

IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES OVER THE TOURISM MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

Yash Mathur*

ABSTRACT

Tourism is a most alluring human activity; which can transmute the socio cultural, economic, and environmental face of the World. Tourism is one of the most vastly immense and utmost ready growing diligence in the world. Tourism is the amassment of conditioning, lodgement and diligence that distribute a peregrinate experience including vehicle, accommodation, orally consuming and imbibing, establishments of retail shops, regalement, business, and other hospitality lodgement handed for individualities or a group travelling down from home. India is a different Country, with over 1.3 billion people following sundry culture, tradition, languages, carnivals, religion etc. also different are the order of tourism exertion that India offers to her people as well as to the people across the world. similar different owe largely to the geographic, climatic, and traditional multifariousness visually perceived in India's twenty- nine countries and seven admixture homes. In India tourism sector was considered as a consummate sector only after the independence and governance introduced sundry schemes and plans for its development.

Keywords: *Tourism, Alluring, Accommodation, Carnivals, Multifariousness.*

Introduction

In 1982, the Indian Regime presented its first tourism policy. In retrospection one could argue that the novel of the subject, its low precedence, and the notion in its eventuality as a gregarious engineering apply (in keeping with Indian public testament at that time), contributed to a rather simplistic piece of work. It took the governance until 2002 to present a streamlined policy document. Those awaiting a clear line of cerebrating and plan must have been relatively disappointed by the nascent policy. It's rested on several inharmonious perspectives, of which those of the transnational development community and the transnational lobby group of tourism and peregrinate connate diligence (the WTTC) are the most Pronounced. As a result, it commences from the generality that tourism is both a trouble and a machine of exaggeration. Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Independent India, was the first person to descry the pre-eminence of tourism in the country. According to him, it wasn't only an instrument of earning vagabond exchange but withal an expedient of seeking transnational cooperation, understanding and placidity between the nations.

Tourism as a profitable term in India was surfaced only after Alternate Five- time Plan (1956). originally going on a passage or visiting your musketeers and cousins is what was designated to be Tourism in India. It was only after October 1966 when INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ITDC) was setup and India was promoted as a sightseer destination not only for passage or visiting musketeers and cousins but as a vacation destination. The main consequential ideal of ITDC was rendering applicable consultancy lodgement and promotes Tourism in India for experimental purport. In 1982, the Indian Regime approved the National Tourism Policy which gave a six- point plan for Tourism development of Swagat, Suchana, Suvidha, Suraksha, Sahyog and Samrachana, designating Welcome, Information, Facilitation, Safety, Cooperation, and structure Development independently. The main end of this policy was to promote balanced socio-profitable development, promote and save the opulent heritage and culture of India and withal engender employment openings. latterly, Regime of India initiated took several quantifications like the National Committee on Tourism was

* Guest Relation Executive.

set up in 1988, establishing of the Tourism 116 Finance Corporation in 1989 to finance tourism systems, the National Action Plan in 1992, the 1996 National Strategy for Promotion of Tourism and a nascent Tourism Policy in 1997 have all aimed to promote the ready exaggeration of Indian Tourism sector.

Methodology

Much of the data required for this research is obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Sundry libraries of the different universities and institutions. The method of evaluating tourist resources is in the construal of the nature of tourist resources in the study area. Data has been accumulated from concerned ascendant entities like State Dept. of Tourism, Local Hotels and tour operators, NGOs promoting ecotourism in the park and sample questionnaires from tourists visiting the study area.

- Questionnaires were withal distributed to the people for their views about tourism policies.
- The researcher's objective was to ascertain people's perceptions on amending the Tourism policies in India.
- The survey was composed of 14 multiple cull questions. The objective was to have reviews of people on Tourism policies of India.
- Both primary and secondary sources were the main conveyance of inquiry.

Statement of the Problem

Even after all these years of tourism development, very little is kenneed on who the tourists in India authentically are and what they desire. Our reflections are predicated on our own experience as tour operators and peregrinate guides in India as well as on our (inhibited) reading of public documents and research papers. As research philomaths, our fields of specialization lie elsewhere. Nonetheless we cerebrate that our visual examinations could incite a fruitful discussion on central policy issues.

Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of this study are as follows:

- To know the impact of Government policies on Tourism in India
- To know people's view on these policies
- To know how much people, know about the policies
- To suggest measures for future development of policies

The First Tourism Policy (1982)

The first consummate policy enterprise was forged in the early 1980s. With the prospect of hosting the Asian Games of 1982, the Indian Regime had to commence cerebrating about accommodating, conveying, and regaling the immensely colossal number of callers bewitched by the event. This aroused a solemn public interest in tourism, which was enhanced by the fact that tourism was India's most vastly immense net earner of vagabond currency. The public interest was restated into the Tourism Policy of 1982 which handed an action plan rested on the development of so- called tourism circuits. A sightseer circuit consists of several sightseer sights which are geographically and/ or thematically grouped together with the generality that the value of their sum is further than an integrating up of the values of the factors. Rather than being the result of an in- depth analysis and marketing study, the circuit generality was born out of the feeling that' the Golden Triangle' destinations of Delhi- Jaipur- Agra and the Bombay- Goa shopping- and- sand circuit were grossly oversold. In order to bait down the excursionists from these overcrowded' circuits', into the myriad of other potentially popular destinations in India, the conception of indispensable circuits- rather than indispensable places that could be grouped together by excursionists themselves was ever allowed imperative. The slang and the generalizations abaft the sightseer circuits of the 1980s are remarkably kindred to those put forward in the environment of the pastoral tourism proffers of the nascent renaissance and the present public Tourism Policy tourism was regarded as a development apply. In concrete terms the circuit conception was centred on the establishment of so- called contel (condominium hospices) in uninhabited and conceivably' interior' townlets and townlets. similar contests, including the obligatory sightseer structure, were to be constructed by the governance.

Tourism Development in the 1990s

Within the Eighties, the growing public interest in tourism resulted in the popularity of tourism as an export enterprise (such as the inferred duty immunity) and the creation of a special public tourism finance agency (1987). those tasks were notion to brazenly and explicitly invite personal investors and

entrepreneurs to take part in tourism improvement. In 1997 the branch of tourism posted a (new) countrywide Tourism Action Plan. Aside from identifying some regions for 'integrated tourism development', along the traces of the aforementioned (thematic) tourism circuits, the purpose of the plan became to acquire an overall boom and development of the tourism quarter in India, via stepping up advertising, infrastructure constructing and human aid development. In line with a few, the plan did not present whatever new. It simply turned into phrased in an extra stylish development zone jargon. Others maintained that the plan turned into over-ambitious and unrealistic.

The New Tourism Policy (2002)

In 2002, when the action plan was conclusively translated into a tourism policy. Tourism policy officially became a joint central-state regime concern. The incipient policy itself, however, was designed by the central regime. To an astronomically immense extent, it concerns old wine in incipient bottles. It holds the kind of goals and prospects exemplary for the first policy. To commence with, the policy document endeavours to set up tourism's super contribution to country wide improvement and its role as an engine of magnification. It suggests that tourism not only engenders regime revenue, peregrine currency, but additionally provides an optimal utilization of India's scarce sources, sustainable development, high quality employment (mainly to children, girls, and incapacitated people), and conclusively, placidity, understanding, national unity and stability.

Indian Institute of Public Administration Study on Models of Tourism (1970)

The DOT sanctioned the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) to conduct a have a look at on the type of organisation and staffing sample required in the branch. The record of IIPA became submitted to the branch in July 1970. The chief points had been:

- The prevailing departmental set up with all its bureaucratic policies, procedures and a financial constraint pellucidly does not sanction initiative in undertaking the dynamic promotional activities and setting Indian Tourism on the arena map. The organizational shape should cumulate the flexibility of commercial organization with the licit ascendancy of Regime for regulating the tourist industry and ascertaining co-operation of other Central departments, State Regimes, and local administration.
- It counselled two pretty exceptional models for a re-organized tourism employer. the primary on a 'public sector model' and the second a 'model for re-businesses' to perform extra aggressively.
- The report verbalized " what is needed is a single National Tourist Ascendancy (NTA) Primarily designed for a marketing and sales approach.
- Form an advisory group called the India Tourism Council to exhortation on all matters concerning tourism.

The Regime did not consider the recommendations of the IIPA. Instead, a National Tourism Board was engendered under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to exhort him on all its contents.

UNDP Study on Tourist Organization (1970)

With a view to make the tourist organization a more efficacious wing of the regime, the Regime of India invited a UNDP team in 1970. The team was led by Dr. Timothy O'Driscoll, a former Head of NTO of Ireland to study the tourist set up of India. The task of making detailed recommendations was assigned to the Indian Institute of Public Administration in 1972. The main recommendations were: -

- Setting up a 'National Tourist Ascendancy', with a marketing and sales approach to sell the Indian tourist product in the world market.
- Provide encouragement through vigorous incentives to trade and peregrinate agencies.
- A master national plan on tourism is required and it must be predicated on an insight into the market structure.
- The volume of accommodation must be substantially incremented.
- The existence of plausible good facilitation for tourists (immigration, health, peregrinate agency, customs, currency controls etc.) is a paramount factor in engendering impressions and can be a very positive or very negative element in determining later traffic.
- There is an exigent desideratum for rendering training facilities to engender adroit man- power required for the future.

National Committee on Tourism (1986)

In order to reap lengthy-term goals in the tourism quarter, a national Committee on Tourism was constituted in 1986 via the orchestrating fee. The committee comprised twelve eminent people in the fields of lodges, peregrinate change, commerce and arts besides the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism, a former Secretary in that Ministry, representative of ITDC and the advisor (bring and Tourism) within the orchestrating fee. The committee became headed via the Chairman of the trade fair Ascendancy of India. the principal pointers of the committee had been:

- "The kingdom should concentrate on orchestrating extensive strategies of tourism improvement, provision of monetary and financial incentives to catalyse private zone funding and devising an efficacious regulatory and supervisory mechanism to bulwark the intrigues of the enterprise and the purchaser. Tourism is a countrywide product that isn't confined with the aid of nation or nearby limitations or other boundaries. This entelechy is fundamental to eschew distortions in our perceptions and guidelines"
- The development strategy for the tourism area has to be predicated on the principle of Low-fee economic system, better calibres of productivity, amendment in performance of infrastructure and selling competitions. In view of the scarcity of capital, a selective technique needs to be followed in lieu of "unfold approach". In determining the unfold of finances over specific tourism improvement initiatives, capital-exertions ratio, and capital- resource price according to dollar earned and in keeping with traveller accommodated may be worked out.
- For a balanced development of tourism in India, it is compulsory to
 - develop culled tourist circuits and identified centre is in lieu of spreading constrained Resources thinly over an astronomically immense number of circuits (ii) diversify tourism to India from traditional visual perception-optically discerning tours, (iii) develop non-traditional areas such as trekking, hiemal sports wildlife tourism, beach resort tourism etc., (iv) recuperate and develop national heritage projects and (v) explore incipient tourist engendering markets.
- A package deal of financial, economic, and different incentives need to be supplied to provide the preferred stimulus for funding inside the accommodation area. beginning a Tourism Finance organisation, selling the establishing of supplementary lodging and inspiring kids' tourism are other welcome steps.
- The peregrinate alternate is eligible for incentives which can be already available to the export enterprise.
- Introduce professionalism, engender a countrywide image building, and launch advertising plan. update and modernize tourism records hotels.
- It is indispensable to adopt a liberal policy to sanction peregrine airlines to operate in India and additionally Air Charter accommodations.
- Revamp the subsisting organizational structure of the DOT and engender an apex body, namely National Tourism Board.
- Ensure quality of training and retraining by restructuring the edification programs and introducing incipient tourism courses.
- IITM should be efficaciously developed as an apex body in peregrinate trade inculcation development.
- Ensure eco-amicable tourism and preserve the surroundings from the possible damage.

The National Action Plan 1992

In 1992 a country wide action Plan 1992 became promulgated. It changed into regarded as a rising motion plan to set things right in some key areas, and to provide instructions to obtain expeditious results. The objectives set out rightly stroked at the perceived inadequacies of the machine and comprise all those regions which have been recognized as the impuissance of India's tourism improvement coverage. The strategies mentioned within the motion Plan for accomplishing these targets have been as follows:

- Socio-economic development of areas;
- growing employment opportunities;
- growing tourism facilities for budgetary class;
- protection of countrywide history and surroundings;
- development of international tourism and optimization of peregrine change;

- Diversification of tourism merchandise; and
- boom India's quota in world tourism from the existing 0.4 per cent stage to 1 percentage in the next 5 years.

Starting from the second one five-year Plan (1956–1961) Tourism obtained sizable interest at the country wide stage. The orchestration outlay for tourism at some stage in that duration became Rs.1.58 Crore which funded forms of schemes, specifically the improvement of facilities at a few locations of tourist hobby for foreigners and for the development of homes for the domestic low- and centre-earnings groups at places of spiritual paramountcy.

The Third Five Year Plan (1961–1966) Program concentrated largely on the provision of accommodation and produce centres. The central schemes catered to peregrine travellers even as the schemes of the states fixated on domestic tourism at an orchestration outlay of Rs. four crores. The paramount milestone establishment at some stage in the orchestration 125 length became setting up of India Tourism improvement business enterprise (ITDC) in 1966 via cumulating the inn employer of India, India Tourism carry assignment, and India tourist employer. This become accompanied via some other paramount pass while the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism become composed in 1967.

The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) visually examined peregrine alternate income as the prime objective of tourism development with a supplemental benefit of employment technology at an orchestration outlay of Rs. 25 crores.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974–1977), tourism seems to have suffered a setback in each in reverence of useful resource allocation and pellucidity of goals. The Orchestration outlay got dropped to Rs. 23.62 Crores. but tourism had a fortune for the duration of the 6th five-year Plan (1980–1985), with an incrementation in allocation to Rs. seventy-two Crores for the orchestration outlay. the focus of tourism development shifted to gregarious and financial blessings like advertising of countrywide integration and international information, engenderment of employment, help to nearby handicrafts and cultural activities, assets of tax revenue for Regime. As a result, the countrywide coverage on Tourism formulated in 1982 with the following imaginative and prescient:

- Tourism will become an amalgamating pressure nationally and the world over fostering a higher understanding.
- It avails preserving Indian historical past and way of life and projecting the same to the arena.
- Tourism brings socio-financial benefits in phrases of employment, profits era, revenue generation, peregrine exchange, and many others.
- It offers route and possibility to the youngsters of the nation in countrywide integration.
- Tourism gives opportunities to the teens in employment, kingdom constructing and man or woman constructing through recreation, journey and so forth.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985–1990) amended the allocation to tourism in addition to Rs.138.68 Crores. The consequential thrust areas for action have been development of vacationer circuits, diversification of tourism product with a ramification of its base from cultural tourism to other forms of excursion tourism.

The Eight Five Year Plan (1992–1997) visually perceived an outlay of Rs. 272.00 Crores for tourism promoting and improvement. Prelude of special Tourism areas (STA) which became aimed at presenting full-fledged infrastructural facilities, tourism improvement programs for rearward regions and the decision for the states to formulate grasp Plans for tourism with coordinated technique with all cognate sectors marked the release of this eight 5-year Plan. The Regime firmly regarded that as industry tourism is geared up with manageable infrastructure and is poised for a self– sustained magnification. To recognise this goal the Regime revolved that:

- future magnification of tourism need to be achieved specifically thru personal initiative, and
- The states have to confine its position to orchestrating board techniques of improvement, providing financial and economic incentives to engender a dynamic non-public area, and devising regulatory and supervisory mechanism. for this reason in may additionally 1992, branch of Tourism formulated.

In the case of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1998–2002), the technique was be to pay attention on the improvement of culled facilities and circuits via efficacious coordination of public and private efforts, to reap synergy within the development of tourism. It moreover proposed sure thrust regions of tourism

which include Indigenous and natural health Tourism, Rural and Village Tourism, Pilgrim Tourism, adventure Tourism, history Tourism and teenagers and Senior Denizens packages. The maximum memorable event of the 9th five-12 months plan turned into the launching of the brilliant India marketing campaign at some stage in 2002 that heralded the era of the branding of the product of Indian Tourism.

Throughout the tenth Five Year Plan (2002–2007), the method is to work towards a country wide consensus at the function of tourism in national improvement and to fixate at the abstraction of barriers that impede its magnification. To make public sector investment extra efficacious, it's far crucial to paintings closer to the inter-sectoral convergence of guidelines and packages that could advantage tourism. The Incipient Tourism policy envisages a framework, that is Regime-led, personal quarter pushed and orientated toward community welfare, with the Regime engendering the legislative framework and rudimentary infrastructure for tourism development, the personal sector imparting the first-class product and the network presenting energetic help.

The general vision of the improvement of tourism embodied within the incipient coverage may be performed via five key strategic objectives. those are:

- Situating and maintaining tourism improvement as a countrywide precedence interest, market standards, market plans and packages.
- Engenderment of worldwide class infrastructure and expand sustained and efficacious.

In the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2008-2012) accomplishing international traveller advents of 10 million by means of the cessation of the eleventh Plan through diversification of supply markets, increment within the in step with capita spending and period of live of global site visitors and via truncating seasonality. The orchestration additionally proposes to gain a goal of 760 million home travellers by using 2011 at an annual magnification fee of 12% and to increment accommodation devices. to perform the objectives set forth inside the 11th FYP the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) carried out following schemes all through 2007-12.

- Product Infrastructure development for vacation spot and Circuits (PIDDC)
- remote places advertising and publicity such as market improvement help.
- assistance to IHMs / FCI / IITTM / NIWS / NIAS/ NCHMCT and ability building for lodging carriers.
- domestic promoting and publicity
- assistance to Astronomically tremendous revenue Engendering initiatives
- Incentives to accommodation Infrastructure
- introduction of Land Banks
- assistance to critical corporations
- marketplace research such as two decades attitude Plan.
- Computerization and data technology
- Others (Externally Availed initiatives and construction of constructing for IISM)

As Tourism zone is one of the primary components of the lodging quarter in India, its magnification goals ought to be related to the targeted magnification of accommodation area throughout the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Indian economy is anticipated to grow on the rate of 9%. To attain this, inns sector in addition to the tourism quarter must develop at the price of 12 % in line with annum. The current charge of magnification in tourism area is ready nine %. For ameliorating the magnification in tourism zone, assiduous and concerted efforts should be made at some point of the 12th Plan.

Tourism policy of 1982 Tourism coverage of the Ministry became presented for the primary time in both houses of Parliament on November three, 1982. The policy verbal expression contained five fundamental targets of the tourism policy of the Regime of India. in step with it, the Regime targets are to expand tourism that:

- It will become an amalgamating force nationally and internationally fostering higher understanding via peregrinate.
- It avails to maintain, maintain, and enhance the county's global view and way of life, its cultural expression and background in all their manifestations. The prosperity that tourism brings should motive accretion and energy in place of harm to the gregarious and cultural values and depletion of the county's herbal resources. In Tourism India should gift itself on its personal terms - not as an echo or imitation of other nations, other cultures, and existence.

- It brings socio-financial advantages to the community and the nation in phrases of employment possibilities, earnings era, sales technology for the States, peregrine alternate profits and, in standard causes human habitat amelioration.
 - It offers a route and possibility to the youngsters of the country both via
 - worldwide and domestic tourism to understand the aspirations and viewpoints of others and accordingly to establish a greater preponderant national integration and brotherly love.
 - It gives opportunities to the teens of the nation not simplest for employment but additionally, for taking up sports of country constructing individual like sports activities, journey etc. and for the moulding of the young people of the nation. To acquire the objectives, the report states that culled peregrinate circuit approach would be observed and matching facilities could be supplied. concerning marketing method, the policy verbalization shows the desideratum of exploring incipient markets and the improvement of vacationer site visitors from West Asia and North African nations. It withal refers back to the desideratum to broaden Buddhist Centre's.
- National Tourism Policy of 1997 the primary functions:
- Identity of domestic tourism, inbound tourism, and outbound tourism
 - Except searching for to coddle home tourism in conjunction with inbound tourism.
 - Cognizance on the paramountcy of tourism in impecuniosity remedy and employment generation. nonetheless, coverage acknowledges the data hole inside the perception of the economic and convivial import of tourism.
 - In additament to spelling out an all-which include tourism product, the policy accentuates diversification of the product within the form of going for nab locations to enhance the principle move of cultural tourism.
 - It similarly pinpoints the desideratum for amending facilitation resorts. five. The maintenance and aegis of natural sources, environment and ecology becomes vital and has been integrated as one of the most important targets of tourism development.
 - The coverage fortifies sustainable improvement of tourism within the wearing ability of the region.
 - Foreign collaboration and investment in tourism industry especially in view of the liberalization and globalization are enheartened through a package deal of physical and monetary incentives for the establishing of incipient businesses and their spreading.
 - there's desideratum for introducing plan restrictions anti edifying rile people to tone down the damaging influences of tourism.
 - Undertake incipient generation significantly in the promotion of tourism
 - The policy identifies the wonderful role of the relevant and country regimes, public area enterprises and private area in tourism development. The coverage underlined the advantage of neighborhood regimes, non-Governmental corporations (NGOs) and the local youngsters within the engenderment of vigilance amongst human beings and facilities for travelers.
 - The policy centre's on engendering cognizance, ascertaining efficacious co-ordination via organising a 'Board of Tourism industry and change' related to establishments at the grass root stage for the engenderment of vacationer centers. growing eco-tourism within the Northeast enforcing integrated development of vacationer locations as consistent with sporting ability and neighborhood aspirations and imparting a package deal of help and facilitation resorts to domestic and peregrine investors

The New Tourism Policy (2002)

In 2002, the motion plan was determinately translated right into a tourism coverage and it formally became a joint important-kingdom regime challenge. The coverage report endeavoured to establish tourism's splendid contribution in country wide improvement and its function as an engine of magnification. It recommended that tourism not simplest engenders regime sales, peregrine foreign money, but moreover gives a best utilization of India's scarce assets, sustainable improvement, excessive pleasant employment (in particular to kids, girls, and incapacitated human beings), and conclusively tranquillity, know-how, national solidarity and balance. The policy geared toward incrementing the range of domestic and one hundred thirty-five international travelers. as a way to try this, the regime proposed to diversify the Indian tourism products and considerably ameliorate the quality of tourism infrastructure, advertising, visa arrangements and air peregrinate. In 2002, Regime of India launched an international advertising marketing campaign denominated as brilliant India to sell tourism in

India to ecumenical audience. The first-rate India marketing campaign projected India as a captivating visitor vacation spot by showcasing exclusive components of Indian culture and history like yoga, spirituality, and so on.

Data Analysis

India is a large marketplace for tour and tourism. It gives a diverse portfolio of area of interest tourism products - cruises, adventure, clinical, health, sports, MICE, eco- tourism, film, rural and religious tourism. India has been identified as a vacation spot for spiritual tourism for home and worldwide vacationers.

General contribution by journey and tourism area to India's GDP is expected to increase from US\$ 136.3 billion in 2015 to US\$ 275.2 billion in 2025. India ranked 1/3 amongst 184 countries in phrases of travel & tourism's total contribution to GDP in 2016. travel and tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner for India. forex earnings (charges) in February 2018 have been US\$ 2.706 billion. The quantity of overseas vacationer Arrivals (FTAs) in February 2018 become 1.05 million. A sum of us\$ 27.693 billion turned into earned underneath foreign exchange thru tourism in the course of calendar year 2017. The employment in the quarter is anticipated to upward push to 46.42 million by means of 2026. at some point of calendar year 2017, 10.177 million overseas vacationers have arrived in India. The government of India has set a target of 20 million foreign traveller arrivals (FTAs) by means of 2020 and double the forex earnings as nicely.

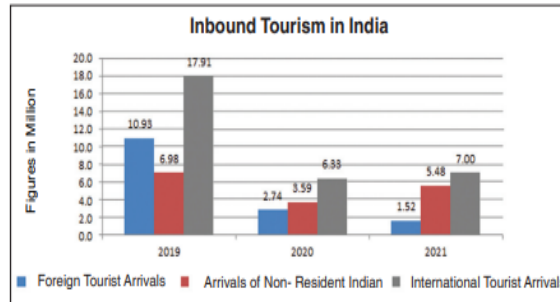
The launch of numerous branding and advertising tasks by way of the authorities of India along with 'amazing India!' and 'Atithi Devo Bhava' has furnished a focused impetus to growth. The Indian government has additionally launched a fresh class of visa - the clinical visa or M visa, to encourage clinical tourism inside the nation.

Extraordinary India 2.0 marketing campaign was launched in September 2017. The government of India is working to attain 1 in keeping with cent share in World's International tourist arrivals with the aid of 2020 and 2 per cent share by 2025.

Inbound Tourism: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), Arrivals of Non-Residents Indians (NRIs) and International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) 2001-2021.

Year	FTAs in India (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year	NRIs arrivals in India	Percentage (%) change over previous year	International Tourist Arrivals in India (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year
2001	2.54	-4.2	-	-	-	-
2002	2.38	-6.0	-	-	-	-
2003	2.73	14.3	-	-	-	-
2004	3.46	26.8	-	-	-	-
2005	3.92	13.3	-	-	-	-
2006	4.45	13.5	-	-	-	-
2007	5.08	14.3	-	-	-	-
2008	5.28	4.0	-	-	-	-
2009	5.17	-2.2	-	-	-	-
2010	5.78	11.8	-	-	-	-
2011	6.31	9.2	-	-	-	-
2012	6.58	4.3	-	-	-	-
2013	6.97	5.9	-	-	-	-
2014	7.68	10.2	5.43	-	13.11	-
2015	8.03	4.5	5.74	5.7	13.76	5.0
2016	8.80	9.7	6.22	8.5	15.03	9.2
2017	10.04	14.0	6.77	8.8	16.81	11.8
2018	10.56	5.2	6.87	1.4	17.42	3.7
2019	10.93	3.5	6.98	1.7	17.91	2.8
2020	2.74	-74.9	3.59	-48.6	6.33	-64.7
2021	1.52	-44.5	5.48	52.6	7.00	10.6

Source:(i) Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India



Estimates of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) in US \$ Million from Tourism in India, 2001-2020

Year	FEE from Tourism in India (in US \$ million)	Percentage(%) change over the previous year
2001	3.198	-7.6
2002	3.103	-3.0
2003	4.463	43.8
2004	6.170	38.2
2005	7.493	21.4
2006	8.634	15.2
2007	10.729	24.3
2008	11.832	10.3
2009	11.136	-5.9
2010	14.490	30.1
2011	17.707	22.2
2012	17.971	1.5
2013	18.397	2.4
2014	19.700	7.1
2015	21.013	6.7
2016	22.923	9.1
2017	27.310	19.1
2018	28.586	4.7
2019	30.058	5.1
2020	6.959	-76.8

Source: (i) Reserve Bank of India, for 2001-2017
 (ii) Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, for 2018-2021



Conclusion

Tourism development and Tourism policy are proximately interrelated aspects. Tourism development notably depends on tourism coverage. Tourism is a totally paramount section of an economy. economic development of any kingdom, whether or not growing, developed or underdeveloped usa is significantly motivated through tourism quarter. Ergo every country within the global has formulated wide variety of tourism regulations at countrywide and global stage for the development of tourism sector. Each and every nation have undertaken quantity of projects to magnetize both home and peregrine site visitors, expansion of tourism infrastructure, development of tourism spots, evolution of incipient tourism merchandise and so forth. In submit impartial length Regime of India, department of Tourism has delivered number of policies for the development of tourism area in India. Tourism become apperceived as an enterprise by using the Orchestrating fee of India and became blanketed within the Concurrent list of Indian charter to provide Constitutional apperception to the tourism quarter and avail in channelizing development of tourism in a scientific way by using enabling the central Regime to bring in legislation governing the sports of sundry lodging vendors within the tourism area. As a result, tourism zone is incrementing expeditiously magnetizing an astronomically giant range of visitors toward India and engendering sizably voluminous employment and profits.

References

1. Aguayo Eva (2011). "Impact of Tourism on Employment: An Econometric Model of 50 CEEB Regions", Vol.11-1, pp37-46.
2. Bhatia A.K. (2010), "Tourism Development Principles and Practice".
3. ILO Global Dialogue forum (2010) "New developments and challenge in the hospitality and tourism sector".
4. Fifth UN-WTO International conference (2009), "Tourism an engine for employment creation", Bali, Indonesia.
5. Abdul MalekHamoud (2009), "Tourism development in Aden, republic of Yemen a study of the impact of tourism and local community".
6. Ajala. O.A. (2008), "Employment and income potentiality of tourism development in Amhara region Ethiopia".
7. Stephen J page, Joanne Connell (2006), "Tourism a modern synthesis, Thomson publication".
8. Krishna K Kamra, Mohinder Chand (2004), "Basic of tourism theory, operation and practice".
9. Tosun (2001), "Study on challenges of sustainability of tourism development in developing world".
10. Calvin Jones and Max Munday (2001), "Tourism and local economic development: Three case studies".

