

# INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRAINTS VIS-À-VIS PROSPECTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Dr. Shiva Nand Jha  
Associate Professor & Head  
Department of Geography  
J N College, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh-791103, INDIA

## ABSTRACT

*Tourism denotes the temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities during their stay at these destinations. Tourism, which was earlier thought to be a pastime of the rich and the aristocrats has now become an industry which involves not only the people of higher income group but also the middle and the lower middle group and hence demands our attention at a greater scale. This paper examines major constraints associated with the slow pace of tourism development in Arunachal Pradesh despite immense potential. In spite of great potentials for the development of all types of tourism in the state coupled with government's very positive approach, how the lack of infrastructure has restricted the growth of tourism in Arunachal Pradesh is a matter of concern. This paper attempts to analyse various infrastructural limitations which hindered the desirable tourism growth with special reference to transport and communication which is considered as basic tourism infrastructure. The paper also examines the prospects of tourism in the state in context of local peoples' participation as a host community as well as governments' policy and planning.*

**Keywords:** *Tourism, infrastructures, Potentials, prospects, Eco-tourism Adventure tourism, tourist inflow*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Arunachal Pradesh, the largest state in terms of geographical area (83,743 Sq.km) in North East India provides a huge potential in terms of tourism development by virtue of its unparalleled scenic beauty of mountainous landscape, unmatched greenery with richest biodiversity and a unique mosaic of indigenous cultural systems. Though, the Arunachal Government is very keen to develop its tourism sector but still hasn't been able to facilitate the desired level of tourism infrastructure and still the state is suffering from a number of geographical extremity, places of isolation and financial constraints.

Recently, *Pema Khandu*, the Honorable Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh stated- "*The state has great potential in the fields of tourism, hydropower and agriculture-horticulture sectors, but they are not exploited fully due to lack of good connectivity,*" while addressing a session on "Inclusive and sustainable development of North East region by 2022", part of "India@75 - Co-creating India of 2022" initiative, organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in Assam's capital city of Guwahati.

## 2. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

There are many problems and hindrances which has restricted the growth and development of tourism in Arunachal Pradesh. Some of them are describe below:

### 2.1 Road Connectivity

Highways and roads are the first priority to develop tourism in any particular area. In the absence of proper roads and highways, the accessibility of an area is always hampered. In the matter of road connectivity, Arunachal Pradesh is going through a transition. The rugged terrains and the excessive rainfall in the state always creates lots of problems for the travelers and visitors who wish to visit far flung areas of Arunachal Pradesh. During Monsoon Season, roads are not motorable, especially, those roads which connects interior places of the state. Occurrence of

landslides and road blockages are very common in Arunachal Pradesh. Apart from this, many interior places which are offering scope for tourism are not connected with proper roads.

National Highways and District Roads are connecting only the major urban and suburban areas. Most of the villages and tourist's spots are not properly linked with the major roads due to which many hardships are faced by the tourists to visit a particular locality or a tourist place. Absence of good quality roads always restricted the number of tourist and visitors in the state.

The Border Road Organization (BRO) has been doing commendable works in the development of road network in Arunachal Pradesh. The organization is also responsible for the development of border roads and many national highways in the state. But due to the lack of proper planning and engineering in the highway tenders and other road projects obtained by the local contractors are causing the poor road construction and management.

### **2.2 Excessive Rainfall and Short Visiting Season**

Arunachal Pradesh is lying in the sub-tropical region of India which is just above the Tropic of Cancer. Its geographical location makes it a region of very high rainfall. At the same time Arunachal Pradesh is affected by the extremity of Monsoon Rains. The state receive very high and incessant rainfall throughout the year. There are very few rainless months (November to February). Due to the incessant rainfalls, most of the non-metallic roads are not motorable during rainy seasons. Moreover, landslides and mudflows often creates road blockages and also leads to accidents. Mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects are very active during rainy days which causes health hazards. Leeches, snakes and other reptiles are also infesting the forest areas and create unnecessary disturbances. The monsoon in summer creates hot and humid condition in Arunachal Pradesh which distract visitors/tourists.

Due to the long duration of Monsoon (including onset and retreating season), the visiting period for the tourist are very limited. The ideal months for visiting Arunachal Pradesh are in the autumn season and up to the last month of winter season, i.e., between the last weeks of October to the early week of March.

### **2.3 Lack of Infrastructure and Communication Network**

Infrastructure is the key element which boosts the growth of tourism in an area. If the varied infrastructure facilities are improved, the potential tourist number may be increased but it will be minimized if the infrastructures are not enough to meet the need of tourists. Accessibility, accommodation, amenities and ancillary services are the major key infrastructures which need to be developed in tourist areas.

Accessibility is one of the main infrastructures among all the socio-economic factors. To develop tourism in an area, the tourist centre must be easily accessible by various modes of transports, e.g. roads, railways, air and waterways. Very limited tourist places of Arunachal Pradesh are well connected by roads. Several potential places of tourist attraction do not have proper road accessibility. Airways are very less active and are not fully operational and commercialized in most of the areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Railway is the recent introduction in Arunachal Pradesh but presently it connects only the foothills. Still, maximum tourist places of Arunachal Pradesh are far away from railway network. Inland waterways are not yet developed.

Accommodation, as an infrastructure includes Hotels, Guest Houses, Motels, Restaurants, Inspection Bungalows (IB), Circuit Houses, etc. Generally, tourism mostly develops in those areas where good lodging and food facilities are available at reasonable prices. Except for few places like Itanagar, Pasighat and a few District headquarters, Arunachal Pradesh does not have proper accommodation facilities for tourists.

Amenities are the basic facilities and infrastructures which influenced the growth of tourism. Activities like angling, rafting, skiing, surfing, rowing, paragliding, roping, fishing, safari adventure, etc. are some of the desired activities which are preferred by the tourists. These are especially important for Adventure Tourism and Nature and Ecotourism. In Arunachal Pradesh, there is huge scope for such activities but such recreational sites have not been properly developed and/or not properly maintained.

A place succeeds to retain more tourists for a longer time if the place is equipped by ancillary services like the internet and telecom connectivity, hospitals, banking and finance, insurance, electricity, and so on. In Arunachal Pradesh, such ancillary services are functioning with a limited scope covering limited areas. Hospitals, banking and insurance, internet and telecom services are functioning well in town and in some parts of sub-urban areas. But these

services are not up to mark in the rural areas. Erratic electricity supply is a common feature in Arunachal Pradesh. In addition tourists' safety and security standards are always questioned by the outsiders.

#### **2.4 Lack of Fund and Improper Management of Fund**

For several decades, Arunachal Pradesh was denied to get sufficient and additional funds from the Central Government for boosting the infrastructures, especially in tourism sector. In many cases, the funds were quite insufficient for the maintenance and improvement of tourism infrastructures. Many tourist spots and sites were left untouched and unprotected due to the lack of funds. As a result, many tourist sites lost their attraction and failed to attract outsiders. *Itafort* in Itanagar, *Namdapha* and *Mauling* National Parks are some of the examples which failed to attract tourists due to lack of maintenance.

#### **2.5 Inner Line Permit**

Any tourist from India and abroad other than Arunachal Pradesh coming to Arunachal Pradesh has to obtain an Inner Line Permit or permit from the external affairs ministry, GOI because the state comes under restricted area. An Inner Line Permit for Indians and a Protected Area Permit (PAP) for foreigners is required for entering into Arunachal Pradesh. Getting ILP or PAP often discourage tourists.

#### **2.6 Presence of Insurgency**

One significant issue which adversely affects the flow of tourism in Arunachal Pradesh is the local insurgency. *National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)* is a separatist group active in the eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur. They are mainly active in the districts of *Tirap*, *Changlang*, *Longding* and *Namsai*. All these districts are mainly inhabited by *Wangchos*, *Noctes* and *Tangsa* Tribal groups. They are sharing a very much cultural similarities with the *Nagas* of Nagaland. The two sections of NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K) are involves in activities like killing, kidnapping, extortion, strikes, threatening, etc. in these districts. Due to the panic situation created by the NSCN groups, tourism development is almost negligible in these districts.

#### **2.7 Lack of Local Participation**

In Arunachal Pradesh, local people are very much unaware of tourism industry and they are also completely ignorant about the opportunities which are created by tourism sector. In many places, civic senses are also ignored completely by the local denizens. Due to this ignorance, there are very less cooperation from the denizens towards the tourism development. Local inhabitants are very hospitable but they are not so open towards the strangers. Even they are not cooperating to maintain or improved the tourist spots and infrastructures. There is a constraint in the form of local guide in this state. The locals are showing very less interests towards tourism because they feel that tourism is a less profitable job and considering it as wastage of valuable times. Due to the non-participation of denizens in the development of tourism there is a big vacuum and a lack of coordination between the Government Agency and the locals.

### **3. PROSPECTS**

Arunachal Pradesh possesses great physical and human diversities. Due to its vast geographical and cultural diversities, the scope of tourism industry is very bright here. To harness the tourism potential of the state the government and the indigenous people have to join hands together. Tourism industry is truly a sector which can enhance the all-round prosperity of the state. Some of the major prospects of tourism may be noted as under:

#### **3.1 Rich Flora and Fauna**

Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with the huge varieties of flora and fauna. Its biodiversity is so large and the forests are so diversified that it is one of the "Biodiversity Hot Spots" in the world. Its 80.5 % area is forested. Forest offers lots of opportunities to the researchers/scientists as well as to the visitors. The forests of Arunachal Pradesh is also famous for great varieties of orchid species. About 610 orchid species are found here. Realizing, the potential of orchids in floriculture and endangered status of number of ornamental species one orchid sanctuary has been established in the state. *Sessa* Orchid Sanctuary and *Tipi* Orchid Research Centre in *West Kameng* district has been established for the safeguard of orchids in the state.

Arunachal Pradesh is the home of three species of leopards i.e., spotted leopard, clouded leopard and snow leopard. Major animal species found in Arunachal Pradesh are Royal Bengal Tigers, Asiatic Elephant, Red panda, hillcock gibbon, King Cobra, Himalayan Black Bear, Porcupine, etc. Apart from these, there are also other varieties of wildlife including a majestic mammal called *Mithun*, Hornbill (State Bird) and the exclusive *Takin* (one of seven

species of primates found in Arunachal). In addition, the state is also home to two endangered feline species-golden cat and marbled cat. Besides, there are some bugs, butterflies, moths, worms and mushrooms which are rare and endemic. Their presence boosted the growth of visitors who are coming here for scientific study and research on these insects and plants.

The state being a unique geographical area is naturally blessed with diverse topography and changing altitudes. The climatic conditions depend on altitude have created a wildlife population that is diverse as well as precious. The rare and endangered species of wildlife thrive in the seven wildlife sanctuaries and two national parks within the state.

### 3.2 Ethnic and Cultural diversity

A state brimming with tremendous anthropological richness, is home to several groups of indigenous people. This state is well known for its rich tribal culture and tradition. It is the home of 26 major tribes and more than 100 sub tribes. *Adi, Nyishi, Galo, Tagin, Monpa, Sherdukpen, Apatani, Mishmi, Wangcho, Nocte, Tangsa, Khampti, Singpho, Aka*, etc. are the major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. Large number of tribes, their cultural diversity, indigenous practices encompassing their life-styles have tremendous potentials to attract tourist in the state if supported by necessary infrastructure and right policies.

Arunachal is poised to become an important Cultural Tourism Destination. Arunachal Pradesh was awarded as the 4<sup>th</sup> Best region by Lonely Planet, BBC's globally circulated magazine in 2012. The state was also voted as the 'Favorite Upcoming Destination' by *Outlook Traveller Readers*, based on a survey conducted in 2012 by *IPSOS* poll of readers through the magazine and its website in January 2013. President of India conferred National Tourism Award 2011-12 in recognition of excellence and salutation of the nation to institutions and individuals, including Arunachal Pradesh tourism department on 18th March 2013 for taking 'Incredible India' to newer heights. The Department of Art & Culture has initiated various incentives and infrastructures for the people living in villages and small towns through various schemes of the state as well as centrally sponsored schemes. Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been made towards funding of festivals of all major tribes of the state for better preservation and promotion of state's culture. Cultural cum community halls are constructed in remote villages to encourage people for cultural activities.

### 3.3 Scenic Beauty & Natural Landscapes

Because of the beautiful natural sceneries and scintillating picturesque landscapes this state is considered as a 'Natural Paradise'. Arunachal is blessed with several mighty rivers- *Kameng, Siang, Lohit, Dibang, Subansiri*, etc. and the deep gorges and valleys. The Snow-capped Mountains and glaciers in the higher altitudes of Arunachal Pradesh always viewed with greater interests. The foothills areas have some wonderful scenic beauties with lots of greeneries. *Mechuka* in *Shi Yomi*, *Bomdila* and *Kalaktang* in *West Kameng*, *Tawang* in *Tawang Districts* are some promising hill stations in Arunachal Pradesh which natural sceneries tend to attract lots of tourists from other states of India. *Dong Village* near *Kibithoo (Kibithu)*, the eastern most part of India is located in Arunachal Pradesh. A visitor can experience the first sunrise of India here.

### 3.4 Adventure Tourism

Apart from sightseeing, the natural landscapes are also providing many adventurous activities for the adventure tourism. Mountaineering, skydiving, mountain car racing, rafting, skiing, surfing, rowing, paragliding, roping, etc. may be developed to a greater level. Outsiders are also performing variety of less risky adventure activities like fishing, safari adventure, angling, Mushroom & Rock specimen collection, etc. Adventure tourism understood in terms of daring games and sports activities constitutes the core of tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.

Many high snow-capped virgin mountains are here which offers mountaineering and rock climbing. Due to safety issues and inadequate medical infrastructures, most of these potentials are untapped. The rivers like *Siang (Brahmaputra)*, *Subansiri*, *Lohit*, etc. are very fast flowing rivers which offers challenges and adventures to the tourists. *Mauling* and *Namdapha* (largest national park in North East India) are the two National Parks of Arunachal Pradesh. *Deying Ering*, *Pakhui*, *Eagle Nest*, *Kane*, etc. are the major wildlife sanctuaries of this state. *Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve* which was constituted in 1998 is mainly famous for Royal Bengal Tigers and its natural scenic beauty.

### 3.5 Religious / Pilgrimage Tourism

Arunachal Pradesh offers many important sites for religious and pilgrimage tourism. Asia's second largest Buddhist Monastery is located in *Tawang*. Some prominent names of Hindu pilgrimage centers in Arunachal Pradesh are



*Parashuram Kund, Malinithan, Akashiganga, Dangoriya Baba temple* and so on. The Buddhist sacred places located in Arunachal Pradesh are the *Tawang Monastery, Bomdila Monastery, Uruellung Monastery*, etc. These pilgrimage centers are widely visited by the tourists.

Every year the Arunachal Pradesh pilgrimage centers draw a hefty crowd including the Buddhist monks and other pleasure travelers. A visit to these places will rejuvenate one's heart and soul. Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh is incomplete without visiting and praying in some of these shrines & temples.

### **3.6 Role of Host Community**

Tourism can develop and grow when host community generates a friendly and positive attitude toward it and when they see their role in the process of the tourism development. A good relationship between local hosts and tourist is essential for the long term development of tourism in the state. Although, the *Arunachalees* look at the strangers with suspicious eyes, yet the people here are very helpful and kind hearted. These days, local people developed a positive mind set and friendly attitudes towards the visitors. Moreover, they support and cooperates the Government to organize several events related to the promotion of tourism. They enact a separate law, mostly included in customary laws, for the security and safety of tourists and tourist sites.

The locals are also involves in tour and travel agencies for the betterment of tourism by providing traveling and lodging services to the visitors. Some of them are engaged themselves as Tourists Guide. Many students and volunteers, voluntarily provide free guide services to the tourist. The tour guides are well-versed in English and Hindi languages to communicate the visitors.

### **3.7 Systemization in Tourism Sector**

Tourism sector was not managed efficiently and systematically in the early stage. As there was a wide gap between the public and tourist industry as well as the tourist industry was not functional in an orderly manner due to non-activeness of tour operators, tour agents and agencies. But, recent development shows that the tourism industry is boosting their efficiency by some intensive management. Department of Tourism took the responsibility in their hands and motivated the denizens to participate in the development of tourism in the state. Establishment of tour & travel agencies in the state made the tour operator and travel agents functional and operational. Due to the functionality of travel agents and tour operators, travelling becomes easier in the state. The Arunachal Tourism Sector received lots of visitors in a short period of time (3.5 lakh tourists in 2016) due to the provisions created for the tourists and travel agencies. Commercial permits and license were also unveiled by the Department of Tourism to the Taxi Cabs and Auto Travelers for the promotion of Travel & Tourism in the state. In additional, the Tourism Ministry was joined by the State Archaeological and Department of Cultural Affairs to promote the tourism industry by conducting traditional and cultural exhibitions in many places of Arunachal Pradesh.

### **3.8 Historical and Archaeological Sites**

There are several places in Arunachal Pradesh which are popular all over the country and hence, these places in the form of forts and palaces are visited by thousands of tourists. Among them, *Itafort in Itanagar, Papumpare District, Malinithan in Likhali, Lower Siang, Bishmknagar Fort in Lower Dibang Valley and Gomsa near Rani at East Siang District*. Two new megaliths sites were also discovered at *Shergaon and Rupa in West Kameng District*. The discovery of the megalithic sites has opened a new era in the field of archaeological research leading to a new prospect for prehistoric research and tourism sector. *Jaswant Garh, 1962 War Memorial at Tawang and Bum La War memorial* are some War Memorial located in Arunachal Pradesh. Recently, *Pema Khandu* Chief Minister Arunachal Pasighat inaugurated the World War II Memorial Museum in *Changlang District* bordering Myanmar. These war memorial and World War II Cemetery are attracting lots of local and other tourist from different part of nation.

### **3.9 Tourism Policy and Planning**

To formulate strategies and methodologies to develop tourism opportunities in Arunachal Pradesh, the department of tourism has signed Memorandum of Understanding signaling strategic partnerships between four key partners to work together to promote and attract tourists in Arunachal Pradesh.

The Tourism Department has signed a MoU with *Oxigen Wallet*. *Oxigen Wallet* has signed on as the official E-wallet Partner for the department of Tourism and is committed to promote cashless transactions in the tourism sector of the state. Joining hands with them is *makemytrip.com* who has signed on as its official Partner in the *Online Travel Portal Category* to drive tourists into the state of Arunachal Pradesh. *Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI)* has come on board as official Partner in the *Travel Agents Association Category*. *Fly Wings (FWSTC)* who

has signed on as the official partner for Hospitality Training will lead the initiative to assist the unemployed youth to get trained under the Tourism and Hospitality Management Programme. The *National Film Development Corporation* of India (NFDC) is the official Creative and Brand Development partner to the department of tourism and will provide support in creating effective branding and creative campaigns for the state's tourism initiatives.

Government of Arunachal Pradesh is investing to become the adventure and exotic tourism hub of India. Theme-based events like the *Tawang Festival*, *Ziro Festival* of music, *Arunachal Spring Carnival*, *Orange Festival* at *Dambuk/ Roing*, *Siang Darshan* at *Pasighat* and *Yingkiong*, adventure at *Mechuka* and also the *Kameng River Festival* have been organized to promote tourism. Such events do not only bring tourism, but it also becomes a means for inter-culture mixing

### **3.10 Improvement in Transport and Communication Network**

The role of transport is immensely important in the development of tourism. In Arunachal Pradesh, transport is mainly dependent on its road network. Buses are the primary means of communication in Arunachal Pradesh. APST and private buses are actively delivering their services in several parts of this state. There are also cabs and taxi facilities for better transportation. Most of the border areas are connected by the border roads and National Highways. Most of the National Highways are having two lanes. These roads are developed to boost up the presence of Military as well as tourism sector in the border and remote areas of Arunachal Pradesh. Another development in the road transport is the presence of *Trans Arunachal Highway* or *NH-13* (Total length: 2407 km long, which connect *Tawang* in Northwestern part and continue up to *Wakro* in the east of Arunachal Pradesh. A visitor travelling through this highway can visit many tourist places and sites.

Railway is very new to this state. A broad gauge railway line was commissioned in February, 2015 up to *Naharlagun* (suburban city of *Itanagar*) and the first train was started on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 from *Naharlagun* (*Itanagar*) to New Delhi. Some of the important railway projects are- railway lines from *Bhalukpong-Tenga-Tawang* (378 km), *North Lakhimpur-Bame-Aalo-Silapathar* (247.85 km) and *Pasighat-Tezu-Parsuram Kund-Rupai* (227 km). These projects will improve connectivity to northern and eastern frontiers of Arunachal Pradesh.

State-run Airports Authority of India is developing a Greenfield airport at *Hollongi*, near *Itanagar*, Arunachal Pradesh which is expected to be completed by November 2022. Besides, small airports and helipads are increasing in numbers. *Pasighat Airport*, which is upgraded for both military and commercial purposes, is operational since last two years. Chopper services are available, especially to connect the mountainous and remote areas.

The development in transport system can be used as true assets for the growth of tourism in Arunachal Pradesh. Such developmental activities will always enhance the transportation efficiency and provide a better connectivity to the tourists and the host.

Just like Transportation, communication also plays a very important role in the growth of tourism. In Arunachal Pradesh, telecommunication and ICT sectors has established themselves in a decent manner. Mobile and cellular services are operational in Arunachal Pradesh. Apart from town and cities, they are actively providing services in villages and in some remote areas. BSNL, Airtel, Reliance Jio, etc. are the telecom company which are actively providing services in Arunachal Pradesh.

### **3.11 Other Tourism Infrastructures: (Accommodation, Ancillary and Amenities)**

Beside transport and communication, other infrastructures such as accommodation, ancillary and amenity services requires proper maintenance and development as part of basic tourist infrastructure in the state to maximize the influx of tourists.

Accommodation is one of the basic needs for any tourism activity. There are 148 hotels in Arunachal Pradesh which are enlisted on Booking.com and a tourist can book these hotels online. Arunachal Tourism accommodation includes diverse lodging options which varied from hotels of star to non star category. Besides, this beautiful place has circuit houses, IBs, resorts, restaurants and cafés which cater to the needs of all segments of travelers. From most of the residing places the visitors can have the magnificent view of natural beauty consisted of valleys, mountains, rivers, forests, and the lush greenery.

Amenities include access to basic facilities and services that help a visitor feel comfortable and secure at destination. Basic recreational activities like rafting, skydiving, fishing, jungle safari, etc. can be performed by having amenity

services. In Arunachal Pradesh, the state government is encouraging adventure tourism and ecotourism. For obtaining this goal, many resorts, parks, fishing sites, skiing sites, projects for cable rope way, car rally, etc. has been initiated in the state.

Ancillary services refer to all the facilities that tourists may need when going on holiday or on a business trip. This includes banking and insurance, hospitals, police security, electricity, children parks, zoos, drinking water facilities, etc. In Arunachal Pradesh, many Nationalized and Private Sector Banks are operational and provide safe transaction. At present, there are 21 banks, out of which, 17 are nationalized and 4 are private sector banks. All the banks are also providing ATM services due to which transaction of cashes for the visitors becomes easy. Besides this, insurance facilities are also available in Arunachal Pradesh. Many insurance companies are rendering their businesses without any problem in the state. A tourist can find an insurance office in every headquarters of district.

Erratic supply of electricity in many parts of the state is a big problem. The state government is keen to provide regular electricity supply. To provide regular and uninterrupted power supply the state government has established small scale hydel power stations in many sub-urban and rural areas. NEEPCO established a Hydro Electric Plant in *Ranganadi* which boosted the power supply in Arunachal Pradesh. Government of Arunachal Pradesh has signed MoUs for hydroelectric projects in Arunachal Pradesh. Such developments will certainly boost the tourism sector.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The study suggests that the tourism of Arunachal Pradesh has a number of problems. Despite having numerous obstacles the State has the potential to grow as one of the most favoured tourist destinations in the country. Tourist inflow in the State has been growing rapidly. The state government has to develop the transport and communication infrastructure to promote tourism in the state, because, tourism as an economic activity improve the economic growth of state by generating additional income and employment for local people of the State. Mostly, the outsiders in Arunachal Pradesh visit those places having natural scenic beauty and to experience the local culture and traditional system. The State Government has to upgrade hill stations and places which are regularly visited by the tourists. Besides, the people's participation is also very much required. Tourism, in its broadest, generic sense, can do more to develop understanding among people, provide jobs, create foreign exchange and raise living standards than any other economic force known. It is equally important to note that the vast tourism potential must be exploited with utmost care of the aesthetic quality of state's environment.

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