

A REVIEW OF ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY ON GROWTH OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the productive business activities directed for the production of the goods and services. It provides the goods and services for the customers (mainly visitors), generally while providing employment and income for the locals. Due to forward and backward linkages, Tourism industry in India is the major source for sustainable economic development with other prominent sectors of economy. The Indian Tourism Industry has flourished in the past few years, contributing to the Foreign Exchange Earnings, Gross Domestic Product, Employment in other words we can say in overall Nation's Development. Now-a-days, tourism is the flourishing industry. The advantages of tourism includes service sector growth, increase in opportunities of employment, earnings in foreign exchange, recreation, growth of economy, socializing, constructive and humanistic exchange for better international relations and no doubt enjoyment as well. Good health and better wellness is also among the advantages of tourism. In world trade measurement Tourism is an important factor for all the economies, which helps in foreign earning, tourism provides employment to various people, it is also an important tool which can be used for cultural and social exchange. Tourism is only an industry which creates many indirect employments with every direct employment. To finance the tourism sector, several strategies and sources may be tapped. Among these, domestic private investment, foreign direct investment, government budget and foreign aid (bilateral and multilateral) are vital. Therefore, here we will focus on review of economic and financial impacts of tourism industry in India.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Economic Development, Tourism Industry, Financial Impact.*

Introduction

Tourism is one of the productive business activities directed for the production of the goods and services. It provides the goods and services for the customers (mainly visitors), generally while providing employment and income for the locals people mostly. In market not only the tourism business enterprises generate the earning from the operation of the business activities but other people also generate their income either directly or indirectly. Therefore, in economy, we can say that tourism produces various direct, indirect and induced impacts. Many of the times or we should say always it increases the foreign earnings, increase the opportunity of employment (i.e. business, recruitment, hiring in job etc.) and increases the income, ultimately. Again, the aftereffect income flows and disseminate in economy. Therefore, definitely we can say that, the role of tourism is compelling and important for the growth of economy and the development of country as well. It support and sustain the adventures tourism, tourism of expedition, excursion tourism, educational tourism. In a developing country like India, Mostly to local residing people, tourism plays the critical and crucial role for generating the opportunities in employment which provides livelihood. The tourism industry creates environmental and socio economic consequences which lead to overall economic growth of country.

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Tourism in India

Tourism industry in India has appeared as a major and dominant source for development of the economy which also considers the concept of sustainability. It has very strong forward and backward linkage with other sectors of economy as well. India ranked 24th in world in term of international tourist receipts (has jumped 16 places in the revised World Tourism Organisation) and 8th in Asia Pacific in term of international tourist arrival which consist 4.72% of international tourist arrivals from Asia Pacific region. In total 8.8 million foreign tourists arrived in India during 2016 as compared to 8.03 million in 2015. It showed a growth rate of 9.7% where as previously it was 4.5% in 2015. India's share in international tourist arrivals was 1.18% in 2016. The top 15 source markets for FTAs were Bangladesh, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Germany, China, France, Russia Federation, Japan, Singapore, Nepal and Afghanistan accounted for 73.49% of total FTAs in 2016 which gives us US\$22.92 billion as compared to 21.07 billion in 2015. In 2015, the majority of foreign tourists focused their visits on the states of Delhi (northern part) (10.2%), Maharashtra (Western Ghats) (18.9%), Tamil Nadu (southernmost part of India) (20.1%), Uttar Pradesh (northern part) (13.3%) and West Bengal (northern part) (6.4%). While domestic tourist visit in India was 1614 million in 2016 as compared to 1432 million in 2015. The above data shows and motivate interested researchers to attain the knowledge regarding the phenomena, growth, changes and every dynamic of tourism sector.

Currently, In India life expectancy has been doubled and due to increase in literacy rates manifold, middle class people become an essential economic and political player on every stage of economy and in international market as well. Earlier India was majorly dependent on agriculture which constitute more than 50% of GDP but there was gradual shift and spontaneous shift after 1991 from agriculture (just 17%) to service sector (33% to 54 %) With 29 states, more than 4,000 cities, an incredible history and diversity of socio-culture activities, India's tourism industry has shown amazing, awesome and wonderful potential to serve as an main engine for growth of economy, job creation and economic development.

In a report by Indian industry body Ficci and services firm KPMG, At least 25.9 million jobs based on estimation has been raised in 2017, solely from travel and tourism sector which contribute \$75.8 billion (approximately) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India. From this we can also state that by increasing the tourist inflow, there is increase in the level of economic activities in developed and developing countries. It is also clear that tourism helps the local people of communities, society and government for generating the earnings by many sources (taxes) like luxury transportation, and income from tourist protected areas (TPA) via accommodation facilities, communication facilities, medical and health facilities, vehicle parking facilities, road network expansion, banking facilities, safety and security etc.

Future Forecast

On its current growth trajectory, according to the WTO, India's international arrivals are forecast to reach 15.3 million by 2025. Travel and tourism currently constitute for 9.6% of India's GDP (88% of which comes from domestic travel) which creates or supports 9.3% of total jobs in India or 40.3 million jobs approximately in absolute terms. Currently, tourism sector accounts for only 5.4% of the country's exports, compared to a average of 6.6% globally at world level. In short it can be stated that India is having boundless culture and resources. The price competitiveness still consider as main key drivers of its overall competitiveness. Yet, this is also true that cultural, social resources are still not properly utilized, with over 600,000 villages with their own cultures, rituals, heritage and civilisation that could create unique experiences for travellers.

Need of Study

The Indian Tourism Industry has developed in the past few years without any question and also contributed significantly to the Nation's Development, Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Employment. It is also clear that India having unconditionally and definitely enriched beauty. Since the past few years, Government of India has also taken many measures to promote tourism industry. Still with having dynamic nature tourism industry is facing problems in India. The study will aim the following:

- Current contribution of tourism industry
- Enabling factors of tourism industry specially in India
- Limitations of existing tourism management
- Lack of trained and qualified human capital in tourism industry

- How Indian tourism industry can improve the quality and efficiency to achieve the sustainable growth by all means which lead to overall economic development for indefinite period.
- Contribution towards rural transformation in India
- How it is an important tool for generating employment.

Advantages

Now-a-days, tourism is the flourishing industry. The advantages of tourism includes earnings in foreign exchange, service sector growth, opportunities in employment, better international relations and integration with other economy, recreation, growth of economy, exchange in culture and harmony, better health and wellness, enjoyment.

- **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** No doubt destinations attract foreign tourists. Spending of foreign tourists helps the inbound country to earn foreign exchange.
- **Growth of Service Sector:** A large number of economic activities engaged in service sector and spend time, money, human capital etc. for providing better facilities to their customers (mainly visitors). Service sector includes business such as airlines, hotel, surface transportation, etc. And these businesses also grow with the growth of tourism industry.
- **Employment:** Tourism provides employment opportunity for local people. Huge number of people currently employed and this industry also shows the positive result of rapid growth than other industries.
- **Recreation:** Recreation is an important element for human biology. Recreation includes leisure activities which gives comfort, relief and refresh tourists from humdrum and continuity of everyday routine. By changing the place and climate it energize the body, frame of mind and spirit.
- **Economic Growth:** Tourism growth leads to growth in GDP a country and development of economy as a whole. It also helps the people to earn their bread and butter. The tourists spend extravagantly and generously during holidays. The people engaged as human capital in assisting and guiding the tourist earns good money.
- **Meet New People:** It helps the local people to get in touch with the people of other part of world. They get chance to know the different people which also help in building relations worldwide and internationally.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Tourism provides opportunity to the people of various cultures to incorporate and integrate together. People belonging to different cultures meet together and try to learn from them. This gives them a chance and freedom to build respect and understanding for each other. Hence, it encourages cultural compatibility, harmony or we should use the word meeting of minds.
- **Health and Wellness:** Tourism improves health and physical well-being for the visitors. Their purpose for visit includes getting treatment for diseases and cure diseases. For getting complete psychological and good mental health "medical and health tourism is important. There are many tourist destinations offering yoga, adventure club, aerobics, and other attractive therapies and solutions for better health and wellness.
- **Fun and Enjoyment:** Excitement and enjoyment with leisure time leads to ultimate satisfaction for travellers.
- **Spend Time with Families:** The life of modern people is hectic. They are too busy in their professional life. There is immense pressure even on children. Hence, such people plan for a holiday trip to spend quality and good time with their families.

Disadvantages

The disadvantages of tourism includes increased in spending of individual, consumption of time, danger to environment (environmental hazards) , loss of architecture and instable ecological balance, excessive use of plastic, increase in waste products, damage to wild-life, and disturbance and dislocation of socio-economic and cultural setup in society.

- Leisure and relaxing vacations are good for health, mind and body. However, hectic trips may cause stress and effect health.

- It may also lead to environmental hazards such as environmental pollution due to use of cigars, plastic bags.
- Building more resorts destroy both scenic beauty of the place by paying no attention to local architecture and ecology.
- As a result of heavy construction of high-rise buildings and infrastructure, disruptive and fractured facilities for providing water supply and waste disposal facilities may occur.
- Due to increase in the population and tourist will lead to an increase in demand for residential houses, roads, and food for everyone. So after a certain limit, an increase in tourist activities will have adverse effect to the society and give more harm instead of benefit to the economy of the state.
- Overuse of natural resources which is limited in quantity causes serious problem, tourist overuse of mountain trails resulting in plenty of waste products, food tins, plastic bags etc.
- Damage to wildlife parks is a visible prodigy. The ground flora suffer due to the tourist.
- Due to immense and rapid changes, increased pollution, and more dirt, the landscapes lose its asthenic beautifulness.
- Tourism after limits has damage socio-cultural effects.

Literature Review

Shakouri, Yazdi, Nategian and Shikhrezaei (2017) found in their study despite a crawling and sluggish economic recovery, expenditure on international tourism grew in high-speed in 2015, which shows that tourism as sector have more relevance in economic growth. It boosts exports and creates more jobs for economies worldwide. Tourism's share across-the-board raises exports of goods and services from 6% to 7% in 2015. With this, the world merchandise trade grew by 2.8% in 2015 according to a report by WTO. In 2014, share of Asia and the Pacific (30%) tourism experience an augmentation of US\$ 16 billion, reached to level of US\$ 377 billion. The breathless growth of tourism causes an increase in household income and government revenues through multiplier effects, increased in the balance of payments and government policies to promote tourism also improved for overall economic growth. According to authors, in recent decades, the relationship between tourism and economic growth for both developing and developed countries has been enormously studied. In general, there is the causal relationship from tourism to economic growth.

The study investigates the panel Granger causality relationship approach to test whether domestic economic growth promote tourists receipts, using, tourism receipts (internationally), growth in real GDP per capita, exchange rate, financial development, and Asian countries trade openness from 1995-2014. The annual data on 35 Asian countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Rep, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Rep, Kuwait, Lebanon, Macao SAR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates), (Data is not available for the rest of the Asian countries). The results showed by authors that tourism receipts contribute significantly to economic growth. 1 per cent increase in exchange rates raises tourism receipts by 1.47 percent, other things being remained constant and 1 per cent increase in financial development raises tourism receipts by 0.41 percent, other things being remained constant. Similarly, trade openness is positively related to economic growth, 1 per cent increase in trade openness raises tourism receipts by 2.27 per cent, other things constant.

The long-run relationships between tourism development and real GDP per capita signify that both variables are causally related. This paper not only focused whether tourism benefits on the destination country but also examine cross-sectional dependency across selected Asian countries in the causality test.

Ohlan (2017) revealed that India's economic growth, tourism and financial development are co-integrated. The study investigates relationship between tourism and economic growth in India. By taking the data from 1960 to 2014 author tries to find the relative importance of financial development and tourism. Both in long-run and short-run inbound tourism encourage and cheer up India's economic prospect and growth. Study tells that with a 1 per cent raise in international tourism receipts, on average, India's GDP increases by 0.2 per cent. The result primarily focuses the long time period. In the policy context, findings offer justification for Government of India's goal of investing in the tourism industry as a means of energetic and healthier economic growth over the long run. Tourism can be depended upon to

stimulate India's economic prosperity and, for this reason, policy maker sought to give careful consideration toward encouraging in bound tourism. Study also argues that currently, evidence and proof shows shortfall in talented human capital in Indian tourism sector. Therefore, India needs discreet, prudent and intelligent management to attain the desired growth in tourism. The country needs to execute and implement more policies that advance anxious, eager talent human capital for overall development of the economy. India should also support incredible India campaign at world level and also try show case the diverse Indian culture.

Rana and Kumar (2016) found that due to huge unplanned construction of infrastructure has adverse impact to the country while it is also clear that Tourism is an important source of development for the destination. The Hilly states in India (Himalayan) are the leading source for tourist because of large snow-capped mountains, reservoirs, rivers, forest, wild life sanctuaries, etc. But, again due to lack of management by government and private players, these states are losing their glaze and gloss, so a proper understanding and destination management is needed to bring the same shine and glaze. Though the study majorly focus on only on tourism in Uttarakhand where tourism sector is to be considered as destination life cycle by showing "S- Curve". But the crux still remains that tourism is an important source of development for economy but with proper planning.

Ghatage and Kumbhar (2015) also mentioned that tourism industry has been developed in India after post reform period. The study reveals that states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, UP, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka and Goa include 89.9% of foreign tourist in 2013. Due to this the share of India has increased from 0.65% to 1.59% from 1997 to 2013 which lead in the foreign exchange earning 2889 US\$ million to 18445 US\$ million, respectively. If we consider the trends in foreign tourists arrivals in India since 1997 to 2013 there is continuous growth and same in the foreign exchange earnings. It is also an essential and influential tool as well for employment generation, economic development and rural transformation in India. Human resource, natural resources and technical resources for sustainable development for overall economy is also very important.

Kumar, Rana and Mairaj (2015) studied tourism as backward and forward linkage with socio-economic development in the Indian Scenario. But again the study limit only to Uttarakhand, where they analysed the Impact on employment, Impact on government planning, Impact on the Infrastructural development of advancement and expansion and Impact on Foreign Exchange Earnings. The primary impact of tourism is to create the employment for the unemployed people. The tourism and other related sectors influence employment by setting the tourist facilities like hotels, resorts, homestay, safari, parks, and tourists guide etc. Income from tourist helps the government also in generating revenue by levying taxes like luxury transportation. Tourism development also shows a positive and affirmative addition toward the economy and in increased earnings of foreign exchange which is also one of the positive contributions towards nation development. In 2013, India has generated about 18.44 billion USD from tourism sector and by anticipation it will increase by 9.8% as growth which also result in positive impact on balance of payment of the country.

Heng and Low (1990) critically analysed by using input-output methodology to evaluate Singapore's tourism industry and its prospects for development. The tourist sector has made some significant contributions to the economy as output, income, and employment multipliers have demonstrated. In fact, when compared with those in the manufacturing and the overall export sector, these tourist multipliers appeared to have larger impacts. The research focuses and calls for more investment both physically and in terms of human resources. The paper has also found out some basic and statistical difficulties to cover the industry and its principal statistics, of tourist spending. An endeavour to draw together and harmonize different measures of tourist spending, developing countries such as India, and the ASEAN as the in-between nations is shown. Those from high-income countries spent relatively more in restaurants (food and beverages) compared with those from low-income countries. However, Indian tourists spent 64% of their budget on shopping, compared with 30% and 42% for those from the United States and Japan, respectively and less on food and accommodation.

Archer and Fletcher (1996) describes the results of a detailed study to analyse the impact made by tourism expenditure on incomes, employment, public sector revenue and the balance of payments in the Seychelles (Situated in Indian Oceans). Again the study based on the input-output one with the consumption mechanism. With help of Management Information Services Division (MISD), the model was constructed for the government of Seychelles for the base year 1991. Data was collected with help of questionnaires from 256 private sector establishment respondents of which a

total of 167 responded (64%), which included mainly larger establishments. The results were, visitors spent about US\$98 million in the Seychelles and, with the addition of cruise passengers, tourism expenditure was over US\$99 million during 1991. The highest spenders, in terms of total spending, visitors from Italy become highest spenders, followed by the UK and Eire, Africa, France, and Germany. While Germany's visitors become highest spenders in terms of per capita per day, followed by those from Switzerland, Italy.

Departure taxes, tourism taxes, other taxes and licenses (paid by establishments catering directly or indirectly to tourists) etc..., were the revenue for the government from tourists. In 1991, net contribution from tourism sector to the balance of payments of was SEYRs359.3 million (i.e. SEYRs527.6 million minus the SEYRs168.3 million of direct and indirect imports). The study was based on input-output analysis and it also suggest that this technique is not only provide quantify data but it can be useful for policymakers and can give suggestions, guidance to experts as well. In this, it was found that Seychelles should focus on high spending visitors in order maximise income, employment and public sector.

Narayan (2004) also analysed the impact of tourism on Fiji's economy where Tourism is Fiji's largest industry, earning over F\$500 million in foreign exchange and employing around 40,000 people. Annual rate of growth 10%-12% per decade. In this study, author uses the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models can be regarded as extensions of multi-sector (I-O and linear) programming models. The key results from the study that the growth in total exports exceeds that of total imports, leading to a balance of payments surplus. The results also reveal that, with an increase in tourist expenditure in Fiji, the traditional export sectors experience a decline in real output and exports. Secondly, the empirical results indicate that tourism makes a positive contribution, both in terms of GDP and national welfare. One of the greatest hurdles for tourism growth in the country has been political instability. The Paper also recommends an important area for future research on the impact of tourism.

Ibrahim and Wall (2011) focus on tourism planning where goals and objectives of tourism should be reflective of the desired results of development, and they usually include aspects of socio-economic benefits, while minimizing associated environmental and socio-cultural impacts. Apart from improving the balance of payments, increasing employment, raising income, and stimulating overall economic growth there should be more focus on sustainability and community development of the tourism sector in the broad vision.

Rana and Nagar (2015) Tourism has both reversed as well as onward bond with socio economic development in a state. Development of tourism through destination branding can benefits country's economy in many ways. It has Impact on Employment. The primary impact of tourism is to create the employment for the people of a country. Bondamong the tourism and other similar sectors impact the compass of employment. Further Impact on Government Planning: It helps the administration in revenue earning by different taxes like grandeur transportation, and emolument from tourist protected areas. Tourism expansion shows aaffirmative contribution toward the economy. Also Impact on Infrastructural Facilities Development: it is an important factor for the tourism development and affects the domestic economy through tourism. In India there is an expansion of infrastructural facilities to support tourism.

Rana and Nagar (2019) even government also begin some activities to bridging the gaps between the different tourist districts via road as a medium term strategy. In order to develop economical as well as financial base of locals residing in tourist districts.

Sinclair (1998) studied and highlights the growth in tourism, foreign exchange earnings and balance of payments. The study suggest that foreign earnings can be used to import capital goods and services to produce further goods and services to meet the demand, which in turn leads to economic growth. It is also considered that tourism can have other advantages in the economy such as tax revenue, employment. The tourism's role in a country's development are indirectly relevant, in addition, it is also showed that to improve the productivity of economy, international tourism can contribute significantly with help of competition between local establishment and corporate businesses. Pursuing business at large scale signifies economies at a local level.

Ennew (2003) discussed about the impact of tourism expenditure as under:

- **Direct Effects:** In tourism, it may arise from spending by tourists, which immediately generate return for businesses, and households (those involved in tourism), employment and taxation revenue.

- **Indirect Effects:** It can arise as return received by households, government and local businesses and further spend on activities to provide the goods and services purchased by tourists. This is also to be called as 'upstream' expenditure'. Apart from this, some of the income received by governments, households and businesses will be spend as 'downstream' i.e. on consumption of goods and services not related to tourism products. At every level, some spending is lost due to purchase of imported goods and services and some lost due to savings. Leakages are the word given to savings and purchase of imported goods and services.
- **Induced Effects:** It is essential to remember households, governments and businesses will also spend some money for their own consumption, and this additional spending is effectively being induced by the additional income received with the help of tourism.

Kumar and Hussain (2014) investigated the economic impacts of tourism. They critically examined the limitation in 'Multiplier Analysis' and 'Input–Output Analysis' therefore alternative technique has been adopt 'Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model' and 'Money Generation Model (MGM)' that broadly used in Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada to evaluate the effects of polices on economy. They discussed about how Tourism industry is termed to be as an essential industry in the 21st century as well as the most vital and significant service sector in the world. It is also an important source of earning for every economy.

Cortes and Pulina (2010) studied about how coastal and Mediterranean were decisive and paramount factors for economic convergence regionally which lead to economic development while on the other side inland regions was relevant only for national tourism. The study comprises the effects of tourism on the economic growth of Italy and Spain in the time period from 1990 to 2004, from both the perspective regional point of view and international point of view as well. The author presuppose and hypothesize that tourism could be treated as significant regional-convergence factor. The regions were classified as coastal, inland and Mediterranean.

Neeraj Kaushal (2017) in his article for promoting tourism, in particular intercontinental tourism could get us more jobs, foreign exchange, GDP growth and improve India's global Image. He questioned Why, despite India's rich heritage, diversity of cultures, exotic cuisines and long history of civilisation, do we get such a small pie of global tourists and tourism revenue? The World Economic Forum's (WEF) Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index provides some answers. Out of a group of 136 countries, India ranked 40th in tourism competitiveness. Worse, tourism is not even a high priority for us. Still there are some positive points also, India is ranked 10th in price competitiveness, 9th in cultural resources and 24th in natural resources and sixth in Unesco's world heritage sites. In comparison, Turkey is ranked 70th in price competitiveness, 16th in cultural resources and 70th in natural resources. He critically analysed for promoting tourism there should be improve standards of hygiene, cleanliness and healthcare. The Telegraph of London published a list of countries that deserve more tourists, and India was at the top of the list. The article mentioned two primary reasons why India gets so few intercontinental tourists: visa problems and attitude towards women. Regarding safety issue, attacks on foreign women travellers have worsened this image. It is not just a law-and order issue: it has serious implications too for employment, tourism earnings, and India's brand image.

Aynalem, Birhanu and Tesefay (2016) found in their review thattourism and travel creating over 276 million jobs and generating 9.8% global GDP in 2014 also it has been anticipated that it will create 296 million jobs by 2019 (According to ILO Global Dialogue Forum on New Developments and Challenge report).they stated the relationship between human resources and tourism can be expressed in two main aspects. First, tourism can only flourish if the industry can employ an adequate supply of good quality staff or sustainable workforce. The other way in which staffs are treated by both managers and customers and vice versa should be in line with social equality and justice. The paper focuses on unequal treatment for employees, gender inequality, limited access to both financial and time-flexibility resources (especially women) and working condition. No doubt that the economic impact of tourism is measured in terms of its effect on: income, employment, investment and development; and balance of payment.In labour intensive industry such as tourism and hospitality the greater proportion of income is likely to be derived from wages and salaries paid to those working in jobs either directly serving the needs of tourists or benefitting indirectly from tourists spending. So the crux is that labour should not be treated simply as costs, but as human capital or assets. Both developed and developing countries should give attention for creating quality staff for quality tourism and hospitality industries to step on the sectors contribution for the country's development.

Venkatesh and Raj (2016) in their analysis found that travel and tourism is an internal segment of Indian culture and tradition. It is a lively tertiary business and multi-billion industry. They have talked about many forms of tourism e.g. wildlife tourism, rural tourism, mace tourism (gathering, motivations, conferences and exhibitions), adventure tourism, heritage tourism and many more. They have critically done the SWOT analysis of tourism. Study also found the significant relationship between type of tourists with their opinion about transport charges, with their choice of accommodation, with their satisfaction towards general area maintenance, with their transport charges and their choice of accommodation. While it was judged that there is no significant relationship between type of tourists and their problems in the tourist spot. Overall suggestion from the discussion was that government should formulate and design policies related to development of travel industry as well as travel education scenario in India. The tourism industry in India is considerable and lively and the state is swiftly becoming a major global destination. Moreover, tourism industry is significantly supported to grow horticulture, handicrafts, agriculture and construction.

Raj (2016) briefly discussed about the scope of tourism. Tourism is considered as one sector that shall drive growth, contribute to foreign exchange, and enhance employability and outcome in community expansion. Paper has talked about Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Youth Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism, Medical Tourism, and Eco Tourism. The discussion gives some suggestions which include formation of a manoeuvre committee on tourism, incorporation of the Ministry of Tourism in the council on expertise development and industry in the National Skill Development Coordination Board, and facilitating the evolution of non-segregated tourism destinations. Tourism is very necessary for inclusive growth for nation, contribution to the development of local communities and poverty alleviation. For this purpose "Incredible India" captivated tourists will continue to apprehend the hearts of millions as the tourism industry of the state puts its best foot forward. Something India has achieved but still has to go very far for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Conclusion

Tourism is a principal factor in global trade with intercontinental dimensions as a constituent of national economies, as a source for foreign exchange earnings, as an employment provider, as a medium of communal cultural exchange. Tourism is only an industry which creates 13 indirect employments with every direct employment. This aspect of employment is very principal for developing countries where the level of employment is very low. Indian tourism is only a small portion of the global tourism industry. So, we must use all wherewithal by legitimate forethought, obtaining financing experience, wrapping marketing, and magnifying creativity, make marvellous appeal to travellers and pursue assist from private entrepreneurs. Throughout our prettified country there are numerous thousands of allurements such as moraine, snow-capped peaks, hilltop, wild life sanctuaries, deep selva, desert in Rajasthan, sea colossal in various numbers in east, west, southern parts. Moreover, the tourism financing over the years has reached to some heights though it has a long way to go. To finance the tourism sector, several strategies and sources may be tapped. Among these, domestic private investment, foreign direct investment, government budget and foreign aid (bilateral and multilateral) are vital. During the previous period, the role of the government appeared to be very limited leaving tourism industry operation in the sector related to capitalist. The budget allocation of the government also has been meagre. The foreign aid and loan disbursement in tourism sector also has been in similar fashion without showing any great achievements. Despite of this, the government might have realized the value of tourism investment because if it does not, economic benefits will be at risk. Thus, the government has introduced investment promotion incentives, investment legislation, and published trade and business directories.

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