

National Tourism Policy



Ministry Civil Aviation and Tourism
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Chapter 1

1 Importance of Developing Tourism Industry

1.1 Background

Tourism is a multi-dimensional industry. This industry is the unique mode of anthropological connectivity, friendship and global fraternity. Mankind from time immemorial has travelled from place to place owing to its innate habit. Though civilized people have been dwelling within various political states, travelling has become a part of human life. With unprecedented development of technology in the last century, emergence of numerous independent states, economic development, and infra-structure, quick and easy expansion of transport and the urge to see different civilizations, culture and heritages tourism has extensively expanded world-wide. And it has become the fastest expanding commercial activity in the world. During the last half a century it has emerged as a powerful force having impact on political, social and economic arena and number of tourists has increased significantly. In today's world tourism is one of the most important and attractive products for almost all the countries. For many countries tourism is the number one product to earn foreign currency. Diversified tourism and hospitality industry has been playing the most important role to generate employment and increase revenue. In such a populous country like ours tourism can open the door of immense potentiality.

At the outset of twentieth century, tourism got the global attention. United Nations (UN) first used the term 'Tourism' in 1939. Later in 1975 under the auspices of UNO, the international body formed UNWTO. Bangladesh happens to be the founder member of this organization. Considering the importance of this industry in developing economy, human and international relationship many international, regional and multinational organizations are contributing to develop and flourish tourism industry in many different countries through various economic and technical assistances.

1.2 Tourism Industry of Bangladesh

Bangladesh one of the largest deltas of the world is a country of immense tourism potentiality. World's longest unbroken sandy sea beach at Cox's Bazar, mesmerizing sea beach at Kuakata, World's single largest mangrove forest – the Sundarbans, mighty rivers like the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and their tributaries, forests, hills, lakes, tea gardens in Sylhet region with panoramic scenic beauty, Haor-Baor (wet land and water bodies) of Mymensingh and Sunamganj districts stretching towards the horizon are some of the tourist attractions. The wild life including the Royal Bengal Tiger, rich bio-diversity with rare animals, sites of religious importance, famous archaeological sites at Paharpur in Naogaon district, Mahasthangarh at Bogra district, Mainamati at Comilla district, the indigenous groups with their colourful and

attractive life-style, their culture and heritage, traditional folk art, festivals, culture, rural society with its age-old custom, traditional local cuisine etc. could be attractive tourist products of Bangladesh. With the help of proper planning and strategy and by undertaking an integrated work plan all these tourist attractions can be made popular to the international tourist community. Thereby tourism and hospitality industry can contribute to economic development by generating employment and be number one foreign currency earning sector.

1.3 Relevance of National Tourism Development Policy

Tourism of Bangladesh is still in the take-off stage. Despite having huge potentials Tourism of Bangladesh couldn't achieve its expected goal. With increase of purchasing power parity of the mass population domestic tourism has expanded significantly but number of foreign tourist visiting Bangladesh hasn't increased as expected. In order to get more foreign tourists we need to develop infrastructure and other touristic facilities through local and foreign investment and integrated cooperation between government and private sector is a must. Expansion of tourism is the need of the hour to generate employment and overall development of our economy. If we can develop necessary infrastructure through local and foreign investment Bangladesh can also be a destination of choice to international tourists and earn foreign currency and in a country of huge unemployment like Bangladesh we can create job opportunity for the people.

It is expected that expansion of and competition in tourism industry will multiply in the coming days. Bangladesh must follow an updated, strong, specific and integrated tourism policy to compete in the world market and get its share from global tourism earnings. Tourism can wield a significant impact on national economy in near future, if integrated efforts under an updated tourism policy are taken with proper patronization. Against this backdrop, for a planned and balanced development of tourism the existing National Tourism Policy formulated in 1992 hereby, is revised and updated.

Chapter 2

2. Aim and objective of National Tourism Policy

Main aim and objective of the tourism policy is to establish tourism industry as one of the developing and sustainable sectors through generating employment, socio-economic development by involving local people with local government organizations, maintain ecological balance and protect bio-diversity. Other aims and objectives are as follows:

- i) Include tourism in national development strategy, policy and programmes;
- ii) A well planned development and maintenance of tourism in Bangladesh;
- iii) Prepare an integrated tourism plan to develop tourism; prepare and implement short, mid and long term work plan and strategic paper;
- iv) Prepare national, regional and zonal master plans to develop tourism industry;
- v) Categorize tourist products as per international demand; develop and promote the products in accordance with market demand;
- vi) Identify the tourism attractions, develop and take marketing drive;
- vii) Ensure tourism contribution to poverty alleviation through its development and generate employment;
- viii) Ensure significant contribution to national economy from tourism;
- ix) Ensure private sector participation in tourism development while government taking the role of facilitator and develop tourist attractions and the industry as a whole, with joint effort of government and private sector;
- x) Ensure tourist attraction and service standard; enact law and update;
- xi) Prepare proper ground for local and foreign investment; provide ancillary facilities to waive tax and lend money as and when necessary;
- xii) Initiate vigorous campaign to attract foreign tourists;
- xiii) Take integrated steps to attract foreign tourists;
- xiv) Take steps for integrated marketing, build image of the country, and embassies abroad should be given specific responsibilities with tourism marketing and promotion;

- xv) Ensure coordination among ministries and stakeholders to develop and flourish multi-dimensional tourism in Bangladesh;
- xvi) Engage local government agencies to develop, expand and manage tourism;
- xvii) Socio-economic development of remote local community by developing niche tourism products including Chittagong Hill Tracts;
- xviii) Preserve local culture and heritage, turn those into tourist products and start publicity and marketing activities;
- xix) Diversify the tourist attractions including the development of rural, riverine, agricultural, health, sports, alternative and community tourism;
- xx) Development and maintenance of tourism products by developing eco-tourism while maintaining ecological balance;
- xxi) Develop economy domestic tourism;
- xxii) Establish and expand quality training institutes for tourism and hospitality industry and develop skilled human resources;
- xxiii) Prepare a master plan for research, make marketing work plan for the development of tourism industry;
- xxiv) Ensure easy access to data and information on Bangladesh Tourism in internet and introduction of IT in tourism industry;
- xxv) Attract foreign tourists by creating and declaring Exclusive Tourist Zone (ETZ);
- xxvi) Ensure overall safety for tourists;
- xxvii) Create tourism friendly facilities;
- xxviii) Provide financial and institutional support to prepare souvenirs on tourism spots;
- xxix) Take integrated regional and sub-regional work plan including SAARC and BIMSTEC countries;
- xxx) Increase cooperation with all tourism related international bodies including World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and increase number of assistance from them;

Chapter 3

3. Main Aspects of tourism policy

- 3.1 A great socio-economic change is possible by proper conservation, development of tourism and developing skilled human resources. Main features of the proposed policy to achieve the desired goal are as follows:
 - 3.1.1 Declare the multi-dimensional tourism and hospitality industry as priority industry and allocate adequate budget for the sector. Include concerned ministry and organizations for a multi-dimensional integrated development programme and include tourism and hospitality industry in various development programmes including Millennium Development Goal (MDG).
 - 3.1.2 Encourage private, foreign and nonresident Bengali investment to develop tourism industry and implement the tourism development projects through public-private partnership programme.
 - 3.1.3 Identify newer tourism attractive spots and turn those into tourist attractions, preserve, standardize and ensure marketing of the products by government, local government wings and private entrepreneurs.
 - 3.1.4 Allocate money in the national budget to preserve and develop the identified historical and archaeological sites. Arrange special allocation of fund in the Annual Development Programme (ADP) of the government for an integrated infrastructural development including improvement of rail, air, river and road transports to tourist spots.
 - 3.1.5 Encourage private entrepreneurs participation alongside government steps to develop infrastructures and other surface structures.
 - 3.1.6 Take integrated effort to present our culture, heritage and festivals attractively as tourism products and create demand in the international market by ensuring active participation of groups, individuals or organizations. Protect and develop life-style and culture of the indigenous and ethnic minority groups to encourage tourism activities. Develop cultural tourism by conserving and publicity of these attractions.
 - 3.1.7 Diversification of tourism attractions and development of adventure tourism, trekking, surfing, hiking, kayaking, sports tourism, religious tourism, educational tourism, health and healing tourism etc.
 - 3.1.8 Develop eco-tourism attractions through coordinating the Ministry of Forest and Environment and other related ministries and organizations. To develop tourism ensure

government close cooperation at the Sundarbans, coastal islands, Chittagong Hill Tracts and other ECAs.

- 3.1.9 Popularize Bangladesh tourism in the tourist generating countries through proper marketing and easing their travel formalities.

3.2 Develop the Major Tourist Attractions

3.2.1 Development of Sea-beach and Natural Tourism

Develop world's longest unbroken sea-beach, daughter of the sea - Kuakata sea-beach, Teknaf sea-beach, St. Martin's and Sonadia islands etc. as ideal holiday-making destinations, introduce all tourist facilities by developing resorts of international standard including cultural centres, clubs, arranging beach football and volleyball and surfing. For development of tourism and quick and easy communication at beach destinations, construction of Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Marine Drive, development of tourism related air, rail and road communications are most essential.

- 3.2.2 **Eco-tourism Development in Sundarbans and other spots of the Country:** To develop eco-tourism centering the world's single largest mangrove forest – the Sundarbans various facilities including eco-lodges, watch-towers, rope-ways, walk-ways, night-hikings and other facilities to be created in co-ordination with the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Upon proper identification, all the potential spots inside the Sundarbans need to be brought under the development plan. Apart from the Sundarbans, necessary steps to be taken to develop eco-tourism in other areas of Bangladesh such as- Tamabil in Sylhet, Birisiri, different attractive places on the bank of large rivers –the Padma, the Jamuna and the Meghna, the Chittagong Hill Tracts districts and other ecologically critical areas (ECA). This will have to be done in coordination with the concerned ministries, district administration, local government and the national tourism organization.

- 3.2.3 **Archaeological and Historical Tourism Development:** Development of archaeological tourism is to be done based on the different historical, archaeological and religious sites. Steps to be taken in co-ordination with Department of Archaeology and Ministry of Cultural Affairs to attract foreign tourists through proper publicity of archaeological attractions of the country. Appropriate measures are needed to preserve and conserve the archaeological relics by Department of Archaeology (DOA).

- 3.2.4 **Development of Riverine and Rural Tourism:** Bangladesh is one of the largest delta criss-crossed by innumerable rivers. The huge long river-ways of riverine Bangladesh can be recognizable tourist attractions as the reflection of traditional rural life-style of the country. Steps to be taken for attracting both domestic and foreign tourists by installing facilities and setting up tourism centers at the attractive places on river banks.

- 3.2.5 **Development of Pilgrimage Tourism:** Development of infrastructure and creation of facilities to be made based on different religious shrines and rituals such as - Bishwa Ijtema (the world's second largest muslim congregation), shrines of Sufis and Saint, Ibne-Batuta Trail, King Ashoka Trail, Adinath Temple at Moheshkhali and Chandranath Temple at Sitakunda, Langalbandh, Kantaji Temple in Dinajpur, etc. In this purpose intense contact and liaison have to be done with various international and regional organizations such as United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). In this regard, necessary infrastructure will have to be developed and domestic and foreign Buddhist devotees will need to be encouraged to visit Bangladesh through creation of Buddhist Circuit based on Paharpur, Mahasthangarh, Mainamati, Kuakata and other Buddhist religious sites and Pagodas in Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts districts.
- 3.2.6 **Development of Cultural Tourism:** Cultural tourism needs to be developed drawing different traditional colourful days, fairs and festivals and other related activities. Steps to be taken to present to foreign tourists – Ekushey February, 1st Baishakh (Bengali New year Celebration), 1st Falgun, Poush Festival, rural fairs and Nabanno Utshabs (harvest of paddy) and other cultural activities as well as traditional transports have to be introduced as tourist attractions.
- 3.2.7 **Development of Domestic Tourism:** At present purchasing power parity and enthusiasm of Bangladeshi people have increased for traveling. Process of attracting foreign tourists embarks on the development of domestic tourism. Therefore, steps have to be taken for infrastructure development including economy-accommodation and measures to be taken for loan grant with concessional rate where necessary to private sector in order to develop economy-accommodation facilities for domestic tourists at main religious and archaeological heritage sites.
- 3.2.8 **Development of Youth Tourism:** Initiative will be taken for organizing package tours, study tours, etc with economy price to students of schools, colleges and universities for encouraging youth tourism.
- 3.2.9 **Development of Community Tourism:** Conservation of tourist attractions and safety to tourists have to be ensured with the involvement of local cultural activists of tourism attractions areas. Committees will have to be formed locally and organizing attractive functions; and programmes for amusement of domestic and foreign tourists will be encouraged. With arrangement of 'Community Home-stay Operation' for foreign tourists, employment will be generated for local cultural activists and involvement of local community and local government institutions will have to be integrated in community tourism and its management. Different short-medium-long terms programmes and development projects of the government will have to be taken with a view to

developing multi-lingual tour guides by providing training to youths of different ethnic minorities of Bangladesh.

3.2.10 **Sports Tourism:** Sports play an important role in the tourism industry of Bangladesh. Specially the inception of Bangladesh cricket in the international cricket arena potentiality has augmented among the sports loving tourists to visit Bangladesh. For this purpose, necessary steps would be taken for development of sports tourism.

3.2.11 **Miscellaneous:** For diversification of potential tourism and the development of heritage tourism, MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Convention and Exhibition) tourism including all other kinds of tourism, necessary measures will have to be taken.

Chapter-4

4. **Implementation Strategy of National Tourism Policy:** For the development of tourism as a multi-dimensional industry long-term national planning, sufficient capital investment, obtaining of financial and technical assistance, installation of physical infrastructure, conservation of historical and archaeological relics and sites, preservation of potential tourism spots upon identification, promotion of handicrafts, conservation of forestry and bio-diversity, upgradation of airports and campaign and publicity abroad, etc will be initiated. Apart from these, creation of congenial environment including food and amusement, adoption of effective measures for package tours and different types of accommodation facilities (hotels, motels, resorts, cottages, apartels, farm houses, way-side hotels, high-way inns, tourist homes, time-sharings, home-stays, etc) are necessary. In this perspective, the government will play the role of facilitator and will emphasize the development of private sector-led tourism development and take effective initiative for tourism human resources development in public and private sector, also make vigorous relationship among all the stakeholders related to tourism industry. For sustainability of the tourism development, it is necessary to strike strong a co-ordination among the following ministries – (a) Ministry of Environment and Forest, (b) Ministry of Cultural Affairs, (c) Ministry of Communication, (d) Ministry of Land, (e) Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, (f) Ministry of Information, (g) Ministry of Shipping, (h) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (i) Ministry of Education, (j) Ministry of Home Affairs, (k) Ministry of Religious Affairs, (l) Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operative, (m) Ministry of Youth and Sports, (n) Ministry of Industries and other government and agencies. With a view to implementing these, following activities will be taken in the implementation strategy – creation of institutional infrastructure and its execution, idea generation and planning development and their implementation, inter-ministerial and agencies coordination, investment of both domestic and foreign, enactment of necessary laws with the co-ordination of public and private sector, identification and classification of tourism attractions and determination of their marketing strategy. In this regard, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism will coordinate activities with other concerned ministries/agencies and private sector and play the role of catalysts.

For a well-balanced development of the tourism industry, the following institutional set-up will function from national to local levels:

4.1 National Level

4.1.1 National Tourism Council

Tourism is a multi-dimensional industry and there is involvement of activities of various ministries in the tourism development and the tourism sites. Hence, a National Tourism Council (NTC) headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister will be functioning for co-ordination of all the ministries/ departments/offices in order for the overall tourism development and promotion.

- 4.1.2 **Cabinet Committee on Tourism:** For the promotion and development of tourism industry, a Cabinet Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance will be functioning.
- 4.1.3 **Advisory Committee on Tourism:** An Advisory Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism will be functioning for the overall tourism development, promotion and its publicity campaign.
- 4.1.4 **Inter-ministerial Co-ordination and Implementation Committee:** An inter-ministerial Co-ordination Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism will function for execution of the decisions, instructions or whatever of the National Tourism Council, Cabinet Committee on Tourism and the Tourism Advisory Committee.
- 4.2 **At Divisional and Local Level:** For preservation, conservation and development of local tourism resources at divisional and metropolitan towns, specific responsibilities will be entrusted as per the national tourism policy upon forming committees on tourism at divisions and city corporations. For preservation and conservation of district level tourism attractions, the 'District Tourism Development Committee' headed by Deputy Commissioner will be functioning.
- 4.3 **Involvement the Bangladesh Embassy, Mission abroad:** The Embassies and missions of Bangladesh abroad will be involved in publicity and marketing activities of tourism attractions and officials will be assigned with specific tasks.

Chapter-5

5 National Tourism Policy implementation Initiatives

The following measures will be implemented:

5.1 Enacting law

New and relevant laws will be enacted along with time to time updating existing laws to ensure quality tourism service for local and foreign tourists and responsibilities of all concerned government and private organizations/institutions will be entrusted.

5.2 Identification of tourist zones and attractions

Earmarking of tourist zones and identification of attractions across the country will keep continuing with their classifications according to tourists' choices. Identified tourists zones and their uniqueness and boundaries with tourism related necessary facts will be recorded in the Data Base System. Necessary actions will be taken to protect natural beauties and characteristics of potential tourism spots and unplanned establishments will be removed. Enlistment of private tourism spots and get them within government jurisdiction will be made.

5.3 Involve local government organizations

Local government organizations and Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Council as and when necessary will be involved in meaningful development, implementation and conservation of tourism industry.

5.4 Local, nonresident Bangladeshi and foreign investment in tourism

- (a) Aiming at tourism promotion and development with the creation of international standard services, local, nonresident Bangladeshi and foreign investment will be attracted through necessary initiatives which are to be taken by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Economic Relation Department and other concerned ministries. And a taskforce will be formed to delegate honors and facilities to the investors like other thrust sectors.
- (b) Providing facilities like export oriented industry to foreign currency generator tourism projects.
- (c) Offering loans, tax holiday, reduced customs and taxes and other related facilities to encourage private entrepreneurship in tourism sector.
- (d) Offering lease towards private sectors to create tourism opportunities jointly and thus supervision

- (e) Cooperating private sectors to run all kinds of package tours at different attractive spots with all kind of tourism activities for the development of tourism.
- (f) Offering loans in easy conditions to private entrepreneurs for the development of tourism.

5.5 Inter-ministerial coordination

Steps will be taken to harmonize tourism plans with other ministerial and organizational plans to involve private investment through inter-ministerial and inter-organizational cooperation for boosting this multidimensional tourism industry under a good management. In this regard, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism will play a role to coordinate among different ministries as a catalyst.

5.6 Eco-tourism

Efforts will be made to develop and market eco-tourism in Sundarbans including all possible and appropriate regions through effective coordination with concerned ministries.

5.7 Potential Tourist Spots

Private investment will be encouraged by the government initial investment for the development of tourism where tourist facilities are yet to be grown in tourism potential areas.

5.8 One stop service

To provide quick service to local and foreign investors with different statistics, *one stop service* will be established in different places of National Tourism Organization and other appropriate places.

5.9 Ethnic handicrafts and souvenirs

For the development and production of handicrafts and the tourism attractions of ethnic minority groups, proper plan will be taken up. Publications of souvenir containing their own cultural traits and to arrange training among different ethnic groups for awareness building towards conservation of tourism attractions will be done. Moreover, measures will be taken to make tour guides in different languages through training young and educated men and women from ethnic people. For this preparation of short, mid and long term programs will be taken under government development projects and programs.

5.10 Planning and implementation

- (a) To prepare future vision of tourism development.

- (b) To implement future vision, the identified tourism attractions will be embellished to meet the international market demand through necessary master plan that will be again segmented into international, national and local levels and according to the master plans short, mid and long term programs will be developed.
- (c) Plan specifically and implement the master plan in time
- (d) Development of infrastructure gradually and identification of attractive tourism spots across the country.
- (e) Development of road, rail, water and air communication in tourism spots and thus pave the way to implementing master plan.
- (f) Development of tourism villages near and around Dhaka International Airport, prioritization of foreign investment, provides tourists with special facilities, entertainment and information of country's art and culture.

5.11 Regional and International Cooperation

Steps will be taken for developing integrated regional tourism programmes among SAARC and BIMSTEC countries including other regional organizations with improving communication and cooperation with UNWTO and other international bodies, organize and take part in local tourism fairs and different international tourism fairs, keep in touch with international tour operators and all concerned organizations.

Chapter-6

6 Important initiatives for tourism development

6.1 Identification and development of special zones /spots/islands for foreign tourists

To attract foreign tourists, modern tourism facilities are to be created upon the identification of special zones and thus to encourage local-foreign-private investors to play vital roles. For developing communication, infrastructure and other related facilities, government will initiate proper plans and coordination.

6.2 Joint Initiatives by Civil Aviation and National Tourism Organization

Government/private/foreign airlines and National Tourism Organization will work together to increase tourist arrivals through joint packages and different promotional programs from tourist generating countries and to ensure the participations of private tour operators in this initiative.

6.3 Easy visa process and immigration law for foreign tourists

Quick visa process and easy immigration law for foreign tourists to visit Bangladesh is necessary. In this regard, collective steps between Home Ministry and Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism for introducing visa-on-arrival at land and air ports for group tourists will be taken.

6.4 Identification of tourist generating country in Asia and other continents

Measures will be taken to create special cells in embassies, forecast possible numbers of future tourists, their choices, diplomatic channels with gearing facilities and linking tour operators for having total arrangement for identifying tourist generating countries in Asia and other continents and for collecting tourists.

6.5 Marketing and publicity

To market and advertise tourism attractions and facilities of Bangladesh, Followings are the initiatives:

6.5.1 To make a master plan for the marketing of tourism attractions

6.5.2 Marketing plan will be taken and thus implementation for having and putting different positive changes to build up the image of the country. Basing the current and potential markets of local tourism attractions, foreign investment, current and potential exports of other local attractions, government and private sectors will work together for implementing strategic marketing plan.

- 6.5.3 A combined publicity plan made by collective efforts of different parties will be implemented to establish Bangladesh as Destination Brand. The existing logo will be exhibited widely in privately established tourism spots / water transports / different transports with entrusting responsibilities.
- 6.5.4 To air and publish the development work of Bangladesh in world top ranking electronic and print media; to telecast and publish documentary and news of business, investment and tourism attractions; to line up and coordinate different programs based on education, talk show and public awareness regarding tourism development.
- 6.5.5 To ensure effective roles of Bangladeshi embassies in marketing tourism attractions of Bangladesh; to assign specific duties to the officers of embassies; to keep distributing leaflets, posters, brochures, tourist maps etc containing information of travelling Bangladesh, transportation and food in all foreign embassies in Dhaka and through Bangladeshi embassies out side; to host website loaded with attractions and information with regular updates for strengthening Destination Management Service (DMS).
- 6.5.6 To bring foreign package tours and to allocate annual budget for the joint participation of national tourism organization with private tour operators, travel agents, hotel associations and civil aviation in international tourism fairs for creating international tourism market.
- 6.5.7 To set up tourism offices in future for creating tourism market in important places of Asia and Europe; to set up tourism offices abroad with Bangladeshi embassies/missions or with Biman Bangladesh Airlines if it is necessary; to appoint gradually honorary councillor (Tourism) of Bangladesh in potential countries.

6.6 Human Resource development

Development of human resources in tourism and service sector for modern and international standard tourism service with scopes of research for tourism development and other relevant works are necessary. Hence steps will be taken to plan and implement, set up government and private training institutes from elementarily level for developing human resources for tourism; get National Hotel and Tourism Training Institute into International standard. Joint programs with public and private universities which have already introduced diploma, bachelor, masters and MBA, etc degrees in tourism will be undertaken and effort will be made to introduce tourism as subject in primary and secondary level.

6.7 Tourism related research

Initiative in involving tourism degree holders and experienced persons for research related to tourism development will be taken.

6.8 Joint initiatives

Joint initiatives will be taken for ensuring development, growth and marketing of different ministries or agencies owned tourism attractions/spots through government or privately initiated bilateral/multilateral agreement with different ministries/inter-ministerial agency.

6.9 Tourist Safety and Security

Steps will be taken to deploy trained-rescuers with necessary equipments along with tourist police at different locations e.g. river, sea, mountain and likewise special tourist zones for ensuring safety and security to tourists.

6.10 Miscellaneous

In order to provide modern tourism facilities, ensure tourist security and determine national income in tourism industry various steps will be taken such as activation of Quality Tourism Service (QTS) or standard tourism service, logo or sign allocation, installation of money exchange centre and Automated Tailor Machine (ATM) booth with the creation of necessary banking facilities and introduction of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA).