

Role of Uttarakhand Cuisine in the Growth of Local Tourism

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Abstract

Delicious and nutritious food may also be found in the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand. Although regional differences in Uttarakhand allow for a wide range of delicious dishes, the state's cuisine still lags behind that of other Indian states. Keeping up with the craze for immunity food has motivated numerous Uttarakhand eateries to highlight their regional specialities on their menus. Now more than ever, you can taste the region's bounty at every kind of eatery, from five-star dining establishments to mom-and-pop sandwich shops. These restaurants are setting themselves apart from the competition by serving unique, locally sourced dishes known to strengthen the immune system. A traveller's decision to stay or go may be influenced by the quality of the local food. Businesses of all stripes, from farms and restaurants to hotels and distilleries, may cash in on a region's penchant for regional specialities by offering tours, serving up drinks, and selling souvenirs. Cultural travel may also include experiencing the local cuisine. This research paper will examine the importance of food in promoting and developing tourism in Uttarakhand, as well as examine some of the state's most well-known dishes. Food in Uttarakhand is as diverse as the state itself, with unique specialities at each of the state's many tourist hotspots. Because Uttarakhand's many tourist spots boast unique landscapes and attractions, the state's culinary offerings—which are not only delicious but also packed with health benefits thanks to the region's high altitude and arid climate—could serve as a powerful marketing tool for the region's tourism industry.

Keywords: Culinary, Cuisines, Uttarakhand, Local Food, Tourism

INTRODUCTION

The local cuisine's quality and variety significantly affect a vacation spot's overall appeal to visitors (Banerjee et al., 2015). A resort's value and appeal in a certain cultural region might be increased by embracing local culinary traditions. As a result, the concept of "destination cuisines" has become more popular in building a location's unique selling point and strengthening the brand's overall image. To boost marketing and public perception, destinations often use food fairs, food exhibits and contests, food funfairs, and other gatherings and enjoyable activities that blend cuisine and culture as tourist attractions. A gastronomy triangle is an important tool in transforming a regular place into a gourmet paradise (Mohanty et al., 2020). Food plays such a significant role in a trip because of the strong connection people have with certain foods and the nostalgic feelings those foods evoke. According to Hashimoto and Telfer (2006), the term "culinary tourism"

was coined in the late 1990s and successfully branded the kind of tourism that catered to travellers who valued experiencing local and regional cuisine. According to Everett and Atchison's (2008) research, eating traditional Cornish fare is essential to understanding the region's rich history and culture. Similarly, Baltescu (2016) found that visitors' impressions of Romanian attractions were profoundly shaped by their gastronomic adventures.

As food can so accurately represent the culture and lifestyle of a country, it is a major pull for tourists there. Food is a major factor in deciding where to go. Cultural travel may also include experiencing the local food. It is not only something that's expected of visitors; it is also a part of the local culture that may add to the attraction of a destination. How a place is known to the world may depend on its culinary traditions. In addition to boosting a destination's appeal to tourists, culinary tourism has positive effects on the area's economy, society, and environment. Northeast India's tourism business might benefit from the country's rich cuisine by setting up roadside food stalls, large food parks, themed restaurants, and even food stalls that give visitors real, local delicacies in an eco-friendly setting, according to a study (Baruah, 2016).

II TOURISM AND CULINARY DELIGHTS

Successful experiments with tourism centred on edible attractions have been conducted in several nations. Festivals and fairs devoted to food are held so that organizers may capitalize on the growing slow food tourism industry (Upadhyay & Sharma, 2014). Another motivation for encouraging slow food tourism comes from the environmental and social advantages of prioritizing locally sourced and traditionally prepared meals over mass-produced fast food. Better infrastructure and investments kick off growth and development due to the flood of visitors and economic success. The marketing of a tourist site via slow meals may be quite important. Several characteristics, including visits to locally owned businesses, participation in community activities, and exposure to a wide range of meals, have all been identified as crucial components of healthy slow food tourism (Rand et al., 2003). According to Atton (2003), traditional culture, biodiversity, and social justice are the social awareness components that might contribute to the success of the slow food movement's growth. The hospitality industry plays a crucial part in the growth of a culture because of how food is served, which adds another dimension of cultural variation and individuality to the experience.

As a result, it can't be denied that eating is an integral part of every vacation. Promoting slow food, or adopting regional and local eating customs, may serve as a catalyst for local tourism by arousing more interest in and anticipation of a visitor's experience at a certain destination. There has been a recent uptick in research into how slow food might play a role in helping a place attract and retain visitors.

Despite its high international standing and a wide variety of culinary traditions, India has yet to be the subject of many studies on the growth of slow food tourism in its states. There has been an increase in this kind of vacation in recent years. It is no secret that Indian cuisine has gone global thanks to its unique blend of flavours, spices, and smells. Our spices, bread, and sweets have attracted tourists from all over the globe. Your experience in India will be incomplete if you do not indulge in culinary activities and learn about the culture via the food. Each of India's states is home to its special treat, but only a select handful are known for their exceptionally fresh offerings, prompting curious visitors to make the journey to satisfy their taste buds. Traditional Indian food is both unique and varied. The way food is cooked, eaten, and served in this region is also distinctive from the rest of the world, not simply in terms of taste. Indian food is a wonderful example of how different cultures can come together to create something new and lovely. Indian cuisine's wide range reflects the country's many different ethnic groups. More often than not, India's history, religion, commerce, and populous culture all affected the country's diverse culinary traditions. According to Kumar and Bakshi (2021), Indian cuisines have deep roots in Indian culture since, through time, each Indian state has developed its unique collection of delicacies using a wide range of tastes, materials, and techniques of preparation.



Sources: <https://www.tourmyindia.com/socialimg/uttarakhand-tourism.jpg>

Uttarakhand, in the north of India, is characterized by its mountainous topography. Tehri, Dehradun, Pauri, Chamoli, Haridwar, Uttarkashi, and Rudarprayag are all districts in the Garhwal area. In contrast, the Kumaon region comprises Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat, and Bageshwar. The Indian state of Uttarakhand (formerly known as Uttaranchal) is the country's 27th. As a result of the partition between Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Devbhumi, or "Land of the Gods," is another name for the state that refers to the abundance of religious sites found there. Currently, sightseeing tours, visits to nature reserves, and religious tours make up the bulk of the country's tourist business. Himalayan scenery, holy sites like the char dham, and adventure tourism have made Uttarakhand a popular tourist destination (Yamunotri, Gangotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath). People go to Uttarakhand to see the region's renowned natural beauty, which includes the Valley of Flowers in Chamoli and the Jim Corbett National Park in Ramnagar, among other destinations. This means that Uttarakhand already has a robust tourist industry and may go furthermore by embracing slow food tourism. Given these circumstances, Uttarakhand is a good location to study the growth of slow food tourism. Uttarakhand has such a wide variety of delicious options that it is like a dream come true for everyone who loves cuisine. Because of the area's mountainous terrain, the traditional foodstuffs used in their preparation are guaranteed to remain completely unadulterated, resulting in a diet that is both delicious and very nutritious. The delicious and nutritious food in the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand is a bonus. Many areas of Uttarakhand inspire diverse dishes, although the state as a whole struggles to compete with the more famous cuisines of other Indian states (Gopal & Kusum, 2021).

III ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

For a complete picture of the current slow food tourism growth stage, it is important to consider the views and input of all relevant parties, as advocated for by Hashimoto and Telfer (2006). The growth of the slow food tourist sector may be attributed in large part to the involvement of these key players. This section will provide a brief analysis of the part that these actors play in fostering the growth of slow food tourism in Uttarakhand. Travellers play significant roles in all aspects of the tourist trade, from providing services to receiving them. In certain locations, visitors' primary interest is in the local cuisine. As Quan and Wang (2004) found that eating may alter visitors' perspectives on slow food by stimulating their memories and stirring up feelings of nostalgia, regions with few tourist attractions might benefit from the industry by promoting their cultural heritage via the medium of slow food (Santich, 2004). The hotel industry is another major player in the tourist economy. Around half of a restaurant's income in a tourist hotspot comes from tourists' spending (McKercher et al., 2008). As slow food tourism relies so much on the participation and support of locals, the local populace naturally has a vested interest in its success. Only the native people in a country's kitchen can give its food its own cultural flavour (Rand et al., 2003). To this end, studies of Uttarakhand's slow food tourism have included the feedback and viewpoints of all relevant parties.

IV VARIOUS CUISINES OF UTTARAKHAND

During the festival seasons, most tourists go to Uttarakhand to learn about the local culture and people. Harela and the once-every-12-year Nanada Devi yatra are two such celebrations. As a Himalayan state, Uttarakhand is home to several well-known mountains and glaciers, including the state's highest peak, Nanda Devi, and the more modest but no less impressive glaciers of Gangotri and Milam. Rafting, hiking, and other extreme sports are popular in Uttarakhand. As this occurs here, the area has become well between those seeking excitement. Government agency Garhwal Mandal Vikash Nigam (GMVN) and locals in Uttarakhand need to collaborate on the growth and promotion of culinary tourism. It would aid in promoting Uttarakhand cuisine internationally and attract more state tourists states. Food is one of the essentials necessary for human survival, and it must be consumed daily (Brokaj, 2014). Because of its central position in human life, eating is one of the most crucial aspects of every travel experience (Richards, 2012). (Su, 2015). It is no secret that the culinary offerings of many popular vacation spots are a major draw for visitors (Monga, 2021). Despite Uttarakhand's reputation as the "slow food of India" and the region's cuisine's obvious depth of flavour in several categories, very few visitors sample the region's fare.

If promoted properly, a destination's local cuisine has a high chance of attracting visitors. Björk and Kauppinen-Räsänen (2016) note that tourism may be a significant economic driver and employment generator in rural communities. There are several instances in which food itself is a major economic driver. Opportunities to improve the reputation of regional cuisine may be found wherever tourism flourishes (Tsai & Wang, 2017). Certain forms of tourism indeed provide more benefits to residents than others, especially when the cuisine image is like slow food (Jung et al., 2015). The nutritious richness and authentic Himalayan flavour of Uttarakhand's meals are outstanding (Ramgopal, 2015). When properly marketed, it can become a significant economic and employment driver. The dishes are simple to make and delicious since they use fresh, locally sourced ingredients. Phanu, tons, paleo, kundalini ka saag, kappa, sherwani, said, pasture, aloo k gutka, amyarth ki sabji, urad ki pakore, gehat ki daal, biniya roti, chainsoo, bhangjeera ki chatni, til ki chutney, bal mit (Uttarakhand Tourism, 2020 and Mehto, 2019). The names are different in each part of Uttarakhand due to the variety of local languages spoken there.

GARHWALI AND KUMAUNI CUISINE

The cuisines of Garhwal and Kumaun are uniquely Uttarakhandi. The food of the Garhwal and Kumaun regions is renowned for its richness in flavour, health benefits, and the use of traditional ingredients and spices. People in each place cook a wide range of delicious dishes (Negi, 2017). Regional differences in cooking techniques and approaches are well recognized. Some of the most well-known dishes from these areas include:

- **KAFULI** is a traditional meal from Uttarakhand made with spinach and fenugreek leaves. Common preparation methods include using an iron wok and serving it over steamed rice.
- **Kandalee ka saag** is made from the leaves of the green leafy plant Kandalee, known as Bicchu in its native India but has the scientific name *Urtica dioica*. People all across the world love this meal. The kandalee leaves used in saag must be cooked before they can be utilized.
- One such well-known cuisine from the Garhwal area of Uttarakhand is **CHAINSOO**. made using either Kali dal or Urad dal, which are great protein sources and incredibly nutritious.
- A favourite dessert in Uttarakhand is **Jhangora ki kheer**, also known as Barnyard Millet kheer. It's tasty and nutritious, which is a rare combination.
- **ARSA** Uttarakhand's most well-known and loved dessert. Constructed from jaggery, oil, and rice flour. This dessert is standard at most gatherings. Arsa is a high-calorie, high-sugar fruit.
- **SINGORI** is a well-known sweet dish across Uttarakhand, especially in the Kumaon area. A milk product called khoa is used in its preparation, and the finished product is formed like a cone before being wrapped in a mallu leaf.
- **BHANG KI CHUTNEY**: It enhances the flavour of other foodIt is made-made from bhang s and is widely consumed in Uttarakhand (Hemp seeds). Its one-of-a-kind flavour, fragrance, and texture will make your mouth beg for more. Its primary use is as a condiment for other foods. (Rawal and Takuli, 2017).



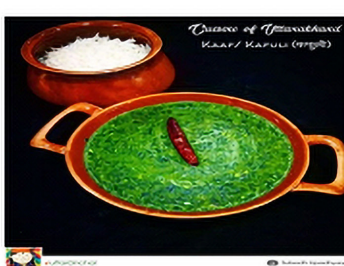
SINGORI



Jhangora ki kheer



Kandalee ka saag



Sources: <https://raibaaruttarakhand.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/2017-02-3-17-54-49-1.jpeg/> https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-1H29gJqBijE/XjO2TWFYayI/AAAAAAAAAgKs/reWwhQ5rEaYJwRyJdu2rX4Iu6p0gPnDCwCLcBGAsYHQ/s1600/IMG_8009.JPG

V TOURISTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOOD IN UTTARAKHAND

Travellers' in-destination food intake is influenced by several elements, including "symbolic," "obligatory," "contrast," "extension," and "pleasure" (Mak et al., 2012). One of the social and cultural activities is eating. While visiting a new place, one of the best ways to immerse oneself in the culture and cuisine is to consume the food prepared by locals. Gastronomy may be a result of tourism, but it is nevertheless an important part of the industry. Some vacationers find eating out an enjoyable part of their trip, while others find that it takes away from their experience. The foods they ate had varying effects on their intensity (Sengal et al., 2015). To fully appreciate the culture, visitors should partake in the local cuisine if it is distinctive, tasty, and healthy (Choe & Kim, 2018). The dining atmosphere, the seating arrangements, and the food service are all crucial factors when choosing a restaurant. The local food supply is not just the result of the surrounding environment but of the environment generally. Björk and Kauppinen-Räsänen (2014) note the importance of locally sourced, genuine cuisine to the overall visitor experience. The quality of the local cuisine may sway a visitor to plan a return trip. There is a direct correlation between the quality of a destination's cuisine and the number of repeat tourists that visit that location.

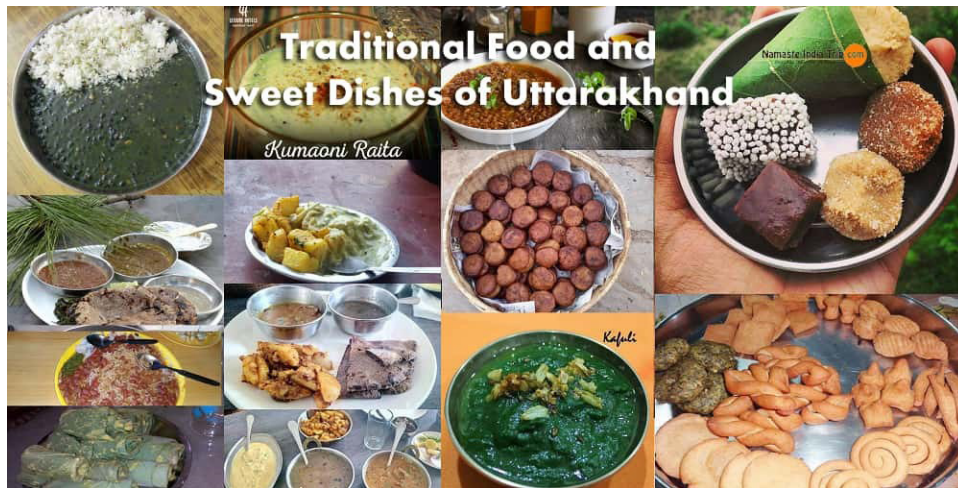
Cuisine Culture is a Critical Factor

One of the most important determinants of culinary choitourists makes their cultural background (Choe & Kim, 2018). According to research by Kim, Choe, and Kim (2020), visitors are more likely to like the local cuisine and return to the same location in the future if their cultural background is quite close to that of the host country. This contributes to a pleasant meal and the desire to return. However, a place's cuisine reflects its character. A region's cuisine may tell you a lot about its past and present. Guests' opinions vary, but they either love or hate it.

Nonetheless, it is a factor that might bring in many clients from different parts of the world. Food's "uniqueness and cultural heritage," "food's" quality and pricing, "food's nutrition and health advantages," and "food's emotional image" are the four components of local cuisine that Renko, Petek, and injure (2014) outline in their study's outline. Traveller happiness relies, in large part, on these factors, which may vary widely from one traveller to the next and from one location to the next. One emerging trend in the culinary world is the fusion of ingredients, in which chefs combine flavours from different cultures. New fusion culinary items are a big draw for visitors, who are often pleased with their experience. On the other hand, the importance of veracity and authenticity significantly impact travellers' feelings of contentment at their final destination (Karim et al., 2011).

Traditional cuisine has a favourable reputation among tourists

Tourists tend to have a favourable impression of traditional dishes. Traditional cuisine is evaluated based on their impressions of its flavour, quality, presentation, nutritional content, and perceived healthiness and safety. According to Balogh et al. (2016), traditional culinary items are among the luxury goods for which visitors are ready to pay a higher price. According to Björk and Kauppinen-Räsänen (2016), there are three main categories of tourists: those who want adventure, pleasure, and survival. Food is one of the most important aspects of a journey for explorers. They inquire about the originality, authenticity, and distinctiveness of the food. They take in all the data and make an opinion based on it once they reach their destination, which influences customer satisfaction. Food is one of the most important components of a vacation, especially for those travelling to enjoy themselves. They treat it as an integral element of their performance scheduled and is the one thing that will make the journey worthwhile for those who make it to sale. Customers believe traditional and organic foods to be superior to mass-produced alternatives in terms of health benefits, originality, and flavour. Thus they choose to spend their money on them. Many vacationers just want to eat light fare when travelling. Health issues are a bigger concern for women. The public is looking for organic and healthy eating options. Socio-demographic factors have a significant impact on consumers' perceptions of traditional foods. The authors (Dinnella, Spinelli, and Monteleone, 2020).



Sources: <https://www.chardhamtour.in/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Traditional-Food-Sweets-of-Uttarakhand.jpg>

Food Image to Attract Tourists

One of the most important considerations in luring visitors to try a local cuisine is its perceived quality. Proper promotion of regional cuisine might entice visitors to try regional specialities (Seo, Yun & Kim, 2017). A restaurant's reputation or a certain dish is largely determined by its ingredients and preparation methods. Customers are drawn to a location in part because of how it looks about the cuisine it serves. However, the nationality of the traveller might also influence their cuisine preferences. It's also important to consider the impact of media and marketing on the reputation of the restaurants where tourists dine. It encourages the traveller, often a first-timer, to try the regional cuisine. Tourists looking for an authentic local experience might benefit from media and advertising (Nelson, 2016).

Hotels as a Vital Link in the Tourism System

Hotels play a crucial role as one of the most important parts of the whole tourist infrastructure. They play a crucial role in establishing the destination's identity as well. Min & Lee (2014) state that menus are crucial for destination marketing and client happiness. Many visitors rely on recommendations from friends and family when deciding which restaurants to try. When guests are treated to meals provided traditionally in hotels and restaurants, it often leaves a deep impression. How food is presented to a visitor may also have a significant influence. When visitors are given a written and verbal description of a meal, they are more likely to take an active interest in trying it, and locals play a vital part in this process. In addition, Bondzi-Simpson & Ayeh (2019) also find that whereas low- and medium-end eateries are more ready to provide regional specialities, high-end hotels are less so.

VI KEY FACTORS IN SLOW FOOD TOURISM IN UTTARAKHAND

Government Support and Financial Aid, Every country's government's encouragement of the tourist industry is the most important element in its rapid expansion. The Ministry of Tourism is responsible for a wide range of services, including improving existing infrastructure, facilitating visa procedures, maintaining quality standards, and much more. The study's respondents were unanimous in their belief that the government should be mandated to offer financial assistance to new market enterprises to promote slow food tourism. Subsidies, tax breaks, and low-interest business loans are examples of financial aid that could be provided. This industry's growth requires this assistance to safeguard existing investments and attract new funding sources.

Inter-Industry Cooperation Building, reliable connections with rural distributors of food and raw materials and transportation and communication providers is essential. It must be communication and collaboration between the food industry and tourist boards. However, both parties gain from mutually beneficial commercial partnerships: travel firms and tour guides may help promote slow food by directing health-conscious travellers to accommodations and eateries that are part of the movement. For their part, hotels and restaurants often provide guests with tours that focus on the cultural significance of local food.

Improved Infrastructure Improvements to the tourism infrastructure may be as simple as making it easier to find a place to stay or as complex as installing new rail lines to carry tourists from one destination to another. Strong safety and security measures for visitors are also crucial. Uttarakhand can build a slow food tourist industry from the ground up using the state's already established infrastructure and capabilities. Enhanced training and skill capital is a major factor in the development of the slow-food tourist industry. Many visitors may need help to fully appreciate the slow cuisine they are given because of language issues and a lack of background knowledge (Amuquandoh, 2011). Regular training in service skills, communication, and client interaction is provided to hospitality industry workers.

Local Public Support and Awareness When we say "slow food," we are not only talking about eating; we are also talking about incorporating local culture into the dining experience. Travellers looking for a unique cultural experience will find slow food and its surrounding atmosphere all the more alluring (Kim et al., 2009). They must have the backing of a community that understands the health advantages and appreciates the pleasures of slow dining. Slow food fans are curious about the local cuisine, especially the recipes and unusual ingredients used.

Marketing & Promotion One of the most important ways slow food tourism might grow is by promoting its positive aspects. Local cuisine and culture are popular topics for personalized excursions, and responses from travel experts and tour operators have been good. The business representatives were also enthusiastic about promoting slow food in the form of locally themed eateries and lodging establishments. Organizing food fairs and festivals is a great way to promote slow food tourism (Jung et al., 2015). Foodies from all over the globe go to these kinds of festivals. Large sums of money may be made, even in less populated or less well-known regions, thanks to the popularity of such fairs and festivals.



VII DEVELOPMENTS IN FAVOUR OF UTTARAKHAND TOURISM

These changes have contributed both immediately and indirectly to the growth of the slow-food tourist industry. A primary goal of the state's tourism strategy is promoting pilgrimage and adventure travel in Uttarakhand. Major initiatives in the state and their effects on the development of slow-food tourism are outlined below.

1. **Infrastructure** Being a major tourist destination, Uttarakhand has invested much in improving the state's infrastructure to accommodate visitors better. In addition, the government has given the necessary funding infrastructure to encourage the growth of slow food tourism in Uttarakhand. Several initiatives designed to improve farmers' livelihoods and the agricultural industry were included in the 2019-2020 budget surplus. An extra INR 104 crores have been put aside to advertise traditional crops like coarse grains, cereals, etc. Accessibility through road, rail, air, and other means is crucial to tourism. The administration of Uttarakhand has made improving access to public transit and the Internet a primary goal to keep the state's tourist business running smoothly. Recently, the biggest ropeway project in the nation was completed between Mussoorie and Dehradun, marking a major milestone in developing the country's transportation infrastructure. Thanks to the Dehradun-Mussoorie Ropeway project, facilities like waiting for areas, restaurants, shops, and public restrooms will be available to tourists.
2. **Public Awareness** Tourists from all over the globe need to be very intrigued by the slow food tourism industry's diversity, value, and advantages to continue to thrive in the long run. Public monies must support efforts to raise awareness and implement necessary preservation measures. Incredible India 2.0, a large-scale advertising initiative, emphasized specialist tourist themes, such as culinary or slow food tourism. The many culinary festivals that have sprung up across Uttarakhand in recent years have also been instrumental in spreading the word about the region's potential as a destination for those seeking a slower pace of life. Numerous festivals and fairs dedicated to Uttarakhand's traditional cuisine have recently been held. Their popularity has been boosted by the coverage they have had in the mainstream media, both at the local and national levels. The government of Uttarakhand has also conducted public education programmes emphasizing the need for visitor safety. Periodically, the government issues new rules intended to ensure the safety of visitors.
3. **Quality Control** Because of the significance of health and hygiene to a large number of visitors, the government of Uttarakhand has implemented steps to guarantee that the state is spotless. In 2018, the federal government openly praised the state of Uttarakhand for its achievements, and its policies were strongly suggested to be adopted by other states. As the river Ganga supplied 45 per cent of the local people with food grain and was the backbone of agriculture in the state, its revitalization efforts have significantly affected slow food tourism. According to government development plans for the state, all sewage pipes will be cleaned by the year 2020. As a result of these efforts, Uttarakhand will become an even more desirable vacation spot. Taking part in a slow food tourism experience is all the more rewarding when one can immerse themselves in the local culture and lifestyle fully. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has stringent licencing requirements for the food industry in Uttarakhand.
4. **Skill development** Not only does providing excellent service to visitors enhance the likelihood that they will return, but it also encourages word-of-mouth advertising and draws in new visitors. The government of Uttarakhand has seen the potential of the tourist sector. Youth may benefit greatly from the training offered at various hospitality colleges, which helps them develop their interpersonal and communication skills, sense of collaboration, attention to detail, and personal appearance. This guarantees that visitors have a positive experience at the location and will return with fond recollections. When visitors are happy with the service they get, they are more likely to explore the area's rich history and culture and to eat regional dishes instead of fast food.
5. **Additional Government** Support Government spending ensures that citizens have access to essential services. However, it also recognizes tourist items and works to maintain the country's history, natural landscape, and ecological balance. These government initiatives are a welcome boost to the growing slow-food tourist industry. The government has also undertaken initiatives to highlight the unique qualities of these emerging tourism sites, such as the genuine Garhwali and Kumaoni cultures that the area is home to. Visitors to these less frequented places will get a more genuine taste of local culture as they dine on the

region's delicacies. The government of Uttarakhand has instituted policies to protect the state's ecology, culture, and community. Investment havens for new business operations in the state and government-designated special tourist zones make it easy for businesses to grow slow food tourism. Both the Mega Industrial Policy 2015 and the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Policy 2015 allow for requests for financial and other incentives from businesses that work to promote slow food tourism. As a result, the government provides various incentives, subsidies, and concessions.

CONCLUSION

In tourism, "location appeal" refers to how well a destination fulfils visitors' expectations regarding amenities, including entertainment, dining, housing, cultural variety, and scenic beauty. Infrastructures, political stability, disaster preparedness, currency exchange, and other non-aesthetic factors all contribute to a location's overall allure. One way to evaluate attractiveness is to think of the individuals attracted to you. However, several scholars have maintained that beauty is a personal quality not inherent in any given area; rather, a place is beautiful if and only if visitors feel it thus. The state's cuisines, which include Thenchwani, Phaani, and Chaunsu, are steeped in history and culture, making them an attractive option for slow-food tourists. We surveyed hotels, chefs, tour guides, travel agencies, and locals for their thoughts on slow food tourism in Uttarakhand. According to the findings, all parties involved believe that Uttarakhand has untapped potential to attract slow-food visitors.

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