

Growth And Performance Of Indian Tourism An Analysis

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Abstract

Tourism is a necessary component of human life. It is a circumstance in which a person travels from one country or territory to another country or region for a brief length of time. The tourism business is now more important than ever. India has a rich historical history, including the Taj Mahal, numerous forts, and natural wonders, among others. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, has taken a number of steps to boost and promote tourism in India, including increasing tourism infrastructure, making visas easier to obtain, promoting India as a year-round tourist destination, and ensuring quality. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the performance and growth of India's tourist industry.

1. Introduction:

Tourism is one of growing industry in world wide .Tourism has become the world's largest industry which generates more wealth and employment to the country. Tourism in India has developed slowly over the years.India famous for its different and rich cultural heritage. Tourism has been a major growth industry globally for over five decades. Factors underpinning this growth include the growth of incomes and wealth, improvements in transport, changing lifestyles and consumer values, increased leisure time, international openness and globalization, immigration, special events, education, information and communication technologies, destination marketing and promotion, improved general and tourism infrastructure and so on Effects that tourism generates over time are related to the economic, social, and environmental components of society. In fulfilling the social component, tourism is manifested in what is a primary or secondary activity for the majority of the population living in attractive tourist regions of the world, but also those who live in other locations and are employed in these regions.

The sector has the capability to produce employment for the various sections of the society in large scale manner including both direct and indirect. It also help full to the preserving and sustaining the diversity of the India's natural and cultural environments. For more than five decades, tourism has been a big global growth market. This growth is driven by income and wealth growth, transport improvements, changing lifestyles and consumer values, increased leisure time, international openness and globalization, immigration,

special events, education, information and communication technologies, marketing and promotion of destinations, and Improved facilities for general and tourist sports and so on.

We can develop tourism industry with government supports, new initiations, actions and plants to influence foreigners to sustain our position constantly. An effect tourism generates over time are related to the economic, social and environmental components of the society.

“Beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only “as people “travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure and not less than 24 hours , business and other purposes”.

India has healthy economic growth recorded in past few years, especially in the services industry ,has led to increase in business travel .therefore higher disposable income and affordability have increased domestic leisure travel in India. This is a clear indicator that the long-term prospects for the Indian travel and tourism industry are bright. India has a rich source in tourism sector influence GDP, employment, image, foreign investments, new projects and the like to make our position comfortable in globally.

2. Forms of Tourism:

2.1 Inbound Tourism:

Tourism that comes from outside the country: Non-natives visiting a nation. The act of someone traveling to a country other than their own for the purpose of tourism is known as inbound tourism. Inbound tourism is important to many countries around the world. Since inbound tourism is frequently seasonal, many destinations will have distinct high, shoulder, and low seasons

2.2 Outbound Tourism:

Outbound tourism is the act of moving outside of one's home country for the purpose of tourism. Outbound tourism excludes the purchase of goods or services before or after a trip within the tourism-generating country, as well as visits to other countries by citizens of that country.

2.3 Domestic Tourism:

Domestic tourism refers to visits made by citizens of their own country. A domestic holiday is a vacation spent in the same country; this is also known as a staycation in British English.

3. History and Overview of Indian Tourism:

India is the birthplace of two ancient world civilizations: the Indus Valley Civilization and the Aryan Civilization. Most other countries had made significant progress in this region by that time, which they had fully exploited. India is a country with all seasons for all purposes,' is the best way to describe India as a tourist destination to foreigners. India's tourism capabilities have long been regarded as vast. Geographically, the landscape is diverse, vivid, and varied. As a result, the resource capacity is so great that it can appeal to visitors of all types and tastes.

Tourism has a long history in India. In ancient times, it was an informal industry that was practised by citizens of all social classes. In terms of both international and domestic tourist arrivals, the Indian tourism industry has experienced phenomenal growth, especially since the 1990s [Honnappa, Ramakrishna 2006]. The Indian tourism ministry has launched a new program me called "**Athithi Devo Bhavah**," which translates to "guest is god." Respect is the inspiration for this term because respect has always been an important part of the Indian soul. Tourism, India's third largest source of foreign exchange, has only recently begun to gain prominence on the public agenda. Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in many countries around the world.

The Prime Minister of India, Shri. Manmohan Singh, spoke at the Chief Ministers' Conference in October 2001 [National Tourism Policy 2002]. "Tourism is a significant phenomenon of economic growth in major parts of the world," said Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Many countries have transformed their economies by fully exploiting tourism's has the potential to generate various types of employment in various sectors – from the most specialized to the most unskilled, and what India requires is the development of massive productive employment opportunities.

In India, tourism has a significant impact on economic growth and job creation. It generates a large number of job opportunities, ensures an equal distribution of resources, aids in the acquisition of much-needed foreign exchange, and promotes rapid growth and enhancement of infrastructure. Developing countries have put a premium on tourism growth because it is the primary source of foreign exchange, boosting the country's economic status [Honnappa, Ramakrishna 2006].

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Tourism is one of the few industries that generates significant economic production with minimal investment and has enormous socioeconomic growth potential. In terms of both international and domestic visitor arrivals, the Indian tourism industry has experienced phenomenal growth, especially since the 1990s [Sathyanarayana, Ramu 2006]. Both foreign and domestic visitors have shown an interest in adventure sports, which has resulted in a notable shift in holidaying trends. India is gradually waking up to its tourism potential.

According to the findings of numerous tourism studies, India is ideally suited for all types of tourism, including agricultural, cultural, eco-tourism, spiritual, sports, and adventure tourism. With small countries like Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand already established as major tourist destinations, India must compete to attract international visitors [Revathy 2008].

4. SCHEMES:

- ❖ Swadesh Darshan Scheme
- ❖ The Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD)
- ❖ Adarsh Smarak yojana
- ❖ Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana

5. NATURE OF INDIAN TOURISM:

Geographical view point;

The key concern of tourism from the viewpoint of a geographer is to look at things such as the geographical location of a city, the climate that landscapes the environment.

Sociological view point:

Tourism is a social activity from a sociologist's perspective; it is about interaction between hosts and visitors from different societies and interaction between different cultures.

Historical Viewpoint

From the viewpoint of a historian, tourism is an analysis of the factors that are instrumental in initiating tourism to a specific destination, the order of events leading to the growth of tourism, the reasons for the occurrence in that order.

Managerial viewpoint:

Tourism is a business from the management perspective, but in order to be properly handled, it requires managerial skills.

6. CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY:

Inconsistency:

A general rule is that the commodity or package of tourism can be standardized in the travel and tourism industry, i.e. 2 days 3 nights in certain hotels, for example, but the actual experience of consuming this package is highly inconsistent.

Intangibility:

As they include a flight experience on an aircraft, cruising on an ocean liner, a night's rest in a hotel, views of the mountains, a visit to the museum, a good time in a night club and much more, travel items can not be reached.

Inflexibility:

In terms of ability, the tourism industry is highly inflexible. Similarly restaurant tables, hotel beds and flight seats remain vacant and unused in times of low demand, the number of beds in a hotel or seats on a flight is set so it is not possible to reach sudden upsurges in demand.

7. IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN TOURISM:

In the Indian economy, tourism plays an important role. The importance of the tourist industry is recognized by the central and state governments. A tour is a part of learning. India is a nation that is old. If an attempt is made to point out the importance of competition in the tourism field, it is mainly important to realize that tourism, as a phenomenon, depends on a wide variety of factors.

Throughout the world, historical landmarks, archaeological wealth and artifacts are dispersed. Therefore, every year, people from different countries come to India to see countless beautiful spots, historical sights and pilgrimage sites. A tourist must assimilate what nature has to offer during travel, what artifacts of history seem to teach, and what life inevitably tries to convey.

Tourism lets tourists get to know the local population's culture, traditions, language and way of life. Indian people's modern lives are rather complex. The tour and holidays bring to our mind, body and soul the much-needed relaxation. It refreshes our body and gives our health back. On our beaming faces, the spirit of happiness becomes evident. The notion of tourism has become a new trademark in the world of travel. Travelling a few

years back was a phrase used by men in the case of a tour. People are now more familiar with the idea of 'tourism' and everybody wants to know and see the forgotten historical places as well as the unseen.

There are so many beautiful places in India, from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, historic sites of pilgrimages, numerous temples and Musjids scattered throughout the country. Uttaranchal was the land of God in ancient times. Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Amarnath, and Hemkund. Pious souls and visitors alike are fascinated by everything surrounded by snow-capped peaks. The beautiful places like Simla, Nainital and Ranikhet draw visitors from India and abroad with snow-clad areas. Trips to Puri, Kanyakumari, India's southernmost land ride, Chennai, Mumbai and Goa are equally fine. Tajmahal of agra, delhi red-fort, the ruins of Nalanda, ajanta and ellora cave-temples, mathura shrines, somnath and benaras charm the visitors. There are also great places on the tourist map in Kashmir and Shillong.

8. UNIQUE FEATURES OF INDIAN TOURISM:

- In the tourism sector, more than 15 million people are directly interested. Tourism also facilitates national integration and supports local crafts and cultural events.
- For heritage tourism, eco-tourism, medical tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, business tourism, international tourists visit India.
- Indian tourism also helps to gain an appreciation of our culture and heritage globally. In addition, it promotes our society all over the globe.

9. UNIQUE FEATURES OF INDIAN TOURISM AS A TRADE:

1. By improving the benefit of the artisanal handloom industries, tourism contributes a lot to Indian honesty.
2. There are a number of tourist spots in India and there are a lot of incomes in the states where those spots in India are present.
3. As we all know, saffron is manufactured by very few countries, and India is one of them that attracts tours and triggers India's trade values.

10. INDIAN TOURISM HIGHLIGHTS

10.1 The spectrum and highlights of Indian tourism are as follows.

- As GDP rises, the tourism industry becomes a more unifying power.
- Assisting in the preservation, retention, and enrichment of our cultural heritages
- International Trade Has Increased
- Prioritize rural tourism

- Encouraging the private sector to draw more visitors
- Prioritize rural tourism

10.2 Tourism in Tamil Nadu:

With over 320 million domestic visits and 4.6 million international visits in 2014, Tamil Nadu was the most visited tourist destination by both Indian and international tourists. It contains geographical, artistic, and architectural landmarks. Tourism in Tamil Nadu is promoted by the state government's Ministry of Tourism, which has a logo that says "Enchanting Tamil Nadu."

The TTDC works to encourage tourism in the state by hosting a variety of functions and activities. The capital city of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, is the only place in India to be included in "The New York Times" list of "52 places to visit around the world." Chennai's Marina Beach is the world's second-longest beach, and the city is home to numerous historic temples and parks. **Chennai is also known as the South Indian Gateway.** The Great Living Chola Temples and Mahabalipuram are two of the state's three UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In Tamil Nadu, archaeological sites of civilization dating back 3800 years have been found. The state is a popular medical tourism destination, with some of Asia's best hospitals located in the cities of Chennai and Coimbatore.

11. POSITIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM INDIA:

11.1 Income and Employment generation:

India's tourism has emerged as a medium for income, job creation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human growth. Nearly 20 million people now work in the tourism industry in India.

11.2 Source of Foreign Earnings:

In India, tourism is a significant source of foreign exchange earnings. This has favorable effect on the balance of payment of the nation.

11.3 Preservation of National Heritage and Environment:

By declaring them as heritage sites, tourism helps preserve several places that are of historical importance. For example, if it were not for the Tourism Department's efforts to preserve them, the Taj Mahal, the Qutab Minar, Ajanta and Ellora temples, etc, would have been degraded and destroyed. Tourism, like smart, also aims to protect many endangered species' natural habitats.

11.4 Developing Infrastructure:

Tourism appears to promote the creation of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including numerous means of transports, health care facilities and sports centers in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants that cater to international tourists. The growth of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other explicitly profitable activities.

11.5 Promoting Peace and Stability:

Honey and Gilpin (2009) suggest that by creating employment, generating revenue, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment and fostering cross-cultural understanding, the tourism industry can also help foster peace and stability in countries like India. Main obstacles, however, such as the implementation of regulatory systems, mechanisms for crime and corruption prevention, etc

11.6 Multiplier Effect:

The flow of money created by multiple spending by tourists as it moves through different parts of the economy.

12. ECONOMIC IMPACT:

Tourists contribute to the economy as their spending. As a consequence, the economic impact evaluation focuses on the changes in the economy's employment, revenue and profits arising from tourism activities. The economic impact of tourism includes their expenditure, including economic changes such as economic changes like

- Income, including salaries, dividends, interest, rent and earnings
- Proceeds of Business
- Generation of jobs
- Changes in government spending and changes in the foreign exchange rates
- Government income, including royalties, government company receipts, usage fees and fines.
- Added value to gross domestic and regional goods
- Changes in income distribution and changes in the property and asset values
- Public goods and externalities
- Multiplier efforts on income ,output, employment ,transaction and government revenue
- Formation of new business including business investment in plant and equipment
- Changes in Balance of payments ,exports and imports

13. PROBLEMS OF INDIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY:

13.1 Lack of Infrastructure:

The travel and tourism infrastructure needs vary from physical infrastructure such as ports of entry to modes of transport to urban infrastructure such as road access, power, water, sewerage and telecommunications. Airlines, surface transport, lodging (hotels), and infrastructure and facilitation networks are industries relevant to the travel and tourism business.

13.2 Connectivity and Access

In order to link different cities across the country, infrastructure facilities such as air, rail, road connectivity, and hospitality services also need to be enhanced. This remains a major problem for tourism growth. Tourists rely mainly on road networks rather than other methods. While numerous attempts will be made to modernize the connectivity of road facilities, it remains a major challenge. In order to connect different locations across various regions of the country, there is a greater need to strengthen the road and rail network.

13.3 Human Resources:

Trained manpower at various levels, such as management, supervision, qualified or semi-skilled, is needed to sustain growth in the tourism industry. The industry faces talent crunch at the mid and senior management levels and at the front-line staff level, while human resources are sufficient, a boom in other service industries such as banking, retail, airline and BPO has resulted in a shortage of manpower for the travel and tourism industry at this level. Thus, in the tourism sector in India, we have a demand-supply imbalance with respect to manpower. The industry is also affected by attrition, the scarcity of tourism training infrastructure, trained trainers and the lack of adequate strategies and policies for the growth of human capital. The sector needs to resolve these concerns at the earliest.

13.4 Level of service:

The degree of service offered by the various stakeholders has a huge influence on deciding the overall experience of India as a tourist destination for tourists. The government has taken steps to encourage responsible tourism and to sanitize, through training and orientation, the main stakeholders of the tourism industry. To have a sense of duty towards tourists and to inspire confidence as a chosen destination for international tourists in India. In order to make India the strong segment in tourism, we need to concentrate more on providing better services as India.

13.5 Amenities

It is important to enhance the facilities available at different tourist locations and en route. This included basic services such as drinking water, well maintained and clean waiting rooms and toilets, first aid and wayside facilities such as, among others, lounges, cafeteria and parking facilities. In terms of the availability of these infrastructure installations, India performs poorly. Insufficient infrastructure facilities have an impact on inbound tourism and may also contribute to a rise in the outflow of domestic tourists to other competitive neighboring countries from India.

13.6 Marketing and Promotion:

India needs to shift its conventional approach to marketing to a more competitive approach. There is a need to establish a unique market place and the position of the brand will be the essence of the country, promoting the potential consumer with tourism products. Indian tourism products are primarily promoted through the State Tourism Development Corporations by the Ministry of Tourism with the participation of the state government. It requires support for developing and flourishing with government involvement for any new ideas in the industry.

In tourism, India has a great opportunity to better use and consider new marketing tactics to close with domestic and global tourists.

13.7 Taxation:

Tourism in India is a highly taxed industry that, as a tourist destination, makes India costly. This is affecting the growth of the industry in India, and other low-cost destinations are losing out to India. Throughout the entire industry, various types of taxes are levied from tour operators, transporters, the airline industry to hotels, including service tax, luxury tax, transportation tax, aviation turbine fuel tax (airline industry), and various transportation taxes.

Furthermore, these tax rates tend to differ across the country's various states. This will obviously be one of the challenges facing our sustainability in this industry.

13.8 Regulatory Issues:

A number of countries competing with India for tourists provide visa on arrival. India should provide visa on arrival for more countries or for certain categories of tourists for a specific duration. Due to the failure to obtain licenses and approvals on time, a number of projects in the tourism infrastructure segment and the hotel industry have been delayed.

The government has recently approved a long-standing plan for a single window clearance for hotel projects to speed up the growth of infrastructure. Implementation of this proposal will help to develop the tourism and hospitality infrastructure in the country. There is a greater need for speedier clearances and approvals for all industry-related projects.

13.9 Security:

For a number of years, security has been a major problem for our tourism development. Terrorist incidents or political unrest have adversely affected the feelings of foreign visitors in various parts of the world. However, in resolving these concerns and avoiding the future effect on the business, the government needs to take a constructive approach. Cyber crime in the tourism sector is another big problem. In recent years, the use of the Internet in the travel and tourism industries has grown rapidly and has emerged as one of the key segments of online spending. In order to make the online booking process more safe and transparent, the industry needs to take action and also needs to build awareness of this. Since, in this section, some of the biggest frauds have been discovered and the issue of online security has taken on tremendous importance.

14. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The tourism industry is one of the most important segments of the Indian economy's services sector and a major source of foreign exchange earnings. India's tourism industry is booming, thanks to an increase in international tourist arrivals (FTA) and an increase in the number of Indians visiting domestic destinations. Tourism has grown dramatically in India, and it is one of the most notable economic shifts. The tourism industry is one of the most important segments of the Indian economy's services sector and a major source of foreign exchange earnings. India's tourism industry is booming, thanks to an increase in international tourist arrivals (FTA) and an increase in the number of Indians visiting domestic destinations. Tourism has grown dramatically in India, and it is one of the most notable economic shifts

15. Objectives:

- To know the positive impacts of tourism in India.
- To realize the prospects of tourism industry.
- To understand growth the opportunities in tourism Sector..

16. Methodology:

The study is based tourism sector in India. The study is both descriptive and analytical in nature. Previous researches, Ministry of Tourism and Internet source. I have collected secondary data required for this study from reports of the Ministry of Tourism Got. of India and other related Information has Been collected data from research papers and published in Various Journals. The past 20 years will be taken to the research and analysis. This study is based on secondary data source. That must collected from previous research papers and official reports. Appropriate tools will be used in the research.

17. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

A growth of Tourism industry in India since 2000 to 2020 is continuously growing in respect of number of foreign tourists' arrivals and foreign exchange earnings. The progress of Tourism industry is shown in the Table No-1

Table: 1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals and Annual Growth Rate during 2000 – 2020

Years	FTAs IN INDIA (MILLION)	AGR in %
2000	2.6	6.7
2001	2.5	-4.2
2002	2.3	-6
2003	2.7	14.3
2004	3.5	26.8
2005	4	13.3
2006	4.4	13.5
2007	5	14.3
2008	5.2	4
2009	5.2	-2.2
2010	5.8	11.8
2011	6.3	9.2
2012	6.5	4.3
2013	6.9	5.9
2014	7.6	10.2
2015	8	4.5
2016	8.8	9.7
2017	10.04	14
2018	10.56	5.2
2019	10.93	5.6
2020	2.41	-66.4
	CAGR	-49.55

Source: Ministry of Tourism

The above desk suggests overseas tourist's arrival and its annual boom fee for 20 years. 2004 (3.5) has the best tourists arrival and annual boom price (26.8). In 2007 the advent of visitor is (5)2003 (2.7) and each have annual boom price (14.3). 2017 have the

following maximum arrivals and annual boom fee (10.04) and (14). 2006 overseas tourists arrivals (4.4) and annual boom charge (13.5). 2005 tourists arrivals (4) and Annual boom price is (13.3). 2010 overseas travelers arrivals (5.8) annual boom price (11.8). 2014 travelers arrivals (7.6), annual boom fee (10.2). 2016 overseas tourists arrivals (8.8), annual boom charge (9.7). 2011 overseas travelers arrivals (6.3) and annual boom price (9.2). In 2000 overseas travelers arrivals (2.6) and annual boom fee (6.7). 2013 overseas travelers (5.9). In 2019 overseas travelers arrivals (10.93) and Annual boom charge (5.6). 2015 overseas traveler arrivals (8) and annual increase price (4.5). In 2012 overseas tourists arrivals (6.5) and annual boom fee (4.3). 2008 overseas travelers arrivals (5.2), annual boom fee (4). 2009 overseas vacationer arrival (5.2), annual increase price (-2.2). 2001 overseas tourists (2.5), annual increase fee (-4.5). In 2002 overseas travelers arrivals (2.3), annual increase price (-6). 2020 has very bad boom each Tourists arrivals and annual boom charge which might be FTA (2.41) and AGR (-66).

Figure 1: FTAs IN INDIA (MILLION)

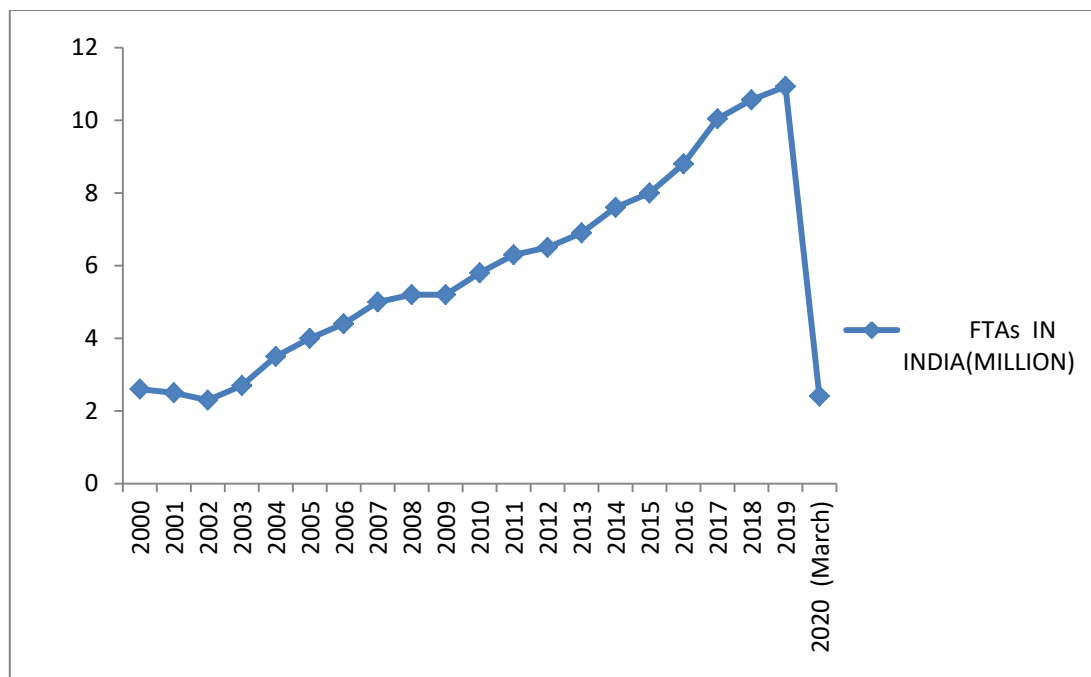


Figure 2: AGR Percentage (%)

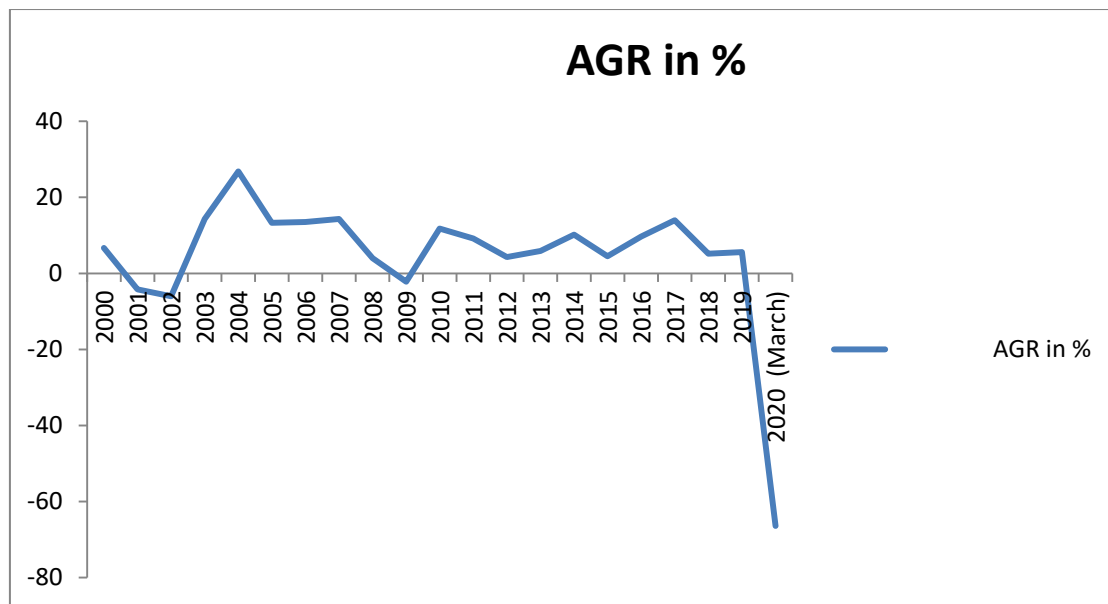
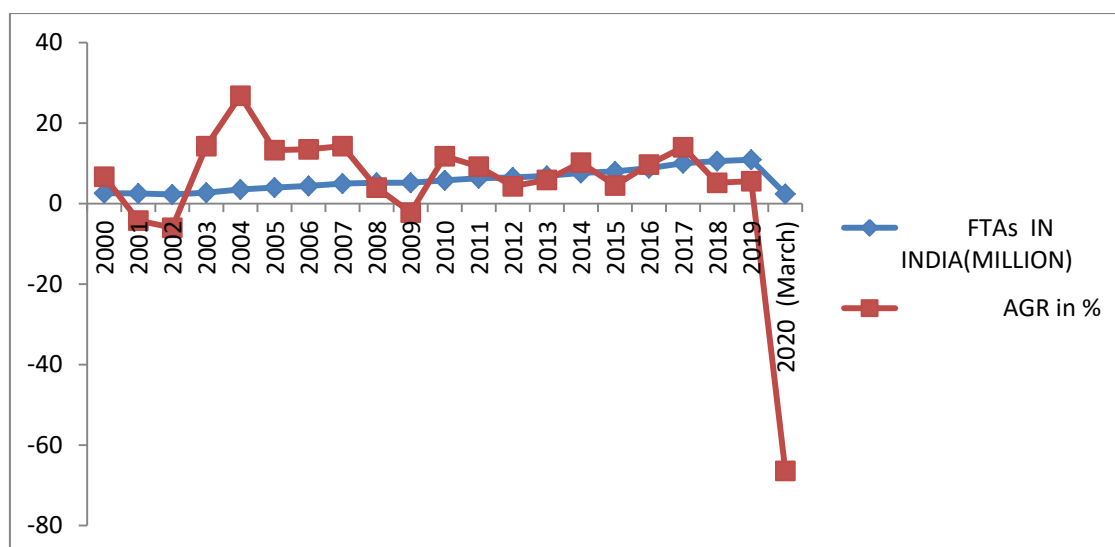


Figure 3: AGR and FTA in (million):



The above three figure (1, 2, 3) are explains the Table 1 it is graphical representation of the table. These diagrams show the early changes of the foreign tourist's arrivals and annual growth rate through the frequency line.

Figure 1: Explains the Foreign Tourists Arrivals in millions. The line explains the early changes of tourist's arrival and 2001-2019 the aunt arrivals increasing positively but in 2020 it is sloping negatively. Figure 2: Explains about the Annual Growth Rate for tourists arrivals for 20 years. Figure 3: Comparison of both fig 4.1 and 4.2. it shows the both tourists arrivals and its annual growth rate . Except 2020 the growth of FTA and AGR is increased positive.

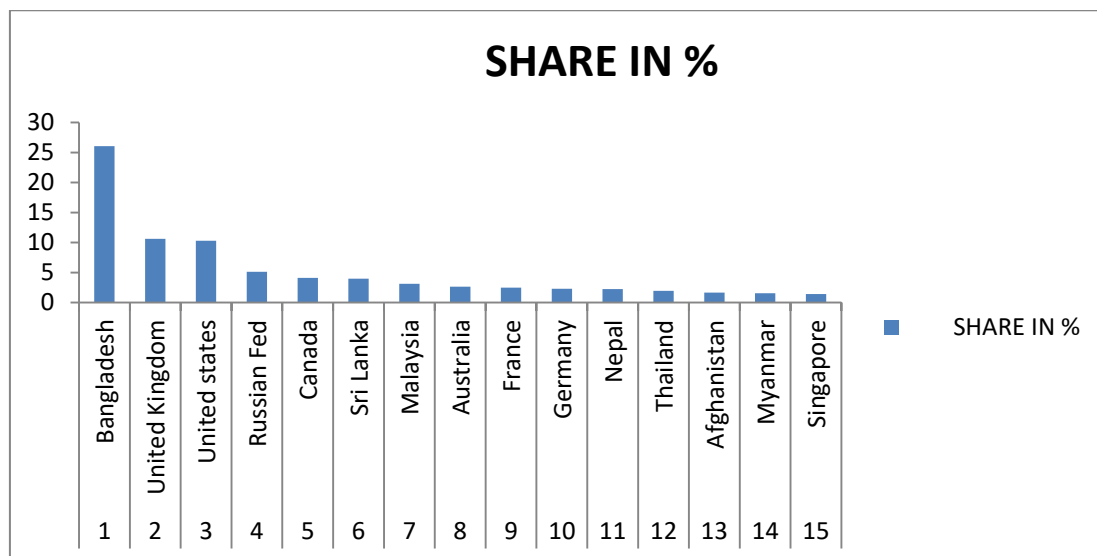
Table: 2Top 15 Countries contributions for 2020

Rank	Top 15 countries	Percentage
1	Bangladesh	26.07%
2	U.K	10.63%
3	U.S.A	10.03%
4	Russia Fed	5.12%
5	Canada	4.12%
6	Srilanka	3.98%
7	Malaysia	3.14%
8	Australia	2.64%
9	France	2.50%
10	Germany	2.31%
11	Nepal	2.24%
12	Thailand	1.95%
13	Afghanistan	1.66%
14	Myanmar	1.56%
15	Singapore	1.49%
16	other countries	20.56%
	Total	100.00%

Source: tourism.gov.in

The above desk explains that the nations listing which offers the greater percentage for Indian tourism industry. Bangladesh is the USA. which offers maximum shares (26.07) to the Indian tourism zone so it taken the primary function within side the rank. And United Kingdom has the second one area UK the percentage price is (10.63) so it takes the seconds role within side the desk. Third role taken through USA (10.03) it additionally offers shares .Fourth taken through Russian Fed (5.12).Fifth role taken through Canada (4.12).Fives vicinity is going for Sri Lanka (3.95) after that Malaysia (3.14) were given the 7th area .Australia (2.64) takes Eighth rank within side the desk. France (2.50) were given Ninth rank withinside the desk. After that 10th area taken via way of means of Germany (2.31).Eleventh role occupied through Nepal (2.24).Thailand's (1.95) rank withinside the desk is twelfth .Afghanistan (1.66) takes the 13th rank .Myanmar (1.56) takes the fourteenth Rank. Singapore is the least percentage contributed us of a so it takes the 15th role

Figure: 4



The above chart explains approximately the rank desk. It is the graphical illustration of the desk 2. The share plotted on left to right side. The Diagram illustrates the Rank order of the countries which provides most of the share for the Indian tourism industry. The first Position was taken by Bangladesh and the last position was taken by Singapore. The second and third rank taken by UK and USA, fourth and fifth goes to Russian Fed and Canada. Sri Lanka and Malaysia takes the sixth and seventh position in the rank desk. Eighth and Ninth places are goes to Australia and France. And other country takes their respective ranks in the rank order.

Table 4.3 Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) In Crore during 2001-2020

YEAR	FEE FROM TOURISM IN INDIA (CRORES)	% CHANGE OVER THE YEAR
2001	15	-3.5
2002	15	-0.1
2003	20.7	37.6
2004	27.9	34.8
2005	33.1	18.5
2006	39	17.8
2007	44.6	13.7
2008	51.2	15.6
2009	53.7	4.8
2010	66.1	23.1
2011	83	25.5
2012	95.6	15.1
2013	10.7	12.5
2014	12	11.9
2015	13.4	12.0

2016	15.4	14.3
2017	17.7	15.4
2018	19.4	9.6
2019	21.1	8.6
2020 (March)	51.8	-64.0

Source: Ministry of Tourism.

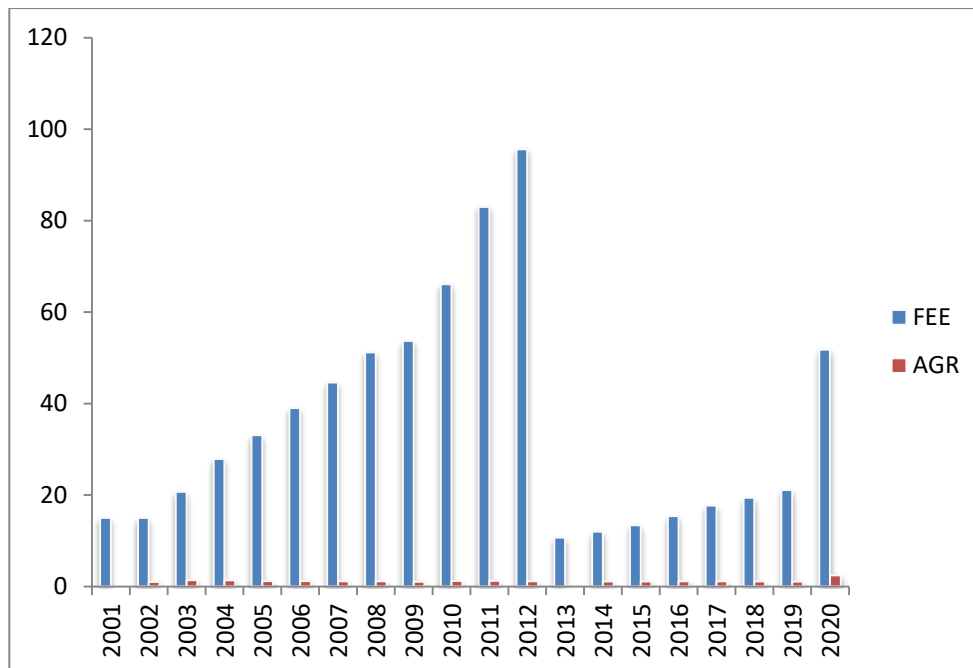
The table above illustrates the Foreign Exchange Earnings and percentage change over the year. In 2003, India had the largest percentage change of 37.6, and by 2004, the percentage had fallen to 34.5. The largest percentage change over the year is 25.5 in 2011. Following that, 2010 has the highest proportion of 23.1. The FEE percentage in 2005 was 18.5 percent, and the percentage in 2006 was 17.8 percent. The percentage change over in 2008 is 15.6 and the percentage change over in 2017 is 15.4. The percentage in 2012 was 15.1, and the percentage in 2016 was 14.3. In 2007, India had 13.7 and in 2013, it had 12.5. The year-over-year percentage change in 2015 is 12.0, while the year-over-year percentage change in 2014 is 11.9. The percentage change over in 2018 is 9.6, the percentage change over in 2019 is 8.6, and the percentage change over in 2009 is 4.8. The percentage change over in 2001, 2002, and 2020 is negative.

Table: 4. Foreign Exchange Earnings and GDP

Year	FEE	AGR	GDP	AGR
2001	15		468.39	
2002	15	1	485.44	1.04
2003	20.7	1.38	514.94	1.06
2004	27.9	1.35	607.7	1.18
2005	33.1	1.19	709.15	1.17
2006	39	1.18	820.38	1.16
2007	44.6	1.14	940.26	1.15
2008	51.2	1.15	1216.74	1.29
2009	53.7	1.05	1198.9	0.99
2010	66.1	1.23	1341.89	1.12
2011	83	1.26	1675.62	1.25
2012	95.6	1.15	1823.05	1.09
2013	10.7	0.11	1827.64	1.00
2014	12	1.12	1856.72	1.02
2015	13.4	1.12	2039.13	1.10
2016	15.4	1.15	2103.59	1.03
2017	17.7	1.15	2294.8	1.09
2018	19.4	1.10	2652.75	1.16
2019	21.1	1.09	2713.17	1.02
2020(March)	5.1	0.24	2868.93	1.06
	CAGR	12.27	CAGR	5.10

The table above describes the country's Foreign Exchange Earnings and Gross Domestic Product, as well as its Annual Growth Rate (AGR) and Compounded Annual Growth Rate

(CAGR). The table includes preliminary data on FEE and the country's GDP. In contrast to other years, 2012 has the highest earnings, while 2020 has the lowest earnings due to the pandemic situation. However, the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is increasing.



The above figure illustrates the growth rate of Foreign Exchange Earning and its Annual Growth Rate. This chart explains the year wise foreign exchange changes in the market. But Annual Growth Rate is in moderate level .

18. CORRELATION:

Correlation is a statistic that measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Correlation shows the strength of a relationship between two variables and is expressed numerically by the correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient's values range between -1.0 and 1.0. A perfect positive correlation means that the correlation coefficient is exactly 1. This implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security moves in lockstep, in the same direction. A perfect negative correlation means that two assets move in opposite directions, while a zero correlation implies no linear relationship at all.

Correlation of foreign exchange itself is 1, the number of non missing observation of foreign exchange earnings is 20. Correlation of foreign exchange and GDP is .006 based on N=20 observation with pair wise non missing value

.Correlation of GDP itself is 1.foreign exchange earnings with GDP is highly positively correlated with each other.ie 97.9%. **R:** Here correlation coefficient value 0.972 which means that there exist the high degree positive correlation between foreign exchange earnings and gross domestic product, which further implies that the foreign exchange earnings does have a major impact on gross domestic product .The level of GDP affect 97.2% of the Foreign Exchange Earning and Foreign Tourists Arrivals. If the value of coefficient were equal to or above 0.8 then we could have concluded that Foreign Exchange Earnings affect the GDP.

R Square: It shows that how the variability in the Gross Domestic Product is explained by Foreign Exchange Earnings the value of R square here is 0.945 which means that variability in the level of Foreign Exachnge Earnings affect the GDP to a great extent or bring much of changes in Gross Domestic Product the value would be reliable and consider a good coeeficient of determination only if it is above 0.8.

19. REGRESSION:

Regression is a statistical tool for quantifying the relationship between independent variable and dependent variable regression is the next step after correlation it is used to predict the value of variable based on the value of another variable the variable to be predicted is called the independent variable (or sometimes, the outcome variable) The variable used to predict the other variable is called the independent variable (or sometimespredictor variable).

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11133791.148	3	3711263.716	90.985	.000 ^b
	Residual	652640.859	16	40790.054		
	Total	11786432.007	19			

The table indicates that the regression model predicts dependent variable significantly well .with the regression row sig column it indicates the statistical significance of the regression model that was run .Here $p < .0005$ which is less than 0.05, and indicates that ,overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable.(i.e. , it is good fit for the data).

20. CONCLUSION:

To summarize, we can say that Indian tourism has a huge potential for creating jobs and earning foreign currency. Because tourism is a multi-faceted and service-oriented industry, all divisions of the federal and state governments, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, become active partners in the country's quest for long-term growth. It demonstrates that economic, political, and social harmony have a positive effect on tourist arrivals and receipts in countries.

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