual outlay of Rs 10 million. Kinnaur offers several trekking routes, the most famous being the Kinner Kailash route.
- c) Rescue and safety: Keeping in mind the fragile landscape of Kinnaur and, hence, the necessity for rescue and safety (including the provision for mobile medical facilities), it is surprising that there is no financial allocation for such coverage in Kinnaur.
- d) Eco-tourism: With a view to harnessing the tourism potential of forests and wildlife sanctuaries, the Government proposes to develop tourist facilities such as parking places, benches, parks, and bird watching towers. Mention should be made of Lippa and Chitkul in this context.
- e) Camping Tourism: Kinnaur is not listed with the places identified as potential sites for camping tourism. However, it can be said that Kinnaur has various sites to offer where tents could be pitched. It should be mentioned, in this respect, that the DC felt that tents could be provided on a rental basis.
- f) Shilpgram: The Government proposes to start a *shilpgram* at Rekong Peo at an estimated cost of Rs 7.5 million to promote handloom and handicraft items like Kinnauri shawls, caps, and angora products, besides other

horticultural and agro-based products. Live demonstrations and displays of crafts and horticultural products have also been proposed.

g) Fairs and festivals: The Government proposes to encourage the festivals of Kinnaur to promote tourism in the state.

h) Publicity and promotion: The Government proposes to undertake large-scale publicity and promotion efforts through media, trekking/city/circuit maps, brochures, and other such materials.

i) Surveys and statistics: To implement such activities, surveys and statistics have been proposed.

The Budget Provision for 1993-94 in the 'Annual Tribal Sub-plan 1993-94 - ITDP Kinnaur Scheme-wise Budgeted Outlay and Expenditure under the State Plan' for Kinnaur is Rs 0.25 million, but it has been diverted to other areas.