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# INDIA

TOURISM STATISTICS  
2019



MINISTRY OF TOURISM  
Government of India







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सचिव  
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SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM  
NEW DELHI

## FOREWORD

Statistics is an indispensable tool for sound evidence-based decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes. The level of detail and the reliability of data, as well as of its interpretation and use, have a direct impact on the effectiveness of such policies and programmes. Tourism statistics is one among them.

I am delighted to release "**India Tourism Statistics 2019**". Ministry of Tourism releases data related to tourism on regular basis and this is 60th in the series of such publications. It includes data in respect of nationality wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and their profile, Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism, volume of tourist visits, details of educational institutes under Ministry of Tourism etc. The methodology framed by Market Research Division in consultation with experts on "Estimation of Domestic and Foreign Visitors at district level" which can be used by States/UT administration is also a part of this publication.

As far as tourism is concerned, the year 2018 was a notable year for India as it witnessed more than 10.56 million tourist arrivals. India's rank in terms of FEE during the year 2018 was 13th in the world. Moreover, India stands at 7th position in tourism receipts within the Asia & Pacific region. Further, domestic tourist visits have crossed 1854.9 million, while foreign tourist visits have crossed 28.9 million in 2018.

I am sure that this publication will be very useful for all tourism stakeholders and researchers.

Market Research Division of Ministry of Tourism has prepared this publication based on the information received from Bureau of Immigration(BOI) and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); data published by United Nations World Tourism Organisation(UNWTO); and from information available in various Divisions of the Ministry. The entire team of Market Research Division under the guidance of Shri. P. C. Cyriac, Additional Director General deserves appreciation for their dedicated work, in bringing out this publication.

4  
( **Yogendra Tripathi** )



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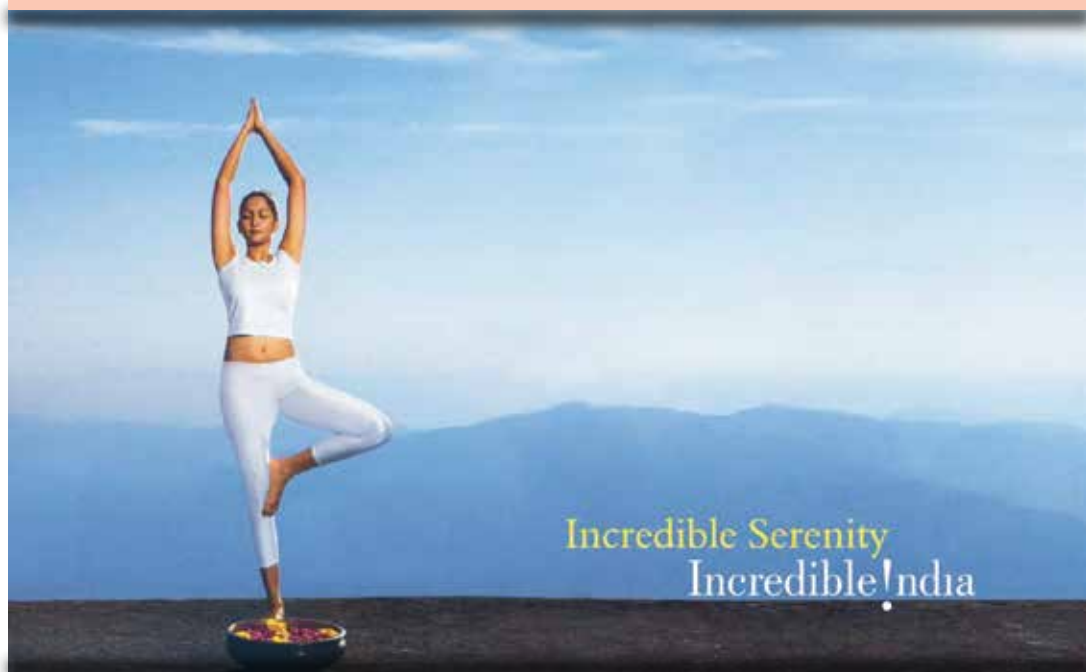
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# 1

## CHAPTER



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IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON TOURISM, 2019



## IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON TOURISM DURING 2018

### (I) INDIA

<b>1.</b>	<b>Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	10.56 5.2%
<b>2.</b>	<b>Number of Non-Residents Indians Arrivals (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	6.87 1.4%
<b>3.</b>	<b>Number of International Tourist Arrivals in India (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	17.42 3.7%
<b>4.</b>	<b>Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Transport (Percentage)</b>	
	i. Air	79.6%
	ii. Land	19.6%
	iii. Sea	0.8%
<b>3.</b>	<b>Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Port of Entry (Percentage share)</b>	
	i. Delhi (Airport)	28.8%
	ii. Mumbai (Airport)	15.7%
	iii. Haridaspur (Land Check Post)	9.8%
	iv. Chennai (Airport)	7.5%
	v. Bengaluru (Airport)	5.8%
	vi. Kolkata (Airport)	5.1%
	vii. Cochin (Airport)	3.2%
	viii. Hyderabad (Airport)	3.1%
	Others	21.0%
	All Ports	100.0%
<b>4.</b>	<b>Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Top 15 source markets (Numbers in million and Percentage share)</b>	
	i. Bangladesh	2.26 (21.37%)
	ii. United States	1.46 (13.80%)
	iii. United Kingdom	1.03 (9.75%)
	iv. Sri Lanka	0.35 (3.35%)
	v. Canada	0.35 (3.32%)

	vi. Australia	0.34 (3.28%)
	vii. Malaysia	0.32 (3.02%)
	viii. China	0.28 (2.67%)
	ix. Germany	0.27 (2.60%)
	x. Russian Fed	0.26 (2.48%)
	xi. France	0.26 (2.48%)
	xii. Japan	0.24 (2.24%)
	xiii. Singapore	0.18 (1.74%)
	xiv. Nepal	0.17 (1.65%)
	xv. Thailand	0.16 (1.58%)
	Share of Top 15 Countries	7.95 (75.33%)
	Share of Top 10 Countries	6.93(65.65%)
<b>5.</b>	<b>Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism (PR)</b>	
	i) In INR terms (1 crore = 10 million) Annual Growth Rate	1,94,881 Crore 9.6%
	ii) In US\$ terms billion Annual Growth Rate	US\$28.59 4.7%
<b>6.</b>	<b>No. of Indian Nationals Departures from India (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	26.29 9.8%
<b>7.</b>	<b>Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (million) (R)</b> Annual Growth Rate	1854.93 11.9%
<b>8.</b>	<b>Approved Hotels</b>	
	i) Number of Hotels	1961
	ii) Number of Rooms	102490
<b>9.</b>	<b>Travel Trade as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018</b>	
	i) Number of Approved Inbound Tour Operators	485
	ii) Number of Approved Travel Agencies	215
	iii) Number of Approved Tourist Transport Operators	109
	iv) Number of Approved Domestic Tour Operators	140
	v) Number of Approved Adventure Tour Operators	50



## (II) WORLD

1.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals (million) Annual Growth Rate	1401.0(P) 5.4%
2.	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion) Annual Growth Rate	1448.0(P) 7.2%

## (III) ASIA PACIFIC REGION

1.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals (million) Annual Growth Rate	347.6(P) 7.2%
2.	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion) Annual Growth Rate	436.9(p) 10.33%

## (IV) INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD

1.	Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals	1.24%
2.	India's rank in International Tourist Arrivals	22 <sup>nd</sup>
3.	Share of India in International Tourism Receipts	1.97%
4.	India's rank in International Tourism Receipts (As per RBI's estimate)	13 <sup>th</sup>

## (V) INDIA'S POSITION IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION

1.	Share of India in Tourist Arrivals	5.01%
2.	India's rank in Tourist Arrivals	7 <sup>th</sup>
3.	Share of India in Tourism Receipts (US\$)	6.54%
4.	India's rank in Tourism Receipts (As per RBI's estimate)	7 <sup>th</sup>

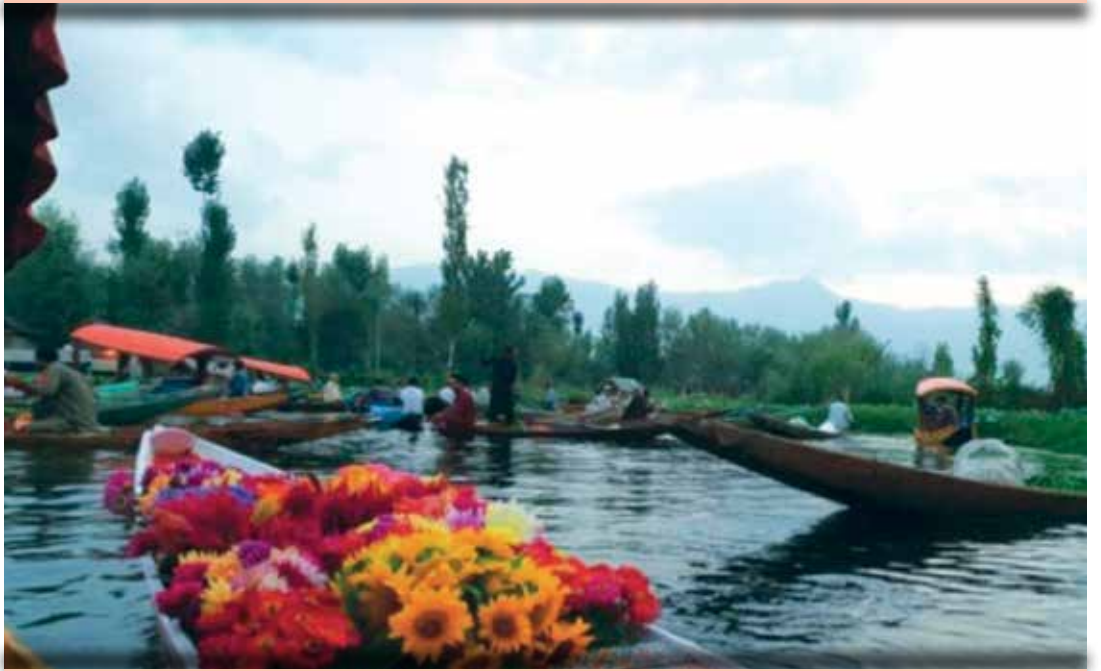
(P): Provisional.

## (II) IMPORTANT HIGHLIGHT OF INDIAN TOURISM

- The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2018 increased to 10.56 million as compared to 10.04 million in 2017. The growth rate in FTAs during 2018 over 2017 was 5.2% as compared to 14.0% during 2017 over 2016.
- The share of India in international tourist arrivals in 2018 was 1.2%. India accounted for 5.0% of international tourist arrivals in Asia Pacific Region in 2018, with the rank of 7<sup>th</sup>.
- About 79.6% of the FTAs entered India through air routes followed by 19.6% by land routes and 0.8% by sea routes. Delhi and Mumbai airports accounted for about 44.5% of the total FTAs in India. The top 15 source markets for FTAs in India in 2018 were Bangladesh followed by United States, United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, China, Germany, Russia Federation, France, Japan, Singapore, Nepal and Thailand. The top 15 countries accounted for about 75.33% of total FTAs in India in 2018.
- Tourism continues to play an important role as a foreign exchange earner for the country. In 2018, foreign exchange earnings (FEE) from tourism were US\$ 28.59 billion as compared to US\$ 27.31 billion in 2017, registering a growth of 4.7%.
- Number of domestic tourist visits in India during 2018 was 1854 million (revise) as compared to 1657 million in 2017, with a growth rate of 11.9 %.
- Number of Indian national departures from India during 2018 was 26.29 million as compared to 23.94 million in 2017, registering a growth rate of 9.8%.

2

## CHAPTER



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INBOUND TOURISM-FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA



## INBOUND TOURISM IN INDIA

### 2.1 INBOUND TOURISM IN INDIA

Data on varied aspects 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 1.68 million in 1991, 2.54 million in 2001, to reach 10.56 million in 2018. During the year 2018, FTAs in India registered a growth of 5.2% over 2017. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in FTAs in India during 2001 to 2018 was 8.75%. Ministry has also initiated compilation and dissemination of arrivals of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and the International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) since 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) 1981-2018**

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	

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
2015	8.03	4.5	5.74	5.7	13.76	5.0
2016	8.80	9.7	6.22	8.5	15.03	9.2
2017	10.04	14.0	6.77	8.8	16.81	11.8
2018	10.56	5.2	6.87	1.4	17.42	3.7

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, 2014 and 2017 saw double-digit positive growth, there was negative growth in the years 1991, 2001, 2002 and 2009.

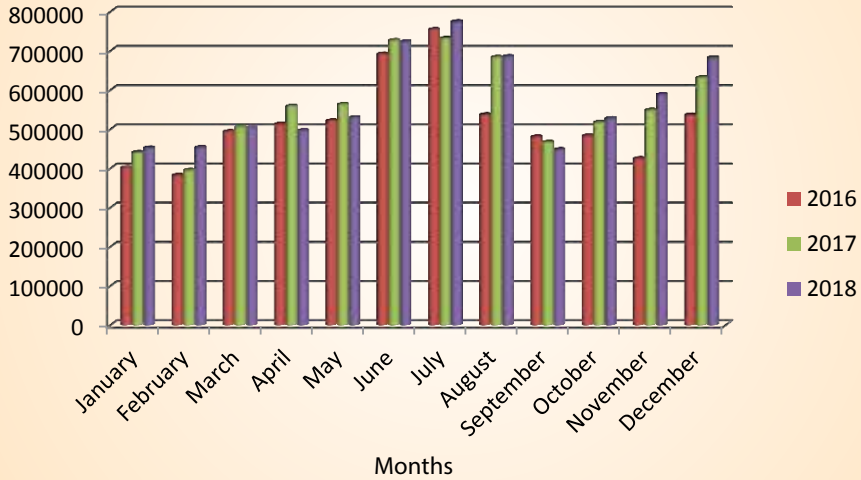
NRI arrivals have registered 1.4 % growth in 2018 over 2017. The International Tourist Arrivals in India has also registered positive annual growth of 11.8% and 3.7% in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The month-wise break up of NRIs arrival and International Tourist Arrivals in India during 2016 -2018 along 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 2016-2018**

Months	2016	2017	2018	Growth 2017/16 (%)	Growth 2018/17 (%)
January	402301	440832	452236	9.58	2.59
February	382427	395203	453298	3.34	14.70
March	493898	505433	504091	2.34	-0.27
April	513166	558712	496531	8.88	-11.13
May	521533	563021	529423	7.96	-5.97
June	692138	726654	723338	4.99	-0.46
July	754505	731893	774602	-3.00	5.84
August	537098	683606	685513	27.28	0.28
September	480387	466757	448040	-2.84	-4.01
October	483052	517682	527386	7.17	1.87
November	425126	548648	588362	29.06	7.24
December	536501	631598	682624	17.73	8.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>6222132</b>	<b>6770039</b>	<b>6865444</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>1.41</b>

### Non-Residents Indians (NRI) Arrivals 2016-2018

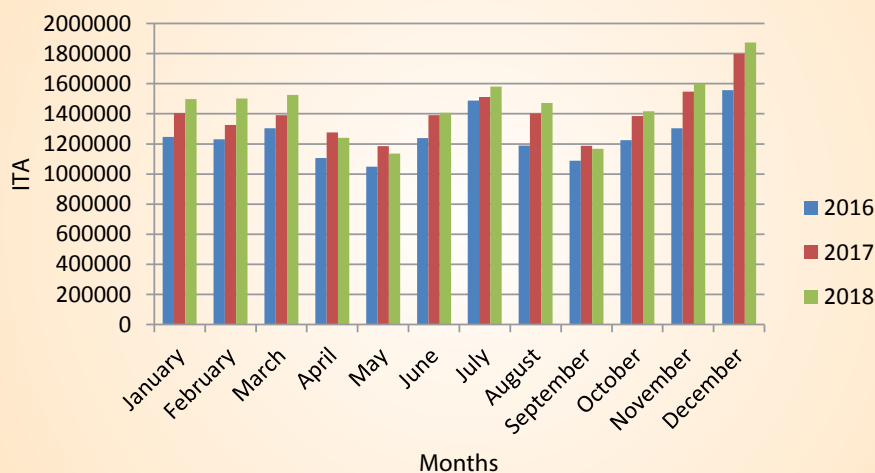


**TABLE 2.1.3**

### Month-wise break-up of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India 2016-2018

Months	2016	2017	2018	Growth 2017/16 (%)	Growth 2018/17 (%)
January	1246834	1404941	1497263	12.7	6.6
February	1231209	1326228	1502557	7.7	13.3
March	1303005	1391369	1525630	6.8	9.6
April	1105170	1276611	1241564	15.5	-2.7
May	1048999	1185429	1135936	13.0	-4.2
June	1239110	1390124	1407273	12.2	1.2
July	1488339	1511202	1581095	1.5	4.6
August	1189209	1402735	1471506	18.0	4.9
September	1088564	1186721	1167934	9.0	-1.6
October	1224822	1384658	1417609	13.0	2.4
November	1303406	1546386	1600931	18.6	3.5
December	1557876	1799438	1874122	15.5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15026543</b>	<b>16805842</b>	<b>17423420</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>

**International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India 2016-2018**



The country-wise details of FTAs in India during 2016 to 2018 are given in Table 2.1.4. The FTAs from USA during 2016, 2017 and 2018 had percentage shares of 14.73%, 13.72% and 13.80% respectively. The growth rate in FTAs in India in 2018 as compared to 2017 was highest for Sudan (52.5%) followed by Myanmar (33.0%), Vietnam (32.2%), Iraq (21.8%), Thailand (18.7%), Sri Lanka (16.5%) etc. Some of the countries for which significant decline in FTAs were observed during 2018 include Bahrain (-17.0%) followed by Iran (-16.5%), Kazakhstan (-13.6%), Oman (-11.2%), UAE (-10.8%), and Saudi Arabia (-10.2%).

The top 10 countries for FTAs in India during 2018 are Bangladesh, USA, UK, Sri Lanka, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, China, Germany and Russian Fed.

**TABLE 2.1.4**

**NATIONALITY-WISE FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA, 2016-2018**

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17
<b>North America</b>								
Canada	317239	335439	351040	3.6	3.34	3.32	5.7	4.7
U.S.A	1296939	1376919	1456678	14.73	13.72	13.80	6.2	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1614178</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>17.12</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Central and South America</b>								
Argentina	12308	14875	16345	0.14	0.15	0.15	20.9	9.9
Brazil	21289	24453	26579	0.24	0.24	0.25	14.9	8.7
Mexico	15689	18114	19909	0.18	0.18	0.19	15.5	9.9



Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17
Others	29444	34625	38252	0.33	0.35	0.36	17.6	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78730</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>								
Austria	33089	31832	33200	0.38	0.32	0.31	-3.8	4.3
Belgium	37960	41902	44086	0.43	0.42	0.42	10.4	5.2
Denmark	24717	26761	28195	0.28	0.27	0.27	8.3	5.4
Finland	18371	20384	21239	0.21	0.2	0.20	11	4.2
France	238707	249620	261653	2.71	2.49	2.48	4.6	4.8
Germany	265928	269380	274087	3.02	2.68	2.60	1.3	1.7
Greece	9048	10286	10656	0.1	0.1	0.10	13.7	3.6
Ireland	36440	37993	39276	0.41	0.38	0.37	4.3	3.4
Italy	95417	111915	126931	1.08	1.12	1.20	17.3	13.4
Netherlands	71840	76652	81615	0.82	0.76	0.77	6.7	6.5
Norway	20148	20882	22631	0.23	0.21	0.21	3.6	8.4
Portugal	54439	66378	74492	0.62	0.66	0.71	21.9	12.2
Spain	76342	81442	84356	0.87	0.81	0.80	6.7	3.6
Sweden	43689	45851	46743	0.5	0.46	0.44	4.9	1.9
Switzerland	48123	49607	49322	0.55	0.49	0.47	3.1	-0.6
U.K.	941883	986296	1029757	10.7	9.83	9.75	4.7	4.4
Others	13271	6492	15396	0.15	0.06	0.15	-51.1	137.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2029412</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>21.25</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>								
Czech Rep.	12932	11852	13413	0.15	0.12	0.13	-8.4	13.2
Hungary	7961	9241	9201	0.09	0.09	0.09	16.1	-0.4
Kazakhstan	12979	15421	13314	0.15	0.15	0.13	18.8	-13.7
Poland	25706	28674	31555	0.29	0.29	0.30	11.5	10.0
Russian Fed.	227749	278904	262309	2.59	2.78	2.48	22.5	-6.0
Ukraine	26753	25988	26260	0.3	0.26	0.25	-2.9	1.0

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17
Others	91922	102792	109997	1.04	1.02	1.04	11.8	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>406002</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Africa</b>								
Egypt	20864	20528	20486	0.24	0.2	0.19	-1.6	-0.2
Kenya	44783	46011	48845	0.51	0.46	0.46	2.7	6.2
Mauritius	34280	37706	42096	0.39	0.38	0.40	10	11.6
Nigeria	17964	12651	12067	0.2	0.13	0.11	-29.6	-4.6
South Africa	52636	57060	58613	0.6	0.57	0.56	8.4	2.7
Sudan	17093	22762	34712	0.19	0.23	0.33	33.2	52.5
Tanzania	23026	22261	23443	0.26	0.22	0.22	-3.3	5.3
Others	91518	99044	110936	1.04	0.99	1.05	8.2	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>302164</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>West Asia</b>								
Bahrain	17382	16764	13915	0.2	0.17	0.13	-3.6	-17.0
Iraq	48227	56230	68462	0.55	0.56	0.65	16.6	21.8
Israel	59231	58131	67366	0.67	0.58	0.64	-1.9	15.9
Oman	105705	107217	95160	1.2	1.07	0.90	1.4	-11.2
Saudi Arabia	61605	52976	47546	0.7	0.53	0.45	-14	-10.2
Turkey	29545	33251	33825	0.34	0.33	0.32	12.5	1.7
U.A.E.	67165	67238	59971	0.76	0.67	0.57	0.1	-10.8
Yemen Arab Rep.	19383	21695	21674	0.22	0.22	0.21	11.9	-0.1
Others	43599	44258	41629	0.5	0.44	0.39	1.5	-5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>451842</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>South Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	123330	149176	153905	1.4	1.49	1.46	21	3.2
Bangladesh	1380409	2156557	2256675	15.68	21.49	21.37	56.2	4.6
Bhutan	20940	25267	26470	0.24	0.25	0.25	20.7	4.8
Iran	39184	42641	35596	0.45	0.42	0.34	8.8	-16.5
Maldives	67457	66150	62337	0.77	0.66	0.59	-1.9	-5.8

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17
Nepal	161097	164018	174096	1.83	1.63	1.65	1.8	6.1
Pakistan	104720	44266	41659	1.19	0.44	0.39	-57.7	-5.9
Sri Lanka	297418	303590	353684	3.38	3.03	3.35	2.1	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2194555</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>29.40</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>								
Indonesia	35084	43973	46867	0.4	0.44	0.44	25.3	6.6
Malaysia	301961	322126	319172	3.43	3.21	3.02	6.7	-0.9
Myanmar	51376	56952	75773	0.58	0.57	0.72	10.9	33.0
Philippines	52692	53963	53473	0.6	0.54	0.51	2.4	-0.9
Singapore	163688	175852	183581	1.86	1.75	1.74	7.4	4.4
Thailand	119663	140087	166293	1.36	1.4	1.58	17.1	18.7
Vietnam	16728	23771	31427	0.19	0.24	0.30	42.1	32.2
Others	4877	7851	10502	0.06	0.08	0.10	61	33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>746069</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>East Asia</b>								
China	251313	247235	281768	2.85	2.46	2.67	-1.6	14.0
Japan	208847	222527	236236	2.37	2.22	2.24	6.6	6.2
Rep.of Korea	111076	142383	150536	1.26	1.42	1.43	28.2	5.7
Taiwan	42327	47043	49457	0.48	0.47	0.47	11.1	5.1
Others	4000	4107	6571	0.05	0.04	0.06	2.7	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>617563</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Australasia</b>								
Australia	293625	324243	346486	3.33	3.23	3.28	10.4	6.9
New Zealand	50917	56597	60664	0.58	0.56	0.57	11.2	7.2
Others	4366	5219	5478	0.05	0.05	0.05	19.5	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>348908</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Not Classified elsewhere</b>	<b>14988</b>	<b>23456</b>	<b>10037</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>-57.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8804411</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.2</b>

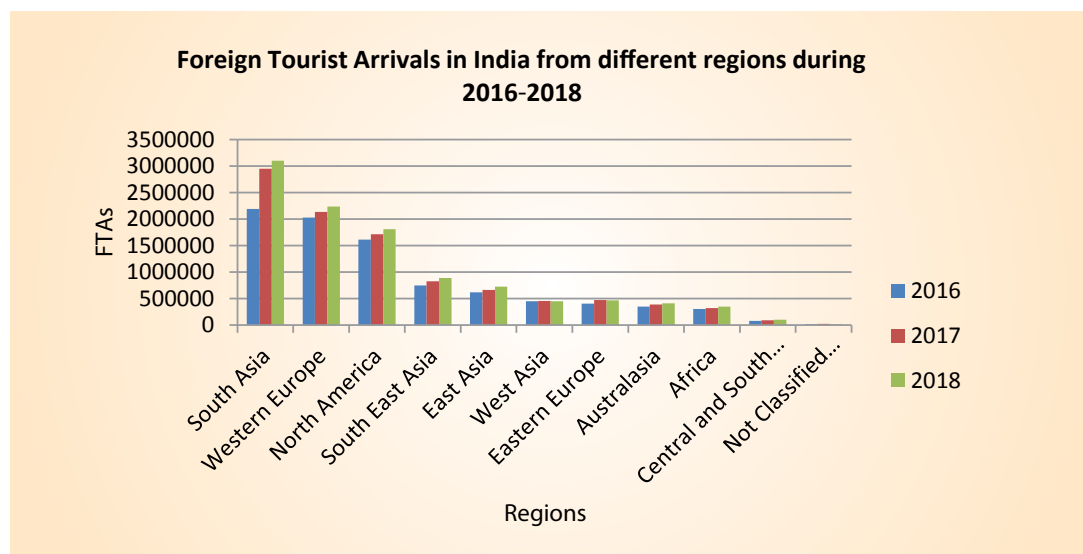
Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

## 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 Africa (10.4%) followed by Central and South America (9.8%), East Asia (9.2%), South East Asia (7.6%), Australasia (6.9%), North America (5.6%), South Asia (5.2%) and Western Europe (5.2%).

The percentage share in FTAs in India during 2018 was the highest for South Asia (29.40%) followed by Western Europe (21.25%) North America (17.12%), South East Asia (8.40%), East Asia (6.86%), Eastern Europe (4.41%), West Asia (4.26%), Australasia (3.91%), Africa (3.33%) Central and South America (0.96%).

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



**TABLE 2.2.1**

**FTAs IN INDIA FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD, 2016-2018**

Region/ Country	Number of arrivals			Percentage Share				
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17
South Asia	2194555	2951665	3104422	24.93	29.41	29.40	34.5	5.2
Western Europe	2029412	2133673	2243635	23.05	21.26	21.25	5.1	5.2
North America	1614178	1712358	1807718	18.33	17.06	17.12	6.1	5.6
South East Asia	746069	824575	887088	8.47	8.22	8.40	10.5	7.6
East Asia	617563	663295	724568	7.01	6.61	6.86	7.4	9.2
West Asia	451842	457760	449548	5.13	4.56	4.26	1.3	-1.8

Region/ Country	Number of arrivals			Percentage Share				
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17
Eastern Europe	406002	472872	466049	4.61	4.71	4.41	16.5	-1.4
Australasia	348908	386059	412628	3.96	3.85	3.91	10.6	6.9
Africa	302164	318023	351198	3.43	3.17	3.33	5.2	10.4
Central and South America	78730	92067	101085	0.89	0.92	0.96	16.9	9.8
Not Classified elsewhere	14988	23456	10037	0.17	0.23	0.10	56.5	-57.2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8804411</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.2</b>

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 1<sup>st</sup> and the last i.e 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of a calendar year constitute the peak quarters.

Table 2.3.1 gives the month-wise FTAs in India during 2018 as well as comparative figures for the previous two years. In 2017, December has been the peak month for FTAs in India followed by November, January, February, and March.

**TABLE 2.3.1**

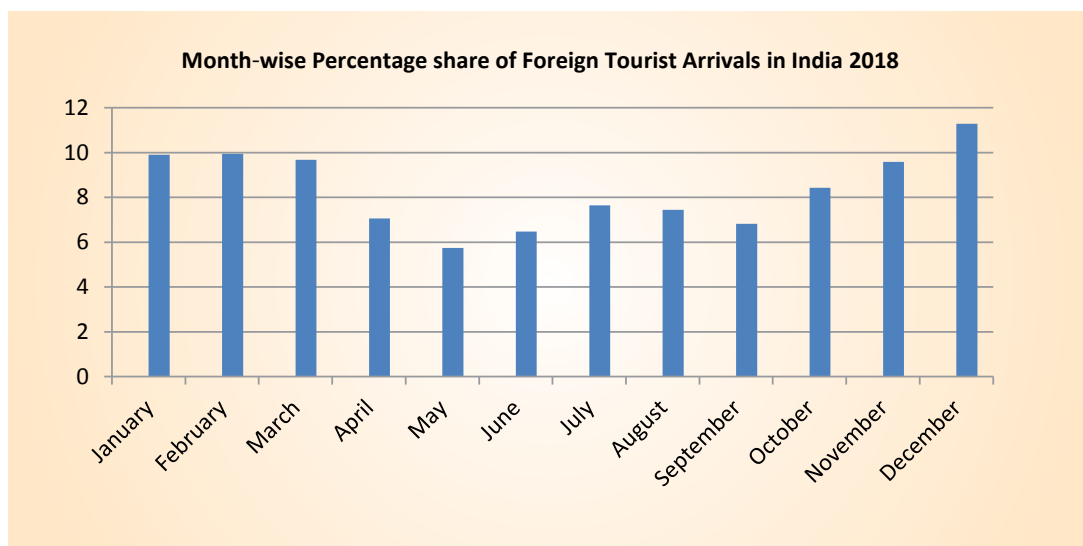
#### MONTH-WISE NUMBER & PERCENTAGE SHARE OF FTAs IN INDIA DURING 2016-2018

Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Month				Growth rate in FTAs		% Share
Months	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17	2018
January	844533	964109	1045027	14.2	8.4	9.90
February	848782	931025	1049259	9.7	12.7	9.94
March	809107	885936	1021539	9.5	15.3	9.68
April	592004	717899	745033	21.3	3.8	7.06
May	527466	622408	606513	18.0	-2.6	5.74
June	546972	663470	683935	21.3	3.1	6.48
July	733834	779309	806493	6.2	3.5	7.64
August	652111	719129	785993	10.3	9.3	7.44

September	608177	719964	719894	18.4	0.0	6.82
October	741770	866976	890223	16.9	2.7	8.43
November	878280	997738	1012569	13.6	1.5	9.59
December	1021375	1167840	1191498	14.3	2.0	11.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>8804411</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India,

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 seasons.



The peak and lean months for arrivals of tourists from top 15 source markets for India during 2018 are presented in Table 2.3.2. For 6 countries, namely USA, UK, Australia, China, Singapore and Thailand, December was the peak month. Peak months for other countries were August (Bangladesh & Sri Lanka), January (Canada & Russian Fed), February (France) and October (Nepal). Peak month for each of these countries accounted for more than 10% of the FTAs except for Bangladesh and Japan for which the peak month accounted for 9.25% and 9.18% respectively.

**TABLE 2.3.2**

**LEAN AND PEAK MONTHS OF FTAs IN INDIA FROM TOP 15 COUNTRIES DURING 2018**

S. No.	Nationality	Lean Month (% Share)	Peak Month (% Share)
1	Bangladesh	July(7.20%)	August (9.25%)
2	United States	August (5.95%)	December (14.58%)
3	United Kingdom	May (4.11%)	December (12.38%)

S. No.	Nationality	Lean Month (% Share)	Peak Month (% Share)
4	Sri Lanka	June (4.55%)	August (15.38%)
5	Canada	May (4.15%)	January (13.83%)
6	Australia	August (5.21%)	December (19.67%)
7	Malaysia	May (5.08%)	March (10.81%)
8	China	June(5.96%)	December (11.76%)
9	Germany	June (4.93%)	March (11.96%)
10	Russia Fed	August (1.66%)	January (17.96%)
11	France	May (4.48%)	February (13.03%)
12	Japan	May (6.47%)	March (9.18%)
13	Singapore	April (6.62%)	December (12.95%)
14	Nepal	November (7.24%)	October (11.44%)
15	Thailand	August (4.42%)	December (13.61%)

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

Table 2.3.3 depicts that the number of FTAs in India in 2018 was the highest (29.5%) during the winter season (January-March) and lowest (19.2%) during the summer season (April-June).

The arrivals during the two quarters of July-Sep & Oct-Dec comprised 51.2% of the total arrivals in 2018.

**TABLE 2.3.3**  
**FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO QUARTER, 2001-2018**

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by quarter			
		1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> 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

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by quarter			
		1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter
		(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-June)	(July-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)
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
2017	10035803	27.7	20	22.1	30.2
2018	10557976	29.5	19.2	21.9	29.3

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, 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter accounted for 41.7% of the year.

Other countries of West Asia also show highest arrival in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. Nationality wise details are contained in Table 2.3.4.

**TABLE 2.3.4**  
**NATIONALITY-WISE QUARTER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA, 2018**

(in Percentage)

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter (Oct-Dec)
<b>North America</b>					
CANADA	351040	36.72	14.14	16.19	32.94
UNITED STATES	1456678	26.72	21.84	20.23	31.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>19.45</b>	<b>31.55</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>					
ARGENTINA	16345	46.65	17.42	15.71	20.22
BRAZIL	26579	34.25	18.80	18.95	28.00
MEXICO	19909	27.04	19.02	22.60	31.34
OTHERS	38252	30.38	20.17	21.46	27.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>33.37</b>	<b>19.14</b>	<b>20.09</b>	<b>27.39</b>



Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter (Oct-Dec)
<b>Western Europe</b>					
AUSTRIA	33200	34.82	16.19	20.48	28.52
BELGIUM	44086	30.49	17.98	21.37	30.15
DENMARK	28195	39.12	14.75	17.25	28.88
FINLAND	21239	41.88	15.84	12.68	29.60
FRANCE	261653	34.22	16.30	21.80	27.69
GERMANY	274087	33.76	16.83	19.32	30.09
GREECE	10656	31.16	19.44	20.89	28.51
IRELAND	39276	28.36	21.63	21.98	28.04
ITALY	126931	32.54	14.71	21.82	30.93
NETHERLANDS	81615	29.50	18.22	22.14	30.14
NORWAY	22631	37.01	14.98	18.45	29.55
PORTUGAL	74492	28.95	19.58	22.21	29.26
SPAIN	84356	25.31	15.30	33.44	25.95
SWEDEN	46743	37.79	14.47	13.39	34.34
SWITZERLAND	49322	33.06	16.25	19.17	31.51
UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	34.54	14.90	19.96	30.61
OTHERS	15396	31.98	17.21	20.18	30.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>33.55</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>20.67</b>	<b>29.95</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>					
CZECH REPUBLIC	13413	32.68	17.57	20.20	29.55
HUNGARY	9201	36.81	17.31	15.93	29.94
KAZAKHSTAN	13314	46.34	9.81	10.61	33.24
POLAND	31555	36.97	16.58	17.87	28.57
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	50.05	9.26	5.56	35.14
UKRAINE	26260	36.69	16.53	16.02	30.76
OTHERS	109997	31.84	21.80	19.77	26.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>43.24</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>32.11</b>
<b>Africa</b>					
EGYPT	20486	28.38	20.92	24.72	25.98
KENYA	48845	25.76	20.27	22.80	31.17

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter (Oct-Dec)
MAURITIUS	42096	29.66	20.45	20.51	29.38
NIGERIA	12067	26.71	22.06	27.09	24.14
SOUTH AFRICA	58613	29.27	18.20	16.88	35.65
SUDAN	34712	22.37	25.12	26.23	26.28
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23443	26.71	19.22	26.39	27.68
OTHERS	110936	26.54	21.75	25.49	26.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>26.97</b>	<b>20.92</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>28.88</b>
<b>West Asia</b>					
BAHRAIN	13915	28.83	22.81	29.06	19.30
IRAQ	68462	23.96	22.08	29.53	24.42
ISRAEL	67366	28.12	17.28	30.64	23.96
OMAN	95160	30.59	17.95	32.75	18.70
SAUDI ARABIA	47546	24.88	21.38	31.88	21.85
TURKEY	33825	31.73	20.16	22.66	25.45
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	59971	21.67	15.56	41.74	21.03
YEMEN	21674	23.83	21.81	27.42	26.94
OTHERS	41629	31.41	19.51	23.38	25.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>27.20</b>	<b>19.17</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>22.58</b>
<b>South Asia</b>					
AFGHANISTAN	153905	34.60	20.03	21.98	23.40
BANGLADESH	2256675	25.13	23.49	24.55	26.83
BHUTAN	26470	30.76	18.50	24.34	26.40
IRAN	35596	42.46	14.53	23.23	19.78
MALDIVES	62337	26.86	18.10	20.69	34.35
NEPAL	174096	26.27	21.40	24.35	27.97
PAKISTAN	41659	19.88	19.76	27.42	32.94
SRI LANKA	353684	27.11	16.60	31.65	24.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>26.10</b>	<b>22.11</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>26.62</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter (Oct-Dec)
<b>South East Asia</b>					
INDONESIA	46867	25.68	19.74	22.23	32.35
MALAYSIA	319172	29.81	20.79	22.99	26.40
MYANMAR (BURMA)	75773	41.05	12.18	6.20	40.58
PHILIPPINES	53473	26.85	22.67	24.32	26.15
SINGAPORE	183581	24.45	22.26	22.33	30.96
THAILAND	166293	33.75	16.81	15.09	34.35
VIETNAM	31427	28.12	12.19	16.03	43.66
OTHERS	10502	39.28	13.45	12.79	34.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>30.06</b>	<b>19.28</b>	<b>19.61</b>	<b>31.05</b>
<b>East Asia</b>					
CHINA	281768	26.84	19.59	23.57	30.00
JAPAN	236236	27.75	20.20	24.62	27.44
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	150536	29.43	19.17	23.87	27.54
TAIWAN	49457	29.73	19.22	23.75	27.30
OTHERS	6571	30.73	17.43	23.12	28.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>27.91</b>	<b>19.66</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>28.46</b>
<b>Australasia</b>					
AUSTRALIA	346486	26.71	16.51	17.67	39.11
NEW ZEALAND	60664	27.26	16.33	17.34	39.06
OTHERS	5478	28.84	17.16	18.89	35.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>16.49</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>39.05</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>10037</b>	<b>31.17</b>	<b>21.63</b>	<b>22.93</b>	<b>24.27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>

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 2018, out of the 10.56 million foreign tourist arrivals in India, majority (79.6%) arrived by air, followed by land (19.6%) and sea (0.8%). The corresponding figures for 2017 were 79.6%, 19.7% and 0.8%, respectively. Arrivals through land routes comprised tourists mainly from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

**Mode of Travel of Foreign Tourist Arrival in India in 2018**

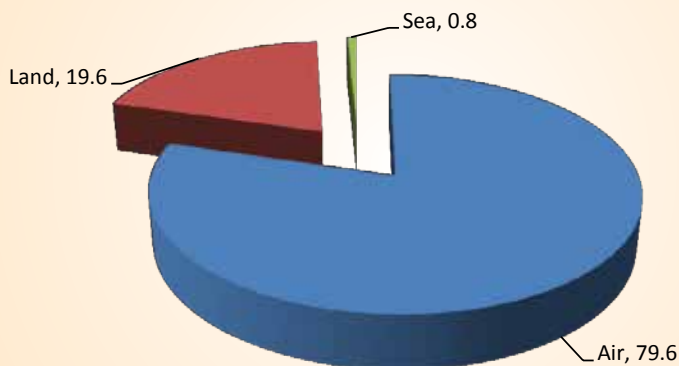


Table 2.4.1 shows the FTAs in India via air, land and sea routes during 2001-2018. Prior to 2001, share of Air was approximately 98.5% and land was 1.5%. Air travel has been the most preferred mode of travel for the FTAs over the years, accounting for above 79% share each year during this period, though a clear decreasing trend is visible. During 2018 the percentage of FTAs travelling to India by air remained same to 79.6%. The share of arrivals through land check-post has been above 10% during 2001 to 2008 and 2014 to 2018. Arrivals through sea routes have remained less than 1% from 2001 to 2018, except 2009, when the same was 1%.

**TABLE 2.4.1**

**FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO MODE OF TRAVEL, 2001-2018**

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
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
2017	10035803	79.6	0.7	19.7
2018	10557976	79.6	0.8	19.6

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 2018 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 82.9% and 87.18% respectively. The countries from which significant arrivals were through the sea-route were Philippines (13.6%), Ukraine (6.4%), Germany (3.6%), Indonesia (2.7%), Mexico (2.6%), and Switzerland (2.4%) etc.

**TABLE 2.4.2**

**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA BY MODE OF TRAVEL, 2018**

(in percentage)

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
<b>North America</b>					
CANADA	351040	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.5
UNITED STATES	1456678	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>					
ARGENTINA	16345	97.2	1.3	0	1.5
BRAZIL	26579	97.3	2.1	0	0.6
MEXICO	19909	97	2.6	0	0.4
OTHERS	38252	98.4	1	0	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>					
AUSTRIA	33200	97.4	2.1	0	0.5
BELGIUM	44086	98.3	1.2	0	0.5

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
DENMARK	28195	98.8	0.8	0	0.4
FINLAND	21239	99.1	0.4	0	0.5
FRANCE	261653	98.7	0.8	0	0.5
GERMANY	274087	95.8	3.6	0	0.6
GREECE	10656	96	3.2	0	0.8
IRELAND	39276	98.6	1.1	0	0.3
ITALY	126931	96.8	2.7	0	0.5
NETHERLANDS	81615	98.5	0.8	0	0.7
NORWAY	22631	98.2	1.2	0	0.6
PORTUGAL	74492	99.4	0.5	0	0.1
SPAIN	84356	98.5	0.8	0	0.7
SWEDEN	46743	98.7	0.8	0	0.5
SWITZERLAND	49322	97	2.4	0	0.6
UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	98.4	1.4	0	0.2
OTHERS	15396	98.4	0.9	0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>					
CZECH REPUBLIC	13413	97.6	0.3	0	2.1
HUNGARY	9201	98.6	0.7	0	0.7
KAZAKHISTAN	13314	99.7	0.1	0	0.2
POLAND	31555	97.5	1.4	0	1.1
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	99.1	0.6	0	0.3
UKRAINE	26260	93.2	6.4	0	0.4
OTHERS	109997	98.3	1.3	0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Africa</b>					
EGYPT	20486	99	0.9	0	0.1
KENYA	48845	99.9	0	0	0.1
MAURITIUS	42096	99.7	0.1	0	0.2

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
NIGERIA	12067	99.7	0.2	0	0.1
SOUTH AFRICA	58613	98.9	0.9	0	0.2
SUDAN	34712	99.9	0.1	0	0
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23443	99.8	0.1	0	0.1
OTHERS	110936	99.6	0.3	0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>West Asia</b>					
BAHRAIN	13915	99.8	0	0	0.2
IRAQ	68462	100	0	0	0
ISRAEL	67366	98.8	0.2	0	1
OMAN	95160	100	0	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	47546	100	0	0	0
TURKEY	33825	97.3	2.4	0	0.3
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	59971	100	0	0	0
YEMEN	21674	99.6	0.1	0	0.3
OTHERS	41629	99.3	0.7	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>South Asia</b>					
AFGHANISTAN	153905	100	0	0	0
BANGLADESH	2256675	17.0	0.1	14.6	68.3
BHUTAN	26470	91.1	0	0	8.9
IRAN	35596	99.5	0.5	0	0
MALDIVES	62337	99.9	0	0	0.1
NEPAL	174096	94.7	0	0	5.3
PAKISTAN	41659	12.8	0.1	32.6	54.5
SRI LANKA	353684	85.3	0.2	0	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52.5</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>					
INDONESIA	46867	95	2.7	0	2.3

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
MALAYSIA	319172	99.2	0.3	0	0.5
MYANMAR (BURMA)	75773	64.6	1.5	0	33.9
PHILIPPINES	53473	86.4	13.6	0	0
SINGAPORE	183581	99.6	0.2	0	0.2
THAILAND	166293	83.7	0.3	0	16
VIETNAM	31427	77.6	1.7	0	20.7
OTHERS	10502	77.9	0.1	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>East Asia</b>					
CHINA	281768	98.1	0.4	0	1.5
JAPAN	236236	99.1	0.3	0	0.6
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	150536	95.9	0.3	0	3.8
TAIWAN	49457	96.2	0.2	0	3.6
OTHERS	6571	97.7	0.1	0	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Australasia</b>					
AUSTRALIA	346486	97.9	1.7	0	0.4
NEW ZEALAND	60664	98.7	0.9	0	0.4
OTHERS	5478	97.9	2	0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>10037</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19.6</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

## 2.5 PORT OF ENTRY OF FTAs IN INDIA

During 2018, the Delhi Airport had registered maximum number of FTAs in India i.e. 28.8% followed by Mumbai airport (15.7%), Haridaspur land checkpoint (9.8%), Chennai airport (7.5%), Bengaluru (5.8%), Kolkata airport (5.1%), Cochin (3.2%), and Hyderabad (3.1%).

Table 2.5.1 gives the percentage of FTAs in India in major airports during 2001-2018. 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, 2001-2018**

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	-	-	-	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	6.5	-	-	3.9	23.7
2014	7679099	19	3	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	8.1	29.7	6.2	3.6	8.6	3.4	19.2
2017	10035803	15.7	4.6	7.2	28.4	5.7	3.4	11.7	3.1	20.2
2018	10557976	15.7	5.1	7.5	28.8	5.8	3.2	9.8	3.1	21

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The details of nationality-wise FTAs at major ports (International check posts) of India in 2018 are given in Table 2.5.2. During 2018, Mumbai was the major port of entry for the tourists from Africa and West Asia, which account for 46.4% and 29.6%, 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 were through land check post especially from the countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan.

TABLE 2.5.2:

**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO MAJOR PORT OF  
DISEMBARKATION, 2018**

(in Percentage)

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
<b>North America</b>										
CANADA	351040	55.2	20.8	5.1	0	5.1	1.5	2.9	3	6.4
UNITED STATES	1456678	31.1	23.1	8.4	0	10.5	2.3	9.6	4.5	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>										
ARGENTINA	16345	71.1	9.9	3.5	0	5	1.8	0.8	2.1	5.8
BRAZIL	26579	53.5	17.9	6	0	8.4	2.1	3.1	2.4	6.6
MEXICO	19909	61.8	12.8	4.6	0	9.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	5.4
OTHERS	38252	57.1	18.5	5	0	6.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>										
AUSTRIA	33200	49.4	15.6	4.7	0	6.6	2	1.7	9	11
BELGIUM	44086	38.2	38.3	6.5	0	6.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	5.9
DENMARK	28195	45.7	14.9	9.1	0	10.4	1.9	1.4	2.3	14.3
FINLAND	21239	57.3	7.7	3.4	0	3.7	0.8	1.1	1.8	24.2
FRANCE	261653	39	18.4	22.2	0	10.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	5.2
GERMANY	274087	40.9	22.7	8	0	12.1	1.7	1.5	3.8	9.3
GREECE	10656	43.2	16.3	6.8	0	7.5	2.9	4.5	6.6	12.2
IRELAND	39276	28.7	15.2	6.8	0	10.2	3.9	4.7	18.8	11.7
ITALY	126931	52.7	15.4	6.1	0	5.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	14.1
NETHERLANDS	81615	46.7	26.6	4.7	0	11.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	5.1
NORWAY	22631	59.5	16	5.7	0	4.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	9
PORTUGAL	74492	14.8	44.5	1.6	0	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	34.8
SPAIN	84356	61.1	15.9	5.3	0	5.8	2	1.3	2.5	6.1
SWEDEN	46743	47.6	15.9	4.6	0	10.1	2.1	1.8	3.2	14.7
SWITZERLAND	49322	40	24.1	7.8	0	6.6	1.9	1.5	8.1	10

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	29.3	27.1	5.6	0	5.9	1.8	3.2	5.8	21.3
OTHERS	15396	37.1	23	6.6	0.1	8.4	3	2.8	5.3	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>										
CZECH REPUBLIC	13413	50.8	18.6	7.1	0.1	7	2.5	1.5	3.3	9.1
HUNGARY	9201	48.6	18.4	6.6	0	10.4	2.2	2.1	3.1	8.6
KAZAKHISTAN	13314	55	1.7	0.7	0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	40
POLAND	31555	51.4	18.4	5.9	0.1	8.2	2.1	1.6	3	9.3
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	25	2.6	1.1	0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	68.3
UKRAINE	26260	39.8	14.9	5	0	4	2.4	1.5	4.3	28.1
OTHERS	109997	66.2	7.8	2.8	0	3.6	1.3	1.3	2.4	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Africa</b>										
EGYPT	20486	20.9	32.3	8.7	0	7.1	2.5	6.2	8.9	13.4
KENYA	48845	13.3	60.4	2.4	0	2.6	0.5	3	1	16.8
MAURITIUS	42096	29.5	47.7	14.3	0	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3
NIGERIA	12067	55.4	25.9	4.6	0	7.5	0.6	2.4	0.9	2.7
SOUTH AFRICA	58613	27.8	44.8	6.2	0	8.1	1.8	2	4.1	5.2
SUDAN	34712	13.3	55.2	8.1	0	8	0.2	12	1.3	1.9
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23443	16	54.3	6.3	0	6.1	0.3	3.7	0.6	12.7
OTHERS	110936	33.3	40.9	5.2	0	3.8	1.1	6.7	3.5	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>West Asia</b>										
BAHRAIN	13915	8.7	26.9	12.7	0	6.7	0.5	17.8	12.7	14
IRAQ	68462	79.6	9.2	1.4	0	6.5	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.2
ISRAEL	67366	48.4	40.4	2	0	3	0.7	0.3	0.5	4.7
OMAN	95160	4.8	29	8	0	6.3	0.1	8.8	29.3	13.7
SAUDI ARABIA	47546	15.8	19.5	3.4	0	14.3	0.3	9.2	21.9	15.6

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
TURKEY	33825	42.9	31.6	2.3	0	3.5	0.8	3.1	1	14.8
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	59971	4.4	42.9	2	0	9.6	0.4	26.2	5.8	8.7
YEMEN	21674	7.9	59.1	1.7	0	12.8	0.2	12.5	2.2	3.6
OTHERS	41629	23.8	23.5	6.6	0	15.9	1.5	6.5	10	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>South Asia</b>										
AFGHANISTAN	153905	98.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.3
BANGLADESH	2256675	0.8	0.3	0.4	45.9	0.1	15.4	0	0	37.1
BHUTAN	26470	54.2	1.3	0.6	0	0.4	21	0.1	0.1	22.3
IRAN	35596	44.8	33	1.7	0	10	0.5	2.6	0.9	6.5
MALDIVES	62337	2.6	1.2	4.4	0	15.7	0.1	0.2	17.3	58.5
NEPAL	174096	68.5	11.6	0.6	0.1	7.6	3.5	0.4	0.3	7.4
PAKISTAN	41659	3.8	8.5	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	87.3
SRI LANKA	353684	11.7	7.5	46.1	0	5.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>										
INDONESIA	46867	39.4	22	6.8	0	9.4	3.7	2.9	2	13.8
MALAYSIA	319172	17.2	8.4	24.8	0	5.7	1.6	2.3	6	34
MYANMAR (BURMA)	75773	6.5	2.5	4.9	0	0.5	6.8	0.6	0.3	77.9
PHILIPPINES	53473	20.7	19.8	9.1	0	9.2	8.7	6	8.9	17.5
SINGAPORE	183581	19.7	19.3	23.6	0	9	2.3	2.4	2.6	21.1
THAILAND	166293	25.1	9.6	3.2	0	4	15.2	1.2	0.8	40.9
VIETNAM	31427	31.3	8.8	3.3	0	5.3	7.5	1.7	1	41.1
OTHERS	10502	44.1	6	2.5	0	2.2	14.7	1.4	0.5	28.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>
<b>East Asia</b>										
CHINA	281768	53.8	18.7	6.9	0	8.1	5.6	2.6	0.6	3.7
JAPAN	236236	57.8	17.6	8.2	0	8.3	2.4	1.5	0.8	3.4

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Delhi (Airport)	Mumbai (Airport)	Chennai (Airport)	Haridaspur Land Checkpost	Bengaluru Airport	Kolkata Airport	Hyderabad Airport	Cochin Airport	Others
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	150536	54.8	13.7	13.9	0	7.7	1.9	1.7	0.7	5.6
TAIWAN	49457	57.3	11.8	8	0	8.8	2.4	1.8	0.8	9.1
OTHERS	6571	71.9	5.4	1.8	0	13.9	1.9	0.6	0.4	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Australasia</b>										
AUSTRALIA	346486	38.2	15.7	8.6	0	8.5	3	6.4	8.6	11
NEW ZEALAND	60664	39.9	25	6.4	0	6.6	2.6	5.7	6.6	7.2
OTHERS	5478	44.6	27.1	13.6	0	3.5	4.1	3	1.1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Not Classified Elsewhere	10037	51.1	15.1	11.3	0	8.6	3	3.5	2.1	5.3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

## 2.6 GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA

During the year 2018, the gender-wise distribution of FTAs comprised of 58.6% males and 41.4% females. The male-female break-up of FTAs in 2017 was 59.4% and 40.6%, respectively.

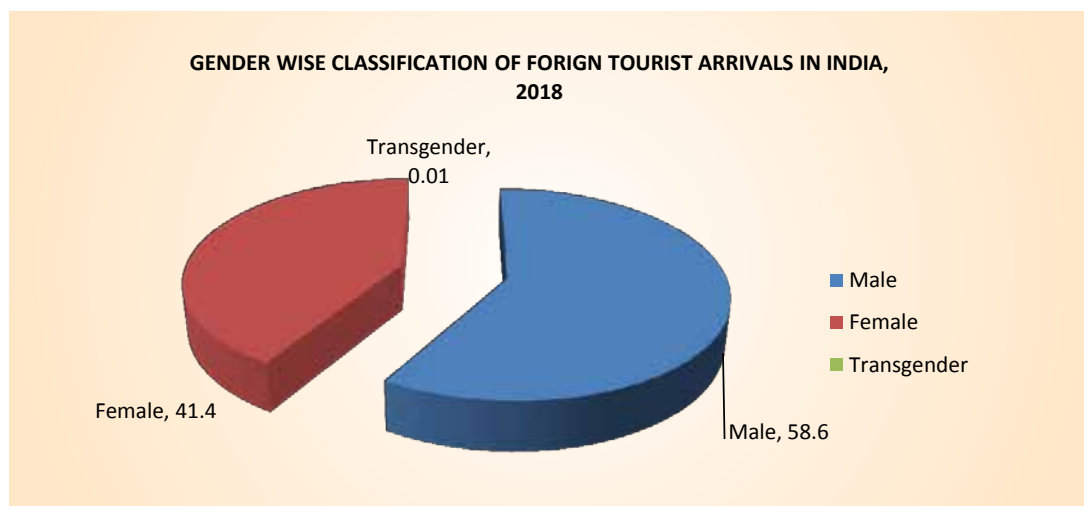


Table 2.6.1 gives the gender-wise distribution of FTAs in India during 2001-2018. Percentage of arrivals not reporting their gender was quite high in 2001 and 2002 but it gradually decreased from 2005. It was noticeably low at 0.1 in 2008 from 2009-2018, the reporting of sex wise break-up of the FTAs has been almost 100%.

**TABLE 2.6.1**

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	0.0
2010	5775692	59.3	40.7	0.0
2011	6309222	59.4	40.6	0.0
2012	6577745	58.7	41.3	0.0
2013	6967901	58.8	41.2	0.0
2014	7679099	59.0	41.0	0.0
2015	8027133	59.3	40.7	0.0
2016	8804411	59.4	40.6	0.0
2017	<b>10035803</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>40.59</b>	<b>0.01*</b>
2018	<b>10557976</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>0.01</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India, \*: transgender.

The details of country-wise classification of FTAs in India according to gender during 2018 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, Bangladesh, Iraq, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen it was substantially low (less than 30%) in 2017. On the other hand, females out numbered the males in FTAs in India from countries like Mexico (52.2%), Ukraine (54.7), Mauritius (55.2%), Vietnam (57.6%), Myanmar (57.5%), Argentina (57.4%), Thailand (59.8%), Russian Fed. (56.4%) and Kazakhstan (60.2%) during 2018.

TABLE 2.6.2

## NATIONALITY-WISE GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA, 2018,

(in Percentage)

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
<b>North America</b>			
CANADA	351040	53.1	46.9
UNITED STATES	1456678	54.8	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>			
ARGENTINA	16345	42.6	57.4
BRAZIL	26579	51.7	48.3
MEXICO	19909	47.8	52.2
OTHERS	38252	52.8	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
AUSTRIA	33200	58.2	41.8
BELGIUM	44086	59.6	40.4
DENMARK	28195	56.8	43.2
FINLAND	21239	52.7	47.3
FRANCE	261653	53.6	46.4
GERMANY	274087	58.9	41.1
GREECE	10656	58.5	41.5
IRELAND	39276	53.9	46.1
ITALY	126931	60.9	39.1
NETHERLANDS	81615	59.9	40.1
NORWAY	22631	53.4	46.6
PORTUGAL	74492	64.2	35.8
SPAIN	84356	52.2	47.8
SWEDEN	46743	55.1	44.9
SWITZERLAND	49322	52.8	47.2
UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	55	45
OTHERS	15396	51.8	48.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
CZECH REPUBLIC	13413	59.5	40.5
HUNGARY	9201	51	49
KAZAKHISTAN	13314	39.8	60.2
POLAND	31555	50.2	49.8
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	43.6	56.4
UKRAINE	26260	45.3	54.7
OTHERS	109997	45	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
EGYPT	20486	67.7	32.3
KENYA60.	48845	55	45
MAURITIUS	42096	44.2	55.8
NIGERIA	12067	61.6	38.4
SOUTH AFRICA	58613	52.2	47.8
SUDAN	34712	52.8	47.2
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	23443	53.2	46.8
OTHERS	110936	51.9	48.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>West Asia</b>			
BAHRAIN	13915	66.5	33.5
IRAQ	68462	69.6	30.4
ISRAEL	67366	59.6	40.4
OMAN	95160	61.6	38.4
SAUDI ARABIA	47546	78.5	21.5
TURKEY	33825	59.5	40.5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	59971	48.3	51.7
YEMEN	21674	70.9	29.1
OTHERS	41629	67.4	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
AFGHANISTAN	153905	68.9	31.1



Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
BANGLADESH	2256675	69.7	30.3
BHUTAN	26470	56.6	43.4
IRAN	35596	52.9	47.1
MALDIVES	62337	51.9	48.1
NEPAL	174096	66.5	33.5
PAKISTAN	41659	54.9	45.1
SRI LANKA	353684	52.5	47.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>			
INDONESIA	46867	53	47
MALAYSIA	319172	50.5	49.5
MYANMAR (BURMA)	75773	42.5	57.5
PHILIPPINES	53473	45.2	54.8
SINGAPORE	183581	57.3	42.7
THAILAND	166293	40.2	59.8
VIETNAM	31427	42.4	57.6
OTHERS	10502	49.8	50.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>51.2</b>
<b>East Asia</b>			
CHINA	281768	63.1	36.9
JAPAN	236236	73.2	26.8
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	150536	62.7	37.3
TAIWAN	49457	51.3	48.7
OTHERS	6571	54.8	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Australasia</b>			
AUSTRALIA	346486	56.5	43.5
NEW ZEALAND	60664	54.6	45.4
OTHERS	5478	52.8	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>10037</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

## 2.7 AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA

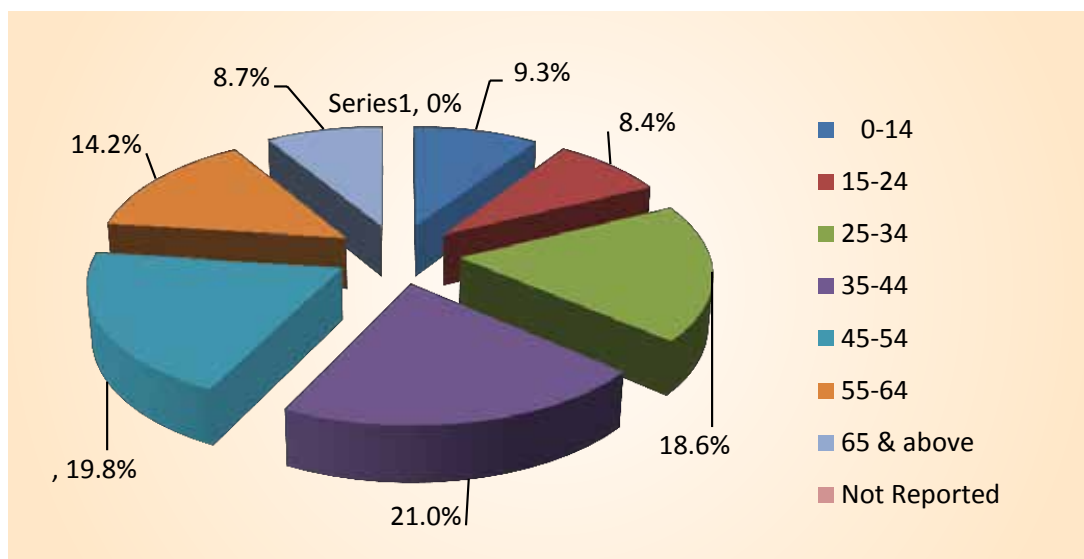
Table 2.7.1 gives the percentage distribution of FTAs in India according to age groups during 2001-2018. The proportion of FTAs in different age groups has not changed much in the last few years.

In 2018, the highest numbers of FTAs in India were from 35-44 years age group (21.0%) followed by the age groups of 45-54 years (19.8%) and 25-34 years (18.6%). The lowest number of FTAs during the same period occurred in the age-group of 65 & above (8.7%).

**TABLE 2.7.1**  
**FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP,2001-2018**

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	8.1	0
2017	10035803	9.4	8.5	19.1	21.1	19.9	13.8	8.2	0
2018	10557976	9.3	8.4	18.6	21	19.8	14.2	8.7	0

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India



The details of country-wise distribution of FTAs in India according to age-groups during 2018 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 Eastern Europe followed by Central America, East Asia, Africa, West Asia. In the case of 35-44 age group, the highest arrivals from East Asia followed by Eastern Europe, South Asia and Central and South America.

**TABLE 2.7.2**

**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP, 2018**

(in Percentage)

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In Numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Above
<b>North America</b>								
CANADA	351040	14.8	6.5	11.2	16.6	19.5	15.7	15.7
UNITED STATES	1456678	19.7	7.1	9.6	15.8	21.4	14.7	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>								
ARGENTINA	16345	1.8	5.3	28.4	21.1	16.2	16.1	11.1
BRAZIL	26579	2.5	6.4	26.6	26.5	16.6	13.9	7.5
MEXICO	19909	2.9	8	27.4	21.9	16.7	15.8	7.3
OTHERS	38252	4.2	6.8	29.8	21.5	16.5	14.3	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In Numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Above
<b>Western Europe</b>								
AUSTRIA	33200	5	8.6	15.9	16.3	23.1	19.8	11.3
BELGIUM	44086	7.1	8	15.9	19.5	23.2	17	9.3
DENMARK	28195	5.8	10.7	12.2	17.2	25.6	16.8	11.7
FINLAND	21239	4.9	6.5	16.7	23.3	24.3	16.2	8.1
FRANCE	261653	5.8	8	15.9	16.8	21.1	18.1	14.3
GERMANY	274087	4.5	7.4	17.1	17.6	24.7	18.5	10.2
GREECE	10656	2.1	4.8	24.5	23.1	22.1	16.2	7.2
IRELAND	39276	15.5	7.5	14.6	25.8	19.7	11.1	5.8
ITALY	126931	5.6	5.8	16.9	19.6	24.5	17.1	10.5
NETHERLANDS	81615	4.5	7.1	16.4	18.6	26.4	18.5	8.5
NORWAY	22631	9	11.6	15.6	17.2	20.7	16.2	9.7
PORTUGAL	74492	8	10.7	22.7	23.2	17.8	11.5	6.1
SPAIN	84356	3.4	7.8	23.6	22.6	20	15.1	7.5
SWEDEN	46743	7.1	6.9	14.8	18.9	23	16.7	12.6
SWITZERLAND	49322	4.3	8.5	15.2	14.5	22.9	21.3	13.3
UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	11.6	5.9	11.1	19.1	20.1	17.6	14.6
OTHERS	15396	2.5	7.4	26.7	19.5	16.5	16.1	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>								
CZECH REPUBLIC	13413	2.9	5.8	28.5	28.4	18.8	10.7	4.9
HUNGARY	9201	2.8	4.9	27.4	28	18.4	11.4	7.1
KAZAKHISTAN	13314	9.6	8.9	29	21.5	15	12	4
POLAND	31555	3.5	5.6	28	28.1	17.2	12.3	5.3
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	6.3	6.6	31.7	23.2	17.9	11.4	2.9
UKRAINE	26260	3.5	10.9	35.7	22.6	15.8	9.3	2.2
OTHERS	109997	3.9	7.7	32.4	26.2	16.4	10.3	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In Numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Above
<b>Africa</b>								
EGYPT	20486	2.1	4.8	40.9	28.5	15.5	6.5	1.7
KENYA	48845	6.6	8.6	21.7	21.8	18.1	14.6	8.6
MAURITIUS	42096	5.9	9	16.6	21.3	20.6	17.2	9.4
NIGERIA	12067	5.3	10	21.7	25.2	20.7	13.1	4
SOUTH AFRICA	58613	7.3	7.8	16.1	19.3	21.3	17.5	10.7
SUDAN	34712	4.8	11	22.8	24.6	19.6	13.1	4.1
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23443	6.7	11.7	18.2	20.7	19.8	13.7	9.2
OTHERS	110936	3.9	13.6	34.5	21.5	14.2	8.6	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>West Asia</b>								
BAHRAIN	13915	8.7	10.2	22.6	15.2	19.5	15.7	8.1
IRAQ	68462	6.1	8.2	21	20.6	20.5	15.8	7.8
ISRAEL	67366	4.4	18.6	19.4	16.4	17	14.1	10.1
OMAN	95160	12.4	9.5	23.4	22.4	14.5	11.1	6.7
SAUDI ARABIA	47546	8.1	10	26.4	22	17.4	11.1	5
TURKEY	33825	1.2	3.9	38.4	28.7	15	9.3	3.5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	59971	14	11.2	19.3	17.9	14.7	14.5	8.4
YEMEN	21674	8.5	17.9	22.5	20.9	14.2	10.6	5.4
OTHERS	41629	4.4	9	26.7	23.3	18.2	13.1	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>South Asia</b>								
AFGHANISTAN	153905	12.2	18.6	29.1	16.5	11.3	8	4.3
BANGLADESH	2256675	7.3	10.2	21.2	25.4	19.6	11.3	5
BHUTAN	26470	3.3	17.4	32.2	20.6	15	7.1	4.4
IRAN	35596	5.7	9.1	27.7	23.5	16.5	11.9	5.6
MALDIVES	62337	13.6	10	22.4	19.6	17	11.1	6.3
NEPAL	174096	3.7	18.6	27.2	23.1	15.8	8	3.6

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In Numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Above
PAKISTAN	41659	17.6	14	15.8	15.9	15.6	12.3	8.8
SRI LANKA	353684	4.8	7.4	13.8	16.6	19.4	22.4	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>								
INDONESIA	46867	2.9	9.4	27.8	24.3	19.4	11.3	4.9
MALAYSIA	319172	7.4	11.5	20.4	19.8	18.8	15.9	6.2
MYANMAR (BURMA)	75773	1.3	4.4	12.5	14.6	21.9	27.2	18.1
PHILIPPINES	53473	2.7	6.9	40.6	28.3	14.5	5.8	1.2
SINGAPORE	183581	7.4	7.7	15.6	20.3	26.8	15.8	6.4
THAILAND	166293	2.8	5.7	19.3	22.5	19.8	18.7	11.2
VIETNAM	31427	1.4	5.7	25.1	23.5	17.7	17.4	9.2
OTHERS	10502	1.9	8.8	23.3	18.8	15.3	17.3	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>East Asia</b>								
CHINA	281768	1.3	6.9	38.5	28.5	15.2	6.5	3.1
JAPAN	236236	3.3	6	17.9	23.8	26.3	15	7.7
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	150536	4.5	6.7	17.7	24.5	23.9	17.4	5.3
TAIWAN	49457	1.3	4.8	20.9	23.9	22.5	18.1	8.5
OTHERS	6571	4.5	9.2	25.1	25.9	18	10.5	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Australasia</b>								
AUSTRALIA	346486	20.3	6.3	15.3	23.1	15.6	11.4	8
NEW ZEALAND	60664	17.1	7.7	14.3	17.2	19.9	15.1	8.7
OTHERS	5478	4.6	6.6	20.4	21.4	21.4	17.4	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>10037</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>

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 by Bureau of Immigration.

In 2018, Ministry started to derive purpose of Arrivals by clubbing various visa type categories in which foreign tourist travel to India. In 2018, as per the analysis 62.4% of foreign tourist arrivals was for the purpose "Leisure, Holiday & Recreation" followed by Business and Professional (16.3%), Indian Diaspora (13.5%), Medical (6.1%) and Other Purpose (1.7%).

80.4% of tourists from Eastern Europe came under the category, "Leisure, Holiday & Recreation" followed by South Asia (74.5%) and Central and South America (73.3%). 50.5% of arrivals from East Asia was under the category Business and Professional followed by Africa (21.9%) and Western Europe (20.6%).

24.2% arrivals from West Asia was for 'Medical Purpose' followed by Africa (14.6%).

The details of country-wise FTAs in India distributed according to purpose during 2018 are given in Table 2.8.1 below:

**TABLE 2.8.1**

### **DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO PURPOSE, 2018**

(in percentage)

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
<b>North America</b>						
CANADA	351040	9.7	64.8	0.9	23.8	0.8
UNITED STATES	1456678	16.9	51.1	1.1	29.9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1807718</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>						
ARGENTINA	16345	9.8	87.8	0.2	1.6	0.6
BRAZIL	26579	27.3	66.2	0.5	4.2	1.8
MEXICO	19909	16.3	78.7	0.5	3.3	1.2
OTHERS	38252	17.9	69.2	0.9	9.4	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>101085</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>						
AUSTRIA	33200	25.8	57.4	0.9	15.1	0.8
BELGIUM	44086	27.3	56.1	0.7	14.7	1.2
DENMARK	28195	35	56.3	0.4	7.5	0.8

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
FINLAND	21239	31.1	59.8	0.6	7.5	1
FRANCE	261653	22.9	66.4	0.5	8.6	1.6
GERMANY	274087	31.8	56.5	0.5	10.2	1
GREECE	10656	23	63.6	1.3	8.7	3.4
IRELAND	39276	22.6	46.9	1.1	28.7	0.7
ITALY	126931	25.3	59.7	0.6	13.7	0.7
NETHERLANDS	81615	32.7	52.4	0.8	13	1.1
NORWAY	22631	18.4	56.8	0.8	22.8	1.2
PORTUGAL	74492	9.7	42.3	1.0	46.0	1.0
SPAIN	84356	19.2	73.7	0.4	6.1	0.6
SWEDEN	46743	30.1	57.5	0.7	11.3	0.4
SWITZERLAND	49322	21	67.6	0.7	9.7	1
UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	14.8	55.1	1	27.3	1.8
OTHERS	15396	21.4	63.7	1.4	11.9	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2243635</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>						
CZECH REPUBLIC	13413	32.6	62.6	0.4	3.5	0.9
HUNGARY	9201	26.9	67.4	0.6	3.9	1.2
KAZAKHISTAN	13314	7.2	82.1	3.1	5.4	2.2
POLAND	31555	24.3	70.8	0.3	3.5	1.1
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	6.9	89.8	0.5	2.2	0.6
UKRAINE	26260	12.9	75.4	1.5	5.6	4.6
OTHERS	109997	12.8	64.9	15.6	4.4	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>466049</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Africa</b>						
EGYPT	20486	41	41.3	2.9	9.3	5.5
KENYA	48845	12.8	44.6	16.5	23.5	2.6
MAURITIUS	42096	5	77.1	6.3	9.3	2.3



Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
NIGERIA	12067	17.5	12.6	46.9	9.3	13.7
SOUTH AFRICA	58613	19.3	70.4	1	8.6	0.7
SUDAN	34712	54.6	7.5	25	4.4	8.5
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	23443	18.8	34.2	22.3	16.3	8.4
OTHERS	110936	21.1	38.3	18	12.6	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>351198</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>West Asia</b>						
BAHRAIN	13915	8.1	60.3	10.5	17.5	3.6
IRAQ	68462	1.9	7.2	86.6	2.5	1.8
ISRAEL	67366	26	71	0.3	2.3	0.4
OMAN	95160	1.7	66.8	28.9	2.1	0.5
SAUDI ARABIA	47546	8.6	72.5	10.4	7	1.5
TURKEY	33825	39.5	48.4	2.3	7.7	2.1
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	59971	2.8	91.9	1.6	3.3	0.4
YEMEN	21674	5.9	20.7	54.7	7.5	11.2
OTHERS	41629	18.4	67.7	4.7	6.8	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>449548</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>South Asia</b>						
AFGHANISTAN	153905	7.8	48.7	30.4	6.8	6.3
BANGLADESH	2256675	4.9	78.9	14.3	0.9	1
BHUTAN	26470	11.8	68.5	6.3	11.3	2.1
IRAN	35596	8.7	78.9	0.7	4.4	7.3
MALDIVES	62337	12.9	48.9	21.8	13	3.4
NEPAL	174096	15.3	63.4	6.6	12.2	2.5
PAKISTAN	41659	4.1	39	3.9	3	50
SRI LANKA	353684	19.2	72.1	1.9	5.6	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3104422</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
<b>South East Asia</b>						
INDONESIA	46867	23.3	62.6	1.3	10.9	1.9
MALAYSIA	319172	9.2	72.3	0.5	16.3	1.7
MYANMAR (BURMA)	75773	6.6	85.9	3.1	2.4	2
PHILIPPINES	53473	24.1	54.2	3.4	9	9.3
SINGAPORE	183581	21.8	48.3	1.2	28.1	0.6
THAILAND	166293	12	81.4	0.5	3.8	2.3
VIETNAM	31427	14.3	79.6	0.3	2.1	3.7
OTHERS	10502	9.1	72.8	8.8	5.4	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>887088</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>East Asia</b>						
CHINA	281768	47.6	48	0.3	3.4	0.7
JAPAN	236236	61.3	34.9	0.3	2.8	0.7
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	150536	46.8	46.6	0.3	4.2	2.1
TAIWAN	49457	31.9	64.6	0.3	2.4	0.8
OTHERS	6571	14.7	56.2	7.5	13.3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>724568</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Australasia</b>						
AUSTRALIA	346486	13.8	48.5	0.9	36.1	0.7
NEW ZEALAND	60664	13.2	52.6	1.1	32.3	0.8
OTHERS	5478	7.4	54.1	21.3	12.1	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>412628</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>10037</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10557976</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration

Pursuant to the discontinuation of disembarkation card by Bureau of Immigration, Ministry of Tourism publishes purpose-wise data by clubbing various Visa type categories in which foreign tourists travel to India. During 2018, visa type data has been received only for 10550835 arrivals out of 10557976 arrivals. Foreign Tourist for which visa type was not available, Unknown Purpose category has been given to them. Based on the available data and clubbing of the following Visa types, country-wise and purpose-wise analysis has been done.

Purpose	Visa Type
Business and Professional	Business, Film, Project, 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, Intern, Journalist, Long Term, Meeting Friends Relatives, Missionary, Mountaineering, Research, SAARC, Sports, Student, Transfer of visa, Transit, X double entry, UN, Visit/ Visitor and Others/ Miscellaneous
Unknown Purpose	No data available/Blank entry

## 2.9 AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA

Tourism is one of the largest foreign exchange earners. The importance of tourism as an instrument for economic development and employment generation, particularly in remote and backward areas, has been well recognized the world over. The benefits of tourism can be enhanced either by increasing the number of tourists or by increasing the duration of stay of tourists in the country. The nationality-wise data on duration of stay is very important and useful in targeted promotion of tourism in the source markets.

**TABLE 2.9.1**  
**NATIONALITY-WISE AVERAGE DURATION OF**  
**STAY BY FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS IN INDIA, 2018**

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
<b>North America</b>	
CANADA	34.2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	29.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>	
ARGENTINA	17.7
BRAZIL	21.3
MEXICO	15.9
OTHERS	22.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.4</b>

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
<b>Western Europe</b>	
AUSTRIA	20.0
BELGIUM	20.4
DENMARK	16.0
FINLAND	17.0
FRANCE	21.3
GERMANY	18.8
GREECE	17.2
IRELAND	22.1
ITALY	19.1
NETHERLANDS	18.6
NORWAY	19.4
PORTUGAL	32.0
SPAIN	17.6
SWEDEN	19.1
SWITZERLAND	19.3
UNITED KINGDOM	22.5
OTHERS	23.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	
CZECH	17.3
HUNGARY	18.7
KAZAKHSTAN	19
POLAND	16.4
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	18.9
UKRAINE	24.6
OTHERS	17.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>Africa</b>	
KENYA	27.1
MAURITIUS	17.4

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
NIGERIA	42
SOUTH AFRICA	18.4
SUDAN	28.2
TANZANIA	31.2
EGYPT	19.6
OTHERS	33.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<b>West Asia</b>	
BAHRAIN	26.1
IRAQ	21.6
ISRAEL	24.7
OMAN	11.2
SAUDI ARABIA	19.1
TURKEY	16.9
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	12.2
YEMEN	62.1
OTHERS	16.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>South Asia</b>	
AFGHANISTAN	26.3
BANGLADESH	14.5
BHUTAN	21.3
IRAN	26.2
MALDIVES	17.1
NEPAL	22
PAKISTAN	30.9
SRI LANKA	13.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>	
INDONESIA	19.1
MALAYSIA	14.4

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
MYANMAR	12.7
PHILLIPPINES	19.8
SINGAPORE	14.5
THAILAND	17.5
VIETNAM	13.8
OTHERS	18.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>East Asia</b>	
CHINA	19.1
JAPAN	17.2
REPUBLIC OF CHINA TAIWAN	13.7
OTHERS	35.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Australasia</b>	
AUSTRALIA	26.4
NEW ZEALAND	29.4
OTHERS	27.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.2</b>
NOT CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE	24.0
<b>All Source Countries</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration

**Note:** The nationality-wise duration of stay by the foreign tourists arriving in India has been worked out on the basis of 10.55 records for which the date of departure is available.

Though the average duration of stay by foreign tourists in India (22.7 days) is significantly high, there is scope for further increase in view of availability of variety of tourism products, culture, cuisine, etc to offer the tourists by India. Among the major source countries, the duration of stay was highest from Yemen (62 days) followed by Nigeria (42 days), Canada (34 days), Portugal (32 days), Tanzania (31 days) Pakistan (30 days) and USA & New Zealand (29 days each).

The duration of stay was lowest from Oman (11 days) followed by UAE & Myanmar (12 days), Taiwan, Vietnam & Singapore (13 days each), Malaysia, Srilanka & Bangladesh (14 days each), and Mexico (15 days).

## 2.10 TOP 15 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FTAs IN INDIA

Table 2.10.1 gives the percentage shares and ranks of top 15 source countries for India during 2017 and 2018. The top 15 tourist generating countries for India during 2018, were mostly the same as those during 2017. FTAs in India from Bangladesh were the highest (21.37%) during 2018, followed by USA (13.80%), UK (9.75%), Sri Lanka (3.35%), Canada (3.32%), Australia (3.28%), Malaysia (3.02%), China (2.67%), Germany (2.60%), Russian Fed. (2.48%), France (2.48%), Japan (2.24%), Singapore (1.74%), Nepal (1.65%), and Thailand (1.58%).

The share of FTAs from top 15 countries during the year 2018 was 75.33% as compared to 72.27% in 2017.

**TABLE 2.10.1**

### TOP 15 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FTAs IN INDIA DURING 2017& 2018

Rank in 2017	Country	FTAs in India in 2017	% Share in 2017	Rank in 2018	Country	FTAs in India in 2018	% Share in 2018
1	BANGLADESH	2156557	21.49	1	BANGLADESH	2256675	21.37
2	UNITED STATES	1376919	13.72	2	UNITED STATES	1456678	13.80
3	UNITED KINGDOM	986296	9.83	3	UNITED KINGDOM	1029757	9.75
4	SRI LANKA	303590	3.03	4	SRI LANKA	353684	3.35
5	CANADA	35439	3.34	5	CANADA	351040	3.32
6	AUSTRALIA	324243	3.23	6	AUSTRALIA	346486	3.28
7	MALAYSIA	322126	3.21	7	MALAYSIA	319172	3.02
8	CHINA	247235	2.46	8	CHINA	281768	2.67
9	GERMANY	269380	2.68	9	GERMANY	274087	2.60
10	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	2.78	10	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	262309	2.48
11	FRANCE	249620	2.49	11	FRANCE	261653	2.48
12	JAPAN	222527	2.22	12	JAPAN	236236	2.24
13	SINGAPORE	175852	1.75	13	SINGAPORE	183581	1.74
14	NEPAL	164018	1.63	14	NEPAL	174096	1.65
15	THAILAND	140087	1.40	15	THAILAND	166293	1.58
<b>Total Top 15 Countries</b>		<b>7252793</b>	<b>72.27</b>	<b>Total Top 15 Countries</b>		<b>7953515</b>	<b>75.33</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>		<b>2783010</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>Other Countries</b>		<b>2604461</b>	<b>24.67</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10035803</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10557976</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The FTAs from the important source countries for the years 1981 to 2018 are given in Table 2.10.2. 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 75.27% in 2017 and 75.33% in 2018.

**TABLE 2.10.2**

**FTAs IN INDIA DURING 1981 - 2018 FOR IMPORTANT SOURCE COUNTRIES OF 2018**

Year	Bangladesh	USA	UK	Sri Lanka	Canada	Australia	Malaysia	China (Main)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1981	192509	82052	116684	75842	25358	20940	26458	1371
1991	251260	117332	212052	70088	36142	22700	30617	3476
2001	431312	329147	405472	112813	88600	52691	57869	13901
2002	435867	348182	387846	108008	93598	50743	63748	15422
2003	454611	410803	430917	109098	107671	58730	70750	21152
2004	477446	526120	555907	128711	135884	81608	84390	34100
2005	456371	611165	651803	136400	157643	96258	96276	44897
2006	484401	696739	734240	154813	176567	109867	107286	62330
2007	480240	799062	796191	204084	208214	135925	112741	88103
2008	541884	804933	776530	218805	222364	146209	115794	98093
2009	468899	827140	769251	239995	224069	149074	135343	100209
2010	431962	931292	759494	266515	242372	169647	179077	119530
2011	463543	980688	798249	305853	259017	192592	208196	142218
2012	487397	1039947	788170	296983	256021	202105	195853	168952
2013	524923	1085309	809444	262345	255222	218967	242649	174712
2014	942562	1118983	838860	301601	268485	239762	262026	181020
2015	1133879	1213624	867601	299513	281306	263101	272941	206322
2016	1380409	1296939	941883	297418	317239	293625	301961	251313
2017	2156557	1376919	986296	303590	335439	324243	322126	247235
2018	2256675	1456678	1029757	353684	351040	346486	319172	281768
CAGR (%) (1981-2018)	13.8	16.3	12.1	8.4	14.8	15.9	14.0	32.4

Table 2.10.2 continued...



## FTAs IN INDIA DURING 1981 - 2018 FOR IMPORTANT SOURCE COUNTRIES OF 2018

Year	Germany	Russian Fed	France	Japan	Singapore	Nepal	Thailand
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1981	55471	NA	57272	29032	17950	11851	N.A.
1991	72019	32432	69346	46655	28363	21834	N.A.
2001	80011	15154	102434	80634	42824	41135	18686
2002	64891	18643	78194	59709	44306	37136	19789
2003	76868	26948	97654	77996	48368	42771	26273
2004	116679	47077	131824	96851	60710	51534	33442
2005	120243	56446	152258	103082	68666	77024	42245
2006	156808	62203	175345	119292	82574	91552	46623
2007	184195	75543	204827	145538	92908	83037	57049
2008	204344	91095	207802	145352	97851	78133	58065
2009	191616	94945	196462	124756	95328	88785	67309
2010	227720	122048	225232	168019	107487	104374	76617
2011	240235	144312	231423	193525	119022	119131	92404
2012	254783	177526	240674	220015	131452	125375	105141
2013	252003	259120	248379	220283	143025	113790	117136
2014	239106	269832	246101	219516	150731	126416	121362
2015	248314	172419	230854	207415	152238	154720	115860
2016	265928	227749	238707	208847	163688	161097	119663
2017	269380	278904	249620	222527	175852	164018	140087
2018	274087	262309	261653	236236	183581	174096	166293
CAGR (%) (1981- 2018)	8.8	12.3	8.3	11.7	13.0	15.2	14.7

CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate

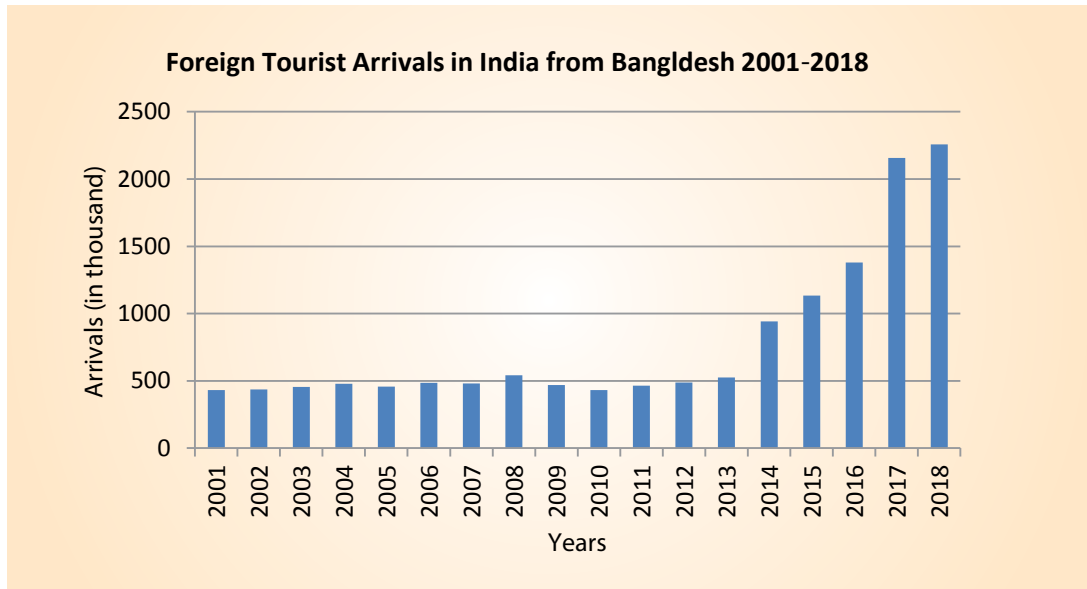
\* For Russian Fed. CAGR is for the period from 1991 to 2018 and Thailand CAGR is for the period from 2001 to 2018.

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The details of FTAs from Important countries for 2018 are discussed in the following paragraphs:

### i. BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has been the largest amongst tourist generating markets for India in the year 2018. The arrivals from Bangladesh grew to 2256675 in 2018 from 192509 during 1981, with a CAGR of 13.8%. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from Bangladesh during 2001-2018.



The most preferred mode of travel for nationals from Bangladesh in 2018 was land (82.9%) of which road accounted for 68.3% & rail accounted for 14.6% followed by air route (17.0%). 45.9% of the Bangladesh nationals disembarked at Haridaspur. During 2018, out of total arrivals from Bangladesh, 69.7% were male and 30.3% were female. The dominant age group was 35-44 years with 25.4% tourists, followed by the age groups 25-34 years (21.2%) and 45-54 years (19.6%). Arrivals were maximum during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter October-December (26.9%) followed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter April-June (23.5%). Out of total arrivals from Bangladesh, (83.70%) were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Medical (14.38%) and Business and Professional (4.9%).

## ii. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States of America (USA) has been the second largest amongst tourist generating market for India during 2018. The arrivals grew from 82052 in 1981 to 1456678 in 2018 at a CAGR of 16.3 %. The share of USA in the total FTAs in India increased marginally to 13.80% during 2018 as compared to 13.72% during 2017. The following graph shows the yearly trend in the tourist arrivals from USA during 2001-2018.



During 2018, 99.0% of the tourists from USA came by air, 0.3% by land and 0.7% by Sea. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 31.1% disembarked at Delhi airport. While 54.8% of the arrivals were male, 45.2% were female. The dominant age-groups among them were 45-54 years (21.4%) followed by 0-14 years (19.7%), 35-44 years (15.8%) and 55-64 years (14.7%) The highest number of tourists arrived in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year i.e. October to December (31.2%), followed by 1<sup>st</sup> quarter Jan-March (26.7%). Out of total arrivals from United States of America, the share of Indian Diaspora was (29.9%), followed by arrivals for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation (51.1%) and Business and Professional (16.9%).

### iii. UNITED KINGDOM

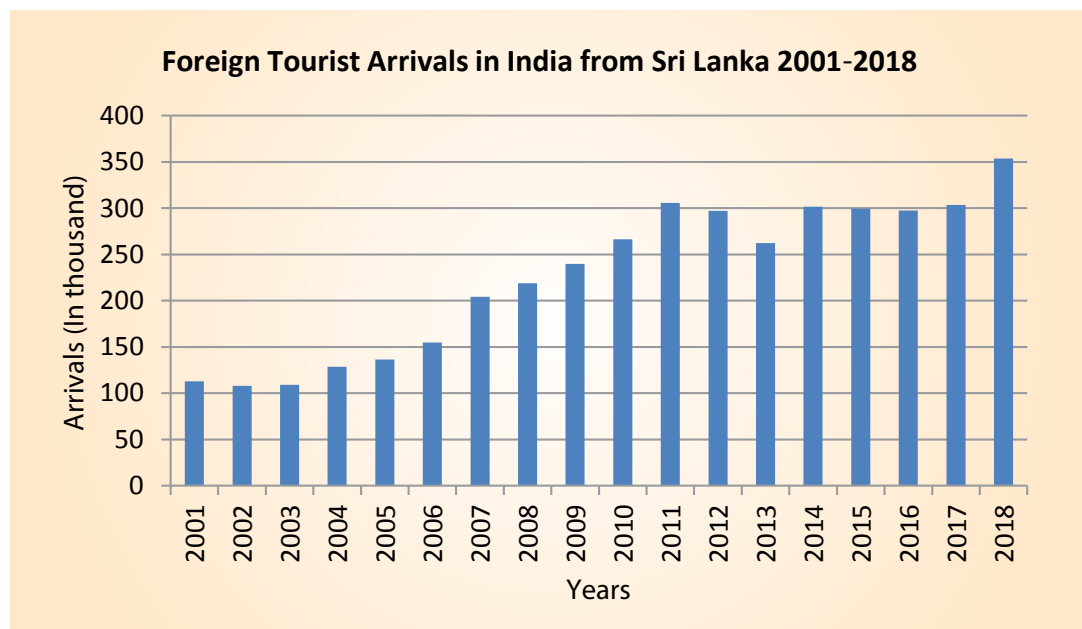
The United Kingdom (UK) is the third largest market for India in the year 2018. The arrivals grew from 116684 in 1981 to 1029757 in 2018 at a CAGR of 12.1%. The share of UK in the total FTAs in India decreased marginally to about 9.75 % during 2018 as compared to 9.83 % during 2017. The graph regarding tourist arrivals from United Kingdom during 2001-2018, 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, which was followed by positive growths in 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.



During the year 2018, majority of UK nationals travelled to India by air (98.4%) followed by sea route (1.4%) and land route (0.2%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (29.3%). Disembarkations at other major ports were as follows: Mumbai airport (27.1%), Kochi (5.8%), Chennai airport (5.6%), Hyderabad airport (3.2%) and Kolkata airport (1.8%). Of the total U.K. nationals who arrived in India, 55.0% were male and 45.0% 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 19.1% and 17.6% tourists, respectively. The highest number of arrivals was recorded during the quarter January to March (34.54%) followed closely by the quarter October to December (30.61%). Out of total arrivals from United Kingdom, the contribution of Leisure, Holiday and Recreation (55.1%) followed by arrivals for the purpose Indian Diaspora was (27.3%) and Business and Professional (14.08%).

## vi. SRI LANKA

The Sri Lanka is the fourth largest market for India in the year 2018. The arrivals grew from 75842 in 1981 to 353684 in 2018 at a CAGR of 8.4%. The share of Sri Lanka in the total FTAs in India increased marginally to 3.35% during 2018 as compared to 3.03% during 2017. The following graph shows the yearly trend in the tourist arrivals from Sri Lanka during 2001-2018.



During 2018, the highest number of tourists (85.3%) arrived by air followed by land (14.5%) and sea (0.2%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum arrivals from Sri Lanka disembarked at Chennai airport (46.1%). Out of the total Sri Lankan nationals who visited India during 2018, majority were male (52.5%). The dominant age-group was 55-64 years (22.4%) followed by the age group 45-54 years (19.4%). The Peak quarter for tourists from Sri Lanka during 2018 was July-Sep (31.6%) followed by Jan-Mar (27.1%). Out of the total arrivals from Sri Lanka, 72.1% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (19.2%) and Indian Diaspora (5.60%)

v. **CANADA**

Canada is at 5<sup>th</sup> position in 2018 among top tourist generating countries for India. The arrivals from this country have risen to 351040 in 2018 from 25358 in 1981 at a CAGR of 14.8%. The share of Canada in the total FTAs in India during 2018 is 3.32% and was 3.34% in 2017.



Among 335439 Canadian nationals who visited India during 2018, 98.5 % travelled by air, 1.0% by sea and 0.5% by road. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 55.2% disembarked at Delhi airport, followed by 20.8% at Mumbai, 5.1% at Chennai, 5.1% at Bengaluru, 2.7% at Hyderabad 2.9% at Kochi 3.0%. Of the total arrivals, 53.1% were male and 46.9 % were female. The predominant age-group was 45-54 years (19.5%) followed by the age group 35-44 years (16.6%) and 55-64 years (15.7%). The quarter Jan-March accounted for 36.7% of the arrivals, followed by the quarter October-December with 32.9% during the year 2018. Out of the total arrivals from Canada, 64.8% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Indian Diaspora (23.8%) and Business and Professional (9.7%).

## vi. AUSTRALIA

Australia remains on the same position from 2017 till 2018 among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 3.28 % of the total FTAs in India. The tourist traffic from Australia during 1981 was 20940 which increased to 346486 in 2018, showing a CAGR of 15.9%. The following graph shows that the tourist arrivals from Australia during 2001-2018.



Air was the predominant mode of travel for Australian tourists accounting for 97.9% of the total arrivals during 2018, followed by 1.7% by sea route and 0.4% by land. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, the maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (38.2%). During 2018, majority of the tourists (56.5%) from Australia were male. The age group 35-44 years with 23.1% of tourists dominated the arrivals followed by 0-14 years (20.3%). The peak quarter of visit by Australians during 2018 was October-December (39.1%) followed by the quarter January-March (26.7%). Out of total arrivals from Australia, the contribution of Leisure Holiday and Recreation (48.5%) followed by arrivals for the purpose of Indian Diaspora was (36.1%) and Business and Professional (13.8%).

## vii. MALAYSIA

Malaysia remains on the same position from 2018 till 2018 among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 3.02 % of the total FTAs in India. The tourist traffic from Malaysia increased from 26458 in 1981 to 319172 in 2018, with a CAGR of 14.0%.



Air was the predominant mode of travel for Malaysian tourists with 99.2% arrivals during 2018, followed by 0.3% by sea route and 0.5% by land. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, the maximum number of Malaysian tourists disembarked at Chennai airport (24.8%). During 2018, 50.5% of FTAs from Malaysia in India were male. The dominant age-group of the arrivals were 25-34 years with (20.4%) of tourists followed by 35-44 years (19.8%). The peak quarter of visit for Malaysians during 2018 was Jan-Mar (29.8%) followed by October-December (26.4%). Out of total arrivals from Malaysia, 72.3% were for the purpose of Leisure and Recreation followed by Indian Diaspora (16.3%) and Business and Professional (9.2%).



### viii. CHINA (MAIN)

China (Main) is the eighth largest market for India in the year 2018 among top tourist generating countries for India with 2.67% share in total arrivals. The arrivals from China (Main) were merely 1371 in 1981 but have grown to 281768 in 2018 at a CAGR of 32.4%. The following graph shows the trend in the tourist arrivals from China (Main) from 2001 to 2018.



Air travel with 98.1% of the arrivals was the predominant mode of travel from China (Main) during 2018 followed by sea routes (0.4%) and land routes (1.5%). Maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (53.8%). Of the total arrivals from China (Main) during 2018, majority were male (63.1%). The dominant age group in 2018 was 25-34 years contributing about 38.5% of tourists followed by the age-group 35-44 years (28.5%). The peak quarter for arrivals of china nationals during 2018 was October-December (30.0%) followed by January-March (26.8%). Out of the total arrivals from China (Main), 48.0% were Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by 47.6% were for the purpose of Business and Professional and Indian Diaspora (3.4%).

## ix. GERMANY

Germany is on the ninth position largest market for India in the year 2018 among top tourist generating countries for India with 2.60% share in total arrivals in India. The arrivals grew from 55471 in 1981 to 274087 in 2018 at a CAGR of 8.8%. 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 2017.



The most preferred mode of travel to India by the German tourists during 2018 was air (95.8%) followed by Sea (3.6%) and land (0.6%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, (40.9%) disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total German national arrivals in India during 2018, 58.9% were male. The age group 45-54 years dominated the arrivals (24.7%) followed by 55-64 years (18.5%) and 35-44 years (17.6 %). The peak quarter of arrivals of German nationals during 2018 was Jan-Mar (33.7%) followed by October-December (30.0%). Out of total arrivals from Germany, 56.5% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (31.8%) and Indian Diaspora (10.2%).

## X. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russian Federation came one position below as per last year to 10th position in terms of tourist arrivals in India with 2.48% share during 2018. The FTAs from Russia were 32432 in 1991 and grew up to 262309 in 2018 with a CAGR of 12.3% from 1991 to 2018.

The following graph exhibits the tourist arrivals from Russian Federation during 2001-2018. From 2001 onwards, an increasing trend has been observed in FTAs from Russian Federation up to the year 2014 .



The predominant mode of travel for Russians was air accounting for 99.1% of tourists, followed by sea (0.6%) and land (0.3%). 25.0% Russian nationals disembarked at Delhi. Of the total arrivals from Russian Federation during 2018, majority (56.4%) were female. The dominant age group was 25-34 years, accounting for 31.7% of tourists followed by 35-44 years age-group (23.2%), 45-54 years age-group (17.9%). The peak quarter for tourists from Russian Federation during 2018 was January-March (50.0%) followed by October-December (35.1%). Out of total arrivals from Russian Federation, 89.8% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (6.9%) and Indian Diaspora (2.2%).

## xi. FRANCE

France is on the 11<sup>th</sup> position largest market for India in the year 2018 among top tourist generating countries for India with 2.48% share in total arrivals in India. The arrivals grew from 57272 in 1981 to 261653 in 2018 at a CAGR of 8.3%. 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 2018, 98.7% of the arrivals from France visited India by air, 0.5% by land route and 0.8% by sea route. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 39.0% disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total French arrivals, 53.6% were male and 46.4% were female. The age groups 45-54 years accounted for maximum arrivals (21.1%) closely followed by age group 55-64 years (18.1%) and 35-44 years (16.8%) and age group. During 2018, the quarters January-March and October-December were the most popular for the French tourists, accounting for 34.2% and 27.6% of the arrivals, respectively. Out of the total arrivals from France, 66.4% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (22.9%) and Indian Diaspora (8.6%).

## xii. JAPAN

Japan is one of the most important tourist generating markets for India from East Asia and it contributed 2.24% to the total FTAs in India during 2018, and occupied twelfth position. The arrivals from Japan grew from 29032 in 1981 to 236236 in 2018 at a CAGR of 11.7%. The following graph shows the tourist arrivals from Japan during 2001-2018.



During the year 2018, 99.1% of tourists from Japan visited India by air, 0.6% by land and 0.3% by sea routes. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 57.8% disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total Japanese nationals who arrived in India, majority of 73.2% were male and 26.8% were female. The dominant age-group of Japanese tourists was 45-54 years contributing about 26.3% of tourist arrivals followed by the age group 35-44 years (23.8%) and 25-34 years (17.9%). The maximum number of tourists arrived in the quarter Jan-Mar (27.7%) followed by October-December (27.4%). Out of the total arrivals from Japan, 61.3% were for the purpose of Business and Professional followed by Leisure Holiday and Recreation (34.9%) and Indian Diaspora (2.8%).

### xiii. SINGAPORE

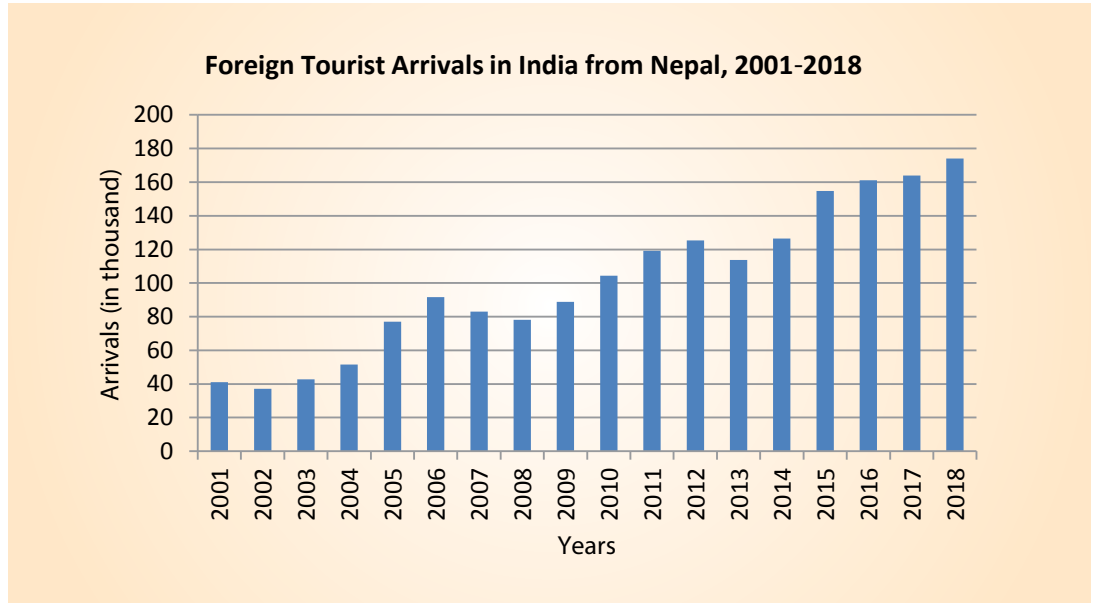
During the year 2018, Singapore occupied thirteenth position among the tourist generating markets in India, with 1.74% share in total arrivals. The arrivals from Singapore grew from 17950 in 1981 to 183581 in 2018 at a CAGR of 13.0%. The following graph shows tourist arrival trend from Singapore during 2001 to 2018.



The predominant mode of travel for tourists from Singapore was air with 99.6% arrivals followed by land route with (0.2%) arrivals and sea route with (0.2%) arrivals. Maximum tourists disembarked at Chennai airport (23.6%). Of the total arrivals from Singapore during 2018, majority (57.3%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2018 was 45-54 years, accounting for (26.8%) of arrivals, followed by the age-group 35-44 years (20.3%). The peak quarter of arrivals from Singapore during 2018 was October-December (30.9%) followed by Jan-March (24.4%). Out of the total arrivals from Singapore, the contribution of Leisure Holiday and Recreation was 48.3% followed by Indian Diaspora arrivals for the purpose (28.1%) and Business and Professional (21.8%).

xiv. **NEPAL**

Nepal occupied fourteenth position in 2018 among top 15 tourist generating markets for India, with 1.65% of the total share of arrivals. The arrivals from Nepal grew from 11851 in 1981 to 174096 in 2018 at a CAGR of 15.2%. The following graph shows the tourist arrivals from Nepal during 2001 to 2018.



The predominant mode of travel for Nepalese tourists was air which accounted for 94.7% followed by land route (5.3%). During 2018, the maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (68.5%). During 2018, majority of the arrivals (66.5%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2018 was 25-34 years (27.2%) followed by 35-44 years (23.1%). The peak quarter for arrivals was Oct-Dec (27.9%) followed by January-March (26.2%). Out of the total arrivals from Nepal, 63.4% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (15.3%) and Indian Diaspora (12.2%).

## xv. Thailand

Thailand fifteenth rank in terms of tourist arrivals in India with 1.58% share during 2018. The FTAs from Thailand were 18686 in 2001. It increased to 166293 in 2018 with a CAGR of 14.68% since 2001. The following graph shows the trend in tourist arrivals from Thailand during 2001 to 2018.



During 2018, 83.7% of the tourists from Thailand came by air. During 2018, 25.1% tourists disembarked at Delhi Airport, majority of the arrivals (40.2%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2018 was the age-group 35-44 years (22.5%) followed by 45-54 (19.8%). The peak quarter for arrivals was October-December (34.3%) followed by Jan-March (33.7%). Out of the total arrivals from Thailand, 81.4% were for the purpose of the Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Indian Diaspora (3.8%) and Medical (0.5%).

### 2.11 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS (FEEs) FROM TOURISM IN INDIA

As per the monthly estimates prepared by Ministry of Tourism, FEEs from tourism in India in 2018 in ₹ terms were ₹194881 crore as compared to ₹177874 crore in 2017 registering a growth of 9.6 % in 2018 over 2017. In US \$ terms, FEEs from tourism in 2018 were US \$28.586 billion as compared to US \$27.310 billion in 2017 with a growth rate of 4.7%. The FEEs from tourism in India, in ₹ terms and US\$ terms, during 1991-2018 are given in Table 2.11.1.



TABLE 2.11.1

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM IN INDIA DURING 1991-2018

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	-3.0
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	44362	13.7	10729	24.3
2008	51294	15.6	11832	10.3
2009	53754	4.8	11136	-5.9
2010	66172	23.1	14490	30.1
2011	83036	25.5	17707	22.2
2012	95607	15.1	17971	1.5
2013	107563	12.5	18397	2.4
2014	120367	11.9	19700	7.1
2015	134844	12.0	21013	6.7
2016# <sup>2</sup>	154146	14.3	22923	9.1
2017# <sup>2</sup>	177874	15.4	27310	19.1
2018# <sup>2</sup>	194881	9.6	28586	4.7

#<sup>2</sup> Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI).

The month-wise FEEs from tourism and corresponding percentage change over previous years during 2016-2018 in ₹ terms and US\$ terms are given in Tables 2.11.2 and 2.11.3, respectively.

TABLE 2.11.2

## MONTH-WISE FEE FROM TOURISM (₹ CRORE) IN INDIA DURING 2016-2018

Month	FEE from tourism (In ₹ crore)			Percentage Change	
	2016# <sup>2</sup>	2017# <sup>2</sup>	2018# <sup>2</sup>	2017/16	2018/17
January	13,671	15,799	17,755	15.6	12.4
February	13,661	15,353	17,757	12.4	15.7

Month	FEE from tourism (In ₹ crore)			Percentage Change	
	2016# <sup>2</sup>	2017# <sup>2</sup>	2018# <sup>2</sup>	2017/16	2018/17
March	12,985	14,667	17,222	13.0	17.4
April	11,495	14,260	15,620	24.1	9.5
May	10,260	12,255	12,752	19.4	4.1
June	10,677	12,971	14,398	21.5	11.0
July	14,285	14,796	16,976	3.6	14.7
August	12,553	13,811	16,492	10.0	19.4
September	11,642	13,840	15,150	18.9	9.5
October	12,100	14,213	14,701	17.5	3.4
November	14,259	16,528	16,584	15.9	0.3
December	16,558	19,381	19,474	17.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,54,146</b>	<b>177,874</b>	<b>1,94,881</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>

#<sup>2</sup> Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI).

**TABLE 2.11.3**

**MONTH-WISE FEE FROM TOURISM (US\$ BILLION) IN INDIA DURING 2016 -2018**

Month	FEE (in US\$ billion)			Percentage Change	
	2016# <sup>2</sup>	2017# <sup>2</sup>	2018# <sup>2</sup>	2017/16	2018/17
January	2.032	2.320	2.791	14.2	20.3
February	2.001	2.289	2.760	14.4	20.6
March	1.938	2.224	2.648	14.8	19.1
April	1.726	2.211	2.379	28.1	7.6
May	1.534	1.901	1.889	23.9	-0.6
June	1.587	2.013	2.125	26.8	5.6
July	2.125	2.295	2.468	8.0	7.5
August	1.875	2.158	2.370	15.1	9.8
September	1.744	2.149	2.101	23.2	-2.2
October	1.812	2.183	1.998	20.5	-8.5
November	2.110	2.549	2.302	20.8	-9.7
December	2.439	3.018	2.755	23.7	-8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.923</b>	<b>27.310</b>	<b>28.586</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>

#<sup>2</sup> Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI).

3

## CHAPTER



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WORLD TOURISM SCENARIO AND INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD



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

### 3.1 WORLD TOURISM TRAFFIC

In 2018, International tourist arrivals worldwide registered a growth of 5.4% , as compared to a growth of 7.1% during 2017 over 2016. The international tourist arrivals during 2018, 2017 and 2016 were 1401 million, 1329 million and 1241 million, respectively. France maintained the top position in terms of arrivals in 2018, followed by Spain, USA, China, Italy, Mexico, UK, Turkey, Germany & Thailand. These top 10 countries accounted for 41.6% share of international tourist arrivals in 2018. As regards the regions, the highest tourist arrivals were in Europe, which attracted 710.1 million tourists in 2018, with a positive growth of 5.4% over 2017, followed by Asia & the Pacific with 347.6 million tourists with 7.2% growth over 2017, Americas with 215.7 million tourists with growth of 2.3% over 2017, Africa with 67.1 million tourists with a growth of 7.0% over 2017 and Middle East with 60.4 million tourists with a growth of 4.7% over 2017. Table 3.1.1 gives the summary of international tourist arrivals in different regions of the world from 2016 to 2018.

**TABLE 3.1.1**

#### INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS, 2016-2018

(Arrivals in million)

Region	2016	2017	2018*
<b>World</b>			
Arrivals	1241.0	1329.0	1401.0
% Annual Change	3.8	7.1	5.4
<b>Africa</b>			
Arrivals	57.8	62.7	67.1
% Annual Change	8.0	8.5	7.0
% Share in world	4.7	4.7	4.8
<b>Americas</b>			
Arrivals	201.3	210.8	215.7
% Annual Change	3.7	4.7	2.3
% Share in world	16.2	15.9	15.4
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>			
Arrivals	306.6	324.2	347.6
% Annual Change	7.7	5.7	7.2
% Share in world	24.7	24.4	24.8

Region	2016	2017	2018*
<b>Europe</b>			
Arrivals	620.0	673.4	710.1
% Annual Change	2.5	8.6	5.4
% Share in world	50.0	50.7	50.7
<b>Middle East</b>			
Arrivals	55.5	57.7	60.4
% Annual Change	-4.8	4.0	4.7
% Share in world	4.5	4.3	4.3
<b>India</b>			
Arrivals	15.03	16.81	17.42
% Annual Change	9.23	11.84	3.63
% Share in world	1.211	1.265	1.243

\*: Provisional

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, September 2019

International tourist arrivals in the world and India's share as well as rank, during the years 2000-2018, are given in Table 3.1.2. India's rank in international tourist arrivals was 50<sup>th</sup> in 2000 and declined to 54<sup>th</sup> 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 17 places in India's Position. India's share in international tourist arrivals was, 1.24% in 2018.

**TABLE 3.1.2**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN WORLD AND INDIA, 2000-2018**

Year	World		India		Percentage Share of India	Rank of India
	Number (in million)	% Change	Number (in million)	% Change		
2000	683.3	7.8	2.65	6.7	0.39	50 <sup>th</sup>
2001	683.4	0.0	2.54	-4.2	0.37	51 <sup>st</sup>
2002	703.2	2.9	2.38	-6.3	0.34	54 <sup>th</sup>
2003	691.0	-1.7	2.73	14.7	0.40	51 <sup>st</sup>
2004	762.0	10.3	3.46	26.7	0.45	44 <sup>th</sup>

Year	World		India		Percentage Share of India	Rank of India
	Number (in million)	% Change	Number (in million)	% Change		
2005	803.4	5.4	3.92	13.3	0.49	43 <sup>rd</sup>
2006	846.6	5.3	4.45	13.5	0.53	44 <sup>th</sup>
2007	894.0	5.7	5.08	14.2	0.57	41 <sup>st</sup>
2008	917.0	2.6	5.28	3.9	0.58	41 <sup>st</sup>
2009	883.0	-3.7	5.17	-2.1	0.59	41 <sup>st</sup>
2010	948.0	7.4	5.78	11.8	0.61	42 <sup>nd</sup>
2011	994.0	4.9	6.31	9.2	0.63	38 <sup>th</sup>
2012	1039.0	4.5	6.58	4.3	0.63	41 <sup>st</sup>
2013	1087.0	4.6	6.97	5.9	0.64	41 <sup>st</sup>
2014	1137.0	4.6	13.11	\$	1.15	24 <sup>th</sup>
2015	1196.0	5.2	13.76	5.0	1.15	24 <sup>th</sup>
2016	1241.0	3.8	15.03	9.2	1.21	26 <sup>th</sup>
2017	1329.0	7.1	16.81	11.8	1.26	22 <sup>nd</sup>
2018	1401.0	5.4	17.42	3.6	1.24	22 <sup>nd</sup>

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

\*Provisional

Table 3.1.3 provides the name of major countries with International tourist arrivals in 2017 and 2018.

**TABLE 3.1.3**

**SHARE OF MAJOR COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN 2017 & 2018**

S.No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)		Percentage (%) Share	
		2017	2018*	2017	2018
1	France	86.9	89.4	6.54	6.38
2	Spain	81.9	82.8	6.16	5.91
3	USA	76.9	79.6	5.79	5.68
4	China	60.7	62.9	4.57	4.49
5	Italy	58.3	62.1	4.39	4.43

S.No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)		Percentage (%) Share	
		2017	2018*	2017	2018
6	Turkey	37.6	45.8	2.83	3.27
7	Mexico	39.3	41.3	2.96	2.95
8	Germany	37.5	38.9	2.82	2.78
9	Thailand	35.6	38.2	2.68	2.73
10	UK	37.7	36.3	2.84	2.59
11	Japan	28.7	31.2	2.16	2.23
12	Austria	29.5	30.8	2.22	2.20
13	Greece	27.2	30.1	2.05	2.15
14	Hongkong	27.9	29.3	2.10	2.09
15	Malaysia	25.9	25.8	1.95	1.84
16	Russia Fed	24.4	24.6	1.84	1.76
17	Portugal	21.2	22.8	1.60	1.63
18	Canada	20.9	21.1	1.57	1.51
19	Poland	18.4	19.6	1.38	1.40
20	Netherlands	17.9	19.0	1.35	1.36
21	Macao (China)	17.3	18.5	1.30	1.32
22	India	16.8	17.4	1.26	1.24

Source: UNWTO Barometer September 2019.

\* : Provisional

### 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 2016 and 2017. Regarding the share of India in the outbound tourist traffic of the table 3.2.1, it was high for the neighboring countries, namely Sri Lanka (21.1%) and Mauritius (13.3%). Other countries for which India had a share of more than 1% in the outbound tourist traffic in 2017 were Seychelles (4.9%), Portugal (3.0%), Australia (3.0%), Fiji (2.6%), Oman (2.4%), New Zealand (2.0%), Singapore (1.8%), Belarus (1.8%), Thailand (1.6%), UK (1.4%), Japan (1.2%).



Table: 3.2.1

**NUMBER OF OUTBOUND DEPARTURES OF SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES OF  
THE WORLD AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIA, 2016 AND 2017**

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	
		2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017
1	USA	1297	1376.9	6.2	80226	87703	9.3	1.6	1.6
2	UK	942	986.3	4.7	69375	72772	4.9	1.4	1.4
3	Canada	317	335.4	5.8	31278	33060	5.7	1.0	1.0
4	Australia	294	324.2	10.3	10380	10932	5.3	2.8	3.0
5	Sri Lanka	297	303.6	2.2	1448	1439	-0.6	20.5	21.1
6	Russia	228	278.9	22.3	31659	39629	25.2	0.7	0.7
7	Germany	266	269.4	1.3	90966	92402	1.6	0.3	0.3
8	France	239	249.6	4.4	26483	29055	9.7	0.9	0.9
9	China	251	247.2	-1.5	135130	143035	5.8	0.2	0.2
10	Japan	209	222.5	6.5	17116	17889	4.5	1.2	1.2
11	Singapore	164	175.9	7.3	9474	9889	4.4	1.7	1.8
12	Nepal	161	164.0	1.9	NA	1197	NA	NA	13.7
13	Kore Rep of	111	142.4	28.3	22383	26496	18.4	0.5	0.5
14	Thailand	120	140.1	16.8	8204	8963	9.3	1.5	1.6
15	Italy	95	111.9	17.8	29067	31805	9.4	0.3	0.4
16	Oman	106	107.2	1.1	4167	4473	7.3	2.5	2.4
17	Spain	76	81.4	7.1	15405	17031	10.6	0.5	0.5
18	Netherlands	72	76.7	6.5	17938	NA	NA	0.4	NA
19	Portugal	54	66.4	23.0	1941	2195	13.1	2.8	3.0
20	Israel	59	58.1	-1.5	6781	7597	12.0	0.9	0.8
21	New Zealand	51	56.6	11.0	2611	2853	9.3	2.0	2.0
22	Philippines	53	54.0	1.9	5703	NA	NA	0.9	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	
		2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017
23	Saudi Arabia	62	53.0	-14.5	21207	21071	-0.6	0.3	0.3
24	Switzerland	48	49.6	3.3	13857	15318	10.5	0.3	0.3
25	Taiwan	42	47.0	11.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Sweden	44	45.9	4.3	NA	23015	NA	NA	0.2
27	Indonesia	35	44.0	25.7	8340	8856	6.2	0.4	0.5
28	Iran	39	42.6	9.2	9007	10543	17.1	0.4	0.4
29	Belgium	38	41.9	10.3	13372	12153	-9.1	0.3	0.3
30	Ireland	36	38.0	5.6	7646	8171	6.9	0.5	0.5
31	Mauritius	34	37.7	10.9	260	283	8.8	13.1	13.3
32	Turkey	30	33.3	11.0	7892	8887	12.6	0.4	0.4
33	Austria	33	31.8	-3.6	11534	11491	-0.4	0.3	0.3
34	Poland	26	28.7	10.4	11300	12000	6.2	0.2	0.2
35	Denmark	25	26.8	7.2	9651	8102	-16.1	0.3	0.3
36	Ukraine	27	26.0	-3.7	24668	26437	7.2	0.1	0.1
37	Brazil	21	24.5	16.7	8592	9458	10.1	0.2	0.3
38	Uzbekistan	22	23.3	5.9	3848	5182	34.7	0.6	0.4
39	Ethiopia	21	23.2	10.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
40	Tanzania	23	22.3	-3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41	Norway	20	20.9	4.5	8030	8170	1.7	0.2	0.3
42	Finland	18	20.4	13.3	9125	9330	2.2	0.2	0.2
43	Mexico	16	18.1	13.1	20223	19067	-5.7	0.1	0.1
44	Kazakhstan	13	15.4	18.5	9756	10261	5.2	0.1	0.2
45	Argentina	12	14.9	24.2	10446	12258	17.3	0.1	0.1
46	Czech Rep	13	11.9	-8.5	6027	6775	12.4	0.2	0.2
47	Romania	10	11.8	18.0	16128	19953	23.7	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	
		2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017
48	Greece	9	10.3	14.4	7235	7685	6.2	0.1	0.1
49	Hungary	8	9.2	15.0	7091	7539	6.3	0.1	0.1
50	Belarus	9	8.3	-7.8	8340	9209	10.4	0.1	0.1
51	Morocco	8	7.3	-8.8	1864	1849	-0.8	0.4	0.4
52	Colombia	6	7.0	16.7	3795	4017	5.8	0.2	0.2
53	Jordan	7	7.0	0.0	1511	1592	5.4	0.5	0.4
54	Tunisia	5	6.2	24.0	1830	NA	NA	0.3	NA
55	Chile	5	6.1	22.0	3553	3620	1.9	0.1	0.2
56	Slovakia	5	5.8	16.0	3095	3870	25.0	0.2	0.1
57	Uganda	5	5.8	16.0	568	NA	NA	0.9	NA
58	Cambodia	3	5.3	76.7	1434	1752	22.2	0.2	0.3
59	Bulgaria	6	5.3	-11.7	5392	6228	15.5	0.1	0.1
60	Tajikistan	3	4.9	63.3	22	31	40.9	13.6	15.8
61	Lithuania	4	4.8	20.0	1953	2032	4.0	0.2	0.2
62	Fiji	4	4.4	10.0	156	169	8.3	2.6	2.6
63	Kyrgyzstan	3	4.0	33.3	9756	10261	5.2	0.0	0.0
64	Latvia	3	3.8	26.7	1250	1265	1.2	0.2	0.3
65	Seychelles	3	3.6	20.0	68	74	8.8	4.4	4.9
66	Croatia	3	3.6	20.0	1615	1923	19.1	0.2	0.2
67	Zimbabwe	3	3.6	20.0	3192	2768	-13.3	0.1	0.1
68	Estonia	3	3.0	0.0	1339	1279	-4.5	0.2	0.2
69	Peru	3	2.3	-23.3	2751	2875	4.5	0.1	0.1
70	Algeria	2	2.0	0.0	4530	5058	11.7	0.0	0.0
71	Uruguay	2	1.9	-5.0	1715	1789	4.3	0.1	0.1
72	Cyprus	2	1.8	-10.0	1268	1407	11.0	0.2	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	
		2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017
73	Lao PDR	2	1.8	-10.0	3059	3049	-0.3	0.1	0.1
74	Venezuela	2	1.7	-15.0	1530	1079	-29.5	0.1	0.2
75	Georgia	1	1.7	70.0	3400	3851	13.3	0.0	0.0
76	Costa Rica	1	1.6	60.0	1036	1150	11.0	0.1	0.1
77	Ecuador	1	1.6	60.0	1551	1547	-0.3	0.1	0.1
78	Panama	1	1.4	40.0	770	917	19.1	0.1	0.2
79	Malta	1	1.3	30.0	497	573	15.3	0.2	0.2
80	Azerbaijan	1	1.2	20.0	3592	3447	-4.0	0.0	0.0
81	Armenia	1	1.2	20.0	1263	1482	17.3	0.1	0.1
82	Luxembourg	1	1.0	0.0	1588	1802	13.5	0.1	0.1
83	Iceland	1	1.0	0.0	536	619	15.5	0.2	0.2
84	Hongkong (China)	0	0.9	-	91758	91304	-0.5	0.0	0.0
85	Moldova	1	0.8	-20.0	170	216	27.1	0.6	0.4
86	Guatemala	1	0.7	-30.0	1053	1067	1.3	0.1	0.1
87	Bolivia	1	0.5	-50.0	1048	1105	5.4	0.1	0.0
89	Albania	1	0.5	-50.0	4852	5186	6.9	0.0	0.0
90	Dominica Rep	0	0.5	-	500	522	4.4	0.0	0.1
91	EL Salvador	0	0.5	-	1411	1394	-1.2	0.0	0.0
92	Paraguay	0	0.4	-	1503	1548	3.0	0.0	0.0
95	Chad	0	0.2	-	56	52	-7.1	0.0	0.4
96	Nicaragua	0	0.2	-	981	982	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: For Columns 6 and 7, UNWTO's Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2019 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 2016-2018. During the year 2018, Europe accounted for about (39.1%) of the world's total receipts from international tourism followed by Asia & the Pacific region (30.2%), Americas (23.1%), Middle East (5.0%) and Africa (2.7%).

**TABLE 3.3.1**

#### **INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS, 2016-2018**

(Receipts in Billion US\$)

Region	2016	2017	2018*
<b>World</b>			
Receipts	1247.0	1344.0	1448.0
% Annual Change	2.05	7.78	7.74
<b>Africa</b>			
Receipts	32.2	36.4	38.4
% Annual Change	2.22	13.04	5.49
% Share in World	2.6	2.7	2.7
<b>Americas</b>			
Receipts	314.8	325.9	333.9
% Annual Change	2.27	3.53	2.45
% Share in World	25.2	24.2	23.1
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>			
Receipts	371.0	396.0	436.9
% Annual Change	4.24	6.74	10.33
% Share in World	29.8	29.5	30.2
<b>Europe</b>			
Receipts	470.0	517.3	565.8
% Annual Change	0.26	10.06	9.38
% Share in World	37.7	38.5	39.1

Region	2016	2017	2018*
<b>Middle East</b>			
Receipts	58.8	68.4	73.0
% Annual Change	1.38	16.66	6.73
% Share in World	4.7	5.1	5.0
<b>India **</b>			
Receipts	22.92	27.31	28.58
% Annual Change	9.09	19.15	4.65
% Share in World	1.838	2.032	1.974

\*: Provisional, \*\*: As per Ministry of Tourism estimates based on RBI data .

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer September 2019

The international tourism receipts worldwide and India's share in them during the years 2000-2018 are given in Table 3.3.2. The share of India in the world tourism receipts has remained between 0.64% and 0.73% during 2000-2002. However, it has been increasing steadily since 2002 and has reached 2.0% during 2018.

It is clear from Table 3.3.2 that international tourism receipts worldwide, which were hardly US\$ 475.3 billion in 2000, have increased by 3.04 times to reach US\$ 1448 billion in 2018. India's rank has also witnessed improvement from 36<sup>th</sup> in 2000 to 13<sup>th</sup> in 2018.

**TABLE 3.3.2**

**INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS AND INDIA'S SHARE AND RANK, 2000-2018**

Year	World Tourism Receipts				Percentage Share of India in world	India's Rank in world
	Receipts (US\$ billion)	Growth Rate	FEE in India (US\$ billion)	Growth Rate		
2000	475.3	3.7	3.46	15.0	0.73	36 <sup>th</sup>
2001	463.8	-2.4	3.20	-7.6	0.69	36 <sup>th</sup>
2002	481.9	3.9	3.10	-3.0	0.64	37 <sup>th</sup>
2003	529.3	9.8	4.46	43.8	0.84	37 <sup>th</sup>
2004	633.2	19.6	6.17	38.2	0.97	26 <sup>th</sup>
2005	679.6	7.3	7.49	21.4	1.10	22 <sup>nd</sup>
2006	744.0	9.5	8.63	15.2	1.16	22 <sup>nd</sup>
2007	857.0	15.2	10.73	24.3	1.25	22 <sup>nd</sup>

Year	World Tourism Receipts				Percentage Share of India in world	India's Rank in world
	Receipts (US\$ billion)	Growth Rate	FEE in India (US\$ billion)	Growth Rate		
2008	939.0	9.6	11.83	10.3	1.26	22 <sup>nd</sup>
2009	853.0	-9.2	11.14	-5.8	1.31	20 <sup>th</sup>
2010	931.0	9.1	14.49	30.1	1.56	17 <sup>th</sup>
2011	1042.0	11.9	17.70	22.2	1.70	18 <sup>th</sup>
2012	1117.0	7.2	17.97	1.5	1.61	16 <sup>th</sup>
2013	1198.0	7.3	18.39	2.4	1.54	16 <sup>th</sup>
2014	1252.0	4.5	19.70	7.1	1.57	15 <sup>th</sup>
2015	1222.0	-2.5	21.01	6.7	1.72	15 <sup>th</sup>
2016	1247.0	2.0	22.92	9.1	1.84	13 <sup>th</sup>
2017	1344.0	7.2	27.31	19.1	2.03	13 <sup>th</sup>
2018	1448.0	7.2	28.58	4.7	1.97	13 <sup>th</sup>

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer September 2018

It is clear from Table 3.3.3 that, in terms of International Tourism Receipts, top 5 positions were occupied by USA, Spain, France, Thailand and, UK during the year 2018.

**TABLE 3.3.3**  
**COUNTRIES ABOVE INDIA IN TERMS OF TOURISM RECEIPTS, 2016-2018**

2016			2017			2018*		
Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts
		(US\$ billion)			(US\$ billion)			(US\$ billion)
1	USA	206.9	1	USA	210.7	1	USA	214.5
2	Spain	60.5	2	Spain	68.1	2	Spain	73.8
3	France	55.2	3	France	58.9	3	France	65.5
4	Thailand	48.8	4	Thailand	56.9	4	Thailand	63.0
5	UK	47.9	5	UK	49.0	5	UK	51.9
6	China	44.4	6	Italy	44.2	6	Italy	49.3

2016			2017			2018*		
Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts
		(US\$ billion)			(US\$ billion)			(US\$ billion)
7	Italy	40.2	7	Australia	41.7	7	Australia	45.0
8	Germany	37.5	8	Germany	39.9	8	Germany	43.0
9	Australia	37.0	9	China	38.6	9	Japan	42.1
10	Hong Kong	32.8	10	Macao(China)	35.6	10	China	40.4
11	Japan	30.7	11	Japan	34.1	11	Macao(China)	40.2
12	Macao(China)	30.4	12	Hong Kong	33.3	12	Hong Kong	36.8
13	India	22.9	13	India	27.3	13	India**	28.6

Source: UNWTO Barometer, September 2019

\* : Provisional, \*\* As per Ministry of Tourism's estimates based on RBI data



4

## CHAPTER



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Incredible India

OUTBOUND TOURISM-INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA



## OUTBOUND TOURISM- INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA

**4.1** The number of Indian nationals' departures from India during 1991 was 1.94 million which rose to 26.30 million in 2018 with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.54%. The number of Indian nationals' departures from India during 2018 registered a growth of 9.8% over 2017 as compared to 9.5% growth in 2017 over 2016. The figures of Indian nationals' departures for the years 1991 to 2018, 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 2018**

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
2011	13994002	7.7
2012	14924755	6.7

Year	No. of Indian Nationals' departures from India	Percentage change over the previous year
2013	16626316	11.4
2014	18332319	10.3
2015	20376307	11.1
2016	21871995	7.3
2017	23942957	9.5
2018	26296484	9.8

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

**4.2** The port-wise number of Indian national's departures from India for 2011 to 2018, are given in Table 4.3.1. During 2018, top 3 airports for departures of Indian nationals from India were Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai. Delhi airport registered the highest share (22.06%) followed by Mumbai airport (20.75%) and Chennai airport (8.98%). These 3 top airports accounted for 51.79% of the total departures in 2018. During 2017, Delhi, Mumbai, and Cochin airports had a percentage share of 21.38%, 21.29% and 9.25%, respectively.

**4.3** The share of Top 10 ports in overall departures of Indian nationals from India during 2011-2018 has also gradually decreased from 91.38% in 2011 to 87.87% in 2018. This decline may be due to various reasons including introduction of international flights at other airports.

**TABLE 4.3.1**

**PORT-WISE DEPARTURES OF INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA, 2011 - 2018**

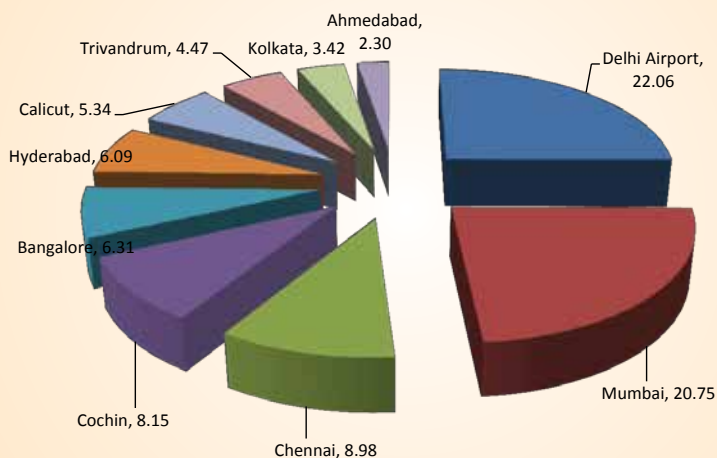
S. No.	Port/ Land Check post	Year								
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Share in 2018
1	Delhi (Airport)	3009762	3226344	3517589	3794923	4092035	4475300	5119669	5801451	22.06
2	Mumbai (Airport)	3264653	3501739	3734176	4146539	4474820	4692109	5097038	5457293	20.75
3	Chennai (Airport)	1540106	1620314	1730503	1803368	1900570	1999412	2078070	2361244	8.98
4	Cochin (Airport)	1098333	1205315	1390833	1610742	1960220	2190681	2215214	2142700	8.15
5	Bengaluru (Airport)	746051	810108	852591	953558	1143585	1240313	1353255	1658292	6.31
6	Hyderabad (Airport)	777540	810903	925401	1068658	1274431	1313670	1395090	1601374	6.09

S. No.	Port/ Land Check post	Year								
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Share in 2018
7	Calicut (Airport)	970961	986463	1112297	1178769	1106353	1110940	1353560	1405048	5.34
8	Trivandrum (Airport)	677998	739698	854564	924216	1013203	1037257	1095913	1174470	4.47
9	Kolkata (Airport)	453682	502802	562907	591621	712522	752497	832156	899897	3.42
10	Ahmedaba (Airport)	275981	286707	366102	396930	464927	494394	504689	605404	2.30
11	Others	1178935	1234362	1579353	1862995	2233641	2565422	2898303	3189311	12.13
	Total	13994002	14924755	16626316	18332319	20376307	21871995	23942957	26296484	100.00
	% Share of Top 3	55.84	55.94	54.02	53.16	51.37	51.06	51.35	51.79	
	% Share of Top 10	91.58	91.73	90.50	89.84	89.04	88.27	87.89	87.87	

Source: Bureau of Immigration



**Percentage share of top ports for Indian Nationals Departures from India in 2018**



**4.4** The month-wise distribution of Indian Nationals' Departures from India during 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in Table 4.4.1. During 2018, the number of Indian Nationals' Departures was highest in the month of May.

**TABLE-4.4.1**

**MONTH WISE NUMBER & PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIAN NATIONALS'S DEPARTURES FROM INDIA 2016-2018**

Month	Indian Nationals Departures (Nos.)			Growth Rate		Percentage Share		
	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17	2016	2017	2018
January	1866995	1962619	2238035	5.1	14.0	8.54	8.20	8.51
February	1605765	1714399	1839947	6.8	7.3	7.34	7.16	7.00
March	1731968	1846395	2099266	6.6	13.7	7.92	7.71	7.98
April	1912473	2047568	2321632	7.1	13.4	8.74	8.55	8.83
May	2128686	2312939	2521860	8.7	9.0	9.73	9.66	9.59
June	1693204	1781817	2054526	5.2	15.3	7.74	7.44	7.81
July	1701014	1938221	2150580	13.9	11.0	7.78	8.10	8.18
August	2001816	2118235	2272537	5.8	7.3	9.15	8.85	8.64
September	1942743	2232437	2434217	14.9	9.0	8.88	9.32	9.26
October	1725665	1999069	2074788	15.8	3.8	7.89	8.35	7.89

Month	Indian Nationals Departures (Nos.)			Growth Rate		Percentage Share		
	2016	2017	2018	2017/16	2018/17	2016	2017	2018
November	1721215	1856300	2087972	7.8	12.5	7.87	7.75	7.94
December	1840451	2132958	2201124	15.9	3.2	8.41	8.91	8.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>21871995</b>	<b>23942957</b>	<b>26296484</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration.

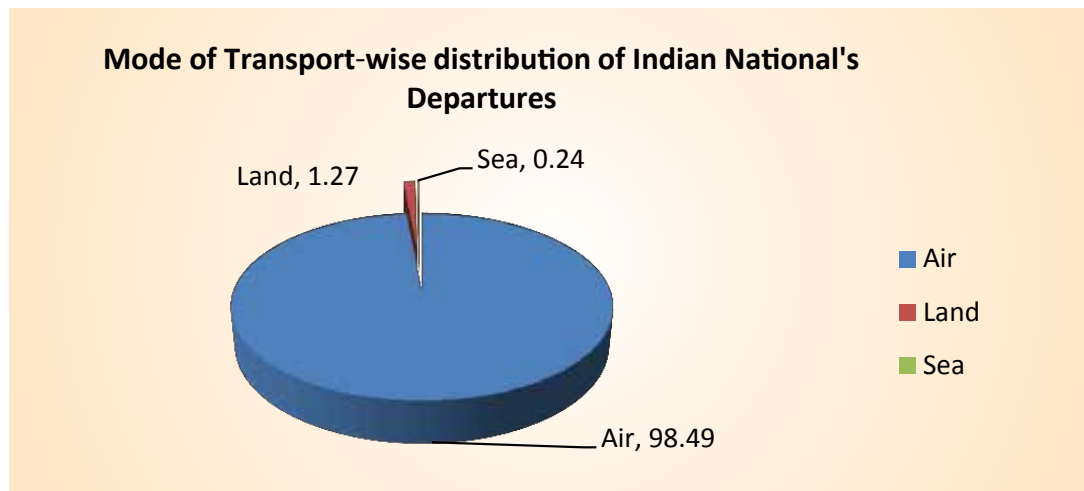
**4.5** The Mode of Transport-wise distribution of Indian Nationals' Departures from India during 2018 is given below:

**Table 4.5.1**

**Mode wise distribution of Indian Nationals Departures from India during 2018**

Mode of Transport	Departure	% Share
Air Routes	25898969	98.49
Sea Routes	62590	0.24
Land Routes	334925	1.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>26296484</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration.



**4.6** As the information about the destination-wise Indian nationals' departures is currently not available from Bureau of Immigration, the same for 2010 to 2017 has been taken from UNWTO publications and is presented in Table 4.6.1. The latest information available is for the year 2017. Among the countries for which information were available, the top 5 destination countries for Indian nationals were Saudi Arabia, USA, Thailand, Singapore and China during 2017.

**TABLE 4.6.1**

**DESTINATION-WISE NUMBER OF INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA, 2010-2017**

S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>North America</b>									
1	Canada	127619	139213	146652	147099	175536	190565	215664	254072
2	United States of America	650935	663465	724433	859156	962133	1147693	1206771	1285466
<b>Central and South America</b>									
3	Bahamas	561	398	596	421	422	614	759	1508
4	Barbados	1317	1230	758	965	947	944	900	1358
5	Brazil	181829	21530	22096	22719	25675	23259	23246	16916
6	Cayman Islands	157	149	161	303	279	195	256	292
7	Colombia	2533	2516	2899	3064	3805	5533	5927	6534
8	Chile	2612	2671	2871	2900	2683	3346	3774	4468
9	Costa Rica	N.A.	3458	4205	4746	5423	6565	7085	7415
10	Cuba	3614	3574	3480	3870	5116	5733	11715	26421
11	Dominican Republic	848	964	941	889	668	701	852	1413
12	Ecuador	2060	3073	3770	3364	7827	9911	10267	13501
13	El Salvador	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	426	583	579	624
14	Guatemala	4985	3409	1692	1869	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15	Honduras	304	479	852	544	302	711	393	N.A.
16	Jamaica	1127	1330	1375	1567	1983	1833	1721	1834
17	Mexico	N.A.	N.A.	11559	12898	14697	16659	20488	22431
18	Nicaragua	1935	1410	562	3446	1719	1764	1206	1107
19	Panama	N.A.	4297	4393	4176	4347	6748	4848	4107
20	Peru	3526	3471	4165	4454	5265	5684	5900	7201
21	Paraguay	177	281	398	390	356	316	301	239



S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
22	Suriname	556	585	504	581	853	552	1031	1045
23	Trinidad and Tobago	1344	4498	4495	4489	3291	3572	3868	3592
24	Venezuela	150	809	1471	1728	1826	1785	2370	1180
<b>Western Europe</b>									
25	Albania	423	514	565	527	685	707	1059	1508
26	Belgium	40447	44195	42825	46783	56707	65149	44898	47074
27	Finland	25000	15827	14432	16083	16406	21023	23857	29152
28	Germany	N.A.	160599	171738	189534	194221	212506	231244	268693
29	Italy	182552	188408	251361	199253	194829	212258	194001	215093
30	Netherlands	N.A.	N.A.	77000	79000	86000	99000	123000	162000
31	Portugal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32	San Marino	N.A.	216	338	204	349	28	283	198
33	Switzerland	165999	200624	217863	212960	217082	266427	265410	326454
34	United Kingdom	371000	356000	339400	373000	390000	422000	415110	561573
<b>Eastern Europe</b>									
35	Armenia	4180	4311	4881	5013	4440	3949	4114	11589
36	Azerbaijan	3755	3715	5048	4791	4853	5584	6012	14173
37	Belarus	73	97	18	18	73	88	84	115
38	Bulgaria	3696	3849	4722	5402	8573	8018	10160	12580
39	Czech Republic	N.A.	N.A.	25072	28796	37554	56009	67500	85656
40	Georgia	5653	1415	2681	2300	3004	6081	14905	34990
41	Hungary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
42	Kazakhstan	11904	13778	14716	9929	10725	11170	13975	21890
43	Kyrgyzstan	1788	2029	2801	3075	4223	7750	10298	19527
44	Latvia	7147	1411	1422	1548	2115	3303	3585	5476
45	Liechtenstein	N.A.	N.A.	70	52	106	131	202	636

S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
46	Moldova, Rep. of	2	6	12	12	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
47	Poland	15000	11324	13551	14198	18626	19612	22681	25700
48	Russian Federation	53364	60191	80127	95542	94259	63800	59311	70551
49	Romania	8861	9040	9964	9785	11350	14012	16753	19365
50	Slovakia	1495	2537	2892	4128	3535	5125	6805	8587
51	Tajikistan	254	121	128	119	872	1644	1845	1366
52	Turkmenistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
53	Ukraine	10152	9254	10264	10332	9274	10748	14047	23173
54	Uzbekistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18236	18602	18058	17898	15122
<b>Northern Europe</b>									
55	Sweden	N.A.	33974	47166	55753	77114	91510	87712	109023
56	Iceland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1759	2501	4425	8929	14056
<b>South Eastern Eurpoe</b>									
57	Bosnia and Herzegovina	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	304	351	940	1975	1700
58	Montenegro	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1131	1046	1137	1382
<b>Africa</b>									
59	Angola	8831	12741	9231	6923	6464	9170	7732	5906
60	Benin	707	1037	900	1540	2467	2620	1219	2633
61	Botswana	95	3203	7055	2400	7327	2331	3356.	N.A.
62	Congo	N.A.	447	186	1328	6956	4303	2623	2852
63	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	N.A.	5668	N.A.	4951	N.A.	16618	15794	N.A.
64	Egypt	114248	73443	82698	67401	60459	76887	79754	N.A.
65	Eritrea	730	577	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
66	Ethiopia	14607	19667	19211	21789	25606	28708	28294	30920
67	Guinea	N.A.	2454	2874	1396	1045	935	1722	N.A
68	Lesotho	285	261	212	259	4619	3639	4389	4745
69	Madagascar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2234	4315	1571
70	Mali	686	1346	1360	1344	1383	1210	71	1399
71	Mauritius	49779	53955	55197	57253	61162	72135	82670	86294
72	Morocco	7936	7640	9343	9784	10609	11910	13441	14198
73	Nigeria	57229	202200	181144	89159	101296	163391	166810	N.A
74	Rwanda	16178	12347	13966	13622	13008	11983	9145	N.A
75	Reunion	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
76	Seychelles	2671	2380	2546	2381	2731	7718	10916	13518
77	South Africa	71587	90367	106774	112100	85639	78385	95377	97921
78	Swaziland	3970	4103	3972	4613	5031	5145	6867	N.A
79	Sierra Leone	1014	1148	2182	2208	854	772	281	N.A
80	Tanzania, United Republic of	19101	17731	22862	27334	27327	32608	69876	39115
81	Uganda	16747	19419	24849	28647	29620	26671	30210	35681
82	Zambia	21414	22095	15333	17136	21117	25517	21095	22337
83	Zimbabwe	3571	3499	1809	2334	1812	5421	4074	6960
<b>West Asia</b>									
84	Bahrain	N.A.	837514	963194	966306	1046996	1167331	N.A.	N.A
85	Israel	40109	38481	42992	39025	34642	39317	44564	58222
86	Iraq	13860	17949	27530	25726	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
87	Jordan	51461	51550	54202	57784	54129	49755	33224	43668
88	Kuwait	751059	789694	826526	917539	999947	1060175	1138733	N.A
89	Lebanon	16117	15378	13513	12889	12097	14236	15610	18331

S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
90	Oman	169799	198543	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	299661	299568	322362
91	Syrian Arab Republic	31056	26719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
92	Saudi Arabia	389116	758234	1075459	1006229	1193412	1365292	1656245	1581233
93	Turkey	63406	63613	79799	84885	108106	119458	70443	79332
94	United Arab Emirates	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
95	Yemen	26112	13251	16407	19896	20429	6367	N.A.	N.A.
<b>South Asia</b>									
96	Bangladesh	N.A.	105522	78119	78975	77177	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
97	Iran, Islamic Republic of	23903	34770	54263	70705	75818	92554	78589	74515
98	Maldives	25756	30978	31721	38014	45587	52368	66955	83019
99	Nepal	108077	149504	165815	180974	135343	75124	118249	160832
100	Pakistan	43751	84074	77232	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
101	Sri Lanka	126882	171374	176340	208795	242734	316247	356729	384628
<b>South East Asia</b>									
102	Brunei Darussalam	4904	4616	5104	6281	6046	6379	7193	8691
103	Cambodia	13542	15240	18999	23610	28529	36671	46131	59571
104	Indonesia	159373	181791	196983	231266	267082	319608	422045	536902
105	Lao People's Democratic Republic	3321	3227	3275	4551	4547	5492	8249	4343
106	Malaysia	690849	693056	691271	650989	770108	722141	638578	552739
107	Myanmar	9849	12318	16868	52284	62117	59692	63864	86704
108	Philippines	34581	42844	46395	52206	61152	74824	90816	107278
109	Singapore	828994	868991	894993	933553	943636	1013986	1097200	1272077

S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
110	Thailand	746214	891748	985883	1028414	906428	1039395	1076970	1281681
111	Timor-Leste	2027	1451	862	738	799	821	804	728
<b>East Asia</b>									
112	China(Main)	549321	606474	610194	676682	709900	730490	799134	818954
113	Hong Kong, China	530910	312098	269039	284607	322185	336501	325406	278144
114	Japan	66819	59354	68914	75095	87967	103084	122939	134371
115	Macao, China	169096	123902	106028	137457	126678	141271	132349	126108
116	Mongolia	940	1478	1340	1519	1307	1478	1713	1874
117	Korea, Republic of	86547	92047	91700	123235	147736	153602	195911	123416
118	Taiwan Province of China	23826	20192	19560	19375	24633	27037	27703	28506
<b>Australasia</b>									
119	Australia	133710	143960	154740	176850	200100	235800	262250	302570
120	Cook Islands	N.A.	N.A.	32	24	30	20	25	48
121	New Zealand	29486	28262	29856	30976	37392	46000	52016	61440
122	Papua New Guinea	2750	4950	5480	5159	3476	4012	4293	7120
123	Tonga	33	31	43	45	44	65	74	81
<b>Micronesia</b>									
124	American Samoa	N.A.	18	51	21	28	31	29	20
125	Fiji	N.A.	2188	2507	2826	3057	3352	3987	5183
126	French Polynesia	318	432	460	521	422	541	637	583
127	Palau	N.A.	32	38	28	47	64	76	62

S. No.	Country of Destination	INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES FROM INDIA							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Caribbean</b>									
128	Antigua & Barbuda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	280	368	366
129	British Virgin Islands	N.A.	89	84	94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
130	Dominica	N.A.	106	122	85	101	100	147	103
131	Puerto Rico	N.A.	N.A.	346	485	612	562	1154	771

N.A.: Not Available

Source: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics 2018 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 2018. 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 2018 being 12.61%. 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 2018 witnessed a CAGR of 8.6%. The year 2018 witnessed a growth of 11.9% in domestic tourist visits over the year 2017 whereas the visits by foreign tourists registered a growth of 7.4% over 2017.

**TABLE 5.1.1**

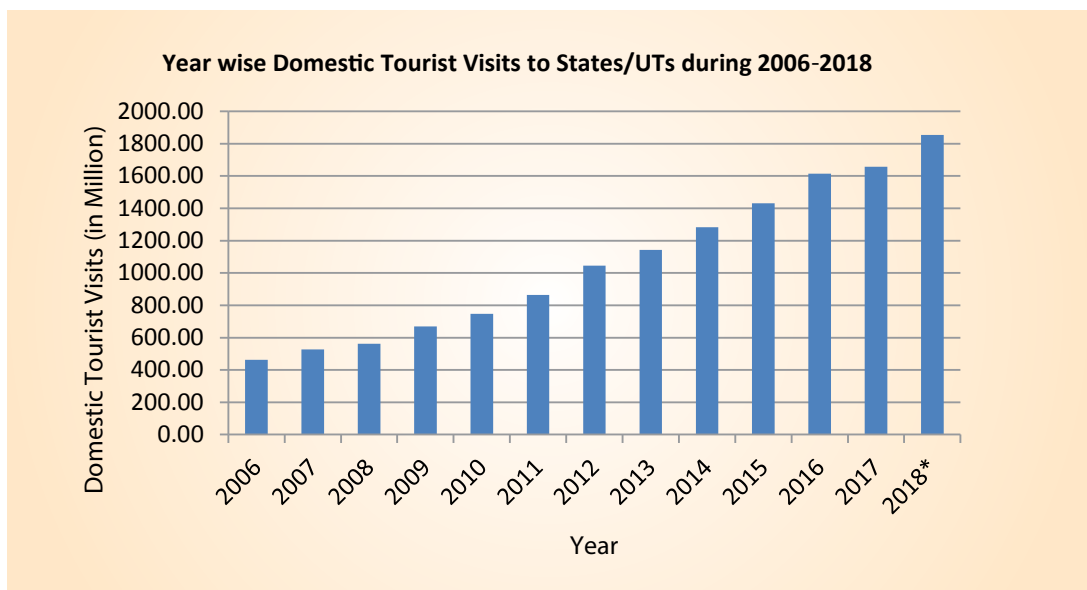
#### DOMESTIC & FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS TO STATES / UTS.during 1991 - 2018

Year	Tourist Visits		Annual Growth Rate	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1991	66670303	3146652	-	-
1992	81455861	3095160	22.18%	-1.64%
1993	105811696	3541727	29.90%	14.43%
1994	127118655	4030216	20.14%	13.79%
1995	136643600	4641279	7.49%	15.16%
1996	140119672	5030342	2.54%	8.38%
1997	159877208	5500419	14.10%	9.34%
1998	168196000	5539704	5.20%	0.71%
1999	190671034	5832015	13.36%	5.28%
2000	220106911	5893542	15.44%	1.05%
2001	236469599	5436261	7.43%	-7.76%
2002	269598028	5157518	14.01%	-5.13%
2003	309038335	6708479	14.63%	30.07%

Year	Tourist Visits		Annual Growth Rate	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
2004	366267522	8360278	18.52%	24.62%
2005	392044495	9949671	7.04%	19.01%
2006	462439634	11747937	17.96%	18.07%
2007	526700493	13267612	13.90%	12.94%
2008	563034107	14380633	6.90%	8.39%
2009	668800482	14372300	18.79%	-0.06%
2010	747703380	17910178	11.80%	24.62%
2011	864532718	19497126	15.63%	8.86%
2012	1045047536	18263074	20.88%	-6.33%
2013	1142529465	19951026	9.33%	9.24%
2014	1282801629	22334031	12.88%	11.94%
2015	1431973794	23326163	11.63%	4.44%
2016	1615388619	24714503	12.81%	5.95%
2017	1657546152	26886684	2.61%	8.79%
2018 ®	1854933384	28872384	11.91%	7.39%

(R): Revised

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

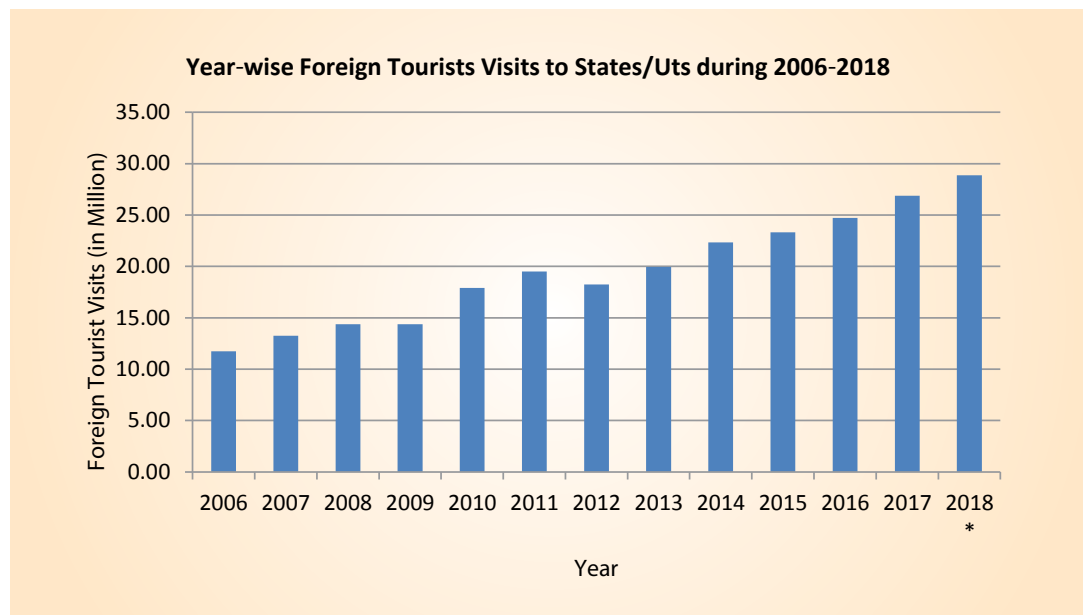


Table 5.1.2 gives the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during the years 2017 and 2018. It may be seen from this Table that most of the States/UTs have generally shown increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits, during 2018. The States/UTs which recorded decline in domestic tourist visits in 2018 over 2017 were Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, and Himachal Pd. The States / UTs which experienced decline in foreign tourist visits during 2018 over 2017 were Andaman & Nicobar Island., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Himachal Pd and Mizoram.

**TABLE 5.1.2**

**STATE/UT-WISE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS, 2017-18**

S. No.	State/ UT	2017		2018 (R)		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	471919	15313	498279	15242	5.59	-0.46
2	Andhra Pradesh	165433898	271362	194767874	281083	17.73	3.58
3	Arunachal Pradesh	444005	7147	512436	7653	15.41	7.08
4	Assam	6052667	21760	5856282	36846	-3.24	69.33
5	Bihar	32414063	1082705	33621613	1087971	3.73	0.49

S. No.	State/ UT	2017		2018 (R)		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
6	Chandigarh	1425781	31832	1538796	39681	7.93	24.66
7	Chhattisgarh	17350030	6701	19329501	14399	11.41	114.88
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	614182	1908	609435	1608	-0.77	-15.72
9	Daman & Diu	858131	5535	898824	5694	4.74	2.87
10	Delhi *	29114423	2740502	29114423	2740502	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	6895234	842220	7081559	933841	2.70	10.88
12	Gujarat	48343121	448853	54369873	513113	12.47	14.32
13	Haryana	6050325	193381	4888952	73977	-19.20	-61.75
14	Himachal Pradesh	19130541	470992	16093935	356568	-15.87	-24.29
15	Jharkhand	33723185	170987	35408822	175801	5.00	2.82
16	J&K	14235473	79765	17076315	139520	19.96	74.91
17	Karnataka	179980191	498148	214306456	543716	19.07	9.15
18	Kerala	14673520	1091870	15604661	1096407	6.35	0.42
19	Lakshadweep	6620	1027	10435	1313	57.63	27.85
20	Madhya Pradesh	78038522	359119	83969799	375476	7.60	4.55
21	Maharashtra *	119191539	5078514	119191539	5078514	0.00	0.00
22	Manipur	153454	3497	176109	6391	14.76	82.76
23	Meghalaya	990856	12051	1198340	18114	20.94	50.31
24	Mizoram	67772	1155	76551	967	12.95	-16.28
25	Nagaland	63362	4166	101588	5010	60.33	20.26
26	Odisha	14011229	100014	15208540	110818	8.55	10.80
27	Puducherry	1531972	131407	1616660	141133	5.53	7.40
28	Punjab	40293352	1108635	44595061	1200969	10.68	8.33
29	Rajasthan	45916573	1609963	50235643	1754348	9.41	8.97
30	Sikkim	1375854	49111	1426127	71172	3.65	44.92
31	Tamil Nadu	345061140	4860455	385909376	6074345	11.84	24.97
32	Telangana	85266596	251846	92878329	318154	8.93	26.33
33	Tripura	398669	69899	414388	102861	3.94	47.16
34	Uttar Pradesh	233977619	3556204	285079848	3780752	21.84	6.31

S. No.	State/ UT	2017		2018 (R)		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
35	Uttarakhand	34359989	133725	35609650	151320	3.64	13.16
36	West Bengal	79630345	1574915	85657365	1617105	7.57	2.68
	<b>Total</b>	1657546152	26886684	1854933384	28872384	11.91	7.39

Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

R: Revised, \* Figure of 2017 repeated for 2018

Table 5.1.3 provides the percentage shares and ranks of various States/UTs in domestic and foreign tourist visits during 2018. The top 5 States in domestic tourist visits in 2018 were Tamil Nadu (385.9 million), Uttar Pradesh (285.1 million), Karnataka (214.3 million), Andhra Pradesh (194.8 million) and Maharashtra(119.2million)with their respective shares being 20.8%, 15.4%, 11.6%, 10.5% and 6.4%. These 5 States accounted for about 64.7% of the total domestic tourist visits in the country. In respect of foreign tourist visits in 2018, the top 5 States/UTs were Tamil Nadu (6.1 million), Maharashtra (5.1 million), Uttar Pradesh (3.8 million), Delhi (2.7 million) and Rajasthan (1.8 million), with their respective shares being 21.0%, 17.6%, 13.1%, 9.5% and 6.1% These 5 States/UTs accounted for about 67.3% 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 2018**

S. No.	State/UT	2018 ( R )		Percentage Share		Rank 2018	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	498279	15242	0.03	0.05	31	28
2	Andhra Pradesh	194767874	281083	10.50	0.97	4	16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	512436	7653	0.03	0.03	30	30
4	Assam	5856282	36846	0.32	0.13	22	26
5	Bihar	33621613	1087971	1.81	3.77	14	9
6	Chandigarh	1538796	39681	0.08	0.14	25	25
7	Chhattisgarh	19329501	14399	1.04	0.05	16	29
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	609435	1608	0.03	0.01	29	34
9	Daman & Diu	898824	5694	0.05	0.02	28	32

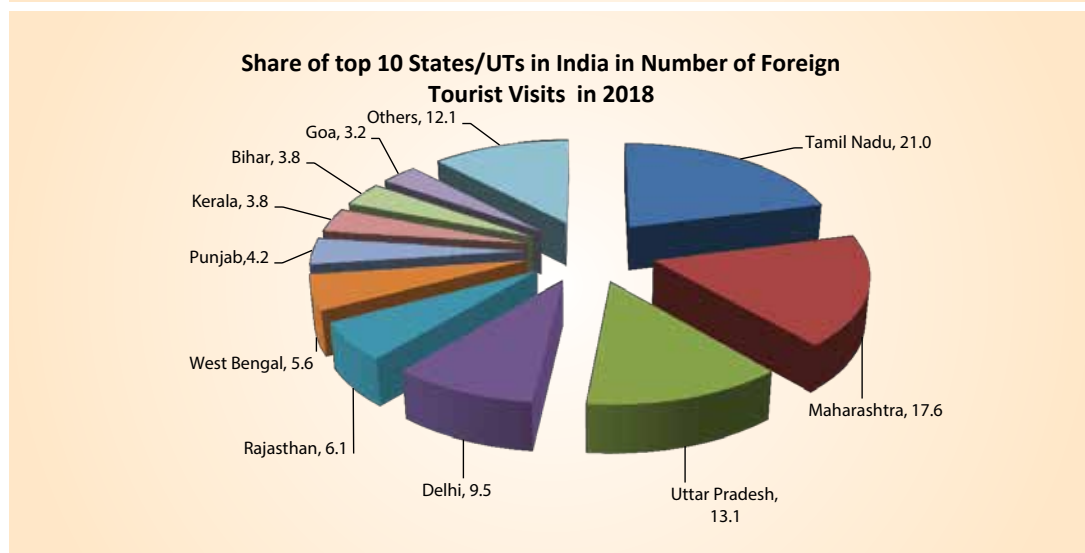
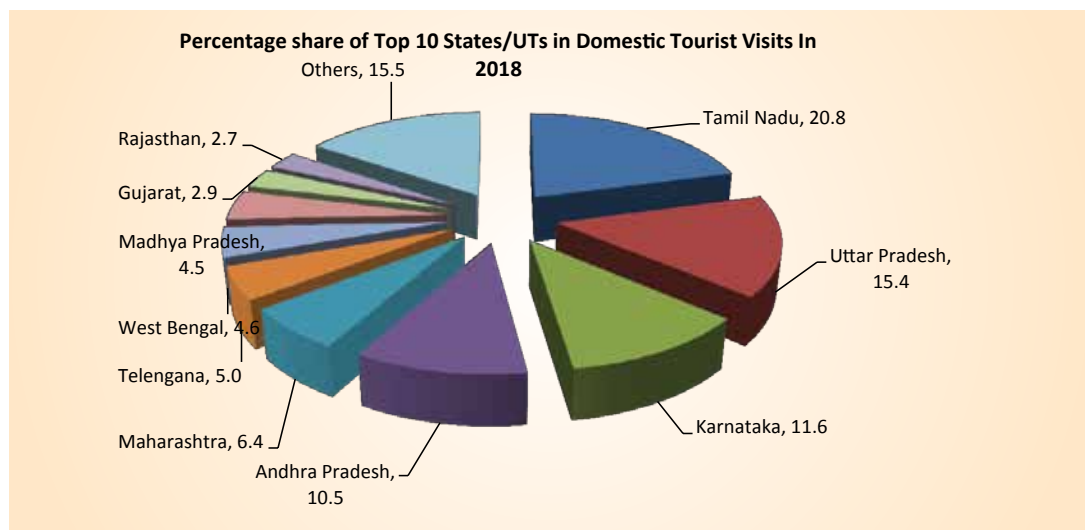
S. No.	State/UT	2018 ( R )		Percentage Share		Rank 2018	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
10	Delhi *	29114423	2740502	1.57	9.49	15	4
11	Goa	7081559	933841	0.38	3.23	21	10
12	Gujarat	54369873	513113	2.93	1.78	9	12
13	Haryana	4888952	73977	0.26	0.26	23	23
14	Himachal Pradesh	16093935	356568	0.87	1.23	18	14
15	Jharkhand	35408822	175801	1.91	0.61	13	17
16	J&K	17076315	139520	0.92	0.48	17	20
17	Karnataka	214306456	543716	11.55	1.88	3	11
18	Kerala	15604661	1096407	0.84	3.80	19	8
19	Lakshadweep	10435	1313	0.00	0.00	36	35
20	Madhya Pradesh	83969799	375476	4.53	1.30	8	13
21	Maharashtra *	119191539	5078514	6.43	17.59	5	2
22	Manipur	176109	6391	0.01	0.02	33	31
23	Meghalaya	1198340	18114	0.06	0.06	27	27
24	Mizoram	76551	967	0.00	0.00	35	36
25	Nagaland	101588	5010	0.01	0.02	34	33
26	Odisha	15208540	110818	0.02	0.38	20	21
27	Puducherry	1616660	141133	0.09	0.49	24	19
28	Punjab	44595061	1200969	2.40	4.16	11	7
29	Rajasthan	50235643	1754348	2.71	6.08	10	5
30	Sikkim	1426127	71172	0.08	0.25	26	24
31	Tamil Nadu	385909376	6074345	20.80	21.04	1	1
32	Telangana	92878329	318154	5.01	1.10	6	15
33	Tripura	414388	102861	0.02	0.36	32	22
34	Uttar Pradesh	285079848	3780752	15.37	13.09	2	3
35	Uttarakhand	35609650	151320	1.92	0.52	12	18

S. No.	State/UT	2018 ( R )		Percentage Share		Rank 2018	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
36	West Bengal	85657365	1617105	4.62	5.60	7	6
	<b>Total</b>	1854933384	28872384	100.00	100.00		

Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

(R): Revised, \* Figure of 2017 repeated for 2018

The following graphs show the percentage share of top 10 States/UTs in terms of domestic tourist visits and Foreign tourist visits in 2018



## 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 25 ASI Circles, each under the jurisdiction of a Superintending Archaeologist. The headquarter 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.

**TABLE 5.2.1**  
**VISITORS TO CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED MONUMENTS**

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%



Year	No. of Centrally Protected Ticketed ASI Monuments	Number of Visitors			Annual Growth Rate		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
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	116	50988730	2620228	53608958	12.20%	-6.20%	11.20%
2016	116	40167938	2379389	42547327	-21.22%	-9.19%	-20.63%
2016-17*	116	45076706	2982601	48059307	-	-	-
2017-2018	116	53803682	3630618	57434300	19.4%	21.7%	19.5%
2018-19	116	49361389	3791034	53152423	-8.3%	4.4%	-7.5%

Source: - Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

\* The corresponding number of visitors is for FY 2016-17, therefore, the growth rates have not been computed

Table 5.2.2 gives the list of 10 most popular monuments, in terms of number of visitors, in FY 2018-19. Among all the monuments, Taj Mahal, Agra (5.65 million) was the most visited monument in 2018-19 for domestic visitors followed by Red Fort (3.43%) and Qutub Minar, Delhi (2.64 million). In respect of foreign visitors Taj Mahal, Agra (0.87 million) was the most visited monument, in FY 2018-19, followed by Agra Fort, Agra (0.52 million) and Qutab 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 FY 2018-19**

10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Domestic Visitors in 2018-19				10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Foreign Visitors in 2018-19			
Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Domestic visitors	Percentage share	Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign visitors	Percentage share
1	Taj Mahal	5653589	11.45	1	Taj Mahal	878777	23.18
2	Red Fort	3430264	6.95	2	Agra fort	527534	13.92

10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Domestic Visitors in 2018-19				10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Foreign Visitors in 2018-19			
Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Domestic visitors	Percentage share	Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign visitors	Percentage share
3	QutbMinar, Delhi	2645070	5.36	3	QutbMinar, Delhi	334869	8.83
4	Sun Temple Konark	2461359	4.99	4	Red Fort	126093	3.33
5	Agra fort	1970202	3.99	5	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	57754	1.52
6	Charminar	1249039	2.53	6	Bibi kaMaqbara	12145	0.32
7	Shanirwada	1247322	2.53	7	Shanirwada	9883	0.26
8	Bibi kaMaqbara	1206687	2.44	8	Charminar	8947	0.24
9	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	1044091	2.12	9	Sun Temple Konark	5490	0.14
10	Gol Gumbaz	93917	0.19	10	Gol Gumbaz	2133	0.06
	Others	28359849	57.45		Others	1827409	48.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>49361389</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>3791034</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

# 6

## CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava  
Incredible India

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 31.12.2018 are presented below:-

**TABLE 6.1.1**

**Number of Approved Hotels and Availability of Hotel Rooms in the country,  
as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

S. N.	Category of Hotels	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms
1.	One Star	9	348
2.	Two Star	37	990
3.	Three Star	535	18889
4.	Four Star	322	16451
5.	Five Star	181	22673

S. N.	Category of Hotels	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms
6.	Five Star Deluxe	170	37955
7.	Apartment Hotels	3	252
8.	Guest House	7	106
9.	Heritage Hotels	58	1843
10.	Bed & Breakfast Establishment	639	2983
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>102490</b>

## 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 (15021) number of hotel rooms followed by Kerala (14165) and Delhi (8914).

**TABLE 6.2.1**

**Distribution of Classified Hotel & Hotel Rooms in India ,as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017**

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 Establishment	Guest House	Total
<b>1</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	1	7	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
	No. of Rooms	225	744	487	1457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2913
<b>2</b>	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	53	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
<b>3</b>	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</b>												
	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
<b>4</b>	<b>Assam</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	1	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	No. of Rooms	0	0	196	327	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	664

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 Establishment	Guest House	Total
<b>5</b>	<b>Bihar</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6
	No. of Rooms	0	81	114	68	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	274
<b>6</b>	<b>Chandigarh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	No. of Rooms	688	155	132	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1166
<b>7</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	No. of Rooms	108	0	370	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	655
<b>8</b>	<b>D.&amp; N. Haveli</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
<b>9</b>	<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>												
	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
<b>10</b>	<b>Delhi</b>												
	No. of Hotels	22	10	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
	No. of Rooms	6875	1402	474	149	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	8914
<b>11</b>	<b>Goa</b>												
	No. of Hotels	17	12	8	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	46
	No. of Rooms	2927	913	563	292	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	4743
<b>12</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>												
	No. of Hotels	4	18	10	27	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	63
	No. of Rooms	640	1981	723	1613	37	0	0	0	22	7	0	5023

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 Establishment	Guest House	Total
<b>13</b>	<b>Haryana</b>												
	No. of Hotels	11	4	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	144
	No. of Rooms	2504	886	435	791	0	0	0	0	0	588	0	5204
<b>14</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	227	0	233
	No. of Rooms	85	59	0	69	0	0	0	0	107	1137	0	1457
<b>15</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	27
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	223
<b>16</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>												
	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
<b>17</b>	<b>Kerala</b>												
	No. of Hotels	12	34	175	274	22	0	0	0	12	0	0	529
	No. of Rooms	1497	2661	4535	5001	305	0	0	0	166	0	0	14165
<b>18</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>												
	No. of Hotels	11	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	36
	No. of Rooms	2738	1357	626	305	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	5050
<b>19</b>	<b>Lakshadweep</b>												
-	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
<b>20</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>												
	No. of Hotels	23	19	18	28	0	2	0	0	0	12	3	105
	No. of Rooms	8037	2727	2227	1835	0	109	0	0	0	47	39	15021



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 Establishment	Guest House	Total
<b>21</b>	<b>Manipur</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	No. of Rooms	0	0	171	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
<b>22</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	No. of Rooms	0	0	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
<b>23</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
<b>24</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
	No. of Rooms	0	746	285	106	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1152
<b>25</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
<b>26</b>	<b>Odisha</b>												
	No. of Hotels	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
	No. of Rooms	62	0	128	81	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	283
<b>27</b>	<b>Puducherry</b>												
	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
<b>28</b>	<b>Punjab</b>												
	No. of Hotels	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	No. of Rooms	627	114	0	66	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	825

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 Establishment	Guest House	Total
<b>29</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>												
	No. of Hotels	10	7	0	11	2	0	0	0	24	61	0	115
	No. of Rooms	1108	587	0	783	234	0	0	0	934	330	0	3976
<b>30</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>												
	No. of Hotels	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	No. of Rooms	64	103	83	45	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
<b>31</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>												
	No. of Hotels	9	10	5	26	3	6	0	0	3	8	0	70
	No. of Rooms	2009	1563	554	1954	74	177	0	0	70	30	0	6431
<b>32</b>	<b>Tripura</b>												
	No. of Hotels	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Rooms	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
<b>33</b>	<b>Telangana</b>												
	No. of Hotels	7	7	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
	No. of Rooms	1795	1385	586	1351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5117
<b>34</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>												
	No. of Hotels	8	8	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	110	0	134
	No. of Rooms	1293	1028	88	175	28	0	0	0	41	595	0	3248
<b>35</b>	<b>Uttarakhand</b>												
	No. of Hotels	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	53
	No. of Rooms	135	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	509
<b>36</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>												
	No. of Hotels	5	4	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	27
	No. of Rooms	1027	763	304	504	56	0	0	0	0	0	49	2703

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 Establishment	Guest House	Total
	G. Total												
	No. of Hotels	153	162	258	488	43	8	0	0	46	621	5	1784
	No. of Rooms	34444	19431	13224	18166	1015	286	0	0	1403	3140	88	91197

### 6.3 INDIAN HOTEL INDUSTRY SURVEY, 2017-18

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 2017-18 (April-March), FHRAI received information from 1517 responses.

Based on FHRAI's 2017-18 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 1.6. Among the classified categories, 1.6 in 4-Star, 1.1.7 in 5-Star and 1.8 in 5-Star Deluxe category.
- 73.3% of the employees were trained in all categories, highest being 86.1% under 5-Star category and lowest 54.3% under III-Star category.
- UK and USA dominate the overall visitations with a share of 11.0% and 11.1% respectively.
- Share of tourists from UK was the highest in the Heritage Hotel (15.1%) followed by 5-Star (14.3%), 5-Star Deluxe (11.3%) and 3 Star (9.1%).
- Share of tourists from France and other European countries was the highest in Heritage and 5 Star Deluxe category hotels, respectively.
- Share of domestic guests was 77.3% for all the hotels taken together.
- Leisure tourists constituted about 41.5% of the total guests and the remaining 58.5% were business guests.
- While the average stay of foreign guests was 2.7 days, it was 2.5 days for domestic guests.
- Average stay of business and leisure guests was 2.4 days and 2.2 days, respectively.

**Table 6.3.1**

**Typical Room Profile of an Average Hotel by Category of Hotels, 2017-18**

Composition	Category	5 Star Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	>50 rooms	Upto 50 rooms	Heritage	All-India Average
Average No. of Air-Conditioned Rooms	Rooms	176.8	107.7	74.6	57.6	62.0	24.7	30.8	62.8
	Suites	24.5	13.4	7.6	5.4	7.9	3.7	17.0	8.0
Average No. of Non-Air-Conditioned Rooms	Rooms	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.9	3.9	3.6	0.0	2.3
	Suites	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Total Average rooms</b>		<b>201.3</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>73.2</b>

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2017-2018, FHRAI

**Table 6.3.2**

**Average Number of Total Employees per Hotel (Permanent/Contract/Full Time/Part Time), by Category of Hotels, 2017-18**

Composition	Category	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	>50 rooms	Upto 50 rooms	Heritage	All India Average
No. of Managers	Male	49	22	17	8	8	4	6	14
	Female	11	4	2	1	1	0	1	2
No. of Supervisors	Male	51	34	22	12	13	5	20	18
	Female	9	5	3	1	2	1	1	3
No. of Staff	Male	230	128	82	69	70	36	80	83
	Female	31	17	14	9	10	5	4	12
<b>Total Average No. of Employees</b>		<b>381.1</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>131.6</b>
<b>Avg. Employees/Room</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2017-18, FHRAI

**Table 6.3.3**

**Average Percentage of Trained Employees per Hotel by Category of Hotels, 2017-18**

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	>50 rooms	Upto 50 rooms	Heritage	All India Average
Managers	60.5	25.4	18.9	9.3	8.9	4.1	10.3	15.9
Supervisors	59.4	39.5	25.0	13.6	14.9	5.6	20.7	20.6
Staff	261.1	144.9	96.0	97.8	80.3	41.0	84.3	98.0
Total Average Trained Employees*	76.3	86.1	77.9	54.3	66.4	66.2	83.4	73.3
Total Average Un- Trained Employees	23.7	13.9	22.1	45.7	33.6	33.8	16.6	26.7

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2017-18, 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, 2017-18**

(in percentage)

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	> rooms	Upto 50 rooms	Heritage	All India Average
USA	13.8	11.0	12.1	9.4	8.6	11.6	12.9	11.1
Germany	4.5	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	6.8	7.5	5.6
UK	11.3	14.3	8.5	9.1	10.4	11.5	15.1	11.0
Canada	1.7	2.5	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.0
France	3.8	3.1	4.5	3.2	4.4	6.9	17.5	5.2
Russia	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.4	2.7
China	2.2	4.3	5.2	6.2	9.3	6.1	2.0	5.8
Japan	1.4	5.5	6.8	5.8	5.7	2.9	0.9	4.4
Australia	2.3	2.6	6.1	2.8	2.4	4.0	10.3	3.7
Middle East	2.1	4.1	9.2	5.6	6.6	6.1	1.6	5.9
South Africa	0.7	1.6	1.5	5.4	1.8	2.9	1.0	2.5

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	> rooms	Upto 50 rooms	Heritage	All India Average
Caribbean	0.3	5.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3
Other European	7.1	8.0	4.5	11.5	5.5	6.4	10.9	6.9
SAARC **	1.7	5.4	4.6	6.8	11.6	6.8	3.8	6.4
ASEAN *	3.3	5.7	5.5	6.8	8.2	5.7	2.7	5.9
Other	41.1	18.3	18.6	15.7	15.5	15.7	7.4	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* 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, 2017-18**

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	>50 rooms	Upto 50 rooms	Heritage	All India Average
Domestic Guests (%)	64.1%	66.9%	78.0%	79.1%	80.9%	82.1%	49.3%	77.3%
Foreign Guests (%)	35.9%	33.1%	22.0%	20.9%	19.1%	17.9%	50.7%	22.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total Business Guests (%)	51.2%	58.4%	62.1%	65.5%	62.9%	54.9%	20.0%	58.5%
Total Leisure Guests (%)	48.8%	41.6%	38.0%	34.5%	37.2%	45.1%	80.0%	41.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Avg. Stay of Foreign Guests (Days)	3.3	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.7
Avg. Stay of Domestic Guests (Days)	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.5
Avg. Stay of Business Guests (Days)	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.4
Avg. Stay of leisure Guests (Days)	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.2
<b>Repeat Guests (%)</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2017-18, 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. 12<sup>th</sup> May 2014. The objective of the system is to ease the process of filing applications by the Travel Trade Service Providers seeking recognition from Ministry of Tourism and also to bring in transparency in granting the approvals. The 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 /](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 an 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](http://etraveltradeapproval.nic.in)**

The number of Travel trade service providers in the country during 2018 are given in Table 7.1.1. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018, 215 Travel Agents, 485 Inbound Tour Operators, 140 Domestic Tour Operators, 109 Tourist Transport Operators and 50 Adventure Tour Operators were registered with the Ministry. The State-wise distribution of these units is given in Table 7.1.2. Out of 215 recognised Travel Agent in the country, 59 are from Delhi, followed by 38 from Maharashtra, 28 from Tamil Nadu, 17 from Kerala, 10 from Karnataka, 11 from Karnataka and 11 from West Bengal. 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 43 registered Adventure Tour Operators 22 are from Delhi.

**Table 7.1.1**

**Number of Approved Travel Trade Service Provider in the country during 2018,  
as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

S.No.	Operator	Nos.
1	Travel Agent	215
2	Inbound Tour Operator	485
3	Tourist Transport Operator	109
4	Adventure Tour Operator	50
5	Domestic Tour Operator	140
	Total	999

**Table 7.1.2**

**STATE / UT WISE NUMBER OF RECOGNIZED Travel Trade Service Provider in  
the country during 2018, as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018**

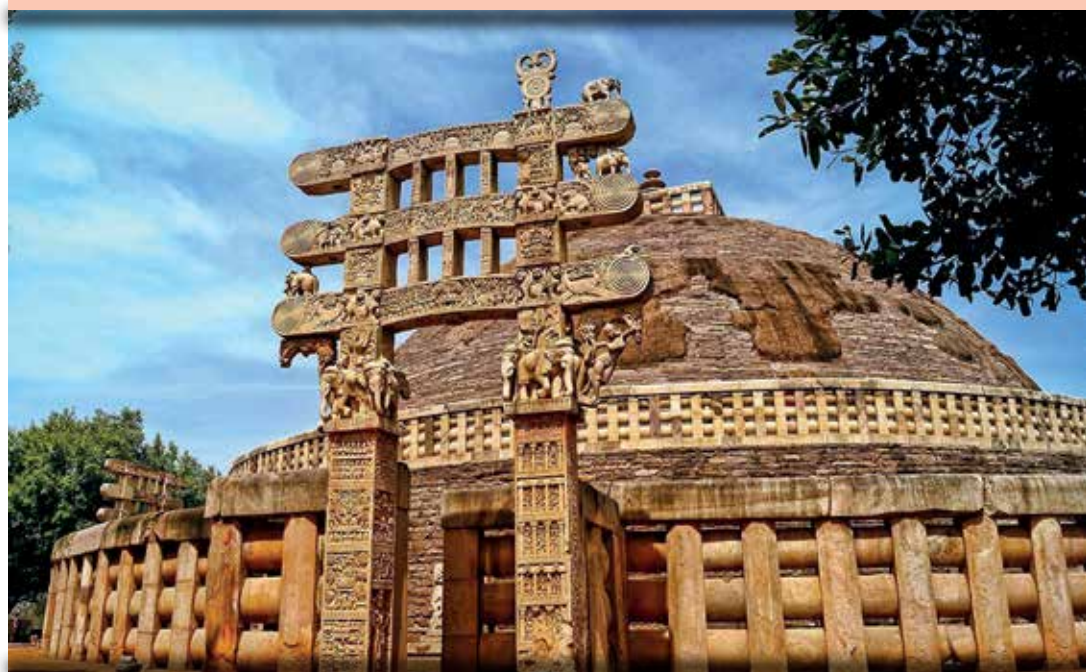
S. No.	State	Adventure Tour Operator	Domestic Tour Operator	Inbound Tour Operator	Tourist Transport Operator	Travel Agent/	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	2
2	Andman & Nicobar	0	1	1	0	0	2
3	Assam	0	6	8	0	2	16
4	Bihar	0	3	5	0	0	8
5	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	3	5
6	Goa	0	1	7	1	2	11
7	Gujarat	1	2	1	0	4	8
8	Haryana	3	11	50	1	12	77
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	1	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	4	0	1	8
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	2
12	Karnataka	3	8	10	5	11	37

S. No.	State	Adventure Tour Operator	Domestic Tour Operator	Inbound Tour Operator	Tourist Transport Operator	Travel Agent/	Total
13	Kerala	1	8	24	7	17	57
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	1	4	7
15	Maharashtra	4	6	24	8	38	80
16	Manipur	0	0	7	0	1	8
17	New Delhi	22	46	253	63	59	443
18	Odisha	0	2	8	1	0	11
19	Puducherry	0	0	3	1	1	5
20	Punjab	0	0	1	1	3	5
21	Rajasthan	1	1	20	1	2	25
22	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	2	14	17	11	28	72
24	Telangana	0	3	2	0	4	9
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	4	27	2	8	41
26	Uttrakhand	4	0	1	0	0	5
27	West Bengal	6	20	9	4	11	50
	Total	50	140	485	109	215	999



8

## CHAPTER



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HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT



## 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 (NIWS), 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. Having obtained approval from AICTE, the institute launched the following two year post graduate programmes at its different centres viz. Two years Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Travel and Tourism) and 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 specializations as given in the Table 8.1.1. The Institute has launched another three years full time BBA (Tourism and Travel) programme in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.

Table 8.1.1

Centre	Courses
Gwalior	1. Tourism & Travel
	2. International Business
	3. Services
Bhubaneswar	1. Tourism & Travel
	2. International Business
Delhi/Noida	1. Tourism & Leisure
Nellore	1. Tourism & Cargo

## 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 and Apex 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, 25 State Government sponsored Institutes offering Degree level course, 1 Institute owned by PSU, 24 Private Institutes and 14 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 programs leading to award of Certificate, Diploma, Post Graduate Diploma, Bachelor and Master Degree. ( Last two programs 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 2018-19 is given in table 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 respectively.

**TABLE 8.2.1**  
**COURSES OFFERED BY INSTITUTES OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT/  
FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTES 2018-19**

Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2018-19
01	M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration	02 Years	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Bengaluru, Chennai, Lucknow, Pusa-New Delhi; Kolkata and <b>NCHM-IH, Noida</b>
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	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad and Kolkata
04	Post Graduate Diploma in Dietetics & Hospital Food Service	1 ½ Years	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Pusa, New Delhi
05	Craftsmanship Course in Food Production	1 ½ years	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Goa, Guwahati, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Pusa-New Delhi and Shimla <b>State IHMs:</b> Hamirpur, Gangtok, Tiruchirappalli, Medak, Indore and Tirupati <b>Private IHMs:</b> Shri Shakti, Hyderabad and CT IHM Jalandhar
06	Craftsmanship Course in Food & Beverage Service	24 weeks	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Goa & Hyderabad <b>State IHMs:</b> Puducherry, Tirupati & Tiruchirappalli <b>FCI:</b> Aligarh & Balangir



Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2018-19
07	Diploma in Food Production	1 ½ years	<p><b>Central IHMs:</b> Chennai, Bengaluru, AIHM-Chandigarh, Goa Gurdaspur, Gwalior, Hajipur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Srinagar, Trivandrum and Mumbai and Shimla</p> <p><b>State IHMs:</b> Chandigarh IHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Gangtok, Jodhpur, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Bathinda, Puducherry, Rohtak, Panipat, Bodhgaya, Balangir, Ranchi, Yamuna Nagar and Tiruchirappalli</p> <p><b>Private IHMs:</b> CCHM Landran, KC IHM Nawashahr &amp; Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar</p> <p><b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Aligarh, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Nagaon, Hoshiarpur, Tura-Meghalaya, Dharamshal, Jabalpur, Leh, Hasan, Jammu and INS-HAMLA</p>
08	Diploma in Food & Beverage Service	1 ½ years	<p><b>Central IHMs:</b> Hajipur, Jaipur, Pusa-New Delhi, Shimla, Goa, Srinagar, Lucknow, Shillong and Thiruvananthapuram</p> <p><b>State IHMs:</b> Chandigarh IHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Gangtok, Faridabad, Hamipur, Puducherry, Panipat, Kurukshetra, Tirichirapalli, Balangir, Ranchi and Bodhgaya</p> <p><b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Aligarh, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Nagaon, Dharamshala, Rewa, Hoshiarpur, Jabalpur, jammu and INS/HAMLA</p> <p><b>Pvt. Instt:</b> Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar</p>
09	Diploma in Front Office Operations	1 ½ years	<p><b>Central IHMs:</b> Jaipur and Srinagar</p> <p><b>State IHMs:</b> Chandigarh IHM Chandigarh, Jodhpur, Balangir and Tirichirapalli</p> <p><b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Darjeeling, Nagaon, Rewa, Jammu, Hoshiarpur, Dharamshala and Udaipur</p> <p><b>Pvt. Instt:</b> Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar</p>
10	Diploma in Housekeeping Operations	1 ½ years	<p><b>Central IHM:</b> Srinagar</p> <p><b>State IHMs:</b> Tirichirapalli, Balangir and Puducherry</p> <p><b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Aligarh, Udaipur, Dharamshala and Nagaon</p> <p><b>Pvt. Instt:</b> Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar</p>

Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2018-19
11	Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery	1 ½ years	<p><b>Central IHMs:</b> Pusa-New Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow and Srinagar</p> <p><b>State IHMs:</b> Jodhpur, CIHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Kurukshetra, Dehradun and Tiruchirappalli</p> <p><b>FCI:</b> Aligarh, Nagaon and Hoshiarpur</p> <p><b>Pvt. Instt:</b> CCHM, Landran</p>

**TABLE 8.2.2**

**NO.OF STUDENTS ON ROLL IN EACH COURSE AND PASSED OUT DURING 2018-19**

S. No.	Courses	On Roll 2018 - 19	Pass out 2018 - 19
01	M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration	145	Results under finalization
02	1 <sup>st</sup> Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	8263	
03	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	6675	
04	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	6022	
05	PG Diploma in Accommodation Operations & Management	31	
06	PG Diploma in Dietetics & Hospital Food Service	15	
07	Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food Production	851	
08	Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food & Beverage Service	113	
09	Diploma in Food Production	1738	
10	Diploma in Food & Beverage Service	646	
11	Diploma in Front Office Operations	263	
12	Diploma in Housekeeping Operations	87	
13	Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery	438	

# 9

## CHAPTER



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Incredible India

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. Buddhist Circuit.
2. Coastal Circuit
3. Desert Circuit (Hot & Cold desert)
4. Eco Circuit
5. Heritage Circuit
6. Himalayan Circuit
7. Krishna Circuit
8. North-East Circuit
9. Ramayana Circuit
10. Rural Circuit
11. Spiritual Circuit
12. Sufi Circuit
13. Tirthankar Circuit
14. Tribal Circuit
15. Wildlife Circuit

Amounts sanctioned and released for tourism projects of States/UTs under above mentioned circuits of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in subsequent table:

TABLE NO. 9.2.1

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

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	39.81
2.	Andhra Pradesh Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada - Hope Island - Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary - Passarlapudi - Aduru - S Yanam - Kotipally	67.84	64.44
<b>Total of 2014-15</b>			<b>117.61</b>	<b>104.25</b>

TABLE NO.9.2.2

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

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Manipur North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23	61.32
2	Sikkim North-East Circuit	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	78.44
3.	Uttarakhand Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings	70.92	64.30
4.	Rajasthan Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	63.96	51.17
5.	Nagaland Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36	77.89

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
6.	Madhya Pradesh Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench	92.22	73.78
7.	Andhra Pradesh Coastal Circuit	Development of Nellore -Pulikat Lake - Ubbllamadugu Water Falls - Nelapattu- Kothakoduru- Mypadu - Ramateertham - Iskapalli	59.70	47.76
8.	Telangana Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	73.30
9.	Kerala Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady	76.55	61.24
10.	Mizoram North East Circuit	Integrated Development of Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek	94.91	75.92
11.	Assam Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora- Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa	95.67	76.54
12.	Puducherry Coastal Circuit	Development of Dubrayapet - Arikamedu - Veerampattinam - Chunnambar - Nallavadu/Narambai - Manapet- Kalapet - Puducherry - Yanam	85.28	61.82
13.	Arunachal Pradesh North East Circuit	Development of Nafra- Seppa- Pappu, Pasa, Pakke Valleys- Sangdupota- New Sagalee- Ziro- Yomcha	97.14	77.71
14.	Tripura North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat- Dumboor- NarikelKunja- Gandachara- Ambassa	99.59	74.15
15.	West Bengal Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island	85.39	68.31
16.	Chhattisgarh Tribal Circuit	Development of Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon- NathiyaNawagaon- Jagdalpur- Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	99.00	79.20

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
17.	Maharashtra Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit (Shiroda Beach, Sagareshwar, Tarkarli, Vijaydurg (Beach & Creek), Devgad (Fort & Beach), Mitbhav, Tondavali, Mocehmad and Nivati Fort)	82.17	16.43
<b>Total of 2015-16</b>			<b>1461.76</b>	<b>1119.28</b>

**TABLE NO.9.2.3**

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

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Goa Coastal Circuit	Development of Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail	99.99	79.99
2	Jammu & Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	60.47
3	Telangana Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls	83.88	67.10
4	Meghalaya North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U LumSohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang – Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	79.31
5	Madhya Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94	59.95
6	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam.	99.99	20.00
7	Manipur Spiritual Circuit	Development of Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple	53.80	43.04
8	Gujarat Heritage Circuit	Development of Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	85.01	62.63



Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
9	Haryana Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35	77.88
10	Rajasthan Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), KhatuShyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45	45.72
11	Sikkim North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi-BermoikTokel-Phongia- Namchi -Jorthang- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	76.25
12	Madhya Pradesh Heritage circuit	Development of Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu)	92.97	74.38
13	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura- Sabrimala	92.22	72.42
14	Bihar Tirthankar circuit	Development of Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	52.39	26.19
15	Bihar Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar	52.35	39.76
16	Odisha Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	70.82	37.61
17	Nagaland Tribal circuit	Development of Mokokchung- Tuensang-Mon	99.67	78.09
18.	Uttarakhand Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal - Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	79.13	63.30
19.	Jammu & Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama	96.38	48.19
20.	Jammu & Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	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	90.96	74.70

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
21.	Jammu & Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop	97.82	48.91
22.	Jammu & Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam	87.44	63.71
23.	Jammu & Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh	96.93	45.51
24.	Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of Srawasti, Kushinagar, &Kapilwastu	99.97	72.56
25.	Uttar Pradesh Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	55.56
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Coastal Circuit	Development of Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair	42.19	8.44
27.	Tamil Nadu Coastal Circuit	Development of (Chennai-Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu - Kanyakumari)	74.58	53.42
28.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar- Aligarh- Kasgunj- Sarosi-Pratapgarh- Unnao- Kaushambi-Mirzapur- Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamr Fiyagunj- Bagpat- Barabanki- Azamgarh	68.39	54.71
29.	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi	63.77	50.33
30.	Uttar Pradesh Heritage Circuit	Development of Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- MavaharSthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	34.82	18.76

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
31.	Bihar Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	48.69
32.	Assam Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar	98.35	45.29
33.	Himachal Pradesh Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh	86.85	19.95
34.	Mizoram Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp - Lengpui - Durtlang - Chatlang- Sakawrhmutuaitlang- Muthee - Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang	99.07	49.53
35.	Rajasthan Spiritual Circuit	Development of Churu (SalasarBalaji)- Jaipur (Shri SamodeBalaji, Ghat keBalaji, BandhekeBalaji)- Alwar (PandupoleHanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	93.90	68.24
36.	Gujarat Heritage Circuit	Development of Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan	98.61	79.85
<b>Total of 2016-17</b>			<b>3001.49</b>	<b>1970.44</b>

**TABLE NO.9.2.4**

**PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2017-18**

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Bihar Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia- Turkaulia	44.65	21.24
2	Goa Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula -Colva - Benaulim	99.35	49.68

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
3	Gujarat Buddhist circuit	Development of Junagadh-GirSomnath-Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana	29.28	12.89
4	Puducherry Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry	66.35	33.17
5	Puducherry Spiritual Circuit	Development of Puducherry - Thirukanch- Karaikal- Yanam	40.68	30.94
6	Rajasthan Heritage Circuit	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 (PratapGaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and PuraniChawni)- Nagaur(Meera Bai Smarak)	90.92	49.80
7	Telangana Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: QutubShahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	99.42	49.71
8	Bihar Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh	53.49	24.28
9	Madhya Pradesh Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam- Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River	99.62	79.70
10	Uttar Pradesh Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya	133.31	99.21
11	Andhra Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati- Anupu	52.34	26.17
<b>Total of 2017-18</b>			<b>809.41</b>	<b>476.79</b>

TABLE NO. 9.2.5

PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Maharashtra Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha- Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi- Girad	54.01	0.00
2	Development of Wayside Amenities (Sub- Scheme)	Development of Wayside Amenities in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at Varanasi- Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya- Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar- Gaya- Kushinaga in collaboration with MoRTH	17.93	5.38
3	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri- Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda	14.52	0.00
4	Jharkhand Eco Circuit	Development of Dalma- Chandil- Getalsud- Betla national park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat	52.72	0.00
5	Tripura North East circuit	Development of SurmaCherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati-Bhunaneshwari- Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chottakhola- Pilak- Avangchaarra	65.00	0.00
6	Punjab Heritage Circuit	Development of Anandpur Sahib – Fatehgarh Sahib – Chamkaur Sahib – Ferozpur – Amritsar – Khatkar Kalan – Kalanour - Patiala	99.95	0.00
7	Kerala Rural Circuit	Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project	80.37	0.00
8	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development SivagiriSree Narayana Guru Ashram- Arruvipuram- KunnumparaSreeSubrahmanian- ChembazhanthiSree Narayana Gurukulam	69.47	0.00
9	Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kannur, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Mallapuram, Thrichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Allaphuza, Pathananamithitta, Kollam, Trivandrum	85.23	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UT/ Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
10	Meghalaya North East Circuit	Development of West Khasi Hills (Nongkhlaw- KremTiro - Khudoi&Kohmang Falls - Khri River-Mawthadraishan, Shillong), Jaintia Hills (Krang Suri Falls- Shyrmang- looksi), Garo Hills (Nokrek Reserve, KattaBeel, Siju Caves)	84.97	0.00
11	Uttar Pradesh Spiritual Circuit	Development of Gorakhnath Temple(Gorakhpur), Devipattan Temple (Balrampur) and Vatvashni Temple (Domariyagunj)	21.16	0.00
<b>Total of 2018-19</b>			<b>645.33</b>	<b>5.38</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>6035.70</b>	<b>3676.14</b>

### 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 Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) for development and beautification of important pilgrimage sites of the country. The aims and objectives were to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by religious sentiments and to augment tourism infrastructure facilities at various pilgrimage sites of the country. However, in view of decision taken by the Government for closure of HRIDAY scheme of Ministry of Housing and Urban Development the scheme guidelines have been modified and the nomenclature of the scheme has also changed from “PRASHAD” to “National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive” (PRASHAD) in October 2017 there by including projects for development of Heritage destinations in PRASHAD Scheme.

The amount sanctioned and released under PRASHAD Scheme to various States/UTs during 2014-15,2015-16,2016-17,2017-18 and 2018-19

**TABLE NO. 9.3.1**  
**PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER PRASAD**  
**DURING 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
<b>Year 2014-15</b>				
1	BIHAR	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.91

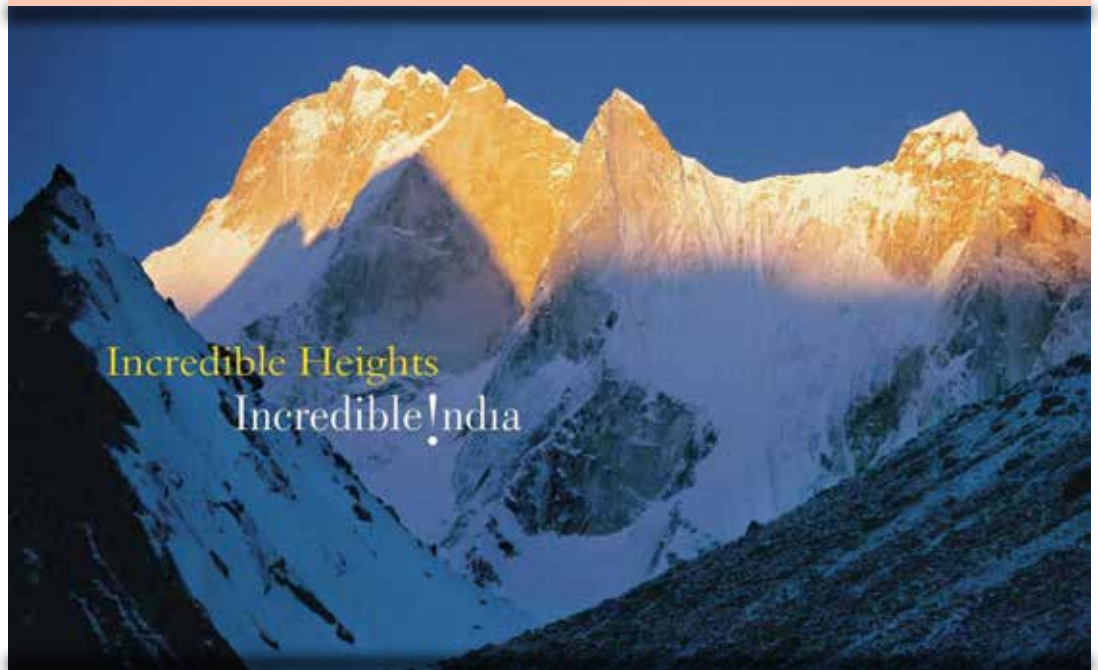
Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
2	ODISHA	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
3	UTTAR PRADESH	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	10.38
4	UTTAR PRADESH	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	7.36
<b>Year 2015-16</b>				
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	22.69
6	ASSAM	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	30.71	22.03
7	BIHAR	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
8	PUNJAB	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.40	6.40
9	RAJASTHAN	Integrated Development of Pushkar/ Ajmer	32.64	26.11
10	UTTARAKHAND	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	27.83
11	UTTAR PRADESH	Development of Varanasi	20.40	16.32
<b>Year 2016-17</b>				
12	GUJARAT	Development of Dwarka	26.23	6.85
13	GUJARAT	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	29.95
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	25.45
15	KERALA	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	36.91
16	TAMILNADU	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	13.18
17	TAMILNADU	Development of Vellankani	5.60	4.48
18	WEST BENGAL	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
<b>Year 2017-18</b>				
19	MADHYA PRADESH	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	28.33
20	UTTAR PRADESH	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	5.14

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost	Amount Released
21.	MAHARASHTRA	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	8.49
22	UTTAR PRADESH	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme - II	44.60	18.46
23	ANDHRA PRADESH	Development of Srisailam Temple in Andhra Pradesh under PRASHAD scheme	47.45	37.96
<b>Year 2018-19</b>				
24	UTTARAKHAND	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand)	39.24	11.77
25	Gujrat	Development of Promenade at Somnath,	44.59	23.49
26	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Govardhan, Mathura	39.74	Adm. Sanction only on 08.01.2019
27	Jharkhand	Development of BaidyanathjiDham, Deoghar	39.13	11.58
28	Nagaland	Development of Pilgrimage Facilities in Nagaland	25.26	7.53
<b>Total</b>			<b>846.54</b>	<b>478.22</b>



10

CHAPTER



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SURVEY/STUDIES



## SURVEY/STUDIES

This chapter has been divided into two sections viz. Section 10.1: Summary of the Study on Analysis and Development of Action Plan based on World Economic Forum Ranking System for Travel & Tourism Competitiveness for India and 10.2 Methodology for estimation of domestic and foreign visitors.

### 10.1 Report on Study, Analysis and Development of Action Plan based on World Economic Forum Ranking System for Travel & Tourism Competitiveness for India

The Ministry of Tourism had commissioned Quality Council of India to carry out a research-based action plan based on the World Economic Forum Ranking System for Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index for India (TTCI) to determine the different sectors of economy impacting tourism directly or indirectly and to suggest innovative action plans from Quality Council of India's professionals that are aimed to strengthen India's Travel and Tourism sector in near future.

The exercise has resulted in a holistic research for numerous action plans to ameliorate tourism sector of India, which can enable identification of the best practices, gaps and subsequent improvement of our country's ranking in forthcoming TTCI report.

World Economic Forum (WEF) publishes the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) report biennially which measures the factors and policies that make a country a viable place to invest within the Travel and Tourism sector, with the aim to create healthy competition in the travel and tourism sector of various economies.

136 Countries were analysed in 2017 and scored on four sub-indexes:

1. Enabling Environment
2. T&T Policy and Enabling Conditions
3. Infrastructure
4. Natural and Cultural Resources

These sub-indexes are composed of 14 pillars which are further bifurcated into 90 indicators of Travel and Tourism Competitiveness.

### Current State of Affairs

India is one of the nations to exhibit significant improvement, **rising by 25 places** from 2013 to reach the **40th position globally** in 2017. India continues to charm international tourists with its vast cultural and natural resources (9th and 24th, respectively), and its price competitiveness advantage (10th). The country continues to enrich its cultural resources, protecting more cultural sites and intangible expressions through UNESCO World Heritage lists, and via a greater digital presence. International openness (55th, up 14 places as compared to 2015), through stronger visa policies achieved by implementing both visas on arrival and e-visas, has enabled India to rise through the ranks.

However, health conditions are improving, though they remain inadequate (104th). Similarly, ICT readiness (112th), security concerns (114th) and human resources (87th) are improving, but remain weak. While further improvements are needed across these dimensions, India is taking small but important steps in the right direction. The Indian T&T sector presents significant opportunities that are yet to be tapped, especially in the provision of tourist service infrastructure (110th), and in terms of additional accommodation capacity, entertainment facilities and related services.

## Methodology

The methodology adopted by QCI in decoding WEF's TTCI report for suggesting action plans includes

1. Studying the framework of the report
2. Analysing past 4 editions (2011, 2013, 2015 & 2017) of TTCI report to understand evolution in methodology
3. Analysing trend in change of weightages adopted by WEF over the years
4. Identifying countries that could serve as benchmark countries for India based on policy interventions and strategies adopted by such better ranking countries
5. Comparing India's performance with:
  - a. Asian peer(s) performing better than India
  - b. Top performing country of the indicator
  - c. Best global practices relevant to the indicator
  - d. India's major competitors in the indicator.

**Scores of these 14 pillars are calculated based on:**

- i. Data derived from the Executive Opinion Survey (EOS), which accounts for 34% of the indicators. WEF's partner institute for India is Lead Cap Ventures that conducts survey of leading business executives from private sector for the EOS and ranges in value from 1 to 7.
- ii. Quantitative data (Hard Data) that constitutes the balance 66% of the indicators. This data is collected from pre-published reports through various sources, which were further normalized on a 1-to-7 scale to align them with the EOS's results.

**The list of the 4 sub-indexes and the 14 identified pillars are as follows:**

- I. Enabling Environment
  1. Business Environment
  2. Safety and Security
  3. Health and Hygiene
  4. Human Resources and Labour Market
  5. ICT Readiness
- II. T&T Policy and Enabling Conditions
  6. Prioritization of Travel & Tourism

7. International Openness
8. Price Competitiveness
9. Environmental Sustainability
- III. Infrastructure
  10. Air Transport Infrastructure
  11. Ground and Port Infrastructure
  12. Tourist Service Infrastructure
- IV. Natural and Cultural Resources
  13. Natural Resources
  14. Cultural Resources and Business Travel

Action plan for 90 indicators have been developed, varying from short term to long term plans which require major policy interventions, with Experts/former officials with domain knowledge consulted while formulating action plans.

Out of the 90 indicators, QCI recommends prioritization of 32 indicators as these action plans, if implemented, will provide higher possibility of improvement. Prioritization is based on the three criteria's given below:

- i. Where WEF assign highest weightage (5 Pillars i.e. Pillar 10 to 14 accounts for 50% weightage)
- ii. Areas where India's rank is falling
- iii. Where India's rank is already low and showcasing relatively no improvement

### Following is the summary of the action plan of the 32 prioritised indicators:

#### 1. Pillar 3: Health and Hygiene

##### **Indicator 3.01: Physician Density; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

As of now, there are 7.63 lakhs AYUSH doctors who are not recognized as general practitioners by MCI/NMC. Hence, by recognizing these AYUSH doctors as medical practitioners, India can increase its overall value in this indicator from 0.7 to 1.27.

##### **Indicator 3.03: Access to improved drinking water; Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation**

Emulating Bihar State Government's scheme of "Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal", in other states of India which can significantly increase India's value while ensuring safe and clean drinking water to all residents.

##### **Indicator 3.04: Hospital beds; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

At present, India is only providing the database of government hospital beds for calculation of this indicator's value. Private hospital beds' quantity, which constitutes a large portion of the total strength, goes unaccounted. Hence, a centralized database should be developed for both government and private hospitals which can be done by following Australia's model where it is mandatory to register a private hospital under a central database system.

## 2. Pillar 4: Human Resource and Labour Market

### **Indicator 4.04: Treatment of Customers; Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Publications Distribution**

Reduction of the pendency rate of consumer dispute cases by establishing new circuit benches as only 13 circuit benches are currently operating in the country. Additionally, feedback from consumers who were victims of fraud or received improper service could be taken to analyze current loopholes in customer service provision in our country.

### **Indicator 4.05: Hiring and Firing Practices; Ministry of Labour & Employment**

As per Glassdoor's economic research study of 25 countries globally, India has the shortest reported interview time of 16.1 days on an average, which has been achieved due to flexibility in hiring and firing practices and relaxed labour market regulations. There is an exigency to sensitize responders of the Executive Opinion Survey conducted by World Economic Forum by advertising the Ministry's achievement

### **Indicator 4.06: Ease of Finding Skilled Employees; Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

The entire skill training program can be aligned with demands of the industries by partnering with companies to provide training under Skill India. For this purpose, companies should be considered as training stakeholders under Skill India.

## 3. Pillar 5: ICT Readiness

### **Indicator 5.04: Broadband internet subscribers; Ministry of Communication**

According to WEF's methodology, this indicator's score depends upon number of broadband subscribers per 100 population. Therefore, Wi-Fi hotspots at tourist sites should be installed by adopting a phase wise strategy with an aim to cover all Tier-I towns in Phase 1, all Tier-II towns in Phase 2 and so on. This would significantly increase the total count of Broadband internet subscribers in India.

### **Indicator 5.07: Mobile network coverage; Ministry of Communication**

Mobile network coverage is defined as percentage of inhabitants who are within range of a mobile cellular signal, irrespective of whether they are subscribers as stated by WEF. However, currently total penetration of towers in rural areas is only 58%. Hence, Boost Installation of telecom towers should be executed on government premises in rural areas. Additionally, incentive can be provided to Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to encourage them to increase telecom towers in rural areas.

## 4. Pillar 6: Prioritization of Travel and Tourism

### **Indicator 6.01: Government prioritization of travel and tourism industry; Ministry of Tourism**

Post analyzing the official Incredible India's website and mobile application, it can be concluded that both require immediate rework on their marketing strategy as they are unable to attract traffic. Both lack in providing a multi lingual feature and the website is in urgent need of search engine optimization.

### **Indicator 6.02: T&T government expenditure**

A third-party National Tourism Infrastructure Gap Assessment can be conducted to identify major

scope of improvement at various tourist destinations and cities. This can help in prioritizing investment on tourism infrastructure.

## 5. **Pillar 6: Prioritization of Travel and Tourism**

### **Indicator 6.06: Country Brand Strategy Rating; Ministry of Tourism**

Subscribe to Digital Demand - D2 tool to gain access to cluster of touristic searches as it gives insights on the popularity of a tourist destination, what tourists are searching for at a destination, seasonality trend and target market. This tool would facilitate as a surveillance system in continuously measuring the impact of marketing campaign. The client list of this tool consists of national tourism organizations of Sweden, Portugal, Germany, Finland, Costa Rica, Norway, European Travel Commission etc.

## 6. **Pillar 7: International Openness**

### **Indicator 7.01: Visa requirements; Ministry of Home Affairs**

Extension of e-visa facility to countries/territories that are providing exemption from visa/visa on arrival/e-visa facility to Indian passport holders. Countries such as Maldives, Northern Cyprus, Reunion, Svalbard and Jan Mayen, British Virgin Island, Ethiopia, Togo, Niue, Guinea-Bissau are providing visa on arrival to Indian passport holders. However, passport holders of these countries are still required to follow the traditional method of acquiring visa.

## 7. **Pillar 9: Environmental Sustainability**

### **Indicator 9.03: Sustainability of travel and tourism industry development; Ministry of Tourism**

Promotion of sustainable rural tourism in India by taking advantage of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage sites (GIAHs) recognized by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (For example: Darjeeling System, Sikkim Himalayan Agriculture, Saffron Heritage in J&K,

Kottanad below sea farming in Kerala etc.) This would achieve two objectives at once: giving tourists an experience and memories to last for a lifetime and providing villagers with opportunities to improve their livelihoods.

### **Indicator 9.04: Particulate matter (2.5) concentration; Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

Drafting and implementation of a scheme "Clean Air Mission" on similar lines as "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" on the national level is required to combat air pollution. This Clean Air Mission [CAMINDIA] scheme will aim to implement government policies formed specifically for air pollution mitigation across several ministries dealing with transport, power, construction, agriculture, rural development, and environment, as well as across city and state jurisdictions.

### **Indicator 9.09: Wastewater Treatment; Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation**

There are 746 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in India out of which 224 STPs are either non-operational or are under maintenance. India should resurrect those 224 STPs on urgent basis so more wastewater could be treated.

## 8. **Pillar 10: Air Transport Infrastructure**

### **Indicator 10.01: Quality of air transport infrastructure; Ministry of Civil Aviation**

### **Indicator 10.02: Available seat kilometers, domestic; Ministry of Civil Aviation**

**Indicator 10.03: Available seat kilometers, international; Ministry of Civil Aviation**

**Indicator 10.04: Aircraft departures; Ministry of Civil Aviation**

**Indicator 10.05: Airport density; Ministry of Civil Aviation**

**Indicator 10.06: Number of operating airlines; Ministry of Civil Aviation**

Formation of a centrally located Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling (MRO) hub within India with a balanced taxation regime that could help contain the cost of maintenance of aircrafts which otherwise are being serviced at foreign countries like Singapore.

Incorporation of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) that contributes a third of a carrier's costs within the ambit of the goods and services tax (GST) where ATF can be classified in the highest GST slab of 28 percent which is 12 percent less than the current 40 percent (including both central and state levies) tax on ATF. Thus, a policy intervention by GOI can create a brighter path for aviation industry.

## **9. Pillar 11: Ground and Port Infrastructure**

**Indicator11.01: Quality of Roads; Ministry of Road Transport & Highways**

To improve the construction quality of national highways, QCI in collaboration with MoRTH has developed a framework to rate construction companies, which would be utilized during future tendering process. Similarly, a rating framework could be developed for state highways that would further improve the quality of Indian roads.

**Indicator 11.05: Railroad Density; Ministry of Railways**

As per Indian Railway's methodology, urban rail transits (metro rail) are not considered while calculating railroad density. Hence, inclusion of growing metro rail tracks in this calculation would increase India's rank in this indicator.

**Indicator11.06: Quality of Port Infrastructure; Ministry of Shipping**

Investment in infrastructure to reduce a vessel's Turn-Around-Time (TAT) should be made. This would improve the overall performance of the ports thereby improving ports' infrastructure quality.

**Indicator 11.07: Ground Transport Efficiency; Ministry of Road Transport & Highways**

Vast majority of bus users make same type of commuting trips every day but India lacks in providing interstate passes. For example, a large chunk of people travels from Chandigarh to Delhi daily. An introduction of interstate bus pass will ease the travelling of people and also reducing the cost of daily commute.

## **10. Pillar 12: Tourist Service Infrastructure**

**Indicator 12.01: Hotel rooms; Ministry of Tourism**

According to WEF's methodology, this indicator's score depends upon number of hotel rooms per 100 population. Currently there is no system in place to verify the total number of hotels in India. However, every hotel must get itself registered at the local police station. Hence, a central database depository can be maintained with the help of State Police Departments through which actual count of hotel rooms can be identified

## **11. Pillar 13: Natural Resources**

**Indicator 13.02: Total known species; Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**



WEF consider IUCN's database for this indicator. Upon comparing this with Zoological Survey of India (ZSI's) database, 181 species were found to be missing from India's list in IUCN's database. MoEF should contact IUCN to get clarification regarding the said disparity.

## **12. Pillar14: Cultural Resources and Business Travel**

### **Indicator: 14.02: Oral and Intangible cultural heritage; Ministry of Culture**

UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) nomination committee give priority to elements which are registered under (i.) Urgent Safeguarding (ii.) Best Safeguarding Practice and (iii.) Multi-national elements. Hence, India should focus on registering more elements that lie under above-mentioned priorities as this would increase our chance to get more elements enlisted under UNESCO's ICH list.

### **Indicator:14.03: Number of large sports stadiums; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**

As per WEF's methodology, stadiums with a capacity larger than 20,000 seats are considered. India has 42 stadiums which have seating capacity exactly equal to 20,000 and these are not considered by WEF. Therefore, even increasing a single seat in these stadiums would increase India's rank in this indicator.

### **Indicator:14.04: Number of international associations meetings; Ministry of Tourism**

### **Indicator:14.05 Cultural and entertainment tourism digital demand; Ministry of Tourism**

Destination marketing organizations (DMOs) and region level bureaus are important for Meeting, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism since they are responsible for promoting the country nationally and internationally as a business event destination. Focus should be on assisting Indian Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB) in gaining access to International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) membership as DMO and establishing city/region level bureaus.

## **Conclusion**

1. The study has helped to decode WEF's Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index report, 2017 based on which ranking of various countries are made.
2. Based on this, an action plan has been suggested. The action plan ranges from short term and easily doable to very major policy interventions needed at the highest levels.
3. In this process, action to be taken by various Ministry/Departments have been identified. Ministry/Departments will get sensitized to the parameters that require improvement and could lead to improved ranking of India in the various sectors.
4. The study has also revealed that Ministry of Tourism may need to take up the modification of some of the indicators with WEF which will benefit the ranking of India.

## **10.2 Methodology for Estimation of Domestic and Foreign Visitors (Same day & Overnight) at District Level in India**

### **I. Introduction**

Ministry of Tourism compiles data on domestic and foreign (tourist) visits in States/ UTs based on the information received from the State Governments/ UT Administrations. Such information at State/ UT level is generally collected by their Tourism Departments on the basis of administrative records and returns. In many cases, the information supplied does not cover the same-day visitors, visitors staying with friends and

relatives, etc. A need was felt to prepare a standard methodology for estimation of number of visits and visitors at district level which can be executed/ used by the State Governments / UT Administrations.

In accordance with the definition prescribed by the UNWTO in order to assess the Internal Tourism Volume, visits by following 8 categories of visitors need to be accounted:

Leisure visitor:	Non Leisure visitor:
a. Same day Visitors	a. Same day Visitors
b. Overnight Visitors	b. Overnight Visitors
i. Staying at accommodation units	i. Staying at accommodation units
ii. Staying with friends and relatives	ii. Staying with friends and relatives
iii. Staying elsewhere (at temporary units)	iii. Staying elsewhere (at temporary units)

The Methodology comprises of multiple surveys in two phases (Phase I and Phase II) for collection of information from the following 3 sources:

**(i) Tourist Destinations:**

- a. To assess the numbers (volume) of leisure visits by undertaking a counting exercise at the entry gates / points of the destination.
- b. To assess the average number of destinations visited / intended to be visited in the district, place of stay of leisure visitors, etc. by undertaking a short survey at destinations. If the district has an exceptionally important destination drawing a large no. of visitors (such as Tirupati in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh), then such a destination should be treated as a separate notional district.

**(ii) Exit points of the district viz. railway stations, bus stands and airports:**

To ascertain the proportion of the 8 categories of visitors mentioned above in a district by undertaking a survey at exit points.

**(iii) Accommodation units:**

- a. To assess the total number of units & rooms by undertaking a Census and updating the list in every quarter.
- b. To assess employee pattern and occupancy, etc. by undertaking survey at accommodation units.

## Methodology

### Phase I: (Preliminary phase)

The main purpose of conducting Phase I is to assess the following:

- I. To determine the important tourist destinations in a district where more than 90% of visitors to the districts visit and accordingly to distribute the earmarked sample size of the district to canvass the short survey questionnaire in Phase II.

- II. To find out the exist points of the district and the flow of exit through the points so as to distribute the sample size of canvassing the questionnaire of exit Survey of Phase II.
- III. Listing of accommodation units in the district.

The phase would follow the given mandate:

**A. Destinations:**

- a. An exercise will be undertaken by the executing agency of the State Government/ UT Administration covering 14 days of a month to identify the major tourist destinations in a district based on the tourist traffic.
- b. For ticketed destinations, number of visitors will be available from the number of tickets sold.
- c. For non- ticketed destinations, manual counting of visitors entering the destination through all the gates / points / approaches which provide entry will be carried out. For this purpose counting sheets would be executed.
- d. Assessment should be done in a normal period.
- e. The days on which this exercise should be done are as follows:

Week	Days
1	First 03 days
2	Last 04 days
3	First 03 days
4	Last 04 days

The first day of the month will be considered as the first day of the week.

- f. The destinations for which the cumulative count of visits is more than 90% of the total number of visits in the district will be considered as major destinations to be surveyed in the Phase II or the main phase.

**B. Exit points of the District:**

- a. Flow of exit of visitors may be observed at all the points of exit of the districts to find out the pattern of exit by various means (railways/ buses/ airplanes etc.). The proportion thus observed at the various exit points is to be used for sample distribution at the exit points in the Phase II or the main phase.
- b. Survey should be conducted in a normal period.
- c. The days on which this survey should be done are as follows:

Week	Days
1	First 03 days
2	Last 04 days
3	First 03 days
4	Last 04 days

The first day of the month will be considered as the first day of the week.

### C. Accommodation Units:

- a. All the accommodation units (hotels, tourist lodges, dharamshalas, government/ private companies' guest houses, etc.) in the district will be listed through the following sources / methods:
  - i. Secondary sources like trade directories / records of registration authorities like Municipal Corporations.
  - ii. Primary physical scanning.
- b. This list will be used as a sampling frame to select units for monthly survey of accommodation units in the Phase II. This census list must be updated every quarter in the Phase II.

### Phase II: (Main phase)

Phase II consists of the following main surveys.

- i. Short Survey at destinations (sample size – 600/month/district) to distinguish visitors and non-visitors.
- ii. Accommodation Survey (Survey at accommodations units) to determine the proportion of visitors staying in the accommodation units and the employment pattern of the accommodation units etc.
- iii. Exit Survey (Sample size-400/month/district) to determine the characteristics/ profile of visitors.

### Details of the Surveys in Phase II are as follows:

#### A. Tourist Destinations:

##### a. Coverage:

##### i. Selection of destinations:

The destinations for which the observed cumulative count of visits in Phase I is more than 90% of the total number of visits in the district will be surveyed in the Phase II.

##### ii. Coverage of important tourism event:

The date and week on which important tourism event is scheduled to take place at the selected tourist destination will be positively covered.

Information about important festivals, fairs, religious events, MICE events, events organized by the Govt. etc. at the selected tourist destinations will be collected in advance for the 12-month period.

If the important tourist event at the selected tourist destination falls outside the selected week and dates, the nearest week/dates will be substituted by the week/dates of the special event.

**b. Assessment of numbers:**

The number (volume) of leisure visits has to be assessed at tourist destinations of a district.

- i. In case of ticketed destinations the number of visits has to be taken from the record of sales of tickets.
- ii. In case of non – ticketed destinations, assessment of the total number of leisure visits has to be made through counting / execution of counting sheets.
- iii. An investigator needs to be deployed at each of the entry points of the destination in order to manually count the number of leisure visits to the destination on the selected days / dates.
- iv. Time Slot should be specific to the destination and should cover:
  1. The entire duration during which entry is permitted in case of ticketed / gated destination
  2. The duration in which nearly all the visitors visits in case of a non-ticketed / ungated destination

**c. Short Survey:**

In order to obtain a brief profile of the visitors to the destination a short survey using a questionnaire comprising of 8 – 9 questions has to be carried out at tourist destinations (both ticketed as well as non – ticketed). Following are the deliverables of this survey:

- i. Break-up of number of visitors into overnight visitors (staying at accommodation units, staying with friends and relatives, staying at other places) and the same-day visitors, separately for domestic and foreign visitors.
- ii. Average destinations visited / intended to be visited, place of stay, etc.
- iii. Assessment of quantum of visits by non – visitors and by non – leisure visitors.

Following are the particulars of this survey:

**i. Sample size of visitors at district level:**

Statistically, a sample of size 384 is required to get estimate of a parameter with a precision of 5% points and 95% level of confidence. For the proposed survey, however, the sample size will be 600 per district per month.

For a district if in certain months these much samples are not available, the shortfall should be covered in next months.

If a particular district is not important from tourism perspective and the sample size of 600 visitors per month is not likely to be available, then portion of this sample size may be allocated to other districts having larger no. of visitors. This redistribution must be done based on the findings of Phase I of the methodology.

At State level, the sample size of 600 x no. of Districts for the survey at Tourist Destinations has to be maintained every month.

ii. **Distribution of Sample Size among Tourist Destinations:**

The sample of 600 has to be distributed between the destinations (ticketed and non- ticketed) of the district. This may be done in proportion to the visitors at the destinations as observed in Phase I of the methodology.

The sample proportion of domestic as well as foreign visitors is to be decided on the basis of their proportion observed in phase I of the survey or on the basis of data of ticket sales of previous day in case of destinations with differential tickets.

iii. **Selection of days for survey of visitors in different months:**

The survey will be conducted during all the 12 months of the year at each selected destination. In a particular month at a particular destination, survey will be done during 2 weeks.

In the first week, first 3 days of the week will be covered, and in the second week last 4 days of the week will be covered. For this purpose, first day of the month will be considered as the first day of the week.

The dates of survey at a tourist destination during the 12 months will be as follows:

Month	Weeks	Days of weeks	Dates of the month
First	First and Third	1st week: 1-3 days 3rd week: 4-7 days	1,2,3,18,19,20,21
Second	Second and Fourth	2nd week: 1-3 days 4th week: 4-7 days	8,9,10, 25,26,27,28
Third	First and Fourth	1st week: 1-3 days 4th week: 4-7 days	1,2,3,25,26,27,28
Fourth	Second and Third	2nd week: 1-3 days 3rd week: 4-7 days	8,9,10,18,19,20,21
Fifth	First and Second	1st week: 1-3 days 2nd week: 4-7 days	1,2,3,11,12,13,14
Sixth	Third and Fourth	3rd week: 1-3 days 4th week: 4-7 days	15,16,17, 25,26,27,28
Seventh to Twelve	Above pattern will be repeated		

iv. **Time Slots for the survey at a destination:**

Time slots should be such that they cover the varying visitor traffic pattern at a destination. For example, at some religious places visitors visit the destination in early morning and/ or late evening. Similarly fairs and festivals may draw large number of visitors during late hours in the evening. Time slots of the survey at each destination should be devised in a manner so as to capture the variations in visitor inflow.

**d. Exclusions:**

Discounting visits by non-visitors at non – ticketed destinations

In the short survey at destinations questions are asked on usual place of residence and usual environment. Based on responses to these questions a person can be classified as a visitor or non - visitor. No exclusions for leisure visits by non – visitors are to be done for ticketed destinations so as to avoid mismatch with data of sales of ticket.

In case of non – ticketed destinations, a person is classified as a non- visitor if he / she belongs to the same city / village and visits the non – ticketed destination with a frequency of once in a month or more than that. Thus the total volume obtained from the counting sheet should discount a percentage of non- visitors which is observed in the short survey.

**e. Assessing the number of visits by non – leisure visitors at all destinations.**

In the short survey, Question is also asked on the purpose of visit to the district. Based on this the leisure visits at destinations can be classified as visits by leisure visitors and visits by non-leisure visitors.

**f. Conversion of leisure visits at destinations to leisure visitors at district level.**

In the Short survey, Question is also asked on number of destinations visited / planned to be visited. Based on this information the number of leisure visits at destinations of a district are converted into number of leisure visitors to a district.

If the leisure visits by non – leisure visitors are discounted at visits stage then the number of leisure visits may undermine the popularity of the tourist destination.

However, if these visits are accounted in leisure part at the time of calculation of leisure visitors (at district level), then the purpose for which visitors come to the district may not be presented correctly. Moreover, this might lead to duplication while estimating the number of non -leisure visitors to the district.

Thus, while converting leisure visits to leisure visitors the total number (volume) obtained from the counting sheet (after discounting non – visitors in case of non-ticketed destinations) should discount a percentage of leisure visits by non- leisure visitors which is observed in the short survey.

For converting leisure visits to leisure visitors, average number of places visited / planned to be visited in a district should be taken from responses corresponding to only leisure visitors.

**B. Entry/Exit Points of the district**

The survey at the tourist destinations will provide the numbers (volume) of only leisure visitors. The non – leisure visitors cannot be counted in full, hence the methodology envisages estimation of non – leisure visitors in a district based on ratio method.

Thus, for having an idea about the total number of visitors in the district, information about visitors collected at tourist destinations has to be supplemented by information on the non - leisure visitors.

**a. Coverage:**

All exit points of the district have to be covered.

**b. Survey:**

Survey of the visitors (at the time of their exit) at the exit points of the district (as identified in the Phase I) will provide information about the 8 categories of visitors mentioned in introductory section. It will also help in obtaining detailed profile of the visitors.

**c. Sample Size:**

This survey will be conducted with a sample size of 400 per month for each district. This sample will be allocated to the major exit points according to the proportion of visitors leaving through those exit points, as obtained from the Phase I survey. The canvassing of the schedule of exit survey shall be done irrespective of the nationality of the respondent, so as to have a random representation of both foreign and domestic visitors.

The sample size allocated for each month should be captured in each district.

**d. The days on which this survey should be done are as follows:**

Week	Days
1	First 03 days
2	Last 04 days
3	First 03 days
4	Last 04 days

The first day of the month will be considered as the first day of the week

**C. Accommodation Units**

**a. Obtaining particulars of accommodation units for all the units:**

A short schedule would be canvassed amongst all the accommodation units listed in Census conducted in Phase I. Apart from the identification details, particulars like number of rooms, number of beds, total number of persons employed, annual turnover, etc. would be collected.

This information would be collected initially, and thereafter updated every quarter along with the updating of the list of accommodation units.

**b. Survey of Accommodation Units:**

The census list would form the sampling frame for the monthly survey of accommodation units.

The accommodation units listed in Phase I will be grouped in the following categories:

- (i) Classified hotels
- (ii) Other accommodation units-
  - a. Having more than 20 rooms
  - b. Having 10-20 rooms
  - c. Having less than 10 rooms



For the purpose of conducting the Accommodation Survey, all the classified hotels and 10% of the units in each of the categories of other accommodation units will be selected by using circular systematic sampling method.

Fresh sample would be selected in each month.

From all the selected accommodation units, the following information about overnight visitors will be collected based on the records:

- a. Number of checked-in (domestic / foreign)
- b. Number of room nights spent (domestic / foreign)
- c. Residency status of the tourists (within the state / within country/ outside country)
- d. Purpose of their visit etc.

This information has to be collected in the 1st week of every month for the preceding month.

### **Estimation of total number of visits and visitors at District level**

#### **A. Obtaining total number of leisure visits in a district**

In case of a ticketed destination, the total number of leisure visits to the destination in a given month, say 'M', would be the same as the number obtained from sales of tickets.

In case of compilation of number of leisure visits in a month for a non-ticketed destination 2 steps are involved:

Suppose 'm' is the number of leisure visits (after discounting visits by non-visitors) at a tourist destination during survey done on 14 days. This figure would be inflated (as explained below at points 1 and 2) to arrive at a figure of total leisure visits at the respective tourist destination in the month, i.e. 'M'.

##### **1. When the month has no special tourist event**

Suitable multiplier should be calculated for each month depending upon the number of days in the month. Suppose that N is the number of leisure visits in a month of 31 days based on the survey done on 14 days, then the multiplier would be  $31/14$  and  $N*(31/14)$  will be the total number of leisure visits during that month. Similarly, multiplier can be calculated for the month with 30, 29 and 28 days.

##### **2. When the month has special tourist event**

For month having a special tourist event, estimation would have to be done for the period of special tourist event separately and remaining period of the month separately. The approach would remain the same as in [1] above.

#### **B. Converting Leisure visits into leisure visitors**

The number of leisure visits, thus obtained at step 'A' are then required to be converted to number of leisure visitors.

The total leisure visits also contain leisure visits paid by non – leisure visitors also. If the leisure visits by non-leisure visitors are accounted for while converting leisure visits to leisure visitors this might lead to duplication while estimating the number of non -leisure visitors to the district.

Thus, while converting leisure visits to leisure visitors the total volume obtained from the counting sheet (after discounting non – visitors in case of non-ticketed destinations) should discount a percentage of leisure visits by non- leisure visitors which is observed in the short survey. For converting leisure visits to leisure visitors, average number of places visited / planned to be visited in a district should be taken from responses corresponding to only leisure visitors.

Let 'p' be the proportion of leisure visits by non – leisure visitors as observed from the monthly survey at destinations.

The monthly sample size of survey at destinations is 600 in a district. Now, suppose out of 600, 60 were non leisure visitors. Then 'p' = 10% = 0.1.

Suppose, the monthly estimated volume of leisure visits in the District A= N = 10000. Then leisure visits by leisure visitors = 10000 \* 0.9 = 9000.

Suppose, average number of tourist destinations visited / planned to be visited in a district by a leisure visitor = 2. This implies estimated number of leisure visitors = 9000/2 = 4500

### C. Estimation of non-leisure visitors

Based on the volume of leisure visitors in the district obtained from the survey & counting at destinations and ratios of non – leisure visitors obtained from the survey at entry / exit points of the district, the volume of non – leisure visitors in the district can be obtained.

If following is the percentage distribution of Domestic Visitors obtained from Exit Point Survey at District A (sample size =1200 per quarter obtained by pooling results of 3 months of a quarter):

Leisure					Non Leisure				
Staying at Hotels	Staying with Friends & relatives	Staying elsewhere	Same day visitors	Total	Staying at Hotels	Staying with Friends & relatives	Staying elsewhere	Same day visitors	Total
5	14	16	20	55	3	12	13	17	45

Now, if 4500 is the estimated number of leisure visitors in district A, then 4500 would be akin to 55%. This implies 1% visitors approximately amount to  $4500/55 = 81.81 \approx 82$ .

We can, thus, estimate the monthly volume of different categories of non-leisure visitors in the following manner:

- Non Leisure visitors staying at hotels =  $82 \times 3 = 246$ .
- Non Leisure visitors staying with friends and relatives =  $82 \times 12 = 984$ .
- Total Non-Leisure visitors =  $82 \times 45 = 3690$ .
- Total visitors in District for the given month =  $4500 + 3690 = 8190$ .

**D. Estimation of monthly volume of visits in a District**

In case of non – leisure, one visitor can be said to pay one visit at district level for its non-leisure purpose. Any visit to a tourist destination is already accounted for in leisure visits, these are visits for leisure purposes.

Thus, total number of monthly visits at district level, say V, can be obtained by clubbing leisure visits and non – leisure visits.

$$V = 10000 + 3690 = 13690.$$

**E. Estimation for post survey periods**

As the monthly data of visitors will be required by the State/ UT Governments in future also the outcome of this survey will be utilized in the following manner by the State/ UT Governments.

Post survey, the list of accommodation units in the selected tourist destinations in the States/UTs may be updated on a regular basis by the State/ UT Governments. The information about distribution of various categories of visitors obtained from the current survey will be appropriately combined with the information on number of visitors staying in accommodation units to estimate the number of other categories as well as total number of visitors in the district in subsequent periods.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Note: Detailed Methodology along with format of various Questionnaires and concepts/definitions are available on the link <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/Other/State%20Tourism%20Survey.pdf>*



11

## CHAPTER



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FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TOURISM FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA



## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TOURISM FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

**11.1** Tourism Finance Corporation of India (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, 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 in addition to imparting 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 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 with Cumulative figures are given in Table 11.1.1.

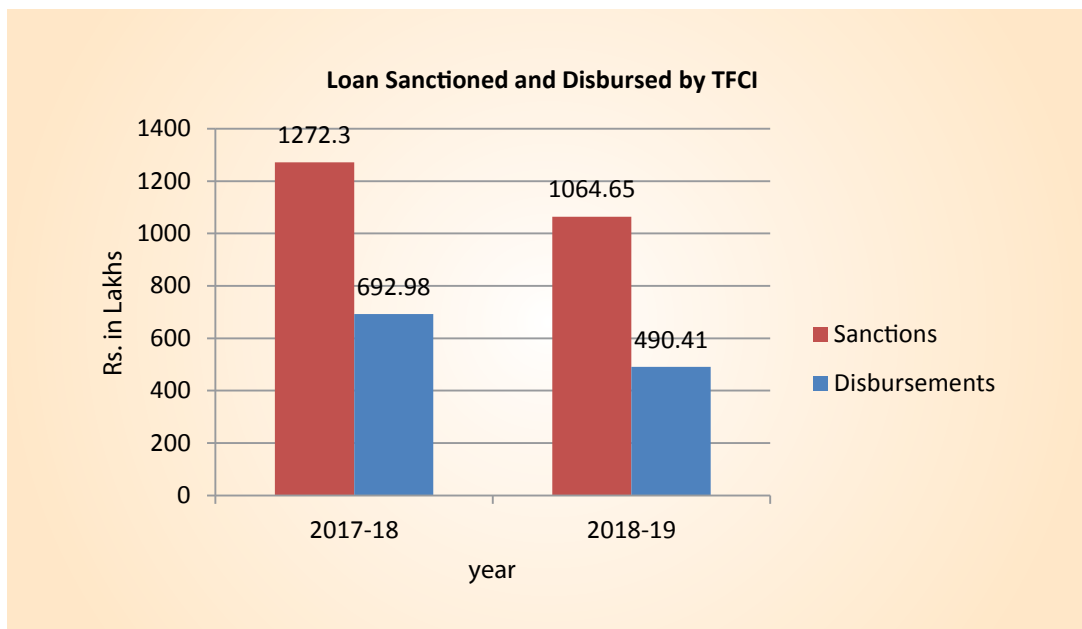
**Table 11.1.1**

### Assistance Sanctioned & disbursed by TFCI during 2017-18 & 2018-19

(Rs. Crore)

Type of Assistance	Sanctions (April-March)		Disbursements (April-March)	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rupee Loan	1272.30	1064.65	692.98	490.41
2. Foreign Currency Loan	-		-	
3. Underwriting and Direct Subscription	-		-	
4. Guarantees	-		-	
5. Others	-		-	
<b>Total *</b>	<b>1272.30</b>	<b>1064.65</b>	<b>692.98</b>	<b>490.41</b>

\*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 2018-19.**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Purpose	New		Expansion		Renovation/ Equip. Finance		Expansion/ Acq/ Restrc/ Reno.		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
5 Star Hotel	4	16900	0	0	1	2800	4	23600	9	43300
	97	211875	17	18476	18	13208	48	132079	180	375638
4 Star Hotel	2	4600	0	0	0	0	1	1500	3	6100
	61	110976	8	11857	6	2395	13	25490	88	150718
3 Star Hotel	6	13100	0	0	0	0	5	9190	11	22290
	284	204522	27	19862	14	5283	51	43697	376	273364
2 Star Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	26	12568	1	388	1	90	2	323	30	13369
Heritage Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Purpose	New		Expansion		Renovation/ Equip. Finance		Expansion/ Acq/ Restrct/ Reno.		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
	17	3764	3	1030	2	425	2	586	24	5805
Unclassified Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	2710	0	0	1	24	3	7481	7	10215
Amusement/ Park/ Shopping	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2775	1	2775
Complex-Cum- Ent. Centre/ Water Park/ Multiplex/ Activity Centre/ Integrated/ Ropeway/Convention Centre	35	35483	5	2490	0	0	6	9692	46	47665
Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	6174	3	1835	4	509	2	1805	26	10323
Tourist Cars/Coaches	0	0	1	7500	0	0	0	0	1	7500
	2	241	7	17826	2	600	1	5000	12	23667
RTDC/Palace on Wheels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	2150	0	0	1	1000	1	500	4	3650
Others	0	0	6	17000	0	0	0	0	6	17000
	38	57835	21	50950	3	5273	28	72315	90	186373
Infrastructure Projects	2	7500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7500
	9	30680	1	3000	0	0	3	7270	13	40950
Total	14	42100	7	24500	1	2800	11	37065	33	106465
	591	678978	93	127714	52	28807	160	306238	896	1141737

Source: Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.

Normal-Current Year (2018-19)

**Highlighted-Cumulative**



# 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 six ports. The list of the ports is given below.

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

No.	Name of Port	Type of Port	No.	Name of Port	Type of Port
27	Ghojadanga	Land Check Post	65	Raniganj	Land Check Post
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	Visakhapatanam	Airport
38	Kandala	Seaport	76	Visakhapatanam	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/musafir khanas/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.



## 2. 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 of 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.



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(d)	Ministry of Urban Development including Delhi Development Authority, Land & Development Office, CPWD & Directorate of Estates	(l)	ESI hospital and dispensaries controlled by Employees State Insurance Corporation under Ministry of Labour and Employment
(e)	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas including its Public Sector Undertakings.	(m)	Employees' Provident Fund Organization
(f)	Ministry of Civil Aviation including Airports Authority of India and Air India	(n)	Regional Passport Authorities under Ministry of External Affairs
(g)	Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways	(o)	Central Government Health Scheme under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
(h)	Ministry of Tourism	(p)	Central Board of Secondary Education, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, National Institute of Open Schooling, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Central Universities, Deemed Universities (Central) and Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development
		(q)	Ministry of Youth Affairs

**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 complet information an relevant documents.

#### Contact us at

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Market Research Division  
Ministry of Tourism  
Government of India  
New Delhi  
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