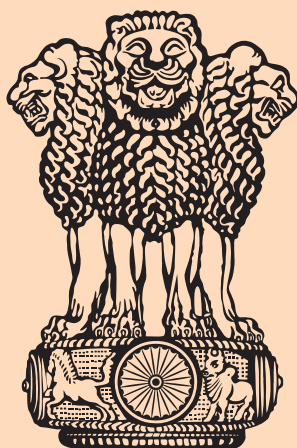


INDIA TOURISM STATISTICS, 2017



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India
Ministry of Tourism
Market Research Division**

रश्मि वर्मा, भा.प्र.से.
Rashmi Verma, IAS



सचिव
भारत सरकार
पर्यटन मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली
SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TOURISM
NEW DELHI

FOREWORD

Dissemination of comprehensive time series indicators related to tourism not only provides policy inputs to the Government but also helps the Industry stakeholders and academia to analyze the changing scenario.

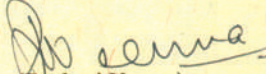
I am pleased to release “**India Tourism Statistics 2017**”. The Ministry of Tourism has been presenting tourism related data on regular basis and this is the 58th in the series of such publications. The present publication contains data on Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism, domestic tourism, hotels, travel trade and training institutions. This publication also contains details of a methodology recommended by the Ministry of Tourism for assessment of Infrastructure gap at tourist destinations.

During 2016, India witnessed growth rate of 9.7% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) which was more than double of the pace (3.9%) with which International Tourist Arrivals across the world grew. Further, India occupied 13th rank globally in the world’s tourism receipts (in US \$), with a share of 1.88% and stood at 7th position in tourism receipts within Asia & the Pacific Region. On the domestic front also a double digit growth of about 12.68% was observed across the country in terms of Domestic Tourists visits.

The year 2017 has also witnessed a growth of 15.6% in terms of FTAs and 17.0% in terms of Foreign Exchange Earnings through tourism (rupee terms).

I am sure that the comprehensive information contained in this publication will be of great use to all the stakeholders, policy makers & researchers.

This publication has been prepared by the Market Research Division of Ministry of Tourism based on the information available from Bureau of Immigration (BOI), States/Union Territories, Archaeological Survey of India, UNWTO, etc. The entire team of Market Research Division under the guidance of Sh.S.M. Mahajan, Additional Director General deserves appreciation for sincere and dedicated effort made by them.


(Rashmi Verma)

**OFFICERS OF MARKET RESEARCH DIVISION
ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREPARATION OF
INDIA TOURISM STATISTICS, 2017**

Sh. S.M. Mahajan
Additional Director General

Smt. Mini Prasannakumar
Director

Smt. Neha Srivastava

Dy. Director

Shri Shailesh Kumar

Dy. Director

Shri R.L. Meena

Assistant Director

Ms. Anshika Bhatnagar

Assistant Director

Shri S.K. Mohanta

Programmer

Smt. Charu Arora

DEO Grade. "B"

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1

CHAPTER



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IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON TOURISM

IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON TOURISM, 2016

(I) INDIA

1.	Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (million)	8.80
	Annual Growth Rate	9.7%
2.	Number of Non-Resident Indians Arrivals (million)	5.77
	Annual Growth Rate	9.7%
3.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals in India (million)	14.57
	Annual Growth Rate	9.7%
4.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Transport (Percentage)	
	i) Air	84.1%
	ii) Land	15.0%
	iii) Sea	0.9%
3.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Port of Entry (Numbers in million and Percentage share)	
	i. Delhi (Airport)	2.62(29.7%)
	ii. Mumbai (Airport)	1.51 (17.2%)
	iii. Haridaspur (Land Check Post)	0.76 (8.6%)
	iv. Chennai (Airport)	0.72 (8.1%)
	v. Bengaluru(Airport)	0.54 (6.2%)
	vi. Kolkata (Airport)	0.35 (4.0%)
	vii. Cochin (Airport)	0.32 (3.6%)
	viii. Hyderabad (Airport)	0.30 (3.4%)
	Others	1.68 (19.2%)
	All Ports	8.80 (100.0%)
4.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Top 15 source markets (Numbers in million and Percentage share)	
	i. Bangladesh	1.38 (15.68%)
	ii. United States	1.30 (14.73%)
	iii. United Kingdom	0.94 (10.70%)
	iv. Canada	0.32 (3.60%)
	v. Malaysia	0.30 (3.43%)
	vi. Sri Lanka	0.30 (3.38%)
	vii. Australia	0.29 (3.33%)
	viii. Germany	0.27 (3.02%)
	ix. China	0.25 (2.85%)
	x. France	0.24 (2.71%)
	xi. Russian Federation	0.23 (2.59%)
	xii. Japan	0.21 (2.37%)
	xiii. Singapore	0.16 (1.86%)
	xiv. Nepal	0.16 (1.83%)
	xv. Afghanistan	0.12 (1.40%)
	Share of Top 15 Countries	6.47 (73.49%)
	Share of Top 10 Countries	5.59 (63.44%)

5.	Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism (PR)	
	i) In INR terms (1 crore = 10 million) Annual Growth Rate	₹1,54,146 Crore 14%
	ii) In US\$ terms billion Annual Growth Rate	US\$ 22.92 billion 8.8%
6.	No of Indian Nationals Departures from India (million) Annual Growth Rate	21.87 7.3%
7.	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (million) (P) Annual Growth Rate	1613.55 12.68%
8.	Approved Hotels	
	i) Number of Hotels	1459
	ii) Number of Rooms	79879
9.	Travel Trade as on 31st December 2016	
	i) Number of Approved Inbound Tour Operators	420
	ii) Number of Approved Travel Agencies	172
	iii) Number of Approved Tourist Transport Operators	89
	iv) Number of Approved Domestic Tour Operators	105
	v) Number of Approved Adventure Tour Operators	37
(II) WORLD		
1.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals (million) Annual Growth Rate	1235 (P) 3.9%
2.	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion) Annual Growth Rate	1220(P) 2.00%
(III) ASIA PACIFIC REGION		
1.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals (million) Annual Growth Rate	308.7(P) 8.7%
2.	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion) Annual Growth Rate	366.725 (P) 4.9%
(IV) INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD		
1.	Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals	1.18%
2.	India's rank in International Tourist Arrivals	25 th
3.	Share of India in International Tourism Receipts	1.88%
4.	India's rank in International Tourism Receipts (As per RBI's estimate)	13 th
(V) INDIA'S POSITION IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION		
1.	Share of India in Tourist Arrivals	4.72%
2.	India's rank in Tourist Arrivals	8 th
3.	Share of India in Tourism Receipts(US\$)	6.25%
4.	India's rank in Tourism Receipts (As per RBI's estimate)	7 th

(P): Provisional. (PR) : Provisionally Revised

(VI) IMPORTANT HIGHLIGHT OF INDIAN TOURISM

- The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2016 increased to 8.8 million as compared to 8.03 million in 2015. The growth rate in FTAs during 2016 over 2015 was 9.7% as compared to 4.5% during 2015 over 2014.
- The share of India in international tourist arrivals in 2016 was 1.18%. India accounted for 4.72% of international tourist arrivals in Asia Pacific Region in 2016, with rank 8th.
- About 84.1% of the FTAs entered India through air routes followed by 15.0% by land routes and 0.9% by sea routes. Delhi and Mumbai airports accounted for about 46.9% of the total FTAs in India.
- The top 15 source markets for FTAs in India in 2016 were Bangladesh followed by United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Germany, China, France, Russia Federation, Japan, Singapore, Nepal and Afghanistan. The top 15 countries accounted for about 73.49 % of total FTAs in India in 2016.
- Tourism continues to play an important role as a foreign exchange earner for the country. In 2016, foreign exchange earnings (FEEs) from tourism were US \$ 22.92 billion as compared to US\$ 21.07 billion in 2015, registering a growth of 8.8%.
- Number of domestic tourist visits in India during 2016 was 1614 million (P) as compared to 1432million in 2015, with a growth rate of 12.68 %.
- Number of Indian national departures from India during 2016 was 21.87 million as compared to 20.38 million in 2015, registering a growth rate of 7.3%.

2

CHAPTER



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INBOUND TOURISM IN INDIA

INBOUND TOURISM IN INDIA

2.1 INBOUND TOURISM IN INDIA

Data on varied aspect of Inbound Tourism are presented in this chapter. The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India continued to grow from 1.28 million in 1981 to 8.80 million in 2016. During the year 2016, FTAs in India registered a growth of 9.7% over 2015. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in FTAs in India during 2001 to 2016 was 8.64%. Ministry has also initiated compilation and dissemination of arrivals of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and the International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) since the year 2014. Table 2.1.1 gives the number of FTAs, NRIs Arrivals and ITAs in India along with the corresponding growth rate over previous year.

TABLE 2.1.1

Inbound Tourism: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), Arrivals of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) 2014-2017

Year	FTAs in India (in million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year	NRIs arrivals in India (in million)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year	International Tourist Arrivals in India (in million)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year
1981	1.28	2.0	-	-	-	-
1991	1.68	-1.7	-	-	-	-
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	5.26	-3.15	13.29	1.4
2016	8.80	9.7	5.77	9.7	14.57	9.7
2017(P) (Jan-Nov)	10.18	15.6	-	-	-	-

(P) Provisional estimates of Ministry of Tourism

Source: Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India

The growth in FTAs in India during the eighties & nineties did not follow any consistent pattern. While the years, viz. 2003 to 2007, 2010 and 2014 saw double-digit positive growth, there was negative growth in the years 1991, 2001, 2002 and 2009.

The NRIs arrival in India has registered a positive growth of 9.7% in the year 2016 over 2015 as against the negative growth of 3.15% in 2015 over 2014. The International Tourist Arrivals in India has also registered positive annual growth of 1.4% and 9.7% in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The month-wise break up of NRIs arrival and International Tourist Arrivals in India during 2014, 2015 and 2016 along with the growth rates are given in Table 2.1.2 and Table 2.1.3, respectively.

TABLE 2.1.2
Month-wise break-up of Non-Residents Indians (NRIs) Arrivals 2014-2016

Months	2014	2015	2016	Growth 2015/14 (%)	Growth 2016/15 (%)
January	534422	605918	599518	13.38	-1.06
February	391902	439884	443710	12.24	0.87
March	419921	463645	483445	10.41	4.27
April	411841	460423	466079	11.80	1.23
May	417593	473658	437574	13.43	-7.62
June	462637	519199	570615	12.23	9.90
July	572023	635349	644719	11.07	1.47
August	431009	414680	483385	-3.79	16.57
September	385832	311344	428880	-19.31	37.75
October	429548	290754	459242	-32.31	57.95
November	418142	327825	398045	-21.60	21.42
December	553096	314369	350267	-43.16	11.42
Total	5427966	5257048	5765479	-3.15	9.67

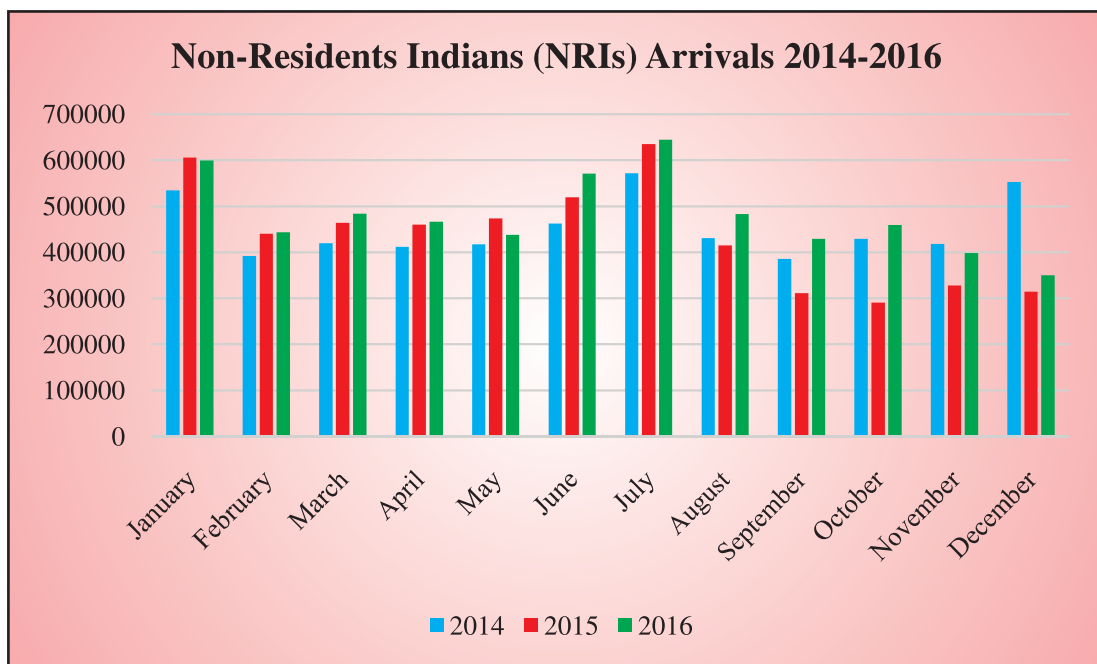


TABLE 2.1.3
Month-wise break-up of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India 2014-2016

Months	2014	2015	2016	Growth 2015/14 (%)	Growth 2016/15 (%)
January	1292208	1396772	1444051	8.09	3.38
February	1147580	1200891	1292492	4.65	7.63
March	1110362	1192799	1292552	7.42	8.36
April	947162	1001974	1058083	5.79	5.60
May	882636	983527	965040	11.43	-1.88
June	964665	1031540	1117587	6.93	8.34
July	1140894	1263672	1378553	10.76	9.09
August	1006759	1014158	1135496	0.73	11.96
September	894974	853944	1037057	-4.58	21.44
October	1097946	974040	1201012	-11.29	23.30
November	1183639	1143772	1276325	-3.37	11.59
December	1438240	1227092	1371642	-14.68	11.78
Total	13107065	13284181	14569890	1.35	9.68



The country-wise details of FTAs in India during 2014 to 2016 are given in Table 2.1.4. The FTAs from USA during 2014, 2015 and 2016 had percentage shares of 14.57%, 15.12% and 14.73% respectively. The growth rate in FTAs in India in 2016 as compared to 2015 was highest for Russian Federation (32.09%) followed by Argentina (31.62%), Iran (27.33%), Sudan(24.73%), Bahrain (24.04%) and Portugal (22.02%). Some of the countries for which significant decline in FTAs were observed during 2016 include Nigeria (26.05%) followed by Pakistan (16.17%), Kazakhstan (10.53%), Tanzania (9.66%), Yemen (7.26%) and Myanmar (7.16%).

The top 10 countries for FTAs in India during 2016 are Bangladesh, USA, UK, Canada, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Germany, China and France.

**TABLE 2.1.4:
NATIONALITY-WISE FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA, 2014-2016**

Country of Nationality	Number of arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015/14	2016/15
North America								
Canada	268485	281306	317239	3.50	3.50	3.60	4.8	12.8
U.S.A	1118983	1213624	1296939	14.57	15.12	14.73	8.5	6.9
Total	1387468	1494930	1614178	18.07	18.62	18.33	7.7	8.0
Central and South America								
Argentina	9731	9351	12308	0.13	0.12	0.14	-3.9	31.6
Brazil	19563	20610	21289	0.25	0.26	0.24	5.4	3.3
Mexico	13978	14049	15689	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.5	11.7
Others	26654	26821	29444	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.6	9.8
Total	69926	70831	78730	0.91	0.88	0.89	1.3	11.2
Western Europe								
Austria	34360	33670	33089	0.45	0.42	0.38	-2.0	-1.7
Belgium	37441	36684	37960	0.49	0.46	0.43	-2.0	3.5
Denmark	26775	24073	24717	0.35	0.30	0.28	-10.1	2.7
Finland	18765	18129	18371	0.24	0.23	0.21	-3.4	1.3
France	246101	230854	238707	3.20	2.88	2.71	-6.2	3.4
Germany	239106	248314	265928	3.11	3.09	3.02	3.9	7.1
Greece	8300	8087	9048	0.11	0.10	0.10	-2.6	11.9
Ireland	28978	32973	36440	0.38	0.41	0.41	13.8	10.5
Italy	91589	88091	95417	1.19	1.10	1.08	-3.8	8.3
Netherlands	67747	66181	71840	0.88	0.82	0.82	-2.3	8.6
Norway	19690	19757	20148	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.3	2.0
Portugal	36156	44616	54439	0.47	0.56	0.62	23.4	22.0
Spain	66463	65694	76342	0.87	0.82	0.87	-1.2	16.2
Sweden	44948	42626	43689	0.59	0.53	0.50	-5.2	2.5
Switzerland	45773	46151	48123	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.8	4.3
U.K.	838860	867601	941883	10.92	10.81	10.70	3.4	8.6
Others	9528	6702	13271	0.12	0.08	0.15	-29.7	98.0
Total	1860580	1880203	2029412	24.23	23.42	23.05	1.1	7.9
Eastern Europe								
Czech Rep.	9878	11441	12932	0.13	0.14	0.15	15.8	13.0
Hungary	6867	7036	7961	0.09	0.09	0.09	2.5	13.1
Kazakhstan	16736	14506	12979	0.22	0.18	0.15	-13.3	-10.5
Poland	25205	26499	25706	0.33	0.33	0.29	5.1	-3.0

Country of Nationality	Number of arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015/14	2016/15
Russian Fed.	269832	172419	227749	3.51	2.15	2.59	-36.1	32.1
Ukraine	29281	23098	26753	0.38	0.29	0.30	-21.1	15.8
Others	64479	76052	91922	0.84	0.95	1.04	17.9	20.9
Total	422278	331051	406002	5.50	4.12	4.61	-21.6	22.6
Africa								
Egypt	16715	19168	20864	0.22	0.24	0.24	14.7	8.8
Kenya	46158	46139	44783	0.60	0.57	0.51	0.0	-2.9
Mauritius	27945	32533	34280	0.36	0.41	0.39	16.4	5.4
Nigeria	28314	24292	17964	0.37	0.30	0.20	-14.2	-26.0
South Africa	56246	51922	52636	0.73	0.65	0.60	-7.7	1.4
Sudan	11896	13704	17093	0.15	0.17	0.19	15.2	24.7
Tanzania	26284	25488	23026	0.34	0.32	0.26	-3.0	-9.7
Others	67196	80323	91518	0.88	1.00	1.04	19.5	13.9
Total	280754	293569	302164	3.66	3.66	3.43	4.6	2.9
West Asia								
Bahrain	13136	14013	17382	0.17	0.17	0.20	6.7	24.0
Iraq	48321	42660	48227	0.63	0.53	0.55	-11.7	13.0
Israel	49312	50134	59231	0.64	0.62	0.67	1.7	18.1
Oman	88512	103740	105705	1.15	1.29	1.20	17.2	1.9
Saudi Arabia	55487	63835	61605	0.72	0.80	0.70	15.0	-3.5
Turkey	24294	25670	29545	0.32	0.32	0.34	5.7	15.1
U.A.E.	59332	55818	67165	0.77	0.70	0.76	-5.9	20.3
Yemen Arab Rep.	34207	20901	19383	0.45	0.26	0.22	-38.9	-7.3
Others	41077	40845	43599	0.53	0.51	0.50	-0.6	6.7
Total	413678	417616	451842	5.39	5.20	5.13	1.0	8.2
South Asia								
Afghanistan	115569	114406	123330	1.50	1.43	1.40	-1.0	7.8
Bangladesh	942562	1133879	1380409	12.27	14.13	15.68	20.3	21.7
Bhutan	16001	19084	20940	0.21	0.24	0.24	19.3	9.7
Iran	31222	30774	39184	0.41	0.38	0.45	-1.4	27.3
Maldives	65052	68907	67457	0.85	0.86	0.77	5.9	-2.1
Nepal	126416	154720	161097	1.65	1.93	1.83	22.4	4.1
Pakistan	96434	124924	104720	1.26	1.56	1.19	29.5	-16.2
Sri Lanka	301601	299513	297418	3.93	3.73	3.38	-0.7	-0.7
Total	1694857	1946207	2194555	22.07	24.25	24.93	14.8	12.8
South East Asia								
Indonesia	32215	34933	35084	0.42	0.44	0.40	8.4	0.4
Malaysia	262026	272941	301961	3.41	3.40	3.43	4.2	10.6
Myanmar	54631	55341	51376	0.71	0.69	0.58	1.3	-7.2

Country of Nationality	Number of arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015/14	2016/15
Philippines	43240	47912	52692	0.56	0.60	0.60	10.8	10.0
Singapore	150731	152238	163688	1.96	1.90	1.86	1.0	7.5
Thailand	121362	115860	119663	1.58	1.44	1.36	-4.5	3.3
Vietnam	15132	15341	16728	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.4	9.0
Others	6468	5732	4877	0.08	0.07	0.06	-11.4	-14.9
Total	685805	700298	746069	8.93	8.72	8.47	2.1	6.5
East Asia								
China	181020	206322	251313	2.36	2.57	2.85	14.0	21.8
Japan	219516	207415	208847	2.86	2.58	2.37	-5.5	0.7
Rep.of Korea	106870	102993	111076	1.39	1.28	1.26	-3.6	7.8
Taiwan	35857	36349	42327	0.47	0.45	0.48	1.4	16.4
Others	3529	2691	4000	0.05	0.03	0.05	-23.7	48.6
Total	546792	555770	617563	7.12	6.92	7.01	1.6	11.1
Australasia								
Australia	239762	263101	293625	3.12	3.28	3.33	9.8	11.6
New Zealand	42864	45171	50917	0.56	0.56	0.58	5.4	12.7
Others	3668	3829	4366	0.05	0.05	0.05	4.4	14.0
Total	286294	312101	348908	3.73	3.89	3.96	9.0	11.8
Not Classified elsewhere	30667	24557	14988	0.40	0.31	0.17	-19.9	-39.0
Grand Total	7679099	8027133	8804411	100	100	100	4.5	9.7

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

2.2 FTAs IN INDIA FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS

FTAs in India from different regions of the World during last three years are given in Table 2.2.1. It can be observed clearly that the FTAs in India have been increasing from all regions. The growth was maximum from Eastern Europe (22.64%) followed by South Asia (12.76%), Australasia (11.79%), Central and South America (11.15%), East Asia (11.12%), West Asia (8.20%), North America(7.98%), Western Europe (7.94%) ,South East Asia (6.54%) and Africa(2.9%).

The percentage share in FTAs in India during 2016 was the highest for South Asia (24.93%) followed by Western Europe (23.05%), North America (18.33%), South East Asia (8.47%), East Asia (7.01%), West Asia (5.13%), Eastern Europe (4.61%), Australasia (3.96%), Africa (3.42%) and Central & South America (0.89%).

The following graph gives the trends in FTAs in India during the last three years from all the regions.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India from different regions, 2014-2016

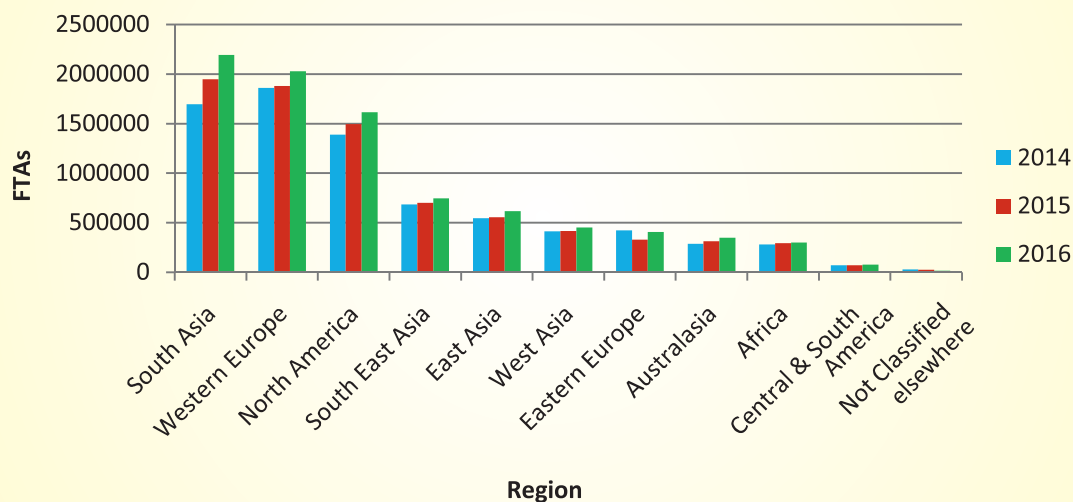


TABLE 2.2.1:
FTAs IN INDIA FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD, 2014-2016

Region/ Country	Number of arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2015/14	2016/15
South Asia	1694857	1946207	2194555	22.07	24.25	24.93	14.8	12.8
Western Europe	1860580	1880203	2029412	24.23	23.42	23.05	1.1	7.9
North America	1387468	1494930	1614178	18.07	18.62	18.33	7.7	8.0
South East Asia	685805	700298	746069	8.93	8.72	8.47	2.1	6.5
East Asia	546792	555770	617563	7.12	6.92	7.01	1.6	11.1
West Asia	413678	417616	451842	5.39	5.2	5.13	1.0	8.2
Eastern Europe	422278	331051	406002	5.5	4.12	4.61	-21.6	22.6
Australasia	286294	312101	348908	3.73	3.89	3.96	9.0	11.8
Africa	280754	293569	302164	3.66	3.66	3.43	4.6	2.9
Central and South America	69926	70831	78730	0.91	0.88	0.89	1.3	11.2
Not Classified elsewhere	30667	24557	14988	0.39	0.32	0.19	-19.9	-39.0
Grand Total	7679099	8027133	8804411	100	100	100	4.5	9.7

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

Note: In the subsequent sections, profiling of Nationality-wise FTAs has been presented through bivariate tables. It may be noted that the row-wise distribution of FTAs in the tables may not add up to 100 due to rounding off.

2.3 SEASONALITY IN FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA

Weather condition at different tourist destinations is one of the important determinants of tourist arrivals. In the past, seasonal variations have been observed in FTAs to India. For India the 1st and the last i.e 4th quarter of a calendar year constitute the peak quarter.

Table 2.3.1 gives the month-wise FTAs in India during 2015, 2016 and 2017 as well as comparative figures for the previous years. In 2016, December has been the peak month for FTAs in India followed by November, January, February, and March. The shares of FTAs in months of February, March, July, September, and December in 2016 has increased as compared to 2015.

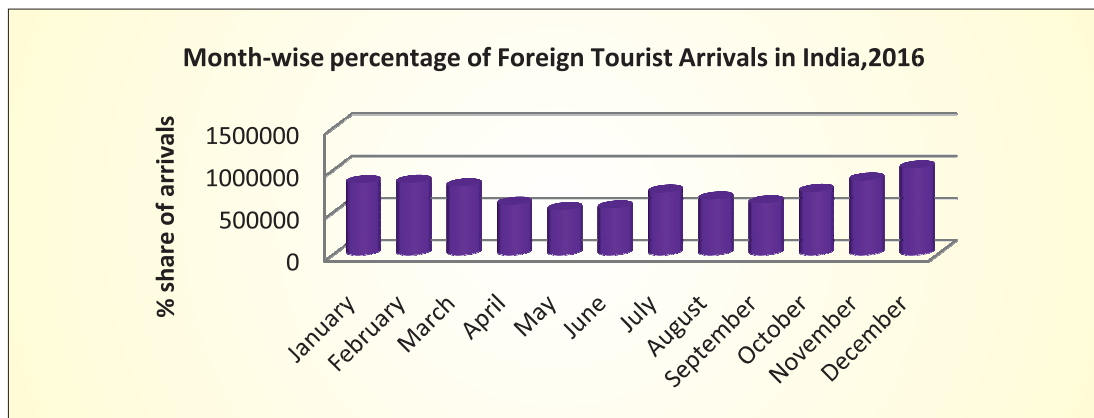
**TABLE 2.3.1:
MONTH-WISE NUMBER & PERCENTAGE SHARE OF FTAs IN INDIA
DURING 2015-2017**

Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals			Growth rate in FTAs		Percentage Share	
	2015	2016	2017 (P)	2016/15	2017/16	2016	2017
January	790854	844533	983413	6.8	16.4	9.6	9.7
February	761007	848782	956337	11.5	12.7	9.6	9.4
March	729154	809107	904888	11.0	11.8	9.2	8.9
April	541551	592004	740275	9.3	25.0	6.7	7.3
May	509869	527466	630438	3.5	19.5	6.0	6.2
June	512341	546972	669989	6.8	22.5	6.2	6.6
July	628323	733834	788377	16.8	7.4	8.3	7.7
August	599478	652111	724067	8.8	11.0	7.4	7.1
September	542600	608177	722567	12.1	18.8	6.9	7.1
October	683286	741770	875838	8.6	18.1	8.4	8.6
November	815947	878280	1004826	7.6	14.4	10.0	9.9
December	912723	1021375	1176233	11.9		11.7	11.6
Total	8027133	8804411	10177248	9.7	15.6%	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India,

P: Provisional estimates of Ministry of Tourism@: Growth over same period of previous year

The following graph clearly shows seasonality in the arrival patterns of FTAs in India as the number of FTAs in India remains considerably high in first and fourth quarter which are considered as peak season.



The peak and lean months for arrivals of tourists from top 15 source markets for India during 2016 are presented in Table 2.3.2. For 8 countries, namely USA, UK, Bangladesh, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Russian Fed. and Singapore, December was the peak month. For China, Germany and Japan, November was peak month. Peak months for other countries were February (France), August (Sri Lanka), October (Nepal) and December (Afghanistan). Peak month for each of these countries accounted for more than 10% of the FTAs except for the United Kingdom and Nepal for which the peak month accounted for 9.6% and 9.9% respectively.

**TABLE 2.3.2:
LEAN AND PEAK MONTHS OF FTAs IN INDIA FROM
TOP 15 COUNTRIES DURING 2016**

S. No.	Nationality	Lean Month (% Share)	Peak Month (% Share)
1	Bangladesh	June(4.0%)	December (12.7%)
2	United States	September (5.1%)	December (14.4%)
3	United Kingdom	November (6.8%)	December (9.6%)
4	Canada	May (4.3%)	December (13.3%)
5	Malaysia	April (6.3%)	December (11.4%)
6	Sri Lanka	June (5.9%)	August (13.0%)
7	Australia	May (4.3%)	December (18.9%)
8	Germany	June (4.6%)	November (11.6%)
9	China	June (5.7%)	November (11.0%)
10	France	May (4.7%)	February (12.3%)
11	Russia Fed	June (1.5%)	December (18.7%)
12	Japan	June (6.5%)	November (10.5%)
13	Singapore	April (6.7%)	December (13.3%)
14	Nepal	May (6.7%)	October (9.9%)
15	Afghanistan	June (4.6%)	December (11.4%)

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

Table 2.3.3 depicts that the number of FTAs in India in 2016 was the highest (30.0%) during the winter season (October- December) and lowest (18.9%) during the summer season (April-June). The arrivals during the two quarters of January-March and October-December comprised 58.4% of the total arrivals in 2016. The corresponding figure for 2014 and 2015 was 58.9% and 58.4%, respectively.

**TABLE 2.3.3:
FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO QUARTER, 2001-2016**

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by quarter			
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
		(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-June)	(July-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)
2001	2537282	31.3	20.2	23	25.5
2002	2384364	28.8	18.4	21.1	31.7
2003	2726214	27.7	17.6	22.8	31.9
2004	3457477	27.8	18.3	21.8	32.1
2005	3918610	28.3	18.4	21.4	31.9
2006	4447167	28.5	19.2	20.9	31.4
2007	5081504	29.7	18.4	20.9	31
2008	5282603	30.9	19.5	21.7	27.9
2009	5167699	27.2	19.3	21.8	31.7
2010	5775692	28.3	18.8	21.8	31.1
2011	6309222	28.3	19.6	20.9	31.2
2012	6577745	29.8	19.1	20.5	30.6
2013	6967601	29.4	18.9	20.8	30.9
2014	7679099	28.7	19.6	21.5	30.2
2015	8027133	28.4	19.5	22.1	30
2016	8804411	28.4	18.9	22.6	30

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

Though there were more arrivals in India in the first and fourth quarters, there is regional variation in the arrivals from West Asia. For instance in UAE, 3rd quarter accounted for 45.9% in the total during the year. Other countries of West Asia also show highest arrival in the 3rd quarter. Nationality wise details are contained in Table 2.3.4

**TABLE 2.3.4:
NATIONALITY-WISE QUARTER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA, 2016**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 rd Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 th Quarter (Oct-Dec)
North America					
CANADA	317239	34.50	14.10	16.50	34.90
UNITED STATES	1296939	25.70	21.20	20.80	32.30
Total	1614178	27.50	19.80	19.90	32.80
Central & South America					
ARGENTINA	12308	41.70	14.10	16.20	28.00
BRAZIL	21289	29.70	16.70	19.70	33.90
MEXICO	15689	25.40	17.90	23.40	33.30
OTHERS	29444	28.70	19.90	22.40	29.00
Total	78730	30.40	17.70	20.90	31.00
Western Europe					
AUSTRIA	33089	34.40	15.60	20.50	29.50
BELGIUM	37960	30.20	16.00	22.70	31.20
DENMARK	24717	38.00	15.00	17.40	29.70
FINLAND	18371	40.20	15.50	12.70	31.60
FRANCE	238707	32.60	17.20	22.00	28.20
GERMANY	265928	32.90	16.20	19.10	31.80
GREECE	9048	27.30	18.20	21.20	33.30
IRELAND	36440	27.50	21.10	22.40	29.00
ITALY	95417	29.10	15.90	23.10	31.90
NETHERLANDS	71840	28.60	18.50	22.60	30.20
NORWAY	20148	36.10	15.50	17.50	30.90
PORTUGAL	54439	27.90	18.00	24.00	30.20
SPAIN	76342	23.60	15.10	34.00	27.40
SWEDEN	43689	36.30	14.40	13.10	36.20
SWITZERLAND	48123	31.70	15.50	19.70	33.10
UNITED KINGDOM	941883	32.50	14.20	21.50	31.90
OTHERS	13271	30.10	17.10	21.00	31.80
Total	2029412	31.90	15.50	21.50	31.10
Eastern Europe					
CZECH REPUBLIC	12932	31.70	22.00	18.80	27.60
HUNGARY	7961	36.40	16.00	18.10	29.60
KAZAKHISTAN	12979	42.10	9.60	10.30	38.00

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 rd Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 th Quarter (Oct-Dec)
POLAND	25706	35.80	15.30	17.40	31.40
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227749	36.40	11.00	6.10	46.60
UKRAINE	26753	37.90	13.50	12.50	36.10
OTHERS	91922	31.90	19.70	18.60	29.90
Total	406002	35.50	13.80	10.80	39.90
Africa					
EGYPT	20864	26.10	21.60	26.40	25.80
KENYA	44783	26.30	19.70	21.50	32.50
MAURITIUS	34280	28.90	20.70	19.70	30.60
NIGERIA	17964	28.00	23.80	26.50	21.70
SOUTH AFRICA	52636	27.20	15.60	18.00	39.20
SUDAN	17093	21.60	23.90	27.60	26.90
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23026	26.10	20.80	23.10	30.00
OTHERS	91518	25.50	21.30	26.90	26.30
Total	302164	26.30	20.30	23.40	30.00
West Asia					
BAHRAIN	17382	24.40	18.60	35.60	21.40
IRAQ	48227	22.20	23.10	31.20	23.50
ISRAEL	59231	24.70	18.20	30.00	27.10
OMAN	105705	26.30	18.80	34.20	20.70
SAUDI ARABIA	61605	24.00	17.30	39.30	19.40
TURKEY	29545	28.10	21.20	23.00	27.70
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67165	19.90	15.50	45.90	18.70
YEMEN	19383	21.10	20.30	33.70	24.90
OTHERS	43599	27.40	19.50	29.70	23.40
Total	451842	24.30	18.80	34.60	22.30
South Asia					
AFGHANISTAN	123330	32.20	16.60	22.60	28.60
BANGLADESH	1380409	24.00	24.10	26.40	25.50
BHUTAN	20940	28.60	19.90	24.80	26.60
IRAN	39184	42.20	12.60	20.30	25.00
MALDIVES	67457	25.80	19.90	23.00	31.30
NEPAL	161097	26.70	21.60	25.30	26.40
PAKISTAN	104720	22.30	24.70	28.50	24.60
SRI LANKA	297418	28.80	19.20	28.30	23.70
Total	2194555	25.70	22.50	26.20	25.60

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 rd Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 th Quarter (Oct-Dec)
South East Asia					
INDONESIA	35084	28.30	19.40	22.20	30.10
MALAYSIA	301961	25.80	19.80	25.80	28.50
MYANMAR (BURMA)	51376	43.20	14.50	8.00	34.30
PHILIPPINES	52692	26.50	23.10	23.70	26.70
SINGAPORE	163688	23.40	22.00	22.70	31.80
THAILAND	119663	37.10	16.40	15.70	30.70
VIETNAM	16728	28.90	13.10	21.40	36.60
OTHERS	4877	25.10	16.40	19.00	39.50
Total	746069	28.50	19.40	21.80	30.20
East Asia					
CHINA	251313	28.90	19.80	22.10	29.20
JAPAN	208847	28.60	20.30	24.40	26.70
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111076	30.10	19.10	23.10	27.70
TAIWAN	42327	32.60	16.80	24.50	26.10
OTHERS	4000	27.70	16.10	24.60	31.60
Total	617563	29.30	19.60	23.20	27.90
Australasia					
AUSTRALIA	293625	26.90	15.30	18.00	39.80
NEW ZEALAND	50917	25.30	14.90	18.80	41.00
OTHERS	4366	29.30	17.70	19.70	33.30
Total	348908	26.70	15.30	18.10	39.90
Not Classified Elsewhere	14988	29.20	20.90	25.30	24.60
Grand Total	8804411	28.42	18.93	22.65	30.00

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

2.4 MODE OF TRAVEL OF FTAs IN INDIA

Travel by 'air' has been found to be the most preferred mode of transport. In 2016, out of the 8.81 million foreign tourist arrivals in India, majority (84.1%) arrived by air, followed by land (15.0%) and sea (0.9%). The corresponding figures for 2015 were 84.5%, 14.8% and 0.7%, respectively. Arrivals through land routes comprised tourists mainly from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Mode of travel of Foreign Tourist Arrival in India, 2016

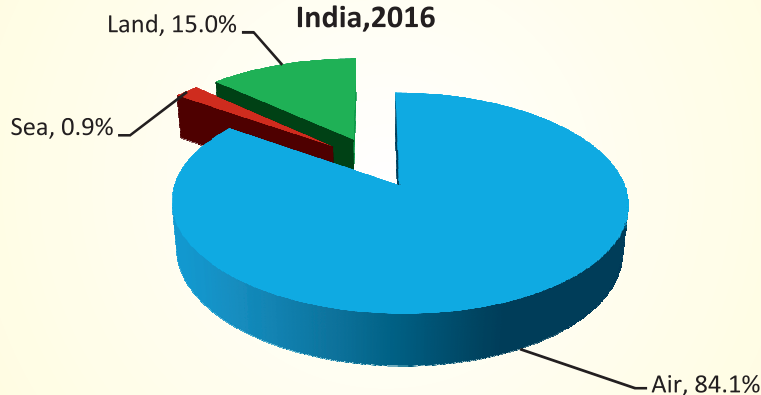


Table 2.4.1 shows the FTAs in India via air, land and sea routes during 2001-2016. Prior to 2001, share of Air was approximately 98.5% and land was 1.5%. Air travel has been the most preferred mode of travel for the FTAs over the years, accounting for above 80% share in each year during this period. Though a clear decreasing trend is visible. During 2016 the percentage of FTAs travelling to India by air reduced to 84.1%. The share of arrivals through land check-post has been above 10% during 2001 to 2008 and 2014 to 2016. Arrivals through sea routes have remained less than 1% from 1996 to 2016.. It was 1.0% in 2009.

**TABLE 2.4.1
FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO MODE OF TRAVEL, 2001-2016**

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by mode of travel		
		Air	Sea	Land
2001	2537282	87.1	0.9	12
2002	2384364	81.9	0.6	17.5
2003	2726214	83.1	0.5	16.4
2004	3457477	85.6	0.5	13.9
2005	3918610	86.5	0.4	13.1
2006	4447167	87.1	0.6	12.3
2007	5081504	88.4	0.6	11
2008	5282603	89.1	0.7	10.2

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by mode of travel		
		Air	Sea	Land
2009	5167699	89.8	1	9.2
2010	5775692	91.8	0.7	7.5
2011	6309222	92	0.8	7.2
2012	6577745	91.7	0.7	7.6
2013	6967601	91	0.5	8.5
2014	7679099	86.1	0.4	13.5
2015	8027133	84.5	0.7	14.8
2016	8804411	84.1	0.9	15.0

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The table 2.4.2 gives the shares of FTAs in India through air, sea and land (rail & road) in 2016 for various regions and countries. The mode of travel was predominantly air for all regions. In case of South Asia, arrivals from Bangladesh and Pakistan have been pre-dominantly through land, which have been 85.6% and 90.4%, respectively. The countries from which significant arrivals were through the sea-route were Philippines (23%), Ukraine (8.1%), Vietnam (7.6%), Germany (5.8%), Greece (5.1%), Myanmar (4.4%), Indonesia (4.2%), etc.

TABLE 2.4.2
DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA
BY MODE OF TRAVEL, 2016

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
North America					
CANADA	317239	99.10	0.50	0.00	0.40
UNITED STATES	1296939	99.50	0.30	0.00	0.20
Total	1614178	99.40	0.40	0.00	0.20
Central & South America					
ARGENTINA	12308	98.50	0.80	0.00	0.70
BRAZIL	21289	99.00	0.60	0.00	0.40
MEXICO	15689	96.40	3.20	0.00	0.40
OTHERS	29444	98.70	0.80	0.00	0.50
Total	78730	98.30	1.20	0.00	0.50
Western Europe					
AUSTRIA	33089	97.30	2.30	0.00	0.40
BELGIUM	37960	98.60	1.20	0.00	0.20
DENMARK	24717	98.70	1.00	0.00	0.20
FINLAND	18371	99.20	0.40	0.00	0.40

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
FRANCE	238707	99.30	0.50	0.00	0.20
GERMANY	265928	93.90	5.80	0.00	0.20
GREECE	9048	94.40	5.10	0.00	0.50
IRELAND	36440	99.40	0.40	0.00	0.10
ITALY	95417	98.60	1.10	0.00	0.30
NETHERLANDS	71840	98.90	0.70	0.00	0.30
NORWAY	20148	98.10	1.40	0.00	0.50
PORTUGAL	54439	99.70	0.20	0.00	0.10
SPAIN	76342	99.00	0.60	0.00	0.40
SWEDEN	43689	98.80	0.80	0.00	0.40
SWITZERLAND	48123	96.80	2.90	0.00	0.30
UNITED KINGDOM	941883	99.10	0.80	0.00	0.10
OTHERS	13271	98.60	1.10	0.00	0.40
Total	2029412	98.30	1.50	0.00	0.20
Eastern Europe					
CZECH REPUBLIC	12932	99.00	0.40	0.00	0.60
HUNGARY	7961	98.80	0.80	0.00	0.40
KAZAKHISTAN	12979	99.90	0.00	0.00	0.10
POLAND	25706	98.00	1.60	0.00	0.40
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227749	99.20	0.70	0.00	0.10
UKRAINE	26753	91.80	8.10	0.00	0.10
OTHERS	91922	98.60	1.20	0.00	0.20
Total	406002	98.50	1.30	0.00	0.20
Africa					
EGYPT	20864	99.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
KENYA	44783	99.90	0.10	0.00	0.10
MAURITIUS	34280	99.50	0.10	0.00	0.40
NIGERIA	17964	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTH AFRICA	52636	98.90	0.70	0.00	0.40
SUDAN	17093	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23026	99.80	0.20	0.00	0.00
OTHERS	91518	99.40	0.50	0.00	0.10
Total	302164	99.50	0.40	0.00	0.20
West Asia					
BAHRAIN	17382	99.50	0.30	0.00	0.20
IRAQ	48227	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ISRAEL	59231	99.30	0.00	0.00	0.60
OMAN	105705	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SAUDI ARABIA	61605	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TURKEY	29545	97.90	1.90	0.00	0.20
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67165	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
YEMEN	19383	99.80	0.00	0.00	0.10
OTHERS	43599	98.80	1.20	0.00	0.00
Total	451842	99.60	0.30	0.00	0.10
South Asia					
AFGHANISTAN	123330	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BANGLADESH	1380409	14.40	0.00	12.10	73.50
BHUTAN	20940	93.40	0.00	0.00	6.60
IRAN	39184	99.80	0.10	0.00	0.10
MALDIVES	67457	99.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
NEPAL	161097	95.70	0.00	0.00	4.30
PAKISTAN	104720	9.50	0.10	21.30	69.10
SRI LANKA	297418	97.30	0.30	0.00	2.40
Total	2194555	41.10	0.10	8.60	50.20
South East Asia					
INDONESIA	35084	95.40	4.20	0.00	0.30
MALAYSIA	301961	99.40	0.50	0.00	0.10
MYANMAR (BURMA)	51376	80.40	4.40	0.00	15.30
PHILIPPINES	52692	77.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
SINGAPORE	163688	99.80	0.10	0.00	0.10
THAILAND	119663	92.70	0.90	0.00	6.40
VIETNAM	16728	88.50	7.60	0.00	3.90
OTHERS	4877	96.40	0.30	0.00	3.30
Total	746069	95.10	2.70	0.00	2.30
East Asia					
CHINA	251313	98.30	1.20	0.00	0.50
JAPAN	208847	99.40	0.20	0.00	0.40
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111076	98.00	0.30	0.00	1.70
TAIWAN	42327	98.10	0.00	0.00	1.90
OTHERS	4000	98.40	0.70	0.00	0.90
Total	617563	98.60	0.60	0.00	0.80
Australasia					
AUSTRALIA	293625	98.50	1.30	0.00	0.20
NEW ZEALAND	50917	98.90	0.80	0.00	0.20
OTHERS	4366	97.30	1.60	0.00	1.10
Total	348908	98.60	1.20	0.00	0.20
Not Classified Elsewhere	14988	98.20	0.90	0.20	0.80
Grand Total	8804411	84.12	0.85	2.15	12.88

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

2.5 PORT OF ENTRY OF FTAs IN INDIA

During 2016, the Delhi Airport had registered maximum number of FTAs in India i.e. 29.7% followed by Mumbai airport (17.2%), Haridaspur land checkpost (8.6%), Chennai airport (8.1%), Bengaluru (6.2%), Kolkata airport (4.0%), Cochin (3.6%) and Hyderabad (3.4%).

Table 2.5.1 gives the percentage of FTAs in India in major airports during 2001-2016. Delhi airport remained on the top position in terms of FTAs followed by Mumbai airport.

TABLE 2.5.1
FTAs IN INDIA THROUGH MAJOR PORTS, 2001-2016

Year	Arrivals	% distribution of FTAs by ports								
		Mumbai Airport	Kolkata Airport	Chennai Airport	Delhi Airport	Bengaluru Airport	Cochin Airport	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Hyderabad Airport	Others
2001	2537282	26.7	4.4	12	33.7	-	-	-	-	23.2
2002	2384364	25.4	3.9	11.5	28.6	-	-	-	-	30.6
2003	2726214	24.1	3.7	10.5	30.8	-	-	-	-	30.9
2004	3457477	25.1	3.3	10.3	32.2	-	-	-	-	29.1
2005	3918610	24.4	3	9.9	31.8	-	-	-	-	30.9
2006	4447167	23.3	2.8	9.8	32	-	-	-	-	32.1
2007	5081504	23.8	3	10.3	31.4	-	-	-	-	31.5
2008	5282603	21.4	3.1	11.3	31.8	6.0	-	-	-	26.4
2009	5167699	21.5	3.6	10.7	32.2	6.3	-	-	-	25.7
2010	5775692	20.5	3.7	10.7	34.4	6.5	-	-	-	24.2
2011	6309222	19.7	3.7	10.8	35.8	6.3	-	-	-	23.7
2012	6577745	19.2	3.4	10.8	35.7	6.3	-	-	-	24.6
2013	6967601	19.8	3.6	9.8	33.0	6.5	-	-	3.9	23.7
2014	7679099	19.0	3.0	8.8	30.2	6.3	-	-	3.1	29.6
2015	8027133	18.2	3.8	8.4	29.6	6.4	-	-	3.4	30.2
2016	8804411	17.2	4.0	8.1	29.7	6.2	3.6	8.6	3.4	19.2

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The details of nationality-wise FTAs at major ports (International check posts) of India in 2016 are given in Table 2.5.2. During 2016, Mumbai was the major port of entry for the tourists from Africa and West Asia, which account for 43.3% and 31.9%, respectively of the total FTAs from these regions. For rest of the regions, Delhi was the major port of entry for FTAs. For South Asia, majority of arrivals through land check post especially from the countries Bangladesh and Pakistan.

**TABLE 2.5.2:
DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA
ACCORDING TO MAJOR PORT OF DISEMBARKATION, 2016**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
North America										
CANADA	317239	57.1	18.1	5.7	0.0	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.5	7.7
UNITED STATES	1296939	30.9	22.7	8.4	0.0	10.3	2.3	9.6	4.5	11.2
Total	1614178	36.1	21.8	7.9	0.0	9.1	2.2	8.3	4.1	10.5
Central & South America										
ARGENTINA	12308	64.3	11.8	4.1	0.0	9.1	3.7	1.1	1.4	4.5
BRAZIL	21289	50.8	17.9	6.7	0.1	9.1	2.9	2.9	2.0	7.6
MEXICO	15689	59.5	14.2	6.0	0.0	6.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	8.2
OTHERS	29444	53.6	21.2	5.1	0.0	5.9	3.3	2.9	2.3	5.7
Total	78730	55.7	17.4	5.5	0.0	7.3	3.1	2.4	1.9	6.5
Western Europe										
AUSTRIA	33089	47.2	15.3	5.4	0.1	7.0	2.1	1.1	9.5	12.3
BELGIUM	37960	39.0	32.6	8.4	0.0	6.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	7.8
DENMARK	24717	35.9	22.5	11.3	0.0	10.7	2.1	1.6	3.0	12.8
FINLAND	18371	58.5	13.5	4.4	0.1	4.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	15.9
FRANCE	238707	39.2	21.8	19.9	0.0	9.9	1.2	1.0	2.5	4.5
GERMANY	265928	37.3	20.5	8.3	0.0	11.9	1.9	1.4	4.0	14.8
GREECE	9048	39.1	20.2	6.8	0.0	7.9	3.4	3.5	4.4	14.7
IRELAND	36440	28.5	16.7	6.9	0.0	9.8	4.1	4.9	18.6	10.4
ITALY	95417	46.8	17.6	8.3	0.1	6.4	2.9	1.8	3.1	13.0
NETHERLANDS	71840	49.2	23.8	5.9	0.0	9.4	2.0	2.4	1.7	5.5
NORWAY	20148	56.4	17.3	6.6	0.0	5.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.6
PORTUGAL	54439	16.1	47.6	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	30.3
SPAIN	76342	57.9	19.1	5.8	0.0	5.8	2.1	1.3	2.3	5.7
SWEDEN	43689	39.4	22.1	5.7	0.1	11.1	2.1	2.2	3.4	13.9
SWITZERLAND	48123	39.6	25.0	7.2	0.0	6.5	1.8	1.5	6.9	11.4
UNITED KINGDOM	941883	30.7	27.1	5.7	0.0	5.7	2.0	3.0	5.1	20.7
OTHERS	13271	35.8	24.7	6.6	0.0	7.5	3.4	2.2	4.2	15.5
Total	2029412	36.0	24.5	7.9	0.0	7.4	1.9	2.2	4.4	15.6
Eastern Europe										
CZECH REPUBLIC	12932	44.3	18.5	7.5	0.0	5.9	3.4	4.8	2.5	

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
HUNGARY	7961	44.8	20.2	8.9	0.0	9.6	2.0	2.6	3.2	8.8
KAZAKHISTAN	12979	49.1	2.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	44.7
POLAND	25706	44.3	24.0	6.4	0.0	8.1	2.6	2.3	3.0	9.2
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227749	22.8	3.1	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	69.7
UKRAINE	26753	27.6	12.8	3.1	0.0	3.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	48.0
OTHERS	91922	63.9	8.7	2.8	0.0	3.5	1.2	1.3	2.1	16.5
Total	406002	35.7	7.1	2.3	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	48.6
Africa										
EGYPT	20864	22.0	32.5	7.4	0.0	6.1	2.7	6.2	10.4	12.7
KENYA	44783	14.6	52.4	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.7	3.4	0.9	22.5
MAURITIUS	34280	31.2	47.3	9.3	0.0	9.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.7
NIGERIA	17964	51.0	29.5	4.9	0.0	8.6	0.5	2.6	0.8	2.1
SOUTH AFRICA	52636	24.7	49.1	5.6	0.1	6.5	2.1	2.1	3.2	6.5
SUDAN	17093	13.8	34.4	15.2	0.0	11.5	0.3	18.8	2.2	3.9
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23026	14.5	49.4	5.8	0.0	8.9	0.3	5.4	0.6	15.0
OTHERS	91518	29.4	39.7	6.3	0.0	4.9	1.1	8.9	3.8	5.8
Total	302164	25.4	43.3	6.5	0.0	6.3	1.1	5.7	2.8	8.8
West Asia										
BAHRAIN	17382	8.1	29.5	10.8	0.0	6.5	0.3	17.7	14.4	12.5
IRAQ	48227	73.1	11.7	2.2	0.0	8.1	0.1	3.5	0.3	1.0
ISRAEL	59231	34.1	52.1	2.4	0.0	3.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	6.1
OMAN	105705	5.1	29.9	10.1	0.0	6.4	0.1	10.9	23.6	13.9
SAUDI ARABIA	61605	11.7	22.0	3.2	0.0	12.1	0.2	5.5	32.3	12.9
TURKEY	29545	46.8	35.9	2.5	0.0	3.1	0.9	2.0	1.1	7.6
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67165	3.9	40.7	1.5	0.0	13.9	0.2	23.5	8.3	7.9
YEMEN	19383	7.6	50.9	1.9	0.0	16.8	0.3	15.2	2.6	4.6
OTHERS	43599	22.2	21.7	6.0	0.0	16.2	1.4	6.2	11.7	14.5
Total	451842	21.5	31.9	4.8	0.0	9.3	0.5	9.3	13.1	9.7
South Asia										
AFGHANISTAN	123330	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
BANGLADESH	1380409	1.2	0.6	0.6	54.7	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	31.0
BHUTAN	20940	57.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	23.7	0.1	0.1	17.4
IRAN	39184	43.8	25.4	1.6	0.0	13.3	0.5	2.2	0.9	12.2
MALDIVES	67457	2.1	0.8	5.1	0.0	17.5	0.1	0.0	11.1	63.3
NEPAL	161097	68.4	10.5	0.8	0.2	9.1	4.5	0.3	0.4	5.9
PAKISTAN	104720	4.1	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	90.6
SRI LANKA	297418	12.1	10.3	50.8	0.1	4.8	1.6	0.1	2.0	18.1
Total	2194555	14.5	3.2	7.5	34.4	2.1	8.3	0.1	0.7	29.1

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
South East Asia										
INDONESIA	35084	35.5	26.7	7.9	0.1	8.2	3.0	4.2	3.2	11.2
MALAYSIA	301961	14.5	9.4	21.3	0.0	5.9	1.7	2.8	9.2	35.2
MYANMAR (BURMA)	51376	7.4	3.4	5.6	0.0	0.8	5.9	0.7	0.3	76.0
PHILIPPINES	52692	17.4	20.2	8.0	0.0	6.2	3.1	5.8	8.5	30.8
SINGAPORE	163688	19.3	20.5	24.3	0.0	7.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	20.3
THAILAND	119663	28.3	13.0	4.5	0.0	5.3	24.0	1.3	0.7	22.8
VIETNAM	16728	40.9	12.2	3.9	0.0	6.7	6.9	2.4	1.2	25.7
OTHERS	4877	46.1	10.8	5.7	0.9	5.7	19.1	2.7	1.5	7.4
Total	746069	19.3	13.6	16.1	0.0	6.0	6.1	2.6	5.4	30.9
East Asia										
CHINA	251313	54.9	18.4	6.6	0.0	7.3	6.5	2.4	0.5	3.4
JAPAN	208847	57.4	16.0	9.4	0.0	9.6	2.6	1.3	0.7	2.9
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111076	47.8	19.8	16.0	0.0	6.0	3.7	1.7	1.1	3.9
TAIWAN	42327	58.8	13.0	8.2	0.0	7.8	3.0	1.5	0.8	6.9
OTHERS	4000	67.2	8.3	1.2	0.0	17.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	2.6
Total	617563	54.8	17.4	9.3	0.0	7.9	4.4	1.8	0.7	3.6
Australasia										
AUSTRALIA	293625	37.7	16.8	8.8	0.0	8.2	3.5	6.3	7.3	11.3
NEW ZEALAND	50917	40.1	25.6	6.5	0.0	5.9	3.4	5.7	5.5	7.2
OTHERS	4366	50.6	27.8	5.3	0.3	5.2	2.2	2.3	1.1	5.3
Total	348908	38.3	18.3	8.4	0.0	7.8	3.5	6.2	7.0	10.6
Not Classified Elsewhere	14988	44.1	13.2	17.1	0.3	7.4	4.3	2.1	1.6	9.9
Grand Total	8804411	29.7	17.2	8.1	8.6	6.2	4.0	3.4	3.6	19.2

Source: Bureau of Immigration, Ir.

2.6. GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA

During the year 2016, the gender-wise distribution of FTAs comprised of 59.4% males and 40.6% females. The male-female break-up of FTAs in 2015 was 59.3% and 40.7%, respectively.

GENDER-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA, 2016

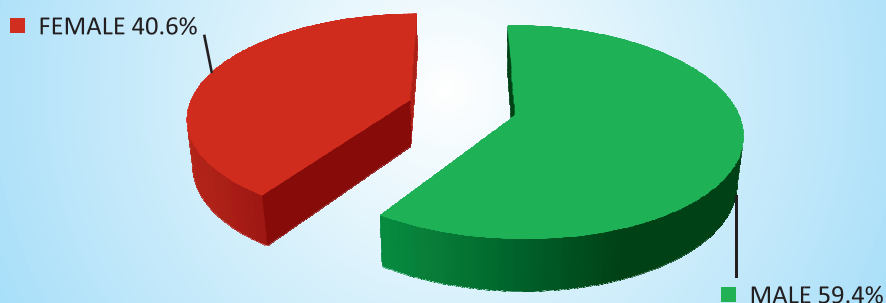


Table 2.6.1 gives the gender-wise distribution of FTAs in India during 2001-2016. Percentage of arrivals not reporting their gender was quite high in 2001 and 2002 but it gradually decreased from 2005. It was noticeably low at 0.1 in 2008 from 2009 onwards, the reporting of sex wise break-up of the FTAs has been 100%.

TABLE 2.6.1
FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO GENDER, 2001-2016

Year	Arrivals	Gender Distribution (%)		
		Male	Female	Not Reported
2001	2537282	41.1	24.5	34.4
2002	2384364	50.2	27.5	22.3
2003	2726214	55.7	32.1	12.2
2004	3457477	54.9	33.9	11.2
2005	3918610	52.5	33.1	14.4
2006	4447167	57.1	36.2	6.7
2007	5081504	59.9	39.6	0.5
2008	5282603	60.5	39.4	0.1
2009	5167699	59.6	40.4	0
2010	5775692	59.3	40.7	0
2011	6309222	59.4	40.6	0
2012	6577745	58.7	41.3	0
2013	6967901	58.8	41.2	0
2014	7679099	59.0	41.0	0
2015	8027133	59.3	40.7	0
2016	8804411	59.4	40.6	0

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The details of country-wise classification of FTAs in India according to gender during 2016 are given in Table 2.6.2. While the proportion of female for most of the countries is in the range of 30% to 50%, for some countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen it was substantially low (less than 30%) in 2016. On the other hand, females outnumbered the males in FTAs in India from countries like UAE (51.4%), Argentina (54.3%), Mauritius (55.1%), Myanmar (53.5%), Thailand (56.6%), Russian Fed. (56.4%) and Kazakhstan (61.9%) during 2016.

TABLE 2.6.2
NATIONALITY-WISE GENDR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA, 2016

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
North America			
CANADA	317239	53.40	46.60
UNITED STATES	1296939	55.10	44.90
Total	1614178	54.80	45.20
Central & South America			
ARGENTINA	12308	45.70	54.30
BRAZIL	21289	54.10	45.90
MEXICO	15689	50.80	49.20
OTHERS	29444	52.60	47.40
Total	78730	51.50	48.50
Western Europe			
AUSTRIA	33089	58.20	41.80
BELGIUM	37960	61.50	38.50
DENMARK	24717	58.70	41.30
FINLAND	18371	54.50	45.50
FRANCE	238707	54.60	45.40
GERMANY	265928	59.30	40.70
GREECE	9048	64.20	35.80
IRELAND	36440	53.70	46.30
ITALY	95417	64.30	35.70
NETHERLANDS	71840	60.90	39.10
NORWAY	20148	54.70	45.30
PORTUGAL	54439	65.20	34.80
SPAIN	76342	53.00	47.00
SWEDEN	43689	55.80	44.20
SWITZERLAND	48123	54.10	45.90
UNITED KINGDOM	941883	55.60	44.40
OTHERS	13271	53.80	46.20
Total	2029412	56.90	43.10

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
Eastern Europe			
CZECH REPUBLIC	12932	63.20	36.80
HUNGARY	7961	52.90	47.10
KAZAKHISTAN	12979	38.10	61.90
POLAND	25706	50.50	49.50
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227749	43.60	56.40
UKRAINE	26753	49.90	50.10
OTHERS	91922	46.30	53.70
Total	406002	45.70	54.30
Africa			
EGYPT	20864	67.30	32.70
KENYA	44783	56.10	43.90
MAURITIUS	34280	44.90	55.10
NIGERIA	17964	61.20	38.80
SOUTH AFRICA	52636	54.10	45.90
SUDAN	17093	76.80	23.20
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23026	52.30	47.70
OTHERS	91518	52.70	47.30
Total	302164	55.40	44.60
West Asia			
BAHRAIN	17382	67.10	32.90
IRAQ	48227	70.10	29.90
ISRAEL	59231	61.20	38.80
OMAN	105705	62.80	37.20
SAUDI ARABIA	61605	75.30	24.70
TURKEY	29545	59.50	40.50
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67165	48.60	51.40
YEMEN	19383	76.50	23.50
OTHERS	43599	67.30	32.70
Total	451842	63.90	36.10
South Asia			
AFGHANISTAN	123330	70.90	29.10
BANGLADESH	1380409	71.90	28.10
BHUTAN	20940	58.90	41.10
IRAN	39184	51.60	48.40
MALDIVES	67457	52.40	47.60
NEPAL	161097	67.30	32.70
PAKISTAN	104720	76.80	23.20
SRI LANKA	297418	56.40	43.60
Total	2194555	68.60	31.40

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
South East Asia			
INDONESIA	35084	60.90	39.10
MALAYSIA	301961	52.60	47.40
MYANMAR (BURMA)	51376	46.50	53.50
PHILIPPINES	52692	53.50	46.50
SINGAPORE	163688	58.00	42.00
THAILAND	119663	43.40	56.60
VIETNAM	16728	51.50	48.50
OTHERS	4877	59.60	40.40
Total	746069	52.40	47.60
East Asia			
CHINA	251313	62.90	37.10
JAPAN	208847	73.60	26.40
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111076	64.30	35.70
TAIWAN	42327	51.40	48.60
OTHERS	4000	57.30	42.70
Total	617563	65.90	34.10
Australasia			
AUSTRALIA	293625	57.20	42.80
NEW ZEALAND	50917	55.20	44.80
OTHERS	4366	52.90	47.10
Total	348908	56.90	43.10
Not Classified Elsewhere	14988	62.60	37.40
Grand Total	8804411	59.41	40.59

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

2.7 AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA

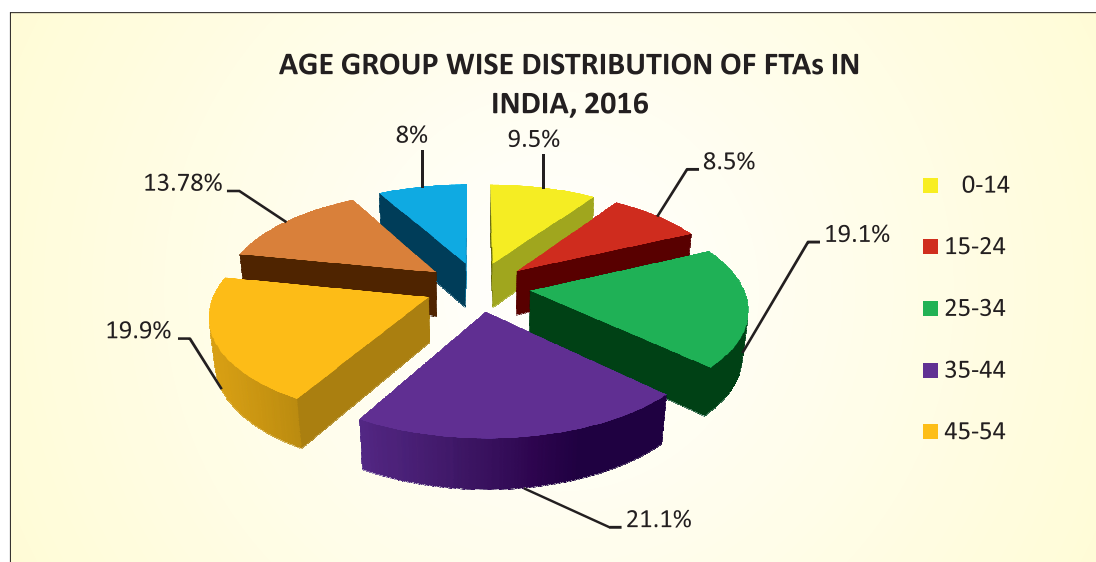
Table 2.7.1 gives the percentage distribution of FTAs in India according to age groups during 2001-2016. The proportion of FTAs in different age groups has not changed much in the last few years.

In 2016, the highest numbers of FTAs in India were from 35-44 years age group (21.1%) followed by the age groups of 45-54 years (19.9%) and 25-34 years (19.2%). The lowest number of FTAs during the same period occurred in the age-group of 65 & above (8%).

TABLE 2.7.1
FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO AGE- GROUP, 2001 – 2016

Year	FTAs	% distribution by Age- Group (in years)							
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & above	Not Reported
2001	2537282	7	10.8	20.1	21.1	19.4	11.9	6.7	3
2002	2384364	9.2	10	19.4	21.6	19.4	11.5	7.7	1.2
2003	2726214	7.2	10	19.5	21.6	19.4	11.5	7.7	3.1
2004	3457477	8.5	9.8	18.8	21.3	19.4	12.8	8.2	0.2
2005	3918610	8.6	9.6	18.8	21.3	19.5	13	8.7	0.5
2006	4447167	9.6	8.7	18.3	21.4	19.6	13.5	7	1.9
2007	5081504	9.2	8.6	18	21	19.6	13.9	7.5	2.2
2008	5282603	7.5	7.1	15.2	17.1	16.1	11.9	6.5	18.6
2009	5167699	9.1	7.9	17.9	20.3	19.6	14.7	8.5	2
2010	5775692	10	8.3	17.4	21.1	19.9	13.8	9.5	0
2011	6309222	10.5	7.9	16.6	21.2	19.7	13.7	10.5	0
2012	6577745	11	8	16.5	21	19.8	13.9	9.9	0
2013	6967601	9.5	8.7	19.1	21	20	14	7.7	0
2014	7679099	9.2	8.5	18.9	21	20.1	14	8.3	0
2015	8027133	9.4	8.5	19.2	21.2	20	13.8	7.9	0
2016	8804411	9.5	8.5	19.2	21.1	19.9	13.8	8.0	0

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India



The details of country-wise distribution of FTAs in India according to age-groups during 2016 are given in Table 2.7.2. It may be seen that the proportion of FTAs in India for the age group 25-34 years has been the highest from East Asia, West Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and Central and South America whereas for Australasia, South Asia and South East Asia, it was the age-group 35-44 years. The percentage share of the age-group of 45-54 has been the highest for North America and Western Europe.

TABLE 2.7.2
DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs
IN INDIA ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP, 2016

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 AND ABOVE
North America								
CANADA	317239	15.10	6.80	12.00	17.00	18.70	15.40	15.10
UNITED STATES	1296939	20.10	7.00	10.20	16.60	20.80	14.50	10.90
Total	1614178	19.10	7.00	10.50	16.60	20.40	14.70	11.70
Central & South America								
ARGENTINA	12308	1.70	5.80	27.50	20.60	18.20	16.40	9.80
BRAZIL	21289	2.70	8.50	29.80	25.10	16.50	12.10	5.30
MEXICO	15689	2.90	9.40	28.30	21.90	17.60	14.10	5.80
OTHERS	29444	4.30	7.90	30.30	20.50	17.20	13.90	5.90
Total	78730	3.20	8.00	29.30	22.00	17.20	13.80	6.30
Western Europe								
AUSTRIA	33089	5.10	8.20	15.70	17.40	24.80	18.40	10.30
BELGIUM	37960	7.30	8.50	15.40	19.90	24.10	16.70	8.10
DENMARK	24717	5.50	9.70	12.40	20.20	25.60	16.00	10.60
FINLAND	18371	5.00	5.90	16.80	23.20	24.70	16.20	8.20
FRANCE	238707	5.90	7.80	15.70	18.40	21.20	17.90	13.00
GERMANY	265928	4.30	7.20	16.80	17.90	27.00	16.90	9.90
GREECE	9048	2.10	4.90	21.00	24.90	23.70	17.40	6.00
IRELAND	36440	16.30	7.60	17.00	26.20	17.90	10.20	4.80
ITALY	95417	4.70	5.70	17.20	22.10	24.60	16.60	9.00
NETHERLANDS	71840	4.90	7.10	15.70	20.50	27.10	17.20	7.50
NORWAY	20148	7.90	12.90	14.90	17.20	21.20	16.70	9.30
PORTUGAL	54439	7.80	10.60	22.70	23.80	17.00	12.00	6.10
SPAIN	76342	3.20	7.40	23.40	24.30	19.60	14.70	7.40
SWEDEN	43689	6.60	8.00	15.40	19.20	23.60	16.40	10.80
SWITZERLAND	48123	4.10	7.40	15.10	15.30	24.00	20.70	13.30
UNITED KINGDOM	941883	11.70	6.30	12.50	19.60	20.10	17.10	12.70

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 AND ABOVE
OTHERS	13271	2.10	8.00	24.30	18.80	16.60	19.00	11.20
Total	2029412	8.40	7.00	14.90	19.70	21.90	16.90	11.20
Eastern Europe								
CZECH REPUBLIC	12932	2.30	6.20	30.30	28.70	18.20	10.60	3.60
HUNGARY	7961	2.40	6.40	27.50	30.60	16.30	10.60	6.10
KAZAKHISTAN	12979	10.10	10.00	29.40	20.00	16.00	10.80	3.70
POLAND	25706	3.00	6.50	31.10	26.50	16.30	12.20	4.50
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227749	5.80	7.30	33.70	22.10	18.00	10.50	2.60
UKRAINE	26753	3.90	10.50	34.70	23.50	17.00	8.40	2.10
OTHERS	91922	4.50	8.70	32.20	24.60	16.80	10.50	2.80
Total	406002	5.10	7.80	32.90	23.30	17.50	10.50	2.80
Africa								
EGYPT	20864	2.50	10.30	39.70	26.10	13.90	6.00	1.50
KENYA	44783	6.50	9.00	21.90	21.10	19.10	14.00	8.40
MAURITIUS	34280	5.90	8.40	15.80	22.30	22.70	16.20	8.70
NIGERIA	17964	4.50	12.20	23.30	25.10	20.50	10.90	3.50
SOUTH AFRICA	52636	7.70	9.20	16.20	20.00	21.20	16.80	8.80
SUDAN	17093	5.30	21.80	26.30	19.10	14.40	10.50	2.70
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23026	7.60	12.70	17.70	19.90	19.40	14.30	8.50
OTHERS	91518	4.10	15.10	32.20	21.20	14.90	8.70	3.70
Total	302164	5.50	12.10	24.60	21.50	18.10	12.20	6.00
West Asia								
BAHRAIN	17382	9.50	11.90	21.80	16.10	20.40	13.80	6.40
IRAQ	48227	6.60	9.90	20.60	20.70	20.50	14.70	7.10
ISRAEL	59231	3.40	19.80	23.40	17.20	15.00	13.90	7.40
OMAN	105705	11.50	10.70	25.60	21.30	14.10	10.50	6.20
SAUDI ARABIA	61605	11.20	11.30	21.50	21.90	19.30	10.70	4.10
TURKEY	29545	1.20	5.70	43.40	26.40	13.60	7.40	2.30
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67165	16.10	12.50	19.10	16.70	14.90	13.30	7.50
YEMEN	19383	7.60	26.50	22.10	17.90	12.50	8.70	4.70
OTHERS	43599	5.50	10.50	26.50	22.70	17.80	12.40	4.60
Total	451842	9.10	12.50	24.20	20.20	16.20	11.90	5.90
South Asia								
AFGHANISTAN	123330	11.90	19.80	28.20	16.40	11.50	8.20	3.90
BANGLADESH	1380409	6.50	8.60	21.80	26.40	20.90	11.50	4.30
BHUTAN	20940	3.20	17.00	32.00	22.30	15.20	6.60	3.80
IRAN	39184	6.20	10.40	27.10	21.00	17.10	12.60	5.60

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 AND ABOVE
MALDIVES	67457	13.10	11.00	22.30	19.40	17.40	10.20	6.50
NEPAL	161097	3.70	18.90	27.40	22.90	16.10	7.90	3.30
PAKISTAN	104720	8.50	13.50	29.90	19.60	14.30	8.60	5.50
SRI LANKA	297418	5.40	8.20	15.10	18.70	20.10	19.50	12.80
Total	2194555	6.70	10.30	22.30	23.80	19.40	11.90	5.50
South East Asia								
INDONESIA	35084	3.00	8.10	26.30	29.40	19.30	10.30	3.70
MALAYSIA	301961	8.00	11.80	20.00	20.00	18.50	15.10	6.50
MYANMAR (BURMA)	51376	1.30	5.20	13.50	16.10	21.40	25.10	17.30
PHILIPPINES	52692	2.20	8.20	38.80	27.80	15.90	6.30	0.90
SINGAPORE	163688	8.00	7.80	15.60	22.10	26.00	14.90	5.70
THAILAND	119663	3.50	6.70	20.20	22.40	20.00	17.60	9.60
VIETNAM	16728	1.80	7.40	30.80	24.90	16.30	13.40	5.50
OTHERS	4877	2.40	9.60	32.40	19.40	15.50	12.60	8.10
Total	746069	6.00	9.10	20.60	21.70	20.40	15.20	7.00
East Asia								
CHINA	251313	1.30	7.20	39.20	25.50	16.00	7.30	3.40
JAPAN	208847	3.50	5.10	18.30	24.70	26.70	14.30	7.40
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111076	4.90	8.70	19.10	25.70	23.40	14.40	3.90
TAIWAN	42327	1.30	5.60	22.60	24.60	22.90	17.00	6.00
OTHERS	4000	6.80	11.20	27.20	24.40	15.70	9.10	5.70
Total	617563	2.70	6.70	27.30	25.20	21.40	11.60	5.00
Australasia								
AUSTRALIA	293625	19.10	6.80	18.40	21.60	15.70	11.40	6.90
NEW ZEALAND	50917	16.00	8.50	14.10	18.10	20.60	14.90	7.70
OTHERS	4366	4.50	8.50	19.40	22.90	19.80	16.70	8.20
Total	348908	18.40	7.10	17.80	21.10	16.50	12.00	7.00
Not Classified Elsewhere	14988	5.00	5.00	24.90	27.90	21.70	10.90	4.60
Grand Total	8804411	9.47	8.49	19.19	21.07	19.94	13.79	8.04

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

2.8 FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

Ministry of Tourism used to publish purpose wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals till 2013 on the basis of the information available from disembarkation card. In 2014, data on visa type was published due to the discontinuation of disembarkation card.

In 2016, Ministry started to derive purpose of arrivals by clubbing various visa type categories in which foreign tourist travel to India.

The details of country-wise FTAs in India distributed according to purpose during 2016 are given in Table 2.8.1 below:

TABLE 2.8.1
DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs
IN INDIA ACCORDING TO PURPOSE, 2016

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
North America						
CANADA	317239	4.63	60.51	0.09	31.11	3.66
UNITED STATES	1296939	11.81	50.11	0.05	34.38	3.65
Total	1614178	10.30	52.30	0.06	33.69	3.65
Central & South America						
ARGENTINA	12308	10.72	86.43	0.01	1.93	0.91
BRAZIL	21289	25.06	67.57	0.08	5.44	1.85
MEXICO	15689	12.49	82.44	0.01	3.75	1.31
OTHERS	29444	16.34	69.89	0.15	9.67	3.95
Total	78730	16.94	74.57	0.08	6.06	2.35
Western Europe						
AUSTRIA	33089	26.03	59.44	0.04	12.99	1.50
BELGIUM	37960	27.10	49.55	0.05	18.42	4.88
DENMARK	24717	38.41	53.48	0.09	6.71	1.30
FINLAND	18371	32.07	60.78	0.09	5.55	1.50
FRANCE	238707	21.30	68.38	0.03	7.59	2.71
GERMANY	265928	30.25	60.10	0.02	8.40	1.22
GREECE	9048	24.69	61.33	0.10	7.12	6.76
IRELAND	36440	23.13	48.34	0.11	26.64	1.78
ITALY	95417	33.61	56.63	0.04	8.74	0.98
NETHERLANDS	71840	31.50	53.09	0.13	12.87	2.42
NORWAY	20148	16.48	62.02	0.25	19.04	2.21
PORTUGAL	54439	7.21	37.83	0.03	48.54	6.38
SPAIN	76342	19.07	74.24	0.02	5.26	1.41
SWEDEN	43689	29.04	58.68	0.07	10.34	1.87
SWITZERLAND	48123	20.54	68.04	0.05	9.46	1.91
UNITED KINGDOM	941883	13.88	53.26	0.08	28.02	4.76
OTHERS	13271	21.64	60.76	0.12	13.61	3.87
Total	2029412	20.59	57.53	0.06	18.53	3.29

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
Eastern Europe						
CZECH REPUBLIC	12932	42.40	52.48	0.07	2.98	2.07
HUNGARY	7961	26.77	68.27	0.01	3.71	1.23
KAZAKHISTAN	12979	6.16	85.62	1.90	3.86	2.46
POLAND	25706	22.69	72.22	0.01	3.50	1.58
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	227749	11.05	86.75	0.09	1.31	0.81
UKRAINE	26753	9.46	81.27	0.20	3.33	5.74
OTHERS	91922	19.90	63.00	11.60	2.60	3.00
Total	406002	14.69	78.99	2.57	2.02	1.72
Africa						
EGYPT	20864	47.20	33.10	0.70	8.60	10.50
KENYA	44783	7.29	30.95	21.84	35.35	4.57
MAURITIUS	34280	2.73	83.36	3.42	7.67	2.81
NIGERIA	17964	18.23	9.74	44.34	14.16	13.53
SOUTH AFRICA	52636	17.08	68.53	0.22	11.96	2.20
SUDAN	17093	26.05	18.88	22.25	8.71	24.11
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23026	11.60	42.10	22.55	14.73	9.02
OTHERS	91518	22.50	27.50	23.30	11.70	15.10
Total	302164	17.28	42.51	16.30	14.58	9.33
West Asia						
BAHRAIN	17382	4.78	78.05	5.30	8.58	3.30
IRAQ	48227	1.00	31.42	63.04	1.34	3.20
ISRAEL	59231	24.02	72.35	0.03	2.42	1.18
OMAN	105705	1.38	76.13	20.61	1.29	0.58
SAUDI ARABIA	61605	3.53	87.06	4.35	3.21	1.85
TURKEY	29545	53.26	38.87	0.18	3.38	4.32
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67165	1.44	95.92	0.44	1.65	0.56
YEMEN	19383	5.14	26.38	40.34	6.91	21.23
OTHERS	43599	17.55	70.70	1.79	5.81	4.15
Total	451842	8.73	70.90	15.02	2.73	2.62
South Asia						
AFGHANISTAN	123330	2.70	39.28	42.57	9.70	5.75
BANGLADESH	1380409	6.27	78.58	13.14	1.03	0.98
BHUTAN	20940	3.08	86.15	0.00	7.69	3.08
IRAN	39184	7.16	77.46	0.29	5.15	9.94

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
MALDIVES	67457	5.61	0.52	71.58	10.09	12.20
NEPAL	161097	7.58	73.29	0.90	9.03	9.21
PAKISTAN	104720	10.30	12.31	6.35	1.73	69.30
SRI LANKA	297418	15.60	70.57	1.25	9.67	2.91
Total	2194555	7.61	72.37	13.15	3.10	3.77
South East Asia						
INDONESIA	35084	26.99	55.38	0.42	12.69	4.52
MALAYSIA	301961	7.78	80.53	0.07	8.54	3.09
MYANMAR (BURMA)	51376	5.32	86.98	3.20	1.43	3.08
PHILIPPINES	52692	25.63	45.75	0.37	6.84	21.40
SINGAPORE	163688	17.88	43.94	0.03	33.13	5.03
THAILAND	119663	13.06	76.41	0.01	5.83	4.68
VIETNAM	16728	19.36	71.41	0.02	4.27	4.94
OTHERS	4877	14.34	57.83	11.33	3.24	13.26
Total	746069	12.62	69.70	0.40	12.46	4.82
East Asia						
CHINA	251313	47.60	47.86	0.01	3.14	1.40
JAPAN	208847	61.74	33.08	0.01	4.30	0.87
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111076	46.18	45.18	0.00	5.61	3.03
TAIWAN	42327	29.15	68.58	0.00	1.85	0.42
OTHERS	4000	5.90	41.24	6.80	22.45	23.60
Total	617563	50.75	43.61	0.04	4.01	1.58
Australasia						
AUSTRALIA	293625	10.36	50.56	0.05	36.74	2.29
NEW ZEALAND	50917	8.49	48.02	0.06	38.58	4.86
OTHERS	4366	5.07	56.06	19.15	11.22	8.51
Total	348908	9.98	50.23	0.32	36.67	2.80
Not Classified Elsewhere						
	14988	12.78	60.04	0.62	8.29	18.28
Grand Total	8804411	15.58	61.48	4.85	14.54	3.55

Source: Bureau of Immigration

Note: The purpose-wise Nationality-wise distribution of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India has been worked out on the basis of 7441867 records for which information related to visa were available from Bureau of Immigration. The Visa types which has been clubbed together to derive the purpose are as follows :

Purpose	Visa Type
Business and Professional	Business, Conference, Employment and Official
Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Pilgrimage and Tourist
Medical	Medical, Medical Attendant and Medical X
Indian Diaspora	OCI, PIO, Entry and Universal
Others	Art Surrogacy, Diplomatic, Journalist, Long Term, Meeting Friends Relatives, Missionary, Mountaineering, Research, SAARC, Sports, Student, Transfer of visa, Transit, UN, Visit/ Visitor and Others/ Miscellaneous

2.9 TOP 15 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FTAs IN INDIA

Table 2.9.1 gives the percentage shares and ranks of top 15 source countries for India during 2015 and 2016. The top 15 tourist generating countries for India during 2016 were mostly the same as those during 2015 with minor changes in the rankings of some countries. FTAs in India from Bangladesh were the highest (15.68%) during 2016, followed by USA(14.73%), UK (10.7%), Canada (3.6%), Malaysia (3.43%), Sri Lanka(3.38%), Australia (3.33%), Germany (3.02%), China(2.85%), France (2.71%), Russian Fed.(2.59%), Japan (2.37%), Singapore (1.86%), Nepal (1.83%), and Afghanistan (1.40%).

The share of FTAs from top 15 countries during the year 2016 was 73.49% as compared to 72.62% in 2015.

TABLE 2.9.1
TOP 15 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FTAs IN INDIA DURING 2015& 2016

Rank in 2015	Country	FTAs in India in 2015	% Share in 2015	Rank in 2016	Country	FTAs in India in 2016	% Share in 2016
1	United States	1213624	15.12	1	Bangladesh	1380409	15.68
2	Bangladesh	1133879	14.13	2	United States	1296939	14.73
3	United Kingdom	867601	10.81	3	United Kingdom	941883	10.70
4	Sri Lanka	299513	3.73	4	Canada	317239	3.60
5	Canada	281306	3.50	5	Malaysia	301961	3.43
6	Malaysia	272941	3.40	6	Sri Lanka	297418	3.38
7	Australia	263101	3.28	7	Australia	293625	3.33
8	Germany	248314	3.09	8	Germany	265928	3.02
9	France	230854	2.88	9	China	251313	2.85
10	Japan	207415	2.58	10	France	238707	2.71

Rank in 2015	Country	FTAs in India in 2015	% Share in 2015	Rank in 2016	Country	FTAs in India in 2016	% Share in 2016
11	China	206322	2.57	11	Russian Federation	227749	2.59
12	Russian Federation	172419	2.15	12	Japan	208847	2.37
13	Nepal	154720	1.93	13	Singapore	163688	1.86
14	Singapore	152238	1.90	14	Nepal	161097	1.83
15	Pakistan	124924	1.56	15	Afghanistan	123330	1.40
Total Top 15 Countries		5829171	72.62	Total Top 15 Countries		6470133	73.49
Other Countries		2197962	27.38	Other Countries		2334278	26.51
Grand Total		8027133	100.00	Grand Total		8804411	100.00

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The FTAs from the important source countries for the years 1981 to 2016 are given in Table 2.9.2. The share of these 15 countries in total FTAs in India shows a generally increasing trend from 1981. This share, which was 49.6% in 1981, increased to 72.62% in 2015 and 73.49% in 2016.

TABLE 2.9.2
FTAs IN INDIA DURING 1981 - 2016 FOR
IMPORTANT SOURCE COUNTRIES OF 2016

Year	Bangladesh	USA	UK	Canada	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Australia	Germany
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1981	192509	82052	116684	25358	26458	75842	20940	55471
1991	251260	117332	212052	36142	30617	70088	22700	72019
2001	431312	329147	405472	88600	57869	112813	52691	80011
2002	435867	348182	387846	93598	63748	108008	50743	64891
2003	454611	410803	430917	107671	70750	109098	58730	76868
2004	477446	526120	555907	135884	84390	128711	81608	116679
2005	456371	611165	651803	157643	96276	136400	96258	120243
2006	484401	696739	734240	176567	107286	154813	109867	156808
2007	480240	799062	796191	208214	112741	204084	135925	184195
2008	541884	804933	776530	222364	115794	218805	146209	204344
2009	468899	827140	769251	224069	135343	239995	149074	191616
2010	431962	931292	759494	242372	179077	266515	169647	227720

Year	Bangladesh	USA	UK	Canada	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Australia	Germany
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2011	463543	980688	798249	259017	208196	305853	192592	240235
2012	487397	1039947	788170	256021	195853	296983	202105	254783
2013	524923	1085309	809444	255222	242649	262345	218967	252003
2014	942562	1118983	838860	268485	262026	301601	239762	239106
2015	1133879	1213624	867601	281306	272941	299513	263101	248314
2016	1380409	1296939	941883	317239	301961	297418	293625	265928
CAGR (%) (1981-2016)	5.8	8.2	6.1	7.5	7.2	4.0	7.8	4.6

TABLE 2.9.2 continued...
FTAs IN INDIA DURING 1981 - 2016 FOR IMPORTANT SOURCE COUNTRIES OF 2016

Year	China(Main)	France	Russian Fed.*	Japan	Singapore	Nepal	Afghanistan
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1981	1371	57272	N.A.	29032	17950	11851	N.A.
1991	3476	69346	32432	46655	28363	21834	N.A.
2001	13901	102434	15154	80634	42824	41135	1262
2002	15422	78194	18643	59709	44306	37136	6012
2003	21152	97654	26948	77996	48368	42771	10079
2004	34100	131824	47077	96851	60710	51534	12705
2005	44897	152258	56446	103082	68666	77024	14025
2006	62330	175345	62203	119292	82574	91552	18799
2007	88103	204827	75543	145538	92908	83037	23045
2008	98093	207802	91095	145352	97851	78133	32438
2009	100209	196462	94945	124756	95328	88785	50446
2010	119530	225232	122048	168019	107487	104374	73389
2011	142218	231423	144312	193525	119022	119131	89605
2012	168952	240674	177526	220015	131452	125375	95231
2013	174712	248379	259120	220283	143025	113790	111370
2014	181020	246101	269832	219516	150731	126416	115569
2015	206322	230854	172419	207415	152238	154720	114406
2016	251313	238707	227749	208847	163688	161097	123330
CAGR (%) (1981-2016)	16.1	4.2	8.1	5.8	6.5	7.7	35.7

CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

* For Russian Fed. CAGR is for the period from 1991 to 2016 and for Afghanistan CAGR is for the period from 2001 to 2016.

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The details of FTAs from Important countries for 2016 are discussed in the following paragraphs:

i BANGLADESH

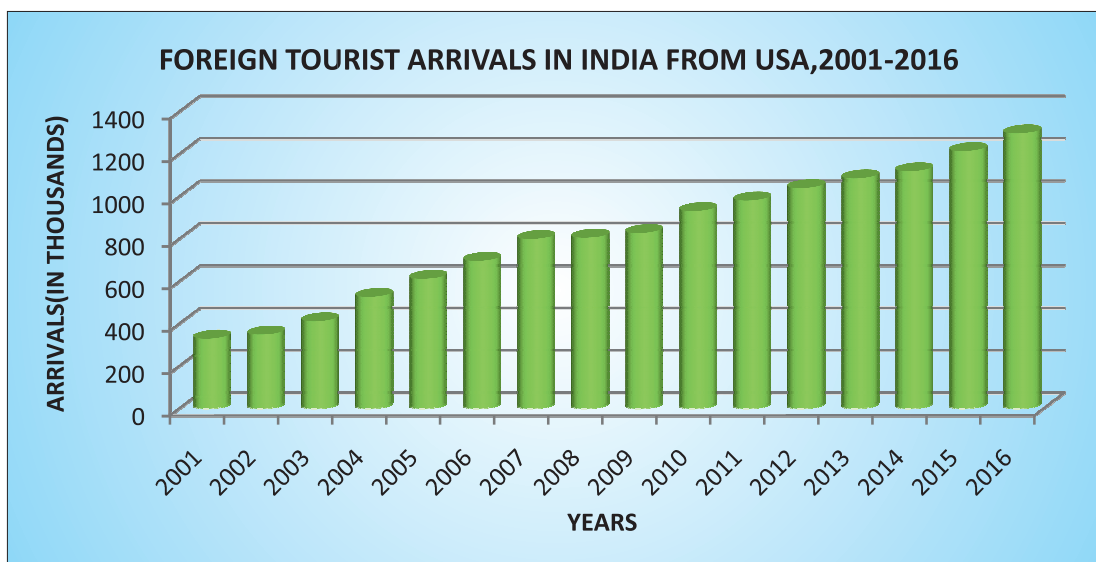
Bangladesh has been the largest amongst tourist generating markets for India in the year 2016. The arrivals from Bangladesh grew to 1380409 in 2016 from 192509 during 1981, with a CAGR of 5.8%. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from Bangladesh during 2001-2016.



The most preferred mode of travel for nationals from Bangladesh in 2016 was land (85.6%) of which road accounted for 73.5% & rail accounted for 12.10% followed by air route (14.4%). 54.7% of the Bangladesh nationals disembarked at Haridaspur. During 2016, out of total arrivals from Bangladesh, 71.9% were male and 28.1% were female. The dominant age group was 35-44 years with 26.4% tourists, followed by the age groups 25-34 years (21.8%) and 45-54 years (20.9%). Arrivals were maximum during the 3rd quarter July-September (26.4%) followed by the 4th quarter October-December (25.5%).

ii. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States of America (USA) has been the second largest amongst tourist generating market for India during 2016. The arrivals grew from 82052 in 1981 to 1296939 in 2016 at a CAGR of 8.2%. The share of USA in the total FTAs in India decreased marginally to 14.73% during 2016 as compared to 15.12% during 2015. The following graph shows the yearly trend in the tourist arrivals from USA during 2001-2016.



During 2016, 99.5% of the tourists from USA came by air, 0.2% by land and 0.3% by Sea. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 30.9% disembarked at Delhi airport. While 55.1% of the arrivals were male, 44.9% were female. The dominant age-groups among them were 45-54 years (20.8%) followed by 0-14 years (20.1%), 35-44 years (16.6%) and 55-64 years (14.5%). The highest number of tourists arrived in the 4th quarter of the year i.e. October to December (32.3%), followed by 1st quarter Jan-March (25.7%).

iii. UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom (UK) is the third largest market for India in the year 2016. The arrivals grew from 116684 in 1981 to 941883 in 2016 at a CAGR of 6.10%. The share of UK in the total FTAs in India decreased marginally to about 10.70% during 2016 as compared to 10.81% during 2015. The graph regarding tourist arrivals from United Kingdom during 2001-2016, shows that while the growth in arrivals from 2000 to 2003 were low, they were substantial during 2003 to 2007. The arrivals showed marginal decline during 2008 to 2010, it was followed by positive growths in 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016

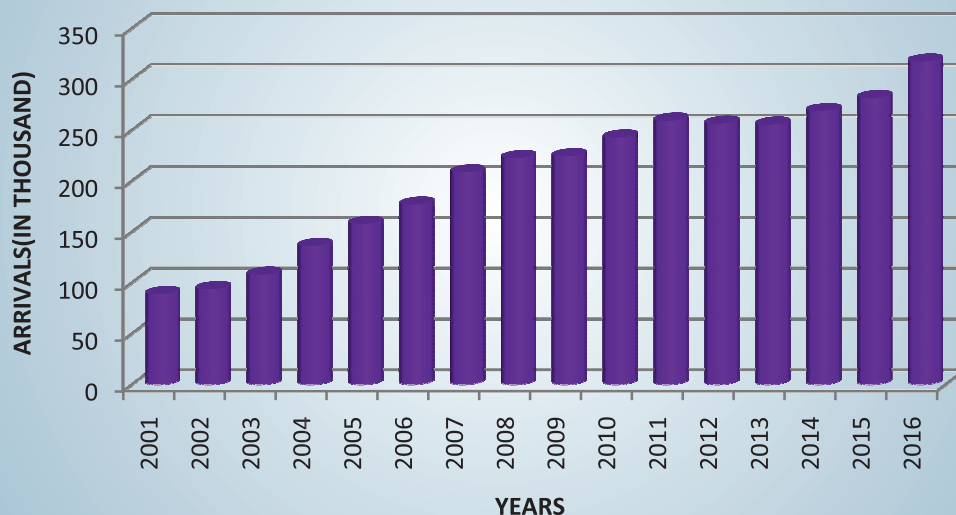


During the year 2016, majority of UK nationals travelled to India by air (99.1%) followed by sea route (0.8%) and land route (0.1%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (30.7%). Disembarkations at other major ports were as follows: Mumbai airport (27.1%), Chennai airport (5.7%), Kochi airport (5.1%), Hyderabad airport (3.0%) and Kolkata airport (2.0%). Of the total U.K. nationals who arrived in India, 55.6% were male and 44.4% were female. The most predominant age group in the FTAs was 45-54 years with 20.1% of the tourists, followed by the age groups 35-44 years and 55-64 years with 19.6% and 17.1% tourists, respectively. The highest number of arrivals was recorded during the quarter January to March (32.5%) followed closely by the quarter October to December (31.9%).

iv. CANADA

Canada jumped one step from 5th position to 4th position in 2016 among top tourist generating countries for India. The arrivals from this country have risen to 317239 in 2016 from 25358 in 1981 at a CAGR of 7.5%. The share of Canada in the total FTAs in India during 2016 is 3.6% and was 3.5% in 2015.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM CANADA, 2001-2016

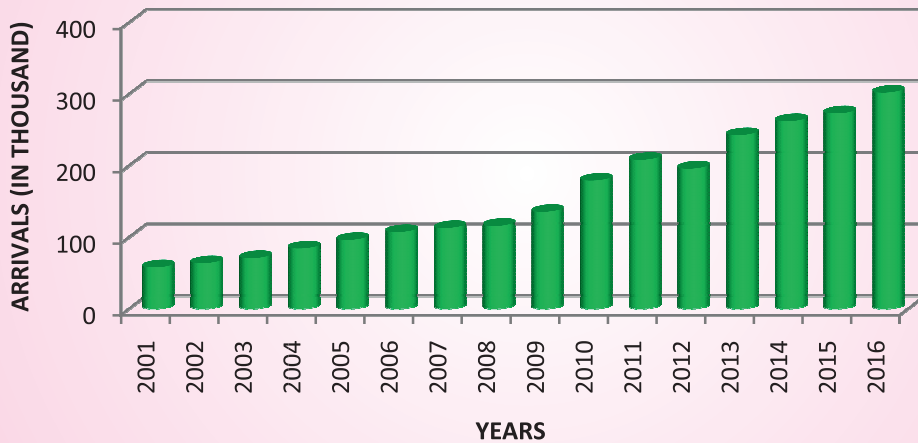


Among 317239 Canadian nationals who visited India during 2016, 99.1 % travelled by air and 0.4 % travelled by land. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 57.1% disembarked at Delhi airport, followed by 18.1% at Mumbai, 5.7% at Chennai, 2.9% at Hyderabad 2.5% at Kochi and 1.6% at Kolkata airport. Of the total arrivals, 53.4% were male and 46.6 % were female. The predominant age-group was 45-54 years (18.7%) followed by the age group 35-44 years (17.0%) and 55-64 years (15.4%). The quarter October-December accounted for 34.9% of the arrivals, followed by the quarter January- March with 34.5% during the year 2016.

v. MALAYSIA

Malaysia jumped one step from 6th position to 5th position in 2016 among top tourist generating countries for India with a share of 3.43%. The tourist traffic from Malaysia increased from 26458 in 1981 to 301961 in 2016, with a CAGR of 7.2%.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM MALAYSIA, 2001-2016

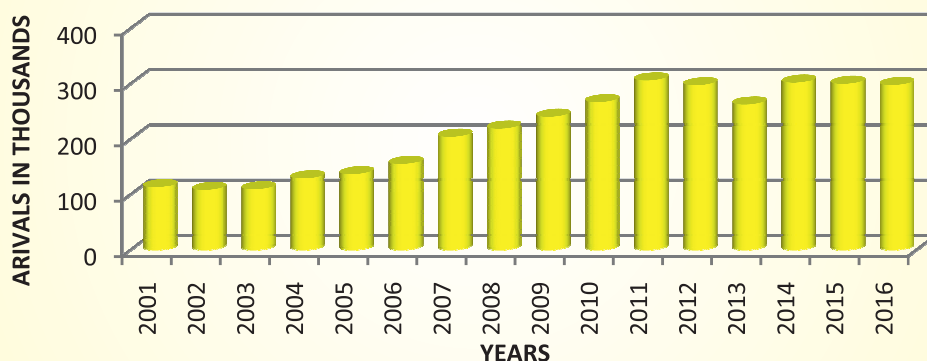


Air was the predominant mode of travel for Malaysian tourists with 99.4% arrivals during 2016. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, the maximum number of Malaysian tourists disembarked at Chennai airport (21.3%). During 2016, 52.6% of FTAs from Malaysia in India were male. The dominant age-group of the arrivals were 35-44 and 25-34 years with 20.0% of tourists followed by 45-54 years (18.5%). The peak quarter of visit for Malaysians during 2016 was October-December (28.5%) followed by Jan-Mar (25.8%).

vi. SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka has been placed at sixth position among the top 15 tourist generating countries for India with 3.38% of the total tourist arrivals during 2016. Arrivals from Sri Lanka, which were 75842 in 1981, grew up to 297418 in 2016 at a CAGR of 4.0%. The following graph shows the yearly trend in the tourist arrivals from Sri Lanka during 2001-2016.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM SRI LANKA, 2001-2016

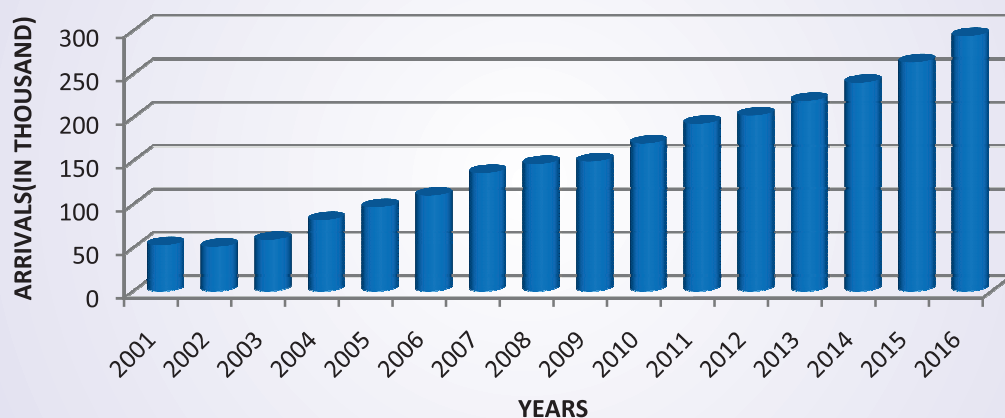


The peak quarter for Sri Lankan tourists visiting India during 2016 was January-March(28.8%), followed by July-September (28.3%). During 2016, the highest number of tourists (97.3%) arrived by air followed by land (2.4%) and sea (0.3%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum arrivals from Sri Lanka disembarked at Chennai airport (50.8%). Out of the total Sri Lankan nationals who visited India during 2016, majority were male (56.4%). The dominant age-group was 45-54 years (20.1%) followed by the age group 55-64 years (19.5%).

vii. AUSTRALIA

During the year 2016, Australia occupied the seventh position among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 3.33 % of the total FTAs in India. The tourist traffic from Australia during 1981 was 20940 which increased to 293625 in 2016, showing a CAGR of 7.8%. The following graph shows that the tourist arrivals from Australia during 2001-2016.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM AUSTRALIA, 2001-2016

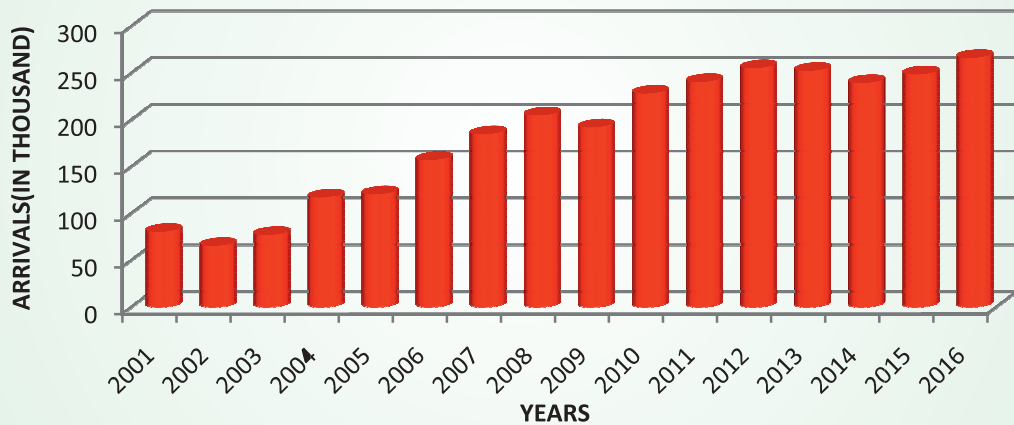


Air was the predominant mode of travel for Australian tourists accounting for 98.5% of the total arrivals during 2016. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, the maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (37.7%). During 2016, majority of the tourists (57.2%) from Australia were male. The age group 35-44 years with 21.6% of tourists dominated the arrivals followed by 0-14 years (19.1%). The peak quarter of visit by Australians during 2016 was October- December (39.8%) followed by the quarter January-March (26.9%).

viii. GERMANY

During the year 2016, Germany occupied the eighth position among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 3.02 % of the total FTAs in India. The arrivals grew from 55471 in 1981 to 265928 in 2016 at a CAGR of 4.6%. The following graph shows that while the tourist arrivals from Germany had declined during 2002, continuous increase was observed during 2003 to 2008. After a decline in 2009, tourist arrivals in India from Germany again showed an increasing trend upto 2013. After a decline again in 2014, increase was observed for tourist arrivals during 2016.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM GERMANY, 2001-2016

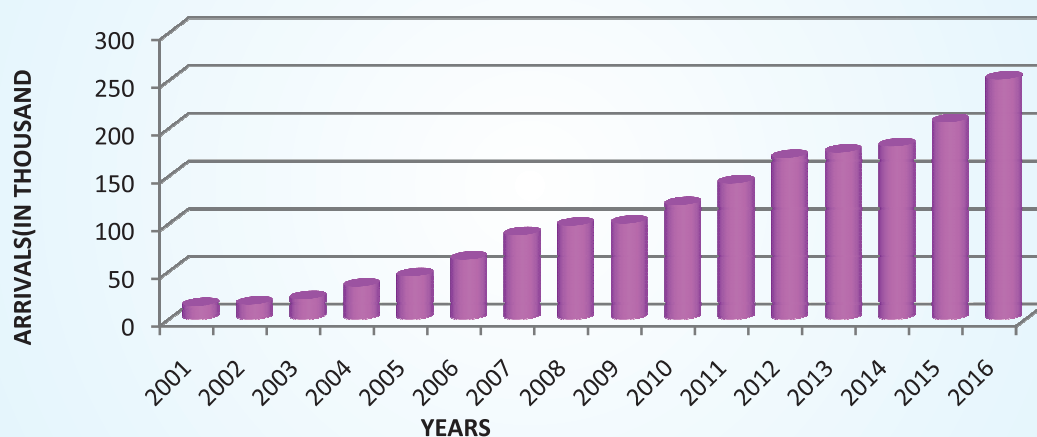


The most preferred mode of travel to India by the German tourists during 2016 was air (93.9%) followed by Sea (5.8%) and land (0.2%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, (37.3%) disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total German national arrivals in India during 2016, 59.3% were male. The age group 45-54 years dominated the arrivals (27.0%) followed by 35-44 years (17.9%) and 55-64 years (16.9%). The peak quarter of arrivals of German nationals during 2015 was Jan- Mar (32.9%) followed by October - December (31.8%).

ix. CHINA (MAIN)

China (Main) jumped two step from 11th position to 9th position in 2016 among top tourist generating countries for India with 2.85% share in total arrivals. The arrivals from China (Main) were merely 1371 in 1981 but have grown to 251313 in 2016 at a CAGR of 16.1%. The following graph shows the trend in the tourist arrivals from China (Main) from 2001 to 2016.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM CHINA(MAIN),2001-2016



Air travel with 98.3% of the arrivals was the predominant mode of travel from China (Main) during 2016 followed by sea routes (1.2%) and land routes (0.5%). Maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (54.9%). The peak quarter for arrivals from China (Main) in 2016 was October-December (29.2%), followed by Jan-March (28.9%). Of the total arrivals from China (Main) during 2016, majority were male (62.9%). The dominant age group in 2016 was 25-34 years contributing about 39.2% of tourists followed by the age-group 35-44 years (25.5%).

x.FRANCE

During the year 2016, France slipped to tenth rank from its ninth rank in 2015 among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 2.71 % of the total FTAs in India. The arrivals grew from 57272 in 1981 to 238707 in 2016 at a CAGR of 4.2%.The following graph shows that there has been an increasing trend in tourist arrivals from France from 2002, except for the year 2009, 2014 and 2015.



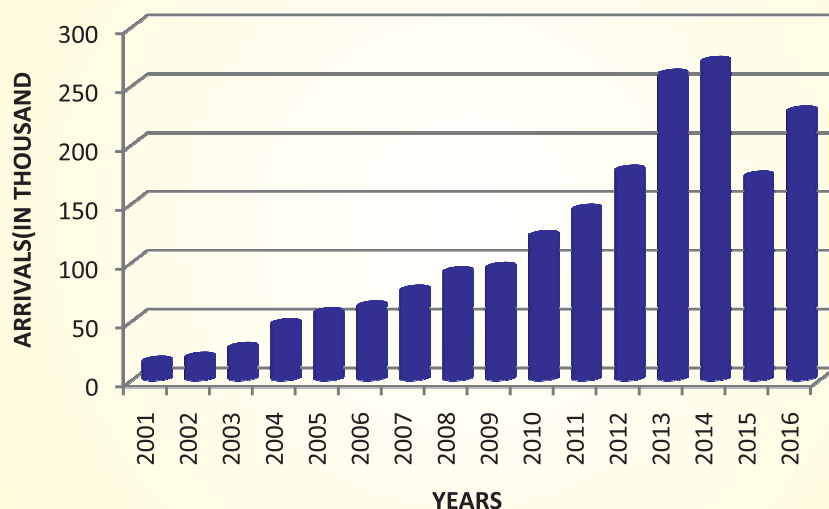
During 2016, 99.3% of the arrivals from France visited India by air, 0.2% by land route and 0.5% by sea route. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 39.2% disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total French arrivals, 54.6% were male and 45.4% were female. The age groups 45-54 years accounted for maximum arrivals (21.2%) closely followed by age group 35-44 years (18.4%) and age group 55-64 years (17.9%). During 2016, the quarters January- March and October – December were the most popular for the French tourists, accounting for 32.6% and 28.2% of the arrivals, respectively.

xi. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russian Federation occupied eleventh position in terms of tourist arrivals in India with 2.59% share during 2016. It got a place among the top 15 source markets for the first time in 2008. The FTAs from Russia were 32432 in 1991.

The following graph exhibits the tourist arrivals from Russian Federation during 2001-2016. From 2001 onwards, an increasing trend has been observed in FTAs from Russian Federation up to the year again observed increase in 2016.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM RUSSIAN FED.,2001-2016

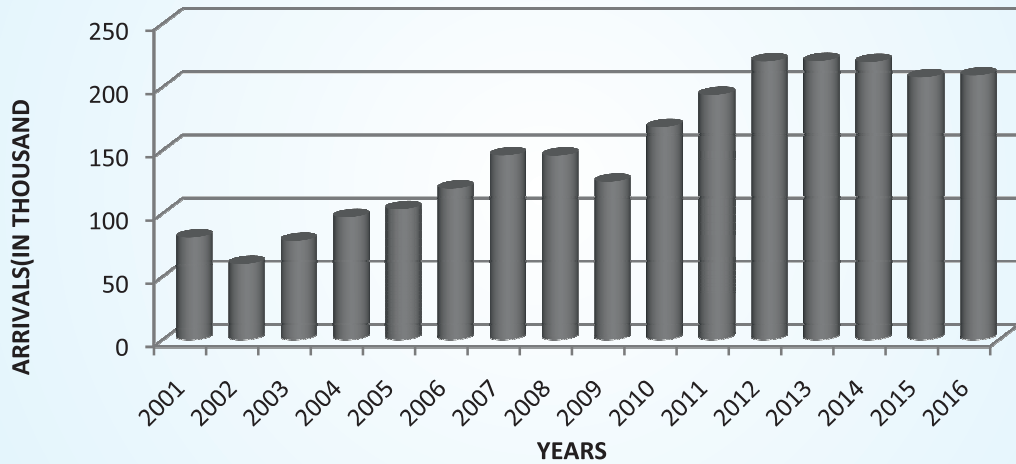


The predominant mode of travel for Russians was air accounting for 99.2% of tourists, followed by sea (0.7%) and land (0.1%). 22.8% Russian nationals disembarked at Delhi. Of the total arrivals from Russian Federation during 2016, majority (56.4%) were female. The dominant age group was 25-34 years, accounting for 33.7% of tourists followed by 35-44 years age-group (22.1%), 45-54 years age-group (18.0%). The peak quarter for tourists from Russian Federation during 2016 was October-December (46.6%) followed by January-March (36.4%).

xii. JAPAN

Japan is one of the most important tourist generating markets for India from East Asia and it contributed 2.37% to the total FTAs in India during 2016, and occupied twelfth position. The arrivals from Japan grew from 29032 in 1981 to 208847 in 2016 at a CAGR of 5.8 %. The following graph shows the tourist arrivals from Japan during 2001-2016.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM JAPAN, 2001-2016

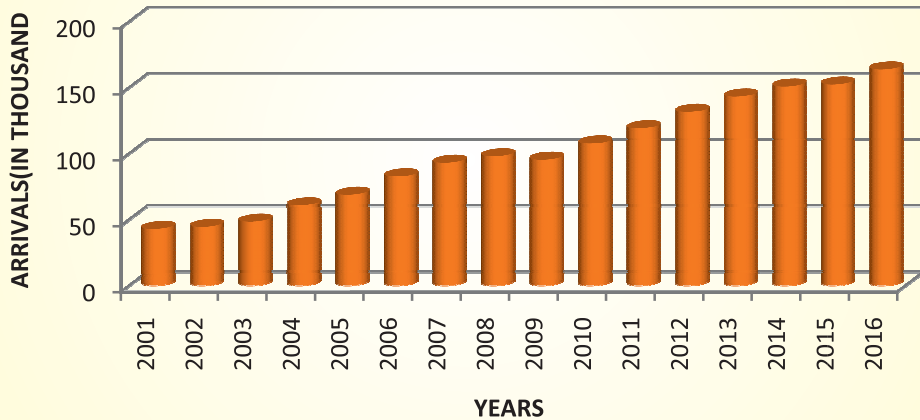


During the year 2016, 99.4% of tourists from Japan visited India by air, 0.4% by land and 0.2% by sea routes. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 57.4% disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total Japanese nationals who arrived in India, majority of 73.6% were male and 26.4% were female. The dominant age-group of Japanese tourists was 45-54 years contributing about 26.7% of tourist arrivals followed by the age group 35-44 years (24.7%) and 25-34 years (18.3%). The maximum number of tourists arrived in the quarter Jan-Mar (28.6%) followed by October - December (26.7%).

xiii. SINGAPORE

During the year 2016, Singapore occupied thirteenth position among the tourist generating markets in India, with 1.86% share in total arrivals. The arrivals from Singapore grew from 17950 in 1981 to 163688 in 2016 at a CAGR of 6.55%. The following graph shows tourist arrival trend from Singapore during 2001 to 2016.

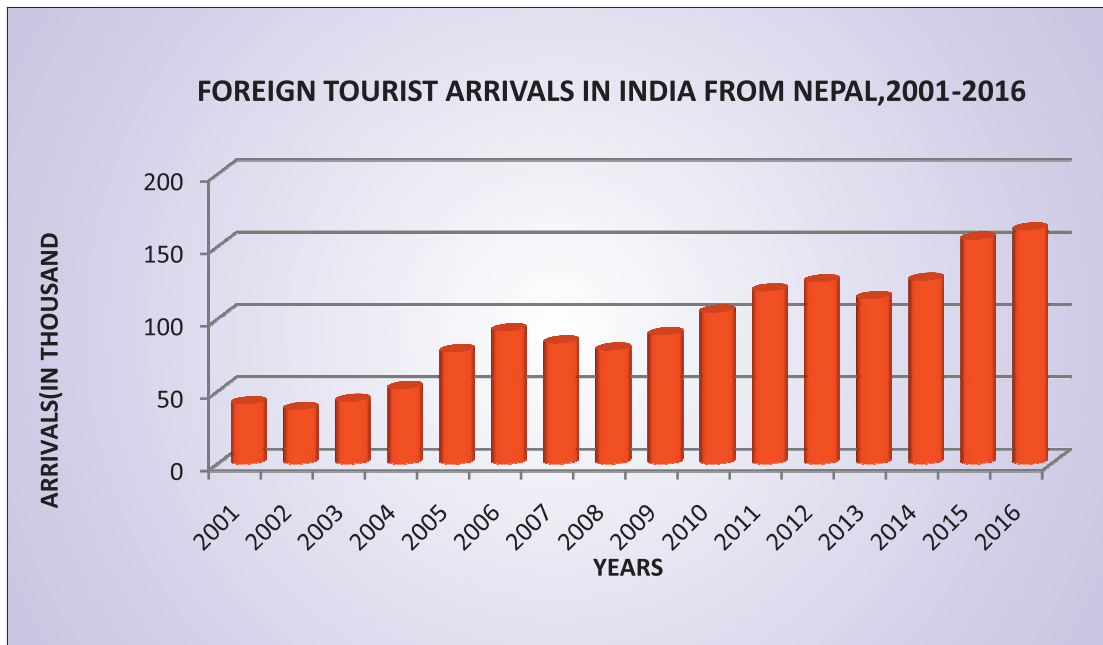
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM SINGAPORE, 2001-2016



The predominant mode of travel for tourists from Singapore was air with 99.8% arrivals followed by land route with (0.1%) arrivals. Maximum tourists disembarked at Chennai airport (24.3%). Of the total arrivals from Singapore during 2016, majority (58%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2016 was 45-54 years, accounting for (26%) of arrivals, followed by the age-group 35-44 years (22.1%). The peak quarter of arrivals from Singapore during 2016 was October- December (31.8%) followed by Jan-March (23.4%).

xiv. NEPAL

During 2016, Nepal slipped to fourteenth rank from its thirteenth rank in 2015 among top 15 tourist generating markets for India, with 1.83% of the total share of arrivals. The arrivals from Nepal grew from 11851 in 1981 to 161097 in 2016 at a CAGR of 7.79%. The following graph shows the tourist arrivals from Nepal during 2001 to 2016. It can be seen that there has been an overall increasing trend except for decline in 2002, 2008, 2009 & 2014.



The predominant mode of travel for Nepalese tourists was air which accounted for 95.7% followed by land route (4.3%). During 2016, the maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (68.4%). During 2016, majority of the arrivals (67.3%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2016 was 25-34 years (27.4%) followed by 35-44 years (22.9%). The peak quarter for arrivals was Jan-March (26.7%) followed by October-December (26.4%).

xv Afghanistan

Afghanistan occupied fifteenth rank in terms of tourist arrivals in India with 1.40% share during 2016. The FTAs from Afghanistan were 1262 in 2001. It increased to 123330 in 2016 with a CAGR of 35.7% since 2001. The following graph shows the trend in tourist arrivals from Afghanistan during 2001 to 2016.



During 2016, 100% of the tourists from Afghanistan came by air. During 2016, majority of the arrivals (70.9%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2016 was the age-group 25-34 years (28.2%) followed by 15-24 (19.8%). The peak quarter for arrivals was Jan-September (28.5%) followed by April-June (24.7%).

2.10 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS (FEEs) FROM TOURISM IN INDIA

As per the monthly estimates prepared by Ministry of Tourism, FEEs from tourism in India in 2016 in ₹ terms were ₹154146 crore as compared to ₹135193 crore in 2015 registering a growth of 14 % in 2016 over 2015. In US \$ terms, FEEs from tourism in 2016 were US\$22.923 billion as compared to US\$21.071 billion in 2015 with a growth rate of 8.8%. The FEEs from tourism in India, in ₹ terms and US\$ terms, during 1991-2016 are given in Table 2.10.1.

TABLE 2.10.1
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM
TOURISM IN INDIA DURING 1991-2016

Year	FEE in ₹ terms		FEE in US\$ terms	
	₹Crore	% Change over previous year	US \$ Million	% Change over previous year
1991	4318	-	1861	-
2001	15083	-3.5	3198	-7.6
2002	15064	-0.1	3103	-3
2003	20729	37.6	4463	43.8
2004	27944	34.8	6170	38.2
2005	33123	18.5	7493	21.4
2006	39025	17.8	8634	15.2
2007	44360	13.7	10729	24.3
2008	51294	15.6	11832	10.3
2009	53700	4.7	11136	-5.9
2010# ¹	64889	20.8	14193	27.5
2011# ¹	77591	19.6	16564	16.7
2012# ¹	94487	21.8	17737	7.1
2013# ²	107671	14	18445	4
2014# ²	123320	14.5	20236	9.7
2015# ²	135193	9.6	21071	4.1
2016# ²	154146	14.0	22923	8.8
2017# ¹	180379	17.0	27693	20.8

#¹ Provisional estimates

#² Provisionally Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI).

The month-wise FEEs from tourism and corresponding percentage change over previous years during 2014-2016 in ₹ terms and US\$ terms are given in Tables 2.10.2 and 2.10.3, respectively.

TABLE 2.10.2
MONTH-WISE FEE FROM TOURISM (₹ CRORE) IN INDIA DURING 2015- 2017

Month	FEE from tourism (In ₹crore)			Percentage Change	
	2015# ²	2016# ²	2017# ¹	2016/15	2017/16
January	12100	13,671	16,135	13.0	18.0
February	11642	13,661	15,790	17.3	15.6
March	11133	12,985	14,988	16.6	15.4
April	10091	11,495	14,692	13.9	27.8
May	9505	10,260	12,403	7.9	20.9
June	9564	10,677	13,088	11.6	22.6
July	11982	14,285	14,986	19.2	4.9
August	11411	12,553	13,922	10.0	10.9
September	10415	11,642	13,867	11.8	19.1
October	10549	12,100	14,354	14.7	18.6
November	12649	14,259	16,640	12.7	16.7
December	14152	16,558	19514	17.0	
Total	135193	1,54,146	1,80,379	14.0	17.0

#¹ Provisional estimates

#² Provisionally Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI).

TABLE 2.10.3
MONTH-WISE FEE FROM TOURISM (US\$ BILLION) IN INDIA DURING 2015 -2017

Month	FEE (in US\$ billion)			Percentage Change	
	2015# ²	2016 # ²	2017# ¹	2016/15	2017/16
January	1.945	2.032	2.370	4.5	16.6
February	1.877	2.001	2.354	6.6	17.6
March	1.783	1.938	2.273	8.7	17.3
April	1.609	1.726	2.278	7.3	32.0
May	1.491	1.534	1.924	2.9	25.4
June	1.498	1.587	2.031	5.9	28.0
July	1.884	2.125	2.325	12.8	9.4
August	1.752	1.875	2.176	7.0	16.1
September	1.573	1.744	2.153	10.9	23.5
October	1.621	1.812	2.205	11.8	21.7
November	1.912	2.110	2.566	10.4	21.6
December	2.126	2.439		14.7	
Total	21.071	22.923	27.693	8.8	20.8

#² Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI).

#' Provisional Estimates

3

CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava
Incredible India

**WORLD TOURISM SCENARIO AND
INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD**

WORLD TOURISM SCENARIO AND INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD

3.1 WORLD TOURISM TRAFFIC

In 2016, world tourist traffic registered a growth of less than 4% for the first time in last five years. International tourist arrivals worldwide registered a growth of 3.9% during the year 2016, as compared to a growth of 4.5% during 2015 over 2014. The international tourist arrivals during 2016, 2015 and 2014 were 1235 million, 1189 million and 1137 million, respectively. France maintained the top position in terms of arrivals in 2016, followed by USA, Spain, China, Italy, UK, Germany, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey. These top 10 countries accounted for 41.6% share of international tourist arrivals in 2016. As regards the regions, the highest tourist arrivals were in Europe, which attracted 615.2 million tourists in 2016, with a positive growth of 2.1% over 2015, followed by Asia & the Pacific with 308.7 million tourists with 8.7% growth over 2015, Americas with 199.9 million tourists with growth of 3.8% over 2015, Africa with 57.8 million tourists with a growth of 4.68% over 2015 and Middle East with 53.6 million tourists with a negative growth of 4.0% over 2015. Table 3.1.1 gives the summary of international tourist arrivals in different regions of the world from 2014 to 2016.

TABLE 3.1.1
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS,
2014-2016

(Arrivals in million)

Region	2014	2015	2016*
World			
Arrivals	1137	1189	1235
% Annual Change	4.5	4.5	3.9
Africa			
Arrivals	55	53.4	57.8
% Annual Change	0.5	-2.9	8.3
% Share in world	4.84	4.49	4.68
Americas			
Arrivals	181.9	192.7	199.9
% Annual Change	8.5	5.9	3.8
% Share in world	16.00	16.21	16.19
Asia & the Pacific			
Arrivals	269.5	284.1	308.7
% Annual Change	6.1	5.4	8.7

Region	2014	2015	2016*
% Share in world	23.7	23.9	25.0
Europe			
Arrivals	575.2	602.6	615.2
% Annual Change	1.7	4.8	2.1
% Share in world	50.6	50.7	49.8
Middle East			
Arrivals	55.4	55.9	53.6
% Annual Change	8.6	0.8	-4.0
% Share in world	4.9	4.7	4.3
India			
Arrivals	13.11	13.29	14.57
% Annual Change	-\$-	1.4	9.6
% Share in world	1.15	1.12	1.18

*: Provisional

\$ Not calculated due to change in series from Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India to International Tourist Arrivals in India from 2014 onwards.

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, June 2017

TABLE 3.1.2
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN WORLD AND INDIA,
1999-2016

International tourist arrivals in the world and India's share as well as rank, during the years 1999-2016, are given in Table 3.1.2. India's rank in international tourist arrivals was 46th in 1999 and declined to 54th in 2002, however, since then it has gradually improved. Since 2014, adhering to the definition of International Tourist Arrivals, India has started the inclusion of figures of arrivals of Non resident Indians in its figure. This has resulted in improvement of about 15 places in India's Position. India's share in international tourist arrivals was 1.18% in 2016.

Year	World		India		Percentage Share of India	Rank of India
	Number (in million)	% Change	Number (in million)	% Change		
1999	633.8	3.7	2.48	5.2	0.39	46 th
2000	683.3	7.8	2.65	6.7	0.39	50 th

Year	World		India		Percentage Share of India	Rank of India
	Number (in million)	% Change	Number (in million)	% Change		
2001	683.4	0	2.54	-4.2	0.37	51 st
2002	703.2	2.9	2.38	-6.0	0.34	54 th
2003	691	-1.7	2.73	14.3	0.39	51 st
2004	762	10.3	3.46	26.8	0.45	44 th
2005	798	4.7	3.92	13.3	0.49	43 rd
2006	846	6	4.45	13.5	0.53	44 th
2007	894	5.7	5.08	14.3	0.57	41 st
2008	917	2.6	5.28	4	0.58	41 st
2009	883	-3.7	5.17	-2.2	0.59	41 st
2010	948	7.4	5.78	11.8	0.61	42 nd
2011	994	4.9	6.31	9.2	0.63	38 th
2012	1039	4.5	6.58	4.3	0.63	41 st
2013	1088	4.6	6.97	5.9	0.64	41 st
2014	1137	4.2	13.11	-\$-	1.15	24 th
2015	1189	4.5	13.29	1.4	1.12	24 th
2016	1235*	3.9	14.57	9.6	1.18	25 th

Source: UN World Tourism Organization and Bureau of Immigration, India

*Provisional, \$ Not calculated due to change in series from Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India to International Tourist Arrivals in India from 2014 onwards.

Table 3.1.3 provides the name of countries with tourist arrivals and ranks which are above India in terms of tourist arrivals during 2014, 2015 and 2016. Among top 10 countries in respect of tourist arrivals in 2016, 5 countries including top 4 countries maintained their respective ranks. In case of countries above India, in 2016, some countries like UK, Mexico, Thailand, Austria, Malaysia, Greece, Canada and Republic of Korea, marginally improved their ranks in 2016 as compared to 2015. However, countries like Turkey, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Hungary, UAE and Saudi Arabia have shown decline in their ranks.

All other countries like France, United States, Spain, China (Main), Italy, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan, Poland and Macao retained the same ranks in 2016.

TABLE 3.1.3
COUNTRIES ABOVE INDIA IN TERMS OF TOURIST ARRIVALS, 2014-2016
(Tourist Arrivals in Million)

2014			2015			2016*		
Rank	Nationality	Tourist Arrivals	Rank	Nationality	Tourist Arrivals	Rank	Nationality	Tourist Arrivals
1	France	83.7	1	France	84.5	1	France	82.6
2	United States	75	2	United States	77.5	2	United States @	75.6
3	Spain	64.9	3	Spain	68.2	3	Spain	75.6
4	China (Main)	55.6	4	China (Main)	56.9	4	China (Main)	59.3
5	Italy	48.6	5	Italy	50.7	5	Italy	52.4
6	Turkey	39.8	6	Turkey	39.5	6	United Kingdom	35.8
7	Germany	33	7	Germany	35	7	Germany	35.6
8	United Kingdom	32.6	8	United Kingdom	34.4	8	Mexico	35
9	Russian Fed	29.8	9	Mexico	32.1	9	Thailand	32.6
10	Mexico	29.3	10	Russian Fed	31.3	10	Turkey @	30.9
11	Hongkong (China)	27.8	11	Thailand	29.9	11	Austria	28.1
12	Malaysia	27.4	12	Austria	26.7	12	Malaysia	26.8
13	Austria	25.3	13	Hongkong (China)	26.7	13	Hong Kong	26.6
14	Thailand	24.8	14	Malaysia	25.7	14	Greece	24.8
15	Greece	23.6	15	Greece	23.6	15	Russian Federation	24.6
16	Saudi Arabia	18.3	16	Japan	19.7	16	Japan	24
17	Canada	16.5	17	Saudi Arabia	18	17	Canada	20
18	Poland	16	18	Canada	18	18	Saudi Arabia	18

2014			2015			2016*		
Rank	Nationality	Tourist Arrivals	Rank	Nationality	Tourist Arrivals	Rank	Nationality	Tourist Arrivals
19	Macao (China)	14.6	19	Poland	16.7	19	Poland	17.5
20	Korea, of Republic	14.2	20	Netherlands	15	20	Republic of Korea	17.2
21	Netherlands	13.9	21	Hungary	14.3	21	Netherlands	15.8
22	Japan	13.4	22	Macao (China)	14.3	22	Macao	15.7
23	Ukraine	12.7	23	Korea, of Republic	13.2	23	Hungary	15.3
24	India	13.1	24	India	13.2	24	UAE	14.9
						25	India	14.6

NA: Not Available. * : Provisional, @: Country's respective website.

Source: UNWTO Barometer June 2017.

3.2 India's share in outbound tourist traffic of select countries

Table 3.2.1 gives the summary of number of outbound departures and the percentage shares of India in outbound departures of some countries of the world for the year 2014 and 2015. The corresponding figures for 2016 are not yet available. As regards the share of India in the outbound tourist traffic of the countries presented in this table, it was high for the neighboring countries, namely Sri Lanka (22.1%), Tajikistan (15.6%) and Mauritius (12.8%). Other countries for which India had a share of more than 1% in the outbound tourist traffic in 2015 were Seychelles (4.8%), Australia (2.8%), Oman (2.7%), New Zealand (1.9%), Thailand (1.7%), Singapore (1.7%), USA (1.7%), UK(1.4%), Japan (1.3%) and Belarus (1.3%). Countries like China , Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Czech Republic have registered a significant growth in the number of their outbound departures in 2015 over 2014 but India's share in of them has not been very significant.

TABLE 3.2.1
NUMBER OF OUTBOUND DEPARTURES OF SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES
OF THE WORLD AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIA, 2014 AND 2015

S. No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	USA	1119	1213.6	8.5	68,176	73,453	7.7	1.6	1.7
2	UK	839	867.6	3.4	58,364	64,165	9.9	1.4	1.4
3	Sri Lanka	302	299.5	-0.8	1,311	1,356	3.4	23.0	22.1
4	Russian Fed	270	172.4	-36.1	45,889	34,550	-24.7	0.6	0.5
5	Canada	268	281.3	5.0	33,518	32,267	-3.7	0.8	0.9
6	France	246	230.8	-6.2	27,919	26,648	-4.6	0.9	0.9
7	Australia	240	263.1	9.7	9,114	9,459	3.8	2.6	2.8
8	Germany	239	248.3	3.9	83,008	NA	NA	0.3	NA
9	Japan	220	207.4	-5.7	16,903	16,214	-4.1	1.3	1.3
10	China	181	206.3	14.0	107,276	116,886	9.0	0.2	0.2
11	Singapore	151	152.2	0.8	8,903	9,125	2.5	1.7	1.7
12	Nepal	126	154.7	22.2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

S. No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Thailand	121	115.9	-4.2	6,444	6,794	5.4	1.9	1.7
14	Korea Rep	107	102.9	-3.8	16,081	19,310	20.1	0.7	0.5
15	Italy	92	88	-4.3	28,460	29,040	2.0	0.3	0.3
16	Oman	89	103.7	16.5	3358	3838	14.3	2.7	2.7
17	Netherlands	68	66.1	-2.8	17,928	18,070		0.4	0.4
18	Spain	66	65.7	-0.5	11783	14,407	4.78	0.6	0.5
19	Maldives	65	68.9	6.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	South Africa	56	51.9	-7.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Saudi Arabia	55	63.8	16.0	19824	20,819	3.5	0.3	0.3
22	Israel	49	50.1	2.2	5181	5,891	8.91	0.9	0.9
23	Switzerland	46	46.1	0.2	12518	13,601	0.93	0.4	0.3
24	Sweden	45	42.6	-5.3	0	NA	-100	NA	NA
25	Philippines	43	47.9	11.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	New Zealand	43	45.1	4.9	2276	2,412	3.78	1.9	1.9
27	Belgium	37	36.6	-1.1	10,991	10,835	-100	0.3	0.3
28	Portugal	36	44.6	23.9	0	NA	-100	NA	NA
29	Taiwan	36	36.3	0.8	11,845	13,183	7.17	0.3	0.3
30	Austria	34	33.7	-0.9	10994	10,628	3.03	0.3	0.3
31	Indonesia	32	34.9	9.1	87704	8,176	10	0.4	0.4
32	Ireland	29	32.9	13.4	6676	7,094	1.47	0.4	0.5
33	Ukraine	29	23.1	-20.3	22,438	23,142	3.14	0.1	0.1
34	Mauritius	28	32.5	16.1	257	254	2.8	10.9	12.8
35	Denmark	27	24.1	-10.7	8528	8,991	22.23	0.3	0.3
36	Poland	25	26.5	6.0	10300	10,900	2.49	0.2	0.2
37	Turkey	24	25.7	7.1	7982	8,751	6.06	0.3	0.3
38	Brazil	20	20.6	3.0	9622	9,469	-1.59	0.2	0.2
39	Norway	20	19.8	-1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
40	Finland	19	18.1	-4.7	8731	8,904	1.97	0.2	0.2
41	Egypt	17	19.2	12.9	6180	NA	6.88	0.3	NA
42	Kazakhstan	17	14.5	-14.7	10230	NA	3.01	0.2	NA
43	Mexico	14	14	0.0	18261	19,603	14.77	0.1	0.1

S. No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44	Uzbekistan	13	18	38.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45	Kuwait	11	11.7	6.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
46	Czech Rep	10	11.4	14.0	5651	5856	3.63	0.3	0.3
47	Argentina	10	9.3	-7.0	6517	7,807	-3.39	0.2	0.1
48	Belarus	10	8.4	-16.0	741	671	4.66	1.3	1.3
49	Greece	8	8.1	1.3	5802	6,291	26.3	0.1	0.1
50	Romania	8	8	0.0	12299	13118	8.23	0.1	0.1
51	Jordan	8	6.1	-23.8	1230	NA	-17.89	0.7	NA
52	Hungary	7	7	0.0	5587	6,382	13.74	0.1	0.1
53	Morocco	6	7.4	23.3	1850	1,910	-15.72	0.3	0.4
54	Syria Arab Rep	6	6.5	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
55	Colombia	5	5.3	6.0	3911	3860	-1.30	0.5	0.5
56	Chile	5	5	0.0	3169	3,359	5.67	0.2	0.1
57	Cambodia	5	3.9	-22.0	956	1194	9.63	0.5	0.3
58	Bulgaria	4	4.8	20.0	4158	4,632	5.8	0.1	0.1
59	Uganda	4	4.2	5.0	511	523	35.19	0.8	0.8
60	Tunisia	3	3.8	26.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
61	Latvia	3	3.4	13.3	1362	1,242	9.31	0.2	0.3
62	Lithuania	3	3.4	13.3	1789	1860	-3.97	0.2	0.2
63	Croatia	3	3.2	6.7	2763	2,578	-5.6	0.1	0.1
64	Estonia	3	3.1	3.3	1426	1250	22.3	0.2	0.2
65	Fiji	3	3.1	3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
66	Zimbabwe	3	2.8	-6.7	792	824	4.62	0.4	0.3
67	Kyrgyzstan	2	2.7	35.0	1442	1720	2.86	0.1	0.2
68	Seychelles	2	2.7	35.0	59	56	7.27	3.4	4.8
69	Tajikistan	2	2.5	25.0	19	16	26.67	10.5	15.6
70	Algeria	2	2	0.0	2839	3635	28.4	0.1	0.1
71	Peru	2	2.2	10.0	2442	2,595	3030	0.1	0.1
72	Venezuela	2	1.6	-20.0	1589	1539	-17.71	0.1	0.1
73	Georgia	1	1.5	50.0	3106	3135	-3.54	0.0	0.0
74	Uruguay	1	1.5	50.0	2396	2,217	5.04	0.0	0.1
75	Azerbaijan	1	1.3	30.0	4244	4,096	-0.96	0.0	0.0
76	Ecuador	1	1.2	20.0	1278	1,398	12.3	0.1	0.1

S. No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015	% Growth (2015/14)	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
77	Cyprus	1	1.2	20.0	1209	1119	8.43	0.1	0.1
78	Lao PDR	1	1.2	20.0	3320	3,067	16.21	0.0	0.0
79	Costa Rica	1	1.1	10.0	798	919	1.01	0.1	0.1
80	Iceland	1	1	0.0	400	450	9.59	0.3	0.2
81	Malta	1	0.9	-10.0	391	428	7.71	0.3	0.2
82	Armenia	1	0.9	-10.0	1198	1,187	10.62	0.1	0.1
83	Rep.of Moldova	1	0.6	-40.0	180	186	14.65	0.6	0.3
84	Panama	0	1.4	-	853	740	-13.25	0.0	0.2
85	Guatemala	0	0.5	-	840	939	11.79	0.0	0.1
86	Swaziland	0	0.5	-	1657	1713	5.34	0.0	0.0

Source: For Columns 6 and 7, UNWTO's Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2017 Edition and for Columns 3 and 4, Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India

3.3 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS

Table 3.3.1 gives the year-wise receipts from international tourism by regions during the years 2014-2016. During the year 2016, Europe accounted for about (36.7%) of the world's total receipts from international tourism followed by Asia & the Pacific region (30.1%), Americas (25.7%), Middle East (4.7%) and Africa (2.9%).

TABLE 3.3.1
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS,
2014- 2016

(Receipts in Billion US\$)

Region	2014	2015	2016*
World			
Receipts	1252	1196	1220
% Annual Change	4.4	7	0.3
Africa			
Receipts	36.1	32.8	34.8
% Annual Change	3.7	0.4	8.3
% Share in World	2.9	2.7	2.9

Region	2014	2015	2016*
Americas			
Receipts	288	305.6	313.1
% Annual Change	6.7	8.2	2.7
% Share in World	23.0	25.6	25.7
Asia & the Pacific			
Receipts	420.2	349.5	366.7
% Annual Change	1.5	2.6	4.8
% Share in World	33.6	29.2	30.1
Europe			
Receipts	513.1	449.8	447.4
% Annual Change	4.4	2.7	0.9
% Share in World	41.0	37.6	36.7
Middle East			
Receipts	51.6	58.2	57.6
% Annual Change	10.2	7.4	-1.6
% Share in World	4.1	4.9	4.7
India			
Receipts	19.7	21	22.4
% Annual Change	7.1	9.4	14.0
% Share in World	1.6	1.8	1.8

* Provisional

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer June 2017

The international tourism receipts worldwide and India's share in them during the years 1999-2016 are given in Table 3.3.2. The share of India in the world tourism receipts has remained between 0.66% and 0.73% during 1999-2000. However, it has been increasing steadily since 2002 and has reached 1.88% during 2016.

It is clear from Table 3.3.2 that international tourism receipts worldwide, which were hardly US\$ 458.2 billion in 1999, have increased by 2.66 times to reach US\$ 1220 billion in 2016. Whereas, in terms of international tourist arrivals worldwide, the number has grown from 633.8 million in 1999 to 1235 million tourist arrivals in 2016 rising by about 1.95 times.

TABLE 3.3.2
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS AND
INDIA'S SHARE AND RANK, 1999-2016

Year	World Tourism Receipts				Percentage Share of India in world	India's Rank in world
	Receipts	Growth Rate	FEE in India	Growth Rate		
	(US\$ billion)		(US\$ billion)			
1999	458.2	3	3.01	2.1	0.66	35 th
2000	475.3	3.7	3.46	15	0.73	36 th
2001	463.8	-2.4	3.20	-7.6	0.69	36 th
2002	481.9	3.9	3.10	-3	0.64	37 th
2003	529.3	9.8	4.46	43.8	0.84	37 th
2004	633.2	19.6	6.17	38.2	0.97	26 th
2005	679.6	7.3	7.49	21.4	1.1	22 nd
2006	744	9.5	8.63	15.2	1.16	22 nd
2007	857	15.2	10.73	24.3	1.25	22 nd
2008	939	9.6	11.83	10.3	1.26	22 nd
2009	853	-9.2	11.13	-5.9	1.31	20 th
2010	931	9.1	14.19#	27.5	1.52	18 th
2011	1042	12	16.56#	16.7	1.59	18 th
2012	1117	7.2	17.74#	6.9	1.58	16 th
2013	1199	7.3	18.44#	4	1.53	16 th
2014	1252	4.4	20.24#	9.8	1.54	15 th
2015	1196	-4.5	21.07#	4	1.67	14 th
2016	1220	2.0	22.92#	8.8	1.88	13 th

Advance estimates of Ministry of Tourism

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer June 2017

India's rank has also witnessed improvement from 35th in 1999 to 13th in 2016. It is clear from Table 3.3.3 that, in terms of International Tourism Receipts, top 5 positions were occupied by USA, China, Spain, France and UK during the year 2016. During 2014 and 2015 the top 5 countries remained the same, though their positions have inter changed .

TABLE 3.3.3
COUNTRIES ABOVE INDIA IN TERMS OF TOURISM RECEIPTS, 2014-2016

2014			2015			2016		
Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts
		(US\$ billion)			(US\$ billion)			(US\$ billion)
1	USA	191.3	1	USA	204.5	1	USA	205.9
2	China	105.4	2	China	114.1	2	Spain	60.3
3	Spain	65.1	3	Spain	56.5	3	Thailand	49.9
4	France	58.1	4	France	45.9	4	China	44.4
5	UK	46.5	5	UK	45.5	5	France	42.5
6	Italy	45.5	6	Thailand	44.6	6	Italy	40.2
7	Germany	13.3	7	Italy	39.4	7	UK	39.6
8	Macao (China)	42.6	8	Germany	36.8	8	Germany	37.4
9	Thailand	38.4	9	Hong Kong (China)	36.2	9	Hong Kong(China)	32.9
10	Hong Kong (China)	38.4	10	Macao (China)	31.3	10	Australia	32.4
11	Australia	31.9	11	Australia	29.3	11	Japan	30.7
12	Turkey	29.6	12	Turkey	26.6	12	Macao(China)	29.9
13	Malaysia	22.6	13	Japan	25	13	India	22.9
14	Austria	20.8	14	India	21	14		
15	India	20.2	15			15		

Source: UNWTO Barometer June 2017

** As per Ministry of Tourism's estimates based on RBI data.

4

CHAPTER



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**OUTBOUND TOURISM- INDIAN NATIONALS'
DEPARTURES FROM INDIA**

OUTBOUND TOURISM - INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA

The number of Indian nationals' departures from India during 1991 was 1.94 million which rose to 21.87 million in 2016 with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.17%. The number of Indian nationals' departures from India during 2016 registered a growth of 7.3% over 2015 as compared to 11.1% growth in 2015 over 2014. The figures of Indian nationals' departures for the years 1991 to 2016, along with percentage change over the previous year, are given in Table 4.1.1.

TABLE 4.1.1
NUMBER OF INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA, 1991 TO 2016

Year	No. of Indian Nationals' departures from India	Percentage change over the previous year
1991	1942707	-14.8
1992	2161301	11.3
1993	2733304	26.5
1994	2734830	0.1
1995	3056360	11.8
1996	3463783	13.3
1997	3725820	7.6
1998	3810908	2.3
1999	4114820	8.0
2000	4415513	7.3
2001	4564477	3.4
2002	4940244	8.2
2003	5350896	8.3
2004	6212809	16.1
2005	7184501	15.6
2006	8339614	16.1
2007	9783232	17.3
2008	10867999	11.1
2009	11066072	1.8
2010	12988001	17.4

Year	No. of Indian Nationals' departures from India	Percentage change over the previous year
2011	13994002	7.7
2012	14924755	6.7
2013	16626316	11.4
2014	18332319	10.3
2015	20376307	11.1
2016	21871995	7.3

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The port-wise number of Indian national's departures from India for 2009 to 2016, are given in Table 4.1.2. During 2016, top 3 airports for departures of Indian nationals from India were Mumbai, Delhi and Cochin, Mumbai airport registered the highest share (21.45%) followed by Delhi airport (20.46%) and Cochin airport (10.02%). These 3 top airports accounted for 51.93% of the total departures in 2016. During 2015, Mumbai, Delhi and Cochin airports had a percentage share of 21.96%, 20.08% and 9.62%, respectively. Cochin airport replaced Chennai airport at the 3rd during 2015 and maintained its position in 2016 also.

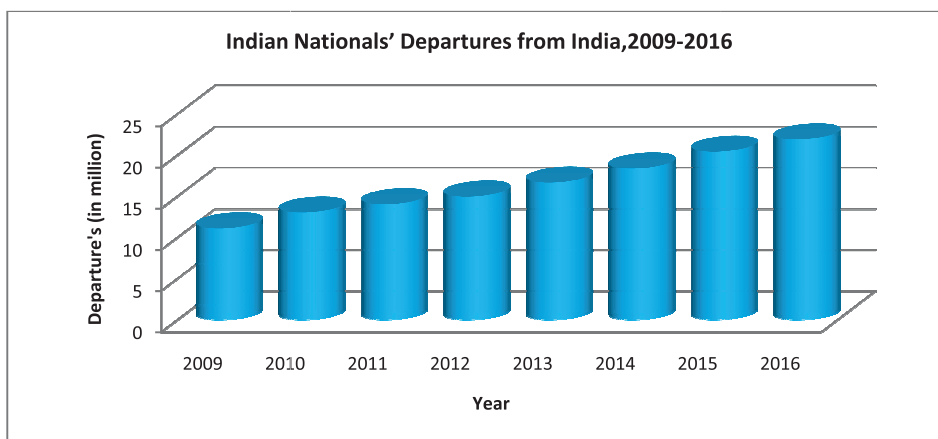
The share of Top 10 ports in overall departures of Indian nationals from India during 2009-2016 has also gradually decreased from 91.61% in 2009 to 88.27% in 2016. This decline may be due to various reasons including introduction of international flights at other airports.

TABLE 4.1.2
MAJOR AIRPORT-WISE DEPARTURES OF INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA, 2009 - 2016

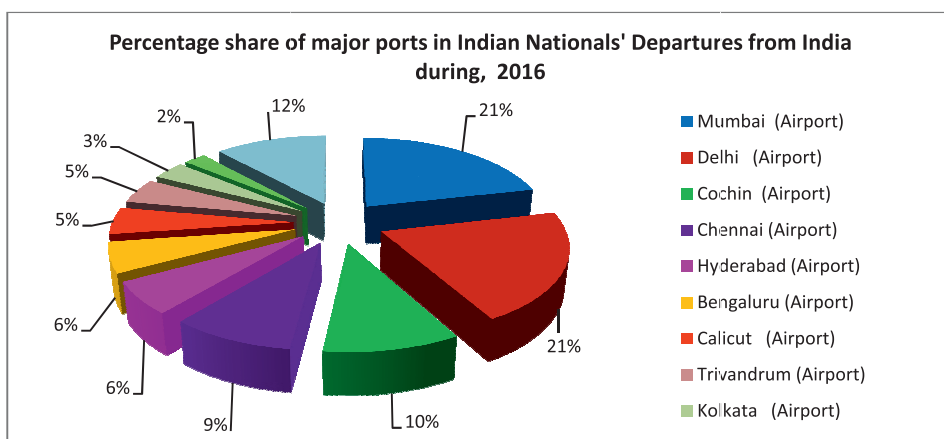
Port/ Land Check post	Year								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Share in 2016
Mumbai	2615702	3031822	3264653	3501739	3734176	4146539	4474820	4692109	21.45
Delhi	2117561	2621535	3009762	3226344	3517589	3794923	4092035	4475300	20.46
Cochin	968375	1022233	1098333	1205315	1390833	1610742	1960220	2190681	10.02
Chennai	1312197	1450521	1540106	1620314	1730503	1803368	1900570	1999412	9.14
Hyder- abad	543719	740350	777540	810903	925401	1068658	1274431	1313670	6.01

Port/ Land Check post	Year								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Share in 2016
Ben- galuru	577191	664083	746051	810108	852591	953558	1143585	1240313	5.67
Calicut	791021	904130	970961	986463	1112297	1178769	1106353	1110940	5.08
Trivan- dram	642011	751861	677998	739698	854564	924216	1013203	1037257	4.74
Kolkata	307379	411210	453682	502802	562907	591621	712522	752497	3.44
Ahmed- abad	262734	296778	275981	286707	366102	396930	464927	494394	2.26
Others	928182	1093478	1178935	1234362	1579353	1862995	2233641	2565422	11.73
Total	11066072	12988001	13994002	14924755	16626316	18332319	20376307	21871995	100
Top 3	51.52%	51.40%	52.69%	53.16%	51.98%	52.11%	51.66%	51.93%	
Top 10	91.61%	91.58%	91.58%	91.73%	90.50%	89.84%	89.04%	88.27%	

Source:- Bureau of Immigration



The month-wise distribution of Indian Nationals' Departures from India during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in Table 4.1.3. During 2016, the number of Indian Nationals' Departures was highest in the month of May.



Month wise number & percentage share of Indian Nationals' Departures from India 2014-2016

TABLE 4.1.3

Month	Indian Nationals Departures (Nos.)			Growth Rate		Percentage Share		
	2014	2015	2016	2015/14	2016/15	2014	2015	2016
January	1518285	1719074	1866995	13.2	8.6	8.28	8.44	8.54
February	1328360	1470816	1605765	10.7	9.2	7.25	7.22	7.34
March	1468376	1618062	1731968	10.2	7.0	8.01	7.94	7.92
April	1561150	1766971	1912473	13.2	8.2	8.52	8.67	8.74
May	1744621	1962935	2128686	12.5	8.4	9.52	9.63	9.73
June	1573391	1689730	1693204	7.4	0.2	8.58	8.29	7.74
July	1327984	1503594	1701014	13.2	13.1	7.24	7.38	7.78
August	1668554	1899718	2001816	13.9	5.4	9.1	9.32	9.15
September	1696722	1787044	1942743	5.3	8.7	9.26	8.77	8.88
October	1490000	1628018	1725665	9.3	6.0	8.13	7.99	7.89
November	1388722	1583300	1721215	14	8.7	7.58	7.77	7.87
December	1566154	1747045	1840451	11.6	5.3	8.54	8.57	8.41
Total	18332319	20376307	21871995	11.1	7.3	100	100	100

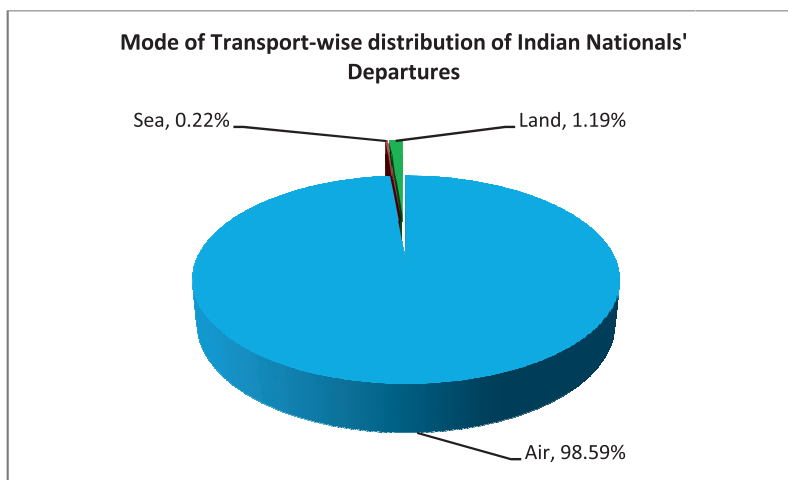
Source: Bureau of Immigration.

The Mode of Transport-wise distribution of Indian Nationals' Departures from India during 2016 is given below:

Table 4.1.4

Mode wise distribution of Indian Nationals' Departures from India during 2016		
Mode of Transport	Departure	% share
Air Routes	21563597	98.59
Sea Routes	47970	0.22
Land Routes	260428	1.19
Total	21871995	100

Source: Bureau of Immigration.



As the information about the destination-wise Indian nationals' departures is currently not available from Bureau of Immigration, the same for the last eight years has been taken from UNWTO publications and is presented in Table 4.1.5. Among the countries for which information were available during 2015, the top 5 destination countries for Indian nationals were Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, USA, Kuwait and Thailand.

TABLE 4.1.5
DESTINATION-WISE NUMBER OF INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA, 2008-2015

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	North America								
1	Canada	110890	107959	127619	139213	146652	147099	175536	190565
2	United States of America	598971	549474	650935	663465	724433	859156	962133	1125783
	Central and South America								
3	Bahamas	605	435	561	398	596	421	422	614
4	Barbados	963	959	1317	1230	758	965	947	944
5	Brazil	19456	11361	181829	21530	22096	22719	25675	23259
6	Cayman Islands	190	171	157	149	161	303	279	195
7	Colombia	2038	2483	2533	2516	2899	3064	3805	5402
8	Chile	3376	2673	2612	2671	2871	2900	2683	3346
9	Costa Rica	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3458	4205	4746	5423	6565
10	Cuba	2730	2551	3614	3574	3480	3870	5116	5733
11	Dominican Republic	754	806	848	964	941	889	668	701
12	Ecuador	1212	1570	2060	3073	3770	3364	7827	9884
13	El Salvador	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	426	583
14	Guatemala	N.A.	1088	4985	3409	1692	1869	N.A.	N.A.
15	Honduras	231	295	304	479	852	544	302	711
16	Jamaica	904	1232	1127	1330	1375	1567	1983	1833
17	Nicaragua	1552	513	1935	1410	562	3446	1719	1764
18	Panama	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4297	4393	4176	4347	6748
19	Peru	3033	3390	3526	3471	4165	4454	5265	5684
20	Paraguay	300	258	177	281	398	390	356	316
21	Suriname	551	454	556	585	504	581	853	552
22	Trinidad and Tobago	1990	1653	1344	4498	4495	4489	3291	3572
23	Venezuela	858	1032	150	809	1471	1660	1652	1598
	Western Europe								
24	Albania	N.A.	393	423	514	565	527	685	707

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
25	Belgium	53951	34711	40447	44195	42825	46783	56707	65149
26	Finland	32000	23000	25000	15827	14432	16083	16406	21023
27	Germany	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	160599	171738	189534	194221	212506
28	Italy	135517	139094	182552	188408	251361	199253	194829	212258
29	Portugal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30	San Marino	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	216	338	204	349	28
31	Switzerland	132107	136322	165999	200624	217863	212960	217082	266427
32	United Kingdom	359237	272754	371000	356000	339400	373000	390000	422000
	Eastern Europe								
33	Armenia	3970	4100	4180	4311	4881	5013	4440	3949
34	Azerbaijan	4236	3721	3755	3715	5048	4791	4853	5584
35	Belarus	221	154	73	97	18	18	73	65
36	Bulgaria	4605	4106	3696	3849	4722	5402	8573	N.A.
37	Czech Republic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25072	28796	37554	56009
38	Georgia	2712	3674	5653	1415	2681	2300	3004	6081
39	Hungary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
40	Kazakhstan	9022	N.A.	11904	13778	14716	9929	10725	11170
41	Kyrgyzstan	1038	N.A.	1788	2029	2801	3075	4223	7750
42	Latvia	4329	3737	7147	1411	1422	1548	2115	3303
43	Liechtenstein	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70	52	106	131
44	Moldova, Rep. of	4	5	2	6	12	12	15	N.A.
45	Poland	15000	10000	15000	11324	13551	14198	18626	19612
46	Russian Federation	62163	59815	53364	60191	80127	95542	94259	63800
47	Romania	9364	6662	8861	9040	9964	9785	11350	N.A.
48	Slovakia	1380	1290	1495	2537	2892	4128	3535	5125
49	Tajikistan	495	227	254	121	128	119	872	1644
50	Turkmenistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
51	Ukraine	7262	8183	10152	9254	10264	10332	9274	10748
52	Uzbekistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18236	N.A.	N.A.
	Northern Europe								
53	Sweden	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33974	47166	55753	77114	91510

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	South Eastern Eurpoe								
54	Bosnia and Herzegovina	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	304	351	940
55	Montenegro	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1131	1046
	Africa								
56	Angola	5262	9517	8831	12741	9231	6923	6464	9170
57	Benin	634	212	707	1037	900	1540	2467	2620
58	Botswana	N.A.	N.A.	95	3203	7055	2400	7327	N.A.
59	Congo	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	447	186	1328	6956	10927
60	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5668	N.A.	4951	N.A.	N.A.
61	Egypt	88811	86698	114248	73443	82698	67401	60459	76887
62	Eritrea	395	718	730	577	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
63	Ethiopia	10560	N.A.	14607	19667	19211	21789	25606	28708
64	Guinea	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2454	2914	1444	1093	935
65	Lesotho	404	256	285	261	212	259	4619	3639
66	Madagascar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2234
67	Mali	N.A.	N.A.	686	1346	1360	1344	1383	1210
68	Mauritius	43911	39252	49779	53955	55197	57255	61167	72145
69	Morocco	6363	6995	7936	7640	9343	9784	10609	11910
70	Nigeria	54835	57028	57229	202200	181144	89159	101296	163391
71	Rwanda	17111	13085	16178	12347	13966	13622	13008	11983
72	Reunion	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
73	Seychelles	1241	1616	2671	2380	2546	2381	2731	7718
74	South Africa	59186	70169	71587	90367	106774	112100	85639	78385
75	Swaziland	3252	4339	3970	4103	3972	4613	5031	N.A.
76	Sierra Leone	N.A.	N.A.	1014	1148	2182	2208	854	772
77	Tanzania, United Republic of	17530	17002	19101	17731	22862	27334	27327	32608
78	Uganda	16236	13022	16747	19419	24849	28647	29620	26671
79	Zambia	13934	12932	21414	22095	15333	17136	21117	25517
80	Zimbabwe	3911	5446	3571	3499	1809	2334	1812	5421
	West Asia								
81	Bahrain	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	837514	963194	966306	1046996	1167331

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
82	Israel	29413	23058	40109	38481	42992	39025	34642	39317
83	Iraq	6031	13876	13860	17949	27530	25726	N.A.	N.A.
84	Jordan	41962	34061	51461	51550	54202	49646	47507	44585
85	Kuwait	673671	733117	751059	789694	826526	917539	999947	1060175
86	Lebanon	10668	13946	16117	15378	13513	12889	12097	14236
87	Oman	156723	162832	169799	198543	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	299661
88	Syrian Arab Republic	14619	20984	31056	26719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
89	Saudi Arabia	601922	247075	389116	758234	1075459	1006229	1193412	1365292
90	Turkey	55798	55114	63406	63613	79799	84885	108106	119458
91	United Arab Emirates	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
92	Yemen	13867	19608	26112	13251	16407	19896	20429	6367
	South Asia								
93	Bangladesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	105522	78119	78975	77177	N.A.
94	Iran, Islamic Republic of	N.A.	22277	23903	34770	54263	70705	75818	92554
95	Maldives	16663	15850	25756	30978	31721	38014	45587	52368
96	Nepal	84073	91994	108077	149504	165815	180974	135343	75124
97	Pakistan	54101	42694	43751	84074	77232	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
98	Sri Lanka	85238	83634	126882	171374	176340	208795	242734	316247
	South East Asia								
99	Brunei Darus-salam	3540	2879	4904	4616	5104	6281	6046	6379
100	Cambodia	12467	12461	13542	15240	18999	23610	28529	36671
101	Indonesia	155391	156545	159373	181791	196983	231266	267082	319608
102	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2652	2280	3321	3227	3275	4551	4547	5492
103	Malaysia	550738	589838	690849	693056	691271	650989	770108	722141
104	Myanmar	7173	8609	9849	12318	16868	52284	62117	59692
105	Philippines	31135	32817	34581	42844	46395	52206	61152	74824
106	Singapore	778303	725624	828994	868991	894993	933553	943636	1013986
107	Thailand	497022	596529	746214	891748	985883	1028414	906428	1039395
108	Timor-Leste	400	1464	2027	1451	862	738	799	821
	East Asia								

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
109	China(Main)	436625	448942	549321	606474	610194	676682	709900	730500
110	Hong Kong, China	350674	366646	530910	312098	269039	284607	322185	336501
111	Japan	67323	58918	66819	59354	68914	75095	87967	103084
112	Macao, China	82369	107513	169096	123902	106028	137457	126678	141232
113	Mongolia	893	952	940	1478	1340	1519	1307	1478
114	Korea, Republic of	73130	72779	86547	92047	91700	123235	147736	153602
115	Taiwan Province of China	19951	18532	23826	20192	19560	19375	24633	27037
	Australasia								
116	Australia	116001	116110	133710	143960	154740	168800	196630	233230
117	Cook Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	24	30	20
118	French Polynesia	246	289	318	432	460	521	422	541
119	New Zealand	23860	25336	29486	28262	29856	30976	37392	46000
120	Papua New Guinea	2284	N.A.	2750	4950	5480	5159	3476	4012
121	Tonga	N.A.	90	33	31	43	45	44	65
	Micronesia								
122	American Samoa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18	51	21	28	31
123	Fiji	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2188	2507	2826	3057	3352
124	Palau	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	38	28	47	64
	Caribbean								
125	British Virgin Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	89	84	94	N.A.	N.A.
126	Dominica	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	106	122	85	101	100

N.A.: Not Available

Source: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics 2016 Edition, UNWTO

5

CHAPTER



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DOMESTIC TOURISM

DOMESTIC TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism compiles the number of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to different States and Union Territories (UTs) based on the information received from them. The compilation of domestic tourism statistics is undertaken by the Statistical Cells in the Departments of Tourism of State Governments /UT Administrations. These statistics are generally based on the monthly returns collected from hotels and other accommodation establishments.

All India trends and data obtained from other administrative sources like Bureau of Immigration have also been appropriately used to estimate domestic and foreign tourist visits to the States/UTs, wherever required.

5.1. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS

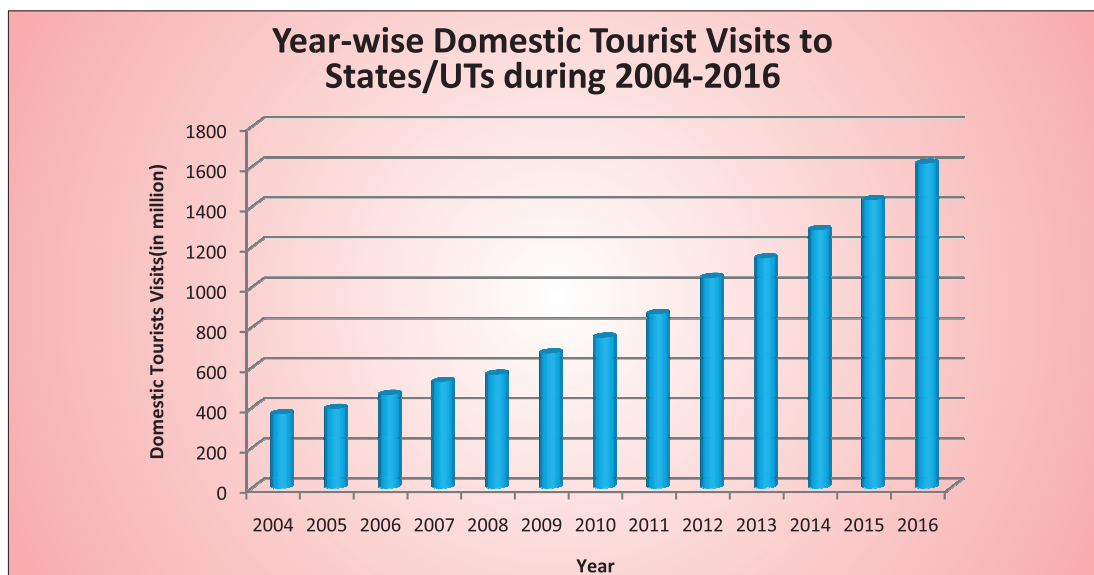
Table 5.1.1 presents the statistics on domestic and foreign tourist visits to various States and UTs during the years 1991 to 2016. There has been a continuous increase in domestic tourist visits, with the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of domestic tourist visits to all States/UTs from 1991 to 2016 being 13.03%. The foreign tourist visits too have been increasing over the years, though there was a decline in the years 1992, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2009 and 2012. The foreign tourist visits to all States/UTs during 1991 to 2016 witnessed a CAGR of 8.25%. The year 2016 witnessed a growth of 12.68% in domestic tourist visits over the year 2015. During 2016, the visits by foreign tourists registered a growth of 5.92% over 2015.

TABLE 5.1.1
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS TO STATES / UTs, 1991 - 2016

Year	Tourist Visits		Annual Growth Rate	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1991	66670303	3146652	-	-
1992	81455861	3095160	22.20%	-1.60%
1993	105811696	3541727	29.90%	14.40%
1994	127118655	4030216	20.10%	13.80%
1995	136643600	4641279	7.50%	15.20%
1996	140119672	5030342	2.50%	8.40%
1997	159877208	5500419	14.10%	9.30%

Year	Tourist Visits		Annual Growth Rate	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1998	168196000	5539704	5.20%	-0.70%
1999	190671034	5832015	13.40%	5.30%
2000	220106911	5893542	15.40%	1.10%
2001	236469599	5436261	7.40%	-7.80%
2002	269598028	5157518	14.00%	-5.10%
2003	309038335	6708479	14.60%	30.10%
2004	366267522	8360278	18.50%	24.60%
2005	392044495	9949671	7.00%	19.00%
2006	462439634	11747937	18.00%	18.10%
2007	526700493	13267612	13.90%	12.90%
2008	563034107	14380633	6.90%	8.40%
2009	668800482	14372300	18.80%	-0.10%
2010	747703380	17910178	11.80%	24.60%
2011	864532718	19497126	15.60%	8.90%
2012	1045047536	18263074	20.90%	-6.30%
2013	1142529465	19951026	9.30%	9.20%
2014	1282801629	22334031	12.92%	13.12%
2015	1431973794	23326163	11.60%	4.40%
2016	1613551505	24707732	12.68%	5.92%

From the following graph, it is apparent that numbers of domestic tourist visits to States/UTs during last 13 years have been also registering an increasing trend.



From the following graph, it emerges out that numbers of foreign tourist visits to States/UTs during last 13 years has been registering an increasing trend in overall, except for marginal declines in foreign tourist visits in the years 2009 and 2012.



Table 5.1.2 gives the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during the years 2015 and 2016. It may be seen from this Table that most of the States/UTs have generally shown increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits, during 2016. The States/UTs which recorded decline in domestic tourist visits in 2016 over 2015 were Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Lakshadweep and Nagaland. The States / UTs which experienced decline in foreign tourist visits during 2016 over 2015 were Assam, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur.

TABLE 5.1.2

STATE/UT-WISE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS, 2015-16

S. No.	State/ UT	2015		2016		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	296684	14674	384552	15466	29.62	5.40
2	Andhra Pradesh	121591054	237854	153163354	341764	25.97	43.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	352067	5705	385875	6598	9.60	15.65
4	Assam	5491845	24720	5160599	12685	-6.03	-48.69
5	Bihar	28029118	923737	28516127	1010531	1.74	9.40
6	Chandigarh	1073842	29538	1182504	31549	10.12	6.81
7	Chhattisgarh	18327841	6394	16534471	9220	-9.78	44.20
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	527782	1797	589074	1891	11.61	5.23
9	Daman & Diu	790911	5858	826201	5669	4.46	-3.23
10	Delhi *	25258051	2379169	28460832	2520083	12.68	5.92
11	Goa	4756422	541480	5650061	680683	18.79	25.71
12	Gujarat	36288463	284973	42252909	343752	16.44	20.63
13	Haryana	7395496	303118	7382995	331291	-0.17	9.29
14	Himachal Pradesh	17125045	406108	17997750	452770	5.10	11.49
15	Jharkhand	33079530	167785	33389286	169442	0.94	0.99
16	J&K	9145016	58568	9414579	63207	2.95	7.92
17	Karnataka	119863942	636502	129762600	461752	8.26	-27.45
18	Kerala	12465571	977479	13172536	1038419	5.67	6.23
19	Lakshadweep	17241	1173	8716	753	-49.45	-35.81
20	Madhya Pradesh	77975738	421365	150490339	363195	93.00	-13.81
21	Maharashtra *	103403934	4408916	116515801	4670049	12.68	5.92
22	Manipur	146169	3260	150638	3064	3.06	-6.01
23	Meghalaya	751165	8027	830887	8476	10.61	5.59
24	Mizoram	66605	798	67238	942	0.95	18.05
25	Nagaland	64616	2769	58178	3260	-9.96	17.73
26	Odisha	11786117	66971	12842766	76361	8.97	14.02
27	Puducherry	1297192	106153	1398289	117437	7.79	10.63
28	Punjab	25796361	242367	38703326	659736	50.03	172.21
29	Rajasthan	35187573	1475311	41495115	1513729	17.93	2.60
30	Sikkim	705023	38479	747343	66012	6.00	71.55
31	Tamil Nadu	333459047	4684707	343812413	4721978	3.10	0.80
32	Telangana	94516316	126078	95160830	166570	0.68	32.12
33	Tripura	363172	34886	370618	36780	2.05	5.43
34	Uttar Pradesh	204888457	3104062	211707090	3156812	3.33	1.70
35	Uttarakhand	29496938	105882	30505363	117106	3.42	10.60
36	West Bengal	70193450	1489500	74460250	1528700	6.08	2.63
	Total	1431973794	23326163	1613551505	24707732	12.68	5.92

Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

*: Estimated using all India Growth rate.

Table 5.1.3 provides the percentage shares and ranks of various States/UTs in domestic and foreign tourist visits during 2016. The top 5 States in domestic tourist visits in 2016 were Tamil Nadu (343.8 million), Uttar Pradesh (211.7 million), Andhra Pradesh (153.2 million), Madhya Pradesh (150.5 million) and Karnataka (129.8 million) with their respective shares being 21.31%, 13.12%, 9.49%, 9.33% and 8.04%. These 5 States accounted for about 61.29% of the total domestic tourist visits in the country. In respect of foreign tourist visits in 2016, the top 5 States/UTs were Tamil Nadu (4.72 million), Maharashtra (4.67 million), Uttar Pradesh (3.16 million), Delhi (2.52 million) and West Bengal (1.53 million) with their respective shares being 19.11%, 18.9%, 12.78%, 10.2% and 6.19%. These 5 States/UTs accounted for about 67.18% of the total foreign tourist visits to the States/UTs in the country.

TABLE: 5.1.3
PERCENTAGE SHARES AND RANK OF DIFFERENT STATES/UTS
IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS, DURING 2016

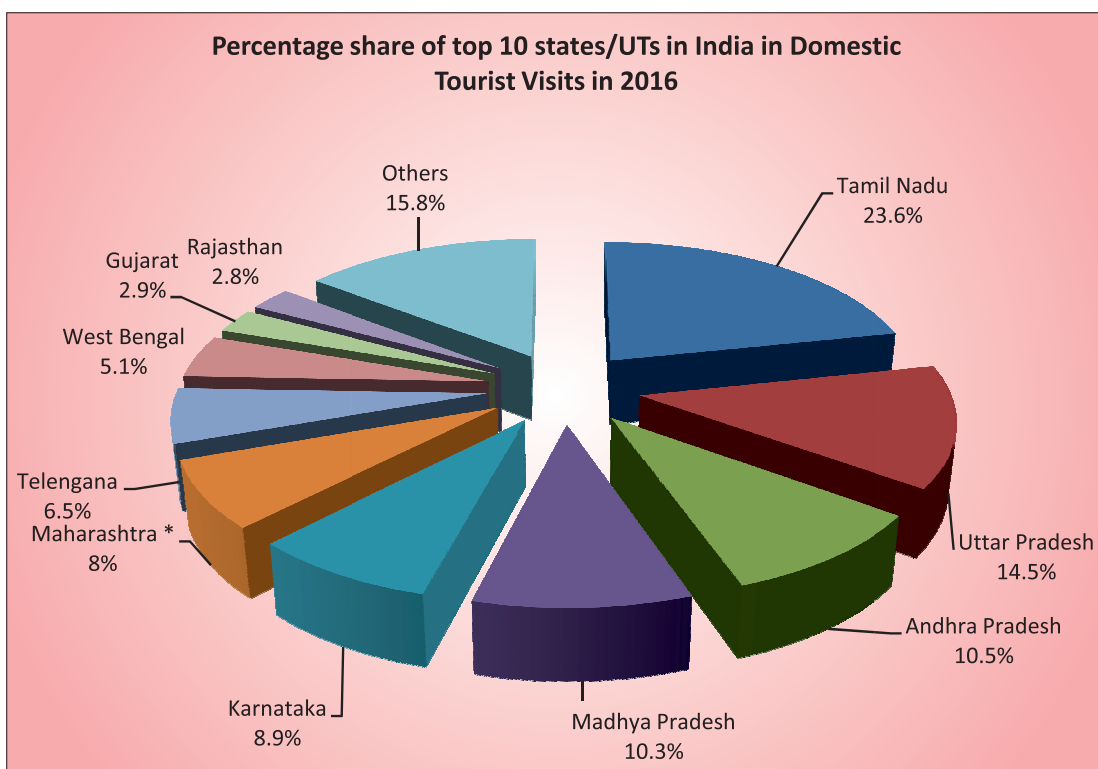
S.No.	State/UT	2016		Percentage Share		Rank 2016	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	384552	15466	0.02	0.06	31	26
2	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	341764	9.49	1.38	3	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	385875	6598	0.02	0.03	30	30
4	Assam	5160599	12685	0.32	0.05	23	27
5	Bihar	28516127	1010531	1.77	4.09	14	8
6	Chandigarh	1182504	31549	0.07	0.13	25	25
7	Chhattisgarh	16534471	9220	1.02	0.04	17	28
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	589074	1891	0.04	0.01	29	34
9	Daman & Diu	826201	5669	0.05	0.02	27	31
10	Delhi *	28460832	2520083	1.76	10.20	15	4
11	Goa	5650061	680683	0.35	2.75	22	9
12	Gujarat	42252909	343752	2.62	1.39	9	14
13	Haryana	7382995	331291	0.46	1.34	21	16
14	Himachal Pradesh	17997750	452770	1.12	1.83	16	12
15	Jharkhand	33389286	169442	2.07	0.69	12	17
16	J&K	9414579	63207	0.58	0.26	20	23
17	Karnataka	129762600	461752	8.04	1.87	5	11
18	Kerala	13172536	1038419	0.82	4.20	18	7
19	Lakshadweep	8716	753	0.00	0.00	36	36
20	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	363195	9.33	1.47	4	13
21	Maharashtra *	116515800	4670048	7.22	18.90	6	2
22	Manipur	150638	3064	0.01	0.01	33	33
23	Meghalaya	830887	8476	0.05	0.03	26	29
24	Mizoram	67238	942	0.00	0.00	34	35
25	Nagaland	58178	3260	0.00	0.01	35	32
26	Odisha	12842766	76361	0.80	0.31	19	21
27	Puducherry	1398289	117437	0.09	0.48	24	19

S.No.	State/UT	2016		Percentage Share		Rank 2016	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
28	Punjab	38703326	659736	2.40	2.67	11	10
29	Rajasthan	41495115	1513729	2.57	6.13	10	6
30	Sikkim	747343	66012	0.05	0.27	28	22
31	Tamil Nadu	343812413	4721978	21.31	19.11	1	1
32	Telangana	95160830	166570	5.90	0.67	7	18
33	Tripura	370618	36780	0.02	0.15	32	24
34	Uttar Pradesh	211707090	3156812	13.12	12.78	2	3
35	Uttarakhand	30505363	117106	1.89	0.47	13	20
36	West Bengal	74460250	1528700	4.61	6.19	8	5
	Total	1613551505	24707732	100.00	100.00		

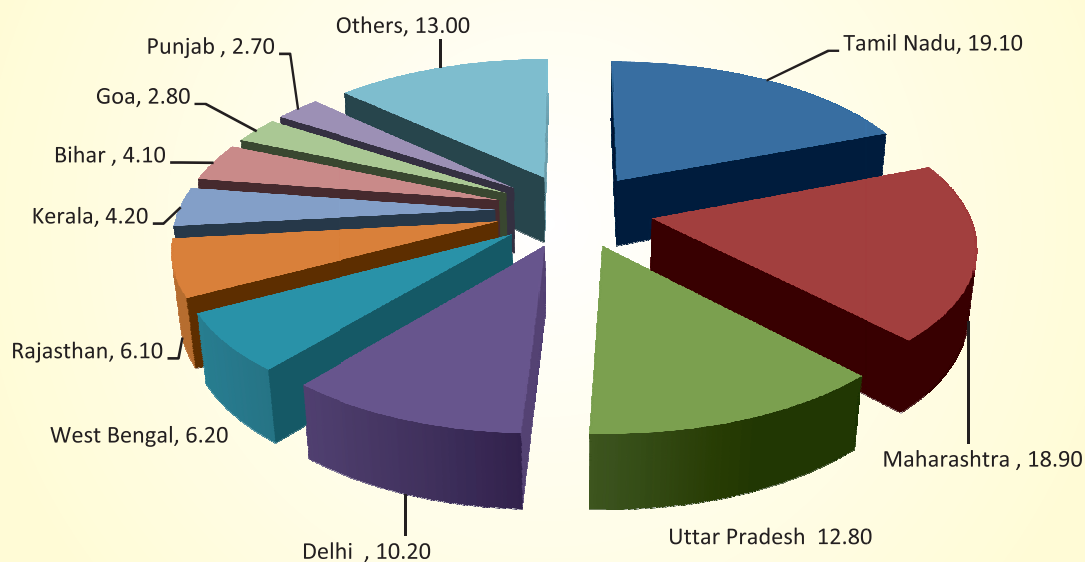
Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

* Estimated using all India Growth rate.

The following graphs show the percentage share of top 10 States/UTs in terms of domestic tourist visits and Foreign tourist visits in 2016



Share of top 10 States/UTs in India in number of Foreign Tourist Visits in 2016



5.2. VISITORS TO CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED MONUMENTS

The statistics on number of visitors to Centrally Protected Monuments of Archeological monuments are maintained by the office of the Director General, ASI based on the records of number of tickets sold at the monuments to both Indian and foreign nationals.

For the purpose of conservation of monuments, the country has been divided into 24 ASI Circles, each under the jurisdiction of a Superintending Archaeologist. The headquarters office of ASI consolidates the visitors statistics received from different circles and provides the same to Ministry of Tourism. Table 5.2.1 gives the number of domestic and foreign visitors to all centrally protected ticketed monuments for the years from 1996 to 2016. Though there was a decline of 9.19% in foreign visitors to centrally protected ticketed monuments during 2016 over 2015 and the domestic visitors to centrally protected ticketed monuments registered a decline of 21.22% during 2016 over 2015.

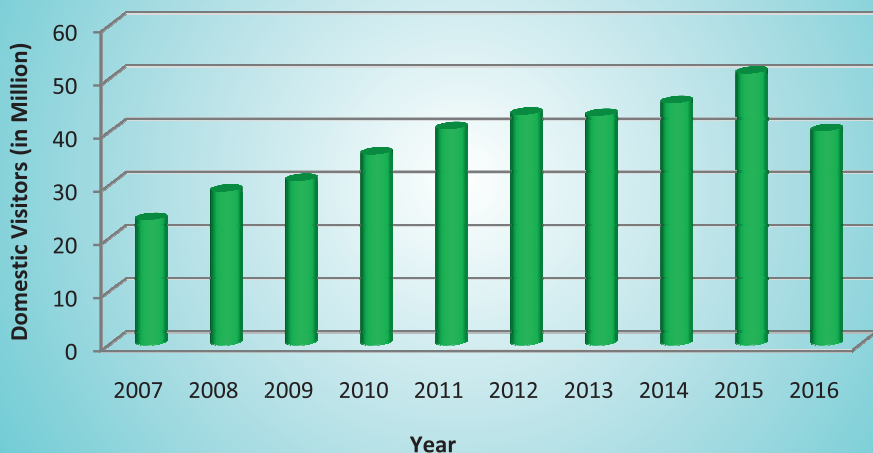
TABLE 5.2.1
VISITORS TO CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED MONUMENTS, 1996-2016

Year	No. of Centrally Protected Ticketed ASI Monuments	Number of Visitors			Annual Growth Rate		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1996	68	N.A	N.A	10956764	-	-	-
1997	68	N.A	N.A	15767820	-	-	43.90%
1998	68	N.A	N.A	13317242	-	-	-15.50%
1999	68	N.A	N.A	20502547	-	-	54.00%
2000	126	N.A	N.A	19539127	-	-	-4.70%
2001	126	N.A	N.A	20364901	-	-	4.20%
2002	126	17333055	837012	18170067	-	-	-10.80%
2003	126	19551820	1216615	20768435	12.80%	45.40%	14.30%
2004	116	20356940	1788753	22145693	4.10%	47.00%	6.60%
2005	116	21035864	2122436	23158300	3.30%	18.70%	4.60%
2006	116	23815252	2250502	26065754	13.20%	6.00%	12.60%
2007	116	23450419	2614254	26064673	-1.50%	16.20%	0.00%
2008	117	28786608	2679763	31466371	22.80%	2.50%	20.70%
2009	119	30804103	2195382	32999485	7.00%	-18.10%	4.90%
2010	116	35770242	2998175	38768417	16.10%	36.60%	17.50%
2011	116	40534481	2948065	43482546	13.30%	-1.70%	12.20%
2012	116	43259075	3064778	46323853	6.70%	4.00%	6.50%
2013	116	43019998	2995852	46015850	-0.60%	-2.20%	-0.70%
2014	116	45425859	2792272	48218131	5.60%	-6.80%	4.80%
2015	115	50988730	2620228	53608958	12.20%	-6.20%	11.20%
2016	115	40167938	2379389	42547327	-21.22%	-9.19%	-20.63%

Source: - Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

The following graphs indicate that the numbers of domestic and foreign tourist visitors to centrally protected ticketed monuments during last 10 years have been consistently increasing except for a decline in domestic visitors during 2007, 2013 and 2016 and in foreign visitors during 2009, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Domestic Visitors to Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments During 2007-2016



Foreign Visitors to Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments During 2007-2016



Table 5.2.2 gives the list of 10 most popular monuments, in terms of number of visitors, in 2016. Among all the monuments, Taj Mahal, Agra (4.09 million) was the most visited monument in 2016 for domestic visitors followed by , Qutub Minar, Delhi (2.22 million) and Red Fort, Delhi(2.18 million). In respect of foreign visitors Taj Mahal, Agra (0.395 million) was the most visited monument, in 2016, followed by Agra Fort, Agra (0.34 million) and Qutub Minar, Delhi (0.33 million). Circle-wise/monument-wise details are presented in Table 5.2.3.

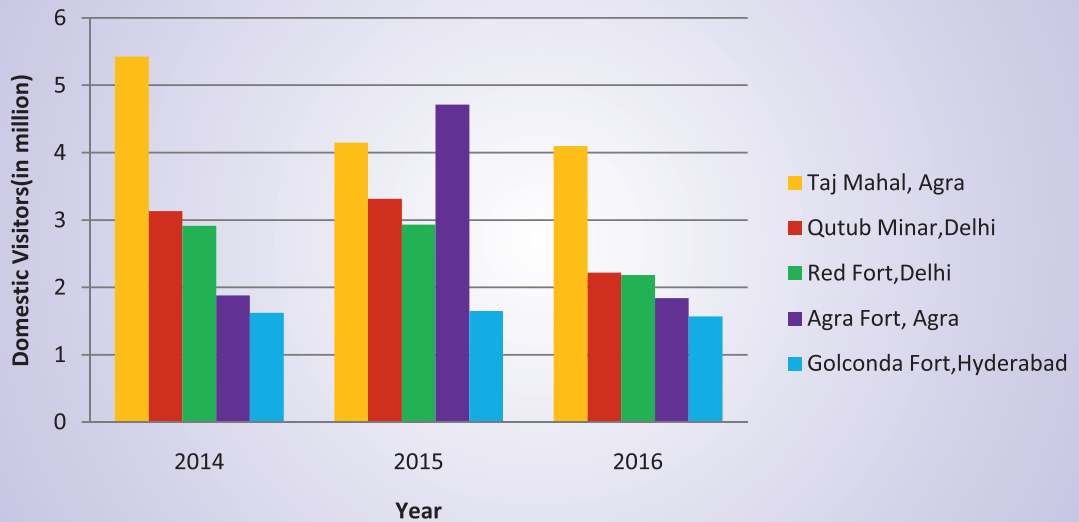
TABLE 5.2.2
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN VISITORS AT 10 MOST POPULAR CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED ASI MONUMENTS DURING 2016

10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Domestic Visitors in 2016				10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Foreign Visitors in 2016			
Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Domestic visitors	Percentage share	Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign visitors	Percentage share
1	Taj Mahal	4097897	10.20	1	Taj Mahal	395760	16.63
2	Qutub Minar, Delhi	2217955	5.52	2	Agra fort	339667	14.28
3	Red Fort	2184613	5.44	3	Qutub Minar, Delhi	334435	14.06
4	Agra fort	1838440	4.58	4	Humayun's Tomb	147667	6.21
5	Golconda	1565886	3.90	5	Fatehpur Sikri	144070	6.05
6	Sun Temple Konark	1552729	3.87	6	Itimad -ud-Daulah	132216	5.56
7	Charminar	1320511	3.29	7	Lord Cornwallis Tomb Ghazipur	88282	3.71
8	Bibi ka Maqbara	1301278	3.24	8	Mattancherry Palace Museum Kochi	77634	3.26
9	Ellora Caves	1279272	3.18	9	Red Fort	75771	3.18
10	Shaniwarwada	1269530	3.16	10	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	64260	2.70
	Others	21539827	53.62		Others	579627	24.36
	Total	40167938	100		Total	2379389	100

Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

The following graphs indicate that the top monuments in terms of domestic and foreign tourist visitors to centrally protected ticketed monuments during last 3 years.

Top Five Monuments in terms of Domestic Visitors, 2014-2016



Top Five Monuments in terms of Foreign Visitors, 2014-2016

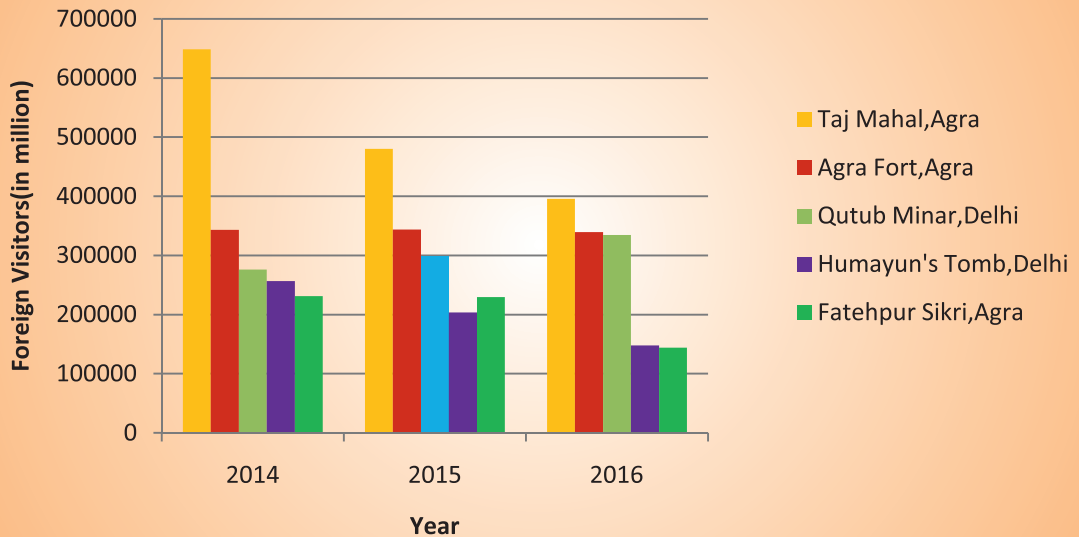


TABLE 5.2.3
NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CENTRALLY PROTECTED
TICKETED MONUMENTS, 2015 - 2016

S. No	Name of the Monument	2015		2016		% Growth 2016/15	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
I	Agra Circle						
1	Taj Mahal	4146313	480008	4097897	395760	-1.17	-17.55
2	Agra Fort	4713250	343776	1838440	339667	-60.99	-1.20
3	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara	471006	29662	392458	27111	-16.68	-8.60
4	FatehpurSikri	585407	229374	505195	144070	-13.70	-37.19
5	Itimad-ud-Daulah	141505	68244	117623	132216	-16.88	93.74
6	MehtabBagh	181651	24924	175007	29345	-3.66	17.74
7	Ram Bagh	74568	177	57441	161	-22.97	-9.04
8	Mariam's Tomb, Sikandara	59668	26487	30733	191	-48.49	-99.28
	Total	10373368	1202652	7214794	1068521	-30.45	-11.15
II	Aurangabad Circle						
9	Ellora Caves	1469348	27947	1279272	26184	-12.94	-6.31
10	Bibi-Ka-Maqbara,	1396968	14427	1301278	19291	-6.85	33.71
11	Daulatabad Fort	608370	6816	541030	6156	-11.07	-9.68
12	Ajanta Caves	412971	23121	399854	22469	-3.18	-2.82
13	Pandaulena Caves,	274316	1092	234919	915	-14.36	-16.21
14	Aurangabad Caves	91564	1902	99303	1643	8.45	-13.62
	Total	4253537	75305	3855656	76658	-9.35	1.80
III	Bengaluru Circle						
15	Daria DaulatBagh, Srirangapatnam	955760	23264	892182	20863	-6.65	-10.32
16	Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga	494336	1166	450775	1341	-8.81	15.01
17	Keshava Temple, Somnathpur	169465	11013	242397	11248	43.04	2.13
18	Tippu Palace, Bangalore	269938	12013	162816	30960	-39.68	157.72
	Total	1889499	47456	1748170	64412	-7.48	35.73
IV	Bhopal Circle						
19	Roopmati Pavilion,	408694	2105	321094	1804	-21.43	-14.30
20	Royal Palaces, Mandu	393566	2618	306826	2268	-22.04	-13.37
21	Gwalior Fort,	298557	8742	230337	7867	-22.85	-10.01
22	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	279467	65034	234731	55701	-16.01	-14.35
23	Buddhist Monuments , Sanchi	281939	4949	256469	4354	-9.03	-12.02

S. No	Name of the Monument	2015		2016		% Growth 2016/15	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
24	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu	212727	2332	148023	1920	-30.42	-17.67
25	The Palace, Situated Burhanpur	73211	470	43464	351	-40.63	-25.32
26	Buddhist Caves	26918	41	23901	12	-11.21	-70.73
	Total	1975079	86291	1564845	74277	-20.77	-13.92
V	Bhubaneswar Circle						
27	Sun Temple, Konark	2709046	6336	1552729	3332	-42.68	-47.41
28	Udayagiri&Khandagiri Sites	513228	2865	327867	1539	-36.12	-46.28
29	Ratnagiri Monument	43520	506	67594	177	55.32	-65.02
30	Raja Rani Temple,	27688	1237	21141	667	-23.65	-46.08
31	Lalitagiri Monument	31640	456	21966	117	-30.58	-74.34
	Total	3325122	11400	1991297	5832	-40.11	-48.84
VI	Chandigarh Circle						
32	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb Thanesar	141762	82	137952	84	-2.69	2.44
33	Surajkund, Faridabad	56908	106	63786	83	12.09	-21.70
	Total	198670	188	201738	167	1.54	-11.17
VII	Chennai Circle						
34	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	1048778	66258	989544	64260	-5.65	-3.02
35	Gingee Fort, Gingee	124841	2894	109476	2518	-12.31	-12.99
36	Fort Museum, Thirumayam	51860	1154	46190	947	-10.93	-17.94
37	Rock Cut-Jain Temple, Sittanasal	35285	213	28658	197	-18.78	-7.51
38	Fort on Rock Dindigul	29463	169	24531	195	-16.74	15.38
39	Natural Caves with inscription Eladipattam, Sittannaval	28275	57	26767	37	-5.33	-35.09
40	Moovarkoil, Kodambalur	1068	41	960	20	-10.11	-51.22
	Total	1319570	70786	1226126	68174	-7.08	-3.69
VIII	Delhi Circle						
41	Qutub Minar	3316095	297840	2217955	334435	-33.12	12.29
42	Red Fort	2930107	127426	2184613	75771	-25.44	-40.54
43	Humayun's Tomb	800817	203501	598136	147667	-25.31	-27.44
44	PuranaQuila	2010517	8581	920797	4738	-54.20	-44.78
45	JantarMantar	419438	6798	198430	3835	-52.69	-43.59
46	Safdarjung Tomb	152111	5293	99049	2932	-34.88	-44.61

S. No	Name of the Monument	2015		2016		% Growth 2016/15	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
47	KotlaFeroz Shah	116352	1155	61890	420	-46.81	-63.64
48	Tughluqabad	93316	1357	61396	593	-34.21	-56.30
49	Khan-I-Khana	13943	166	2276	47	-83.68	-71.69
50	Sultanghari' s Tomb	3225	255	862	5	-73.27	-98.04
	Total	9855921	652372	6345404	570443	-35.62	-12.56
IX	Dharwad Circle						
51	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	1040134	2714	923403	4275	-11.22	57.52
52	Jaina& Vaishna Caves, Badami	518598	7457	452819	8309	-12.68	11.43
53	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal	392334	6008	322639	6392	-17.76	6.39
54	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	276776	5183	228144	5532	-17.57	6.73
55	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	220566	2032	192077	3191	-12.92	57.04
56	Temple & Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi	16319	272	79465	818	386.95	200.74
	Total	2464727	23666	2198547	28517	-10.80	20.50
X	Guwahati Circle						
57	Karenghar of Ahoms Kings, Sibsagar	172798	778	187794	720	8.68	-7.46
58	RangharPavillion, Jaisagar	100040	714	109163	586	9.12	-17.93
59	Ahom Raja' s Palace, GarhgaonDistt.Sibsagar	68541	154	71112	185	3.75	20.13
60	Group of four Maidams, CheraideoDistt. Sibsagar	42395	25	45119	60	6.43	140.00
61	Bishnudol, Joysagar	17572	36	19271	47	9.67	30.56
	Total	401346	1707	432459	1598	7.75	-6.39
XI	Hyderabad Circle						
62	Golconda	1646609	21361	1565886	21089	-4.90	-1.27
63	Charminar,	1531833	13252	1320511	11523	-13.80	-13.05
64	Warangal	161972	328	130004	397	-19.74	21.04
65	Chandragiri	108781	110	89460	63	-17.76	-42.73
66	Nagarjunakonda	69645	509	48816	212	-29.91	-58.35
67	Undavalli	95304	462	94161	329	-1.20	-28.79
68	Guntupalli	20923	99	21424	29	2.39	-70.71
69	MahastupaAmaravathi	26248	359	12452	118	-52.56	-67.13
	Total	3661315	36480	3282714	33760	-10.34	-7.46

S. No	Name of the Monument	2015		2016		% Growth 2016/15	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
XII	Hampi Mini Circle						
70	Zananna Enclosure & Vittala Temple	564396	38127	499100	39258	-11.57	2.97
71	Bellary	8900	25	7513	56	-15.58	124.00
	Total	573296	38152	506613	39314	-11.63	3.05
XIII	Jaipur Circle						
72	Deeg Palaces, Deeg Distt. Bharatpur	51271	1896	36091	1151	-29.61	-39.29
	Total	51271	1896	36091	1151	-29.61	-39.29
XIV	Jodhpur Circle						
73	Chittaurgarh	550235	19944	395666	15650	-28.09	-21.53
74	Kumbhalgarh	323456	15448	388581	13306	20.13	-13.87
	Total	873691	35392	784247	28956	-10.24	-18.18
XV	Kolkata Circle						
75	Hazardwari Palace	781142	1528	508535	112	-34.90	-92.67
76	Koch Bihar Palace	518362	71	302539	37	-41.64	-47.89
77	Bishnupur Group of Temples	128202	424	77379	225	-39.64	-46.93
	Total	1427706	2023	888453	374	-37.77	-81.51
XVI	Leh Mini Circle						
78	Leh Palace	28599	8323	37079	7298	29.65	-12.32
	Total	28599	8323	37079	7298	29.65	-12.32
XVII	Lucknow Circle						
79	Residency, Lucknow	379067	3525	288794	4686	-23.81	32.94
80	Jhansi Fort	271378	566	245470	704	-9.55	24.38
81	Sahet Sravasti	178228	16877	206883	15855	16.08	-6.06
82	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	18229	44	13902	36	-23.74	-18.18
83	Kalinjar Fort	61526	57	81354	446	32.23	682.46
	Total	908428	21069	836403	21727	-7.93	3.12
XVIII	Mumbai Circle						
84	Shaniwarwada, Pune	911093	8032	1269530	9079	39.34	13.04
85	Elephanta caves, Gharapuri, Mumbai	691057	31444	392023	39039	-43.27	24.15
86	Lenyadri Caves	495781	124	392023	171	-20.93	37.90
87	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai (Suburban)	324940	5305	394635	8569	21.45	61.53
88	Karla Caves, Karla	240871	2046	184406	1989	-23.44	-2.79
89	Raigad Fort	188225	168	187399	183	-0.44	8.93
90	Aga Khan Palace, Pune	181589	8195	230180	7994	26.76	-2.45
91	Caves, Temples & Inscription, Bhaja	50421	883	47454	1065	-5.88	20.61

S. No	Name of the Monument	2015		2016		% Growth 2016/15	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
92	Kolaba Fort	62381	71	66811	59	7.10	-16.90
93	Sholapur Fort	26520	11	24539	10	-7.47	-9.09
	Total	3172878	56279	3189000	68158	0.51	21.11
XIX	Patna Circle						
94	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	581211	22828	613706	26856	5.59	17.64
95	ShershahSuri's Tomb	303720	222	245102	269	-19.30	21.17
96	Ancient site of VaishaliKohlua	148567	7202	167347	10556	12.64	46.57
97	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar, Patna	148693	346	165844	453	11.53	30.92
98	Excavated Site Vikramshila, Antichak	57274	538	51751	336	-9.64	-37.55
	Total	1239465	31136	1243750	38470	0.35	23.55
XX	Raipur Circle						
99	Laxman Temple, Sirpur	83985	104	52559	54	-37.42	-48.08
	Total	83985	104	52559	54	-37.42	-48.08
XXI	Sarnath Circle						
100	Excavated remains at Sarnath	569869	89496	244323	207	-57.13	-99.77
101	Old Fort (Shahi fort) Jaunpur	266044	270	60811	507	-77.14	87.78
102	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	41746	71	591197	88282	1316.18	124240.85
103	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal) Varanasi	59490	946	26824	89	-54.91	-90.59
	Total	937149	90783	923155	89085	-1.49	-1.87
XXII	Srinagar Circle						
104	Avantiswamin Temple Avantipur, Distt. Pulwama	35061	133	28241	59	-19.45	-55.64
105	Palace complex at Ram Nagar, Distt. Udhampur	5722	1	6176	0	7.93	-100.00
106	Group of Temples at KiramchiDistt. Udhampur	5792	2	5565	2	-3.92	0.00
	Total	46575	136	39982	61	-14.16	-55.15
XXIII	Shimla Mini Circle						
107	Kangra Fort, Kangra	127738	2468	116467	2687	-8.82	8.87
108	Rock Cut Temple, Masrur	35896	1111	25682	1046	-28.45	-5.85
	Total	163634	3579	142149	3733	-13.13	4.30

S. No	Name of the Monument	2015		2016		% Growth 2016/15	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
XXIV	Thrissur Circle						
109	Bekal Fort Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargode	336974	1014	279507	452	-17.05	-55.42
110	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi	315252	112564	260456	77634	-17.38	-31.03
	Total	652226	113578	539963	78086	-17.21	-31.25
XXV	Vadodra Circle						
111	Sun Temple Modhera	439624	3192	384149	3539	-12.62	10.87
112	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	442593	3160	318489	3485	-28.04	10.28
113	Jama Masjid, Saherki Masjid, Champaner-Pavagadh	148507	2104	147648	2038	-0.58	-3.14
114	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	79648	1004	35974	862	-54.83	-14.14
115	Baba Pyara&KhapraKodiya Caves, Junagarh	1301	15	484	639	-62.80	4160.00
	Total	1111673	9475	886744	10563	-20.23	11.48
	Grand Total	50988730	2620228	40167938	2379389	-21.22	-9.19

Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

6

CHAPTER



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APPROVED HOTELS

APPROVED HOTELS

6.1 APPROVED HOTELS

The Ministry of Tourism has adopted a system of approving and classifying the hotels on the basis of the facilities and services provided by them.

The Ministry of Tourism launched a web based Public Service Delivery System for approval of hotel projects and classification/re-classification of hotels with a view to bring in transparency in granting approvals for hotel projects and classification status to functioning hotels. The hotel promoters and owners seek voluntary approval from the Ministry of Tourism for their projects and classification under various categories by submitting applications. These requests are processed for a final decision within 90 days from the date of receipt of applications.

As part of the e-Governance initiatives taken by Hotel & Restaurants Division of the Ministry of Tourism, a delectated web-portal “www.hotelcloud.nic.in” has been initiated since June, 2015 for the project approvals for hotels and also for classification of hotels under the star categories and heritage categories. The portal has been designed keeping in view the guidelines for voluntary scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for Project approvals of hotels and classifications of the hotels. Under this portal the applicant firm/hotel has to apply on-line with all necessary documents as required under these guidelines, to be uploaded. The portal also provides facilities to the applicant to track the application once they file it on-line. The whole procedure is on-line except the inspection of the hotel for physical verification of the facilities in the hotel and the documents submitted by it on-line. Since January, 2016 the fee for classification of the hotel which earlier used to be received by way of Demand Drafts, is also now being received via e-payments only viz Debit Cards, Credit Cards and Net Banking.

The number of approved hotels and rooms vary from year to year as the classification/re-classification of hotels is a voluntary scheme of the Ministry of Tourism. The provisionally revised category-wise details regarding the number of hotels and hotel rooms (classified/re-classified) as on 31.12.2016 are presented below:-

TABLE 6.1.1
Number of Approved Hotels and Availability of Hotel Rooms in the country,
as on 31st December, 2016

S. N.	Category of Hotels	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms
1.	One Star	12	398
2.	Two Star	53	1190
3.	Three Star	428	17604
4.	Four Star	210	9892
5.	Five Star	136	16214
6.	Five Star Deluxe	146	31037
7.	Apartment Hotels	0	0
8.	Time Share	0	0
9.	Heritage Hotels	40	1258
10.	Bed & Breakfast Establishment	316	1596
11.	Guest House	118	696
	Total	1459	79879

P: Provisional

6.2 DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSIFIED HOTELS IN DIFFERENT STATES/UTs OF INDIA

Table 6.2.1 provides the number of classified hotels and hotel rooms by categories in different States/Union Territories of the country. It may be seen from this Table that Maharashtra has the maximum (12784) number of hotel rooms followed by Kerala (11736) and Delhi (6910).

TABLE 6.2.1
Distribution of Classified Hotel & Hotel Rooms in India ,as on 31st December,2016

S. No.	States / UTs	5 – Star Deluxe	5 – Star	4 – Star	3 – Star	2 – Star	1 – Star	Apartment Hotel	Time Share Resorts	Heritage Hotels	B&B Establishments	Guest Houses	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh												
	No. of Hotels	1	6	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	No. of Rooms	225	622	612	1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2640
2	Arunachal Pradesh												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	71	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
3	Andaman & Nicobar												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S. No.	States / UTs	5 – Star Deluxe	5 – Star	4 – Star	3 – Star	2 – Star	1 – Star	Apartment Hotel	Time Share Resorts	Heritage Hotels	B&B Establishments	Guest Houses	Total
4	Assam												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	2	18	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	34
	No. of Rooms	0	0	216	695	313	0	0	0	0	4	0	1228
5	Bihar												
	No. of Hotels	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
	No. of Rooms	0	81	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	189
6	Chandigarh												
	No. of Hotels	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	No. of Rooms	313	0	132	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	602
7	Chhattisgarh												
	No. of Hotels	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	No. of Rooms	0	108	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
8	D.& N. Haveli												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu												
	No. of Hotels	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Rooms	0	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176
10	Delhi												
	No. of Hotels	18	5	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
	No. of Rooms	5489	664	642	101	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	6910
11	Goa												
	No. of Hotels	17	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40
	No. of Rooms	2737	852	418	292	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	4323
12	Gujarat												
	No. of Hotels	6	15	8	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	58
	No. of Rooms	777	1799	511	1601	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	4717
13	Haryana												
	No. of Hotels	8	3	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	137
	No. of Rooms	1912	599	494	788	0	0	0	0	0	0	577	4370
14	Himachal Pradesh												
	No. of Hotels	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	133	0	143
	No. of Rooms	85	59	0	69	0	0	0	0	230	683	0	1126
15	Jammu & Kashmir												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	8
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	73
16	Jharkhand												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
	No. of Rooms	0	0	93	93	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	192
17	Kerala												
	No. of Hotels	13	25	150	192	23	0	0	0	11	4	0	418
	No. of Rooms	1797	2063	3840	3667	215	0	0	0	139	15	0	11736

S. No.	States / UTs	5 – Star Deluxe	5 – Star	4 – Star	3 – Star	2 – Star	1 – Star	Apartment Hotel	Time Share Resorts	Heritage Hotels	B&B Establishments	Guest Houses	Total
18	Karnataka												
	No. of Hotels	10	8	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	35
	No. of Rooms	2851	1111	287	584	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	4873
19	Lakshadweep												
-	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Maharashtra												
	No. of Hotels	24	15	11	28	1	1	0	0	0	9	3	92
	No. of Rooms	7376	2281	1183	1772	49	54	0	0	0	30	39	12784
21	Manipur												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Rooms	00	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
22	Meghalaya												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mizoram												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Madhya Pradesh												
	No. of Hotels	0	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
	No. of Rooms	0	564	0	297	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	876
25	Nagaland												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Odisha												
	No. of Hotels	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10
	No. of Rooms	263	0	73	81	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	427
27	Puducherry												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216
28	Punjab												
	No. of Hotels	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	No. of Rooms	230	114	0	124	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	486
29	Rajasthan												
	No. of Hotels	13	7	0	10	3	0	0	0	20	21	1	75
	No. of Rooms	1241	652	0	736	255	0	0	0	819	112	18	3833
30	Sikkim												
	No. of Hotels	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	No. of Rooms	64	50	30	119	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
31	Tamil Nadu												
	No. of Hotels	4	12	4	33	5	11	0	0	2	4	0	75
	No. of Rooms	965	1607	518	2304	139	344	0	0	55	12	0	5944
32	Tripura												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134

S. No.	States / UTs	5 – Star Deluxe	5 – Star	4 – Star	3 – Star	2 – Star	1 – Star	Apartment Hotel	Time Share Resorts	Heritage Hotels	B&B Establishments	Guest Houses	Total
33	Telangana												
	No. of Hotels	6	6	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	33
	No. of Rooms	1732	1083	586	1274	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4681
34	Uttar Pradesh												
	No. of Hotels	9	8	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	81	0	108
	No. of Rooms	1360	966	88	253	65	0	0	0	0	424	0	3156
35	Uttarakhand												
	No. of Hotels	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	26
	No. of Rooms	135	0	68	160	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	475
36	West Bengal												
	No. of Hotels	7	4	1	13	2	0	0	0	0	15	3	45
	No. of Rooms	1485	763	101	584	56	0	0	0	0	53	49	3091
	G. Total												
	No. of Hotels	146	136	210	428	53	12	0	0	40	316	118	1459
	No. of Rooms	31037	16214	9892	17604	1190	398	0	0	1258	1596	690	79879

6.3 INDIAN HOTEL INDUSTRY SURVEY, 2015-16

The Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India (FHRAI) collects information from its members through a questionnaire for its annual Indian Hotel Industry Survey, which is analysed and presented in a report. For the year 2015-16 (April-March), FHRAI received information from 1517 responses.

Based on FHRAI's 2015-16 survey, information on various aspects of hotel industry in India like profile of an average hotel, average number of employees per hotel, average percentage of trained employees per hotel and Guest Analysis is presented in Tables 6.3.1 -6.3.5 . The categorisation of Hotels in section 6.3 is according to FHRAI & not classification categories of the Ministry of Tourism.

Following are the important highlights of the data presented in these tables:-

- Most of the rooms in all categories of hotels were air-conditioned.
- Average employee per room for all categories of hotels taken together was 1.5. Among the classified categories, 1.1 in 1-Star&2-Star and 2.1 in 5-Star Deluxe category.
- 80.7% of the employees were trained in all categories, highest being 88.70% under **5-Star category** and lowest 71.0% under **1-Star category**.
- UK and USA dominate the overall visitations with a share of 12.2% and 11.7% respectively.

- Share of tourists from UK was the highest in the Heritage Hotel (17.9%) followed by 2-Star (13.9%), 5-Star Deluxe (11.9%) and 4 Star (11.7%).
- Share of tourists from France and other European countries was the highest in Heritage and 5 Star category hotels.
- Share of domestic guests was 76.9% for all the hotels taken together.
- Leisure tourists constituted about 40.9% of the total guests and the remaining 59.2% were business guests.
- While the average stay of foreign guests was 3.5 days, it was 2.8 days for domestic guests.

Table 6.3.1
Typical Room Profile of an Average Hotel by Category of Hotels, 2015-16

Composition	Category	5 Star Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heritage	Others	All- India Average
Number of Responses		75	84	161	512	267	90	57	271	1517
No. of Air-Conditioned Rooms	Rooms	179.0	138.7	87.7	48.4	31.6	19.5	21.0	25.1	54.1
	Suites	26.4	11.7	9.0	5.3	3.3	2.4	8.5	3.5	6.4
No. of Non-Air-Conditioned Rooms	Rooms	2.6	1.3	0.5	3.5	5.9	6.9	2.3	4.7	3.8
	Suites	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Total Average rooms		208.5	151.8	151.8	97.2	41.3	29.0	32.3	33.8	64.6

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2015-2016, FHRAIN
Note: The number of non-air-conditioned rooms in lower star category hotels appears to be higher, partly because many are located in hill stations where air-conditioning is not provided in hotels.

Table 6.3.2
Average Number of Total Employees per Hotel
(Permanent/Contract/Full Time/Part Time), by Category of Hotels, 2015-16

Composition	Category	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
Number of Responses		62	68	137	460	238	80	47	194	1286
No. of Managers	Male	49.6	29.0	15.2	7.1	3.3	2.4	4.7	2.9	9.5
	Female	12.7	4.9	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.6
No. of Supervisors	Male	56.9	48.4	22.0	10.0	5.5	2.9	7.6	3.8	13.3
	Female	11.2	7.3	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.1
No. of Staff	Male	216.7	165.0	95.2	58.0	35.3	22.2	44.9	27.0	63.7
	Female	30.8	19.2	11.3	7.4	4.2	2.8	2.6	3.9	8.0
Total No. of Employees		377.9	273.8	149.0	84.8	49.8	31.1	61.0	38.5	98.1
Avg. Employees/Room		2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.6

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2015-16, FHRAI

Table 6.3.3
Average Percentage of Trained Employees per Hotel by Category of Hotels, 2015-16

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
Number of Responses	57	63	120	366	159	55	36	116	972
Managers	92.2	96.2	90.5	88.5	83.4	82.8	88.6	83.3	88.2
Supervisors	90.4	89.8	89.2	83.1	77.5	70.5	92.2	76.3	83.6
Staff	72.2	80.1	76.6	68.5	62.1	59.7	76.7	67.4	70.4
Total Average Trained Employees *	84.9	88.7	85.4	80.0	74.3	71.0	85.8	75.7	80.7
Total Average Un-Trained Employees	15.1	11.3	14.6	20.0	85.7	29.0	14.2	24.3	19.3

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2015-16, FHRAI

* Trained Employees includes those with a minimum one-year certificate course from a hotel management or equivalent institution, however, some hotels may have included those with short term (in-house) training.

Table 6.3.4
Distribution of Hotel Guests by Country of Origin, 2015-16

(in percentage)

Composition	5 -Star Deluxe	5- Star	4 -Star	3 -Star	2 -Star	1- Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
Number of Responses	58	59	104	270	122	35	37	61	746
ASEAN *	6.2%	5.3%	6.3%	6.6%	7.6%	5.3%	2.2%	3.5%	6.0%
Australia	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	5.8	4.2	3.5
Canada	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	2.8	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.1
Caribbean	2.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.7	1.1
China	2.1	4.5	5.2	7.2	5.8	3.2	1.4	6.8	5.6
France	2.6	2.7	3.7	5.4	3.7	5.9	16.2	7.3	5.2
Germany	4.1	3.8	5.7	4.9	6.5	10.9	10.2	7.6	5.9
Japan	3.9	4.5	6.4	4.5	3.1	2.7	3.9	4.7	4.4
Middle East	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	7.4	1.5	6.5	6.1
Other European countries	7.6	6.5	5.5	7.9	5.7	5.9	9.9	3.3	6.7
Russia	2.3	4.4	5.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	0.7	3.1	3.2
SAARC **	3.4	8.5	3.1	6.8	9.6	9.6	0.5	6.4	6.4
South Africa	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	2.6	2.4
UK	11.9	9.4	11.7	11.0	13.9	9.4	17.9	15.6	12.2
USA	15.1	11.7	11.8	12.0	10.4	10.1	12.0	11.0	11.7
Other	25.6	25.8	19.3	13.4	15.8	16.8	12.5	13.6	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* ASEAN : Association of South East Asian Nations: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

** SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Table 6.3.5
Analysis of Hotel Guests by Category of Hotels, 2015-16

Composition	5- Star Deluxe	5 - Star	4 - Star	3- Star	2 - Star	1- Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
Number of Responses	67	70	133	406	202	60	49	125	1113
Domestic Guests (%)	54.5	64.6	73.4	80.1	83.9	82.6	60.0	79.6	76.9
Foreign Guests (%)	45.5	35.4	26.7	19.9	16.1	17.4	40.0	20.4	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Business Guests (%)	59.5	65.2	62.3	62.3	57.6	54.5	33.1	59.5	59.2
Total Leisure Guests (%)	40.5	34.8	37.7	37.7	42.4	45.5	66.9	40.5	40.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Avg. Stay of Foreign Guests (Days)	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.1	1.9	4.3	3.5
Avg. Stay of Domestic Guests (Days)	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.0	3.7	2.8
Avg. Stay of Business Guests (Days)	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.6	2.9
Avg. Stay of leisure Guests (Days)	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.3
Repeat Guests (%)	33.3	32.6	45.6	23.0	50.5	49.7	30.9	51.3	45.3

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2015-16, FHRAI

7

CHAPTER



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TRAVEL TRADE

TRAVEL TRADE

7.1 INBOUND TOUR OPERATORS, TRAVEL AGENTS, TOURIST TRANSPORT OPERATORS, ADVENTURE TOUR OPERATORS AND DOMESTIC TOUR OPERATORS.

In order to provide quality services to tourists, the Ministry of Tourism grants recognition to inbound tour operators, travel agents, tourist transport operators, adventure tour operators and domestic tour operators in the country.

Ministry of Tourism has set up a Web-based Public Delivery System (PDS) for recognition of the Travel Trade Service Providers w.e.f. 12th May 2014. The objective of the system is to ease the process of filing applications by the Travel Trade Service Providers seeking recognition from this Ministry and also to bring in transparency in granting the approvals. This Ministry presently approves the following categories of Travel Trade Service Providers:

- a) Inbound Tour Operators
- b) Travel Agents/ Agencies
- c) Domestic Tour Operators
- d) Adventure Tour Operators
- e) Tourist Transporters Operators

The new procedure accepts applications online from service providers thereby make the process paperless. All the applications are to be submitted on line through the URL <http://etraveltradeapproval.nic.in> / and will be examined, processed and approved / rejected within 45 days from the receipt of completed applications. This initiative is part of Ministry's objective to move towards E-regime for approvals etc.

The Ministry has a scheme of approving Travel Agents, Tour Operators, Adventure Tour Operators and Tourist Transport Operators, the idea being to encourage quality, standard and service in these categories so as to promote Tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme open to all bonafide agencies.

The submission of applications for Approval /classification of aforesaid categories of tourism service providers is all done online. However, the online submission procedures hitherto did not have provision for accepting the application fee online by credit/debit cards etc. The applicants were remitting the fee through Demand Drafts. Now, the Ministry of tourism has introduced a online payment gateway on this system to make it 100% online process. The website that allow submission of application forms is as below:

Travel Trade : etraveltradeapproval.nic.in

The number of Travel trade service providers in the country during 2016 are given in Table 7.1.1. As on 31st December 2016, 172 Travel Agents, 420 Inbound Tour Operators, 105 Domestic Tour Operators, 89 Tourist Transport Operators and 37 Adventure Tour Operators were registered with the Ministry. The State-wise distributions of these units are given in Table 7.1.2. Out of 172 recognised Travel Agent in the country, 40 are from Delhi, followed by 38 from Maharashtra, 29 from Tamil Nadu, 10 from Haryana, 10 from Kerala, 8 from West Bengal, and 7 from Uttar Pradesh. The highest numbers of recognized Travel Agents, Inbound Tour Operators, Tourist Transport Operators, Domestic Tour Operators and Adventure Tour Operators and are from Delhi. Out of 37 registered Adventure Tour Operators 19 are from Delhi.

Table 7.1.1 Number of Approved Travel Trade Service Provider in the country during 2016, as on 31st December, 2016

S.No.	Operator	Nos.
1	Travel Agent	172
2	Inbound Tour Operator	420
3	Tourist Transport Operator	89
4	Adventure Tour Operator	37
5	Domestic Tour Operator	105
	Total	823

Table 7.1.2 State / UT Wise Number of Recognized Travel Trade Service Provider in the country during 2016, as on 31st December, 2016

S. No	State	Adventure Tour Operator	Domestic Tour Operator	Inbound Tour Operator	Tourist Transport Operator	Travel Agent/ Agencies	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	2
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	1	0	0	1
3.	Assam	0	1	5	0	1	7
4.	Bihar	0	2	4	0	0	6
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	2	3
6.	Delhi	19	42	217	55	40	373
7.	Goa	0	1	8	0	0	9
8.	Gujarat	0	1	2	0	5	8
9.	Haryana	3	8	38	0	10	59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	0	3
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	3	0	1	7
12.	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	1	2

S. No	State	Adventure Tour Operator	Domestic Tour Operator	Inbound Tour Operator	Tourist Transport Operator	Travel Agent/ Agencies	Total
13.	Karnataka	1	5	9	5	7	27
14.	Kerala	0	5	25	5	10	45
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	3	8	24	6	38	79
17.	Manipur	0	0	6	0	0	6
18.	Odisha	0	1	8	1	0	10
19.	Puducherry	0	0	1	1	0	2
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	0	1	17	1	1	20
22.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	2	8	16	8	29	63
24.	Telangana	0	3	2	0	4	9
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	22	1	7	33
26.	Uttarakhand	3	0	1	0	0	4
27.	West Bengal	3	12	8	4	8	35
	Grand Total	37	105	420	89	172	823

8

CHAPTER



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HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

To meet the demand of trained manpower in the hospitality industry, the Ministry of Tourism continues to actively pursue its endeavour to create institutional infrastructure in the form of Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Crafts Institutes.

8.1 Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management (IITTM)

IITTM is multi campus institute. To fulfill its objective of expanding tourism education in the country, it established its Campuses in Central, Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern parts of the country. Its main campus and headquarter was set up at Gwalior in 1992 and in due course of time other campuses were added. IITTM, Bhubaneswar, was added in 1996, IITTM Delhi (now in Noida) in 2007 and IITTM Nellore in 2011. National Institute of Water Sports, Goa was brought under the aegis of IITTM in 2004. All campuses of IITTM are engaged in capacity building for different stakeholders in tourism industry.

Academic Programme

Until 1995-96, the institute had been organising only short-term courses and management development programmes along with a few seminars, workshops, conferences on selected themes related to tourism and travel. During 1995-96, the institute obtained approval from AICTE to offer 14 months full time 'Diploma in Tourism Management Programme'. The programme was being offered with some modifications till 2006 from both Gwalior and Bhubaneswar centres. NIWS, Goa is the only centre in the country offering courses in leisure water sports. Thereafter, having obtained approval from AICTE, the institute launched the following two year post graduate programmes at its different centres. Two years Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Travel and Tourism) at Gwalior and Bhubaneswar. Two years Post Graduate Diploma in Management (International Business) at Gwalior and Bhubaneswar.

The Institute has launched two years full time MBA (Tourism & Travel Management) programme in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak at Gwalior, Bhubaneswar, Noida and Nellore centres from 2015-17 academic session in following specializations as given in the following table:

Table 8.1.1
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AND PASSED OUT FROM
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

YEAR	2012-14	2013- 15	2014-2016	2015-2017
DISCRIPTION	S /E / P	S /E / P	S /E / P	S /E / P
GWALIOR				
1. Tourism and Travel	93 / 89 / 84	93 / 90 / 76	93 / 75 / 65	148/134/106
2. International Business	93 / 82 / 65	93/ 53/ 44	93/ 50 / 46	93/82/66
3. Services	93 / 73/ 70	93 / 29/ 26	93 / 23 / 26	93/22/12
BHUBANESWAR				
1. Tourism and Travel	93 / 69 / 66	93 / 21 /18	93 / 37 / 34	93/54/42
2. International Business	93 / 25 / 23	----	93 / 08 / 08	93/26/24
DELHI/NOIDA				
1. Tourism and Leisure	93/ 73 / 60	93 / 51/ 31	93 / 66 /62	93/93/67
NELLORE				
1. Tourism and Cargo	60 / 28 / 26	60 / 30 / 23	60 / 14 / 11	60/17/07

Note: 1. S/E/P stands for Sanctioned/Enrolled/Passed

8.2 HOTEL MANAGEMENT & CATERING INSTITUTES:

National Council for Hotel Management & Catering Technology (NCHMCT) was set-up in the year 1982 by Government of India as an autonomous body (Society registered under Societies Registration Act 1860). The Council regulates academics in the field of Hospitality Education and Training that is imparted at 21 Central Government sponsored Institutes of Hotel Management, 19 State Government sponsored Institutes offering Degree level course, 3 State Government sponsored Institutes (Bodhgaya, Balangir & Medak) offering Diploma / Craft level programs, 1 Institute owned by PSU, 14 Private Institutes and 10 Food Craft Institutes that are currently affiliated to it and function in different parts of the country. Through the Council, these Institutes offer 11 different professional program leading to award of Certificate, Diploma, Post Graduate Diploma, Bachelor and Master Degree.

(Last two program are in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University).

The details of the courses offered by the institutes affiliated to NCHMCT and number of students on roll along with course wise pass out in the year 2016-2017 is given in table 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 respectively.

TABLE 8.2.1
**COURSES OFFERED BY INSTITUTES OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT/
FOODCRAFT INSTITUTES**

Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2016-2017
01	M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration	02 Years	Central IHMs: Bengaluru, Chennai, Lucknow, Pusa-New Delhi; NCHM-IH, Noida
02	B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	03 Years	All affiliated Central/State/ PSU owned and Private IHMs
03	Post Graduate Diploma in Accommodation Operations & Management	1 ½ years	Central IHMs: Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pusa-New Delhi
04	Post Graduate Diploma in Dietetics & Hospital Food Service	1 ½ Years	Central IHMs: Pusa, New Delhi
05	Craftsmanship Course in Food Production	1 ½ years	Central IHMs: Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Goa, Guwahati, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Pusa-New Delhi and Shimla State IHMs: Hamirpur, Gangtok, Tiruchirappalli, Medak, Indore and Tirupati Private IHMs: Shri Shakti, Hyderabad and Desh Bhagat IHM, Gobindgarh FCI: Tura (Meghalaya)
06	Craftsmanship Course in Food & Beverage Service	24 weeks	Central IHMs: Goa & Hyderabad State IHMs: Puducherry, Tirupati & Tiruchirappalli FCI: Aligarh & Balangir

Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2016-2017
07	Diploma in Food Production	1 ½ years	<p>Central IHMs: Chennai, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Goa Gurdaspur, Gwalior, Hajipur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Srinagar, Trivandrum and Mumbai</p> <p>SIHMs: Chandigarh IHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Gangtok, Jodhpur, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Bathinda, Puducherry, Rohtak, Panipat, Bodhgaya, Yamuna Nagar and Tiruchirappalli</p> <p>Private IHMs: CCHM Landran, KC IHM Nawashahr & Desh Bhagat IHM, Mandi Gobindgarh</p> <p>FCIs: Ajmer, Aligarh, Balangir, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Nagaon, Hoshiarpur, Tura-Meghalaya, Dharamshal, Jabalpur, Leh, Hasan and INS-HAMLA</p>
08	Diploma in Food & Beverage Service	1 ½ years	<p>Central IHMs: Hajipur, Jaipur, Pusa-New Delhi, Shimla, Goa, Srinagar, Lucknow and Thiruvananthapuram</p> <p>State IHMs: Chandigarh IHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Gangtok, Faridabad, Hamipur, Puducherry, Panipat, Kurukshetra, Tirichirappalli and Bodhgaya</p> <p>FCIs: Ajmer, Aligarh, Balangir, Bodh Gaya, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Nagaon, Dharamshala and INS/HAMLA</p>
09	Diploma in Front Office Operations	1 ½ years	<p>Central IHMs: Jaipur and Srinagar</p> <p>State IHMs: Chandigarh IHM Chandigarh, Jodhpur and Tirichirappalli</p> <p>FCIs: Ajmer, Balangir, Darjeeling, Nagaon, Leh, Hoshiarpur, Dharamshala and Udaipur</p>
10	Diploma in Housekeeping Operations	1 ½ years	<p>Central IHM: Srinagar</p> <p>State IHMs: Tirichirappalli and Puducherry</p> <p>FCIs: Ajmer, Aligarh, Balangir, Udaipur, Dharamshala, Leh and Nagaon</p>
11	Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery	1 ½ years	<p>Central IHMs: Pusa-New Delhi and Srinagar</p> <p>State IHMs: Jodhpur, CIHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Kurukshetra, Bhatinda and Tiruchirappalli</p> <p>Pvt. Instt: Landran and KC Nawanshahr</p> <p>FCI: Aligarh and Hoshiarpur</p>

Table 8.2.2
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLL IN EACH
COURSE AND PASSED OUT DURING 2016-2017

S.No.	Courses	On Roll 2016 - 17	Pass out 2016 - 17
01	M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration	78	100%
02	1 st Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	4969	96.56%
03	2 nd Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	6300	97.94%
04	3 rd Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	5510	98.50%
03	PG Diploma in Accommodation Operations & Management	85	Result Awaited
04	PG Diploma in Dietetics & Hospital Food Service	13	Result Awaited
04	Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food Production	869	100%
05	Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food & Beverage Service	117	100%
06	Diploma in Food Production	1523	91.85%
07	Diploma in Food & Beverage Service	668	93.28%
08	Diploma in Front Office Operations	234	90.40%
09	Diploma in Housekeeping Operations	138	92.44%
10	Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery	353	93.91%

9

CHAPTER



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SCHEMES OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM

SCHEMES OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM

9.1 MAJOR SCHEMES

The Govt. aims at positioning tourism as a major engine of economic growth and harnessing its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Tourism essentially relate to the following:

- (i) Tourism Product/Infrastructure Development
- (ii) Promotion and Marketing
- (iii) Human Resource Development
- (iv) Skill Development
- (v) Market Research and
- (vi) Computerization and Information Technology

9.2 SWADESH DARSHAN

For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced a scheme in 2014-15 namely Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits.

Following fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development under Swadesh Darshan scheme:

1. North-East India Circuit
2. Buddhist Circuit.
3. Himalayan Circuit
4. Coastal Circuit
5. Krishna Circuit
6. Desert Circuit (Hot & Cold desert)
7. Tribal Circuit
8. Eco Circuit
9. Wildlife Circuit
10. Rural Circuit

11. Spiritual Circuit
12. Ramayana Circuit
13. Heritage Circuit
14. Tirthankar Circuit
15. Sufi Circuit

TABLE NO. 9.2.1

PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	North-East India	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	36.18
2	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit	69.83	48.55
			Total	119.60	84.73

TABLE NO. 9.2.2

PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri PottiSriramalu Nellore	60.38	29.94
2	Coastal	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit	85.28	38.43
3	Coastal	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhlai- Henry Island	85.39	42.69

S.No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
4	Coastal	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit	82.17	12.79
5	Desert	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	63.96	30.7
6	Eco	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	80.37	58.33
7	Eco	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	45.81
8	Eco	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts	99.22	49.61
9	North East India	Manipur	Development of Imphal- Moirang-Khongjom- Moreh Circuit	89.66	61.32
10	North East India	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang-Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05	71.57
11	North East India	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek	94.91	75.92
12	North East India	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism	97.14	74.27
13	North East India	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat– Dumboor-NarikelKunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	99.59	49.79

S.No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
14	Tribal	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha	97.36	72.05
15	Tribal	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur - Ratanpur- Kurdar- SarodadadarGangrel- Kondagaon – Nathyanawagaon- JagdalpurChitrakoot- Tirthgarh	99.94	45.01
16	Wildlife	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench.	92.22	46.11
17	Wildlife	Assam	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit	95.67	43.05
			Total	1512.93	847.39

TABLE NO. 9.2.3

PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2016-17

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	Buddhist	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94	14.99
2	Buddhist	Uttar Pradesh	“Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilvastu	99.97	19.99
3	Buddhist	Bihar	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	19.75
4	Coastal	Goa	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail)	99.99	72.56
5	Coastal	Karnataka	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist	95.67	19.13
6	Coastal	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair)	42.19	8.44
7	Coastal	Tamil Nadu	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	99.92	19.98
8	Coastal	Odisha	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	76.49	15.3
9	Eco	Mizoram	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Durtlang – Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee – Beratlawng -Tuiriial Airfield – Hmuifang”	99.07	44.63
10	Heritage	Gujarat	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar – Bardoli- Dandi	93.48	18.7
11	Heritage	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu)	99.77	19.95

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
12	Heritage	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region – Katarmal –Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura	81.94	16.39
13	Heritage	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- MavaharSthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	41.51	8.3
14	Heritage	Assam	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit	98.35	19.67
15	Heritage	Gujarat	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan	99.81	44.91
16	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects	82.97	37.51
17	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	96.38	19.28
18	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.7	47.25
19	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop	97.82	19.56
20	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam – Daksum – RanjitSagar Dam	96.39	19.28
21	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit	96.93	19.38
22	Himalayan	Himachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit	99.76	19.95
23	Krishna	Haryana	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35	19.47
24	Krishna	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), KhatuShyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45	18.29
25	North East India	Meghalaya	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort.	99.13	44.61

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
26	North East India	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi- Bermoik Tokel- Phongia- Namchi – Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	19.06
27	Ramayana	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit	69.45	13.89
28	Spiritual	Kerala	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta	99.99	20.00
29	Spiritual	Manipur	Development of Spiritual Circuit – Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	24.24
30	Spiritual	Kerala	Development of SreePadmanabha Arnamura- Sabrimala	92.44	18.49
31	Spiritual	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligharh- Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao- Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamriyagunj- Bagpat- Barabanki- Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
32	Spiritual	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Spiritual Circuit – II(Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi)	62.96	12.59
33	Spiritual	Rajasthan	Development of Spiritual Circuit– Churu (SalasarBalaji)– Jaipur (Shri SamodeBalaji, GhatkeBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Alwar (PandupoleHanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) – MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	93.90	18.78

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
34	Spiritual	Bihar	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	52.39	24.06
35	Spiritual	Bihar	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	52.35	24.05
36	Tribal	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	84.40	38.37
37	Tribal	Nagaland	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung–Tuensang–Mon)	99.67	49.83
			Total	3191.38	905.83

TABLE NO. 9.2.4

PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2017-18 (As on September 2017)

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Buddhist	Gujarat	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana	35.99	7.2
2	Buddhist	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu	52.34	10.47
3	Coastal	Goa	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula - Colva - Benaullim	99.35	19.87
4	Eco	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- BhedaGhat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	99.62	19.92
5	Heritage	Puducherry	Development of Heritage Circuit	66.35	13.27

S.No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
6	Heritage	Rajasthan	Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)- Alwar (BalaQuila)-SawaiMadhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (JaisalmerFort) Hanumangarh(Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and PuraniChawni)- Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple)	99.6	19.92
7	Heritage	Telangana	Development of Heritage Circuit: QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb	99.42	19.88
8	Ramayana	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Ayodhya	133.31	23.53
9	Rural	Bihar	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa -Chandrahia - Turkaulia	44.65	8.93
10	Spiritual	Puducherry	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	40.68	8.14
11	Spiritual	Bihar	Development of Mandar Development Hill & Ang Pradesh	53.49	10.7
			Total	824.80	161.83

9.3 PRASHAD

In the year 2014-15, the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism has launched a Scheme “National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) for development and beautification of important pilgrimage sites of the country with an initial budget provision of Rs.100 crore for the current financial year. The aims and objectives are to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure facilities at various pilgrimage sites of the country.

The total number of sites identified at present are 25. Sites identified for development under Swadesh PRASHAD Scheme are as follows:

1. Ajmer (Rajasthan)
2. Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Amritsar (Punjab)
4. Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Badrinath (Uttarakhand)
6. Belur (West Bengal)
7. Deoghar (Jharkhand)
8. Dwarka (Gujarat)
9. Gaya (Bihar)
10. Guruvayoor (Kerala)
11. Hazratbal (Jammu & Kashmir)
12. Kamakhya (Assam)
13. Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)
14. Katra (Jammu & Kashmir)
15. Kedarnath (Uttarakhand)
16. Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
17. Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh)
18. Patna (Bihar)
19. Puri (Odisha)
20. Somnath(Gujarat)
21. Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh)
22. Tirupati(Andhra Pradesh)
23. Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra)
24. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and
25. Vellankani (Tamil Nadu)

TABLE NO. 9.3.1

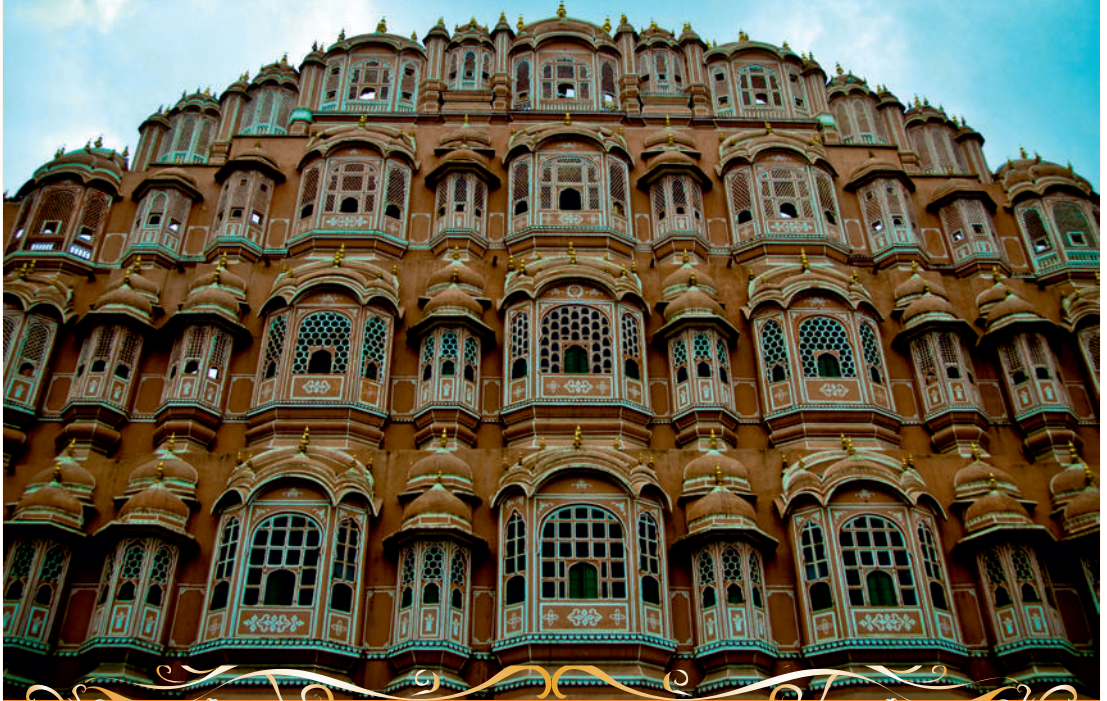
**PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER PRASHAD
DURING 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (As on 30.10.2017)**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
Total			78.56	16.89
2015-16				
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District	28.36	14.18
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	10.20
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
Total			205.95	116.51
2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	8.40
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	14.98
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	9.23
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49
Total			203.94	49.77
2017-18				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	47.45	9.49
Total			88.12	17.62

10

CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava
Incredible India

SURVEY / STUDIES

SURVEY / STUDIES

This chapter has been divided into two sections viz. Section 10.1: Summary findings of the study to devise International Benchmarking Parameters for Awarding Star Ratings to Hotels and Section 10.2: Methodology of Infrastructure Gap Assessment at Tourist Destinations.

10.1 SUMMARY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY TO DEVISE INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARKING PARAMETERS FOR AWARDED STAR RATINGS TO HOTELS

10.1.1 Introduction

Responsible working of hospitality functions is crucial to guest and positive image building of destinations. Internationally comparable features and attributes of the accommodation establishments, particularly the hotels, are reported to play critical role in determining the tourist satisfaction. The mismatch in expectations and actual delivery results in dissatisfaction and can have implications on future travel decisions.

One of the ways of enhancing satisfaction of tourists with the services rendered by accommodation units / hotels is standardization of quality and bench-marking of essential hotel parameters like comfort and standards as per international standards.

Tourism thrives on unique and diversified experiences. While maintaining the international quality bench-marks and standards, the hotel establishments should be able to maintain its uniqueness and distinct identities in order to position and compete internationally. UNWTO and other leading inter-governmental and professional organizations have begun arguing that attempt towards standardization could be pursued in categorizing accommodation units. But, it should not be at the cost of diversity in hospitality traditions often defined and marked by respective cultural history contexts.

In recent years, evolution of the systems towards integrating the guest/customer reviews and feedback inputs, especially from on-line platforms, in to the classification scheme has also gained momentum. There exists a huge unclassified, unapproved, non-registered and informal sector accommodation sector in India. In absence of formal classification, exercising meaningful control on the quality and standards of the hotel property may be a challenge since there exists no formal external audit.

The need for this study emerged due to the imperative of bench-marking the parameters for better acceptability and compliances.

10.1.2 Approach and Methodology

A. Secondary Literature Review:

The approach to this study has been to attempt a comparison of the present scheme in India with that of some major systems of accommodation classification in the world. The selection of the country schemes were made in such a manner that they were destinations where tourism is an important economic activity. Further, to capture the diversity in the criteria and the systems and procedures in place for the purpose of classification, the countries were picked up from a wider geography. For detailed examination of prevailing classification schemes; cases of Hotel Star. EU, Visit England, the US, Malaysia, Australia, South Africa and Abu Dhabi were selected in this study.

Specifically, the selected country-specific and/or region-specific systems and practices were reviewed and documented first. This included not only those countries being selected for the purpose of this study but also of the reports of UNWTO and other international agencies. Equally important was examining the widely used assessment/inspection mechanisms and methodologies. Because, the assessment method is expected to have direct bearing on determining the quality standards and stipulations at accommodation offerings.

Similarly, prevailing central and state schemes for classification were subject to examination and cross-tabulation to gauge the depth of the classification schemes as well as to ascertain whether registration of accommodation units was mandatory in those states; and if so, for which types of units.

B. Primary Survey of Guests staying in Hotels:

It was considered equally imperative to supplement the findings emerging from the analysis of matrices with the perception and experiences of the hotel guests. Because the hotel guests are of different geographic origins and must have had experience of staying in similar of different types of accommodation for them to provide specific feedback on their stay. With this in view, both the domestic and foreign hotels guests were canvassed from different star-rated hotels situated at different cities, towns and resort areas.

C. Expert Panel Group Discussion

With a purpose to gather well-informed views on the classification schemes and tendering necessary inputs/advice besides helping the research team in organising the guest interviews, an expert group was formed. They comprised of the industry leaders, subject experts and the representatives of leading professional associations such as leading hotels and hotel chains, professional organisations such as IATO, TAAI or Hotel Association of India (HAI), Federation

of Hotel & Restaurant Associations of India (FHRAI) etc. A semi-structured questionnaire was developed and administered to gather the data.

10.1.3 Conclusions / Findings

This study observed that 'tourism must be able to consolidate its diversity, and not to seek uniformity, in order to remain sustainable'.

A. Global Trends

- i. **Existence of official Classification scheme:** It was revealed that 83 countries covered in the study reportedly have official classification schemes for hotels.
- ii. **Agencies involved in devising and drafting the classification schemes:** A total of 49 countries have the national tourism administration (NTA's/NTO's) and other government officials undertaking the same, whereas, 36 countries were following the system of another country.
- iii. **Applicability of Classification scheme:** In 43 countries, it is mandatory for all establishments to have classification, whereas in 32 countries, establishments could operate without being classified. In 55 countries, hotels needed only permissions to operate.
- iv. **Major Rating System Symbols:** 'Star-based' system is most widely used across the world, but in some countries such as USA, a 'Diamond-based' system is in existence.
- v. **Criteria Catalogue:** Assessment is carried out on an exhaustive range of parameters under different areas, though description of areas may vary from country to country. South Africa has around 950 parameters whereas the UK has 468 followed by Germany & Sweden (270), Spain (261). Other countries having 200 parameters or more are Spain, Australia and France.
- vi. Recent years have been witnessing the moves towards **integration of the guest/customer reviews** and feedback inputs, especially from on-line platforms, in to the tourist classification schemes.

B. Existing Indian Classification System/ Scheme

The present Indian scheme is voluntary and awards rating of hotels from 1-Star to 5-Star Deluxe. The award of rating is valid for a period of five years.

The method of assessment is verification of the property on an announced date by a team of inspectors Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee (HRACC) who document the presence/absence of prescribed criteria catalogue for a particular Star-category for which the developer has applied for. Award of a Star rating depends on fulfilment of the criteria catalogue by the property.

C. Areas of Assessment in the Other Classification Schemes

The areas of assessment found common across all the schemes are the guest rooms, bathrooms, guest services and the food & beverage services. Of these, guest rooms carries the highest weightage, followed by bathroom, whereas in some schemes like in USA and Australia, about 27% parameters are arranged under the bathroom area. Another common area is guest services, assuming weightage in the range of 9% (Abu Dhabi) to 17% (South Africa) in the total criteria catalogue. However, it is worth noting that F&B service carries highest weightage in Visit England scheme, but in other cases, its numbers are very less.

D. Assessment of Classification Scheme in India

In India, the criteria catalogue is arranged as 'necessary' and 'desirable' for awarding the Star. The properties move from 1* to the next by adding certain features. It was also observed that the distinction of a 4* property or a category above, distinctions in terms of the criteria catalogue is marginal.

There are minimum or entry level requirements for each Star category. In some schemes, scores/points are assigned on these, whereas in other schemes; points/score not assigned. By offering more features in a specific Star category, the property can gain better rating within the same category, instantaneous being that in HotelStar.EU, a 5* property can be assigned 5* 'Superior' award by accruing the points above the optimal limit required for the award of the particular Star. Similarly, Visit England scheme also has a system of awarding 'Silver' and 'Gold' rating within a specific Star rating.

E. Findings of Survey of Tourists

More than three-fourth of respondents confirmed that they were particular about the category of hotel accommodation.

To gather feedback on the hotels, review in the media like Facebook, Twitter and other social media emerged as main online source, followed by review by hotel booking sites like Tripadvisor, Expedia etc.

37% of domestic and 48% of foreign guests have consulted different online sources available to them for gathering information.

For more than three-fourths of the respondents, guest reviews were important in hotel selection.

F. Findings of survey of stakeholders

More than two-thirds of the respondents were of the view that it is very important for the hotel to have official classification as well as display of its official rating, including on the hotel website. Around 34% strongly agreed that the hotel review websites must display the official rating of the hotels along with their reviews on their websites for clarity. Another 64% were in agreement on this.

10.1.4 Recommendations

The main areas for which the recommendations were made related to the nature of classification committee and procedure, frequency of classification, mandatory nature of classification and the improvements needed in the existing criteria catalogue for Classification.

The Major recommendations were as follows:

- a) Classification and rating for tourist accommodation may be made mandatory for units with minimum 10 rooms or an investment of Rs. five crores (excluding the cost of land), whichever is lowest.
- b) A legislation may be enacted for the purpose of tourist accommodation classification. The legislation should have penal provisions for those classified establishments which violate the mandated provisions of the affidavit submitted regarding quality standards.
- c) For the purpose of granting classification, an autonomous framework under the ambit of Ministry of Tourism, viz. 'Tourist Accommodation Classification and Regulatory Authority' (TACRA) may be constituted with the members from the government and specialists drawn from academia, hotel industry, travel intermediaries, architects and civil engineers.
- d) The feedbacks of Mystery Guests and Hotel Guests should be integrated as part of classification scheme.
- e) Reclassification may be done in every three years. However, if the existing five year interval framework is retained, a mid-term evaluation on the third year may be made necessary.

10.2 METHODOLOGY FOR INFRASTRUCTURE GAPASSESSMENT AT TOURIST DESTINATIONS

10.2.1 Background

Tourist inflow to a particular destination depends not only on the place but also the availability of better facilities/ services / infrastructure at the destination. The aspect of connectivity to major cities can also not be ignored. Therefore, assessment of infrastructure gap at various destinations according to the tourists and creation of the assessed facilities is essential for enhancing the tourist inflow. Satisfied tourist will, generally, give greater publicity to tourism by publicizing happy experiences of their visit to a tourist site. Hence, a need is felt to frame a methodology for assessing the infrastructural gap at tourist destinations conform to the satisfaction of the tourists. The suggested methodology in this regard is described below.

10.2.2 Suggested Approach

The approach to determine Infrastructural gap assessment is based on “Importance-Satisfaction” model. That is, one should first find out which touristic amenities / facilities / services are considered as “important” and, then, assess the level of satisfaction” with the quality of available amenities / facilities / services. While feedback on the importance of different types of touristic amenities / facilities / services can be obtained from tourists as well as locals, input on quality and level of satisfaction of the available amenities / facilities / services can be gathered from tourists, locals service providers like tour operators & guides as well as through an Audit. The Auditor would be a trained surveyor of the State / UT which is executing the methodology. The feedback obtained from different categories of respondents can be combined in a weighted manner to obtain a single score against both “Importance” and “Satisfaction”.

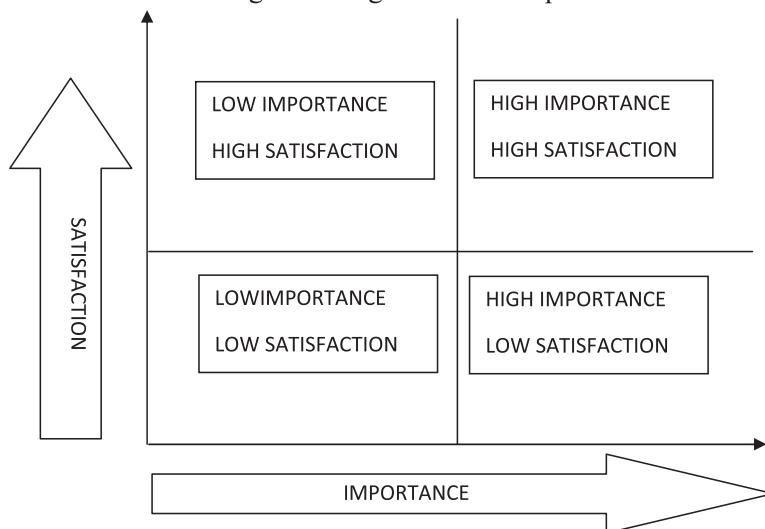


Chart 1

Differences in the “importance” and the “degree of satisfaction” with the existing infrastructure can be treated as a gap, more precisely the “Importance-Satisfaction gap”. The facilities / services / amenities in which a larger gap between the “Importance” and “Satisfaction” is assessed would fall in the IV Quadrant of the matrix and may be considered as areas of high priority.

10.2.3 Steps involved in Methodology

The Methodology comprises of the following:

- 1) Drawing up of an indicative list of touristic facilities/ services and amenities.
An indicative list of touristic facilities/ services and amenities is given in **Annexure 1**.
- 2) This indicative list would be customised for the destination concerned by the executing agency in consultation with the local stakeholders / Industry members. **(3 – 5 respondents)**
- 3) An Audit by the Auditor (Surveyor) of the executing agency would be undertaken to check the availability of the listed facilities/ services and amenities. Quality of the available facilities/ services and amenities would be graded on a 10-point scale with the 'poorest' being given 1 and the 'best' being given 10.

A tentative check list for the Auditor is given at **Annexure 2**.

- 4) A sample survey of tourists (Tourists should be interviewed at the time they are about to leave the destination), locals and service providers (tour operators / guides) is to be undertaken to assess the following:
 - a. The importance they assign to different facilities / services / amenities and
 - b. Their satisfaction level with the existing level of the facilities / services / amenities.
- 5) The tourists, locals and service providers may add to the customised list of facilities/ services/ amenities. For this purpose, a category 'others (to be specified)' is mentioned in the list.

Following should be assured:

- (i) The duration of the survey may be specified as 1 – 2 weeks.

- (ii) Tourists are to be interviewed at the tourist spots and the locals and the service providers may be interviewed in areas nearby to the tourist spots.
- (iii) Sample is a random sample,
- (iv) Sample is spread over seven days of a week,
- (v) Sample is spread over entire duration of the day,
- (vi) Both, male and female respondents are covered in an appropriate manner,
- (vii) Only 1 member of a group is surveyed,
- (viii) Sample should have a fair representation of both domestic and foreign tourists, with a minimum of 10% of the proposed sample of tourists being foreigners.
- (ix) Survey should preferably be conducted in the peak period.

Sample Size: The tentative sample size is as follows:

- (i) Tourists: 600
- (ii) Locals: 200
- (iii) Service Providers: 20

The questionnaire has two sections; one to assess the importance which the tourist assigns to different facilities / amenities / services and the other to assess his/her satisfaction level with those facilities / amenities / services which are available.

The respondents will be asked about each facility/component of infrastructure to score it on the scale of 1 to 10, for both “importance” of infrastructure and that on the level of “satisfaction” as per their assessment of the facility/component.

The facilities / amenities which are not important should be given 1 and that which are the most important should be given 10. Similarly, the facility, the satisfaction with which is least should be given 1 and that which is most satisfying should be given 10.

Draft Questionnaire is placed at Annexure 3.

10.2.4 Method of Assessment of Gap:

A. Assessment of Gap in case of those facilities / amenities / services which are available

The mean scores corresponding to scores of importance of each type of facility/ service / amenity is computed separately for Locals, Tourists and service providers. The mean scores corresponding to scores of satisfaction (with) / quality (of) each type of facility / service / amenity is computed separately for Locals, Tourists, service providers and Auditor.

The mean scores of Locals, Tourists, service providers and Auditor can further be combined in a weighted manner. The weights are as follows:

Importance		Satisfaction	
Category of Respondent	Weight assigned	Category of Respondent	Weight assigned
Auditor	20%	Auditor	20%
Tourists	50%	Tourists	50%
Locals	15%	Locals	15%
Service providers	15%	Service providers	15%
Total	100%	Total	100%

A scatter plot with the score of (5,5) as origin is to be drawn. Only those facilities / services / amenities which fall in the quadrant (High importance, low satisfaction) may be in need of high prioritisation, as elucidated in Chart – 1 above.

B. Assessment of Gap in case of those facilities / amenities / services which are not available

In case of those facilities / amenities / services which are not available, however for which the weighted mean score of importance is 5 or more than 5 may be considered as a gap.

C. Overall Grading for a destination

A combined grading for the tourist destination can also be worked out by taking simple mean of satisfaction level of those facilities / services / amenities which have an importance score of 5 or more.

Illustrative list of facilities / amenities / services

Type of facilities / amenities / services	Facility / Amenity / Service
Air Connectivity	Connectivity of the destination/ circuit with major Indian cities
	Condition of airport serving the destination/ circuit
Road Connectivity	Quality of the roads
	Connectivity of the tourist destination with nearby major cities
	Way side amenities available on the road
Rail Connectivity	Rail connectivity of destination/ circuit with major Indian cities
	Condition of railway station serving the destination/circuit
	Behavior of the porters at the railway station
Civic Administration	Public conveniences along roads/streets
	Walking Pathways
	Last mile connectivity to tourist spots
	Sewerage and drainage system
	Garbage disposal
	Conditions of city roads
	Drinking Water supply
Street lighting	
Traffic and Transport Management	Signage
	Traffic signals
	Traffic management
	Availability of mass transit system
	Availability of metered taxi
	Behavior of the taxi drivers
	Availability of other commercial transportations
Behavior of the drivers of other commercial transportations	

Type of facilities / amenities / services	Facility / Amenity / Service
Tourist's Facilities	Availability of A/C tourist coaches
	Availability of authorized tour operators
	Availability of luxury hotels
	Availability of budget hotels
	Behavior of the officials available at tourist reception office
	Level of knowledge of officials at the reception office
	Quality of help provided by the reception office
	Behavior of service staff at the hotel
	Pricing of accommodation
	General upkeep of the hotel rooms
	Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas
	Behavior of service personnel at waysiderestaurants and dhabas
	Souvenir shops in and around the tourist destination
Maintenance & Management of Tourist Attraction	General cleanliness of monument / tourist attraction and area around it
	Public utilities at the monument / tourist attraction
	Conditions of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction
	Information boards
	QR coded information boards
	Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction
	Availability of tourist guidance/ reception centers
	Availability of trained tourist guides
	Behavior of the guides at the monument/tourist attraction
	Conservation of heritage sites/monuments
	Illumination of monuments
	Light & Sound show at monuments
	Promptness at the ticketing window of the monument/tourist attraction
Processing time at ticketing window	
Standing time in queue for entry	
Digital payment infrastructure	Sufficiency of number of ticket counters
	POS/ e payment facility for ticketing
	Availability of POS at shops/ vendors within a periphery of 500 meters. of destination
General Services	Availability of e – wallets with shops / vendors
	Power supply situation
Telephone/mobile services	Telephone/mobile services
	Availability of tourist helpline
Safety and Security	Emergency rescue facilities
	Availability of evacuation routes
	Water safety requirements (for destinations possessing deep water bodies)
	Medical facilities
	Availability of tourist police
	Availability of ramps
Accessibility (for differently abled)	Separate Toilets
	Specialized guides
	Audio Visual Aids
	Braille information boards
Others	

Add more rows if required.

Auditor Checklist

Type	Facility / Amenity / Service	If available please tick mark.	Quality (Grade 1 to 10)#
Air Connectivity	Connectivity of the destination/ circuit with major Indian cities		
	Condition of airport serving the destination/ circuit	NA	
Road Connectivity	Quality of the roads		
	Connectivity of the tourist destination with nearby major cities		
	Way side amenities available on the road		
Rail Connectivity	Rail connectivity of destination/ circuit with major Indian cities		
	Condition of railway station serving the destination/ circuit		
	Behavior of the porters at the railway station	NA	
Civic Administration	Public conveniences along roads/streets		
	Walking Pathways		
	Last mile connectivity to tourist spots		
	Sewerage and drainage system		
	Garbage disposal		
	Conditions of city roads		
	Drinking Water supply		
Traffic and Transport Management	Street lighting		
	Signage	NA	
	Traffic signals		
	Traffic management		
	Availability of mass transit system		
	Availability of metered taxi		
	Behavior of the taxi drivers	NA	
	Availability of other commercial transportations		
Behavior of the drivers of other commercial transportations			
Tourist's Facilities	Availability of A/C tourist coaches		
	Availability of authorized tour operators		
	Availability of luxury hotels		
	Availability of budget hotels		
	Behavior of the officials available at tourist reception office	NA	
	Level of knowledge of officials at the reception office	NA	
	Quality of help provided by the reception office	NA	
	Behavior of service staff at the hotel	NA	
	Pricing of accommodation	NA	
	General upkeep of the hotel rooms	NA	
	Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas		
	Behavior of service personnel at way side restaurants and dhabas	NA	
Souvenir Shops in and around the tourist destination	NA		

Type	Facility / Amenity / Service	If available please tick mark.	Quality (Grade 1 to 10)#
Maintenance & Management of Tourist Attraction	General cleanliness of monument/tourist attraction and area around it	NA	
	Public utilities at the monument/tourist attraction		
	Conditions of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction	NA	
	Information boards		
	QR coded information boards		
	Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction		
	Availability of tourist guidance/reception centers		
	Availability of trained tourist guides		
	Behavior of the guides at the monument/tourist attraction	NA	
	Conservation of heritage sites/ monuments		
	Illumination of monuments		
	Light & Sound show at monuments		
	Promptness at the ticketing window of the monument/tourist attraction	NA	
	Processing time at ticketing window	NA	
Standing time in queue for entry	NA		
Digital payment infrastructure	Sufficiency of number of ticket counters		
	POS/ e payment facility for ticketing		
	Availability of POS at shops/ vendors within a periphery of 500 meters. of destination		
	Availability of e – wallets with shops / vendors		
General Services	Power supply situation	NA	
	Telephone/mobile services		
Safety and Security	Availability of tourist helpline		
	Emergency rescue facilities		
	Availability of evacuation routes		
	Water safety requirements (for destinations possessing deep water bodies)		
	Medical facilities		
	Availability of tourist police		
Accessibility (for differently abled)	Availability of ramps		
	Separate Toilets		
	Specialized Guides		
	Audio Visual Aids		
Others	Braille information boards		

NA: Not Applicable

#: Kindly rate the services/ facilities/ amenities available at the destination currently visited on the scale of 1 to 10 based on their quality

Questionnaire (Locals / Tourists/ Service Providers)

Type	Facility / Amenity / Service	Importance (Grade 1 to 10)*	Satisfaction Level (Grade 1 to 10)#
Air Connectivity	Connectivity of the destination/ circuit with major Indian cities		
	Condition of airport serving the destination/ circuit		
Road Connectivity	Quality of the roads		
	Connectivity of the tourist destination with nearby major cities		
	Way side amenities available on the road		
Rail Connectivity	Rail connectivity of destination/ circuit with major Indian cities		
	Condition of railway station serving the destination/circuit		
	Behavior of the porters at the railway station		
Civic Administration	Public conveniences along roads/streets		
	Walking Pathways		
	Last mile connectivity to tourist spots		
	Sewerage and drainage system		
	Garbage disposal		
	Conditions of city roads		
	Drinking Water supply		
Traffic and Transport Management	Street lighting		
	Signage		
	Traffic signals		
	Traffic management		
	Availability of mass transit system		
	Availability of metered taxi		
	Behavior of the taxi drivers		
	Availability of other commercial transportations		
Behavior of the drivers of other commercial transportations			

Type	Facility / Amenity / Service	Importance (Grade 1 to 10)*	Satisfaction Level (Grade 1 to 10)#
Tourist's Facilities	Availability of A/C tourist coaches		
	Availability of authorized tour operators		
	Availability of luxury hotels		
	Availability of budget hotels		
	Behavior of the officials available at tourist reception office		
	Level of knowledge of officials at the reception office		
	Quality of help provided by the reception office		
	Behavior of service staff at the hotel		
	Pricing of accommodation		
	General upkeep of the hotel rooms		
	Hygiene at wayside restaurants and dhabas		
	Behavior of service personnel at wayside restaurants and dhabas		
	Souvenir shops in and around the tourist destination		
Maintenance & Management of Tourist Attraction	General cleanliness of monument/tourist attraction and area around it		
	Public utilities at the monument/tourist attraction		
	Conditions of signage within the monument/ tourist attraction		
	Information boards		
	QR coded information boards		
	Parking facility at the monument/tourist attraction		
	Availability of tourist guidance/reception centers		
	Availability of trained tourist guides		
	Behavior of the guides at the monument/tourist attraction		
	Conservation of heritage sites/ monuments		
	Illumination of monuments		
	Light & Sound show at monuments		
	Promptness at the ticketing window of the monument/tourist attraction		
	Processing time at ticketing window		
	Standing time in queue for entry		
Digital payment infrastructure	Sufficiency of number of ticket counters		
	POS/ e payment facility for ticketing		
	Availability of POS at shops/ vendors within a periphery of 500 meters. of destination		
	Availability of e – wallets with shops / vendors		
General Services	Power supply situation		
	Telephone/ mobile services		

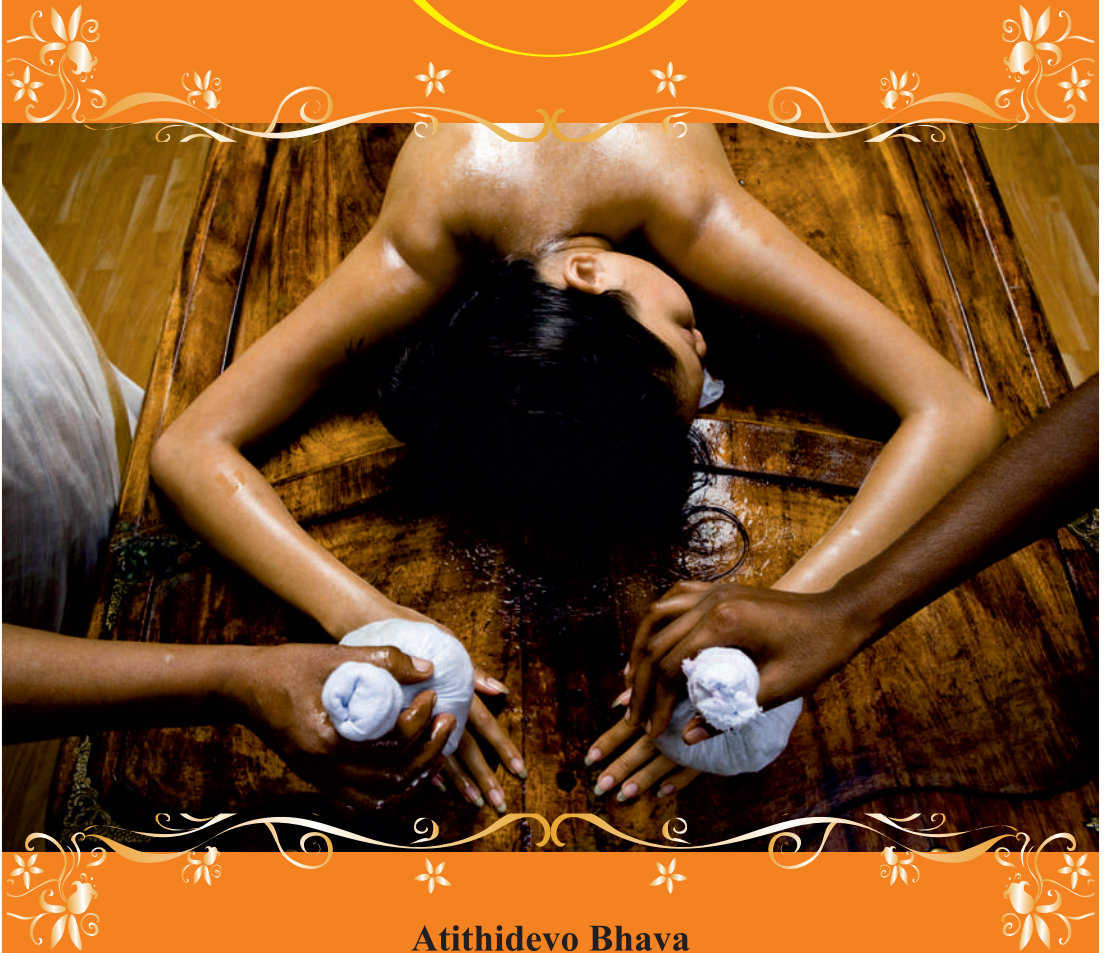
Type	Facility / Amenity / Service	Importance (Grade 1 to 10)*	Satisfaction Level (Grade 1 to 10)#
Safety and Security	Availability of tourist helpline		
	Emergency rescue facilities		
	Availability of evacuation routes		
	Water safety requirements (for destinations possessing deep water bodies)		
	Medical facilities		
	Availability of tourist police		
Accessibility (for differently abled)	Availability of ramps		
	Separate Toilets		
	Specialized Guides		
	Audio Visual Aids		
	Braille information boards		
Others			

*: Kindly rate the importance to various services/ tourist facilities and other amenities at the tourist sites on the scale of 1 to 10; (1 – Least Important and 10 – Most Important)

#: Kindly rate the following services, tourist facilities and other amenities of the destination currently visited on the scale of 1 to 10 based on the satisfaction levels; (1 – Lowest level of Satisfaction and 10 – Highest Level of Satisfaction)

11

CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava
Incredible India

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TFCI

Financial Assistance Provided By Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI)

11.1 TFCI, since its inception in 1989, has been providing financial assistance to enterprises, for setting up and/ or development of tourism related activities, facilities and services, which inter-alia include hotels, restaurants, holiday resorts, amusement parks and complexes for entertainment, education and sports, safari parks, rope- ways cultural centres, convention halls, all forms of transport industry, ropeways, travel and tour operating agencies, tourism emporia, sports facilities etc. TFCI provides all forms of financial assistance for new, expansion, diversification/ modernisation projects in tourism industry and related activities, facilities and services. TFCI also provides high quality Research & Consultancy services to the tourism industry in general and to the investors in tourism industry in particular. The amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by TFCI to various categories of tourism sector during 2015-16 and 2016-17 with Cumulative figures are given in Table 11.1.1.

**Table 11.1.1 Assistance sanctioned & disbursed by TFCI
during 2015-16 & 2016-17 (Cumulative Figures) (Rs. In lakh)**

Type of Assistance	Sanctions (April-March)		Disbursements (April-March)	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rupee Loan	64070	97480	38056	48737
2. Foreign Currency Loan	-	-	-	-
3. Underwriting and Direct Subscription	-	-	-	-
4. Guarantees	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-
Total	64070	97480	38056	48737

Note: The total assistance sanctioned includes assistance to sectors other than tourism also.

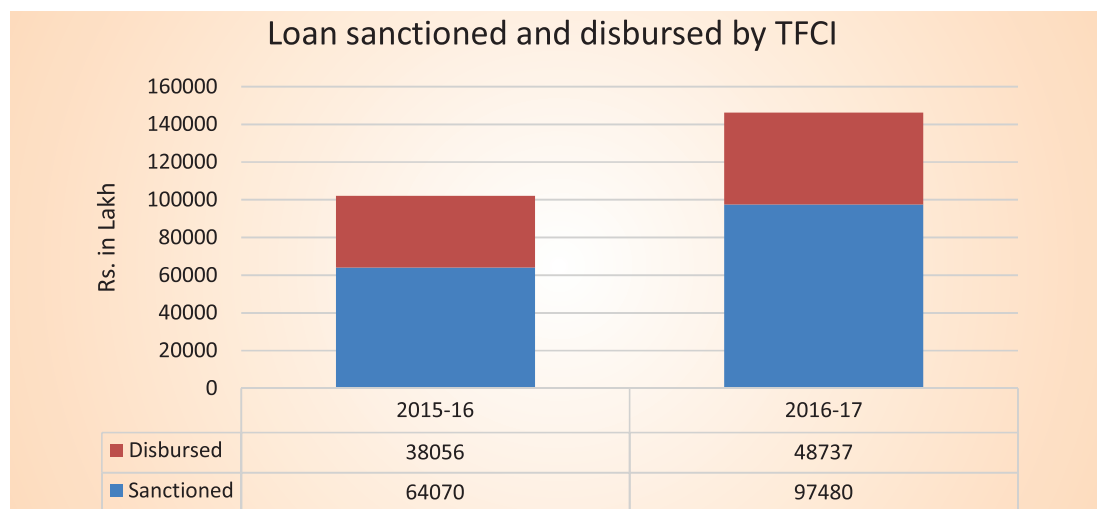


Table 11.1.2
Project-wise and purpose-wise classification of financial assistance sanctioned during
the financial year 2016-17.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

PURPOSE TYPE OF PROJECT	NEW		EXPANSION		REN./EQ. FINANCE		EXP/RENO/ACQ./RESTRC /REFIN.		TOTAL	
	NO	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT	NO.	AMOUNT
5 STAR HOTEL	8	37000	0	0	0	0	2	1800	10	38800
	83	149475	17	18476	17	10408	37	77079	154	255438
4 STAR HOTEL	5	14600	0	0			3	8750	8	23350
	50	75746	7	9457	6	2395	6	4280	69	91878
3 STAR HOTEL	3	5180	0	0	0	0	5	6100	8	11280
	267	170292	24	17387	13	4983	42	30557	346	223219
2 STAR HOTEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	12568	1	388	1	90	2	323	30	13369
HERITAGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	3764	3	1030	2	425	2	586	24	5805
UNCLASSIFIED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1210	0	0	1	24	1	56	4	1290
AMUSEMENT PARK/SHOPPING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	34	31183	4	2450	0	0	4	1417	42	35050
RESTAURANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	4
	17	6174	3	1835	3	109	2	1805	25	9923
TOURIST CARS/ COACHES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	241	4	2826	2	600	1	5000	9	8667
RTDC/PALACE ON WHEELS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2150	0	0	1	1000	1	500	4	3650
OTHERS- Tourism	1	4300	0	0	0	0	2	10500	3	14800
	26	6684	3	3600	3	5273	14	34880	46	50833
TOTAL	17	61080	0	0	0	0	13	27154	30	88234
	543	520567	66	57449	49	25307	125	183637	783	787356

Normal: Current Year (2016-17)

Highlighted: Cumulative

Source: Tourism Finance Corporation of India

DEFINITIONS



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DEFINITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS FOLLOWED IN INDIA

ARRIVALS:

The data presented in this publication refer to the number of arrivals of tourists/visitors and not to the number of persons. An individual who makes multiple trips to the country is counted each time as a new arrival. This is also true in the case of Indian nationals going abroad.

FOREIGN VISITORS:

A Foreign visitor is any person visiting the country on a foreign passport whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country.

This definition covers two segments of visitors: “Tourists” and “Same Day Visitors”.

FOREIGN TOURISTS:

A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- (i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and support);
- (ii) Business, family mission, meeting.

The following are not regarded as 'foreign tourists':

- (i) Person arriving with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the country;
- (ii) Persons coming to establish residence in the country;
- (iii) “Same Day Visitors” i.e. temporary visitors staying less than twenty four hours in the country (including travelers on cruises).

EXCURSIONIST:

A visitor in accordance with the foregoing definition and staying less than 24 hours in the country is treated as “Same Day Visitors” or “Excursionist”.

CRUISE PASSENGER:

A visitor, as defined above, who arrives in the country aboard a cruise ship and does not spend a night at an accommodation establishment in the country is treated as a cruise passenger.

PORTS:

Ports are the points of entry of foreign visitors into India. At present, there are seventy

No.	Name of Port	Type of Port	No.	Name of Port	Type of Port
1	Agartala	Land Check Post	39	Karimganj	Land Check Post
2	Ahmedabad	Airport	40	Khowai	Land Check Post
3	Alang	Seaport	41	Kolkata	Airport
4	Amritsar	Airport	42	Kolkata	Seaport
5	Attari Rail	Land Check Post	43	Lucknow	Airport
6	Attari Road	Land Check Post	44	Madurai	Airport
7	Bagdogra	Land Check Post	45	Mahadipur	Land Check Post
8	Banbasa	Land Check Post	46	Mandvi	Seaport
9	Bengaluru	Airport	47	Mangalore	Seaport
10	Bhavnagar	Seaport	48	Mankachar	Land Check Post
11	Calicut	Airport	49	Marmagoa	Seaport
12	Calicut	Seaport	50	Morech	Seaport
13	Changrabandha	Land Check Post	51	Muhurighat	Land Check Post
14	Chennai	Seaport	52	Mumbai	Airport
15	Chennai	Airport	53	Mumbai	Seaport
16	Cochin	Seaport	54	Munabao	Land Check Post
17	Cochin	Airport	55	Nagapattinam	Seaport
18	Coimbatore	Airport	56	Nagpur	Airport
19	Cuddalore	Seaport	57	Nhava Sheva	Seaport
20	Dabolim	Airport	58	Paradeep	Seaport
21	Dalaighat	Land Check Post	59	Porbander	Seaport
22	Dalu	Land Check Post	60	Port Blair	Airport
23	Dawki	Land Check Post	61	Port Blair	Seaport
24	Delhi	Airport	62	Pune	Airport
25	Gaya	Airport	63	Radhikapore	Land Check Post
26	Gede Rly.Station	Land Check Post	64	Ragna	Land Check Post
27	Ghojadanga	Land Check Post	65	Raniganj	Land Check Post

No.	Name of Port	Type of Port	No.	Name of Port	Type of Port
28	Guwahati	Airport	66	Raxul	Land Check Post
29	Haridaspore	Land Check Post	67	Sonauli	Land Check Post
30	Hilli	Land Check Post	68	Srimantapur	Land Check Post
31	Hyderabad	Airport	69	Srinagar	Airport
32	Imphal	Airport	70	Sutarkandi	Land Check Post
33	Jaigaon	Land Check Post	71	Trichy	Airport
34	Jaipur	Airport	72	Trivandrum	Airport
35	Jogbani Purnea	Land Check Post	73	Tuticorin	Seaport
36	Kailashahar	Land Check Post	74	Varanasi	Airport
37	Kakinada	Seaport	75	Visakhapatnam	Airport
38	Kandala	Seaport	76	Visakhapatnam	Seaport

REGIONS: The regional classification of countries, used for the presentation of data in the publication, is as follows:

- 1) Africa comprises the continent of Africa including, Egypt and the adjoining islands.
- 2) Australasia includes Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the Pacific Island groups like French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia etc.
- 3) East Asia comprises China, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Macau, etc.
- 4) West Asia comprises countries in the Middle East including Turkey, Cyprus and Persian Gulf countries excluding Iran.
- 5) South Asia includes Iran, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and countries of the Indian sub continent.
- 6) South East Asia comprises countries of Indo-China including Myanmar & ASEAN countries.
- 7) North America includes Canada and the USA.
- 8) Central and South America comprises countries in the Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands.
- 9) Eastern Europe comprises all the countries of former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czech, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, etc.
- 10) Western Europe includes all the countries of Europe excluding East European countries , Turkey and Cyprus.

DOMESTIC TOURIST:

A domestic tourist is a person who travels within the country to a place other than his usual place of residence and stays at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas/agrashalas/choultries etc. for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time for any of the following purposes:-

- i) Pleasure (holiday,leisure, sports, etc.);
- ii) Pilgrimage, religious and social functions;
- iii) Business conferences and meetings; and
- iv) Study and health.

The following are not regarded as domestic tourists:

- i) Persons arriving with or without a contract to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the State/Centre.
- (ii) Persons coming to establish more or less permanent residence in the State/Centre.
- (iii) Persons visiting their hometowns or native places on leave or a short visit for meeting relations and friends, attending social and religious functions etc. and staying in their own homes or with relatives and friends and not using any sight-seeing facilities.
- (iv) Foreigners resident in India.

INDIAN NATIONALS GOING ABROAD:

Any person going abroad with an Indian passport is regarded as an Indian national going abroad irrespective of the purpose and the destination

TRAVEL RECEIPTS/FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM:

These are receipts of the country as a result of consumption expenditure, i.e. payments made for goods and services acquired, by foreign visitors in the economy out of foreign currency brought by them.

ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS:

Places in which room are provided to tourists for stay, and classified as hotels, tourist bungalows, travelers' lodges, youth hostels, etc.

APPROVED HOTELS:

Hotels which conform to certain laid down standards on physical features, standards of facilities and other services are approved by the Tourism Department of Central and State Governments and are known as approved hotels. These are graded variously as five star deluxe, five star, four star, etc.

OCCUPANCY RATE:

The occupancy rate refers to the ratio between available capacity (in terms of rooms or beds) and the extent to which it is used. Occupancy is worked out on the basis of number of rooms occupied by both domestic and international tourists.

1. INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS

TOURISM: The activities of persons traveling to and in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

DOMESTIC TOURISM: Residents of a given country traveling only within that country.

INBOUND TOURISM: In relation to a given country non-residents traveling to that country.

OUTBOUND TOURISM: In relation to a given country, residents traveling another country.

INTERNAL TOURISM: Domestic and Inbound Tourism.

NATIONAL TOURISM: Domestic and Out bound Tourism.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM: Inbound and Outbound Tourism.

VISITORS: All type of travelers engages in tourism are described as Visitors, and as such the term represents the basic, concept for the whole system of tourism statistics.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS: Any person who travels to a country other than that in which is his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12

months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS INCLUDE:

- Tourist (overnight visitors): Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.
- Same Day Visitors: Visitors who do not spend a night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes passengers of cruise ships who return to the ship every night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of Yachts, and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train.
- Domestic Visitors: Any person residing in a country who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of any activity remunerated from within the place visited.

DOMESTIC VISITORS INCLUDE:

- Tourists (overnight visitors): Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.
- Same Day Visitors: Visitors who do not spend one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.



सत्यमेव जयते

CABINET SECRETARIAT DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES Unresolved Grievances Bothering You ?

You may seek help to Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) in resolution of Grievances relating to Ministries / Departments and Organisations under its Purview. In last few years, nearly ninety percent of the grievances taken up by the Directorate have been resolved favourably.

Please read carefully the conditions listed below before lodging your grievance:

- You should have exhausted the Departmental remedies for individual grievances.
- Your grievance should not relate to service matter (other than payment of terminal benefits likes gratuity, GPF etc.), a case disposed of at the level of Minister of the concerned Department, commercial prescribed for decision making, RTI matter, Religious matter.
- Suggestion of any sort will not be treated as grievance.

Central Government Ministries, Departments or Organizations under DPG's purview :

- Railways
- Posts
- Telecom
- Urban Development
- Petroleum and Natural Gas
- Civil Aviation
- Shipping, Road Transport & Highways
- Tourism
- Public Sector Banks
- Public Sector Insurance Companies
- National Saving Scheme of Ministry of Finance
- Employees' Provident Fund Organization
- Regional Passport Authorities
- Central Government Health Scheme
- Central Board of Secondary Education
- Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
- National Institute of Open Schooling
- Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti
- Central Universities
- Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of HRD
- Deemed Universities (Central)
- ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries directly controlled by ESI Corporation under Ministry of Labour
- Youth Affairs

Grievances concerning or relation to the following are not within DPG's purview :

1. Policy matters
2. Commercial contracts
3. Decisions involving quasi-judicial procedure
4. Service matters (excluding payment of terminal benefits like gratuity and GPF)
5. Matters which are sub-judice (pending before courts)
6. Frivolous complaints

Note: You can lodge your grievance online on our website <http://dpg.gov.in>. You may also send your grievance to us by post or fax with complete information and relevant documents.

Contact us at
2nd Floor, Sardar Patel Bhawan,
Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001
Tel:-011-23743139, 011-23741228, 011-23363733
Fax: 011-23345637, e-mail: secypg@nic.in,
Website: <http://dpg.gov.in>

