

THE IMPACT OF TOURIST INFLOW IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF UTTARAKHAND WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DEHRADUN, INDIA

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ABSTRACT : Uttarakhand is a kingdom with inside the Northern Himalayan Region in India and it's been a warm spot of tourism because of its magnificently numerous landscapes, excessive biodiversity, sufficient non secular traveler ability and wealthy cultural heritages, which has additionally generated a great supply of earnings and employment to youths and rural masses. Uttaranchal Himalaya is thought for its herbal splendor and pilgrims were drawn to the location for lots centuries. The principal goals of the have a look at are the formation of traveler circuits, to discover the troubles and propose a appropriate plan for sustainable tourism improvement in Uttarakhand. This shape of sustainable tourism, orientated toward the viability of tourism enterprise, is known as the 'financial sustainability of tourism' or 'tourism imperative'. Sustainable tourism may be taken in 4 unique interpretations that consist of financial, the ecologically, sustainable tourism improvement with each recognition of surroundings in addition to long time feasibility of the enterprise.

Keywords:- sustainable development,tourism, Uttrakhand region

INTRODUCTION : Tourism Industry is refers to all or any activity regarding the short-run movement of individuals to locations far from wherever they typically reside. It's one in all the world's largest industries and therefore the economies of the many nations are driven, to an oversized extent, by their traveler trade. It's also a wide-ranging business, which has the building industry, the transport industry and variety of further industries or sectors. It's very important to know that the tourist industry is joined to movement to totally different places, however the business and a few additional travelers. There upon being said, consistent with the foremost common definitions, the business enterprise business doesn't cowl activities regarding travel wherever the person intends to remain in their destination for extended than one year.

About Uttrakhand : Uttarakhand is an Indian state within the Himalayas. The state is popularly referred to as Devbhumi (land of Gods) thanks to the presence of various Hindu journey sites. As a result, non secular commercial enterprise forms a serious portion of the tourism in the state. The tourism business in Uttarakhand generated ₹23,000 crores throughout 2013-14. Uttrakhand is famous for its Char Dham Yatra, which means A journey or worship of all four centers in Uttrakhand. The Char Dham in Uttrakhand represents the four temple first one is Badrinath it's dedicated to lord Vishnu , Second one is Kedarnath it's dedicated to Lord Shiva, Third one is Gangotri the holy origin of river ganga and Fourth one is Yamunotri the holy rivier Yamuna. The Char Dham Yatra started on second week of May every year. The Yatra will starts from Rishikesh because Rishikesh is the place where the yatra is generally started with all the amenities. Tourist generally book their seats or journey through the different travel agents to all the locations.

In Uttarakhand there Panch Kedar is also located in different different locations in Uttarakhand all the Pach Kedar is dedicated to God Shiva. They are located in Garhwal Himalayan region in Uttarakhand India.

Different types of regions found in Uttarakhand the best region of Uttarakhand is Kumaon region it's a home to several freshwater lake. Most of the lakes situated in Nainital district due to which Nainital is known as the Lake city of India. The names are- Nainital, Bhimtal, Naukuchiatal and Sattal. The city is also famous for its temple Naina devi Temple.

Other Destinations are Rishikesh, Haridwar, Almora, Ranikhet, Tehri Gharwal, Dehradun, Auli, Chamoli, Mussoorie, Pithoragarh, Chakrata and Dhanaulti. Uttarakhand is also famous for its Wildlife sanctuary and some Natural Beauty. There are 12 National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries covering 13.8 percent of total area of the state. Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve and Valley of flowers National Park are UNESCO World Heritage s

Sustainable Development in Uttarakhand

Sustainability principles talk over with the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of commercial enterprise development, and an acceptable balance should be established between these 2 dimensions to ensure its long sustainability

1. Respect the socio-cultural credibleness of host communities, conserve their engineered and living cultural heritage and ancient values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.
2. guarantee viably, long economic operations , providing socio-economic advantages associate degree to any or all} stakeholders that are fairly distributed, together with stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and tributary to poorness alleviation property commercial enterprise in its purest sense is an business which attempts to form an occasional impact on the setting and local culture, whereas serving to to get income, employment, and therefore the conservation of native.

About Dehradun

Due to persevering with migration of human beings in Dehradun metropolis from community regions which include Uttar Pradesh, Tehri Garhwali and plenty of more, the numerous troubles had been confronted with the aid of using human beings residing with inside the metropolis. Due to growth in populace blast with inside the Dehradun metropolis, it's miles hard to offer true residing situation to every and each citizen. The metropolis is changing from inexperienced to grey. The Dehradun that's well-known for basmati rice, litchi and mangoes and exporting all through the sector no longer sufficient boom to feed Dehradun human beings itself. All the vintage rivers of metropolis Rispana, Kalsi, Swaha, Bindal transformed into Slums. To triumph over of that situation, we assemble clever metropolis. Smart metropolis way boom of metropolis in all of the dimensions which include social, economic, infrastructural, environmental and fine of boom. Smart metropolis as the answer of urbanization in addition to assemble inexperienced constructing for the coolest residing situation of

human health. The studies paper goal is to enhance the overall performance of surroundings and keep electricity. Objective of penning this paper is to look at the transformation of Dehradun metropolis from vintage conventional to New appearance i.e., clever sensible metropolis. Second goal of this studies paper is evaluating the Dehradun Prime vicinity centrally positioned Ashley Hall, Gandhi Park, part of Nashville Avenue has been selected as task boundary for evaluation metrics with management in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) checklist. LEED is a worldwide diagnosed inexperienced constructing certification. The paintings is executed with the aid of using researcher focusing thorough look at of clever metropolis task, contrast of vintage and gift Dehradun metropolis after which certification can be performed with the aid of using imparting award factors the predominant regions blanketed are sustainable sites, water efficiency, environment electricity efficiency, Material and resources, Indoor healthful surroundings and revolutionary layout technique all seven parameters are checked and offered with factors. This paper focuses at the clever town's layout elements which can be essential for the fulfillment of the clever layout.

Economic Impacts

It is being observed that massive range of tourists visiting Dehradun creates economic issues by golf shot nice stress on native resources. This implies demand for the construction of hotels and alternative relative infrastructure that becomes a supply of price rise of land in the region. Notably the worth of daily needed product like vegetables fruit milk and rice and so forth climb up. The great rush of tourists produces extra competition of electricity and water for the locals.

Socio Cultural Impacts

In Dehradun, natives involvement on tourism activities has created them to earn and pay well quantity of cash that they later on use to offer sensible education to their children. furthermore development of social commonplace of living is additionally visible in terms of roads rail, communication system, schools, libraries, hospitals, net cafes water quality and social amenities like food, clothing, and so on furthermore the local tradition and handicrafts is made in style which can well have been on verge of extinction

Environmental Impact

The common environmental concerns in Dehradun region are:

- Poorly designed hotels, badly planned layout of facilities, inadequate landscaping, use of Environmental Impact
- Massive Waste disposal ugly advertising designs issues wherever holidaymaker.
- Ecological—dump the waste in an around lake harm of natural areas by inappropriate business enterprise Overconsumption of development.
- Native water provide Landslides hazard and land use problems—by tourism development ensuing
- Cutting and logging of trees for construction of roads, accidental forest—from poor planning.

- Hearth caused by holidaymakers soil pollution by burial Stress of non-biodegradable litter viz glass and plastic bottles, batteries and plastic bags. n wild animals, hunting,
- Life accidents with tourist vehicles, feeding of wild animals by tourists etc.
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Themes	Major Destinations
Adventure & Wate	<p>Water Sports - Tehri Lake, Nanak Sagar, Hari Pura Baur sports</p> <p>Rafting-Rishikesh (Shivpuri) - Ganga River, Tons, Saryu, kali, Alaknanda, Kosi, Ram Ganga(east & west))</p> <p>Skiing - Auli</p> <p>Trekking - Munsyari, Bageshwar, Uttarkashi</p> <p>Aero Sports - Pithoragarh, Bhimtal</p>
Pilgrimage & Festivals	<p>Pilgrimage - Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Rishikesh, Haridwar, Jageshwar, Baijnath, Piran Kaliyar, Hemkund Sahib, Nanakmatta</p> <p>Festivals - Kumbh, Ardh Kumbh, Kandali, Jhanda Mela, Surkanda Devi Mela, Magh Mela, Nanda Devi, Chaiti Mela, Purnagiri Mela, Piran Kaliya Mela, Joljivi Mela and Uttarayani Mela</p>
Nature & Wildlife	<p>Jim Corbett National Park, Rajaji National Park, Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary,</p> <p>Nanda Devi National Park, Askot Sanctuary, Neel Dhara Pakshi Vihar, Benog Wildlife Sanctuary, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary, Gangotri National park, Valley of Flowers National park.</p>
Sightseeing	<p>Sightseeing</p> <p>Nainital, Almora, Kausani, Mussoorie, Dehradun, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Lansdowne</p>
Health	<p>Rishikesh, Haridwar, Champawat, Pithoragarh and Ramgarh, Jageshwar, Almora, Nainital</p>
Rural Tourism	<p>Pithoragarh (Namik, Mostamanu, Madkot near Munsyari, Nabhi, Kuti-Darchula),</p> <p>Almora (Kasar Devi, Katar Mal, Jageshwar),</p>

	Rudraprayag (Kabilta, Saari, MakuMath near chopta). Tehri (Chupariyal, Sem Mukhem, Naag Tibba). Dehradun (Lakha Mandal, Mohana), Chamoli (Saur, Sankhri, Urgan, Milang, Parsari near Thapovan and Lata near Joshi math). Nainital (Jeoli Kot, Padham Puri. Supi), Champawat (Pancheshwar, Forti near Mayavathi Lohaghat).
Rejuvenation	Bageshwar (Kanda, Supi, Leeti),

LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER -2

Environment, today' business businesses have become a lot of committed to environmental issues. The literature focuses on determinative the semi permanent potency of inexperienced selling and the way confidence and trust play a task to achieve client satisfaction and customer retention.

(Jithendran, K. J. Baum, Tom 2000): The goal of property-oriented tourism development needs variety of human resources development (HRD) ways aimed toward the tourism business personnel, host community, and therefore the tourists, and underpinned by ideas and practices of sustainability. Sustainability-based work culture, skilled ethics' and operational practices are basic to sustainability in tourism.

(Sharpley, Richard; Sundaram, Priya.2005): spiritual tourism is tourism that's motivated by religion or religious reasons that have been conspicuous for centuries. In a lot of recent times, however, it's been instructed that fashionable business has become the useful and symbolic equivalent of more ancient spiritual practices, cherish festivals and pilgrimages. In alternative words, it's claimed by some that tourism may be a sacred journey.

(Batta, Ravinder N.2006): This paper addresses 2 prime considerations in tourism: shaping ecotourism and distinctive indicators of ecotourism to facilitate operational zing and evaluating the construct at a particular location. supported a literature review, the subsequent indicators are identified: impacts of tourism on the natural environment, its contribution to the native economy, and conservation.

(Das, Debadyuti; Sharma, Sushil Kumar; Mohapatra, Pratap K. J.; Sarkar, Ashutosh.2007): this study makes an attempt to search out the determinants of the attractiveness of a traveler destination based on

tourists' expectations, experience, and satisfaction with the tourist-related attributes of the destination. An element analysis administered on twenty four things touching on the expectation of tourists on touristic attributes provides rise to seven meaningful constructs.

(Narayan, Bindu; Rajendran, Chandrasekharan; Sai, L. Prakash; Gopalan, Ram. 2009): the aim of this paper is to spot dimensions of service quality (SQ) and their corresponding measure variables within the business by that specialize in India, a South Asian destination.

(Jain, Sheenu; Tiwari, A. K. 2009): business is the activity of individuals traveling and staying far away from home. The business business naturally and structure is multidimensional; it's worldwide in its operation and versatile in character. Throughout the last decade, the tourism sector of Bharat has been growing and India incorporates a place within the world traveler map. quite an smart variety of researches are wiped out the international context except for India restricted literature is available.

(Bedanta, Bora; Bora, Anindita; Ajeya, Jha. 2010): business has been for years one amongst the world' finest service industries having a median growth of 5% with one thousand million guests traveling round the globe. This new approach of a tourism-based economy has displayed the door of a inland half called 'Sikkim Himalaya' within the Japanese region of India. geographical area is snuggled below Mount Kanchendzanga (S534 meters).

(Kaushik, Neeraj; Kaushik, Jyoti; Sharma, Priyanka; Rani, Savita.2010): India' share in international traveler arrivals, that was 0.34% in 2002, is predicted to achieve 1.5% by 2010 and is forecasted to come up with \$42.8 billion by 2017. The Indian government is fixing tons of effort to revamp the Indian business industry. The states of Rajasthan, Kerala, and Himachal Pradesh have promoted their traveler spots on a worldwide basis.

OBJECTIVE

The study is focused on a specific research:-

- To Identify the potential of tourism in Uttrakhand
- To examine the impact of Sustainable

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design:

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH: The research focuses on Secondary data. This is the descriptive as well as exploratory type of research because the basis for the study and its planned objective describing the current situation of the destination (Dehradun) which is exists at present and also exploring the issues and challenges coming for the development of sustainable development of Uttrakhand.

DATA COLLECTION: The present study is based on secondary data as well as the observations done by the researcher itself. The secondary data was collected from different sources like forest office, books, related research paper, journals, newspaper, and governments published report and policies and Sustainable Management Plan.

UTTRAKHAND Contribution to Indian Economy

Source:-Uttrakhand -State -Report-march -2019

Parameter	Uttrakhand	India
GSDP percentage	1.24	100
GSDP Growth rate	11.25	9.82

Social Indicators

Source:-Uttrakhand -State -Report-march -2019

Parameter	Uttrakhand
Literacy	79.63
Birth rate	16.6

Industrial Infrastructure

Source:-Uttrakhand -State -Report-march -2019

Parameters	Uttrakhand
Operational Projects	27

DEHRADUN

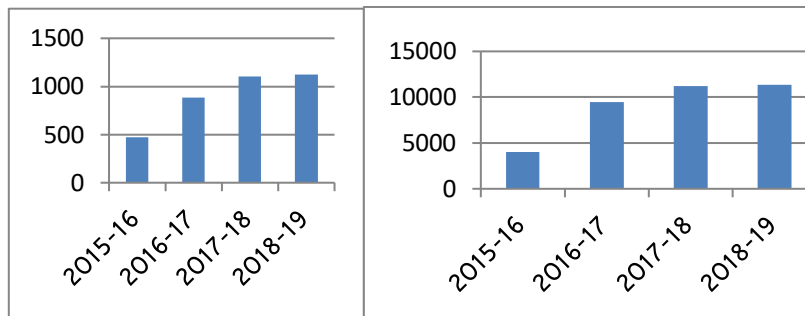
Source:-Uttrakhand -State -Report-march -2019

City	Population	Area	Literacy
Dehradun	1.696,894	3098	84.25%

Physical Infrastructure related to Sustainable Development

Dehradun Aircraft Movement

Dehradun Tourist Traffic

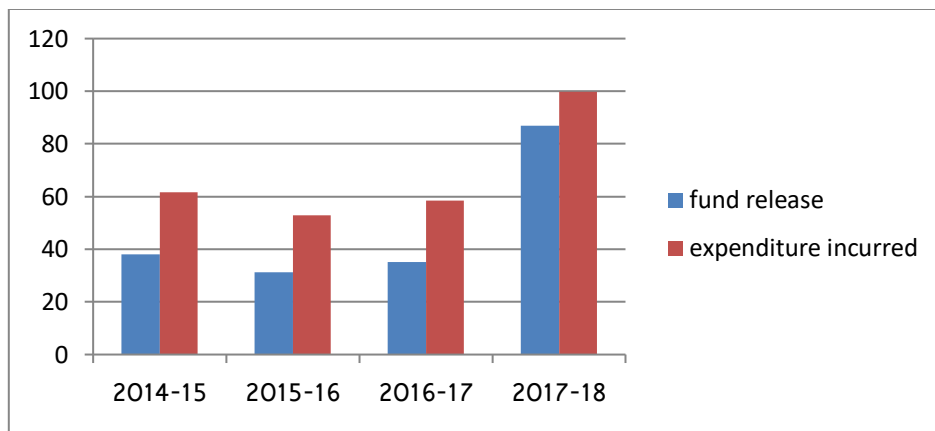


Source: - Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019

- AIRPORTS country has home airports: one at Jolly Grant within side the Dehradun district and every other at Pant Nagar within side the Udham Singh Nagar district. The country intends to put air delivery as a dependable all-climate delivery choice With Uttarakhand
- For the hills. rising as a warm traveler and business destination, the country authorities is focusing on upgrading the Jolly Grant airport as a global In 2018-19*, Dehradun airport
- Airport, in coordination with the Airports Authority of India. Dealt with 11,365 plane actions Under State Budget 2018-19, and 1,122,227 passengers(**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**). Quantity of Rs 10 crore (US\$ 1. fifty-four million) (**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**) has been allotted for graduation of air offerings below the UDAN scheme.
- Under the Centre's local connectivity scheme, clearance has been given for 2 airports and 14 helipads. Dehradun plane movement.

Social Infrastructure related to Sustainable Development

Allocation and relies of funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

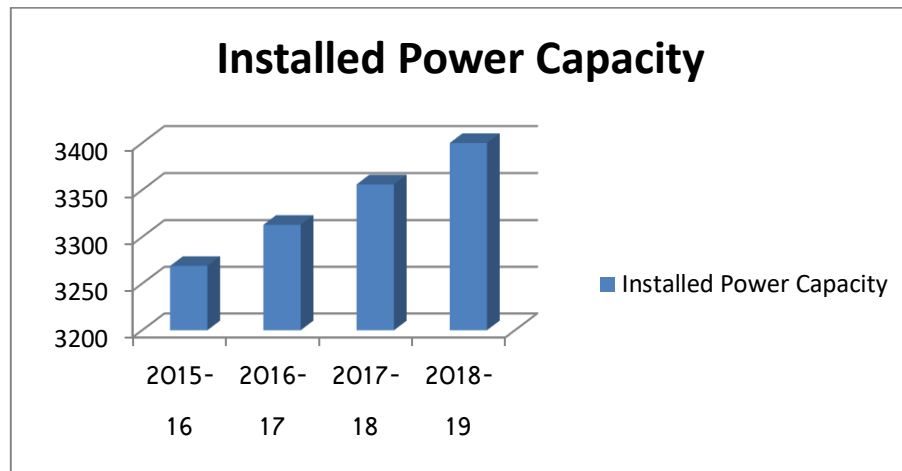


Source: - Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019

- The state has 15,179 government faculties with student enrollment reaching 754,816 And 4,469 non-public (**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**) to insure regular presence of schools with 923,857 enrolments(**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**). Lecturers in schools, biometric machines have been put in in one hundred ninety state model schools underneath the primary section and installation is under progress for 1500 schools.
- Calculable price of US\$ 6.11 million, Sampark sensible category programme was launched by the govt. of Uttarakhand to enhance the educational outcomes in arithmetic & For English at primary level.
- The expansion of faculty education within the state, the Uttarakhand government has allotted In order US\$ 1,041.24 million (**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**) under State Budget 2018-19. to spice up medical education within the state, the govt. of Uttarakhand has projected to take a position US\$ 44.50 million(**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**).
- The govt. is attending to introduce new medical and A.N.M schools in the state. Source: Uttarakhand at a Glance, 2014-15, board of social science As of 2017, Uttarakhand hasand Statistics, Government of Uttarakhand, Census 2011 thirty two universities and 440 colleges and 158 Industrial coaching Institutes. Allocation and unleash of Funds underneath Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Physical Infrastructure related to Sustainable Development

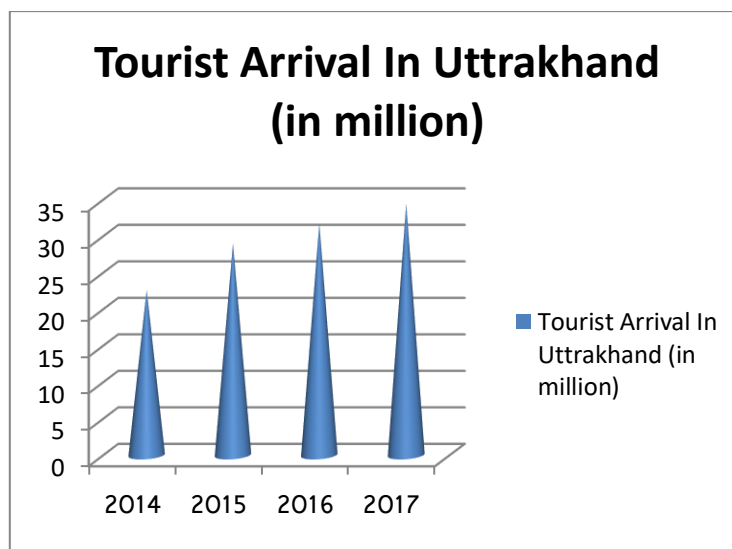
POWER



Source: - Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019

- Uttarakhand Government has laid down the foundation stone of the 60 MW Naitwar Mori Hydro Electric Project at Uttarkashi which is located on Yamuna river in Uttarakhand. Installed power capacity (MW) .
- Activity Company name Power generation Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVNL) Power transmission Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (PTCUL) Power distribution Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited (UPCL) Structure of power utilities of Uttarakhand Source: Central Electricity Authority Note: * as of February 2019, ^from April 2018 to February 2019
- Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVNL) controls the state's hydropower generation and the state's power sector is regulated by the Uttarakhand Electricity Regulatory Commission (UERC).
- As of April 2018 to February 2019, energy requirement in the state reached 12,778 million units. Power generation in the state for 2018-19^ reached 13,208.94 GWH.
- As of February 2019, the state had total installed power generation capacity of 3,400.42 MW. Hydro (renewable) power contributed 1,815.69 MW to the total installed power generation capacity of the state, followed by thermal power with a contribution of 961.90 MW and 591.59 MW from renewable sources. Of the total installed power generation capacity, state utilities accounted for the largest share of 1,320.02 MW, followed by 1,160.72 MW under private utilities and 919.68 MW under central utilities.

Tourist Arrival in Uttarakhand



Source: - Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019

- The Government of Uttarakhand is also focusing on Gramin Paryatan Uthan Yojana to help villagers in generating products and services to promote tourism in the state. Tourist arrivals in Uttarakhand (in millions) (**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**)
- Uttarakhand Tourism Policy, 2016 was launched in 2016, which aims at developing the state's image as a safe, secure and friendly destination for tourists.
- To promote adventure tourism, river rafting has been made tax free in the state. About 21 new places in Uttarakhand that have the potential to become major tourist destinations. These places include Jageshwar, Baijnath, Saat Taal, Bhimtal, Patal Bhuvaneshwar, Chakori, Someshwar, Pithoragarh, Chakrata, Roopkund, Hanaul, Anson Barrage, Harshil, Dhanaulti and Dayara meadow. Jauljiwi in Kumaon and Tons in Garhwal division are planned to be developed as adventure tourism destinations.
- Uttarakhand is a well-renowned religious and wildlife tourism destination. In 2017(P), domestic tourist arrivals in the state were 34.36 million (**Uttarakhand -State -Report-march -2019**) and foreign tourist arrivals had crossed over 0.13 million. (**Source: - Ministry of Tourism.**)

Other issues related to Sustainable Development:-

- Degrading Air Quality Index.
- Rampant Environmental Degradation.
- Loss of Biodiversity.
- Urbanization in the Himalayas.
- Loss of Resilience in Ecosystems.

- Lack of Waste Management.
- Depletion of Resources (land, air, water)

Current Strategy to promote Sustainable Development

- Use of non-conventional sources of energy: India is massively dependent on thermal and hydropower plants to satisfy its power wants each of those have adverse environmental impacts, thermal power plants emit massive quantities of greenhouse gas that could be a inexperienced house gas.
- LPG, Gobar gas in rural areas: Households in rural areas typically use wood, dung cake, or alternative biomass as fuel. This follow has many adverse implications like deforestation reduction in green cover, wastage of kine dung, and air pollution. To rectify matters sponsored LPG is provided and gobar gas plants are provided.
- Wind power: In areas wherever the speed of wind is sometimes high. with the wind and electricity is generated.
- Solar energy through photo voice cells: Republic of India is of course dowered with an outsized amount of solar energy in the style of sunlight. we tend to use it in a different way.
- Mine - hydel plants: Mountainous regions, streams will be found virtually everywhere. an outsized proportion of such streams are perennial.
- Biocomposting: In our quest to extend agricultural production throughout the last 5 decades Or so, we tend to almost completely neglect the utilization of compost and completely switched to chemical fertilizers.

Some other important initiative taken by the Uttrakhand government for sustainable development-

Governments play a key role in achieving the development goals and targets through, for instance, **setting and implementing water quality policy frameworks and standards, and regulating the discharge of pollutants into the environment, and sewer water management, utilization and utilize**

Recommendation-

Major issue	What to do?	How to do?	End Result
Among all the cities of Uttrakhand Dehradun is the only city where hotels are been made by destroying the mountains.	Aggressive marketing campaign focusing on current tourism policies.	Making well design websites and promoting tourism.	This will help in promoting the uttrakhand tourism.
Less awareness of other places apart from Dehradun.	Development and maintenance of roadways and local tourism.	Participation of local administrator and local people in tourism. Skills development	It will bring cultural distinctiveness in local product

		programme.Establishment or upgrading of airport, taxi and mass bus transit.	which will help in promoting local development.
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected and qualified were place through varied rigorous tools for analysis. In order to spot the major issues among the many, correlational analysis was conducted. Among the Identified Variables that are sorted Primarily based on significance (major variables) need of management on • commercial enterprise development“ Growth of commercial enterprise in Dehradun has diode to a rise in Pollution of native environment, which is accelerated by uncontrolled tour flow, and exaggerated non-biodegradable waste Creation. Additionally to this, the hotels and resorts don't have correct recycle mechanism. The local individuals are found to be increasingly involved regarding the growing level of pollution due to plastics and inefficient and ineffective waste management mechanism. Severe Shortage and poor Quality of equipped water is adding fuel to the burning problems of health and sanitation. Commercial enterprise business in Dehradun is additionally underneath threat due to unsanitary conditions and not so clean atmosphere prevailing in the region, even thou' government has been taking initiatives to protect the environment, beside N.G.O. s and colleges in the area. However the major demand may be a collective effort on the part of native population that has been lacking within the region. It might even be over that increase in commercial enterprise has resulted in traffic issues, increase in accidents, land encroachments, health problems and so on The scheme of the Dehradun region is underneath danger due to exaggerated presence of modification in landscape brought about by massive scale construction of Hotels and resorts. The state of affairs is any aggravated due to severe energy crisis as the electricity offer isn't regular.

CONCLUSION

This paper has introduced some of the key features behind property commercial enterprise. Tourism ideas have big out of the thought of sustainable development that was initial known concerning fifteen years ago. The principles of sustainable development specialize in taking a longer-term and additional cautious approach to development to confirm that our youngsters will get pleasure from a high quality life. Tourism has identified however the tourism business can contribute to overall sustainable development and still give high-quality, low-impact experiences. Property and mine tourism is constructed around four pillars of tourism, economic sustainability, ecological property, cultural sustainability, and local sustainability. All four of those components should be self-addressed if we have a tendency to are to come through property and mine. As someone from a business faculty background, sustainability will be thought-about as a strategy that moves it far away from the abstract into the practical. Ways are designed to maneuver a company or destination from a current less favored position to an additional favored future position. In doing so, strategic selections are supported vision, the identification of shared goals, and leadership.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- **This study is based on secondary data and the observation done by the researcher itself-** In this study the researcher observed that in Dehradun the physical and social sustainability works and on the bases of past year Data they used to configure all the related interpretations of the State.
- **This paper is limited to Sustainable Development and Tourist Inflow-** Uttarakhand is one of the fastest growing states in India thanks to the massive growth in capital investment arising from conducive industrial policy and generous tax benefits. The state is situated in the foothills of Himalayas. The presence of several hill stations, wildlife parks, pilgrimage places and trekking routes make Uttarakhand an attractive tourist destination. In 2019, domestic tourist inflow in the state stood at 37.58 million, while foreign tourist visits crossed over 0.15 million. In 2018, 27.81 lakh pilgrims arrived in state for Chardham Yatra, out of which 7.32 lakh pilgrims visited Kedarnath.

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