

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM
MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION

Final Report
On
20 YEAR PERSPECTIVE PLAN FOR
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN
HARYANA

March 2003

Submitted by
India Tourism Development Corporation
TLC Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
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20 year Perspective Tourism Master Plan for Haryana

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 20 year perspective Tourism Master Plan for Haryana attempts to identify short, medium and long term tourism projects for the State of Haryana using the National Tourism Policy as a guideline.

However, all existing and planned projects of Haryana Tourism have also been addressed. In these cases, thoughts that complement/ supplement the current thinking have also been listed.

Several suggested projects do not have any precedent in India. As such, projections of usage and hence revenues are difficult to make. However, these projects have been endorsed by knowledgeable individuals in the Travel & Tourism industry based on their personal experiences.

The Plan makes some observations on current practice. Several specific actions and projects have been recommended. These are summarized in the following pages.

In all cases, the involvement of the private sector has been examined.

Some initial observations outside the recommendations for projects are

1. Benchmark the Oasis & Dabchick tourist complexes with “Cheetal” on the Delhi – Mussoorie highway
2. There is no requirement to incentivise the development of hotels
3. There is a need to coordinate the activities of Haryana Tourism with HUDA and HSIDC
4. The tax structure as related to tourism activities is reasonable. The State could review Bar licence fees and electricity charges which are higher than many States
5. The State should review the conditions for joint ventures in tourism. These are rather stringent.

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The Plan shortlists the following projects

1. Setting up a system of coordination between Departments through a “Mission approach” on the lines of Rajasthan’s Rajiv Gandhi Mission on Tourism Development
 - a. Coordination between Haryana Tourism/ Haryana Hotels/ HSIDC/ HUDA/ PWD (B&R)/ PHD/ Police/ Trade Associations/ NHAI/ Indian Railways
 - b. The Mission should have a mission statement, a manageable number of objectives and specific activity milestones for effective review.
2. Assessing the Economic Impact of Tourism in Haryana. Tourism will not get the attention it deserves unless it can demonstrate the economic and social benefits it generates.
 - a. We have suggested annual surveys and the use of multipliers to measure the impact of tourism investments and of tourist spendings
3. Tourism Police outposts. Safety and security are a major concern of travelers.
 - a. We have suggested Tourism Police outposts be set up in the proposed “Tourist Centres” in Chandigarh, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Kurukshetra. The list of locations can be expanded over the Plan period.
4. Accreditisation of Shops and transporters. These are two areas where most tourists feel most insecure in terms of being cheated.
 - a. For shops, we have suggested accreditising shops that have price tagged items and a reasonable return/ refund policy. Shops will carry a Haryana Tourism plaque and be advertised in an official map.
 - b. For Taxis/ auto rickshaws. Must be metered and carry tariff cards. These will be identified with a plaque
5. Developing Kurukshetra as a mega project for the State
 - a. This has already been identified by the State and ratified by the Centre. Apart from being at the center of the Mahabharat epic, the site is sacred to Sikhs – all ten Gurus are said to have visited Kurkshetra. Work has already begun.

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6. Exploiting the popularity of the Surajkund Mela
 - a. Recommended that 8-10 stalls are run on a permanent basis at Surajkund
 - b. Recommend that the highlighted State maintains a stall on a year round basis
7. Publicising local fairs and festivals. Many local fairs and festivals are unique to the State.
 - a. Recommended that local fairs are publicized through a poster/ calendar to be displayed at all Haryana Tourist Complexes
8. Promoting Dhabas. Dhabas are a signature of Haryana highways. There is already a tradition of persons visiting dhabas for good wholesome food.
 - a. We do not recommend imposing formal strictures apart from hard surfaces for the dining areas (versus mud), but incentivising cleanliness and hygiene through a spirit of competition. Corporate houses can be approached to reward courtyards, kitchen gardens, hygiene etc. They can also sponsor a Dhaba cookbook.
 - b. Promote Haryana cuisine through food festivals in other States
9. Developing Village Tourism. This helps spread tourism and its socio-economic benefits to rural and new geographic areas.
 - a. We have provided detailed guidelines for implementation and sponsorship of costs.
 - b. We recommend that villages in proximity to existing tourism circuits/ destinations be taken up first. Eg. Bhisma Kund/ Jyotisar near Kurukshetra.
10. Wildlife tourism. The draw of Haryana wildlife is not strong enough to warrant incremental investments. We suggest a continuation of current activity
11. Adventure Tourism. Participative soft adventure is growing in attraction for the domestic tourist who has had ample opportunity for sightseeing. There is no center in India devoted to soft adventure and sports.
 - a. We recommend development of Morni Hills area for soft adventure, natural attractions and selected non-field sports.
 - b. We recommend basic infrastructure be developed by the State Govt and specific activities be tendered to the private sector

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12. City “Recreation & Leisure Centres”. Stand alone leisure attractions are not generally viable. International experience shows that visitors prefer a range of leisure facilities concentrated in one area.
- a. We recommend that land be identified and developed in Gurgaon and Faridabad in the initial stages and in Panchkula at a later date.
 - b. We recommend that this be done around some existing stand alone facilities.
 - c. We recommend attention be paid to activities that attract weekday and daytime visitors.
13. Creation of Tourism/ Cultural Centres. These should showcase the State and be a cross between the Dilli Haat and National Crafts Museum concepts. These centers should provide information and reservation capabilities for potential tourists. These will provide employment to artisans/ performing artists
- a. We recommend arts/ crafts, State cuisine and performing arts be showcased
 - b. We recommend some permanent stalls backed by open spaces for stall for celebrating State festivals
 - c. Initially incorporated into “Recreation & Leisure Centres” in Gurgaon and Faridabad as also in Kurukshetra and Chandigarh.
14. Developing an International standard convention center. There is no suitable international standard convention center in Delhi or North India.
- a. Recommend developing this in Gurgaon, close to the “Recreation & Leisure Center”, to take advantage of the international airport. This should be a multi-use facility catering to meetings/ exhibitions/ social functions
15. Developing an airstrip near Sohna for private aircraft. This can also be used by air taxi operators. Small plane charters for corporate and tourist travel will grow. So will aerosports.

Phasing of new development projects

Two of Haryana's main tourism development planks are to promote highway tourism and to take advantage of its proximity to Delhi.

These aspects of its policy have been most successful on NH1 which runs through Haryana from Delhi to Ambala and carries traffic bound for Amritsar, Chandigarh and Shimla.

NH2 and NH8 have very short traverses through Haryana. While both carry heavy traffic, the need to stop and reasons to stop while in Haryana are limited. Attractions for Delhi residents are Badhkal Lake and Surajkund.

However, NH10 passes roughly East-West for over 325 Kms through the entire state. The points of interest on this route are

- ❑ Rohtak, mentioned in the Mahabharat, is about 70 kms from Delhi, close enough for day trips.
 - The Jama Masjid in Meham is now a Sikh gurudwara. There are several other mosques
 - Goakaran Tank with temples to Lord Shiva, Devi and Hanuman
 - Tilyar Lake
 - Bhindawas lake, at over 1000 acres, is the largest wetland of Haryana and home to thousands of birds.
- ❑ Hissar. Hissar was a prime center of the Harappan culture and its history going back to the 3rd century BC. Sights at Hissar include
 - Feroze Shah's Fort & Palace
 - Lat ki Masjid built by Feroze Shah has a genealogy of the Tuglakh kings
 - Jahaz Kothi, the residence of an Irishman who ruled Haryana in 1798

- Gujari Mahal, a palace built by Feroze Shah for his Gujjar bride who refused to accompany him to Delhi
- Jain Pillar
- Archeological mound in Agroha
- ❑ Fatehabad, close to Hissar, too has several tourist attractions
 - Humayun's Mosque
 - Archeological mounds at Banawali & Kunal
- ❑ Sirsa, the last large Haryana town on NH10.
 - Ram Dev Mandir, Hanuman temple
 - Dera Jiwan Nagar is important to the Namdari sect
 - Dera Baba Sarsai Nath. The Emperor Shah Jehan added a dome to this temple
 - Gurudwara Guru Gobind Singh
 - Baba Bihari Samadhi
 - Jama Masjid

While Haryana Tourism has developed tourist complexes at all these district Headquarters, there is an opportunity to further develop this route. Unlike NH1, where development has almost entirely focused on the transiting traveler – until the development of Kurukshetra and Morni – NH10 does not carry the same volume of relevant traffic.

Our recommendation for Haryana Tourism is

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Phase 1 | Develop destination tourism on NH1. Kurukshetra and Morni Hills projects address this aspect.
Kurukshetra to become a destination and a hub. |
| Phase 2 | Develop Rohtak as a getaway destination for Delhi residents
Develop Hissar/ Hansi as a mega project on the lines of Kurukshetra.
Hissar to become a destination and a hub. Village tourism in Agroha. |
| Phase 3 | Join the two hubs of Kurukshetra and Hissar through a good quality road Kurukshetra-Thanesar-Pehowa-Kaithal-Jind-Hissar.
Develop Sirsa to draw tourists further down the highway. |

This plan will spread tourism through the State. It will ultimately be possible to create an itinerary around the State, without reversing one's tracks. All points on the itinerary have a mixture of religious – Hindu, Islam, Sikh – and historical attractions.

- Phase 1 Kurukshetra becomes a hub for Thanesar, Jyotisar, Pehowa and Kaithal.
- Phase 2 Hissar becomes a hub for fatehbad, Hansi, Agroha and Jind.
- Phase 3 A full itinerary is created.

In addition, to exploit the proximity to Delhi,

- ☐ NH2 and NH8 have Badhkal, Surajkund, Sohna and Damdama
- ☐ NH1 has Karnal
- ☐ Rohtak should be developed for NH10.

The phasing also allows Haryana Tourism to concentrate on and promote one mega project at a time.

This document goes into the recommended Phase 1 projects in detail.

It will be 5 years before Phase 2 can be undertaken, at which time visitor arrivals, revenues, costs, sources of funding and marketing of Phase2 projects should be examined in detail.

The same will apply to Phase 3 which will commence in the 10-15 year timeframe.

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Phased Development of Tourism in Haryana





Hansi Fort



Lat ki Masjid, Hissar



Barsi Gate, Hansi



Feroze Shah Palace, Hissar



Gujri Mahal, Hissar



Bhindawas Lake



Guidelines of Dept. of Tourism for 20 year Perspective Tourism Master Plans

1. Year wise phasing of investments required having regard to resources available
2. Plan should indicate short term & long term plans, targets and ground realities.
3. Plan should indicate all activities by agency with timeframes
4. Assess the existing tourism scenario in the state/UT with respect to existing traffic levels and inventory of <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Natural resources- Heritage & other socio-cultural assets- Quantitative/ demographic factors- Services & infrastructure available
5. Plan should review the status of existing development/ investment for the development of tourism in the region
6. List and evaluate existing potential tourist destinations and centers and categorise them on the basis of <ul style="list-style-type: none">- inventory of attractions- infrastructure available- degree of popularity- volume of traffic flow
7. Plan should analyse and categorise existing destinations and centers as <ul style="list-style-type: none">- stand alone- part of a circuit- niche attractions for special interests
8. Plan should assess the existing infrastructure levels at identified destinations/ centers in terms of <ul style="list-style-type: none">- quality of roads/ transportation facilities- civic amenities- en route transit facilities- boarding and lodging facilities

<p>9. Plan should assess traffic flow for assessment of infrastructure requirements based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Past growth - Suggested links and integration - Future expected developments - Likely investments from State - Investment climate/ incentive for private sector
<p>10. Plan should attempt indicative cost configuration of likely investment on infrastructure under different heads and prioritise investment needs over 20 years</p>
<p>11. Plan should identify existing as well as new tourism projects including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expansion/ augmentation, - upgradation of services/ facilities - Destinations & centers
<p>12. Plan should undertake product conceptualization cum feasibility for identified projects covering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locational evaluation - schematic product planning - quantification of individual product parameters - assessment of investment levels - project viability
<p>13. Action plan for implementation of identified projects along with development of infrastructure in conformity with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State/ Central policy objectives & guidelines - National development and funding agencies - WTO's Bali declaration
<p>14. Project wise potential for employment generation including for women</p>
<p>15. Projection of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals for each proposed tourist place</p>
<p>16. Prioritise schemes based on employment potential and tourist arrivals</p>

17. Prepare inventory of existing accommodation including paying guest and proposed needs split by various providers including various State Govt depts
18. Each project to be scrutinised and finalized with a view to suggesting State Tourism projects to foreign funding agencies
19. Explore sources of funding such as FIs, TFCI. - Suggest incentives for private sector
20. Suggest institutional machinery in the State to oversee/ supervise the development of Tourism infrastructure
21. Build in facilities for performance of local artistes, cultural troupes
22. Cultural complexes to be suggested with the financial help of the State Dept of culture
23. Handicraft shops to be suggested. These can be run by women
24. Include development of potential health resorts.
25. Plan should have an Executive summary
26. Plan should include attractive packages/ schemes to attract private sector investments
27. Environmental issues should be dealt with in sufficient detail and EIA made in respect of new projects
28. Plans should include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carrying capacities - instruments of spatial and land use planning - instruments for architectural controls - strategy for local community participation & protection of cultural identity - Awareness programmes for local
29. Measures for mitigating adverse environmental impact and rehabilitation
30. Strategy for privatisation of State and State Tourism Corp owned tourism related properties

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THE CONSORTIUM

We believe that 20-year Tourism Master Plans require detailed knowledge in several domains. To address this need we have formed a consortium of experts. The consortium comprises of

- **India Tourism Development Corporation** – ITDC – Consultancy Division with relevant past experience in Master Plans, Technical Consultancy and project execution.
- **TLC Marketing Pvt.Ltd**, a marketing consultancy empanelled by The World Tourism Organisation (WTO), Madrid for various aspects of Tourism Development. TLC Marketing will ensure a balanced tourism plan that is marketable to both developers and the Tourist industry
- **Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu**, an international firm of Chartered Accountants and consultants with a wide range of experience in perspective planning in various industries. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu also have access to their global expertise in the area of Tourism Master Planning.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

India Tourism Development Corporation

ITDC was established in 1966 with the objective of developing tourism infrastructure and promoting India as a tourism destination. ITDC has a Consultancy Division which has completed many projects. ITDC has the capability of conducting Techno-Economic feasibility studies, providing Engineering and Technical Services, Management Consultancy and Advisory services, consultancy for Adventure Tourism.

Assignments already completed by ITDC include

- **Feasibility Reports** for hotel projects in Baroda, Calicut, Cochin, Kanpur, Kohlapur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Nainital, Pine, Rishikesh, Varanasi, Raipur, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore and Agartala

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- **Tourism Master Plans** for Assam, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Punjab and Tripura.
- **Technical consultancy** for multiple hotels, youth hostels, forest lodges and restaurants
- **Special projects** for Rail Yatri Niwas, Indian Railways Catering, College of Combat, Institute of Water Sports at Goa.
- **Project consultancy/ Execution** – 28 hotels, the IITTM in Gwalior.

TLC Marketing Pvt Ltd.

The Directors of TLC Marketing have been involved with Tourism Development for almost 30 years and have had exposure to Tourism Planning in Egypt, Mexico and India. This has been mainly from the project developer's aspect and are familiar with the requirements of the parties that invest in Tourism Development. They are also familiar with all aspects of tourism including resorts, cruises, timeshare, charters, conferences etc. Some relevant projects undertaken by the directors of TLC Marketing include

- Study for the **India Convention Promotion Bureau** on promoting conferences of various sizes to India
- Assignment with The **Planning Commission** for Tourism Development Plans for Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. This included the development of a "tourist train" concept
- Review of Hotel classification norms covering Heritage and Resort hotels for the **Govt. of India, Department of Tourism**
- Feasibility studies for business and leisure hotels at over 40 destinations all India.
- Entry strategy for a hotel company into India looking at mid level hotels. This involves studying business destinations across India
- Strategy for a chain of Ayurvedic Spas, initially in the North of India
- Entry strategy into Timeshare for both mid-market and Luxury Resorts
- Launch of an Outbound Adventure Tour Operator

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Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu India Private Limited

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu believes that for achieving a client's business objectives, a variety of knowledge and skills are required. Our national coverage and international experience allows access to professionals in the industry and other areas of specialisations. Our clients include government bodies, non-government organisations, public sector organisations, private companies and international agencies.

Brief details of some of our assignments in the hospitality, tourism and entertainment sectors is set out below:

International assignments in hospitality and the tourism sector are detailed below:

- Privatisation of **Hungary Hotels**, which comprises some 45 hotels and over 250 restaurants, in association with the Swiss Bank Corporation and Cazenove & Co. Our UK offices worked with our Budapest office on this extensive assignment.
- Business valuation of **Astir Hotel Company**. We assisted the **National Bank of Greece** on the proposed sales as part of the Government's privatisation programme.
- Advised the public enterprises reform and divestiture secretariat of the **Ministry of Finance, Government of Uganda**, on the divestiture of Government owned hotels.
- Valuation of four state-owned hotels in Morocco prior to their intended privatisation and sale for the **Government of Morocco**. In conjunction with the Deloitte & Touche Corporate Finance Group, investment memoranda were subsequently prepared to assist in the privatisation process.

Indian assignments in Hospitality and Tourism Sector

- Strategic advice to **Quality Inns Private Limited**.
- Business plan for a **holiday resort** based in Kerala. This is under implementation.
- Advisory services provided to **an international chain of hotels**
- Business advisory services for **Resort Condominiums International**
- Business advisory services for **Singapore based company**, for setting up operations in India in the area of serviced apartments and estate development.

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- Business valuation and due diligence review for **Landbase India Limited**,
- Business advisory services for **The Radisson Hotel**.
- Entry strategy, valuation, negotiations and joint venture identification for **Keystone** and **Venkys**.
- **Trade survey** for travel agents and tour operators for a large multinational company.
- Review of project parameters and returns compiled for the airport expansion planned for Chennai by the **Airports Authority of India**.
- Economic Feasibility study for setting up a permanent Trade Fair Venue, **Madras International Exposition Limited**, under the aegis of Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO).

Privatisation/ Disinvestment experience

- Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam
- RBL Limited, Calcutta
- Tractors Corporation Limited
- Bharat Goldmines Limited
- Lamps Division of HMT Limited
- Paradeep Phosphates Limited

Ongoing disinvestments assignments include

- IDCOL Cement Limited
- The Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Limited
- Instrumentation Limited
- Braithewaite & Co. Limited
- Bharat Heavy Plate limited

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APPROACH

Our approach is as follows

1. Review existing Tourism Policy
 - a. This is reviewed in conjunction with stated National Tourism Policy as State Tourism activities should be in synch with National Policy
 - b. This is also reviewed in terms of “Best Practice” of other Indian States and some Internationally successful players.
2. Validate Proposed projects
 - a. Plans still to be implemented were reviewed to validate their broad feasibility
3. Suggest new Tourism Products
 - a. This is done with costs, revenues, timelines and responsibilities.
 - b. A broad Economic Impact assessment is made for each suggested product for both primary and secondary effects.

Objective

Our objective is to develop 20-year Perspective Tourism Master Plans that encourage sustainable tourism by achieving a balance between the growth of tourism on one hand and the impact on natural, heritage and cultural resources on the other.

Criteria

- The Critical Criteria would be that the Plan should be viable. In other words, it should be attractive and marketable to all agencies involved – The traveler, the Travel industry, State and Government agencies, Financial Institutions, Tourism project developers and last but not least to the local population.

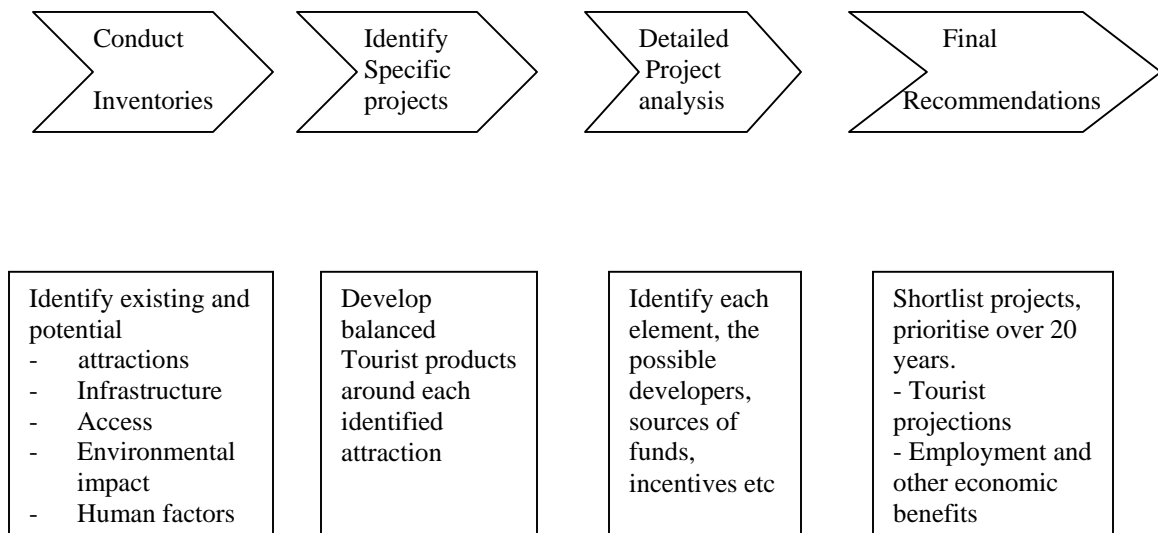
The Plan will

- Clearly indicate short term and long term projects and targets
- Identify agencies involved and the actions required to be taken by each

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- Ensure that each action will have a time frame and an indicative cost
- Ensure each project will also indicate possible developers and possible sources of funding. Financial structuring arrangements, where relevant will also be indicated.
- Endeavour to involve the private sector in the development of the plans. This will ensure a buy-in to the finished product.
- Be based on secondary data – published data, supplied by the State and information obtained in discussions with informed individuals.

METHODOLOGY



Identifying the attractions – the reasons for visiting.

1. The first step would be to make an **inventory** of all possible visitor attractions both current and potential. These would be studied under
 - a. Long stay – natural and activity resorts such as hill/ beach/ health & fitness/ sports/ wildlife/ shopping and other activities

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- b. Short Stay destination – Business visitors, conferences, weekend stays, pilgrimage
 - c. Short stay itinerary – where the attraction is part of an itinerary and dependent on other links
- 2. Each attraction will be assessed for **“Carrying capacity”** using absolute numbers as well as indices such as Tourists/ sq.km, Tourists/ 1000 population. This assessment will use international benchmarks and Best Practices.
- 3. The **Environmental sensitivities** will be addressed by a strategy to measure the impact on
 - a. Air quality
 - b. Water and water bodies
 - c. Nature, both flora and fauna
 - d. And on the attraction itself.
- 4. Based on the above, an assessment of the present and future needs of **infrastructural services** will be undertaken to cover
 - a. Water
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Sewage and waste disposal
 - d. Communications
- 5. Based on the potential markets for visiting the attraction, an assessment of the present and future **requirements for access** will be identified by
 - a. Road
 - b. Rail
 - c. Air
 - d. Water transport
- 6. There are **Human Factors** that will also be addressed. These will cover
 - a. Employment
 - b. Inflationary impact
 - c. Cultural impact
 - d. Alienation of locals/ Displacement

Identifying and Conceptualising Specific Tourism Products

Having assessed the attractions available and the broad feasibility of each, the Plan will develop a **balanced Tourist product** around each attraction. The Tourist product consists of the following

1. **The attraction** – the reason for the visit
2. **Accommodation** – requirements at each level
 - a. Propose incentives for balanced development
3. **Recreational facilities** – to supplement the attraction. Eg. a hill resort could have rock climbing, paragliding, river & lake fishing, golf, entertainment and shopping
4. **Local transportation**
 - a. Airport/ station transfers, shuttles, city sightseeing, public transportation
5. **Information**
 - a. Signage, guides, brochures, photo ops
6. **Wayside amenities**
 - a. Rest stops, service stations
7. **Safety & Security**
 - a. Accreditation of shops etc
 - b. Tourism police

Detailed Analysis and Final Recommendations

After identifying the Tourism Products to be developed, the Plan will prioritise them over the 20-year perspective, each project will be analysed to detail

- The key agencies/ organizations involved in developing the product
- The investment required
- Identify possible investors and sources of funds and the processes to access these
- Possible incentives for the development
- Identify environmentally threatened places and buildings for restoration.
- Projection of tourist numbers – domestic and international
- Employment potential – occupations and income levels
- Other economic, social and cultural benefits
- Suggestions on marketing the products

Environmental Impact Assessment Studies

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are complex exercises. They are also dependent on the specific projects. For example, projects next to water bodies would require a much deeper assessment of impact on water than other projects that would confine the study to the impact on ground water resources.

In the Technical Bid for this project, the Consortium had clearly stated that we are not competent to undertake EIA and would not include them in the final report. However, we are listing out the essential aspects of EIAs. Each attribute must be monitored on a regular basis. Frequency of monitoring may vary from daily for some air samples to annually for soil characteristics.

EIAs are best undertaken by specialist organizations like TERI, TARA etc.

Attribute	Parameters
Ambient air quality	SPM, RPM, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, CO ₂ , HC etc. Usually 24 hour samples twice a week.
Meteorology	Surface wind speed and direction, temperatures, relative humidity, rainfall
Water quality	Physical, Chemical and bacteriological parameters of surface and ground water
Ecology	Existing flora and fauna. For environmentally sensitive projects, inventory and state of health
Noise levels	Noise levels in DB(A)
Light	Lighting levels and impact on fauna, insects
Soil Characteristics	Parameters relating to agriculture and afforestation potential
Land use	Trends in land use change for different categories
Socio Economic aspects	Socio-economic characteristics, labour force characteristics, population statistics and existing amenities, current inflation
Geology and mining details	Geological history, minerals
Hydrology	Drainage area and pattern, nature of streams, aquifer characteristics of the area

I . Background of the State

History

Haryana has a proud history going back to the Vedic age. The state was the home of the legendary Bharata Dynasty, which has given the name Bharat to India. It was here, 3,000 long years ago that Lord Krishna preached 'Bhagvad-Gita', the gospel of duty, to Arjun at the onset of the great battle of Mahabharat: "Your right is to do your duty and not to bother about the fruits (Outcome) thereof!"

Excavations of Archaeological Sites in many places in Haryana, such as Naurangabad, Mittathal and Tigrana in Bhiwani, Kunal in Fatehabad, Agroha and Siswal near Hissar, Rakhi Garhi and Balu in Jind, Rukhi near Rohtak and Banawali and Bari near Sirsa have unearthed evidence of pre-Harappan and Harappan culture in India. Sizeable findings of pottery, sculpture and jewellery at sites located in Kurukshetra, Pehowa, Tilpat, Panipat, Sonipat, etc. have established the historicity of the Mahabharat war itself. These are the very places, which are mentioned in the Mahabharat as Prithudaka (Pehowa), Tilprastha (Tilpat) Panprastha (Panipat) and Sonprastha (Sonipat).

With Delhi as the prize awaiting generations of invaders, Haryana served as a sort of a geographical corridor. Over the centuries, waves of invaders poured across the plains of Haryana, sometimes fighting battles there. At the end of the 14th century, Timur led an army through the state towards Delhi. In 1526, the invading Mughals defeated the armies of the ruling Lodi dynasty at the Battle of Panipat and 30 years later, in 1556, the Mughals won yet another decisive battle there. By the mid-18th century, the Marathas were in control of Haryana, an era that was brought to an end after the Afghans under Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Maratha forces in the third battle of Panipat in 1761.

Marathas' defeat in this battle marked the end of their ascendancy and the decline of the Mughal Empire, leading to the advent of the British rule.

20 year Perspective Tourism Master Plan for Haryana

Thereafter, Haryana has functioned as an adjunct to Delhi and practically remained anonymous till the first war of Indian independence in 1857 when the people of Haryana joined the leaders of the Indian revolt against the British Government.

The modern State of Haryana came into being on November 1, 1966 as a result of the re-organisation of the old Punjab State into two separate states. It was formed as a linguistic state, on the pattern of other states in India, the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab having been assigned to it. The government accorded second language status to Punjabi in May, 96.

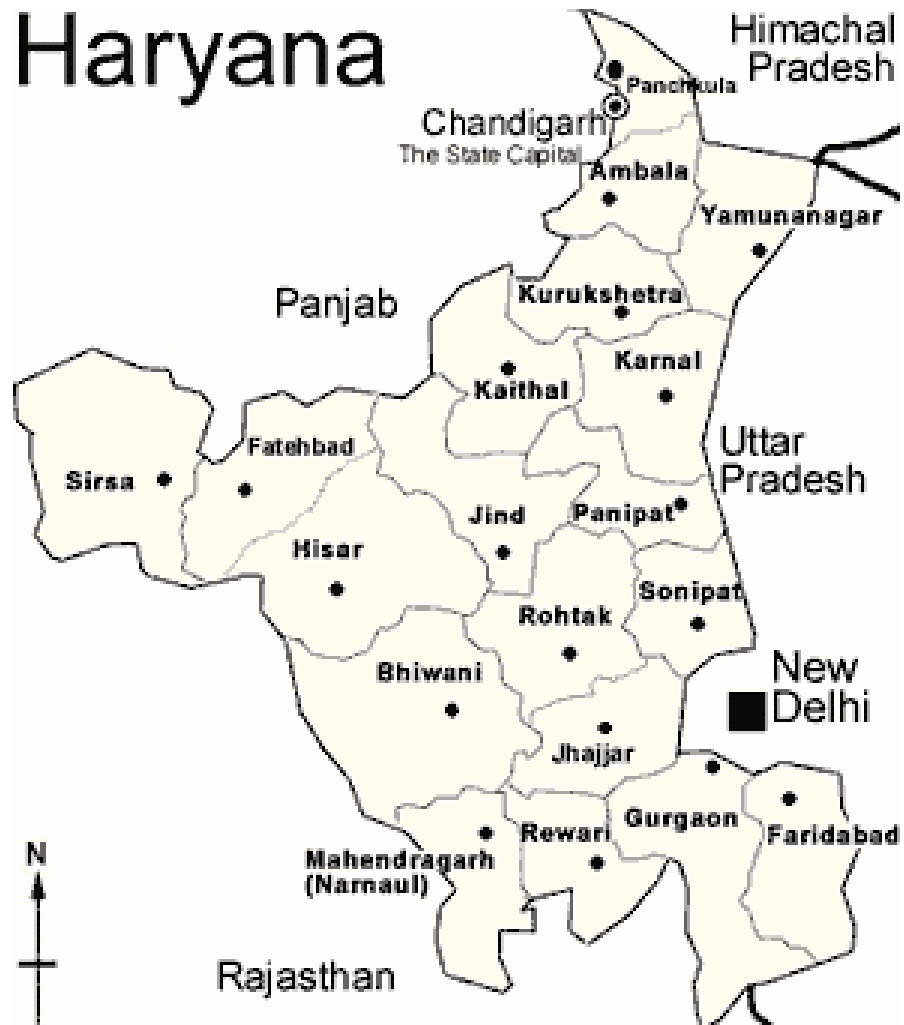
Physical Features

Location

Located in the Northern part of India, Haryana is bound by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north and Rajasthan in the South. The national capital territory of Delhi is next to Haryana. Haryana is situated between the latitude 30.30° North and longitude 74.60° East.

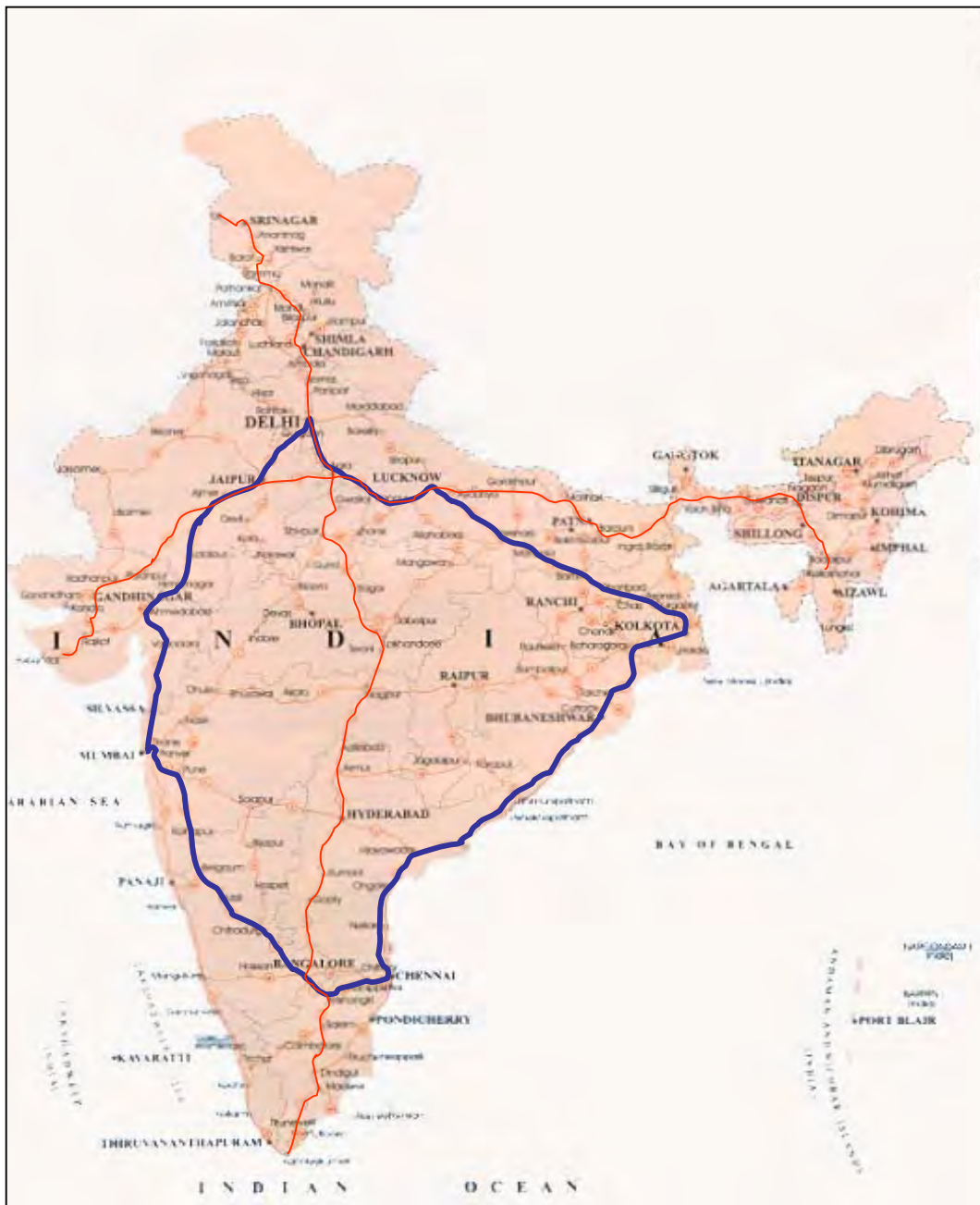
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Haryana District Map



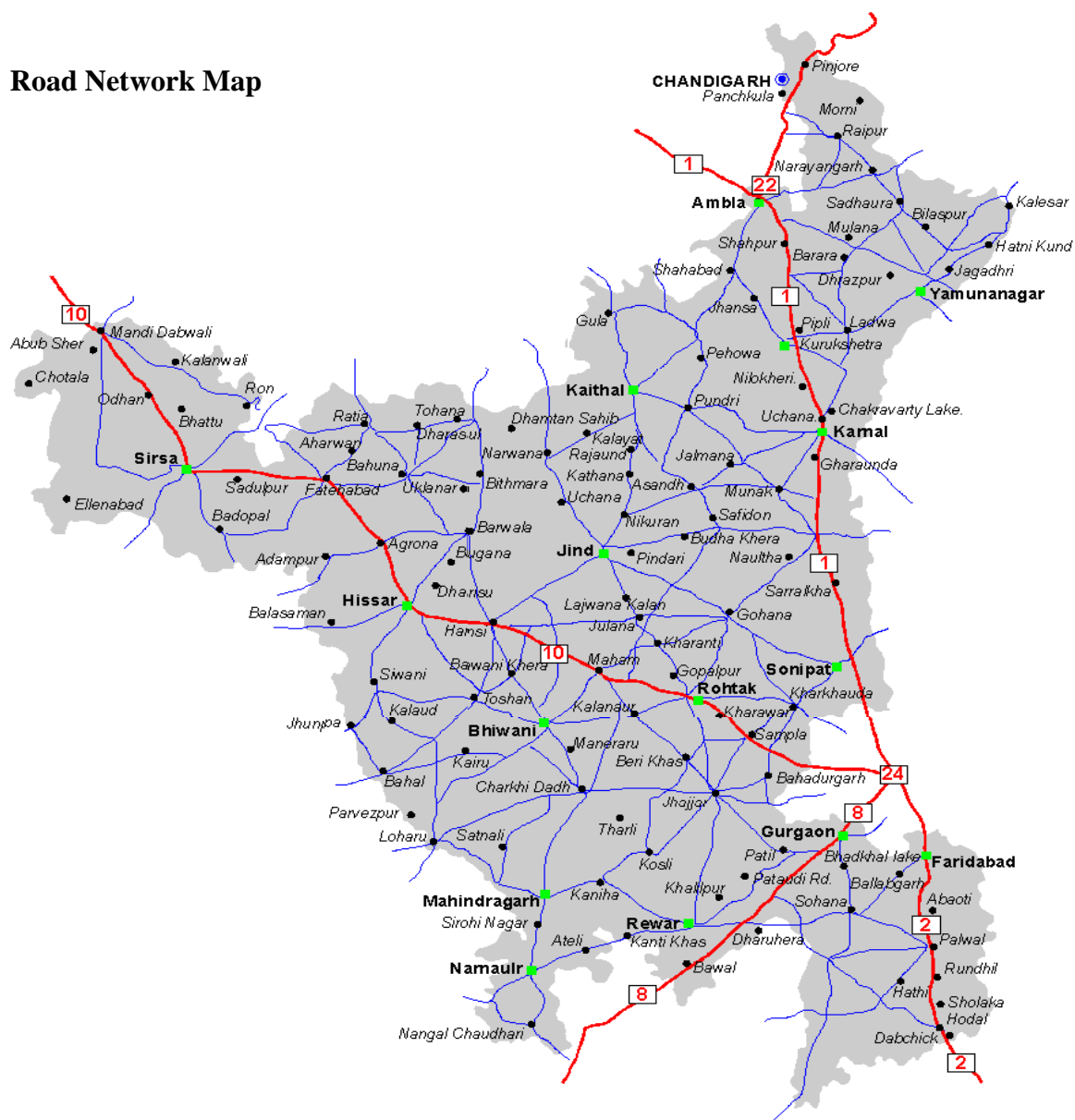
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**National Highway Development Project
– Golden Quadrilateral & North-South/ East- West Corridors**



Note: Red Line: North South East West Corridors

Blue Line: Golden Quadrilateral



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Road Transportation:

Haryana is a trend setter in the field of passenger transport. It has total length of 23684 kilometers. The remotest parts of the state are linked with metalled roads.

Its modern bus fleet of 3,864 buses covers a distance of 1.15 million Kilometers per day. It was the first State in the country to introduce luxury video coaches.

The state government proposes to construct Express highway and free ways for speedier vehicular traffic. Government encourages private sector investment in this sector for up gradation of roads, construction of ROB and BOT basis including four lane ROB.

National Highway No.1, with four-laning halfway complete, passes through Haryana from Delhi to Ambala, linking Punjab, H.P. and J&K.

National Highway No.2, (Delhi-Mathura Road), with four-laning in progress passing through Faridabad and linking vast areas to U.P., M.P. etc. right up to Bombay.

National Highway No.8 (Delhi-Jaipur Highway), four-laning already taken in hand, passes through prestigious industrial estate Gurgaon, Industrial Model Township Manesar, and Growth Centre Bawal and linking vast areas right upto Ahmedabad and Bombay.

National Highway No.10 passes through Haryana from Delhi to Dabwali.

Kilometers of National Highways: 656 Kms

Kilometers of State Highways: 3135 Kms

Kilometers of District roads: 1587 Kms

Kilometers of rural and other roads: 17190 Kms

Railway Network of Haryana

Neighboring States: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan.

Major Cities and Districts in Haryana:

- Chandigarh (Union Territory/State Capital)
- Ambala
- Yamunanagar
- Kurukshetra
- Kaithal
- Karnal
- Panipat
- Sonapat
- Rohtak
- Jind
- Hisar
- Sirsa
- Bhiwani
- Mahendragarh (Narnaul)
- Rewari
- Gurgaon
- Faridabad
- Delhi (National Capital)

Legend:

- Railway Line
- District Headquarter
- State Capital
- National Capital
- District Boundary
- State Boundary

Directions:

- To Ludhiana
- To Bathinda
- To Katar Singhwala
- To Dhuri
- To Sadulpur
- To Alwar
- To Mathura

Haryana is well connected on the rail network. The main railway routes passing through Haryana are: Amritsar-Delhi, Rewari-Ahmedabad, Bhiwani-Rohtak-Delhi, Ambala-Ferozepur, Delhi-Ferozepur, Kalka-Jodhpur, Kalka-Hawrah, Amritsar-Hawrah, Delhi-Shimla

Under the NCR there is already a proposal to provide rail corridor connecting towns around Delhi linking the major satellite towns like Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bahadurgarh, Kundli etc. Similarly, there is also a proposal to provide rapid mass transportation system between Delhi and these satellite towns.

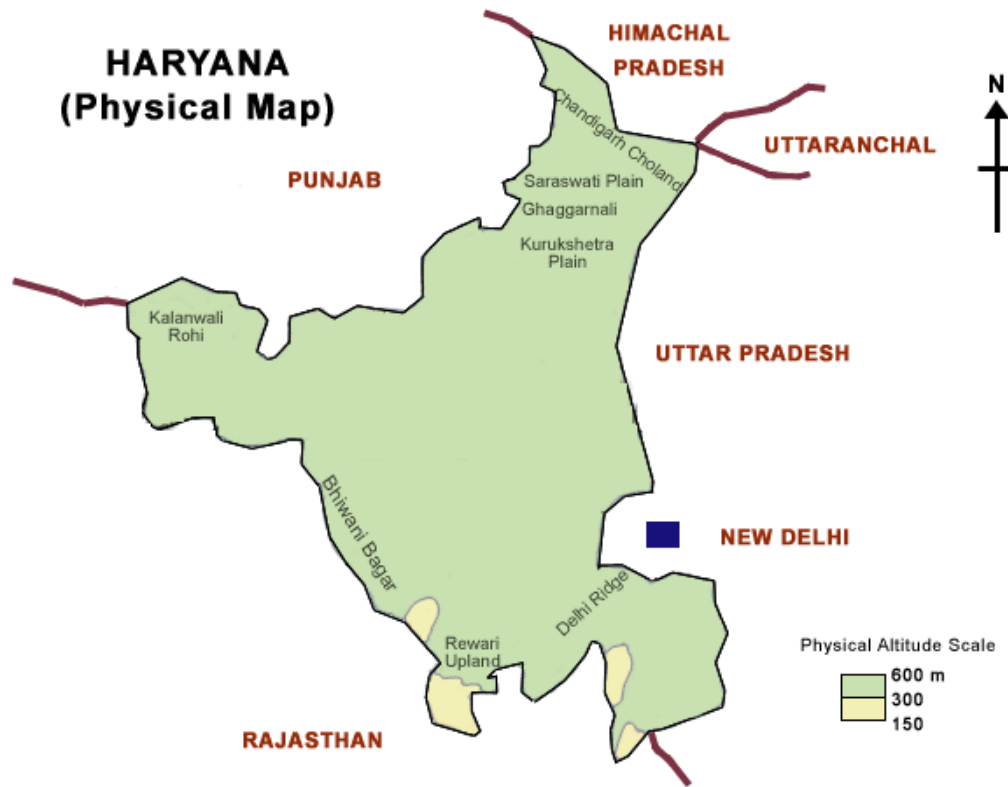
Physical Features

Most of Haryana is in the plains with the Aravali mountain range starting its westward journey from here. The Yamuna is the only major river that passes through this small state, which is one of the greenest in the country. There is a very good network of canals throughout the state, giving it the much-needed impetus for agriculture, the mainstay of Haryana's economy.

The altitude of Haryana varies between 700 ft to 900 ft above the sea level. Haryana has four main geographical features.

1. Shivalik Hills: altitude varying between 900 to 2300 meters. These hills are the source of the rivers like Saraswati, Ghaggar, Tangri and Markanda. Parts of Panchkula, Ambala and Yamunanagar districts.
2. Ghaggar Yamuna Plain: It is divided into 2 parts - the higher one is called 'Bangar' while the lower one is called 'Khadar'. This alluvium plain is made up of sand, clay, silt and hard calcareous balls like gravel the size of nuts known locally as kankar.
3. The semi-desert sandy plain: This area borders the state of Rajasthan and includes the districts of Sirsa and parts of Fatehabad, Hissar, Bhiwani and MahenderGarh district.
4. Aravali hills: This is a dry area with uneven, irregular landscape.

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Haryana has a total area of 44,212 Sq Km. and Haryana's Population: 1,63,17,715 (1991). Haryana has a total of 81 cities and towns. It has approx 6745 villages. For administrative purpose the whole state is further sub divided into four division - Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Hissar. There are a total of 19 districts, 45 sub-divisions, 65 tehsils, 31 sub-tehsils and 111 blocks.

Climate

Climatically, the state of Haryana has three major seasons. The summers are the hottest months (April to June) when the mercury normally remains over 40°C. This is followed by the monsoon, which continues from July to September. The average annual rainfall in the state is 580 mm. The winter months are extremely cold with the temperature hovering around 5°C most of the time from November to February.

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Flora and Fauna

Some of the most important wetlands of the country are located in Haryana. The Sultanpur Lake Bird Sanctuary, Bhindawa are some of the water bodies in the state that have around them several species of animals, birds and plants.

Primates are represented by the Bandar and the common Langur. The carnivore found in the state are the Leopard, Jungle cat, the small Indian civet, the common mongoose, Jackal and the Indian fox. The state has deer like the Barking deer, Sambar, Chital and antelopes like Neelgai and Black Buck. Most of the bigger wild life, including the Wild Boar is found in the forests of Morni Hills, Kalesar forest and the Aravali hills region, while the birds can be seen at Sultanpur Sanctuary and Bhindawas Sanctuary. Some varieties of fish, tortoise, lizards, frogs as well as snakes are also found in Haryana.

Haryana has a forest covered land of about 3.5 per cent of the total area. A thorny dry deciduous forest, pine and thorny shrubs can be found all over the state. Chief trees are Kikar or Babul, Neem, Shisham or Indian Rosewood, Pipal or Bo Tree ,Mango, Jamun, Tamarind, Banyan,Teak, Ber or Indian Jujube, Mitha Jal or Pillu, Khara Jal or Pillu, Semul, Khejri , Lasura or Lehsua , Amla, Dhak (Butea frondosa), Shahtoos or mulberry , eucalyptus, Guava, pine and poplar.

The Kalesar forest is full of Sal trees. The Ritha tree can be found in the Morni Hills as well as the Kalesar forest.

An important shrub species of the state is the leafless Kair or Teat. Another important plant that has religious and medicinal values, is the Tulsi. A beautiful flowering tree is the Kachnar, whose flowers are used for many purposes. Other trees that are found in Haryana are Baheda, Tun and Bel.

The Birds of Harayana

Haryana has used birds as a theme for its Tourism activities for the last three decades. A large variety of birds are found in the Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary and Bhindawas Sanctuary.

Various types of ducks and geese such as Graylag Goose, Barheaded Goose, Brahminy Duck, Common Shelduck, Pintail, Mallard, Gadwall, Wigeon, Blue winged Teal, Shoveller, Common Pochard, Ferruginous Duck and Tufted Duck can be seen during winter. Some other ducks such as Comb Duck, Common Teal, Spotbill Duck, Tree duck are found throughout the year at suitable habitat. Dabchick is also a residential bird. Other Game Birds like Grey Partridges, Black Partridge and quails are also common. Sand grouse has been noted as Residential as well as visitor birds. Common Green Pigeon is found in vicinity of villages chiefly on Ficus trees and Blue Rock Pigeon occurs in almost all the villages. Western Turtle Dove is a winter visitor.

Common Pariah Kite, Brahminy Kite, White backed Vulture, King Vulture, Tawny Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle, White Eyed Buzzard Eagle, House Crow and Indian Jungle Crow, Scavenger Vulture, Predators like Black winged Kite, Indian shikra, lagger Falcon, Shahin Falcon, Redheaded Merlin and Kestrel are residential birds of the state. Others like Booted Hawk Eagle, Eastern Steppe Eagle, Pale Harrier etc visit the state in winter. These along with Spotted Owlet and Eagle owl keep a check on the population of rodent pests and various insect pests.

The common colorful birds such as Blue Jay (Neelkanth), Northern Green Barbet, Coppersmith, Northern Golden backed Woodpecker, Indian Golden Oriole, Large Indian Parakeet, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Pied Crested Cuckoo, Koel, Pheasant, Kingfisher such as Small Blue Kingfisher, White breasted Kingfisher, Indian Pied Kingfisher, Red vented Bulbul, lal munia, Purple sunbird, Indian Spotted Munia and crested bunting etc., along with National Bird of India, the common Blue Peafowl, add beauty to the varied wildlife of the state. Besides, some other birds and different types of storks, cranes, ibis and egrets and lapwings are also found in the state.

Ethnicity

The people of the Harappan Civilisation were the first to inhabit this land around 4,500 years ago. Later, Aryans-one of the great nomadic tribe from Central Asia-started migrating from their native place to two different destinations, i.e. Europe in the west and the Indian subcontinent in the east. The land of Punjab and Haryana were the places where they settled down first and called the land Panchal (land of five rivers) because of the presence of the mighty Indus and its tributaries.

The present inhabitants of Haryana are the descendents of the same Aryan race. Tall figure, sharp features, and wheatish colour are some of the characteristics of this race and they are clearly visible in the people of Haryana.

The people of Haryana have preserved their old religious and social traditions. They celebrate festivals with great enthusiasm and traditional fervor. Their culture and popular art are expressed in dances, dramas, ballads and songs in which they take great delight.

The main languages are Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and English; there are numerous dialects, which are spoken throughout the length and breadth of Haryana. However, almost all of them have their base in Hindi with a smattering of Urdu and Punjabi thrown in for good measure. In towns and cities, English is still to be adopted as the household lingo, but is spoken in a hazy mixture of Hindi. The most striking feature of Haryana is its language itself, or rather, the manner in which it is spoken. Popularly known as Haryanavi (or as Bangaru or Jatu).

Arts and Crafts

In Haryana, crafts have never been a major pre-occupation as the women too normally work in the fields alongside the men. Consequently, the crafts of the state are simple. Most crafts have not evolved into art forms and remain rooted to their original usage. Haryana boasts of a robust handloom tradition, especially in Panipat. Panipat is famous as a centre for rugs and upholstery fabric and is a major textile town of India. Haryana's interesting handicrafts include woven furniture, artistic pottery and woodcarving. There are two types of woven furniture-modhas (round stools) and chairs made of sarkande (a reed) from Faroukhnagar; and pidhis from Sonapat, which are essentially wooden stools with seats woven in cotton thread or sutli. Pottery in Haryana ranges from simple pots meant for daily use to artistic decorative pieces.

Music and Dance

The background for much of the state's popular culture is essentially agriculture and the folk dances and music appeal to the farmers and villagers who form a large part of the state's population. Haryana has a wealth of folk dances, which are usually performed at weddings, births, festivals, and, of course, during the all-important harvest festivals.

A dance called Ghoomar is especially popular in the western parts of the state and only girls participate in this dance. It is performed at festivals such as Holi, Gangaur Puja and Teej. Another all-woman Haryanvi dance is the Khorla dance, which is usually performed during the long wait for the bridegroom to bring his new bride home.

However, it is not only the women of Haryana who dance. At harvest time a very popular men-only dance called the dhamal is performed. The dancers carry sticks wrapped with tinsel and with tassles at both ends, form a semi-circle and bowing down to the ground they invoke the blessings of Lord Ganesh, the Goddess Bhavani and the Trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. Both men and women dance together in another popular Holi dance called the phag.

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Theatre

Along with the folk dances and folk songs, Haryana also has a strong tradition of folk theatre called Saang. Saang theatre is restricted to men who play the female roles, the latter often involving elaborate make-up and costumes. These plays are usually performed in the open on a simple raised platform and with no backdrops or curtains. Essentially, Saang folk plays consist of long question and answer sessions between the actors and since much of the dialogue is improvised, the actors must be able to trade quotations, puns, proverbs and songs at the drop of a hat. There is much singing and dancing and there is always a clown character called the makhaulia.

Attire

The people of Haryana love bright colours, especially at festival time, and the dresses of the dances are often dazzling with lots of tinsel. Typically, women wear a calf-length ghagra made from at least 20 metres of fabric; a short kurti on top; a chundri that covers their head and glitters with tinsel; and lots of chunky silver jewellery. The men are almost as brightly attired with their dhotis and kurtas and contrasting coloured sashes and, of course, vivid pink and red turbans.

Cuisine

Haryana, an agricultural state, has retained its simplicity in cuisine. Milk and milk products are a very important part of staple diet. Lassi or chaaj (buttermilk) with angakda, small thick rotis made of barley (jau) flour cooked directly on fire are popular. Butter made at home, onions or a pungent red chili, onion, and garlic chutney often accompany the angakda. Haryanvi cuisine is simple, wholesome and full of the goodness of the land.

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A COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

	Unit	Year	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Chandigarh	All India
	Sq.Km.	1982	44212	55673	222236	443446	50362	342239	294411	1483	114	3287263
Share in India	Percent	1982	1.34	1.69	6.76	13.49	1.53	10.41	8.96	0.05	0	100
Population	Million	1991	16.46	5.17	7.72	66.18	20.28	44	139.11	9.42	0.64	846.3
Share in India	Percent	1991	1.94	0.61	0.91	7.82	2.4	5.2	16.44	1.11	0.08	100
Population Density	Per sq.km.	1991	372	93.0	76.0	149.0	403.0	129.0	473.0	6352.0	5632.0	274.0
Avg Annual Growth in Population (1981-91)	Percent	1981-91	2.42	1.89	2.54	2.38	1.89	2.5	2.27	4.15	3.54	2.14
Population (Projection)	Million	2001	20.1	6.8	10.1	81.2	23.8	54.5	174.3	14.4	0.8	1012.4
Urban Population (Projection)	Million	2001	27.5	-	-	26.9	31.9	25.4	22.7	-	-	28.8
Sex Ratio	Females/1000males	1991	865	976	923	931	882	910	879	827	790	927
Urbanisation Ratio	Percent	1991	24.6	8.7	25.5	23.2	29.5	23.0	19.8	90.0	89.7	27.0
Urban Density	Per sq.km.	1991	5309	2114	3132	6054	4997	2238	4364	14313	8433	4092
Death Rate	Per '000	1996	8.1	8	-	11.1	7.5	8.9	10.2	6.05	4.1	9
Live Birth Rate	Per '000	1996	28.2	23	-	32.4	23.5	32.3	34	24.6	16.9	27.5
Work Participation Rate	Percent	1991	31	42.83	NA	42.82	30.88	38.87	32.20	31.64	34.94	37.46
Male	Percent	1991	48.51	50.64	NA	52.26	54.22	49.30	49.68	51.72	54.34	51.55
Female	Percent	1911	10.76	34.81	NA	32.68	4.40	27.40	12.32	7.36	10.39	22.25

Source: PHD Chambers of Commerce.

20 year Perspective Tourism
Master Plan for Haryana

MACRO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Unit	Year	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	All India
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Factor Cost*:											
- At current prices	Rs. Million	1998-89	383990	49310	58120	610187.8	342900	**586500	1527260	365040	8755940
- At 1980-81 prices	Rs. Million	1997-98	75450	\$14,190	#17540	147480	101420	@116480	273650	*75740	323820
- At 1993-94 prices	Rs. Million	1998-99	254090	NA	NA	NA	NA	**379720	971390	251650	NA
NSDP Growth 1980-81 prices	Percent	1997-98	1.1	NA	NA	3.1	2	@0.4	2.2	3.3	87.3
Gross State Domestic Product	Rs. Million	1997-98	374270	65040	72930	708320	503580	678050	1299770	445100	NA
Per Capita Income at 1993-94	Rs.	1998-99	13084	8864	6658	7350	15504	7694	5890	19091	9739
Prices*								2.00			
Sectoral Shares:											
- Agriculture	Percent	1997-98	39	27.6	43	41.4	44	**34.2	37	1	31
- Industry	Percent	1997-98	21	32.3	8	26.3	15	**24.088	20	83	28
- Services	Percent	1997-98	40	40.1	49	32.3	41	**41.72	43	16	41
Sectoral Growth Rates:											
- Agriculture	Percent	1995-96	-6	9	4	-2	0	-6	2	-40	-1
- Forestry & Logging	Percent	1995-96	7	10	5	-12	1	2	-25	-	-1
- Fishing	Percent	1995-96	16	10	14	15	8	-12	6	3	5
- Mining & Quarrying	Percent	1995-96	1	14	10	5	16	-18	1	-58	7
- Manufacturing	Percent	1995-96	9	13	3	11	10	6	4	13	14
Per Capita Consumption Expenditure	Rs.	1995	5127	4347	7080	3442	5750	4503	3852	NA	NA

* Note: Owing to differences in source material used, figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

\$: 1995-96 #: 1996-97 @: 1998-99 **: 1999-2000

Source: PHD Chambers of Commerce.

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MINIMUM MONTHLY WAGES OF WORKMEN

	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi	Chandigarh
With effect from	Jul-00	Jan-99		Mar-93	Mar-00	Nov.99		Feb-00	Jan-96
UNSKILLED	1914.86	1530	NA	825	1796.5	1560	1920	2419	1350
SEMI UNSKILLED A	1964.86	1695	NA	928	1941.55	928	2220	2585	1495
SEMI UNSKILLED B	1989.86	NA	NA	NA	1875.45	NA	NA	NA	NA
SKILLED A	2039.86	1950	NA	1032	2104.55	1032	2660	2843	1657
SKILLED B	2064.86	NA	NA	NA	1983.45	NA	NA	NA	NA
HIGHLY SKILLED	2114.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES SCENARIO

Recognised Educational Institutions in Northern Region (1998 - 99)

State	University *	Professional Education	Colleges for general Education	High School/Jr. College	Middle / Sr.Basic School	Primary/Jr. Basic School
HARYANA	5.00	45.00	169.00	3785.00	1788.00	10269.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.00	6.00	557.00	1525.00	1189.00	7732.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	3.00	12.00	38.00	1351.00	3104.00	10483.00
MADHYA PRADESH	17.00	70.00	413.00	8341.00	21108.00	86858.00
PUNJAB	5.00	64.00	193.00	3325.00	2527.00	12633.00
RAJASTHAN	10.00	70.00	267.00	5633.00	14807.00	35077.00
UTTAR PRADESH	28.00	174.00	676.00	8339.00	20675.00	94476.00
DELHI	11.00	24.00	64.00	1459.00	601.00	2676.00
CHANDIGARH	2.00	7.00	12.00	107.00	34.00	48.00
NORTHERN REGION	84.00	472.00	2389.00	33865.00	65833.00	260252.00
% TO ALL INDIA	35.44	22.17	31.88	30.12	34.62	41.52
INDIA	237.00	2129.00	7494.00	112438.00	190166.00	626737.00
* Includes Deemed Universities and Institutes off National Importance						

Source: PHD Chambers of Commerce.

20 year Perspective Tourism
Master Plan for Haryana

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

SNo.	Name	Type of Industry	Location	Status
1	IMT, Manesar (Gurgaon)	Maruti Spare parts Automobile Industries	On NH-8 about 32 Kms. From IGI Airport Delhi	Developed Project
2	Growth Centre Bawal (Rewari)	YKK Ltd., Svedala Ltd, TDT copper Ltd Beckton & Dickinson etc	On NH-8 about 90 Kms. From New Delhi	Developed Phase- I, Phase-II is a Current Project
3	Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon	Strictly pollution free Industries, electronics, electrical, Pharmaceutical, light engineering, auto parts/ component & ready- made garments.	On NH-8 about 6 Kms. From IGI Airport Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate (Phase I to VI)
4	Kundli (Sonipat)	General engineering, cycle parts, dairy products & agro based industries	On NH-1 about 30 Kms. From New Delhi, just on Delhi-Haryana Border	Phase-I & II are developed. EPIP is a Developed Project.
5	Faridabad	Mainly light engineering items	On NH-2 (Delhi- Mathura Highway) about 20 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
6	Murthal (Sonipat)	General engineering, maltery, chemicals and cycle parts	On NH-1 about 50 Kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
7	Ambala	Scientific instruments, electronic and light engineering	On NH-1 about 200 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
8	Tohana (Fatehabad)	Agriculture implements foundry & light engineering	200 Kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
9	Yamuna Nagar	Light engineering components for sugar mills, timber industries	200 Kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
10	Jind	Agro-based, leather-based products, chemicals, process house & light engineering industries	120 Kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
11	Samalkha (Panipat)	Light engineering and foundry.	On NH-1 about 70 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate

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SNo.	Name	Type of Industry	Location	Status
12	Karnal	Agriculture implements and general engineering	On NH-1 about 125 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
13	Roz-ka-Meo (Gurgaon)	Auto parts manufacturing units	Close to famous Sohna Tourist complex, about 70 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
14	IIDC, Sirsa			Developed Project
15	Hosiery Complex Barhi (Sonipat)		Near Ganaur in Dist. Sonipat, about 55kms from Delhi	Developed Project
16	Industrial Estate Manakpur (Yamuna Nagar)		200 Kms. From Delhi	Current Project, Land acquired
17	Kundli Expansion (Sonipat)		On NH-1 about 30 Kms. From New Delhi, just on Delhi-Haryana Border	Current Project, Land acquired
18	Barwala		Adjacent to Panchkula about 210 kms. From Delhi	Developed Project
19	Rai (Sonipat)	small scale industries	35 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate

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ANCILLARY ESTATES

SN.	Name	Type of Industry	Location	Status
1	Panchkula	Components for the tractor division of HMT	Adjacent to Chandigarh, about 230 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
2	Kalka	Components for Eicher Goodearch Ltd., Parwanoo.	On Delhi-Simla Highway about 260 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate
3	Sonipat	Hosiery complex, Chemicals & cycle parts	On NH-1, about 45 kms. From Delhi	Developed Industrial Estate

FOOD PARKS

SN.	NAME	Location	Status
1	Rai		115 acres Land acquire
2	I.E. Saha		415.60 acres land acquire
3	Narwana		
4	Dabwali		
5	Barwala		

PROJECTS TO BE DEVELOPED

SN.	Name	Location	Status
1	G.C. Saha	District Ambala	Future Project
2	Industrial Estate Palwal	On NH-2, District Faridabad	Future Project
3	Industrial Estate Badli	District Jhajjar	Future Project
4	Industrial Estate Bahadurgarh	On NH-10, District Jhajjar on Delhi - Haryana Border	Future Project
5	Expansion of IMT Manesar, Phase II, III, IV,	On NH-8, District Gurgaon	Future Project
6	Down Stream, Panipat	District Panipat, Near IOC Refinery	Future Project

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List of Corporates in Haryana

Name of the Organization	Town
ABB Instrumentation Ltd.	Faridabad
Alcatel India Limited	Gurgaon
Appolo Tyres Limited	Gurgaon
Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.	Sonepat
Avery India Ltd.	Ballabgarh
Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Faridabad
Bata India Ltd.	Faridabad
Bharat Gears Ltd.	Faridabad
Bhartia Group of Industries	Faridabad
Birla VXL Limited/Universal Clothing	Faridabad
Blue Star Limited	Gurgaon
Bry-Air (Asia) Pvt. Ltd.	Gurgaon
Carrier Aircon Limited	Gurgaon
Coca Cola Export Corporation & Coca Cola India	Gurgaon
DCM Textiles	Hissar
DLF Industries Ltd., DLF Universal (DLF Property Management Services Ltd., DLF Power Ltd., DLF Infrastructure Ltd., DLF Golf Resorts Ltd., DLF Services Ltd., DLF Recreational Foundation Pvt. Ltd.	Gurgaon
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited- Electronics Division	Ballabgarh
Eicher Goodearth Limited	Faridabad
Escorts JCB Limited & Escorts Limited	Faridabad
Goetze (India) Ltd.	Faridabad
Goodyear India Ltd.	Faridabad
Haryana Sheet Glass	Sonepat
Havell's India Ltd.	Faridabad
Hidustan Gums & Chemicals Ltd.	Bhiwani
Hindustan Sanitaryware & Industries Ltd.	Bhadurgarh
Hidustan Thomson Associates Ltd.	Gurgaon
Hindustan Vidyut Products Ltd	Faridabad
Hyderabad Industries Ltd	Faridabad
Indian Shaving Products Ltd.*	Gurgaon
Jagatjit Industries Limited	Gurgaon
Jay Bharat Maruti Limited	Gurgaon
Jindal Industries Limited, Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.,Jindal Strips Ltd.,	Hissar
Khaitan Electricals Ltd.	Faridabad
LT Overseas Ltd	Sonepat
Lakhani Footwear Ltd.	Faridabad
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Faridabad
Mark Auto Industries	Gurgaon

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Name of the Organization	Town
Milkfood Ltd.	Gurgaon
Munjai Showa Ltd.	Gurgaon
Nestle India Limited	Gurgaon
Omax Autos Limited	Rewari
Oswal Woolen Mills Ltd.	Gurgaon
Pepsi Foods Limited	Gurgaon
Prakash Industries Limited	Hissar
Reckitt Benckiser (India) Ltd.	Gurgaon
Rico Auto Industries	Gurgaon
Rollatainers Ltd	Faridabad
SPL Industries Ltd	Faridabad
SPL Ltd	Dist. Jajjar
The Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd.	Yamuna Nagar
Shyam Telecom	Gurgaon
Sunbeam Auto Industries	Gurgaon
Tata Consultancy Services*	Gurgaon
Usha (India) Ltd.	Faridabad
Whirlpool of India Limited	Faridabad

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PRESENT STATUS OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Sr. No.	Name of Town	Population as per census 2001	%age population covered with w/s	%age area covered with Distribution	%age area covered with sew.	%age Population covered with sew.	Nos of connection as on 31.12.2001 w/s Sew.	
1	Ambala City	139222	90	90	15	10	16034	2707
2	Ambala Sadar	106378	90	80	45	45	16355	1122
3	Naraingarh	18209	80	80	40	60	2618	493
4	Kaithal	117226	75	70	60	70	9080	2232
5	Punda	17022	80	80	0	0	1604	143
6	Kalayat	16747	85	85	0	0	1300	
7	Thanesar	120072	85	85	60	65	11237	4297
8	Ladwa	22439	80	80	40	40	2950	745
9	Pehowa	33547	80	75	50	60	3599	738
10	Panchkula	140992	****		0	0		
11	Kalka	30887	90	90	60	60	4871	1654
12	Pinjore	25498	70	70	0	0	-	-
13	Yamuna Nagar	189587	85	85	35	35	17969	9963
14	Jagadri	101300	80	80	40	40	9191	2553
15	Bhiwani	169424	90	80	60	60	16071	-
16	Charkhi Dadri	44892	70	70	40	40	5282	1163
17	Bawani Khera	17438	90	90	50	Not Commisioned	-	-
18	Hisar	256810	70	60	70	70	16839	11126
19	Hansi	75730	95	95	65	65	8831	5609
20	Jind	136089	80	70	50	50	11374	6627
21		27542	70	60	20	25	2686	39
22	Narwana	50659	60	50	30	50	5140	1624
23	Uchana	14100	60	50	40	40	991	171
24	Fatehabad	59863	71	70	60	70	7905	3421
25	Tohana	51518	63	62	60	62	5127	1878
26	Ratia	23821	97	95	No Sewer accept MT.		2068	135
27	Sirsa	160129	80	80	75	75	18252	9535
28	Dabwali	53812	80	80	60	60	6562	4643
29	Kalanwali	25155	70	70	0	0	2242	248
30	Ellenabad	32786	90	80	20	20	1583	222
31	Rania	20958	70	70	25	25	1428	1422

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Sr. No.	Name of Town	Population as per census 2001	%age population covered with w/s	%age area covered with Distribution	%age area covered with sew.	%age Population covered with sew.	Nos of connection as on 31.12.2001 w/s Sew.	
32	Rohtak	286773	70	70	70	65	33342	17852
33	Kalanaur	16847	90	90	0	0	2068	-
34	Meham	18166	80	80	65	65	2250	215
35	Sonepat	216213	75	65	50	60	20027	9618
36	Ganaur	29005	80	80	95 (main sewer laid, branch sewer in progress)	0	3250	4
37	Kharkhoda	18758	50	40	0	0	1595	-
38	Gohana	48518	90	80	20	20	5767	264
39	Panipat	261665	95	90	City site 15%, Model Town 70%	City site 15%, Model Town 70%	23646	2367
40	Smalkha	29856	80	70	0	0	2672	-
41	Karnal	210476	90	90	70	70	23273	5440
42	Gharaunda	30179	80	80	35	35	3567	242
43	Nilokheri	16400	65	65	35	35	1733	119
44	Indri	14515	95	95	0	0	1646	-
45	Taron	22205	70	70	0	0	1374	-
46	Assandh	22707	75	75	0	0	2117	
47	Jhajjar	39004	75	75	55	30	4607	811
48	Beri	16145	80	80	0	0	2295	-
49	Bahadurgarh	119839	60	60	60	60	6392	4690
50	Gurgaon	201687	80	80	70	70	16490	9976
51	Sohna	27571	90	90	75	60	2245	1010
52	Ferozpur Jhirka	17751	80	75	0	0	1592	-
53	Pataudi	16064	90	90	0	0	1538	-
54	Haily Mandi	17072	90	90	60	60	1646	436
55	Nuh	11038	75	75	25	10	1362	40
56	Taoru	17227	70	70	0	0	1560	-
57	Faridabad Complex	1054981	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Palwal	100526	80	75	40	30	7672	1278
59	Hodel	38306	75	60	0	0	2310	-
60	Mahendergarh	23977	90	90	0	0	2315	-
61	Narnaul	62091	90	85	70	70	7450	1105
62	Rewari	100946	75	90	70	60	13915	2597
63	Bawal	12016	95	95	5	10	1419	

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Electricity Supply

The central Electricity Authority had carried out 16th Annual Power Survey, which was concluded in August 2001 and projected the power requirement of various States over the period 1998-99 to 2004-05. Thereafter, the future growth rates were projected upto the year 2016-17. the year-wise projections were as follows:

Year	Energy requirement in Million Units	Peak demand in MW	Installed capacity required in MW	Expected capacity available in MW	Shortfall in Installed capacity in MW
1998 - 99	13864 (13406)	2620 (2619)	3493	2447	1046
1999 - 00	15051 (15205)	2864 (2575)	3819	2750	1069
2000 - 01	16175 (16302)	3077 (2693)	4103	3124	979
2001 - 02	17460 (17320)	3322 (2900)	4429	3211	1218
2002 - 03	18900	3596	4795	3225	1570
2003 - 04	20437	3888	5184	3319	1865
2004 - 05	22089	4203	5604	3569	2035
2006 - 07	25750	4899	6532	5460	1072
2011 - 12	37801	7190	9589	7748	1841
2016 - 17	55234	10509	14012	10686	3326

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Ambala	Headquarters : Ambala
Date of formation :	Area : 1569 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 11.06 lakhs Literacy : 66.41%	Main towns & accommodation Ambala - Kingfisher - PWD Rest House Ambala Cantt.- PWD Rest House - Circuit House Mullana - Civil Rest House Naraingarh - Civil Rest House Rattewali - Civil Rest House Barara - Naggal - Shahzadpur - Saha -
Industrial estates Ambala Industrial Estate, G.C. Saha Industrial Estate	Main industries Scientific instruments, metal casting, kitchen appliances, electronics
Contiguous districts North by Panchkula, East Yamuna Nagar, North-East by Himachal Pradesh, South Kurukshetra, West by Patiala (Punjab)	Agriculture area & crops sugarcane, groundnuts, paddy and maize, chillies bajra, jowr, pulses
History Founded in the 14 th century. British established a cantonment in 1843	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rang Mahal in nearby Buria erected in Shah Jahan's reign ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hindu Bhawani Amba Temple ○ Sikh Badshahi Bagh Gurdwara associated with Guru Gobind Singh ○ Sis Ganj Gurdwara associated with Guru Tegh Bahadur ○ Sangat Sahib Gurdwara associated with Guru Hargobind ○ Muslim shrines Lakhi Shah and Taqwal Shah ○ Christian British Christian Cemetery ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kapal Mochan fair ○ Bawan Dwadashi ○ Gugga Naumi ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patel Park and City Park 	

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DISTRICT : AMBALA			
TOTAL AREA	2385 sq. kms	FOREST AREA	420 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1390 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	790 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	185.81 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	1116.88 thous.
TOTAL MALES	592.54 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	524.34 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	396.99 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	719.88 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	385.96 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	333.93 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	206.58 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	190.41 thous.
TOTAL MALE LITERATES	371.37 thous.	TOTAL FEMALE LITERATES	247.63 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	68.79%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	45.52%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	86.62%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	75.52%
TOTAL LITERATES	619 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	323.22 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	319.89 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	190	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.59	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	468.29	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	35.54	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	66.41	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	71.15	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	6006	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Gurgaon	Headquarters : Gurgaon
Date of formation :	Area : 2105 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 11.46 lakhs Literacy : 52.61%	Main towns & accommodation Nuh - PWD Rest House Ferozepur Jhirka - Civil Rest House Sohna - Barbet, Pataudi - Civil Rest House - Civil Rest house Bhora-Kalan - Shama (Gurgaon) - Saras (Dumdama)
Industrial estates Udyog Vihar (Phase I- VI) IMT Manesar Roz-ka-Meo	Main industries Strictly pollution free Industries, electronics, electrical, Pharmaceutical, light engineering, auto parts/ component & ready-made garments, IT Industry & Software Developments.
Contiguous districts North by Jhajjar district & Delhi, West by Rewari , South-West & South by Alwar (Rajasthan), East by Faridabad	Agricultural area & crops 1930 Sq.kms. Rice, maize, bajra and wheat
History : In Mahabharat times, Gurgaon was a thick forest in which the ashram of Guru Dronacharya existed. It was here that Pandav and Kourav princes got their training in warfare. Because of Guru Dronacharya's ashram, people started calling it the 'Gurugram' which later on changed into 'Gurgaon'. This place had been gifted to Guru Dronacharya by Yudhister, as 'guru-dakshina'.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shiv chaudash, Mela Pura Bhagat, Baba Mohan Dev ka Mela ○ Budh Teej, Gugga mela, ○ Baba Sukh Chain gir, Majle Ram Ka Mela, ○ Janam Ashtami, Shivratri, Devi ka Mela, ○ Mela Bhisham, Ghat ka Mela, Bhadon Amavas, ○ Mela Ikadashi, Haryali Teej, Somvati Amavas, ○ Cattle fair, Basaura, Teej, ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Damdama Lake ○ Bird Sanctuary (Sultanpur) 	

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DISTRICT : GURGAON			
TOTAL AREA	2760 sq. kms	FOREST AREA	150 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1930 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1260 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	164.36 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	1146.09 thous.
TOTAL MALES	612.62 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	533.47 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	232.7 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	913.39 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	489.26 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	424.12 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	123.36 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	109.35 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	63.07%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	26.12%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	85.67%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	66.56%
TOTAL LITERATES	469.89 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	367.44 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	318.09 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	119	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.71	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	415.25	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	20.3	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	52.61	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	61.67	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	1.71	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	3734	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Jind	Headquarters : Jind
Date of formation :	Area : 2736 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 9.63 lakhs Literacy : 47%	Main towns & accommodation Jind - PWD Rest House - Bulbul Narwana - Harial Safidon - PWD Rest House
Industrial estates Jind Industrial Area	Main industries Agro-based, leather-based products, chemicals, process house & light engineering industries
Contiguous districts North by Kaithal, West by Fatehabad & Hissar, East by Panipat, South by Rohtak	Agricultural area & crops 2250 Sq.kms. Wheat, Bajra, Gram and Rice
<p>History : Tradition assigns the settlement of the town to the Mahabharat period. According to the legend, the Pandavas built here a temple in honor of Jainti Devi (the goddess of victory) and offered prayers for success in their battle against the Kouravas. The town grew up around the temple and was named Jaintapuri, (abode of Jainti Devi) which in course of time corrupted to Jind.</p> <p>Raja Gajpat Singh in 1755 seized a large tract of country including the present districts of Jind from the Afghan and made Jind the capital of the state in 1776. He made a fort here in 1775. Later, Sangrur was chosen as capital of Jind State by Raja Sangat Singh (1822 A.D. to 1834 A.D.)</p>	
<p>Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temples ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arjun Stadium ○ Cattle fair, Mela Purnamashi or Ram Rai ka Mela, ○ Suraj Grahani, Ashnan Aikas or Ek Hans, ○ Shivratri, Mela Hat or Mela Athsath Tirath, ○ Mela Ramji, Mela Pandu Pindara, or Pindara ka Ashnan, ○ Mela Chharian or Mela Gugga, ○ Dussehra, Mela Pir Charian and Baisakhi. ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : JIND			
TOTAL AREA	2736 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	80 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	2250 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1850 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	141.05 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	963.1 thous.
TOTAL MALES	524.01 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	439.09 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	165.54 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	797.56 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	434.95 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	362.61 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	89.07 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	76.48 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	57.26%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	24.35%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	79.30%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	56.91%
TOTAL LITERATES	365.81 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	312.24 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	281.34 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	130	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.05	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	352.01	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	17.19	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	47	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	42.65	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	1384	3076	3269

Source : NIC

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Kaithal	Headquarters : Kaithal
Date of formation :	Area : 2389 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 8.20 lakhs Literacy : 42.59 %	Main towns & accommodation Kaithal - Koel - PWD Rest House Guhla - Civil Rest House Pundri - PWD Rest House Cheeka -
Industrial estates	Main industries
Contiguous districts North by Kurukshetra & Punjab, West by Punjab, South by Jind, East by Karnal	Agricultural area & crops 2150 Sq.kms. wheat, barley, gram, potato, onion, massar, rapeseed, mustard, paddy, maize, sugarcane
History <p>The history of the area in which the present district lies can be traced back to ancient Aryan past. Of the five traditional divisions of India, the region comprising Kaithal district lay mostly in Madhyadesha. From time immemorial, this region has been regarded as extremely sacred. This area, which according to the Mahabharata was divided into a number of Vanas or forests had urban settlements like Kaithal, Rajaund and Panipat. Kaithal is said to have been founded by the mythical hero Yudhishtira its Sanskrit name being 'Kapisthala', abode of monkeys. Rajaund has been derived from 'Rajahand' the prison of rajahs. The region in which the present district of Kaithal lies formed part of Magadhan empire in the Mauryan times. After the dismemberment of the Mauryan empire, the Indo-Bactrian Greeks invaded and occupied the Punjab in the 2nd century B.C. In the first two centuries of the Christian era, the tract was included in the Kushana empire. Indo-Scythian coins have been found from The Polar, an ancient mound about 18 kms. from Kaithal</p>	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chaitra Amavasya, Somavati Amavasya or mela of Phalgu Rishi ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : KAITHAL			
TOTAL AREA	2799 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	60 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	2150 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	2110 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	122.18 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	820.68 thous.
TOTAL MALES	443.02 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	377.67 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	120.64 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	700.05 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	378.79 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	321.26 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	64.23 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	56.41 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	51.44%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	23.68%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	73.80%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	54.60%
TOTAL LITERATES	283.59 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	255.32 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	235.57 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	0	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	1.88	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	293.21	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	14.7	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	42.59	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	46.34	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	1673	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Karnal	Headquarters : Karnal
Date of formation :	Area : 1967 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 8.85 lakhs Literacy : 56.15%	Main towns & accommodation Karnal - PWD Rest House, Circuit House - Oasis Assandh - Nilokheri - Gharuanda - PWD Rest House Indri - Taraori - Uchana - Oasis
Industrial estates Karnal Industrial Estate	Main industries Agriculture implements and general engineering
Contiguous districts North - Kurukshetra, North-East Yamunanagar, West - Jind & Kaithal, South - Panipat,	Agricultural area & crops 1560 Sq.kms. Sugarcane, wheat and rice
History : Karnal, called the 'city of Daanvir Karan' has ever been a walled town as far as it is possible to trace and may even have had a citadel one time. In 1739, the Persian King Nadir Shah defeated the Mughal ruler Muhammad Shah in the Battle of Karnal. Karnal was annexed by the Raja of Jind in AD 1763 and was taken from him by George Thomas in 1797. The British established a cantonment in 1811 but abandoned it after 30 years due to the outbreak of malaria.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Highway Golf Course (Uchana) ○ Dussehra of Karnal, Mela Purnamashi Katak of Pehowa ○ Sitaji fair of Sita Madh. ○ Mela Gugga Naumi, Mela Purnamashi, Fair Sahib Sayyad ○ Mela Onkar Khera, Mela Yamuna Ashnan, Tirath Parashar, ○ Mela Devi Mela Sitaji, Mela Pir, Mela Nag Devta, Jeth ka Dussehra ○ Baisakhi, Mela Baba Ramgir, Basant Panchami, Mela Basanti Mata, ○ Mela Mata Rajji, Mela Id Ka, Mela Shivji, Lohri, Holi, Basant, ○ Guru Arjuan Dev Shahidi Din, Guru Teg Bahadur Shahidi Din, ○ Guru Gobind Singh's Janamdin, Shahidi Din Baba Zorawar Singh ○ Baba Fateh Singh, Balmiki's Janam Din, Solono or Rakhri, ○ Id-ul-Fitra, Durga Ashtami, Rath Yatra, Dooj, Id-ul-Zuha and Sankrant. ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Karna Lake (Uchana) 	

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DISTRICT : KARNAL			
TOTAL AREA	1967 sq. kms	FOREST AREA	70 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1560 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1520 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	134.08 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	885.8 thous.
TOTAL MALES	475.06 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	410.74 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	243.28 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	642.51 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	346.13 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	296.38 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	128.93 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	114.36 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	61.64%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	34.11%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	81.01%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	67.02%
TOTAL LITERATES	403.13 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	258.3 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	253.58 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	254	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.32	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	450.33	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	27.46	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	56.15	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	55.87	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	3801	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Kurukshetra	Headquarters : Kurukshetra
Date of formation :	Area : 1682 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 6.41 lakhs Literacy : 58.78%	Main towns & accommodation Kurukshetra - Jyotisar Complex Pehowa - Anjan Yatrika - Civil Rest House Ladwa - PWD Rest House Ismailabad - Shahabad - PWD Rest House Pipli - Parakeet - PWD Rest House (Pipli)
Industrial estates	Main industries
Contiguous districts North by Ambala, West by Kaithal, East by Yamuna Nagar & Uttar Pradesh, South by Karnal & Kaithal	Agricultural area & crops 1,68,000 hectares Sugarcane, wheat and rice
History : Kurukshetra is a place of great historical and religious importance. It was here that the battle of Mahabharat was fought and Lord Krishna preached his Philosophy of 'KARMA' as enshrined in the Holy Bhagwad – Gita, to Arjuna at Jyotisar. In the very first verse of Bhagwad-Gita, Kurukshetra is describe as Dharamkshetra i.e. 'Region of righteousness'. According to Hindu mythology, the name Kurukshetra applied to a circuit of about 48 KOS or about 128 Km which includes a large number of holy places, temples and tanks connected with the ancient Indian traditions and the Mahabharat War and Kurus, the ancestor of Kouravs and Pandavs.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tomb of Sufi saint Sheikh Chilli Jalal ○ Chini Masjid, Pathar Masjid ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jyotisar – Jyotisar Complex ○ Neelkanthi Krishna Dham – Neelkanthi Krishna Dham Yatri Niwas ○ Brahmsarovar (Kurukshetra Tank), Sannihit Tank ○ Sthanesvra Mahadev Mandir, Baan-ganga ○ Bhisam Kund (Narkatari) Chandrakupa, Gurudwaras ○ Nabhi Kamal, Bhadarkali Mandir, Arnai Temple ○ Prachi Tirath Pehowa, Saraswati Tirath Pehowa ○ Prithduk Tirath Pehowa, Rantuk Yaksh Bir Pipli, Karan Ka Tila ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Suraj Grahan mela, Chand Grahan mela, Mela Gugga of Radur ○ Gurukul ka Mela of Thanestr, Shivratri mela of Shahbad, ○ Mela Bhagwati Bala Sundri of Shahbad ad Dehrah, ○ Mela Mahavir Swami of Lada, mela Sundri Devi of Ladwa ❑ Natural 	

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DISTRICT : KURUKSHETRA			
TOTAL AREA	1217 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	50 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1540 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1470 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	93.51 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	641.94 thous.
TOTAL MALES	341.61 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	300.33 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	154.13 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	487.81 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	259.06 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	228.75 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	82.55 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	71.58 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	64.65%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	40.11%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	83.17%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	68.21%
TOTAL LITERATES	310.53 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	184.43 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	179.69 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	293	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.03	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	527.48	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	24.01	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	58.78	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	82.09	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	3364	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Mahendergarh	Headquarters : Narnaul
Date of formation : 1948	Area : 1683 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 6.82 lakhs Literacy : 57.87%	Main towns & accommodation Mahendergarh - PWD Rest House Narnaul - PWD Rest House
Industrial estates	Main industries
Contiguous districts North Bhiwani & Rohtak, East Rewari & Alwar (Rajasthan), South Alwar, Jaipur & Sikar district, West- Sikar & Jhunjhunu district(Rajasthan) .	Agricultural area & crops 1560 Sq.kms. Bajra, Wheat and Gram
History : The Mahendergarh town was previously known as Kanaud which took its name from the Kanaudia group of Brahmans. It was founded by Malik Mahdud Khan, a servant of Babur. There is a fort at Mahendergarh which was built by Maratha Ruler, Tantia Tope during the 17 th century. The above fort was named as Mahendergarh in 1861 by Narinder Singh, the then ruler of the erstwhile princely state of Patiala, in honor of his son, Mohinder Singh and consequently the town came to be known as Mahendergarh. The name of Narnaul Nizamat was changed to "Mohindergarh Nizamat".	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gugga Naumi, Basaura, Shivratri, Sankranti ○ Bhairon fair, Mela Baba Bhikham, Cattle fair ○ Baba Jai Ram Das Fair, Devi fair, Bhojawas fair, ○ Mela Sada Ram, Bhomian ka Mela, Baba Bujan Das fair ○ Raksha Bandhan fair, and Mela salag Ram Devta ○ Shivratri, Teej and Masani fair in Mahendergarh ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : MAHENDERGARH			
TOTAL AREA	1683 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	60 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1560 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	830 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	92.82 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	681.87 thous.
TOTAL MALES	357 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	324.87 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	84.64 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	597.23 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	312.48 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	284.74 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	44.52 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	40.12 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	75.94%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	33.79%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	85.64%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	57.32%
TOTAL LITERATES	317.09 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	211.46 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	172.6 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	126	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.24	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	405.15	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	12.41	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	57.87	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	54.31	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	1569	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Panipat	Headquarters : Panipat
Date of formation :	Area : 1754 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 8.33 lakhs Literacy : 55.17 %	Main towns & accommodation Panipat - PWD Rest House - Kala Amb - Skylark Israna - Naultha - Samalkha - Blue Jay
Industrial estates Samalkha Industrial Estate Down Stream Panipat	Main industries Handloom products Light engineering and foundry.
Contiguous districts North by Karnal, West by Jind, South by Sonipat, East by Uttar Pradesh	Agricultural area & crops 1550 Sq.kms. Rice, Sugarcane, Bajra, Wheat
History : The first battle of Panipat (Ad 1526) Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, Second battle (Nov 5, 1556) Akbar's guardian Bairam Khan defeatd the Hindu ruler Hemu. Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afgan ruler defeatd the Marathas in the Third battle of Panipat (Jan 13, 1761).	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ibrahim Lodi's tomb ○ Kabuli Shah mosque ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jain Temples ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Puranmashi fair, Baisakhi, Mela Phalam De-mata, Mela Sati, Gugga fair, ○ Basant Panchmi, Puranmashi, Hola fair, Mela Shivji, Mela Pathri Devi, ○ Mela Gugga Pir, Mela Nalewali Mata, Cattle fair, Mela Sitla Saptami, ○ Dussehra Mela Yamuna, Ikadashi fair and Haryali Teej. Cattle fair ○ Digambar Jain Rath Yatra, Dhup Dashami, Mela Jagan Nath, ○ Gope Ashtami, Janam Din Guru Ravi Dass, Annual fair Arya Samaj, ○ Dussehra, Durga Ashtami or Chandi Mahayagya, ○ Guru Nanak Dev's & Guru Gobind Singh Janam din, Pir Qalandar Shah. ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : PANIPAT			
TOTAL AREA	1754 sq. kms	FOREST AREA	50 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1550 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1500 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	132.13 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	833.5 thous.
TOTAL MALES	449.5 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	384.02 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	226.34 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	607.16 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	328.51 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	278.64 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	120.99 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	103.55 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	75.22%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	42.90%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	83.58%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	64.60%
TOTAL LITERATES	368.42 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	252.15 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	240.51 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	0	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.91	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	475.2	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	27.16	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	55.17	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	59.06	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	3211	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Rewari	Headquarters : Rewari
Date of formation :	Area : 1559 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 6.23 lakhs Literacy : 64.77 %	Main towns & accommodation Rewari - Sendpiper Dharuhera - Jungle Babbler Bawal - Civil Rest House Kosli - Civil Rest House Nahar - Civil Rest House
Industrial estates Bawal Industrial Estates	Main industries Hero Honda Motors, YKK Ltd., Svedala Ltd, TDT copper Ltd. Beckton & Dickinison etc
Contiguous districts North by Rohtak & North-East by Gurgaon, West by Mahendergarh, South by Alwar (Rajasthan)	Agricultural area & crops 1280 Sq.kms. Wheat, Bajra, Mustured
History The name of the district is derived from its headquarters town, Rewari. Tradition assigns its original foundation to Raja Karan Pal, son of Chattar pal and nephew of the celebrated Prithviraj. The present town was, however, established by Raja Rao or Rawat around 1000 A.D. and named after his daughter, Rawati. In course of time the name corrupted to Rewari. Possibly the region was included in the empire of the Mauryas, the Guptas, Pushpabhutis and Gurjara-Pratiharas. These empires were very extensive and included several districts of Haryana as attested by the archaeological and literary evidence. The Yaudheya coins have been recovered from Rewari. Three inscriptions from village Gurawada about 20 kms. north of Rewari, have been found. These inscriptions possibly formed a part of some temple belonging to 9th-10th century.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gugga Naumi or Gugga ka Mela, Budho Mata ka Mela, Cattle fairs, ○ Sivratri Shanakar Mahadev, Mela Masani Mata, Mela Baba Amarnath, ○ Tankriwali Devi ka Mela, Mela Chhat Bhadon or Baldev Chhatt, ○ Mela Baba Bandev, Mela Baba, Nangali, Janam Ashtami, Teej, ○ Mela Baba Bhagwan Das, Mela Baba Sain Dass, Mela Babaji, Dussehra, ○ Dulhandi, Baisakhi, Mela Baba Sita Ram, Mela Shivji, ○ Baba Basant, Shaheedi Mela, Holi, Mahadev ka Mela, Mela Shamji, ○ Haryali Teej, Mela Baba Bishan Dass. ○ Durga Ashtami or Mela Durga Mata, Gandhi Jayanti, Gugga Naumi ○ Cattle fair, Mela Dulhandi, Dussehra, Holi, Baisakhii, ○ Baba Ram Ram fair, Panj Pir fair and Hari Mandir Bhakti fair ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : REWARI			
TOTAL AREA	1559 sq. kms	FOREST AREA	40 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1280 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	970 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	95.32 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	623.3 thous.
TOTAL MALES	323.46 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	299.84 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	95.2 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	528.1 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	272.26 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	255.84 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	51.2 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	44 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	81.22%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	43.05%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	86.96%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	64.06%
TOTAL LITERATES	328.23 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	173.19 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	149.89 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	0	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.3	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	399.81	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	15.27	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	64.77	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	62.99	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	2641	3076	3269

Source : NIC

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Rohtak	Headquarters : Rohtak
Date of formation :	Area : 1708 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 7.79 lakhs Literacy : 62.64 %	Main towns & accommodation Rohtak - Myna Meham - PWD Rest House Sampla Kalanaur Hasangarh
Industrial estates	Main industries
Contiguous districts North by Jind & Sonipat, West By Hisar & Bhiwani, South by Jhajjar, East by Sonipat	Agricultural area & crops 3780 Sq.kms. Jowar, Bajra and Sugarcane, Cotton, Rice and Moong
<p>History : 'Rohtak' is said to be a corruption of Rohtasgarh, a name still applied to the ruined Khokrakot sites of two cities, one lying north of Rohtak town, and the other about 4 kms to the east. It is thought that it was named after Raja Rohtas, in whose days the city was built. It is also claimed that the town derives its name from the Roherra tree called Rohtika in Sanskrit. It is said that the town was build by clearing a forest of Rohtika trees, and hence its name Rohtak.</p> <p>The town is said to have been rebuilt in the time of Prithviraj Chauhan. In 1828, General Mundy wrote about the "ancient and consequently ruinous town of Rohtak. The wide circuit of its dilapidated fortifications and the still elegant domes of many time-worn tanks tell melancholy tales of gone-by grandeurs."</p>	
<p>Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mela Mata, Dussehra, Holi Dulhandi, Diwali, Ram Naumi ○ Baisakhi, Ganga Dussehra, Teej, Cattle fair, Janam Ashtami ○ Durga Ashtami, Ganga Ashnan, Lohri, Sankranti, Basant Panchami ○ Shivratri, Gugga Naumi, Mela Gurukul, Mela Shivji Bholenath, ○ Mela Baba Ram Chand, Mela Teej, Mela Baba Mast Nath, ○ Mela Baba Puran Nath, Mela Baba Jamna Das, Shivji fair ○ Mela Mahatma Bal Chander, Devi ka Mela, Mela Mata Jal Jholni, ○ Anant Chaudash and Mela Gaddi Desa Nath. ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tilyar Lake 	

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DISTRICT : ROHTAK			
TOTAL AREA	4411 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	80 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	3780 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	2860 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	276.48 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	1808.51 thous.
TOTAL MALES	977.08 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	831.53 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	385.47 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	1423.13 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	772.11 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	651.02 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	204.97 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	180.51 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	73.97%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	40.21%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	84.39%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	65.12%
TOTAL LITERATES	921.53 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	568.24 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	530.08 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	96	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	1.62	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	410.02	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	21.31	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	62.24	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	52.19	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	2860	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Sirsa	Headquarters : Sirsa
Date of formation : Sep 1, 1975	Area : 4276 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 9.03 lakhs Literacy : 46.32%	Main towns & accommodation Sirsa - PWD Rest House - Surkhab Dabwali - Inspection Bungalow Ellenabad - Rori - Rania - Ottu - Cotton Teal Asa Khera – Shikra Chautala - Civil Rest House
Industrial estates IIDC Industrial State (Developed Project)	Main industries
Contiguous districts Faridkot & Bathinda of Punjab in the North & North East, Ganga Nagar(Rajasthan) in the West & South, Hissar in the East.	Agricultural area & crops 3,88,000 hectares Cotton and citrus fruit, Wheat and Gram
History : The Delhi territory along with districts of Bhattiana and Hissar was transferred to Punjab in 1858 and the district of Bhattiana was renamed as Sirsa. The Sirsa district which comprised three tehsils of Sirsa, Dabwali and Fazilka was abolished in 1884 and Sirsa tehsil (consisting of 199 Villages) and 126 villages of Dabwali tehsil formed one tehsil and the same was merged in the Hissar district and the rest of the portion was transferred to the Ferozepur district (Panjab). On September 1, 1975, Sirsa and Dabwali tehsils of Hissar district were constituted into a separate Sirsa district with headquarters at Sirsa.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mela Ram Dev, Devi ka Mela, Mela Baba Boota Singh ○ Mela Sacha Sauda, Gangar ka Mela/Mela Gangar, Hola, ○ Mela Shabo Shah, Mela Ram De Pir or Mela Ram Dev ○ Diwali, Holi, Gugga Naumi, Basent. ○ Sirsa-Dussehra, Holi, Diwali, Birthday of Guru Ravidas ○ Birthday of Maharishi Balmiki, Mela Teeja Gangor, ○ Birthday of Guru Gobind singh, Janam Ashtami, ○ Birthday of Guru Nanak Dev, Shahidi Guru Arjan Dev ○ Mela Maghi, Mela Baisakhi and Cattle fair ○ Cattle fair, Dussehra, Mela Ram Dev of Mandi Dabwali ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : SIRSA			
TOTAL AREA	4276 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	60 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	3530 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	2390 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	135.21 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	903.54 thous.
TOTAL MALES	479.41 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	424.13 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	191.2 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	712.34 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	377.51 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	334.83 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	101.9 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	89.3 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	52.19%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	27.43%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	75.54%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	58.35%
TOTAL LITERATES	341.75 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	311.27 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	278.51 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	171	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.47	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	211.3	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	21.16	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	46.32	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	40.95	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	2062	3076	3269

Source : NIC

20 year Perspective Tourism
Master Plan for Haryana

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Sonipat	Headquarters : Sonipat
Date of formation :	Area : 2260 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 10.64 lakhs Literacy : 64.06%	Main towns & accommodation Sonipat - PWD Rest House Gohana - Ganaur - Murthal - Rai - PWD Rest House - Ethnic India (Rai) Larsoli - PWD Rest House
Industrial estates Kundli Industrial Estate Murthal Industrial Estate Hosiery Complex, Barhi Rai Industrial Estate	Main industries General engineering, hosiery, cycle parts, dairy products & agro based industries,
Contiguous districts North by Panipat, West & South-West by Rohtak, South by Delhi, West by Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh).	Agricultural area & crops 1060 Sq.kms. Rice, Maize, Bajra and Wheat
History It is often believed that Sonepat (now spelt as Sonipat) was one of the five prasthas or towns demanded by Yudhishtira from Duryodhana as the price of peace. Another tradition ascribes its foundation to Raja Soni, thirteenth in descent from Arjuna, a brother of Yudhishtira. Both these traditions are without substance. There is no mention of Sonepat in the Mahabharata although it has been noted much earlier by the great grammarian Panini in his celebrated Ashtadhyayi. The town was therefore already in existence around 600 B.C. In 1871, some 1200 hemi-drachms of Graeco-Bactrians were unearthed here. The evidence of its occupation by Yaudheyas is available through the recovery of a large hoard of their coins here in the 11th century A.D., one Dipal Har was governor of Sonepat and was defeated by Sultan Masud of Ghazni in A.D. 1037 when he marched through the Punjab in an attempt to expand his empire in Hindustan.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yamuna ka Ashnam, Holi, Diwali, Mela Katak Puranmashi, Shivratri ○ Mela Guru Nanak Dev, Mela Nakta Dev, Mela Amavas ○ Dussehra, Mela Shamji, Mela Baba Shammak Shah, Sat Kumbh fair ○ Mela Baba Zinda, Cattle fair, Mela Sivratri, Mela Sadh Poojan, ○ Magh Chaudash, Anwla Pooja, Mela Devi, Mela Shambhu Dayal, ○ Mela Baba Mohan Dass, Mela Himmat Nath, Solono ka mela, ○ Janam Ashtami and Mela Mata ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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Master Plan for Haryana

DISTRICT : SONIPAT			
TOTAL AREA	1385 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	80 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1060 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	990 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	120.01 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	754.87 thous.
TOTAL MALES	410.13 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	344.73 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	178.03 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	576.84 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	315.09 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	261.75 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	95.04 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	82.98 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	75.22%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	42.90%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	83.58%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	64.60%
TOTAL LITERATES	391.94 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	231.4 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	220.52 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	160	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.29	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	545.03	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	23.58	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	64.06	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	58.05	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	3737	3076	3269

Source : NIC

20 year Perspective Tourism
Master Plan for Haryana

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Yamuna Nagar	Headquarters : Yamuna Nagar
Date of formation : October 16, 1989	Area : 1756 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 8.21 lakhs Literacy : 60.53 %	Main towns & accommodation Yamuna Nagar - Grey Pelican Jagadhari - Chhachhrauli - Civil Rest House Radaur - Sadhaura - Civil Rest House Bilaspur - Civil Rest House
Industrial estates Yamuna Nagar Industrial Area Industrial Estate Manakpur	Main industries Light engineering components for sugar mills, timber industries
Contiguous districts North by Himachal Pradesh, North West by Ambala, South West by Kurukshetra, South by Karnal and the River Yamuna forms its Eastern Boundary.	Agricultural area & crops 1260 Sq.kms. Sugarcane, Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Chillies, Groundnut, Bajra, Pulses, Wheat, Gram, Massar
<p>History : The newly created district derives its name from its headquarters town Yamunanagar. The antiquity of the region is well established on the basis of the discovery of numerous pre-historic, proto-historic and historical sites. On the basis of excavations and findings, we can prepare an outline of the chronological sequence of the earliest cultures of the district. Some of its towns and villages such as Sadaura, Sugh, Jagadhri and Kapal Mochan find mention in ancient Indian literature. Stone tools of the primitive people of the lower Paleolithic age have been found in this region which might have been used by the earliest inhabitants of this area. Unfortunately, this area has not so far yielded any pre-Harappan or mature Harappan site. Sometime in the later half of second millenium B.C., Aryans settled in the land of their sacred rivers, the Saraswati, the Drishadvati and the Yamuna. their prominent tribes performed yajnas and recited and composed hymns. This area was included in the kingdom of the Pandvas and their successors, the Prikshitas.</p>	
<p>Attractions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hathni Kund ❑ Religious ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mela Oakbadri, Mata Rani Guga fair, Dukhbhanjan fair, ○ Saraswati Ashnan, Devi ka Mela, Mela Panj Tirthi, ○ Ali Shah fair, Shivratri, Kapal Mochan, Fair Baba Sobha Ram, ○ Suraj Kund fair, Bawan Dwadasi, Mela Pir, Panch Tirathi Fair, ○ Mela Shah Haider, Mela Jaman Bora, Holi, Phag fair, Ram Naumi, ○ Dewali, Baba Shahid ka mela, Mela Sandook Dass, Mela Giasian, ○ Guru Ravidas's Birthday, Dussehra, Muharram, Raksha Bandhan, ○ Mela Pir Qais Ahmed, Mela Santoor, Peeth, Cattle fair, ○ Mela Gaushala, Birthday of Guru Nanak Dev, ○ Birthday of Guru Gobind Singh, Shahidi Guru Arjun Dev, ○ Baisakhi and Birth day of Maharishi Balmiki ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kalesar Forest ○ Tajewala barrage 	

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DISTRICT : YAMUNANAGAR			
TOTAL AREA	1756 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	230 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1260 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	930 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	129.39 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	821.88 thous.
TOTAL MALES	436.42 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	385.46 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	276.93 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	544.95 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	289.09 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	255.87 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	147.33 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	129.6 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	63.62%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	40.41%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	81.48%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	68.64%
TOTAL LITERATES	410.25 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	229.07 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	226.61 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	70	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.4	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	468.04	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	33.69	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	60.53	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	53.25	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	3931	3076	3269

Source : NIC

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Bhiwani	Headquarters : Bhiwani
Date of formation :	Area : 5140 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 11.39 lakhs Literacy : 54.18%	Main towns & accommodation Bhiwani - Red Robin - PWD Rest House Charki Dadri - PWD Rest House Loharu - PWD Rest House Bhawani Khera- Civil Rest House Tosham - PWD Rest House Kairu - PWD Rest House Isharwal - PWD Rest House
Industrial estates	Main industries
Contiguous districts North by Hisar, West by Rohtak & South- East by Jhajjar, South by Mahendergarh, East & South-East by Rajasthan	Agricultural area & crops 3690 Sq.kms. Bajra, Gram and Wheat
History Bhiwani district is named after the headquarters town of Bhiwani, believed to be a corruption of the word Bhani. From Bhani, it is supposed to have changed to Bhiani and then to Bhiwani. Tradition has it that one Neem, a Jatu Rajput, who belonged to village Bawani, then in Hansi tahsil of the Hisar (Hissar) district, came to settle at Kaunt, a village near the present town of Bhiwani. This was resented by the local jat inhabitants and they plotted his murder. Neem was warned by a Jat women, named Bahni, and thus forewarned, had his revenge on the local Jats. He killed most of them at a banquet, the site of which was mined with gun-powder. He married Bahni and founded a village named after her. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Bhiwani was an insignificant village in the Dadri pargana, under the control of the Nawab of Jhajar. It is, however, referred to as a town when the British occupied it in 1810. It gained importance during the British rule when in 1817, it was selected for the site of a mandi or free market, and Charkhi Dadri, still under the Nawabs, lost its importance as a seat of commerce.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Loharu Fort ○ Tosham Hill ○ Naurangabad mound archaeological excavations 10 Km from Bhiwani ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Janam Ashtami, Budh Teej, Gugga mela ○ Baisakhi, Mela Samvat, Cattle fair, Basaura, Teej, ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

20 year Perspective Tourism
Master Plan for Haryana

DISTRICT : BHIWANI			
TOTAL AREA	5140 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	90 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	3960 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1600 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	163.54 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	1139.72 thous.
TOTAL MALES	606.38 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	533.34 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	196.57 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	943.15 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	501.52 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	441.63 thous.
URBAN POP FEMALE	104.86 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	91.71 thous.
TOTAL MALE LITERATES	347.21 thous.	TOTAL FEMALE LITERATES	150.89 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	69.20%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	30.89%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	78.98%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	54.97%
TOTAL LITERATES	498.1 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	370.02 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	317.48 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	98	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	1.93	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	221.74	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	17.25	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	54.18	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	40.31	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	1824	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Faridabad	Headquarters : Faridabad
Date of formation :	Area : 2760 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 14.77 lakhs Literacy : 59.77%	Main towns & accommodation Ballabgarh - Civil Rest House Palwal - PWD Rest House Hodal - PWD Rest House Hathin - PWD Rest House - PWD Rest House Mandkola Faridabad - District House (Sec – 16A) - PWD Rest House (Sec-16A) - Magpie - Hotel Rajhans (Suraj Kund) - Sunbird Hermitage
Industrial estates Faridabad Industrial Estate, Palwal Industrial Estate.	Main industries Mainly light engineering items
Contiguous districts North by Delhi & Uttar Pradesh, West by Gurgaon, South by Mathura (UttarPradesh), East by Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)	Agricultural area & crops 1630 Sq.kms., Wheat and Bajra
History The district is named after the town of Faridabad which is said to have been founded in 1607 A.D. by Shaikh Farid. treasurer of Jahangir, with the object of protecting the highway which passed through the town, Shaikh Farid built a fort, a tank and a mosque. Later, it came to be the headquarters of a pargana which was held in jagir by the Ballabgarh ruler. It was confiscated by the Government & the ruler took part in the 1857 uprising. The site for Faridabad township was selected by the Government of India for rehabilitating the displaced persons migrating from the North Western Frontier Province and Dera Ghazi Khan district (now in Pakistan) consequent-upon the partition of India in 1947. To start with, the control of this township was stated in the Faridabad Development Board, which functioned under the authority of the Government of India through the Ministry of Rehabilitation. It was not considered desirable that the Central Government should retain a permanent enclave within the territory of the State Government and so the township was handed over to the Punjab government in 1957.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aravalli Golf Course ○ Mela Surajkund, Janam Ashtami, baldev Chhatt, Karwa Chauth, ○ Barsti Amavas, Teej or Haryali Teej, Govardhan Puja, Ahoi, dulhandi, ○ Muharram, Godri fair, Kothiwalla Mela, Jeth Dussehra, Pankha Mela ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Badkhal Lake ○ Dabchik Lake ○ Suraj Kund 	

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DISTRICT : FARIDABAD			
TOTAL AREA	2105 sq. kms	FOREST AREA	60 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	1630 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	1090 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	248.38 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	1477.24 thous.
TOTAL MALES	808.22 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	669.02 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	717.51 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	759.73 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	412.56 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	347.17 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	395.67 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	321.85 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	65.53%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	22.79%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	82.67%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	62.12%
TOTAL LITERATES	703.87 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	448.16 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	424.09 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	170	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	4.05	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	701.78	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	48.57	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	59.77	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	57.2	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	4546	3076	3269

Source : NIC

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Hissar	Headquarters : Hissar
Date of formation :	Area : 4191 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 12.30 lakhs Literacy : 47.87%	Main towns & accommodation Hissar - PWD Rest House Hansi - PWD Rest House Agroha - Barwala - Uklana - Adampur - PWD Rest House Chaudhariwas – Civil Rest House Bhattu Kalan - Civil Rest House
Industrial estates	Main industries Steel, cotton
Contiguous districts North Fatehabad, East Jind, South Bhiwani, West by Jind & Rohtak	Agricultural area & crops 5500 Sq.kms. Cotton, wheat, gram and bajra
History Associated with Vedic tribes. Feroze Shah Tughlaq built a fort.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rakhi Garhi largest Indus valley site after Mohenjodaro. 4000 BC? ○ Agroha 3rd century BC. Harappan culture ○ Jahaz kothi ○ Gujri Mahal ○ Hissar-e-Firoza fort ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Islamic Lat ki Masjid ○ Jain pillar ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mela Teej, Mela Ram Deji, Gugga ○ Dadi Gori ka Mela, Shivratri, Mela Mahavirji Baba ka Dera, ○ Devi ka Mela, Janam, Ashtami, Mela Shivji, Mela Mata. ○ Cattle fair, Sant Budhla fair, Mela Guru Gossain ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT : HISAR			
TOTAL AREA	6279 sq. kms.	FOREST AREA	100 sq. kms.
NET SOWN AREA	5500 sq. kms.	NET IRRIGATION AREA	4410 sq. kms.
OCCUPIED HOUSES	277.83 thous.	TOTAL POPULATION	1844.63 thous.
TOTAL MALES	991.02 thous.	TOTAL FEMALES	853.62 thous.
URBAN POPULATION	389.55 thous.	RURAL POPULATION	1455.08 thous.
RURAL POP MALE	782.05 thous.	RURAL POP FEMALE	673.03 thous.
URBAN POP MALE	208.96 thous.	URBAN POP FEMALE	180.59 thous.
RURAL MALE LITERACY	56.48%	RURAL FEMALE LITERACY	24.38%
URBAN MALE LITERACY	79.45%	URBAN FEMALE LITERACY	60.25%
TOTAL LITERATES	715.89 thous.		
TOTAL WORKERS	607.05 thous.	MAIN WORKERS	570.28 thous.

PARAMETER	UNITS	DISTRICT	STATE	INDIA
RELATIVE CMIE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT	Index	153	136	100
POPULATION GROWTH PER ANNUM	%	2.11	2.36	2.14
POPULATION DENSITY	Nos.	293.78	372.38	273.6
URBANISATION	%	21.12	24.63	25.73
LITERACY	%	47.87	55.85	52.21
ROAD LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	48.03	54.2	60.14
RAILWAY ROUTE LENGTH PER 100 Sq.Kms.	Kms	0	3.39	2.04
PER CAPITA BANK DEPOSITS	Rs	2251	3076	3269

Source : NIC

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Fatehabad	Headquarters : Fatehabad
Date of formation : 15 th July 1997	Area : 2415 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 6.15 lakhs	Main towns & accommodation Fatehabad – PWD, HSEB, Market committee rest house and dharamsalas Tohana Ratia Bhuna - Civil Rest House
Industrial estates Tohana Industrial Estate	Main industries Agriculture implements foundry & light engineering
Contiguous districts North by Mansa district Punjab, East by Jind, South by Hissar, West Sirsa	Agricultural area & crops
History Founded by Feroze Shah Tughlaq in 1352.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kunal mound probably pre-Harappan. First regal crowns in India ○ Banawali mound, 15 km from Fatehabad. Pre-Harappan. Evidence of the use of ploughs for agriculture ○ Lat stone pillar ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Islamic Humayun mosque, built by the emporor after his defeat by Sher Shah Suri ❑ Activity ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

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DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Jhajjar	Headquarters : Jhajjar
Date of formation : July 15, 1997	Area : 1890 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 7.09 lakhs	Main towns & accommodation Jhajjar - PWD Rest House Bahadurgarh - Gauriyya - PWD Rest House Beri -
Industrial estates 2 Industrial Areas with 2408 plots	Main industries Ceramics, Glass, Chemicals, Engineering, Electronics
Contiguous districts North by Rohtak, West by Bhiwani, South by Rewari & Gurgaon, East by Delhi	Agricultural area & crops 67,000 hectares Rice, Wheat and Maize
History : The town is said to have been founded by one Chhaju and Chhajunagar was changed to Jhajjar. It is also derived from Jharnaghar, a natural fountain. A third derivation is from Jhajjar a water vessel, because the surface drainage of the country for miles around runs into the town as into a sink.	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 	

DISTRICT PROFILES

Name of district : Panchkula	Headquarters : Panchkula
Date of formation : 15 th August, 1995	Area : 816 sq.km.
Population & Literacy : 3.19 lakhs Male Literacy : 61.8% Female Literacy: 46%	Main towns & accommodation Panchkula - PWD Rest House (Sec – 8) - Red Bishop - Jatayu Yatrika Kalka - Pinjore - Forest Dept. Rest House - Yadavindra Gardens - Mountain Quail - Jatayu Yatrika HMT Pinjore-
Industrial estates Panchkula Industrial Estate Kalka Industrial Estate	Main industries Components for the tractor division of HMT, Eicher Goodearth, Parwano
Contiguous districts North & North-East– Himachal Pradesh, East – Ambala, South by Kurukshetra and Punjab & Chandigarh in the West.	Agricultural area & crops Sugarcane, Groundnuts, Paddy, Maize Chillies, Bajra, Jowar, Pulses
History Panchkula, the 17th district of Haryana state was formed on August 15, 1995 as a result of bifurcation of Ambala district. At the time of 1981 census, the Ambala district comprised of four tehsils viz. Kalka, Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri. During the decade 1981-91, this district experienced jurisdictional changes, according to which two new tehsils i.e. Panchkula and Barara were formed. Panchkula tehsil was created transferring 77 villages of Kalka tehsil and 19 villages of Naraingarh tehsil in October, 1989. Out of these 96 villages, four villages are fully merged in Panchkula Urban Estate. Later in the month of August 1995, the district of Ambala split into two parts, the tehsils of Kalka and Panchkula separated from its parent district and formed a new district i.e. Panchkula	
Attractions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical/ Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Morni Hills ❑ Religious <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mata Mansa Devi ❑ Activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ❑ Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mogul Gardens (Pinjore) 	

Activities of contiguous states

Uttar Pradesh

After the formation of separate hill state of Uttaranchal, UP doesn't account for any breath taking topography as is associated with Uttranchal. Its most important physical feature is the River Ganges, which traverses the length of the state and accounts for some of the oldest cities/ regions of the world.

Rivers are a significant physical feature and tourism resource. All important tourist destinations of UP have an attractive riverfront that can be developed. UP Government is concentrating on improving river-based experience by way of improving ghats, improving the experience at the ghats, encouraging water sports, river cruise,

Better destination management at key tourism centers by way of urban decongestion, traffic management, ghats and river experience improvement and better accommodation facilities at Varanasi ,Allahabad and Agra.

Product Innovation and better packaging of existing products

- a. The Bundelkhand area has a rich inventory of heritage properties. Lack of connectivity, infrastructure and communication facilities makes it difficult to create a tourism experience. Plans are to start a tourism train to provide connectivity, accommodation and basic infrastructure in a single product. It also provides a "theme" that is attractive and marketable.
- b. Agra as an International convention and events center. Plans to set up a international size convention facility. Agra has the advantage of instant international positive name recognition. It is well connected with Delhi gateway. Agra has numerous monuments besides Taj Mahal and numerous possible excursions extensions. Agra has ample accommodation in different ranges.

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Uttranchal

Tourism has been identified to have the potential to become the main stay of Uttranchal's economy, and needs to be developed in planned and time bound manner. To achieve this objective the state has taken following steps

The state has constituted a high-level Tourism Development Board, which will replace the existing tourism directorate. The role of the board will be

- a. Formation of a policy and strategy for development of tourism in Uttranchal
- b. Preparation of plans and guidelines for developing and strengthening tourism related infrastructure in the state
- c. Establish standards/norms for and forming policy guidelines for various tourism activities
- d. Strategy for mobilizing private sector participation and investments in the private sector.
- e. Single window Information and assistance center.

Outsourcing Expertise

The Uttranchal tourism board empanelled more than hundred experts/ agencies to seek services of specialists and consultancy agencies. The board identified seven projects and awarded the work to different agencies. These projects are master plans, which dovetail all developments and have a long-term perspective for sustainable tourism products.

Destination Management

The existing tourism centers need destination management plans to maintain and improve their effectiveness. Haridwar, Mussoorie, Nainital and Rishikesh being the key hubs through which pass the maximum number of tourists in the region would require immediate attention.

20 year Perspective Tourism Master Plan for Haryana

Plans need to be made for better connectivity, city decongestion, improvements of accommodation etc.

The master plan is being prepared for the Char Dham route, and same might be planned for other important destinations mentioned above.

New Destinations

New tourism destinations have been identified which will develop and marketed as spokes to hubs. These new destinations will also help in decongesting the hubs.

Private Sector Participation

The areas and opportunities have been identified for the private sector which are development of accommodation facilities for different categories of tourists, tourist resorts, specialized food restaurants, facilities for adventure sports, amusement parks etc. To make these investment opportunities attractive special incentives and concessions have been planned.

Rajasthan

Tourism is a significant contributor to the economy to Rajasthan economy. Rajasthan has adopted the mission approach for tourism sector to accord very high priority and ensure planned and time bound growth and development of tourism industry in the state to make it a truly “people’s industry” in Rajasthan.

20 year Perspective Tourism
Master Plan for Haryana

- a. Rajasthan has estimated tourist accommodation of 19000 rooms in 772 hotels and as per assessment of the state tourism department, 20000 additional rooms will be required by year 2005. The state has decided to encourage more private investment. The state will encourage private investment in developing ancient buildings and heritage properties as tourist resorts; this will have dual advantage of preservation of heritage properties and additional accommodation.
- b. Traditionally Rajasthan has been depending on its heritage to attract tourists. Rajasthan Government is looking at ways and means of enhancing the tourist products.
 - The State has rich forest reserves and national parks like Sariska, Bharatpur- Ghana and Rathambore. Other areas, which have the potential for Wildlife, will be promoted.
 - Rajasthan has rich and varied heritage of handicrafts, handlooms and other products, which are appreciated by and purchased by tourists visiting the State. Efforts will be made to improve direct access of tourists to artisans. RTDC will develop shopping arcades in their existing properties and provide space to artisans to display and market their products. Efforts will be made to set up Shilpgram and a Handicrafts Museum.
 - Experience has shown that Fairs and festivals have great tourist appeal and promotional value. Some of the fairs and festivals have become internationally popular like the Pushkar and Desert Festival, Jaisalmer. The Government proposes to consolidate the facilities at such places to make these fairs and festivals more attractive.

20 year Perspective Tourism Master Plan for Haryana

c. Destination Management

- In view of possible exploitation of tourists, Government of may enact a suitable legislation for regulating tourism trade.
- The Department of tourism will be empowered to license and inspect such establishments as are engaged in providing services of to tourists. Since there is an existing procedure for classification of Hotels, such establishments will not be brought under the purview of the legislation to avoid duplication of regulatory procedures.
- Complaints received through tourists may be readdressed through Tourist Assistance Force.
- Care will be taken to avoid unrestricted entry of tourists beyond the carrying capacity of National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Delhi

Delhi has a rich inventory of heritage properties. Delhi is one of the two major gateways to the country. Delhi has done very little to promote tourism in the state.

This tourist has to come to Delhi for visiting all the popular tourist destinations in North India. Delhi is planning to set up 6/8 more Delhi Hatt type of facilities in different parts of Delhi. Efforts are being made to rejuvenate Tuglakabad Fort area.

Punjab

Punjab has done very limited to promote tourism in the state. It has limited heritage assets and the same have been neglected. The Golden Temple or Darbar Sahib is the most frequented pilgrimage center of the state.

The Patiala Fort houses the National Sports Academy. Lately the Sheesh Mahal has been used as a backdrop to organize music concerts and contests and the area around the property has been improved.

Haryana Tourism Policy

Haryana has been a pioneer and trailblazer in the promotion of highway tourism and domestic tourism in the country. Haryana Tourism has set up 44 tourist complexes with 777 rooms. It also has 10 filling stations, golf courses, fast food complexes, shopping complexes etc. New tourist complexes are coming up at Ottu and at Bhiwani

Haryana Tourism was among the first organizations to set very clear and focused objectives for itself almost 30 years ago. The three initial objectives have stood the test of time and are

1. To promote Highway Tourism by building tourist complexes at strategic points along the highways passing through the State
 - a. NH 1 Delhi to Amritsar
 - b. NH 2 Delhi to Agra
 - c. NH 8 Delhi to Jaipur
 - d. NH 10 Delhi to Fazilka
 - e. NH 22 Ambala to Shimla

The new National North-South Axis passes through Haryana.

Funds assigned in the current annual plan are

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| ➤ Upgrading facilities at Uchan, Bahadurgarh & Tilyar | Rs 110 lakhs |
| ➤ Airconditioning of tourist complexes | Rs 15 lakhs |

2. To take full advantage of its proximity to Delhi by developing tourist complexes around Delhi and other centers of tourist interest
 - a. The State surrounds Delhi on three sides. The towns in its proximity are Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonapat and Bahadurgarh. The latter two are hubs of industrial and urban development.

Funds assigned in the current annual plan are

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| ➤ Holiday & recreational resort at Badkhal | Rs 10 lakhs |
| ➤ Development of tourist facilities at Surajkund | Rs 20 lakhs |

➤ Tourist facilities at Yadavindra gardens Rs 15 lakhs

3. To provide tourist facilities at the district and sub-divisional headquarters to cater to the needs of the local people.

In addition to the original three objectives, the State has identified the following activities

4. The Government has drawn up plans for the promotion of Kurukshetra as an important pilgrim center.
 - a. Kurukshetra also has the backing of the Department of Tourism
5. The tourist potential of Morni hills is also being exploited for adventure/ activity based tourism with an eco-friendly slant.
6. Haryana has formulated a new scheme for village tourism
7. Important fairs and festivals being organized in the area will be shown to tourist, particularly foreigners
8. Heritage buildings and articles will be displayed for the attraction of foreigners.

Haryana Tourism has also earmarked funds in its annual plan for

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| ➤ Tourism schemes outside the state – Nursery in Delhi | Rs 10 lakhs |
| ➤ Diversification of tourism activities | Rs 15 lakhs |
| ➤ Modernisation of training institutes – Panipat/ Faridabad | Rs 10 lakhs |

A short review of Haryana's Tourism Strategy

The three planks on which the policy was founded are still very valid.

Highway Tourism

This has changed from the days when the policy was first drafted. Two advancements have contributed to this

- ❑ Better quality roads and cars
- ❑ The introduction of Shatabdi trains to Chandigarh, Agra and Jaipur

The quality of roads limited speeds and lengthened journey times necessitating regular stops, while the quality of cars underlined the need for regular stops. Today both the quality of roads and quality of cars translates to the fact that a tourist transiting Haryana spends very little time in the State. Travel times from Delhi to Chandigarh, Agra and Jaipur are all within 4 hours. An early morning departure from Delhi easily gets a traveler to the halfway point for breakfast and to the destination – outside Haryana - well before lunch. In other words, the need to stop for meals, toilets, rest has been sharply reduced. However, it has been observed that the halfway points do good business. The rest stop may be psychological to some extent.

We believe that the Cheetal complex, halfway between Delhi and Mussoorie, is a good benchmark of how profitable a midway stop can be and should be replicated at the Oasis and Dabchick complexes. Bawal on the Jaipur Highway is unfortunately only 1/3 the way to Jaipur.

Taking advantage of its proximity to Delhi

Delhi and its environments have changed dramatically over the last 30 years since the policy was first announced. In fact, the far-sightedness of the policy is emphasized in today's scenario.

The major factor which impacts this policy is the rapid growth of residential colonies

- Along the Mathura Road – New Friends Colony, Sarita Vihar, Jasola
- The parallel development trans-Yamuna in Noida and Greater Noida
- The developments and farms on the Mehrauli Gurgaon Road
- The developments in Gurgaon – DLF, Unitech, Ansals

In addition, the growth of industry in Faridabad and Gurgaon in particular has been quite spectacular.

Again, domestic tourism has been growing exponentially fuelled by the growth in disposable incomes and the availability of reasonably priced cars. Holidays are no longer annual affairs and two or three short breaks a year are becoming more common. In particular, the Delhi resident needs an outlet from the stresses of daily living. The success of shopping complexes and multiplexes is a case in point.

The relative weak performance of single outlets such as Wet 'n Wild has been attributed to its stand alone situation. **Recreation & leisure facilities need to be in proximity of each other for success. There is no existing area which offers a range of recreational and leisure activities to the Delhi resident.**

Tourist Facilities at District and Sub-divisional levels

Haryana Tourism has more or less achieved this objective. In addition, both HUDA – through the construction of club houses and recreational parks - and the HSIDC – through the development of community centers in their industrial estates - have been actively involved in this area.

Inventory of accommodation

As can be seen from the chart, Haryana has sufficient and widespread accommodation throughout the State, thanks in no small part to the efforts of Haryana Tourism complexes.

Private entrepreneurs will build hotels on the basis of demand and there is no need to give additional special incentives to develop the hotel industry in Haryana. However, the Haryana Government should provide the facility of a single window clearance for all State permits required for constructing an hotel.

Haryana - Hotel Accommodation

Dist	City/Town	5*	4*	3*	2*	1*	HTC	Dharama shalas	PWD/Irrig./CPWD Rest Hs	Univ. & Other Orgs.	Hotels/ Motels & Tourist Complxs
Ambala	Ambala			1(43)			(1)16		6		2
Bhiwani	Bhiwani						(1)4	79	13		9
Faridabad	Faridabad			2(93)			(3) 41 +27+7		9		10
	Hodal						22				
	Surajkund	1(78)					(3) 78+165+19				
Fatehabad	Fatehabad						(1)2	16	4	8	3
Gurgaon	Damdama						(1)15				
	Gurgaon	1(82)		4(83)			(1)20		5		11
	Sohna						(1)16				
	Sultanpur						(1)12				
Hisar	Hansi						(1)6				
	Hisar						(2)14+6		3		4
Jhajjar								20	7	3	6
Jind	Jind						(1)6		3		2
	Narwana						(1)6				
Kaithal	Kaithal						(1)6		10		1
Karnal	Uchana		1(40)				(1)25	7	2	8	13
Kurukshetra	Jyotisar						(1)2				
	Kurukshetra						(1)31	26	6	7	7
	Pehowa						(1)10				
	Pipli						(1)16				
Narnaul								21	2		6
Panchkula	Mansa Devi						(1)8				
	Morni Hills			1(16)			(1)12				
	Panchkula						(1)14	6	2		7
	Pinjore						(1)26				
Panipat	Panipat			3(98)			(2) 21+4		1		5
	Samalka						(1)9				
Rewari	Dharuhera						(1)13				
	Rewari			1(38)			(2)10		4		4
Rohtak	Bahadurgarh						(1)15				
	Rohtak						(2)9+20	6	5	3	12
Sirsa	Asakhera						(1)6				
	Ottu						(1)2				
	Sirsa						(1)7		5		4
Sonepat	RAI						(1)20		4		1
Yamuna Nagar	Hathnikund/ Kalesar										
	Yamuna Nagar			2(59)			(1)9	23	7		11
Total		160	40	430			785	204	98	29	118

Map of Haryana Tourist Complexes



Town	Dist	Facility	Rooms	Occy 99-01	Food Revenue '2001-02 (Avg. Lac)	Bvg. Revenue '2001-02 (Avg. Lac)	Room Revenue '2001-02 (Avg. Lac)	2001-2002 activity	Proposed Plan outlay 2002-07	Proposed spend 2002-03
Ambala	Ambala	Kingfisher '86	16	64%	46.41	13.09	20.95		30	
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Red Robin 84	4	41%	9.64	13.14	3.16		50	25
Badkhal	Faridabad	69	41	74%	57.25	14.20	91.00	renovation	85	10
Faridabad	Faridabad	Golf course	7	46%	15.44	6.42	8.39		60	10
Faridabad	Faridabad	Magpie '75	27	83%	81.53	27.07	79.38		20	
Hodal	Faridabad	Dabchick '74	22	36%	42.80	9.07	16.69		10	
Surajkund	Faridabad	Raj Hans 82 Hermitage '88 Sunbird ,70	78 165 19	37 120 66%	140.53 17.26 21.62	9.61 5.53 10.56	120.05 211.90 142.71	Renovation of rooms	80	20
Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Papiha '99	2	44%	2.83	2.18	1.98		5	
Damdama	Gurgaon	Saras '89	15	55%	17.55	3.70	21.26		15	
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Shama '74	20	105%	31.04	25.07	61.14		10	
Sohna	Gurgaon	Sohna '73	16	67%	23.16	4.73	27.43		15	
Sultanpur	Gurgaon	Rosy Pelican ' 72	12	85%	9.13	3.09	20.44		see Hathni kund	
Hansi	Hisar	Black Bird '99	6	20%	4.17	2.08	2.61		5	
Hisar	Hisar	Flamingo '73	6	49%	8.88	17.78	7.02		20	
Hisar	Hisar	Blue Bird '96	14	62%	31.43	13.81	22.87		20	
Jind	Jind	Bulbul '72	6	37%	11.16	10.55	4.16		10	
Narwana	Jind	Harial '87	6	26%	5.72	1.33	3.01			
Kaithal	Kaithal	Koel '84	6	56%	22.73	9.98	6.21		40	
Uchana	Karnal	Karna lake Oasis	25	61%	53.07 163.43	16.11 13.79	25.42 0.00	kitchen + toilets	40	60
Jyotisar	Kurukshetra	Jyotisar '94	2	75%	1.36	0.00	2.18		10	
Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	N.K.Dham '87	31		18.84	0.00	19.23			
Pehowa	Kurukshetra	Anjan '99	10	24%	5.48	1.45	4.73			
Pipli	Kurukshetra	Parakeet ,72	16	34%	24.62	9.09	12.23		20	
Mansa Devi	Panchkula	M.D Yatrika '97	8		2.65	0.00	7.62			
Morni Hills	Panchkula	Mountain Quail '99	12	12%	6.60	0.85	3.45			
Panchkula	Panchkula	Red Bishop ' 93	14	82%	90.43	13.44	34.69	Renovation	40	
Pinjore	Panchkula	Yadavindra Gardens	26	44%	39.93	6.72	28.52	Kitchen+toilets	40	15
Panipat	Panipat	Kala Amb ' 95	4	26%	1.37	0.00	2.22			
Panipat	Panipat	Skylark '76	21	34%	84.66	14.45	13.81	Fast fd ctr	20	
Samalka	Panipat	Blue Jay '72	9	62%	13.80	8.32	11.87		10	
Dharuhera	Rewari	Jungle Babbler '74	13	30%	11.12	9.68	9.47		10	
Dharuhera	Rewari	Fast Food			4.43	0.00	0.00			
Rewari	Rewari	Sandpiper '82	10	23%	9.46	14.63	14.73		10	

[illegible]

Tourist arrivals

Haryana maintains tourist arrival statistics based on visitors to the Haryana Tourist Complexes, both room and F&B users. These statistics show that tourist arrivals have been dropping at 10% year on year for the past 3 years. However, it appears that traffic through Haryana is on the increase. It is possible that this does not get reflected in the statistics as a lesser percentage of travelers is stopping at the Tourist Complexes.

Hodal, Sultanpur, Damdama and Bahadurgarh appear to be the few complexes with a growth pattern.

YEARWISE CHART OF TOURIST ARRIVAL IN HARYANA TOURIST COMPLEXES FOR THE YEAR 1991-92 TO 2000-01

NAME OF THE COMPLEX	1998 - 99			1999 - 2000			2000 - 2001		
	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	TOTAL	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	TOTAL	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	TOTAL
PINJORE	555863	4629	560492	477208	2175	479383	533542	1498	535040
BADKHAL LAKE	389087	4524	393611	613589	4930	618519	410385	4126	414511
KARNA LAKE	292128	1577	293705	223227	1424	224651	154942	2243	157185
UCHANA	933027	4089	937116	545185	7250	552435	490253	7215	497468
DHARUHERA	24828	1510	26338	27185	3589	30774	41302	4409	45711
SURAJKUND	544885	21052	565937	563647	22527	586174	490438	58138	548576
HODEL	113634	12657	126291	132311	14287	146598	151697	21356	173053
ROHTAK (MYNA)	43909	53	43962	30266	2	30268	45272	8	45280
HISAR	17948	16	17964	11232	2	11234	14146	3	14149
PANIPAT	730681	1074	731755	754779	971	755750	714005	651	714656
ROHTAK (TILYAR)	96208	333	96541	69758	148	69906	44007	236	44243
SAMALKHA	83010	416	83426	96665	540	97205	75562	499	76061
PIPLI	975580	4879	980459	706876	8514	715390	487397	28999	516396
GURGAON	100775	19	100794	72489	7	72496	72839	2	72841
SONEPAT (CHAKOR)	33132	-	33132	20326	-	20326	12695	-	12695
FARIDABAD	383829	290	384119	326504	3287	329791	255210	2139	257349
SOHNA	50167	399	50566	53387	400	53787	58076	2411	60487
SULTANPUR	87621	116	87737	77641	49	77690	93654	53	93707
BHIWANI	31201	-	31201	33367	-	33367	33607	-	33607
PANCHKULA- RED BISHOP	95049	975	96024	107148	886	108034	80761	596	81357
ABUBSHEHAR	11885	2	11887	11976	-	11976	33607	-	33607
SIRSA	51089	5	51094	46076	-	46076	42403	-	42403
ASAKHERA	14502	-	14502	11801	-	11801	17116	-	17116
JIND	30321	-	30321	33124	-	33124	33186	-	33186
CHANDIGARH (PUFFIN)	2829	28	2857	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0
DAMDAMA LAKE	79782	989	80771	82602	726	83328	99670	350	100020
REWARI	68632	170	68802	59964	99	60063	38610	192	38802
KAITHAL	48343	36	48379	60874	142	61016	67926	-	67926
YAMUNANAGAR	53994	29	54023	53172	1	53173	51249	9	51258
MORNIHILLS	14758	37	14795	12205	90	12295	19120	29	19149
NARWANA	22346	93	22439	21616	5	21621	19230	-	19230
KURUKSHETRA	24528	108	24636	32392	137	32529	37245	165	37410
AMBALA	269889	2355	272244	202893	965	203858	123291	942	124233
DHARUHERA	39440	3620	43060	27185	3589	30774	52971	8005	60976
MEHAM	5861	8	5869	7153	-	7153	7690	-	7690
HATHNIKUND	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0
BAHADURGARH	55537	30	55567	97071	94	97165	119061	93	119154
DADRI	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0
KALA AMB	42950	-	42950	38955	-	38955	39910	-	39910
NASIBPUR	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0
MUSSOORIE	850	-	850	1219	-	1219	1024	-	1024
BALLABGARH	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0	CLOSED	CLOSED	0
FATEHABAD	2044	-	2044	11817	-	11817	8433	7	8440
JYOTISAR	6653	2	6655	8493	-	8493	8591	-	8591
BLUE BIRD HISAR	102931	176	103107	100241	88	100329	85584	104	85688
SURAJKUND (HERMITAGE)	56830	1308	58138	46803	1857	48660	49563	815	50378
MANSA DEVI	9208	32	9240	11143	10	11153	12971	-	12971
PEHOWA	408	20	428	3785	-	3785	5641	37	5678
HANSI			0	8042	55	8097	11523	70	11593
RAI			0			0	89616	255	89871
TOTAL	6598172	67636	6665808	5933392	78846	6012238	5304656	143485	5448141
GROWTH RATE	(+) 12%			(-) 9%			(-) 9%		

DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS

State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Andhra Pradesh	36,795,060	38,400,356	42,316,882	47,998,204	52,533,647
Arunachal Pradesh	1,567	2,989	1,008	9,932	6,349
Assam	14,238	13,478	14,336	891,433	1,010,651
Bihar	8,369,580	8,108,223	8,932,921	5,520,589	606,168
Chattisgarh					
Goa	928,925	953,212	990,114	976,804	1,047,342
Gujarat	118,994	217,661	215,270	11,408,281	8,272,969
Haryana	257,319	258,133	243,052	260,442	276,287
Himachal Pradesh	3,830,420	4,180,366	4,352,863	4,571,129	5,211,772
Jammu & Kashmir	4,523,646	4,878,445	4,984,773	5,393,463	5,246,948
Jharkand					353,177
Karnataka	11,760,836	11,996,053	12,595,855	18,000,000	14,117,464
Kerala	4,953,401	4,481,714	4,888,287	5,013,221	5,240,009
Madhya Pradesh	7,459,061	7,682,832	4,259,086	4,796,133	5,048,851
Maharashtra	6,974,453	7,183,687	7,542,871	8,297,158	8,479,695
Manipur	90,974	87,669	97,523	105,167	76,527
Meghalaya	115,574	136,952	159,730	169,929	178,697
Mizoram	30,033	23,998	27,139	28,221	28,771
Nagaland	39,101	28,890	21,041	13,272	9,948
Orissa	2,828,393	2,862,028	2,691,841	2,888,392	3,109,976
Punjab	380,263	384,066	232,424	385,682	474,305
Rajasthan	6,290,115	6,403,310	6,675,528	7,374,391	7,757,217
Sikkim	112,869	133,158	138,785	143,105	203,306
Tamil Nadu	18,975,881	20,452,971	21,079,141	22,982,262	23,812,043
Tripura	231,759	235,808	247,632	231,902	254,912
Uttaranchal					9,551,669
Uttar Pradesh	37,788,000	41,567,000	45,723,700	64,830,000	68,071,000
West Bengal	4,577,229	4,591,127	4,699,187	4,737,112	4,943,097
Andaman & Nicobar	64,563	74,732	77,448	85,300	84,064
Chandigarh	445,016	444,569	441,281	486,355	482,133
Daman & Diu	61,749	64,218	67,429	74,172	
Delhi	1,453,284	1,496,882	1,571,726	1,497,890	1,324,636
Dadra & N.Haveli	NA	442,425	445,464	408,639	452,000
Lakshadweep	3,665	2,058	1,927	1,087	3,501
Pondichery	401,040	406,990	346,178	527,274	476,804
Total	159,877,008	168,196,000	176,082,442	220,106,941	228,745,935

	Statewise distribution of Approved Hotels & rooms in India									
	5*D	5*	4*	3*	2*	1*	Heritage	Other	Total	PG acco
Andhra Pradesh	804	285	713	2603	1696	166		921	7188	4
Arunachal								10	10	
Assam			154	198	216			71	639	
Bihar		80	91	685	249	16		36	1157	
Delhi	4516	1933	925	720	459	158			8711	106
Goa	1044	260	247	869	682	802	13	38	3955	2915
Gujarat		330	298	1075	324	51	51	354	2483	2
Haryana		72		566					638	
Himachal Pradesh			141	96	74		75		386	999
Jammu & Kashmir		446	142	208	266		18	72	1152	
Karnataka	375	641	192	649	653	433		632	3575	9
Kerala	100	260	627	788	1598	713	151	339	4576	12
Madhya Pradesh	102	94		480	224	92	153	133	1278	20
Maharashtra	3441	1720	1079	2168	2372	1208	22	1350	13360	90
Manipur										
Meghalaya			50	75		40			165	
Mizoram								30	30	
Nagaland										
Orissa	70		172	191	408		34		875	6
Punjab			124	342	569	20			1055	
Rajasthan	904	366	146	836	773	86	803		3914	1640
Sikkim			104	29					133	
Tamil Nadu	270	807	693	2702	1230	1338	74	1688	8802	107
Uttar Pradesh	980	634	554	1464	545	157	206	100	4640	
West Bengal	500	526	457	611	306	81	55	175	2711	43
Andaman & Nicobar		48			122				170	
Chandigarh			105	46	172				323	
Daman & Diu				50					50	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				60		28			88	
Lakshwadeep						30			30	
Pondicherry				20					20	

Tourism Projects sanctioned & amounts released									
		1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000	
	# of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released	# of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released	# of projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
Andhra Pradesh	12	206.7	69.1	10.0	244.1	87.9	14.0	222.2	54.5
Arunachal	9	271.0	82.5	6.0	216.3	65.6	11.0	239.3	51.0
Assam	14	288.9	94.2	15.0	458.0	146.1	17.0	357.4	77.0
Bihar	11	233.1	76.4	11.0	237.3	86.7	5.0	89.7	21.0
Delhi	8	233.4	143.3	13.0	223.9	104.4	5.0	24.5	12.2
Goa	8	144.6	56.8	14.0	320.0	114.1	11.0	279.8	66.4
Gujarat	7	111.8	41.9	15.0	449.6	126.0	19.0	327.6	75.6
Haryana	6	98.6	44.8	12.0	333.9	128.1	9.0	238.3	63.1
Himachal Pradesh	5	119.0	57.5	10.0	318.0	164.5	17.0	691.8	191.8
Jammu & Kashmir	10	293.4	173.3	6.0	192.9	84.5	16.0	334.6	94.9
Karnataka	10	130.8	60.7	12.0	399.8	117.5	38.0	856.4	135.7
Kerala	11	287.0	115.0	13.0	653.1	118.0	19.0	699.3	137.5
Madhya Pradesh	10	141.9	55.4	18.0	441.4	169.7	16.0	431.1	45.7
Maharashtra	12	169.8	49.1	18.0	496.3	179.7	30.0	1003.7	169.0
Manipur	5	186.1	56.4	8.0	140.5	41.4	10.0	229.0	70.1
Meghalaya	5	97.7	30.6	5.0	120.5	37.5	5.0	30.7	6.5
Mizoram	6	142.5	43.5	8.0	203.3	62.9	13.0	292.2	94.4
Nagaland	3	113.9	51.4	11.0	230.5	69.0	16.0	291.8	93.8
Orissa	28	552.1	180.0	6.0	178.6	56.3	19.0	301.9	78.8
Punjab	6	52.9	15.7	7.0	242.1	150.3	8.0	175.0	42.5
Rajasthan	14	135.3	76.1	22.0	436.3	146.9	12.0	131.2	34.3
Sikkim	11	73.2	37.0	15.0	136.0	58.9	13.0	119.0	43.6
Tamil Nadu	7	59.7	22.9	17.0	316.2	115.9	26.0	493.9	99.5
Uttar Pradesh	13	221.1	78.2	41.0	869.9	350.1	36.0	755.5	176.1
West Bengal	7	125.8	35.0	12.0	211.1	65.4	6.0	194.0	12.7
Andaman & Nicobar				4.0	162.5	49.5	1.0	32.4	16.2
Chandigarh				3.0	55.2	18.0	4.0	69.6	13.9
Daman & Diu	4	60.2	17.3						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	5.2	2.6	2.0	20.0	6.0	1.0	30.0	9.0
Lakshwadeep	1	5.0	2.5	1.0	29.0	13.8			
Pondicherry	4	35.6	12.8	2.0	15.0	4.5	10.0	163.9	52.0

Employment in Hotels & restaurants						
	Own Account Ent		Establishments		Total	
	Number	Employed	Number	Employed	Number	Employed
Andhra Pradesh	69979	131,082	26504	134,009	96483	265,091
Arunachal	446	823	1029	4,740	1475	5,563
Assam	12005	18,186	14713	56,020	26718	74,206
Bihar	39822	62,201	21599	81,870	61421	144,071
Delhi	10917	14,822	10642	65,402	21559	80,224
Goa	1740	2,578	1189	9,331	2929	11,909
Gujarat	14759	22,622	12945	66,042	27704	88,664
Haryana	11971	15,360	5426	18,682	17397	34,342
Himachal Pradesh	7931	9,937	3214	11,651	11145	21,585
Jammu & Kashmir						
Karnataka	60093	103,972	34429	160,522	94522	264,494
Kerala	71472	101,290	27483	103,657	98955	204,947
Madhya Pradesh	39248	57,836	24412	96,007	63660	153,843
Maharashtra	47828	73,828	52237	312,763	100065	386,591
Manipur	2174	4,400	794	3,169	2968	7,569
Meghalaya	2222	4,430	3100	11,767	5322	16,197
Mizoram	1010	1,635	619	1,706	1629	3,341
Nagaland	589	1,301	949	4,179	1538	5,480
Orissa	34811	60,779	18007	68,292	52818	129,071
Punjab	10006	13,503	6694	23,984	16700	37,487
Rajasthan	29426	38,606	14820	50,224	44246	88,830
Sikkim	261	593	398	1,809	659	2,402
Tamil Nadu	85563	139,566	36637	167,673	122200	307,239
Uttar Pradesh	73911	103,649	28760	102,230	102671	205,879
West Bengal	68179	92,019	26508	115,903	94687	207,922
Andaman & Nicobar						
Chandigarh						
Daman & Diu						
Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
Lakshwadeep						
Pondicherry						
Source : department of Tourism						

Taxes on Tourism activities

The following tables give comparative taxes on tourism related activities in other states.

Haryana taxes seem quite reasonable, however, our comments are as follows

- Transport taxes
 - These are reasonable
- Sales Tax on Food
 - 10% is reasonable.
- Sales tax on Soft beverages
 - 20% is on the high side. Maybe look at 10%
- Sales tax on liquor
 - 20%. This is higher than most states.
- Bar Licence
 - Rs 5.75 lakhs is higher than most states. Lowering the fee will probably result in more bar licences being issued with higher ongoing sales.
- Electricity

Rs 4.02 per unit is higher than most States. This should be at the same rate as for industry

[illegible]

[illegible]

Roles of relevant bodies in Tourism

The main bodies that generate and cater to leisure and business travel to the State are

1. Haryana Tourism
2. Haryana Urban Development Authority
3. Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation

Haryana Tourism.

Haryana Tourism plays both developmental and operational roles. Its prime areas of responsibility are

1. Promotion of Haryana and its attractions as destinations
2. Creation of tourism related infrastructure
3. Development of accommodation and restaurants
4. Development of wayside amenities on National and State highways
5. Activities pertaining to the preservation of art, culture, history and heritage of the State
6. Establishment of recreation and leisure facilities
7. Tourism related human resource development
8. Promotion of package tours
9. Information and signage

HSIDC

HSIDC was set up in 1967 for promoting medium and large scale industries so as to ensure balanced regional development of Haryana, by acting as an institutional entrepreneur and a financial institution. The role and scope of HSIDC has widened and adapted itself to suit the growing needs of industry. The services now being provided include:

- Infrastructure Development through Industrial Parks
- Identification and Promotion of Large and Medium Scale Industries in the Public/Joint/Assisted Sectors
- Financial Functions such as

- Term Lending , Equipment Refinance Scheme (ERS), Equipment Leasing Schemes, Merchant Banking*, Issue Management including underwriting of Public/Rights Issues*, Appraisal for the Purpose of Public/Rights Issues*, Seed Capital Schemes, Bridge Loans against State Subsidy/Working Capital, Term Loans Assistance Outside Refinance Scheme of IDBI, Bill Discounting, Forex Advisory Services, Investment Banking Scheme

As part of the infrastructure of Industrial parks, HSIDC provides conference and meeting facilities. These are used by local as well as visiting businessmen. HSIDC is also looking at an international standard convention facility ‘somewhere between Manesar and Gurgaon’. **We strongly suggest that this convention center is located in Gurgaon to take advantage of the international airport.**

HSIDC has recently proposed that Haryana develop ‘Amusement Parks’ with full casino and gaming facilities. These are planned in Gurgaon, to capitalize on the proximity to Delhi and Haryana’s more upmarket colonies and in Faridabad. **We suggest HSIDC also look at Panchkula to take advantage of the betting instincts of the Punjab.**

HUDA

The main functions of Haryana Urban Development Authority are as under: -

- To promote and secure development of urban areas with the power to acquire, sell and dispose off property, both movable and immovable;
- To acquire, develop and dispose land for residential, industrial and commercial purpose ;
- To make available developed land to Haryana Housing Board and other bodies for providing houses to economically weaker sections of the society; and
- To undertake building works.

HUDA has developed and is developing several recreational parks that are ideal for relaxing and for picnics.

HUDA is also developing ‘Leisure Valley’ in the Surajkund area. This is a Recreation and Leisure development that will have hotels, residential accommodation, an amusement park, shopping center, offices and a tourist complex. HUDA also has plans to develop a similar complex at the City Centre in Gurgaon on NH1

See section on ‘Amusement parks’ in Chapter 4.

HUDA, too, has plans for convention centers in Gurgaon and Panchkula with auditorium seating for 1200 people and two break out rooms for 60 and 120 people respectively and a restaurant

HUDA also has developed Clubhouse facilities in its Housing estates – 2 in Panchkula and one each in Gurgaon, Hissar and Kurukshetra.

There are plans for a shopping Centre in Kurukshetra.

Apart from these, HUDA manages the city fountain and National Cactus Gardens in Panchkula.

	9th FIVE YEAR PLAN 1997 - 2002			
		Utilisation of funds		
	Chandigarh		Haryana	
Total Planned 5 year Outlay	Rs 560		Rs 1938	
	Demand	Utilised	Demand	Utilised
1997 - 98	50	57.9	403	402.9
1998 - 99	51	57.1	423	352.4
1999 - 00	77	77	400	200
2000 - 01	70	70	200	200
2001 - 02	awaited	awaited	awaited	awaited
Sub -Total	248	262	1426	1155.3
Demand/ Utilisation versus planned outlay in first 4 years of Plan	44%	47%	74%	60%
		(All figures in Rs lakhs)		

20 year Perspective Tourism Master Plan for Haryana

Approach to Assessment of Attractions

Successful tourism products are those developed to meet the demands of existing and potential markets. These market segments have also been analysed.

While analyzing the attractions of Chandigarh, we kept in mind both Chandigarh Tourism Policy and the National Tourism Policy.

The approach has been

1. Identification of market segments
2. Listing of all attractions in Chandigarh
3. Mapping the relationship between Chandigarh Tourism and National Tourism Policies
4. Study of “Best Practice” in other City States
5. From the above, a shortlisting of projects.

Market segments for Haryana Tourism

Market Segment	Potential demands	Potential Solutions
State of Haryana	1. Business travel to district headquarters 2. Fairs & Festivals	1. Continue policy of tourist facility at District HQs 2. Local Promotion of fairs and festivals
Neighbouring States 1. Delhi 2. Chandigarh 3. Himachal Pradesh 4. Uttar Pradesh 5. Rajasthan 6. Punjab	<p>Delhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreation & Leisure - Pilgrimage – Hindu/ Sikh - Short breaks - Transit traffic to Himachal, Jaipur, Agra - Meetings, conferences and training - Marriage venues <p>Chandigarh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entertainment - Transit traffic to Delhi - Marriage venues <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shopping <p>Uttar Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimage – Hindu <p>Rajasthan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimage – Hindu <p>Punjab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimage – Sikh - Shopping 	<p>1. Recreation & Leisure. Delhi and Chandigarh suffer from a lack of convenient recreation and leisure centres in the cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Good locations are Gurgaon and Faridabad adjacent to Delhi and Panchkula adjacent to Chandigarh. Developments should build around existing infrastructure where possible. See section on ‘City Playgrounds’ for scope of projects. This includes ‘Marriage venues’ <p>2. Pilgrimage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hindu – Kurukshetra being the land of the Mahabharat and Bhagwad Gita is a natural destination to promote b. Sikh – Haryana has many gurudwaras. Again Kurukshetra is one of the few places visited by all ten Sikh gurus <p>3. Short breaks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Delhi-ites take many short breaks to heritage hotels, hill stations, soft adventure like whitewater rafting, spas <p>4. Transit traffic will remain transit with shorter transit times. Transit tourists are not interested in spending non-travel time en route. Tourist complex locations based on travel times of the 70’s and 80’s should be reviewed.</p>

Market Segment	Potential demands	Potential Solutions
Neighbouring States 7. Delhi 8. Chandigarh 9. Himachal Pradesh 10. Uttar Pradesh 11. Rajasthan 12. Punjab	Delhi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recreation & Leisure - Pilgrimage – Hindu/ Sikh - Short breaks - Transit traffic to Himachal, Jaipur, Agra - Meetings, conferences and training - Marriage venues Chandigarh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entertainment - Transit traffic to Delhi - Marriage venues Himachal Pradesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shopping Uttar Pradesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimage – Hindu Rajasthan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimage – Hindu Punjab <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimage – Sikh - Shopping 	5. Meetings, conferences, training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. There is no international standard convention center in India. Delhi's Vighyan Bhavan cannot be used for international conferences, Pragati Maidan is not well designed, and Ashoka Hotel has limited breakout rooms. Gurgaon, with easy access to the International airport, can be developed. There is a fair amount of hotel activity already taking place. The 'City Playground' would make this even more attractive as a venue. 6. Shopping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Possible for HP and Punjab, though Punjab has good shopping in Ludhiana and Julundhar
The Rest of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilgrimages/ History - Activity destination for youth in the country. 	1. Pilgrimages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hindu – as above 2. Activity destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No all-round activity destination has been developed in India.
NRIs – particularly of Haryana origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land of the Mahabharat and the Bhagwad Gita - Return to roots 	
Other Foreign	Largely transit traffic to Jaipur and Agra	Only likely to use rest stops

Attraction Analysis

An inventory of attractions is attached by

- a. Reason for visit
- b. Assessment of infrastructure

Reason for visit

Haryana has such a wealth of historical attractions, it has been difficult to promote the entire range. However, the history is more obscure than that of the Mughal era.

There is a dearth of natural attractions such as beaches, lakes, mountains, wildlife etc.

Activity based attractions like sports and soft adventure also have limited scope.

The real undeveloped attraction is religious - 'The land of the Mahabharat'.

Assessment of infrastructure

Nearly all destinations in Haryana have good to excellent access by road and/ or rail.

Again, the range of accommodation is acceptable in most places.

Civic amenities are required to be improved in some towns identified for development. In particular, Jyotisar, Morni Hills and Ottu

Town	Dist	Attraction	Access/ Trans	Accom	Civic	Season
Ambala	Ambala		7	6	7	YA
Asakhera	Sirsa		6	4	5	
Badkhal	Faridabad	Badkhal Lake	8	8	7	YA
Bahadurgarh	Rohtak		7	7	7	Aprl- Jul
Ballabgarh	Faridabad	Nahar singh Mahal 17th cent	7	6	7	
Banawali	Fatehabad	Prehistoric site	6		5	
Bhiwani	Bhiwani	Temples	7	5	5	
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Museums/ Mata Mansar Devi/ Chandi Mandir/ Nada Sahib	8	8	8	Oct- Jan
Damdama	Gurgaon	Damdama Lake	8			YA
Delhi		Nursery				
Dharuhera	Rewari		7		6	
Faridabad	Faridabad	Aravali Golf Course	7	6	7	
Gangatoli		New Activities				
Hansi	Hisar	Historic Structures	7	5	6	Aprl- Jul
Hathnikund/ Kalesar	Yamuna Nagar	Wildlife				
Hisar	Hisar	Lat ki Masjid 14th cent	7	5	6	Aprl- Jul
Hodal	Faridabad	Aravali Hills	7	5	6	
Jind	Jind	Tombs & Temples	6	5	6	YA
Jyotisar	Kurukshetra	Jyotisar Geeta Saar	7	5	5	Aprl- Jun & Oct - Dec
Kaithal	Kaithal	Tombs & Temples	6	4	5	Nov- Dec
Kalayath	Kaithal	Kalayath Temples 700AD	6	4	5	Nov- Dec
Kalka	Panchkula	Kalka Devi Temple	8	8	7	
Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Brahma Sarovar, Sannehit Sarovar, Ma Bhadra Kali Temple, Gurdwaras, Saraswati River, Sri Krishna Museum, Panorama project	7	7	7	Aprl- Jun & Oct - Dec
Mansa Devi	Panchkula		8	8	7	Mar- Aprl & Sep - Oct
Morni Hills	Panchkula	Ghaggar river, Tikkar Taal	6	6	5	Sep - March
Narnaul	Mahendragarh	Havelis, monuments 16th cent	6	6	5	
Narwana	Jind					
Ottu	Sirsa		7	4	4	N/A
Panchkula	Panchkula	Golf course				
Panipat	Panipat	Kala Amb War Memorial, Tomb of Ibrahim Lodi, Dargarh Qalandar sahib	7	7	8	
Pehowa	Kurukshetra	Temples	7	5	6	Jul - Feb
Pinjore	Panchkula	Mughal Gardens 17th cent, Bhima Devi Temple 9-11th AD	8	7	8	
Pipli	Kurukshetra		8	8	8	
RAI	Sonepat		8	8	8	Aprl- Oct
Rewari	Rewari					
Rohtak	Rohtak	Asthal Bohar Math, Tilyar Lake	8	5	7	Aprl- Dec
Samalka	Panipat		7	5	5	Aprl- July
Sirsa	Sirsa		6	4	5	
Sohna	Gurgaon		7		7	YA
Sultanpur	Gurgaon	Bird Sanctuary	7		7	YA
Surajkund	Faridabad	Peacock Lake	8	8	7	YA
Thanesar	Kurukshetra	Sthanesar Mahadev Temple	7	7	7	Aprl- Jun & Oct - Dec
Uchana	Karnal	Karna Lake, Golf course+C2	8	8	8	YA
Yamuna Nagar	Yamuna Nagar		7	7	7	YA

Town	Dist	Attraction	Reason for visit
Ambala	Ambala		Business
Asakhera	Sirsa		
Badkhal	Faridabad	Badkhal Lake	Leisure, Conf
Bahadurgarh	Rohtak		
Ballabgarh	Faridabad	Nahar singh Mahal 17th cent	History
Banawali & Kunal	Fatehabad	Historic Site-Pre Harrapan & Harrapan site	History
Bhindawas	Jhajjar	Lake bird sanctuary	Leisure
Bhiwani	Bhiwani		
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Museums/ Mata Mansar Devi/ Chandi Mandir/ Nada Sahib	Culture, Pilgrimage
Damdama	Gurgaon	Damdama Lake	Leisure
Delhi		Nursery	
Dharuhera	Rewari		Business
Dundahera			
Faridabad	Faridabad	Aravali Golf Course	Golf, Business
Gangatoli		New Activities	
Gurgaon	Gurgaon		Business
Hansi	Hisar	Historic Structures- Prithvi Raj Chauhan's Fort, Barsi Gate	History
Hathnikund/ Kalesar	Yamuna Nagar	Wildlife	Wildlife
Hisar	Hisar	Lat ki Masjid 14th cent, Indus Valley Civilization(Archelological Site), Agroha,Aggrawal Samaj Temple Complex	History & Pilgrimage
Hodal	Faridabad	Aravali Hills	Leisure
Jind	Jind	Tombs & Temples	History, Business
Jyotisar	Kurukshetra	Jyotisar Geeta Saar	Pilgrimage
Kaithal	Kaithal	Tombs & Temples	History
Kalayat	Kaithal	Kalayat Temples 700AD	Pilgrimage
Kalka	Panchkula	Kalka Devi Temple	Pilgrimage
Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra	Brahma Sarovar, Sanneihit Sarovar, Ma Bhadra Kali Temple, Gurdwaras, Saraswati River, Sri Krishna Museum, Panorama project	Pilgrimage
Mansa Devi	Panchkula		Pilgrimage
Morni Hills	Panchkula	Ghaggar river, Tikkar Taal	Leisure
Narnaul	Mahendragarh	Havelis, monuments 16th cent	History
Narwana	Jind		
Ottu	Sirsa		
Panchkula	Panchkula	Golf course	
Panipat	Panipat	Kala Amb War Memorial, Tomb of Ibrahim Lodi, Dargarh Qalandar sahib	History
Pehowa	Kurukshetra	Temples	Pilgrimage
Pinjore	Panchkula	Mughal Gardens 17th cent, Bhima Devi Temple 9-11th AD	History
Pipli	Kurukshetra		
RAI	Sonepat		Business
Rewari	Rewari		Business
Rohtak	Rohtak	Asthal Bohar Math, Tilyar Lake	Business, Leisure
Samalka	Panipat		Business
Sirsa	Sirsa		
Sohna	Gurgaon		Leisure
Sultanpur	Gurgaon	Bird Sanctuary	Wildlife
Surajkund	Faridabad	Peacock Lake	Leisure, Conf
Thanesar	Kurukshetra	Sthanesar Mahadev Temple	Pilgrimage
Uchana	Karnal	Karna Lake, Golf course+C2	Leisure, Transit
Yamuna Nagar	Yamuna Nagar		

State Tourism Policy > vs. National Tourism Policy	Highway Tourism	Exploiting Proximity to Delhi	Facilities in District/ Sub-Divisional HQs	Other Actions
Place Tourism on the Concurrent list				Declare Tourism as an industry with all facilities and concessions available to other industries in the State – <i>See Pg...</i>
Effective linkages and close coordination between Departments				Constitute a State Tourism Board/ Tourism Advisory Council <i>Pg...</i>
Safety & Security of Tourist				Have police posts at Tourism Information centers . <i>See Pg...</i>
Tourism Accounting System				Initiate a system for tracking tourism spends. <i>Pg...</i>
Computerisation				Central reservation system to be started in all Tourism Information centres
Concentrate on one major project as State USP				Kurukshetra has been identified by the State and validated by the Centre. <i>See Pg....</i>
World Heritage sites as opportunity to expand cultural Tourism				Kurukshetra would meet the criteria for a ‘World Heritage Site’
Themed Cultural Attractions		Suggestions for Suraj Kund as an ongoing activity	Fairs and festivals by district identified <i>Pg....</i>	

State Tourism Policy > vs. National Tourism Policy vvvv	Highway Tourism	Exploiting Proximity to Delhi	Facilities in District/ Sub-Divisional HQs	Other Action
Capitalise on traditional cuisines	Active promotion of 'dhabas', unique to NH1			Incorporate cuisine into new Information center concept for Chandigarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Kurukshetra Pg...
Actively promote village tourism				A village around Kurukshetra should be chosen. Thanesar. Pg...
Exploit the potential of wildlife sanctuaries		Sultanpur Bird sanctuary		Kalesar/ Hathni Kund
Develop Adventure tourism with safety standards				Morni Hills as an activity center has been identified. Hathni Kund has already been developed. Pg....
Recreation & leisure are a vital component of the local & regional domestic tourism market		No concentration of recreation and leisure near Delhi. Gurgaon and Faridabad are ideal locations.		Panchkula's is next to Chandigarh, but disposable incomes are limited to a small population Pg....
MICE to be developed for tourism, trade and commerce		Gurgaon, being next to Delhi's international airport, has the best potential.		

State Tourism Policy > vs. National Tourism Policy vvvv	Highway Tourism	Exploiting Proximity to Delhi	Facilities in District/ Sub-Divisional HQs	Other
Develop Eco-tourism through grassroots, community based movement				To be incorporated into the Morni Hills development plan
Capitalise on the growing awareness of India's holistic healing traditions				
Development of shopping centers for traditional crafts and information on them		Incorporate into Information centers in Faridabad and Gurgaon		Incorporate into Info centers in Kurukshetra and Chandigarh
Promote the events, fairs and festivals both locally and in the main markets		Surajkund Mela held once a year. Concept can be extended.	Specific local fairs have been identified	
Provide the infrastructure for Business travel		Convention center in Gurgaon Pg.....	Accommodation has already been provided at all District HQs	

Shortlisted projects

We have segmented the proposed projects into two categories

1. Basic Tourism infrastructure projects.

These are projects that form the bedrock for constructing a sustainable tourism base. These are not direct revenue generating projects. Therefore, the analysis of visitor generation and visitor revenues does not apply. However, in some cases there are costs involved, which we have addressed. In all cases, funds involved are not large and no funding agencies have been identified. In the case of the Cultural/ Tourism Centres, there is rental income. There is no marketing to external bodies.

2. Tourist generating projects

These projects cater to visitors from within and outside the State. For these projects, we have analysed

- a) Visitor numbers
- b) Visitor revenues
- c) Cost of the project
- d) Funding options
- e) Marketing the project

The following projects have been shortlisted

Basic Tourism Infrastructure Projects	
1. Setting up a system of coordination between departments through a ‘Mission Approach’	
2. Assessing the economic impact of tourism in Haryana through annual surveys and the use of multipliers	
3. Setting up police outposts in the new concept ‘Tourist/ Cultural centres’	
4. Setting up a system for accreditation of Shops and transporters	
5. Creating Tourist/ Cultural Centres in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra and Chandigarh	
Visitor Generating Projects	
6. Developing Kurukshetra as the mega-project for the State	
7. Retaining some of the Surajkund Mela stalls on a permanent basis	
8. Publicising local fairs and festivals through the various tourist complexes	
9. Incentivising Dhabas to maintain tradition of a higher standard through the medium of monetary prizes	
10. Developing Village Tourism through ‘adoption’ of identified villages by Corporate Houses	
11. No incremental efforts to be made on wildlife tourism	
12. Developing Morni Hills as an activity center	
13. Creating concentrations of ‘Recreation & Leisure’ activities in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula	
14. Developing an international standard convention center in Gurgaon	
15. Developing the airstrip near Sohna	

Marketing State Tourism

Three case studies are attached – Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal – representing “Best Practice” in the Indian context. Recently, Maharashtra has been very active in promotion.

Some pertinent observations are

1. **Get the basics in place.** In other words set the right conditions for enhancing infrastructure for tourism. Some specific actions taken
 - a. Common approach by all Govt. Departments. Rajasthan’s Rajiv Gandhi Mission and Uttaranchal’s Tourism Development Board ensure that various Govt.Depts and private sector are involved in Tourism plans
 - b. Giving Tourism Industry status. Kerala did this in 1986, Rajasthan in 1989
 - c. Outsource expertise. Uttaranchal and Rajasthan both utilize professionals for surveys and feasibility studies
 - d. Involve Private sector. Kerala Tourism formed JVs with two major hotel chains to attract investments. It has further set up a Tourism Investment Agency. Rajasthan offered further assistance to develop Heritage hotels. Uttaranchal has earmarked accommodation, restaurants, adventure sports, amusement parks for private development.
 - e. Develop Human resources. Rajasthan and Uttaranchal are encouraging private sector to set up Hotel management and Food craft institutes. There is emphasis on guide training and certification. Uttaranchal plans specialist training facilities for adventure sports. Kerala set up an Institute of Tourism & Travel Studies in 1988 in addition to the IHMCT in Kovalam.
 - f. Emphasis on civic infrastructure. Identified by Uttaranchal as a key area.
2. **Enhance the Tourism product.** Apart from traditional reasons for visits
 - a. Kerala – Ayurveda and Traditional festivals like Boat races, Elephant March, Nishagandhi Dance festival. Also developing a new Hill Station
 - b. Rajasthan – Direct access to Handicrafts and Handloom artisans, Fairs and festivals, Wildlife.

- c. Uttaranchal – Adventure sports

3. **Concentrate on a few destinations/ activities**

- a. Kerala – Ayurveda, Calicut-Kasargod, Quilon-Alleppey
- b. Uttaranchal – four hubs of Haridwar, Mussoorie, Nainital and Rishikesh.
Adventure sports
- c. Goa – holidays
- d. Rajasthan - Heritage

4. **Manage Destinations.** Involve host population – Rajasthan positions this as a ‘peoples industry’, better connectivity, city decongestion, Safety & Security of tourists – Kerala thinking of an insurance scheme, restricting entry into sensitive areas like National Parks, Registration of establishments catering to tourist needs

5. **Product Positioning.** Each State needs to develop a USP.

- a. Kerala – God’s own Country
- b. Uttaranchal – Every season is the reason
- c. Goa – 365 days on holiday

6. **Promotion to target markets.**

- a. **Market segmentation** – Relevant market segments, both domestic and international, should be identified geographically and by reason for visit.
Eg. Kerala also targets NRIs
- b. **Distribution** – Ability to reserve hotels/ tours in source markets
- c. **Sales** - Participation in domestic and International trade fairs, familiarization trips for identified agents, sales offices in key markets
- d. **Communications** - Focused advertising in trade and travel related media, PR, Interactive websites, e-mail magazines, sweepstake prizes for high profile contests, familiarization trips for identified journalists
 - i. Kerala has hired an agency in the US
- e. **Database maintenance**
- f. **Marketing alliances** – on-line airlines/ transporters, neighbouring States, destination co-op marketing.

Project 1

Effective linkages and close coordination between Departments

There is a need to set up a system of coordination at State headquarters in Chandigarh and duplicate this at district levels.

- 1) Currently the following Government agencies have a direct impact on tourism products
 - a) Haryana Tourism. At the moment, the Managing Director Haryana Tourism also has charge over Culture, Archives and Archaeology.
 - b) Haryana Hotels limited
 - c) HSIDC
 - d) HUDA
 - e) PWD (B&R)
 - f) PHD for water, sewage & sanitation
 - g) Police
- 2) Private bodies that are directly involved in tourism are the local chapters of
 - a) FHRAI/ HAI
 - b) TAAI/ IATO
 - c) Transporters association
- 3) Indirect involvement by private sector corporations for business travel requirements and their related associations
 - i) FICCI/ ASSOCHAM/ PHDCC/ CII etc.
 - ii) Informed and committed individuals with current or potential interest in the State

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- 4) Some Central Government agencies are also involved. These are
 - a) NHAI
 - b) Indian Railways
- 5) The State Tourism ministry is under the Chief Minister.

Two related approaches have been used by other Indian States

- ❑ Rajasthan has used a '**Mission' approach** whereby they have set up the Rajiv Gandhi Tourism Mission. This has the commitment from all State Ministries of giving tourism priority treatment.
- ❑ Uttaranchal is the first State to constitute a '**Tourism Advisory Board**' with participation of both the Government and private sector

The roles in planning and identification of projects, problems and solutions are similar. They vary in that the 'Tourism Advisory Board' is a body constituted under an Act with broad powers.

<u>Case Study : Rajasthan - The Mission Approach</u>

This is exemplified by Rajasthan's Rajiv Gandhi Mission on Tourism Development.

While not a legal entity, the mission has

- ❑ A nodal agency in the Dept of Tourism, Art and Culture
- ❑ Collaborating agencies
 - RTDC
 - Dept of Urban Development
 - Dept of Archaeology & Museums
 - PWD
 - General Administration & Civil Aviation
 - Forest & Environment

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- Industries Dept
- Devasthan Dept
- West Zone Cultural Centre
- Khadi & Village Industry Board
- Archaeological Survey of India

The Mission is structured with a

- Chairman – Chief Minister
- Empowered committee chaired by the Chief Secretary
- Mission Director – Secretary Tourism, Art & Culture
- District level Sub-Mission – Chairman is District Collector
- Site/ Local – mini mission

A Mission Statement has been defined. The mission statement seeks **“To make Tourism the peoples industry”**.

Ten Mission objectives have been identified and a 12 point strategy developed to implement the objectives.

The objectives and strategy were developed with the help of task forces that surfaced problems and solutions on a variety of subjects including Policy needs.

10 Milestones have been defined and for each milestone specific activity and deadlines detailed.

The mission Director coordinates with other departments as well as professionals. The Directorate has the following Advisors

- Advisor Heritage
- Advisor Handicrafts

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- ❑ Advisor Economist
- ❑ Advisor Media & Marketing
- ❑ Advisor Human Resource Development
- ❑ Advisor Research & Development
- ❑ Advisor Ecology/ Sociology

As well as consultants from the private sector

Case Study : <u>Uttaranchal - Constitution of a Tourism Development Board</u>
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A high level Tourism Development Board has replaced the Tourism Directorate.

The responsibilities of this board are

- a. Formulation and Strategy for development of tourism in Uttranchal
- b. Preparation of plans and guidelines for developing and strengthening tourism related infrastructure in the state.
- c. Preparation of plans for various tourist segments and activities, identification and development of projects and ensuring their timely implementation.
- d. Establishment of standard / norms and framing of policy guidelines for various tourism activities.
- e. Formulation of a strategy for mobilizing private sector participation and investment in the tourism sector.
- f. A single window solution to all tourism related information, sanction for projects, escort services for obtaining clearances and approvals from other departments.

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1. **Identifying Key Projects** - Based on the present tourist interest and the future potential in each destination.
2. **Outsourcing Expertise** - The tourism board empanelled more than hundred experts/ agencies to seek services of specialists and consultancy agencies.
3. **Destination Management** - The existing tourism centers need destination management plans to maintain and improve their effectiveness. Plans to be made for better connectivity, city decongestion, improvements of accommodation etc.
4. **New Destinations** - New tourism destinations have been identified which will developed and marketed as spokes to hubs to help in decongesting the hubs.
5. **Private Sector Participation** - The areas of accommodation facilities, tourist resorts, specialized food restaurants, facilities for adventure sports, amusement parks etc. Special incentives and concessions have been planned.
6. **Human Resource Development** - Plans to upgrade existing institutes and set up new institutes for diploma and degree training programmes.
 - a) Specialist training for activities like adventure sports etc.
 - b) Self-employment opportunities for local residents to encourage maximum participation of the host community.
7. **Infrastructure Development**

Establishment of world class infrastructure facilities will be the highest priority of Uttranchal government. In order to do this, special efforts are being made to mobilize institutional resources and private sector investment and participation.

Recommendation

We recommend that Haryana start with a 'Mission approach'.

The 'Mission Approach' is not a legal body and is probably easier to implement in states where tourism is not a major industry. This would require the backing of the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary to make it successful. The mission approach provides the coordination required and gives tourism a better profile with other departments.

Project 2
Tourism Accounting System

Tourism will not get the attention it deserves unless the positive impacts can be demonstrated. Several measures of the changes in economic activity can be generated.

The most common are

- ❑ Changes in Sales or spending
 - The spending of visitors within the local area becomes sales or receipts for local businesses
- ❑ Changes in regional incomes
 - This is the sum of wages & salaries accruing to workers in these businesses and owners income and profits
- ❑ Changes in employment
 - Number of jobs supported by the given level of Sales.

The region must be defined. It is probably best to define these as districts.

What is required to be measured for an impact analysis is the changes that occur with the introduction or closing down of facilities. In simple terms, the economic impact is

$$\text{Economic impact} = \text{change in \# of visitors} * \text{average spend/visitor} * \text{Multiplier}$$

A visitor is defined by someone who lives outside the region so only 'new' spendings are measured.

The overall impact is normally arrived at by

- a) Measuring distinct visitor segments eg. Day trips, transit, stayover, business travel, Government expenditure on tourism related activities including museums, cultural activities, recreational parks etc.
- b) Measuring spending in distinct categories – lodging, restaurants, meals, petrol etc.
- c) Allocating spending to receiving sectors and applying ratios and multipliers

The first two measure primary effects.

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Secondary effects are of two types

- a) Indirect effects are changes in spending, income and jobs within the region in sectors that supply goods and services to the tourism sector. This requires an input-output matrix.
- b) Induced effects are the increased spends by residents from the incomes earned in tourism and the supporting sectors.

Multipliers

Multipliers are required to capture the secondary effects and are generally expressed as a ratio to direct effects. These can be sales, income and employment multipliers.

The World Bank has estimated that for every Rs 10 lakhs invested in India, the following number of direct jobs are created

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| ➤ In Tourism projects | 47.5 jobs |
| ➤ In Hotels and restaurants | 89.0 jobs |
| ➤ In agriculture | 44.7 jobs |
| ➤ In Manufacturing | 12.7 jobs |

Tata Consultancy Service has also estimated that for every direct job created in tourism, 4.62 indirect jobs are created in ancillary areas.

The World Travel & Tourism Council uses a 'Direct Revenue Multiplier' in tourism of 2.07.

While the intention of the Ministry of Tourism is to get a better understanding of the positive effects of tourism, at this stage the mechanism is not in place to collect the details in all sectors.

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Recommendation

We suggest that Haryana Tourism puts in place a mechanism to collect data on direct effects. This may initially be in the form of annual surveys extrapolated to cover the State and calculated using the multipliers above. This will give Haryana Tourism the hard data on the positive effects of tourism.

The cost of these surveys will be in the region of Rs.10 Lakhs a year.

Haryana Tourism can position itself as a fact based decision making organization and be able to back its cases with both State and Central Governments.

Project 3
Tourist Safety & Security

Special Tourism Police

The National Tourism policy states that “There is a need for the creation of a special tourism police force for deployment at major tourist destinations. This will provide travelers security through a spirit of courtesy and hospitality.”

While the creation of a special force at State level may not be feasible, the spirit of providing a sense of security to travelers is an important aspect. At the very least, all Tourist information centers – see note on the concept – should have a police outpost which can deal with crimes against tourists. The awareness of these police outposts should be widely created with hotels, restaurants and shopping centers in the relevant districts.

Recommendation

We are suggesting that police outposts are created in the new concept tourist centers in Chandigarh, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Kurukshetra. There is no cost involvement in this activity.

This list of locations will be expanded over the plan period.

Project 4
Accreditisation of Shops and Transport agencies

Two other areas where most tourists feel insecure in the sense of being cheated are Tourist shops and transportation.

Recommendation

It is suggested that Chandigarh Tourism institute a system of accrediting these establishments.

For shops, the requirements are simple

- All items will be price tagged
- All sales will be subject to return in undamaged condition
- Shops will carry the accreditisation plaque/ sticker with the number of the monitoring agency

For transport, again requirements can be kept simple

- Taxis/ rickshaws will be metered or carry a tariff sheet
- No fare will be refused if the taxi/ rickshaw is at a stand
- Participating transport will carry a plaque/ sticker with the number of the monitoring agency

In both cases, complaints will be taken up with the offending shop/ vehicle owner. A repeat complaint will bar the shop/ vehicle from carrying the plaque/ sticker.

Recommendation

Haryana Tourism can issue a shopping guide – preferably in the form of a Haryana map - listing accredited shops. This is a self financing effort. The cost of the guide can be recovered by advertising.

Project 5
Concept for Cultural / Tourism Information Centres

These will be part of the City 'Recreation and Leisure' complexes, and are envisioned to showcase the State – a cross between Dilli Haat and the National Crafts Museum.

At the very least they should have

1. Tourist office with all information on the State
2. Central reservation capabilities for hotel and tour packages.
 - a. These can be manned/ funded by the State Hotel Association & State Travel agent associations
 - b. Offices should also be kept for airlines, railways, transporters
3. A permanent live exhibition of the State's traditional lifestyle, arts and crafts. This can be modeled on the National Crafts Museum.
 - a. Artisans sell their goods directly and/ or through a central shop. The center provides a platform for the artisan - on a revenue share or straight lease.
 - b. State produce can also be sold e.g Basmati rice
4. A permanent restaurant featuring the State cuisine.
 - a. This should be leased with stipulations on the menu and service standards
 - b. The area can also carry periodic photo exhibits/ art exhibits
5. Some permanent shops can be incorporated and leased out.
 - a. Factory outlets of manufacturers based in the State is one example.
6. An open air amphitheatre to showcase the State's performing arts
 - a. This should also have screening facilities for documentaries
 - b. This can be leased for private functions including marriages, film shooting
7. Open spaces for putting up stalls for celebrating State festivals
 - a. These can be handicrafts and food stalls leased to private parties.
8. Space should also be allotted to other State Tourism bodies
9. A police outpost where problems faced by tourists can be addressed.

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Recommendation

Apart from being established in the ‘Recreation & Leisure Centres’ in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula, these Tourism/ Cultural centers should also be put up in Chandigarh and Kurukshetra.

Costs

Estimated costs for construction of these cultural centers are

Activity	Budget
Tourist office building with space for other State tourist offices, Central reservations office, restaurant and police outpost	50 lakhs
Live exhibition of State’s arts and crafts, permanent shops	10-15 lakhs
Open air amphitheatre – 750-100 persons	10 lakhs
Space for temporary stalls for State festivals	2 lakhs

Revenues

While the main building will be put up by Government, Revenue streams are from

- Office rentals
 - 10 offices x Rs.10,000 per month = Rs.12 lakhs
 - 1 restaurant @ Rs 20,000 per month = Rs 2.4 lakhs a year
- Shop rentals
 - 10 shops @ Rs 20,000 per month = Rs 24 lakhs a year
- Amphitheatre rentals and functions
 - 50 functions a year @ Rs 20,000 = Rs 10 lakhs a year

Marketing is not required as the Cultural/ Tourism Information Centres are not designed to directly generate tourists.

Project 6

State USP - Developing Kurukshetra

The development of Kurukshetra has already been identified by the State and ratified by the Centre.

Kurukshetra lies about 5Km from the town of Pipli off National Highway #1. The mainline railway has a station at Kurukshetra. As such, though access is extremely good, but in reality is by-passed by millions of tourists on their way to the Punjab, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh.

It was in Kurukshetra that the Mahabharat War was fought in 900 BC approximately and here, on the banks of the river Saraswati, that Ved Vyas wrote the 'Mahabharat' - the longest poem in the world, made up of 220,000 lines divided into 18 sections. It was written in Sanskrit, the ancient sacred language of India, and it tells the story of a great battle. Lord Krishna preached the 'Bhagvad-Gita', the gospel of duty, to Arjun at the onset of the great battle of Mahabharat.

The Mahabharat is the most sacred of Hindu texts and is supposed to cover every eventuality and situation known to human nature. In fact, the 'Mahabharat' has worldwide recognition and has been interpreted in film and dance by the Western world.

The main attractions of the area are

Brahma Sarovar.

This vast water body is traditionally believed to have been conceptualized by Lord Brahma the Creator himself. The tank is divided in two sections – 1800x1500 feet and 1500 feet square. It is edged with a 20 foot wide platform ringed by meditation chambers

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and has a separate bathing ghat for ladies. A 40 foot wide parikrama encircles the tank. Near the division stands the Sarveshwar Mahadev Temple.

Sannehit Sarovar

This is 1 km from the Brahma Sarovar. Sannehit means congregation and it is believed that every moonless night and every solar eclipse, the waters of the seven sacred rivers congregate in this tank. The tank is 1500x550 feet and has been renovated with bathing ghats and steps for pilgrims. There are temples to Dhruva Narayan, Gurga, Hanuman and Lakshmi-Narayan.

Sri Krishna Museum

Opened in 1991 and expanded in 1995, the museum has artifacts depicting Krishna in his various forms – as a God, as the reincarnation of Lord Vishnu, as a philosopher, hero, statesman and lover.

The Panorama Project

The Panorama project is managed by the National Council of Science Museums. The ground floor has a hands on science museum. The upper level has a panorama of the Mahabharat battle in 10 metre high relief and life size models.

All the above are within a 1km radius, and can be covered on foot.

Bhadra Kali Temple

This is the site where the right ankle of Sati is supposed to have fallen. The sanctity of the place is reputed to grant all wishes. Devotees present terracotta horses as offerings.

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Jyotisar

This is the spot at which Lord Krishna preached the Bhagwad Gita to Arjun. The waterbody, bathing ghats and small temples are fully renovated. A banyan tree, believed to be an offshoot of the tree under which Lord Krishna preached, stands at the entrance.

Sthanesvar Mahadev Temple

This lies adjacent to a large water body on the opposite side of which is a Gurudwara.

The Gurudwaras

All ten Sikh gurus are said to have visited Kurukshetra. As such, Kurukshetra is sacred to Sikhs. Guru Nanak stayed at the Gurudwara Sidhbat, near the Brahma Sarovar whereas the Gurudwara Hargobind stands near the Sannehit Sarovar. The gurudwara sanctified by Guru Tegh Bahadur is near the Sthanesvar temple and Jyotisar has the Gurudwara rajghat built to honour the visit of Guru Gobind Singh.

The Tomb of Sheikh Chehli and Pathari Masjid, Thanesvar.

This imposing marble tomb was built in the 17th century. Next to it is an ongoing archaeological dig at the Thaneswar mound, the findings of which are displayed in a site museum. The external and interior gardens of the tomb are well laid out.

The Pathari Masjid lies adjacent to Sheikh Chehli's tomb.

The Kurukshetra Development Board has been entrusted with the work of developing Kurukshetra. The Honorable Minister for Tourism has indicated Central assistance. ITDC will be conceptualizing and managing a Sound & Light show at the Brahma Sarovar.

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Visitor arrivals

It is difficult to assess the potential visitor arrivals to Kurukshetra. Current number of visitors are not recorded as there is no ticketing except at the Panorama project and at Sheikh Chilli tomb. The latter recorded just 21,647 visitors in 2001. There are also no easily available records of transiting car traffic, though this should be possible from road toll authorities.

As a comparison with other ticketed tourist attractions situated approximately 200km from source markets, visitor figures are

Akbar's tomb, Sikandra	327,154
Fatehpur Sikri	636,089
Ellora Caves	635,827
Bibi-ka-Maqbara	568,000
Golconda Fort	609,990
Sun temple Konarak	998,514

Given the access Kurukshetra enjoys, it is likely that it will receive a minimum of 500,000 visitors in the year following a formal re-launch. A very small percentage of these will be international travelers.

Visitor Spends

Travellers spend on local transport, guides, entrance fees, souvenirs, temple donations, parking, food and beverage and overnight stays. No survey has been made public on visitor spends, but even at an average spend of Rs.50 per person, this would generate direct revenues of Rs.2.5 crores a year. With a 'Direct Revenue Multiplier' of 2.07, this would result in over Rs.5 crore a year being added to the Kurukshetra economy.

Kurukshetra cannot be viewed on a financial cost benefit model as its major role is as a social service.

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Costs

It is understood that a total funding of Rs 2 –2.5 crores has been allocated to Kurukshetra development as under.

Activity	Budget
Development of Roads, renovation of house facades, beautification of town	Rs 41.05 lakhs
Landscaping	Rs 24.40 lakhs
Sound and light facilities at Brahma Sarovar	Rs 130.00 lakhs
Development of Brahma/ Sannehit area as pedestrian area	Rs 29.76 lakhs
Cleaning up approach to Sheikh Chehli	
Amphitheatre for plays	

Sources of Funds

Central Government has allocated funds for the development of Kurukshetra

Marketing and promotion of Kurukshetra

Kurukshetra will have limited appeal to International tourists – except NRIs - in the short and medium term. This is both because of their limited exposure to the Mahabharat epic as also Kurukshetra has not developed its true potential on the domestic tourism front to create the word-of-mouth buzz.

Kurukshetra is also not a natural ‘long haul’ destination. In other words, visitors are unlikely to come from source markets like Gujarat/ West Bengal/ Andhra/ Maharashtra solely to visit Kurukshetra, but would combine it with other destinations. On the other

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hand, it is quite feasible to have Delhi/ Chandigarh/ Punjab/ Haryana residents make dedicated trips to experience Kurukshetra.

Product Positioning

Kurukshetra can be positioned for several markets

- 1) Hindu Pilgrimage. This can be a year round promotion with emphasis on moonless nights and solar eclipses.
- 2) Sikh Pilgrimage. All ten Sikh gurus visited Kurukshetra
- 3) Students and students of history. The Mahabharat and the Bhagwad Gita are not just religious texts, but of general human interest.

These three segments can be induced to utilize overnight accommodation, specially when linked with a Sound & Light show.

- 4) Travellers transiting Kurukshetra on their way to Chandigarh/ Shimla.

Promotion

- a) In the short term, emphasis should be placed on the use of PR, with coverage of the project progress similar to what is being done for Ajanta and Ellora. Trade and mainline journalists should be invited and briefed along with suitable collateral material
- b) Schools and colleges in North India should be briefed on the facilities available for visits. The Panorama project should be highlighted to this segment.
- c) Bus Tour operators in Delhi/ Chandigarh/ Ludhiana/ Amritsar need to be called upon and briefed
- d) Pilgrimage tour operators should similarly be briefed
- e) Highway signage. This is in place at Pipli. Hoardings should be placed on the approaches to Pipli and the exits from Delhi/ Chandigarh/ Amritsar.
- f) All Haryana Tourism resorts should carry posters.



Views of the Brahm Sarovar. Note the platform for Parikrama





Gurudwaras in Kurukshetra





Views of the Panorama Project. The lower level has a “hands-on” science exhibit



Sheik Chilli's Tomb



Excavations around Sheikh Chilli's tomb. Finds are displayed in a museum

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Project 7 & 8
Events, fairs and festivals

Haryana has many fairs and festivals. Baisakhi with its Punjabi influences and Teej with its Rajasthani influences are both festivals that appeal to the Delhi market.

Suraj Kund Mela

The Surajkund Fair held for two weeks every February is a great success. Haryana Tourism is now planning to hold this twice a year. There are 26 acres of land set aside for the required stalls.

Recommendation

The recommendation is that some 8 to 10 of the most popular stalls are made available throughout the year. Many people in fact do not visit the fair to avoid the crowds. This will create opportunities for people to be exposed to the State's arts, crafts and produce on an ongoing basis. It will also provide ongoing livelihood to the concerned artisans. The lease revenue, no matter how small, will also be incremental.

The fact that each year has a Theme State means that the draw of the annual festival will not be lessened by having permanent stalls.

There are plans to develop 'Dilli Haats' in other places around Delhi.

District Fairs

Haryana has a number of district fairs. Many of these have a strong local character and would be of interest to visitors.

Visitor numbers

The Surajkund Mela attracts around 3.5 lakh visitors a year. By creating permanent stalls, some of the people who avoided the rush of the Mela could be attracted to visit round the

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year. We estimate that a further 20% of visitors will make the effort i.e 70,000 over the length of the year.

Of the many district fairs, we estimate that 10 of them will attract approximately 5,000 new visitors each. These will mainly be transit tourist making time to experience the local fair. This would involve a total of 50,000 additional visitors.

Visitor Revenues

Visitors to Surajkund will spend an average of Rs50 per head on tickets, parking, food & beverage and souvenir shopping. This translates to incremental revenues of 70,000 x Rs50 = Rs35 lakhs a year. In addition, there will be stall rental revenues at Surajkund.

Visitors to local fairs will spend an average of Rs20 per head for food & beverage and shopping. This is an incremental revenue of Rs.10 lakhs a year.

Costs

Associated costs are minimal, amounting to stall upkeep and utilities.

Funding - This is not required.

Marketing

This can be kept very simple.

Surajkund can feature in all the Delhi activity guides. During the Annual Mela, announcements and posters should inform the visitors of the on-going stalls.

For local festivals and fairs, it is recommended that the Haryana Tourist Complexes in district display a calendar highlighting the local fairs for the knowledge of all visitors.

In addition, all complexes can display calendars of local district fairs across Haryana for the next two- three months.

Project 9
Promoting traditional cuisines

Indian cuisine is not just a trend internationally – no longer represented by just Tandoori Chicken – but within the country there is a growing interest in regional cuisine. Kerala vegetarian and non-vegetarian restaurants are thriving. Gujarati, Konkani, and Punjabi outlets are being well patronized in the metros.

Haryana has the distinct dining experience of the 'Dhaba'. This is unique to NH 1 and awareness of the concept is widely distributed. Apart from the 'Dhabas', which are largely vegetarian, Haryana has its own non-vegetarian cuisine, which being similar to that of the Punjab, also has good awareness levels.

The Dhaba experience

Part of the charm of the Dhaba experience is the very fact that it is largely unorganized. In other words, imposing formal strictures on them would in fact kill the appeal to a large extent. On the other hand, Dhabas can do with a certain amount of sprucing up and with improved hygiene levels. Some Dhaba owners have already invested in better toilet and washroom facilities and most would probably understand the benefits of cleanliness and hygiene in terms of better appeal to their clientele. Some suggested steps

- ❑ Today, Coca-Cola, Pepsi and liquor manufacturers are painting the walls of Dhabas for free exposure. It should be possible to enter into agreements by which these companies make a contribution towards the cleaning and greening of Dhabas. This may be through NGOs such as Sulabh for paid toilet facilities, or others for disposal of organic wastes, regular testing of food handling staff
- ❑ Several companies are also willing to provide umbrellas and awnings.
- ❑ Production of a Dhaba cookbook. This can be sponsored by corporates headquartered in Haryana.

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- ❑ Some norms may be laid down such as hard surfaces – concrete, flagstones - covering the eating area rather than having tables on the mud.
- ❑ Encourage the planting of ‘Kitchen gardens’. While these may not supply all needs, the greening will contribute to the tourist experience
- ❑ A scheme for awarding prizes for dhabas already exists. Possibly some form of customer feedback should be actively encouraged.
- ❑ If prizes are attractive enough, and these can be sponsored by soft drink manufacturers and food processors, a competitive spirit can be built. Prizes can be awarded for best kitchen garden, best forecourt, best toilets etc

Haryana cuisine promotion

It has already been suggested that the new Tourist Centre concept incorporate a restaurant specializing in Haryana cuisine. Haryana Tourism should also actively encourage Haryana participation in food festivals and food stalls held around the country.

Recommendation

The existing scheme be broadened to encompass the above activities. It is recommended that the scheme be initiated with dhabas around Delhi and Chandigarh – the gateways to Haryana – to also attract the metro diner. Murthal is already popular with Delhi-ites and can be the first to be incentivised.

Visitor Numbers

These are extremely difficult to estimate

Visitor Revenues

These will be based on visitor numbers. Again not possible to estimate.

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Costs

There would be no costs to Haryana Tourism for this exercise. However, there is a coordination function between Haryana Tourism, Haryana Corporate house and the Dhabas. Costs for this exercise would be incurred by Dhabas - providing hard surfaces – and by Corporates for the painting of dhabas, providing umbrellas/ awnings and prizes. The cookbook can be actually generate revenues which can go towards prizes.

Funding

From Corporate houses Headquartered in Haryana

Marketing

The cookbook would actually serve as the tool to generate additional awareness. PR during the prize ceremony should be sufficient.

Project 10
Village Tourism

The Government of India has identified village tourism as the primary tourism product to spread tourism and its socio-economic benefits to rural and new geographic areas. The prime candidates for village tourism are villages with some unique characteristics or heritage buildings. Pragpur in Himachal Pradesh was the first village to successfully exploit village tourism. Pragpur has a distinctly colonial feel with cobblestone streets and the famous 'Judge's Court' now developed as a hotel.

The first step would be Identification of potential villages for development. Suggestions should be sought from district officials. Some guidelines for selection should cover

- ❑ Proximity to existing tourism circuits/ destinations. It would be difficult to promote village tourism on a stand alone basis
- ❑ There should be at least one unique feature or historical building in the village
- ❑ There should preferably be a heritage building that can be converted to an approved hotel.
- ❑ The village Panchayat must be actively interested.
- ❑ An environmental impact study should be undertaken to minimize adverse effects

The State Government should then

- ❑ Notify the village to prevent unauthorized new construction/ changes in facades
- ❑ Constitute a local committee to administer and monitor plans
- ❑ Involve relevant departments such as PWD, PHD, Culture, Rural Development, environment etc
- ❑ Issue an action plan including do's and don'ts for the village

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It is also suggested that Government, possibly with the assistance of INTACH, take up the following

- ❑ Clean up any tanks or water bodies in the village and prevent any activities that will lead to their future degradation
- ❑ Provide proper civic amenities – power, water, sewage, garbage disposal
- ❑ Relocate bus/ taxi stands outside the village. Parking for visitor vehicles should also be outside the village. The village should be restricted to pedestrian, cycle and cycle rickshaw transport apart from essential movements by traditional means such as bullock carts
- ❑ Roads should be repaired
- ❑ Exteriors of all village houses to be repaired and finished in the traditional manner
- ❑ Traditional arts and crafts including the performing arts should be showcased.
- ❑ Landscaping and greenery to be restored as far as possible.

Part of the Revenues generated by the scheme should be channeled back through a cess to the Village Panchayat for ongoing upkeep.

Recommendation

It is suggested that a village near Kurukshetra is identified as this will link in with other planned developments. Bhishma Kund and Jyotisar are good alternatives. Later villages near concentration of Dhabas may be selected

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Visitor numbers

Only urban dwellers visiting Kurukshetra are being considered as potential visitors to the village. This will be roughly 5% of all Kurukshetra visitors i.e. 25,000 a year. This number should be within the carrying capacity of the village.

Visitor spends

Visitor spends on souvenir shopping and food & beverage will be around Rs50 per visitor. Total spending around Rs 12 lakhs a year. There are non-financial benefits associated with village tourism -keeping traditional arts, crafts and traditions alive.

Costs

Activity	Budget
Cleaning of tanks and water bodies	2 –4 lakhs
Providing water and sewage, power	15 –20 lakhs
Repairing of village Roads	2 –4 lakhs
Relocation of bus and taxi stands	2 –3 lakhs
Renovation of house exteriors, whitewash/ traditional wall treatment	3 –5 lakhs
Development of the village maidan/ market to showcase village arts and crafts	5 – 10 lakhs
Landscaping and garbage disposal.	3 –4 lakhs

The total cost per village will be in the region of Rs 30 –50 lakhs.

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Funding Sources

We suggest that certain corporate houses in Haryana be approached to 'adopt' villages. These would have products for the rural market such as National Fertilisers for fertilizers, Monsanto for seeds, Escorts for tractors etc. Some FMCG companies with products for the rural market are Hindustan Lever, Tata Tea etc.

Marketing & Promotion

This product will be marketed in conjunction with Kurukshetra and will impart an additional educational aspect to the Kurukshetra project.

The main concern is balancing economic benefits with social, cultural and environmental threats and retaining traditional attitudes and value systems versus commercial values.

Project 11
Wildlife Tourism

The Government of India, Department of Tourism has identified the development of wildlife sanctuaries as a priority item. Specific suggestions are to improve the quality of tourist facilities including Visitor information/ interpretation centers.

Haryana Tourism has traditionally used birdlife as its theme and there is no reason to change this emphasis. In terms of protected areas for wildlife, Haryana has

- ❑ Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
- ❑ Hathni Kund/ Kalesar
- ❑ Bhindawas sanctuary

Additionally, migrating ducks and waterfowl use Badkhal and Damdama lakes.

Recommendation

The draw of wildlife in Haryana is not strong enough to warrant the investment of additional resources to attract tourists on a stand alone basis. We suggest a continuation of current activity levels with no additional efforts as these places must continue to provide access and clean, hygienic day return and picnic facilities. Linkages of the Kalesar forests with adjacent forests in Himachal and Uttaranchal should be explored to develop bio-diversity corridors in keeping with the Bali Declaration on Forests.

There are no changes in visitor numbers, visitor spends, costs or marketing recommended for Wildlife Tourism.

Project 12
Adventure Tourism

The Morni Hills are 45Kms from Chandigarh, 31 Kms off the Chandigarh-Shimla highway # 22. Morni is at a height of 3900 feet. While temperatures are slightly less than that of Chandigarh, the difference is not enough to justify Morni as a Hill station for escaping the heat of the plains. However, the surrounding forests and the River Ghaggar flows between two spurs of the hills and a short distance away are the lakes of Tikkar Taal and Sherla Taal. These lakes are roughly 1800x1500 feet and 1200 feet square respectively. They seem to be connected by an underground passage as the water levels are the same.

The ruins of an old fort, reputed to have belonged to the Queen of Morni Hills, lies in the vicinity.

There is no center in India devoted to soft adventure and activity oriented recreation specially for youth. Management Leadership Development programmes are also looking for suitable year round venues. Haryana, in spite of its love and reputation for sports, does not have a dedicated sports center. While Morni is not suitable for field games, the area is ideal for the following activities

- Soft adventure
 - Ballooning
 - Boating
 - Canoeing/ Kayaking
 - Hang gliding
 - Horse riding
 - Mountain biking

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- Rock climbing
- Trekking
- Natural attractions
 - Bird watching
 - Eco-tourism
- Sports center activity
 - Health & fitness
 - Martial arts
 - Shooting – skeet
 - Court games - Squash/ tennis/ volleyball/ basket ball
 - Indoor games – table tennis, chess,

Recommendation

Haryana Tourism develop the Morni Hills area as a soft adventure and sports center. Government should create the infrastructure – roads, trails, water, electricity and waste disposal – around identified activities and tender the actual construction of facilities required to the private sector.

The development of trekking trails, horse riding trails and mountain biking trails would require the intervention of the Haryana Government as the environmental sensitivities are high. The trails would have discreet signage, resting sites and campsites with proper garbage disposal and possibly toilet facilities with septic tanks.

The other activities can be developed by private sector. Given the environmental sensitivities, norms for development must be clearly laid out and a monitoring system introduced.

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The **Hathni Kund** area has already attracted private operators for white water rafting. **There is no requirement for Haryana Government to get directly involved in adventure sports in the Hathni Kund area other than with drawing up safety norms.**

Visitor numbers

Again, as no comparable facility exists in India, it is difficult to draw up visitor numbers. Again, the vast majority of visitors will be domestic. Soft adventure and sports activities are pursued by the upper middle class and above, and revenues per visitor can be expected to be on the higher side.

Visitors will comprise of

- a) Day trippers from Chandigarh/ Shimla.
 - i) A minimum of 50 a day over weekends = $50 \times 2 \times 52 = 5200$
- b) School sponsored field trips. Average stay 3-4 nights
 - i) There are approximately 200 schools in Delhi catering to the upper middle class. Average 1 class a year per school = $200 \times 60 \times 3.5 \text{ nights} = 43,000 \text{ nights}$
- c) Corporate leadership training camps. Access is good, yet Morni is remote enough.
 - i) 4 camps/ month x 20 persons x 3.5 nights = 3500 nights
- d) Individuals from North India, in particular Delhi. In particular, families with children 8 yrs plus would find Morni a unique facility for introducing them to soft adventure and nature. Average 10 arrivals per day for average stay 3-4 nights = 12,775 bednights.

This totals approximately 22,000 visitors for 60,000 visitor nights, averaging 35,000 roomnights. This will require a room inventory in the Morni Hills area of about 150 - 180 rooms

Visitor spends

- a. Day trippers will spend average Rs 200 a head on activities = Rs10.4 lakhs/ year

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- b. School trips will spend Rs300 a bednight including activities, F&B = Rs 129 lakhs
- c. Corporate training camps will spend Rs 1000 a bed night = Rs 35 lakhs
- d. Individuals will spend an average of Rs.700 a bed night including activities and F&B = Rs. 89 lakhs

Costs

The following activities can be introduced/ expanded in the Morni Hills area

Activity	Budget
Setting up a sports center, hostel, hotels	400 – 500 lakhs
Boating, canoeing and kayaking at Tikkar Taal	20 –30 lakhs
Hang gliding & ballooning	20 lakhs
Developing trekking trails	20 lakhs
Developing horse riding/ mountain biking trails	20 – 30 lakhs
Rock climbing facilities	5 –10 lakhs
Ropeway from Morni Hills to Tikka Taal	????

Funding Sources

Infrastructure costs should be borne by the Government. All activities should be tendered to the private sector.

Project viability

- Sports center/ hostel complex. This project should break even in 5 –7 years
- Water activities. These should break even in 3 – 4 years as equipment then needs to be replaced.
- Hang gliding & Ballooning. Ongoing costs are minimal for hang gliding. Ballooning requires the use of propane burners. Break even will be in 4-5 years
- The trails can generate revenues through the pay-for-use of camp grounds and toilets
- Rock climbing can pay back in 2 years.

Marketing should be left to the private sector.
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Whitewater rafting



Cable Car



Parasailing





Soft adventure activities



Project 13
City “Recreation & Leisure Centres”

The concept of providing *a concentration of recreation & leisure activities* for a citizens of metro cities is quite common around the world. These centers cater to individuals and families and have a wide range of activities. In many cases, they supplement the feasibility of convention centers as a major draw of a convention city is the entertainment available to delegates and their spouses.

Some examples

Barcelona – Tibidabo

It is the oldest, and dates from 1899. It currently occupies a surface area of 70,000 ms with around 30 rides. The **Automaton Museum**, the pioneer of the Park, remains from the former installation. There is also the renewed Aeromàgic, designed in 1935. Alongside these older attractions, the Park also has the most modern rides, such as the **Tibidabo** Express and the Viking.

Next to the park is the **Sagrat Cor** (Sacred Heart) church. Other places of interest located on **Tibidabo** are : **Collserola Tower**: a telecommunications tower 288m high. **The Science Museum** is a hands-on museum which makes it the most visited museum of the city. There is also the **Planetarium**, where the spectator can see the constellations by means of impressive visual effects.

Lisbon – Estoril, Sintra, Cascais, Mafra

The Estoril coast starts just 13 kilometers from Lisbon and apart from the Castles and forts such as the Palacio National, Pena Castle, Castelo dos Mouros and Queuz, the coast has Europe’s largest casino, numerous golf courses, tennis, marinas, watersports,

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shopping, art galleries, fairs and markets and a cultural center. The shopping, restaurants and hotels also help make it a premier MICE destination.

Seattle – World Fair Grounds

Built for the 1962 World fair, the buildings were designed to continue as a civic center for Seattle. The attractions are the Space Needle, World of Science, World of Century 21, World of Commerce and industry, World of Art, World of entertainment, Foreign exhibits, a 3000 seat opera hall, a 40,000 sqft exhibition area.

Brussels – Heysel

Heysel was developed for the World's fair of 1935 and again 1958. Beside the original building which serves as a convention centre and for trade fairs, it contains the Kinepolis, a multiplex with 28 screens and an IMAX theatre, Mini Europe which showcases the monuments from European countries in miniature, The Atomium, the national football stadium and a water park.

Six Flags also has a park at Walibi outside Brussels. This includes Acqualibi, a water park

Paris – EuroDisney and Asterisk Park

EuroDisney has Walt Disney Studios Park, Disneyland, Disney Hotels & convention center, Golf Disney and Disney Village

Johannesburg/ Pretoria have Sun City

Sun City has the world famous Lost Palace hotel, a huge casino, water park with wave pools, a championship golf course and is next to a wild life snactuary

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New York City - Atlantic City

Atlantic City, 2 ½ hours drive from New York, has 33 million visitors a year to its 12 casinos, a 4 ½ mile broadwalk with entertainment, golf courses, tennis, a convention center, beaches and sport fishing.

All the above are major convention centers as they provide recreation and entertainment for delegates and their spouses.

All host high profile events from rock concerts to Miss World pageants and golf tournaments. Casinos in particular have high quality live entertainers.

A recent study conducted by Chesterton Meghraj highlights the Metro markets for Leisure and recreation. Their findings are as follows

- Spending on recreation & leisure activities per month
 - 12% spend Rs 100-500
 - 29% spend Rs 501 – 1000
 - 31% spend Rs 1001 – 2000
 - 28% spend over Rs 2001
- Travel time to seek Leisure & Recreation
 - 13% travel 15 minutes or less
 - 39% travel 15 – 30 minutes
 - 25% travel 30 – 60 minutes
 - 23% travel over one hour
- Frequency of outings were as follows
 - 42% once a week
 - 42% twice a week
 - 12% once a month
 - 4% rarely

Recommendations

The recommendations are to develop two recreation and leisure centers around Delhi, one in Gurgaon and one in the Faridabad area. The Panchkula area may be examined at a later date. These centers seek to mass various recreation and leisure facilities within a reasonable radius.

Our recommendation is that land accessible to the above developments be acquired and infrastructure developed for the activities identified in the attached document. Land should be identified and allotted for the construction of hotels by private sector. A Recreation and Leisure center as envisioned below would require around 50-70 acres of land that would need to be developed for suitable infrastructure.

The Plans of both HUDA and HSIDC must be checked to avoid duplication of effort and division of revenues.

- **HUDA plans Leisure complexes in Surajkund and Gurgaon.**
- **HSIDC has proposed 'Amusement Parks' in Gurgaon and Faridabad**

Gurgaon Area Advantages

It will be easier to get a concentration of recreation and leisure facilities in Gurgaon as

The Gurgaon area already has planned development of

- Shopping Malls
- Multiplexs

Again, other recreational and leisure activities already existing are

- Golf courses – DLF, Golden Greens, ITC Classic
- Water park – Wet 'n Wild

We have recommended an International standard convention center in Gurgaon.

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Faridabad area – HUDA's Leisure Valley

Haryana Urban Development Authority has already planned and is implementing a 150 acre 'Leisure Valley' in the Surajkund area. The planned facilities are given below.

- 40 -50 'Garden Villas' on 1000 sq yard plots
- 2 sites for hotels – 3* and 5*
- A Shopping Centre
- Office complex
- Petrol Pump
- Deer Park & Mini Zoo
- Children's Amusement park
- Small Lake with waterfalls and musical fountain
- Arts and Crafts village
- Tourist complex
- Fragrance garden, Japanese garden

Visitor numbers

Attendance at the Top 10 most visited International Amusement Parks in 2001

Tokyo Disneyland	17,708,000
Magic Kingdom, Florida	14,784,000
Disneyland, California	12,350,000
Disneyland, Paris	12,200,000
Everland, South Korea	9,028,000
EPCOT, Florida	9,010,000
Universal Studios, Osaka	9,000,000
Disney/ MGM, Florida	8,366,000
Disney Animal Kingdom, Fl	7,771,000
Lotte World, Seoul	7,000,000

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Name of Park	Area in acres	Annual Visitors	Entrance fees excluding video games and some selected rides. Child below 1 metre free.
Essel World, Gorai	64	18 – 20	Child Rs.200/ Adult Rs 250
Water Kingdom, Gorai	24	12-14	Child Rs225/ Adult Rs 275
Nicco Park, Kolkata	40	12-13	
Kishi Kintha, Chennai		10	
VGP Universal, M'puram		8	
Appu Garh, Delhi		6-7	
MGM, Chennai		5-6	
Fun city, Chandigarh		4	Child Rs140/ Adult Rs 140
Fun & Food Village, Delhi	12	5	
Nicco Bhubhaneswar	15	2-2.5	
Nicco Jamshedpur	8	2-2.5	
Great Escapes, Nagpur		2	

Given that the locations recommended for the amusement parks are on the periphery of Delhi, and have easier access than Mumbai has to Gorai, and the spending power of Delhi versus that of Kolkata, a figure of 10 lakh visitors a year is not unreasonable. Appu Garh has limited attractions vis a vis our recommendations.

Weekend traffic is assured to Leisure and Recreation centers. However, it is the week day traffic that impacts revenues. The analysis below attempts to balance attractions for week day movements and within that, movements throughout the day.

Visitor spends

All amusement parks offer discounts to schools and colleges. The average entry ticket for Essel World/ Water Kingdom is around Rs 175 factoring in free children and student discounts.

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At 10 lakh visitors a year, entrance fee revenues will in the region of Rs 17.5 crores. Apart from entry fees, visitors spend on parking, F&B, souvenirs and video games. In most parks, these are outsourced, but an additional visitor spend of Rs50 is conservative. This works out to an additional spend of Rs 5 crores.

Each of the activities listed in the chart can be tendered out to private sector.

Development of a city 'Recreation & Leisure Centres'

Attraction	Weekday usage			Investment	Direct jobs	Indirect jobs
	AM	PM	Night			
Amusement Park - Ferris Wheel, slides, rides	Med	Hi	Hi			
Animal rides	Med	Hi	Lo			
Casino/ Slot Machines	Lo	Med	Hi			
Cultural Centre - See note	Hi	Hi	Hi			
Dodgem Cars/ Go karting	Med	Hi	Hi			
Eco Park - nursery	Med	Med	Med			
Fairground stalls - games of chance and skill	Med	Med	Hi			
Food Court in Haryana Theme village - Vishala/ Chowkidana	Lo	Lo	Hi			
Health/ wellbeing centre - Ayurveda, Spa, Gym, Nature Cure	Hi	Hi	Hi			
Kiddies play centre - Primeplay, Softlands	Hi	Hi	Med			
Mini-golf - Putt Putt	Med	Med	Hi			
Restaurant complex	Med	Hi	Hi			
Science Centre	Hi	Hi	Lo			
Shopping Centre	Hi	Hi	Med			
Skating rink	Lo	Med	Hi			
Swimming Pool - heated	Hi	Hi	Hi			
Water Park	Lo	Med	Hi			
Mini Zoo	Hi	Hi	Med			

Haryana Tourism to acquire and develop the land. Auction plots for specific activities

- Sale/ Lease/ Revenue share. Value based on projected profits

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Costs

Apart from land costs, it requires roughly Rs 1 crore an acre to construct an amusement park.

Sources of funds

Our recommendation is that Haryana Government leases the entire development to the private sector. In cases where work on infrastructure has commenced, we recommend that individual activities as listed above be tendered to private sector.

Marketing

A Park Management company should be contracted to manage the amusement park. They work on a percentage of gate ticket money and may run some concessions – parking etc. Park Management companies usually run marketing programmes to encourage re-visits. Marketing would be left to them as it is in their interest to increase footfalls.

Inventory of New Entertainment facilities in and around Delhi		
Name of the Facility	Location	Facilities + Details
AEZ Eastend Liesureworld	NH - 24, Delhi Gazadiabad border	Family Entertainment Centre- Ciniplex with three screens with a viewing capacity of 800people, Multi layer shopping arcades, ATM's / Banks, Food Court and snacks counter, Merry go round, Columbus, Bumper Cars, My Fair Lady, Amusement and water park, Surfing Pool, Wave Pool, Splash Pool,Golf Putting Green, Go - Karting. Club- Billiards, Squash, Restaurents, Bar, Multi Gym, Swimming Pool, Party lawns
AEZ Southend IGI Airport Motel	NH - 8,	Inbuilt minitheatre for exclusive screeninggs. A full facility Club World Class Convention Halls etc
AEZ Mall	Pritam Pura	
WAVE	Noida Sector 18 & Kaushambi	Multiplex cinema, Food courts
Integrated Sports Complex	Noida	Sports complexes are proposed to be developed in two phases. In the first phase an area of about 30 Hectares is being developed within the township with comprehensive sports facilities. In the Master Plan of Noida 2011, 30 hectares of land in Sector 21-A has been earmarked for the development of a Integrated Sports Complex. In the second phase a larger sports complex is planned in about 300 Hectares area on the outskirts of the township. In this area sports facilities of international and national standards, amusement parks, water sports complex and exhibition ground are proposed to be developed.

International Cricket Stadium	Noida	The game of Cricket is the most popular sport in the country. Delhi, which used to be one of the key locations to host the International one-day matches and test matches, is fading out due to increase in traffic congestion and pollution. On the request of U.P. Cricket Association, Noida has allotted 60.0 acres of land for development of International Cricket Ground and a Cricket academy in Noida. A trust has been created for implementing the project in which Noida, UPCA and Private Enterprise is represented. Land has been transferred to the trust.
Theme, Entertainment & Amusement Parks	Noida	Noida has proposed to develop a world class Theme Amusement and Entertainment Park in an area of 56 acres in between Noida Toll Bridge and National Botanical Garden.
Noida International Centre	Noida	Conceived by the Authority on the lines of India Habitat Centre.
National Botanical Garden	Noida	136 hectares of land is earmarked for the development of Regional Park. 80 hectares has been allotted to Ministry of environment and Forest Government of India. Development started from March 1997. The park is proposed on the pattern of Royal Botanical Garden, U.K. and New York Botanical Garden USA with a cost of Rs 50.00 CRORES. On completion, it shall attract foreign and domestic tourists and shall be a tourists destination of northern India. The park shall also serve as a national resource centre for collection, documentation and conservation of germplasm of useful plants including local crop plants, wild relatives and primitive and races of crop plants, ornamental, medicinal and aromatic plants and less known under utilized life support plants of the country.
PVR Road Show Cineplex	Near Noida Sector 18 Market	

PVR Road Show Cineplex	New Friends Colony (Grandlays)	A mini theatre complex
Alankar Ciniplex	Lajpat Nagar	
Sahara Mall	Gurgaon	
DLF City Centre	Gurgaon	
MGF Metropolitan Mall	Mehrauli-Gurgaon Road, Gurgaon	
Ansal's	East Delhi	Entertainment cum shopping
Unitech	Gurgaon and Noida	Plans to set two shopping Malls one in Gurgaon and one in Noida
Land Base	Gurgaon	7 Star Resort cum Hotel
Golden Greens Golf & Resorts	Gurgaon	Golf Course & 5 star Hotel
Karma Lake Lands	Gurgaon	Tourist Complex
Unitech	Gurgaon	Entertainment Park
Ansals	Gurgaon	Shopping Mall cum Commercial Complex
Jaypee Greens	Noida	Integrated Golf Resort
Leisure City India	Greater Noida	Leisure cum Theme Park
Mussoorie Hotels	Noida	Hotel
Sahara India	Noida	Uplink
Nehru Place Hotels	Faridabad(Suraj Kund)	Resort

Project 15
Business Travel including MICE

Businessmen travel to

- ❑ Meet buyers
- ❑ Meet suppliers
- ❑ Visit Home/ branch offices
- ❑ Incentive travel – where the travel is an incentive reward for better performance
- ❑ Attend conferences – own company and business associations

The first three reasons for travel cannot be influenced by third parties. This is need based travel and will take place whether facilities are provided or not.

However, Business travel can be generated to particular destinations through incentive travel and through conferences, conventions and exhibitions.

Incentive Travel

Incentive destinations are typically not those with cultural attractions but those with a wide range of leisure activities and nightlife. The participants of an incentive group are all prize winners of performance awards and are looking for a fun time in a place that ordinarily would be out of reach of their pockets or regular family holiday destinations.

Meetings, Conventions and Exhibitions

Meetings and conferences

These are traditionally organized by companies for their own staff, distribution chain and, occasionally, suppliers. They are company need-based to communicate messages that require some interaction to a medium sized audience. The size of

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the company in terms of number of people and the spread of distribution are the prime drivers of meetings and conferences.

Apart from companies headquartered in Gurgaon, those headquartered in Delhi are also candidates for holding meetings and conferences in Gurgaon.

A listing of such companies headquartered in Gurgaon is attached.

Conventions and Seminars

These are meetings held for multiple organizations interested in the same topic. They are usually organized by industry associations, professional associations, management associations, universities and NGOs to discuss topics of common interest. Among the more common conventions are various medical disciplines, religious, environmental subjects etc.

However, the local chapter of the association needs to drive the organization of conventions and seminars. Typically, a bid document is put up to the national body that then may make an inspection trip to view facilities.

The bid is normally submitted with comprehensive back-up documentation which apart from the core expertise is exhibited, the documentation covers extra-curricular activities during the day for spouses and evening and night entertainment, accommodation facilities, transportation etc.

The local chapter must also organize the convention/ seminar. This can be fairly complicated and many organizations do not have in-house expertise. Successful conventions require that organizers are educated in meetings management.

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Cities that have evolved as convention destinations generally have a dedicated 'Convention Visitors Bureau' that works with local organizations to generate conventions. The Bureau has full time employees and a committee made up of representatives from the local tourism, hospitality, transport facilities as well as Associations.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions are held to display products. These may be organized by

- ❑ Companies – A launch of new products is usually accompanied by an exhibition
- ❑ Associations – Manufacturing associations, agricultural associations and other industry associations including travel, automobile, job fairs all require exhibition area.

Exhibition halls, typically being unfurnished have multi usage potential such as marriages, concerts and other social events.

Delhi has no convention center of international standard.
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- Vigyan Bhavan, while it has the facilities, is subject to use by the Government of India at short notice. It is not possible to plan on major conventions at this venue.
- Pragati Maidan has facilities which are widely spread. It is preferred for exhibitions though not conferences.
- Indira Gandhi Stadium. Limited facilities. Is used as best alternative
- Hotel Ashok has the largest pillarless hall in the city. Unfortunately, it cannot devote space to both general body meetings and exhibition area. It also has a shortage of good break out rooms.

Recommendation

It is suggested that Haryana develop an international standard convention center in the Gurgaon area. This links in with the development of recreation and leisure facilities and first rate access is available from the domestic and international airports as well as from NH1 and the Mehrauli Gurgaon road. The proposed Faridabad – Gurgaon highway will augment the already good access. Hotel accommodation is also growing in the area.

Caution

HUDA has plans for convention centers in Gurgaon and Panchkula.

HSIDC has plans for a convention center between Manesar and Gurgaon

An international convention hall would have the following minimum facilities

- ❑ A venue for General Body meetings of 1500-2000 persons (Approx 1500-2000 sq.mtr). This would be auditorium seating
- ❑ 8-10 break-out rooms. These are not with any fixed seating but should have capacities ranging from 50 to 250 persons theatre style. (Approx 1000 sqmtrs)
- ❑ Exhibition area of approximately 3000 sq.mtr. This would be a multi-functional area
- ❑ Business center facilities
- ❑ Restaurants and snack bar facilities.
- ❑ Landscaping and Parking facilities

The convention center should have the capability of future expansion.

Project viability

Convention Centres generally break even in 5 –7 years. Faster breakeven may be possible with the multi-use exhibition area being used for marriages, sports, events etc.

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Visitor numbers

Typically, utilization of convention and exhibition area space is taken at 25% of capacity, even though it is possible to use spaces more than once a day. Exhibition area space may be better utilised as it has multi-functionality for social occasions.

A 1500 seat auditorium with break out rooms should see a throughput of roughly 1,25,000 persons a year.

The exhibition space will have utilization for both exhibits and social functions. These are mutually exclusive. If the space is used 25% for exhibitions - 90 days a year including set up and knock down times – in other words exhibits available for 60-65 days, throughput of visitors will be 60-65,000.

Of the 270 days available for social functions, we can take a utilization of 40% or 100 days with an average marriage attendance of 500 pax, this will be 50,000 pax.

Visitor revenues

☐ Revenues from conference hall

- Rentals 90 days @ Rs 40,000 per day = Rs 36 lakhs
- F&B @ Rs 300 per person x 1,25,000 = Rs 375 lakhs

☐ Revenues from exhibition hall

- Rentals @ Rs 40,000 per event x 90 days = Rs 36 lakhs
- Food & Beverages @ Rs 30 per visitor x 65,000 = Rs 19.5 lakhs

☐ Revenues on Social functions

- 50,000 Attendance@ Rs 400 = Rs 200 lakhs

Profitability on rentals is 80 % of Rs (36+36) lakhs = Rs 57.6 lakhs

Profitability of F&B is 50% of Rs (375+19.5+200) = Rs 297 lakhs

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Cost

The cost of developing an international standard convention center of 6000 sqmtrs (Approximately 65,000 sqft) will be in the region of Rs. 20 crores. Landscaping approximately 10 acres will be Rs 20 lakhs.

Running costs are in the range of Rs 4 lakhs a month for personnel and utilities.

Funding Sources

Part of the cost of construction can be de-frayed by Corporates paying to have some of the break-out rooms and possibly the main auditorium named after their company/founder. ASSOCHAM has done this successfully with their HQ in Delhi.

Marketing

A convention promotion bureau should be set up. Potential clients for conferences and conventions both in India and abroad are easily identified from ICCA and other association lists. The convention bureau will need to work with their India Chapters to prepare attractive bid documents.

Project 16
Airstrip near Sohna for Private aircrafts

There are several private aircrafts parked at the Indira Gandhi airport. These owners pay substantial fees for parking their aircraft. In addition, getting take off and landing slots is getting more difficult.

There is an airstrip in Sohna, near Kamarsingha, that could be developed for a “Civil Enclave” that is entitled to charge much less for navigational, terminal and landing charges. There is no other Civil Enclave close to Delhi. Access is reasonable from most parts of Delhi, specially from the up market farm house belts of South Delhi.

A Civil Enclave could be used by

- Private aircraft. There are several private aircraft based in Delhi – Escorts/ Jindals/ Oberoi etc
- This will attract air taxi operators as well. There are 12 non-scheduled permit holders headquartered in Delhi that need to park their aircraft on an ongoing basis
- Air courier services may also use the airstrip.
- Aero – Sports are currently being conducted out of Meerut.

This will be used by both Corporate travel to Delhi as well as private tourist charter flights to Agra, Jaipur, Shimla etc.

Revenues

At this point, it is difficult to project revenues.

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Costs

The cost of up-grading the airstrip and extending the runway to 10,000 ft, providing two hangars and apron parking facilities is Approx Rs.20 crores.

It will be necessary to four lane the highway from Rajive Gandhi Chowk for approximately 22 Km at a cost of Rs 40 lakhs/ km = Rs 9 crores.

There will be some costs, currently unknown, related to either re-routing some high tension lines or laying them underground.

Operating costs

This will also need to be studied in more detail.

Sources of funds

State Government.

List of Delhi based non-scheduled operator's permit holders as of October 2001.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ace airways Pvt Ltd | 2. Asia Aviation |
| 3. Dwarka Air Taxies | 4. Escorts |
| 5. East India Hotels | 6. Govt of Rajasthan |
| 7. India Intl Airways | 8. Jagson Airlines |
| 9. Jindal Strips | 10. Sahara India |
| 11. Span air | 12. Vidyut Travel Svcs |

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Comparative Fees of Civil Enclaves

	Terminal Charges/		Navigational Fees		Landing Charges/ 1000 kgs	
Aircraft weight Kgs	Airport	CE/ 1000 Kgs	Airport	CE	Airport	CE
< 2000	287	14/	990	63	111	9
2001-5000	551	14/	990	160	111	9
5001-10000	1385	14/	990	594	111	9
10001-15000	2218	140+21/	5951	941	1110+163/	90+14/
15001-20000	4960	140+21/	5951	1953	1110+163/	90+14/
20001-30000	4960	350+42/	5951	1953	2740+322/	230+28/
30001-50000	17352	350+42/	5951	3522	2740+322/	230+28/
50001-60000	17352	1610+50/	5951	3522	12400+376/	230+28/

Attracting the Private Sector

Haryana has managed to attract established/ up-market private sector investment in the tourism and leisure segments largely in the Gurgaon district. These include

- ❑ Bristol hotel
- ❑ ITC Landbase Classic Golf course
- ❑ Golden Greens Golf course
- ❑ Wet & Wild water park
- ❑ Oberoi Hotels
- ❑ SITA (now Select) Holiday Resorts
- ❑

Joint ventures

Haryana Tourism has also announced a policy for joint venture with the private sector.

The terms and conditions of this scheme are broadly

- ❑ Non compete with Haryana Tourism/ Haryana Hotels Ltd
- ❑ Anywhere in the state except Kurukshetra
- ❑ Land or facility will be given on licence for a maximum 33 years.
 - Licence fee will be a percentage of gross turnover subject to a minimum guaranteed licence fee.
 - A suitable security deposit will be fixed by Haryana Govt.
 - Government retains the right to acquire upto 26% of equity share in due course of time
 - The land/ facility cannot be used as collateral for raising loans
 - The land/ facility cannot be sublet. However, offices/ shops upto 7% of plinth area can be sublet subject to the terms of the licence
 - Licence may be renewed on fresh terms and conditions with 12 months notice.

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- On expiry of the licence period, all buildings shall become the property of Govt. of Haryana without any compensation
- Entrepreneur will be selected on the basis of national/ global tenders
- The following fields are available
 - Hotels/ motels
 - Health resorts, Spas and beauty parlours
 - Amusement parks including water rides
 - Multiplex complexes
 - Shopping arcades including shopping cum office complexes
 - Other recreational activities including floriculture, horticulture, plantations etc

It should be kept in mind that attracting up-market developments will draw more moderate players whereas the reverse is not true.

Comments on the Joint Venture Policy

It is commendable that Haryana Tourism/ Government of Haryana has issued a policy on joint ventures in Tourism and leisure projects. However, some aspects, if modified for less protectionism may lead to greater interest

1. Non-compete with Haryana Tourism/ Haryana Hotels Ltd.
 - a. Since Haryana Tourism has 44 tourist complexes spread throughout the state and covering district headquarters, this leaves very few destinations in which to operate for JVs in the hotel/ restaurant/ highway facilities.
 - b. One option is that some of the existing complexes/ hotels are reviewed for joint ventures with partners that could bring in branding equity, management and marketing expertise.**
2. No JVs in Kurukshetra.
 - a. Kurukshetra has been identified as the major tourism development in Haryana for the next few years.
3. Land/ facility cannot be used as collateral for loans

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- a. This is the primary reason that the HUDCO plot in Andrew's Ganj remains undeveloped.

As the terms for Joint venture partnership are quite stringent, it is suggested that for private parties interested in setting up tourism related projects in Haryana, the Government looks at providing a 'Single window clearance' facility.

Attracting private sector investment in Tourism sector

1. Taxes

1.1 Rationalisation of taxes

Expenditure tax is imposed by National Government while luxury tax by State Governments. With the Expenditure tax, which is being levied at 10% where room charges are Rs. 3000 or more, being discontinued from 1 June 2003 as per the Union Budget 2003 and no Luxury tax levied, Haryana has an advantage over its neighbouring States. Incase in future expenditure tax or any other tax is levied, then it is preferable to review the effect of total tax while calculating the taxes to be levied on the hotel industry. Moreover these taxes may be charged on the actual room tariff rather on published tariff rate card.

1.2 Other taxes

Apart from the Expenditure tax, service tax by Centre and Entertainment tax by State are also imposed on the hotels. In the Union Budget 2003 services provided by the Hotels are exempted from Service tax. The rates of these taxes, together with expenditure tax and luxury tax, may be decided considering the composite tax rate (indirect taxes) for the hotel industry. The composite tax on hotel industry in India vis-à-vis neighbouring countries is presented in the table

Country	Composite Tax on Hotel Industry (%)
India	30*
Indonesia	21
Thailand	17
Malaysia	15
Singapore	14

Source: PHDCCI

* Estimation includes 10% expenditure tax.

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1.3 Sales Tax

The Sales tax on beverages and liquor is 20% in the State which is relatively high compared to other states like Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, etc. Keeping in view the tax structure of other States and especially neighbouring States, Haryana may reconsider the sales tax rates for these.

1.4 Transport tax

A single point tax collection system may be implemented in order to simplify the procedure and ensure smooth movement of tourist inter-states. Further, the tax rate per quarter levied on air-conditioned and non air-conditioned tourist vehicles may be limited by an overall cap amount for the country.

1.5 Power

The rate of power in Haryana is Rs 4.02 per unit, which is higher than most of States except few ones like Delhi and West Bengal. The cost of electricity is a major component in the overall cost structure for a hotel and hence may need to be brought in line with other comparative States.

1.6 Foreign exchange earnings

The State may consider requesting the Centre for the extension of the time frame of income tax exemption on export earning under section 80HHD of the Income Tax Act 1961. The tourism sector may be granted this extension as like other exporters they too export their services and earn foreign exchange for the country. However, we may mention that it is unlikely that Centre will agree to this request as it has announced phasing out of such incentives.

1.7 Income Tax

The State may also request Centre for providing investments in hotels as well as other industry in the tourism sector with Tax Holiday for a pre-determined period which can be decided in consultation with the various ministries and the private sector participants. In order to promote new investments in a particular industry, request for tax holiday for about 5 years for new investments, applicable for 2

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year from the current financial year, may be sought. This may likely create positive interest among private sector to invest in these industries with in 2 years to avail the tax holiday. Here too, we may like to mention that the Centre providing such benefits is very unlikely.

2. Investment

2.1 Land rates

The Government may consider providing land at concessional rates for construction of hotels and other infrastructure for tourism by private investor. Alternatively, Government may provide land free of cost and acquire stake in the new project constructed on it by private sector through a joint venture. The Government has draft a joint venture policy for attracting private sector, a review of which is also incorporated in this report.

2.2 Stamp duty

State may consider reducing the stamp duty levied especially in the area related to pilgrimages, rural area, etc.

2.3 One window clearance

Haryana has been successful in the implementation of one window clearance concept for the industries. We may mention that the State may provide similar one window clearance to the prospective private sector willing to invest in the State. This will ensure speedy and efficient investment procedure for the private sector thereby attracting necessary investments.

3. Administrative Structure

3.1 Tourism Advisory Board

The Government may strive towards constituting a board or a council comprising members from State Tourism Development Corporation, State Investment Promotion Board, State Industrial Development Corporation, National Tourism Corporation/Department, etc. which will be primarily responsible for co-ordination

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and monitoring of tourism related activities and projects to ensure proper implementation of Tourism Policy. A detailed suggestion is set out in this report earlier.

3.2 *Tourism Development Fund*

The Government may implement Targeted Funding approach by creating Tourism Development Fund (TDF) which will be recipient of all revenues generated from tourism and tourism related businesses. The Fund will be created by raising low interest loans from multilateral agencies that are actively involved in providing financial assistance to public/private sectors for infrastructure development. A Special Purpose Vehicle may be created where all the funds raised will be parked and a deployed in developing infrastructure to enhance tourism sector. The identification of infrastructure for the development can be done in consultation with other state bodies, which are also responsible in developing infrastructure of the state to ensure proper co-ordination between all such bodies.

4. Infrastructure

The Government may try to identify areas of strategic importance and involve private sectors in non-strategic areas. Further it may try to segregate core and non-core activities involved in the areas of strategic importance e.g. maintenance of railway platform, maintenance of bus station, etc. and allow private sectors in these activities. Such activities may be provided on a license basis, lease basis, etc. as decided after a proper study of the same. The funds raised by disinvesting of these non-core activities can be utilised in developing infrastructure of the state. The Government may focus on developed infrastructure to spread to the interiors of the State.

5. Promotion

State may plan for an advertising strategy, which will attract tourist from the desired regions and thus benefiting the tourism industry in the state. This will

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increase the interest of the private sector in investing in the tourism sector in the state. The advertising strategy may include amongst others:

- Shopping festivals,
- Fun and Fair festivals,
- Rural art and handicraft festivals, etc.

Options for Attracting Private Sector Participation

The projects in tourism, like infrastructure projects, too have long gestation period and requires huge capital investment initially. Further, the feasibility of tourism related projects are contingent on development and quality of infrastructure of the region like power, road, railway, water and communications.

No single individual agency either the private sector or the Government could finance the sector all alone as the investment required are large and the risk too is relatively higher. Hence part of the load of development of tourism sector may be shared by the inclusion of private sector There are primarily two ways of sharing the responsibility with the private sector:

- Attracting Private Sector for new projects on all alone basis,
- Creating Public Private Partnership for new projects,
- Creating Public Private Partnership for existing projects owned by Government bodies, and
- Privatisation of existing projects to private sector.

A brief note on each method of involving private sector is set out below:

1. Attracting Private Sector for new projects:

The private sector may be attracted towards new projects related to tourism like Leisure Centres, entertainment parks, theatres, health spa, hotels, etc. by providing incentives for such investments. The list of incentives, applicable period, industry, investment amount, etc may be decided once the type of

industry in the tourism sector is identified where Government would like the private sector to accept the responsibility.

2. Creating Public Private Partnership for new projects:

The strategy to encourage Public Private Partnership include creating a State Tourism Development Finance Company and developing alternative options for partnerships.

2.1 State Tourism Development Finance Company

A STDFC may be formed with the investment from various state as well as centre owned financial institutions and inviting private sector and international agencies too may be considered. The main role of STDFC will to promote investment in tourism sector by providing long term debt and equity for the same.

2.2 Alternative Models

The alternative models for Public Private Partnership for new projects is set out below:

➤ **Build Operate Transfer (BOO)**

The private participant invest, executes the project, runs the business and transfer the property to the Government after the agreed span of period is over.

➤ **Build Operate Lease Transfer (BOLT)**

The private sector will invest, execute the project, operate the business and then transfer the assets to the Government on completion of agreed span of time. After the hand over of the assets to the Government the private participant will get fixed income by way of lease which is agreed during the inception.

➤ **Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT)**

The private sector will invest, execute the project, own the assets created, operate the business and then transfer the assets to the Government on

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recovery of investments made at a designated rate of return. Until such time the hand over of the assets to the Government is completed, the private participant is responsible for maintenance and operation of the assets.

3. Creating Public Private Partnership for existing projects owned by Government bodies:

The private sector may be interested in few existing projects owned by the Government which the latter may like to share the responsibility of day-today-operation of the business but at the same time would also like to retain stake in the assets. We may like to mention that such properties may be spun-off as a separate entity and private sector may be invited to run the business in following two ways:

➤ Formation of Joint Venture by inclusion of a private strategic partner:

The private participant will invest funds in the new entity (existing project spun-off) and in return the Government will provide stake in the entity. While the private participant will be primarily be responsible for operating and strategic management decisions, approval of key decisions will required an concurrence from the Government.

➤ Issuing license for management control to private parties and retaining ownership with the Government:

The private participant neither provides any fund to the Government nor invests funds in the existing project. The ownership of the entity lies with the Government whereas the day-to-day operations are carried out by the private participant for a fixed fee or a revenue sharing model as agreed upon.

4. Privatisation of existing projects to private sector:

The step wise strategy for privatisation of the tourism related properties is set out below:

4.1 *Setting up a Commission*

The state may initiate the process of privatisation by setting up a Privatisation Commission (or Disinvestment Commission) for the purpose of privatisation of State and State Corporation owned Tourism related properties. The commission will be primarily responsible for reviewing all properties with respect to the financial status of the properties, priority of privatisation, the strategic importance of the property, etc.

4.2 *Identification of Tourism Properties*

Subsequently, the commission will identify the State owned and State Tourism owned properties related to tourism to be disinvested and the approach in which the privatisation process will be adopted. The various strategies, which may be considered for the privatisation, are set out below:

- a. The related properties may be clubbed together and privatised,
- b. Create chain of hotels, chain of restaurants, chain of dhabas, etc and privatise each chain,
- c. Sell certain properties on stand alone basis, etc.
- d. Create a trail and sell the trail, etc.

We may mention that the Government may appoint an advisor at this stage to assist in the process of formulation of detailed property-wise strategy, implementation of the strategy, structuring of the deals in terms of creation of Special Purpose Vehicles, spun-off of units, regulatory requirements, etc. marketing of the transactions and advise Government in the process till the transactions are completed. A detailed scope of work for the advisor may be drafted once the list of properties to be privatised is prepared.

Funding Of Tourism Projects

Type of Funds

The funds required to be raised for projects can be categorised broadly under three heads:

- Equity,
- Quasi equity, and
- Loans.

The mix of funding will depend upon the nature of project undertaken, the risk involved, the cash flows envisaged in future, creation of physical assets in order to leverage the project, etc.

Source of Fund

Most of the Financial Institutes provide all kinds of plain vanilla funds, which are set out above. In addition, they also provide funds such as syndicate loans, Interest rate hedging/swaps, currency hedging loans, etc. in order to match the requirements of the projects.

An indicative list of Financials Institutions who may be approached for assistance in investments in Tourism sector are set out below:

1. Domestic

Financial Institutes

Tourism Finance Corporation of India
Infrastructure Leasing Finance of India
Industrial Development Bank of India
Industrial Finance Corporation of India
ICICI Limited
Industrial Development Finance Corporation Limited

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Investment Institutes

Life Insurance Corporation of India
General Insurance Corporation of India
United Trust of India

State Financial Institutes

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation
Haryana Financial Corporation

2. International Financial Institutes

International Monetary Fund
World Bank
Asian Development Bank
International Finance Corporation(only to private sector)
KFW Line of Credit
International Bank of Reconstruction
Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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Application for Fund

There is no standard application form for financing a project as it varies from one Financial Institution to another. A company or entrepreneur, foreign or domestic, seeking to establish a new venture can approach the FI by submitting an Investment Proposal. The proposal submitted to FI for consideration should include the preliminary information as set out in **Annexure A**.

Terms and conditions of Funding

Terms

A list of terms, which are usually a part of any funding agreement, is set out below:

Currencies	The currency of the loan/fund to be disbursed by the Lender, payment of interest and repayment of the principal amount to the Lender is specified under this head.
Lending Rate	Lending rate can be broadly of three types: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Floating rate: 6-month London Interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for the US dollar and Japanese Yen and 6-month euro interbank offered rate (EURIBOR) for the euro plus a lending spread.➤ Fixed rate : The cost of Bank's fixed rate borrowing of US dollars, Japanese yen or Swiss francs plus a lending spread.➤ Resetter : Its is similar to fixed rate loans for the initial period which is tailored to the borrower's need after a specified period.
Commitment Fee	It is charged as a % per annum on progressive amount of undisbursed loan balance.
Front-End Fee	Its is a flat percentage fee of the loan amount
Maturity	As may be determined based on project needs and could comprise of a grace period and a repayment period with final maturity.
Loan Conversion Options	Following conversion options would be available subject to the Bank's conversion procedures as may be applicable at the time of conversion. <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Currency Conversion: The undisbursed amounts/disbursed amounts in

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	<p>whole or part of the undisbursed balance/disbursed amount of the loan may be converted into the three offered currencies.</p> <p>➤ Interest Rate Conversion: The floating lending rate on the whole or part of the disbursed balance may be converted into a fixed-rate at the prevailing market rate or vice versa for whole or part of the loan's residual maturity.</p> <p>Interest Rate Caps and Collars: A cap or collar on the floating lending rate may be purchased for up to the entire disbursed amount, for the whole or part of the residual maturity.</p>
Transaction Fees	A transaction fees may be charged pertaining to the above referred loan conversion.
Disbursement schedule	Amount and timing of loan disbursement are structured as per the project needs.
Prepayment	All or part of the disbursed and outstanding loans may be prepaid. Floating rate loans could be prepaid on an interest payment due date without a prepayment premium. Prepayment of floating rate loans on a date other than the interest payment due date will attract payment of a premium based on the difference, if any, between the rate at which the proceeds from the prepayment could be reinvested and Bank's funding cost for the prepaid amount. Prepayment of fixed rate loans or floating rate loans that involve conversion and a corresponding hedge requiring termination will attract payment of hedge unwinding costs, if any.
Cancellation	Borrower may cancel all or a part of the undisbursed balance at any time.
Repayment	Equal principal or annuity repayments.
Lending Rate Reset / Payment Dates	<p>➤ Lending rate for floating rate loans are generally reset every six months on an interest payment date.</p> <p>➤ Interest payment are generally due either on the 1st or 15th day of a calendar month and semiannually thereafter.</p>

Conditions

The primary objective of introducing conditions while providing loan/funds is to ensure that the proceeds of the loan are used only for the purposes for which the

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loan was granted and with due attention to considerations of economy and efficiency. Thus, the Lender's loan documents (e.g., loan agreement, guarantee agreement, where relevant project agreement, etc.) stipulate the loan covenants that are considered necessary to ensure the efficient implementation of, and the full realisation of benefits from, projects financed by Lender.

The loan covenants can be divided broadly into two categories: general covenants and special covenants:

(i) General Covenants

General covenants are standard assurances and undertakings that the Lender requires from all borrowers, guarantors, if any, and executing agencies for projects financed by the loans regardless of the special features of a particular project. General covenants include obligations on the part of the borrower, guarantor, if any, and the executing agency:

- to carry out the project with diligence and efficiency;
- to repay the loan;
- to procure goods and services and engage consultants in accordance with specified procedures;
- to maintain project records and accounts;
- to provide local currency funds, facilities, and other resources required for carrying out the project;
- to submit financial statements/ progress reports; and
- to establish and maintain adequate auditing arrangements with the provision that the Lender will retain the option to communicate directly with the auditors.

(ii) Special Covenants

Special covenants are those assurances and undertakings which the Lender considers necessary or desirable to obtain from the borrower, guarantor, if any, and the executing agency for each project, having regard to the special features, identified difficulties, and reference points for monitoring of each project.

Special covenants are an important part of the loan documents and are so designed that compliance with these covenants will further ensure the successful

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implementation of the project, sustainable operation of the facilities, and full realization of its benefits. They also provide a basis for the Lender to monitor project implementation and performance. To facilitate monitoring of compliance, special covenants should indicate, wherever possible, the dates by which compliance is expected of various items therein, on the basis of a realistic assessment of project-specific requirements and the related government policy and procedure. Where special circumstances so warrant, special covenants may be used to require the borrower, if any, or the executing agency/guarantor to undertake necessary action even after completion of project implementation so as to ensure sustainability of project benefits.

Compatibility of Loan Covenants with Local Laws

Covenants are generally compatible with local laws, administrative practices and procedures, sectoral/subsectoral requirements, and socioeconomic conditions of developing member countries.

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Sr	Suggestions	Interventions required	Agencies Involved
1	Taxation	Rationalisation, reduction and tax holidays.	HSEB, Finance Department- Government of Haryana and Government of India
2	Land rates	Concession	HUDA
3	One window clearance	Creation of a body for one stop processing	HSIDC, HUDA, HSEB, PWD and Haryana Tourism
4	Structure	Creation of a State Tourism Advisory Body	Government of Haryana
		Creation of Tourism Development Fund	Finance Department – Haryana, Haryana Tourism and multilateral agencies.
5	Infrastructure	Development of infrastructure and involvement of private sector	HSIDC, HUDA, PWD, Finance Department and Haryana Tourism.
6	Marketing	Promotion of Haryana Tourism	Haryana Tourism
7	Attracting Private Sector Participation	Providing incentives	HSEB, Ministry of Finance - Government of Haryana and Government of India, L&DO
		New Joint Ventures (PSP)	Haryana Tourism, Finance Department
		Joint Ventures for existing projects	Haryana Tourism
		Privatisation	Haryana Tourism and Finance Department

INDICATIVE INVESTMENT PROPOSAL OUTLINE

There is no standard form for applications. This is an indicative framework providing key heads to be covered in an Investment Proposal to be submitted for funding.

1. Executive Summary

Summarise all the important points of the proposal.

2. Lender's role

Propose an equity, debt, or cofinancing arrangement.

3. Background to the project

- Brief introduction and history of the borrower
- State the need to undertake the project.
- Briefly describe the project, including the implementation and operation philosophy.
- Specify the support obtained from government, lending institutions and investors for the project.
- State the need for the assistance required from the Lender.

4. The Market

Describe the market and marketing arrangements. Include all the following:

- Basic market orientation: local, national, regional, or export.
- Projected production volumes, unit prices, sales objectives, and market share of proposed venture.
- Potential users of products and distribution channels to be used. Present sources of supply for products.
- Future competition and possibility that market may be satisfied by substitute products.
- Tariff protection or import restrictions affecting products.
- price sensitivity
- market risks
- Critical factors that determine market potential.

5. Feasibility Study

Present a feasibility study establishing the technical, financial, economic, and environmental viability of the project, prepared by a reputable consultant.

5.1 Technical feasibility, manpower, resources, and environment:

- Brief description of the process.
- Availability of manpower and of infrastructure facilities (transport and communications, power, water, etc.).
- Breakdown of projected operating costs by major categories of expenditures.
- Proposed location in relation to markets, infrastructure and manpower.
- Proposed capacity in comparison with other known competitors.
- Potential environmental issues and how these issues are addressed.

5.2 Cost Estimates

Provide cost estimates for the project, analyzed two ways:

- major cost category
- local and foreign currency cost.

5.3 Investment requirements, project financing, and returns:

- Estimate of total project cost, broken down into land, construction, installed equipment, and working capital, indicating foreign exchange component.
- Proposed financial structure of venture, indicating expected sources and terms of equity and debt financing.
- Type of financing (loan, equity, quasi-equity, a combination of financial products, etc.) and amount required from the Lender.
- Projected financial statement, information on profitability, and return on investment.
- Critical factors determining profitability.

5.4 Financial and Economic Evaluation

Calculate the economic and financial rates of return as well as return on the equity investment.

5.5 Analysis

Analyze the risks in implementing and operating the project with the accompanying mitigating measures showing which party will bear the risk and/or pay for the

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mitigating measures. The risk analysis should be accompanied by a list of proposed insurance coverages for both implementation and operation of the project.

6. Ownership of the project

Describe the proposed ownership and management structure of the project.

7. Government support and regulations:

- Project in context of government economic development and investment program.
- Specific government incentives and support available to project.
- Expected contribution of project to economic development.
- Outline of government regulations on exchange controls and conditions of capital entry and repatriation.

8. Environmental Aspects

Provide a site-specific environmental impact assessment report, highlighting environmental impacts and mitigating measures, prepared by an acceptable consulting firm in accordance with Lender's guidelines.

9. Permitting and Licensing

List all permits and clearances required for implementing and operating the project, the issuing authority, and the date of issue or expected issue.

10. Implementation Arrangements

Explain the implementation and contractual arrangements for the project, including the construction and supervision methodology.

Make sure the followings are included:

- a bar chart showing major scheduled achievements and completion for each of the major components of the project
- draft construction contracts
- sources of possible cost increases and delays
- Detailed description of liquidated damage provisions and performance bond requirements.

Prioritising Projects

	Short Term 1-5 years	Medium Term 5-10 years	Long Term 10-20 years
1. Setting up a system of coordination between departments through a 'Mission Approach'	✓		
2. Assessing the economic impact of tourism in Haryana thru' annual surveys and the use of multipliers	✓		
3. Setting up police outposts in 'Tourist centres'	✓		
4. Accreditation of Shops and transporters	✓		
5. Creating Tourist/ Cultural Centres in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra and Chandigarh	✓		
6. Developing Kurukshetra as the mega-project	✓	✓	✓
7. Retaining some of the Surajkund Mela stalls on a permanent basis	✓		
8. Publicising local fairs and festivals through the various tourist complexes	✓		
9. Incentivising Dhabas to maintain tradition of a higher standard through the medium of monetary prizes	✓		
10. Developing Village Tourism through 'adoption' of identified villages by Corporate Houses	✓	✓	✓
11. No incremental efforts to be made on wildlife	✓	✓	✓
12. Developing Morni Hills as an activity center	✓	✓	✓
13. Creating concentrations of 'Recreation & Leisure' activities in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula	✓	✓	✓
14. International convention center in Gurgaon	✓	✓	✓
15. Developing an airstrip near Sohna	✓	✓	
	Total Project Cost	Direct Jobs created	Indirect jobs created

1. Setting up a system of coordination between departments through a 'Mission Approach'	Nil		
2. Assessing the economic impact of tourism in Haryana thru' annual surveys and the use of multipliers	Rs 10 lakhs/ year	50	200
3. Setting up police outposts in 'Tourist centres'	Nil	20	
4. Accreditation of Shops and transporters	Nil	20	
5. Creating Tourist/ Cultural Centres in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra and Chandigarh	Rs 75 lakhs/ centre	380/ center	
6. Developing Kurukshetra as the mega-project	Rs 5 crores	2400	5500
7. Retaining some of the Surajkund Mela stalls on a permanent basis	Nil	40	185
8. Publicising local fairs and festivals through the various tourist complexes	Nil		
9. Incentivising Dhabas to maintain tradition of a higher standard through the medium of monetary prizes	Prize money of Rs 25 lakhs	120	550
10. Developing Village Tourism through 'adoption' of identified villages by Corporate Houses	Rs 50 lakhs/ village	200	650
11. No incremental efforts to be made on wildlife	Nil		
12. Developing Morni Hills as an activity center	760 lakhs	1500	7000
13. Creating concentrations of 'Recreation & Leisure' activities in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula	6000 lakhs/ centre	5000/ centre	20000
14. International convention center in Gurgaon	2020 lakhs	250	1250
15. Developing the airstrip near Sohna	2900 lakhs	300	1500

Funding of projects

	Total Project Cost	Cost to Government	Source of funds
1. Setting up a system of coordination between departments through a 'Mission Approach'	Nil	Nil	
2. Assessing the economic impact of tourism in Haryana thru' annual surveys and the use of multipliers	Rs 10 lakhs/ year	Rs 10 lakhs/ year	
3. Setting up police outposts in 'Tourist centres'	Nil	Nil	
4. Accreditation of Shops and transporters	Nil	Nil	
5. Creating Tourist/ Cultural Centres in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra and Chandigarh	Rs 75 lakhs/ centre	Rs 73 lakhs/centre	Govt
6. Developing Kurukshetra as the mega-project	Rs 5 crores	Rs 5 crores	Govt
7. Retaining some of the Surajkund Mela stalls on a permanent basis	Nil	Nil	NA
8. Publicising local fairs and festivals through the various tourist complexes	Nil	Nil	
9. Incentivising Dhabas to maintain tradition of a higher standard through the medium of monetary prizes	Prize money of Rs 25 lakhs	Nil	Corp Houses
10. Developing Village Tourism through 'adoption' of identified villages by Corporate Houses	Rs 50 lakhs/ village	Nil	Corp Houses
11. No incremental efforts to be made on wildlife	Nil	Nil	
12. Developing Morni Hills as an activity center	760 lakhs	Infrastructure	Pvt Sector
13. Creating concentrations of 'Recreation & Leisure' activities in Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula	6000 lakhs/ centre	Infrastructure	Pvt Sector
14. International convention center in Gurgaon	2020 lakhs	Rs 2020 lakhs	Long lease
15. Developing the airstrip near Sohna	2900 lakhs	2900 lakhs	

Name of Project	Financial Parameters	Rate	Annual Growth rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Cultural/ Tourist centres	Project Funding-Rs lakhs	75											
	Funding Yrs 1-5	75											
	Funding Yrs 6-10												
	Funding Yrs 10-20												
	Revenues												
	Rental/ lease- Rs.lakhs		5%		48.4	50.8	53.4	56.0	58.8	61.8	64.9	68.1	71.5
	Operational Costs		5%		24.0	25.2	26.5	27.8	29.2	30.6	32.2	33.8	35.5
	Operating profits				24.4	25.6	26.9	28.2	29.7	31.1	32.7	34.3	36.0
Developing Kurukshetra	Project Funding-Rs lakhs	500											
	Funding Yrs 1-5	500											
	Funding Yrs 6-10												
	Funding Yrs 10-20												
	Revenues												
	Visitor numbers 000's		5%		500	525	551	579	608	638	670	704	739
	Visitor spends-Rs.lakhs	Rs50/	5%		250	276	304	335	369	407	449	495	546
	Total Revenues				250	276	304	335	369	407	449	495	546
Events, Fairs & Festivals	Project Funding-Rs lakhs	Nil											
	Incremental Rev- Rs lakhs												
	Surajkund Visitors 000's		5%	70	73.5	77.18	81.03	85.09	89.34	93.81	98.5	103.4	108.6
	Surajkund spends Rs lakhs	Rs 50	5%	35	38.59	42.54	46.9	51.71	57.01	62.85	69.3	76.4	84.23
	Fair visitor 000s		5%	50	52.5	55.13	57.88	60.78	63.81	67	70.36	73.87	77.57
	Fair visitor spends Rslakhs	Rs 20	5%	10	11.03	12.16	13.4	14.77	16.29	17.96	19.8	21.83	24.07

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