

Post-conflict Tourism revival in District Swat

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Abstract

Pakistan is a developing country having rich historical, cultural and economic tourist sights. Alluring regions consist of Mari, Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Naran, Kaghan and Swat. Swat is gifted with natural beauty, high mountains, fresh rivers, snowfall and green forest which attracts lots of tourists from all parts of the world, unfortunately, the beautiful valley received a major setback in the form of insurgency back in 2007, as a result, tourism industry of Swat was extremely affected. This qualitative research study is conducted to examine tourism revival in district Swat. The main purpose of this study is to describe the pre- and post-analysis of tourism especially eco-tourism in District Swat; the study also investigated and explored what kind of strategies are adopted for tourism revival in district Swat. The study finds despite considerable loss to tourism in Swat inflicted by insurgency certain attempts have been made for its revival; For instance, many stakeholders took part in tourism restoration of the valley such as PaRRSA, PAITHOM, ASHA and foreign countries like Italy, UAE, Japan and Iran. Besides, the study will be helpful for the policymakers to shape good policy regarding tourism in Pakistan.

Keywords: Tourism, Conflict, Swat valley, Post-conflict revival,

Introduction

Tourism is one of the emerging sectors of the world which spread peace and improves social conditions of the people (Premodh, 2009). In sub-continent first effort has taken to promote tourism was named as Indo-Pak sub-continent to promote tourism in 1945. During 1990, the number of foreigner's tourists in Pakistan were 424 thousand, however in the same year the number of domestic tourists was 36 million, unfortunately, the number of foreigners tourist decreased after 9/11 (Ishfaq, et al., 2011). In 2006 tourism's share from District Swat in GDP was 6.3% which decreased to 2.4% in 2007. In addition, the flow of tourist towards Swat in July 2008 stopped at all and tourists diverted towards Naran and Kaghan due to which all of the people became jobless in Swat (Manandhar and Rasul, 2006).

Tourism produces economic opportunities which tend to grow an economic growth of a particular area or state previously tourism sector was developed and particularly focused by the developed nations, recently developing countries are giving priority to develop tourism sector because it requires less amount to invest in this sector. Pakistan is also a developing country having rich historical, cultural and economic tourist sights. Alluring economical regions consist of Mari, Chitral, Hunza, Gilgit, Naran, Kaghan and Swat. Swat is gifted with natural beauty, high mountains, fresh rivers, snowfall and green forest which attracts lots of tourists from all parts of the world, it is also called the Switzerland of Pakistan, but unfortunately, this beauty was destroyed by the Swat conflict and tourism is decline so the purpose of this study aims to examine tourism revival in district swat. Lots of propagandas were also spread about security issues in Swat, few researchers worked on tourism in Swat, however fewest of them worked on tourism and terrorism, work on tourism revival is missing in the region so here in this study also focused to describe pre and post-analysis of tourism especially eco-tourism in District Swat as well as to describe that how tourism revival took place and what kinds of strategies are adopted for tourism revival in District Swat.

Objectives

Following are the objectives of my research:

1. To evaluate the role of tourism in the development of the present socio-economic condition of the people of the conflict zone.
2. To evaluate policies regarding tourism revival in district swat.

Research Questions

Following are the questions of my research:

1. What is the role of tourism in the development of the present socio-economic condition of the people of District Swat?
2. What kind of policies are adopted for tourism revival in District Swat?

Significance of the Study

This study will be helpful to provide the relationship between conflict and tourism, impacts and consequences of conflict on tourism; on the other hand, data collected about post-conflict tourism would be helpful to shape policy regarding tourism management. Further, it provides information that how this war-torn area is affected by terrorism, then how all of the issues are managed, who are the stakeholders that help in tourism revival in the valley, what kind of policies are shaped by the government for the tourism revival as well as the promotion of tourism in the valley. However, this study also adds some qualitative work to the existing literature of tourism and also intended to grab the attention of the researchers towards this issue in a particular area. This study unfolds the issues regarding tourism as well.

Concept of Tourism

When people move from their home to an unusual place for relaxation, it is considered that the duration should be less than one year as well as earning activity would not be taken into consideration. It is also stated that tourism is directly linked with tourist and can be defined as any person who stays outside from his usual environment for at least 24, hours. Anthropologists and Sociologists regarded that any person who is free from their duties like employment, study, family and community engagement leave home temporarily to gain relaxation are known as a tourist, relaxation is one of the basic needs of a particular person so for this purpose each one travels due to which tourism flow all over the world (Wyllie, 2011).

International tourism grew 3.6% throughout the world in 2015, furthermore, international arrival increased to 4.4%. It is stated that the rate of tourism in this year grew faster than merchandise trade which provided US\$ 1.4 trillion amount in the same year. Tourism income was increased to US\$ 1,232 billion that was contributed 7% of total world export and 30% of service export. The United States, China, Spain and France remained the world's top tourism destination this year, the United States earned US\$ 178 billion, the share of China was US\$ 114 billion, Spain was US\$ 57 billion while France contributed US\$ 46 billion in the world (UNTO, 2016).

Tourism in Pakistan

The number of foreign tourists in this region is increasing day by day, 798,260 number of tourist has been recorded in 2004. Besides, the number of tourist increase from 8.6 per cent to 10.1 per cent by the year 2004 -2005 (Khalil, Kakar and Waliullah, 2007). Pakistan is the home of the oldest civilization in the globe possessing natural beauty, high mountains, varieties of seasons, religion and historical places unique art and craft as well as rich culture and heritage, which attracts a large number of tourist in all over Pakistan. In 2009, the total number of domestic tourists in Pakistan was recorded is 46.07 million in which 50% of the people travelled for social obligation (to meet their friends and family), 14% people travelled for recreational activities while the remaining people travelled for health, religious and business activities. According to the World Tourism Organization's Report in 2012, the total number of tourism was 1,035 million in which 0.966 million came to Pakistan as compared to 0.557 million in the year 2000. Pakistan share's in the world tourism was only 0.09% in 2012 which was negligible, in South Asia total number of tourists was 14.37 million in which Pakistan share was 6.7% as compared to India's 46%. If we talk about foreigner tourist it is noted that most numbers of people travelled to Pakistan were Europeans about 44% of Europeans travelled Pakistan in 2009. In this context second position hold by Pakistan among the South Asians countries that were recorded 21% in the same year. Most of the people come to Pakistan to meet their friends and families while an ample number of tourist travels for recreational activities. Tourism status of a state is ranked by Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) Report comprising 90 various factors that are health and hygiene, safety and security, enabling environment, human resource and labour market etc. Regarding TTCI Pakistan shown a negligible position in 2015, a total of 141 countries were measured in which Pakistan possessed 125 positions at an average rate in detail she got 130th of enabling environment,

138th of safety and security, 102nd of health and hygiene, 138th of human resource and labour market however she carried 141st at tourism sustainability. Although Pakistan is considered one of the cheapest countries for tourist which ranked 9th in the world regarding price competitiveness and hold 60th position in Culture Resource and Business Travel (Rana, 2015).

Research Methodology

A qualitative research method has been adopted in which secondary data is gathered through research papers, journals, newspapers and various Books while primary data is collected through semi-structured interviews, further descriptive research design has been adopted in the study (comprehensive scheme of a researcher in which he or she makes a strategy to find the answer of research problems or objectives although it also outlines the operational implications to analyse the research data (Kerlinger 1986). So the research design for this study is descriptive focusing to add something new to the existing literature.

Thematic Analysis

As it is qualitative research various methods are used to analyze the collected data that is grounded theory, constant comparative analysis, ethnographic method, phenomenological approach, discourse and narrative analysis etc. However, in this research the systematized data are thematically analyzed, as the thematic analysis is based on six joint steps; all the steps are followed as well as carefully understood.

According to Braun and Clarke (2006), thematic analysis is a particular type of qualitative research analysis in which the organized data is profiled into themes or patterns. It is mostly used in qualitative research and may also be rarely used in other types of researches; in addition, the authors argued that it is a method rather than a methodology (Braun and Clarke, 2013). For the variety of exertion in teaching and learning, it also offers the characteristic of flexibility as well, however, it also gives confusion while differentiating it from the content analysis. Here the collected relevant data is organised into semantic them (not diverting from participants views and written documents) and latent them (to observe the basic ideologies, concepts and assumptions). In addition, thematic analysis can be done in six steps that are:

Familiarization with Data

The first step of thematic analysis is to understand each and everything relevant to your research study, this stage is very boring, laborious and time-consuming but it is a key phase of analysis at this stage all of the interviews are need to be transcribed to create meaning of the collected data, for this purpose all the interviews are recorded carefully and properly transcribed as well; all of the interviews were in Pushto and Gawler languages are converted into English, rough notes are prepared and studied twice, irrelevant data is removed.

Coding

The thematic analysis also focus to generate initial codes of the collected data, codes are the cloths which give shape to a large amount of data it also converts data into a small piece of meaning, it could be done someone become familiar to his collected data, in this context all the transcribed data is highlighted with pen manually and converted into initial codes.

Codes into Themes

In this stage all the codes are carefully examined through which themes are generated, themes can be further classified into sub-themes as well, in this context all the transcribed data is converted into themes and sub-themes as well.

Report Writing

After covering all of the stages of relevant journals, newspapers and articles are studied and prepared a report on it.

Locale

The district Swat consists of seven tehsils that is tehsil Babozai, tehsil Matta, tehsil Kabal, tehsil Bahrain, tehsil Khwazakhila, tehsil Barikut and Tehsil Charbagh hence the research would be narrowed down to tehsil Baharain and tehsil Charbagh. The Swat valley is situated in Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province; however, it is considered is a part of Provincial Administrative Tribal Area (PATA), Article 246 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. It's border expended to district Buner, in the south it joined to Malakand, in the west it touches the district Lower Dir and Upper Dir district to the West, in the North it joined to Chitral and Gilgit and Kohistan and Shangla districts are situated in the east of district Swat. Most of the people in Swat live in a rural area that is 86.62 per cent while the remaining 13.38 per cent live in the urban area.

Saidu Sharif is considered is the capital of swat and Mingora is the main city of swat situated almost 160 kilometres away from the capital Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar and 250 kilometres away from the capital of Pakistan Islamabad.

Findings and discussion

The collected data is transcribed, coded and converted into various themes and sub-themes observed during finding in the discussion, in order to reach in-depth content.

Peace Building in Swat

Noll, (2009) conflict is a natural phenomenon which can exist throughout the world and can be simply defined as the clash of interest may intra or inter. We can say that conflict is the opposite of peace. Peace means the absence of war, it can be further classified into positive and negative peace, when there is an absence of violence we can be called it negative peace, and it comes by force rather than collaboration, for instance, peace comes through the united nation or our law enforcement. On the other hand, positive peace comes through cooperation rather than prosecution it tries to restoration and reconciling through the artistic conversion of skirmish it is a mutual discussion and agreement between two bodies, for instance, a lawyer in a court show an example of positive peace. However, peacebuilding is the combination of peacemaking, preventing diplomacy and peacekeeping (United Nation's report an agenda for peace, 1992). It is the strengthening of political, social, economic, and environmental as well as security dimensions (OECD, 2005).

Military operations

A report of ISPR in 2012, represented the speech of lieutenant general Khalid Rabbani stated that after 9/11 more than 1087, the military operation took place by Pak-army in Pakistan against Taliban consist of 766 minor and 323 major operations. Some of the major operations are:

- Operation Enduring Freedom (2001-02)
- Operation Al-Mizan (2002-06)
- Operation Rah-e-Rast (2009)
- Operation Rah-e-Nijat (2009-10)
- Operation Khyber I and II (2014-16)
- Operation Zarb-e-Azb (2014-16)

In April 2009 to June 2009, Operation Black Thunderstorm was launched in Mingora, Buner and Shangla in order to clear these regions from the control of Taliban; similarly, Operation Rah-e-Rast was launched in May 2009, to restrict the control of Taliban in the whole of Malakand division, after four months Pak-army restored the writ of the state in Swat district after that many minor operations were conducted at least one in a month.

“When the people of Swat returned home to home search operation was conducted by Pak-army in which all the weapons possessed by the locals were collected, no is allowed to fire the bullets at any occasions, later on, some of the weapons were handed over to those who have legal permits”

Peace is one of the basic components of tourism; most of the people in the world are atrocious, hence they move where there is a serene environment. In this context, lots of efforts have done to keep peace in the region.

De-radicalization

To keep peace in the region first of all Pak-army took the initiative of de-radicalization, it is the preventive measurement of counter-terrorism, through which violent religious and political ideology shape a non-violence view (*Collins dictionary*). Rana, 2011 stated that a multi-faced approach is required to restore peace and counter-terrorism in a particular society. In this context a radicalization program was launched by Pak-army in 2009, funded by the provincial government cost 4.4 billion in which all the extremists and supporters of the Taliban were surrendered and handed over to their custody. Also, the program is classified into three projects that are **Sabaoon**, **Mishal** and **Sparlay**. The **Sabayon** dealt below than eighteen years old or juveniles, gave them formal education, developed their psychological thing and gave them vocational training as well. This project also helps to repair damaged houses of the conflict, 400 individuals have been reintegrated into society so far in this project. However, **Mishal** dealt above eighteen years old extremists, here with the help of psychological therapy low-cadre militants were identified who were directly involved in the sabotage were released and gave them financial support for their livelihood. However Sparlay focus on the family members of detained persons.

“One of the respondents (Molwe saib) that we are hired to recite some of the verses of Surah Tuba at 10 am daily and transcribed its meaning to the militants”

Peace Festivals

(Kamran, 2010) with the collaboration of Pak-army PARSA arranged Aman Mela in order to gain momentum in the tourism industry of Swat, the president of SHA Zahid khan stated that the Mela would be arranged in two phases, the first phase would be held in Mingora grassy ground on June, 29 while the second phase would be started in Kalam on Jul, 11 to 18.

“With a long discussion among 40 committee members for tourism revival in Swat it is suggested that festival should be arranged in order to spread message of peace in Swat as festival arranged by the king of Swat at the occasion of Eid, planning started to arrange this festival in Fizagat, then location is shifted to hockey ground and finally arranged in the grassy ground Mingora called the Aman festival”

In addition, the president also announced that we would run a nonprofit business this year, for this purpose 50 % discount would be given to every tourist staying in PTDC and Serena, food would be also served in condense rate, however, 10% discount would be given in Daewoo Swat and 20% discount is allowed on handicrafts.

“In January 2010, we offered free accommodation to tourist, 5,000 tourists free of cost visited swat when they returned peacefully it was a good sign of tourism revival”

This festival aims to spread a voice of peace, restore tourism sector and promotion of economic opportunities in Swat with the hope that it would review 30-50% tourism in this area. During this festival, several programs were organized such as peace and car rallies, circus, dance and music night, photo exhibition, Mushaira, boating, trout fishing, volleyball and cricket tournaments etc.

Repairing Infrastructure

(Bangash, 2012) Infrastructure is considered as the backbone in the tourism sector, in this context all the social infrastructure was severely damaged during Swat conflict, on one side militants destroyed many homes, buildings, hotels, bridges, shops and roads, on the other hand, lots of infrastructures also damaged by caring out military operation in Swat. Vary statistics are shown by different surveys, one of the surveys shown that from 8,000 to 10,500 houses were damaged during Swat conflict (ADB and WB, 2009).

“UNHCR started an initiative to repair the particular houses damaged during Swat conflict, they built disposable tin houses in the regions”

According to a World Bank report, about 500 hotels were functional in Malakand division before the conflict in which some 60 hotels were damaged in Swat. Also, an institution developed in Swat by the Austrian government known as PAITHOM cost PKR 140.5 million (KP tourism policy, 2010) in 2001, to manage tourism activities in the region was plundered by Taliban and later on declared as a temporary imprisonment centre by Pak-army.

“All those hotels were damaged in conflict Saudi ambassadors gave 7.5 million to restore it, as well as American government, gave 4.3 million dollars for hotel restoration, in which each hotel got 19 lakh for renewing their hotels. In 2012 World Bank 13 million dollars were given for the hotels up gradation in which Swat got 9 million dollars distributed among 350 hotels in Swat (each hotel got 25 lakh)”

Similarly, the communication system was also demolished; approximately forty-three bridges were damaged at that time cost about PKR 251.9 million in the region (WB and ADB, 2009).

“At that time all the bridges were closed so we requested to open the bridges and built an alternate way for risk. Some of the bridges were damaged so with help of America those were constructed”

Revamping Recreational Parks

(President’s Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, 2008) numerous studies have been found that there is a strong positive correlation between recreational parks and physical fitness. For tourists availability of recreational parks increases more in their enjoyment as well as tends to encourage the physical level of the people. It also provides a social and economic benefit to the environment, it also helps to secure from other activities like crime, taking drugs and robberies etc.

“There was only one recreational park in Swat before conflict situated one kilometre away from Mingora city known as Fizagat park, this park was constructed by the municipal committee in 1984, locals and outsiders went there for fun, now there are more 5, recreational parks in Swat”

(Hudson, 1998) argued that the establishment of a recreational park plays a crucial role in the tourism sector. Although Fizagat Park was not harmed during the conflict but fully closed due to fear of the Taliban, it is mostly visited by women than men at that time women were completely banned to come out of their homes. In 2010, this park was badly damaged by Swat flood and its renovation took place by the municipal committee in 2012 allocated RS 3.5 million with the collaboration of PAARSA, then in 2013, Japanese government-funded RS 14 million for the beautification this park (Dawn, 2015).

Swat Beautification Project

In order to, advance tourist spots in swat previous KP government launched the beautification project by spending RS one billion (Ali, 2018). The project is winded up in six months by performing various activities like building roads, planting trees, relining, cleaning block drain, putting signboard and painting walls (Dawn, 2019). The provincial government has provided one billion Pakistani to the District Swat Administration for the beautification project of Saidu Sharif the capital city of Swat and surrounded areas in Malakand division of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

“For the promotion of tourism in Swat previous government did well, they started a credible project of Swat beautification, which covered precious work in Saidu Sharif, Fizagat and Kalam etc.”

One of the phases of this project was building or revamping roads, I this context importance is given to the Kalam road by spending RS 1.3 million (Swat News, 2018), as well as restoration of Qambar to Fizagat bypass road. They also revamped two of the recreational parks there in Kalam. In addition, the restoration of Wadudia hall and grassy ground also took place in this project. However, district commissioner, Amir Afaq added Swat holds its historic position through of the world possessing Ghandahara civilization as well as indigenous art and crafts so wall painting should be shown the culture heritage of Swat that would attract many tourists in the region. In this context in Saidu Sharif, Kalam and other places on many buildings and hotels roadsides walls are painted showing lovely culture heritage of Swat.

Promotion of Eco-tourism

To promote eco-tourism in District Swat, the provincial government Started Eco-tourism and Camping village project with help United Nation Development Program, with implementing partner The Department of Culture Sports Tourism Archaeology and Youth Affairs Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the project will aim to invest on Swat, Buner, Battagram and Chitral and the total budget will be 2.2 million (UNDP) with a specific duration of two years (2017-2019). The project also intends to introduce eco-friendly products made of green wood a blend of recycled materials such as plastic bags and scraps used to construct structures such as gazebos, staff accommodation quarters, kitchen, dining area, benches and picnic tables. The use of greenwood to make these ‘green structures’ for the camping villages will ensure low carbon footing and contribute to the project’s aim of promoting eco-friendliness.

Resent Government Policies

Even the first and foremost aim of recent PTI government is to promote tourism sector all over the state in general and particularly at the provincial level, in this context they have done more than enough to promote tourism sector in Swat valley as compared to the others government.

To promote tourism in Pakistan PM Imran Khan hold a join meeting along with Atif Khan, Waqar Zakaria, Tauqeer Shah, Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Sirajul Mulk stated that government would establish a comprehensive tourism policy for the promotion of tourism in the state, in addition, he added that there are more than hundreds of tourism places in northern areas that need to be explored due to which at least ten out of thousand would get employed in the tourism sector, on the other hand, we have historical places like Moenjadaro, coastal areas and many religious sites which have the potential to attract lots of tourists in the region. We have to develop special resorts to promote adventure tourism in various tourist destinations, besides, we have to find all obstacle of tourism and promote it at provincial levels, while the federal government will assess the provincial government in removing hurdles faced the provincial government.

Establish Integrated Tourist Zone

In order to promote tourism sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Zulfiqar Bukhari Chairmen of National Tourism Board established tourism zone in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and stated that the same kind of zones will be set up in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan later on. In addition, the KP government plans to establish eleven more tourism zones all over the province in order to attract more tourists in the region, for this purpose they identified eleven spots in which three are situated in the Swat valley such are Gabin Jaba (9,200 feet above the sea level), Mankyal (8,700) and Boyu (11,000 feet above the sea level). These integrated tourism zones would aim to guarantee the preservation of the natural beauty, forest, promote eco-tourism, save biodiversity and vitrine the potential of tourism in the region.

Camping Pods

One of the great job done by the KP recent government is the opening up of the camping pods by the Tourism Cooperation Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at Bashigram about five kilometres away from Madyan (The, News, 2019). These pods were already available at Sharan in Kaghan, Thandian in

Abbottabad and at Shikhabadin in Lakki Market. Now two and four beds tent are available for the tourists as well as for a family with an affordable rate.

“KP previous government already launched camping pods at Bashighram, which attracted lots of tourist within a few months due to which government are planning to establish this pods in Kalam and Shangala as well”

Conclusion

One of the bloodstained conflicts in the history displaced more than eighty person people of the Swat valley not badly affected economy, education, infrastructure, communication and health sectors but also give a black spot to this beautiful valley, which once recognized for his greenery, flexible climate, fresh rivers and snow-covered mountains, rich culture, archaeological sites and heritage. People from around the world blindly flew this beautiful valley because of peace and security. One of the correspondents stated that a visitor (man or woman) can go alone from Malakand to Kalam, no one dares to harm them during the regime of the Abdul-Haq Jahanzeb and even in the whole regimes of Swat state, only six death cases were found that shown a great example of peace in the Swat valley (Islam, 2014). Unfortunately, this valley became a ground of battle where murder and bomb blast come to be a daily activity and where no one dared to visit.

On the other hand, Swat valley got its recognition throughout of the world, before conflict few of the people would know about Swat but now it becomes very famous it is known around the world because of the conflict. In addition, social linkages are developed among people when people displaced from their homes due to these social networks when people visit Swat valley they spread their message to other friends and family this is one of the great factors due to which the number of tourists increased annually.

Remarkable efforts have been carried out to revive tourism in the region in which many stakeholders took participation, initially, Pak-army arranged numerous festivals at Mingora, Kalam and Malam Jaba, All Swat Hotel Association invited lots of tourists free of cost in the region by giving them free accommodation and even foods, transportation network especially Daewoo gave 30% discount in the fare (Dawn, 2010) local people lodged these tourists in their Bitak or Dira as well as hospitalized them very well, finally media has done more than enough in reviving tourism in the region.

Some of the foreign countries also took an active part in reviving tourism in Swat valley, in this context with the collaboration of Saudi and Malaysia government compensation are given to the all hotel owners for the restoration by the provincial government, bridges are constructed with help of USA and infrastructure are developed with the grant of Asian Development Bank and Saudi government, however, the Saudi government also provided funds for the restoration schools and hospitals, besides, recreational park Fizagat is restored with the collaboration of the Japanese government. Also, the role of PAARSA and other non-government organization like UNHCR, UNICEF, SRSP, PADO, ACT, red-crescent cannot be ignored in peacekeeping and other activities in the region.

Recommendations

The previous government up to some extent did well in promoting tourism in the region by starting the beautification project, unfortunately, the project remain incomplete that need to be started again.

One of the tourism institutions PAITHOM was developed by the Australian government in 1988, in the region by promoting tourism in Swat valley. They constructed on of the beautiful resort in Malam Jaba as well as a plan to construct the same kind of resort on others areas in Swat, they also started training regarding tourism in the region and delivered its contribution in promoting tourism in Swat valley until 2007, targeted by Taliban and later on covered by the Pak-army, this institution should be started immediately.

It is observed that their no regular check and balance in hotels and transportation shopkeepers, sometimes time the hoteliers charge more than double from tourists, the same policies are adopted by the shopkeepers at tourist destinations, on the other hand, a local transporter charge a double or even a triple fare due to demand of tourism in the region, there should be a strong check and balance on hoteliers, shopkeepers and transportation.

It is seen that most of the tourist destinations in Swat valley like Kalam, Malam Jaba, Chail and Lalku don't have the facilities of the banking system as well as first-aid hospitals, it should also be kept in consideration.

The indigenous people are very poor as most of them are illiterate and associated with the agriculture sector. Regarding tourism most of the hotels and restaurants are owned by non-local,

all of these hotels are non-local staffs due to which non-local get more benefit and local doesn't have an opportunity to engage in the tourism sector, there is a need to involve indigenous people in the tourism sector.

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