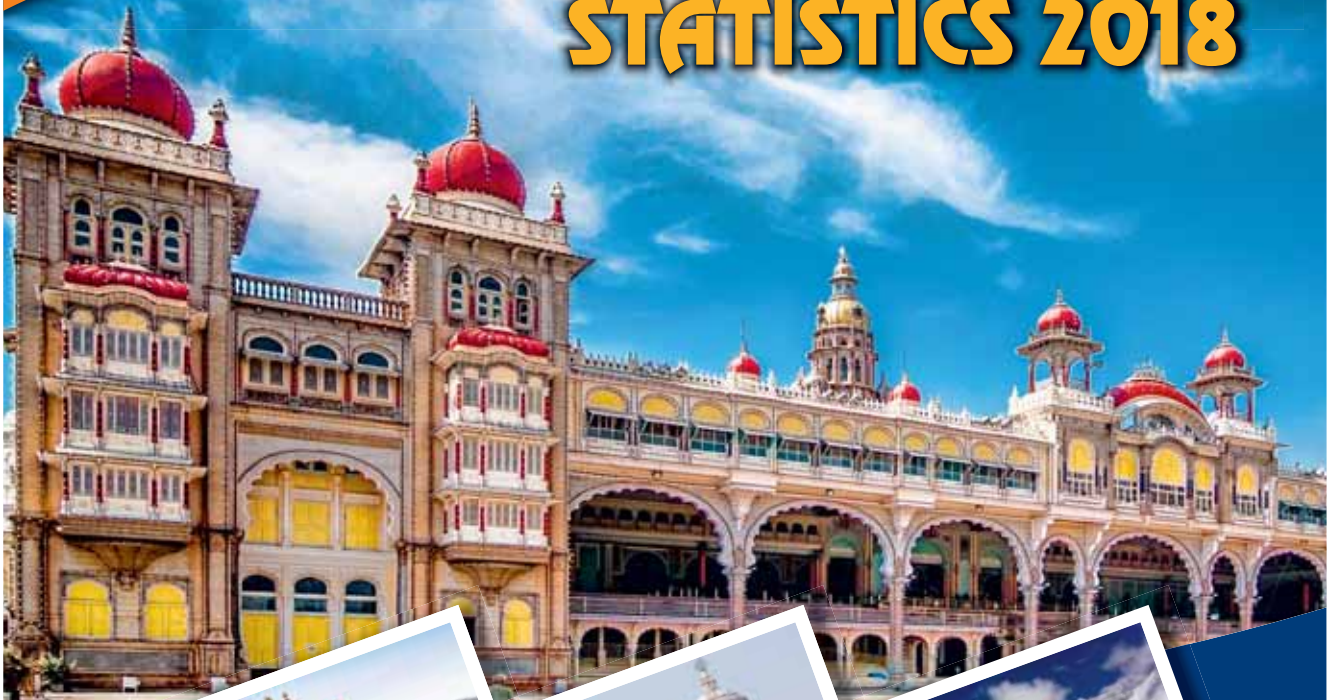




सत्यमेव जयते

# INDIA TOURISM STATISTICS 2018



Atithidevo Bhava  
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# INDIA TOURISM STATISTICS, 2018



सत्यमेव जयते

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



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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 2018**". Ministry of Tourism releases data related to tourism on regular basis and this is 59th 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, number of State/UT wise Centrally approved hotels and Tour Operators, details of educational institutes under Ministry of Tourism etc. The methodology framed by Market Research Division in consultation with experts on "State Tourism Survey" is also a part of this publication. This publication has a new table on average duration of stay of foreign tourists in the country.

As tourism is concerned, the year 2017 was a remarkable year for India as it received more than 10 million tourist arrivals for the first time, registering 14% growth in 2017 over 2016, as against average growth of 6.8% in the World. FEE has shown a growth of 19.1% in US Dollar terms as against a modest growth of 7.5% world-wide. India's rank in terms of FEE during the year 2017 was 13th in the world. Moreover, India stands at 7th position in tourism receipts within Asia & Pacific region. Further, domestic tourist visits have crossed 1652 million during 2017.

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 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.

(Yogendra Tripathi)  
December 31, 2018



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# CHAPTER



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**IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON TOURISM**



# IMPORTANT STATISTICS ON TOURISM DURING 2017

## (I) INDIA

1.	<b>Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	10.04 14.0%
2.	<b>Number of Non-Residents Indians Arrivals (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	5.51 -4.5%
3.	<b>Number of International Tourist Arrivals in India (million)</b> Annual Growth Rate	15.54 6.7%
4.	<b>Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Mode of Transport (Percentage)</b>	
	i. Air	79.6
	ii. Land	19.7
	iii. Sea	0.7
3.	<b>Foreign Tourist Arrivals by Port of Entry (Numbers in million and Percentage share)</b>	
	i. Delhi (Airport)	2.85(28.35%)
	ii. Mumbai (Airport)	1.58 (15.72%)
	iii. Haridaspur (Land Check Post)	1.17(11.69%)
	iv. Chennai (Airport)	0.72 (7.16%)
	v. Bengaluru (Airport)	0.57(5.66%)
	vi. Kolkata (Airport)	0.46 (4.58%)
	vii. Cochin (Airport)	0.34 (3.41%)
	viii. Dabolim (Airport)	0.34(3.35%)
	ix. Hyderabad (Airport)	0.31 (3.10%)
	Others	1.70 ( 16.98%)
	All Ports	10.04 (100.0%)
4.	<b>Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Top 15 source markets (Numbers in million and Percentage share)</b>	
	i. Bangladesh	2.16 (21.49%)
	ii. United States	1.38(13.72%)
	iii. United Kingdom	0.99(9.83%)
	iv. Canada	0.34(3.34%)
	v. Australia	0.32(3.23%)
	vi. Malaysia	0.32(3.21%)
	vii. Sri Lanka	0.30(3.03%)
	viii. Russian Federation	0.28(2.78%)
	ix. Germany	0.27(2.68%)
	x. France	0.25(2.49%)
	xi. China	0.25(2.46%)

	xii. Japan	0.22(2.22%)
	xiii. Singapore	0.18 (1.75%)
	xiv. Nepal	0.16(1.63%)
	xv. Afghanistan	0.15(1.49%)
	Share of Top 15 Countries	7.56 (75.35%)
	Share of Top 10 Countries	6.60 (65.80%)
<b>5.</b>	<b>Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism (PR)</b>	
	i) In INR terms (1 crore = 10 million) Annual Growth Rate	Rs.1,77,874 Crore 15.4%
	ii) In US\$ terms billion Annual Growth Rate	US\$ 27.31 19.1%
<b>6.</b>	<b>No. of Indian Nationals Departures from India (million) Annual Growth Rate</b>	23.94 9.5%
<b>7.</b>	<b>Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (million) (P) Annual Growth Rate</b>	1652.49 2.3%
<b>8.</b>	<b>Approved Hotels</b>	
	i) Number of Hotels	1819
	ii) Number of Rooms	90618
<b>9.</b>	<b>Travel Trade as on 31st December 2017</b>	
	i) Number of Approved Inbound Tour Operators	432
	ii) Number of Approved Travel Agencies	175
	iii) Number of Approved Tourist Transport Operators	99
	iv) Number of Approved Domestic Tour Operators	122
	v) Number of Approved Adventure Tour Operators	43

## (II) WORLD

1.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals (million) Annual Growth Rate	1323.0(P) (6.8%)
2.	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion) Annual Growth Rate	1332.0(P) (7.5%)

## (III) ASIA & THE PACIFIC REGION

1.	Number of International Tourist Arrivals (million) Annual Growth Rate	323.2(P) (5.7%)
2.	International Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion) Annual Growth Rate	389.5(P) (5.0%)

## (IV) INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD

1.	Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals	1.2%
2.	India's rank in International Tourist Arrivals	26th
3.	Share of India in International Tourism Receipts	2.1%

4.	India's rank in International Tourism Receipts (As per RBI's estimate)	13th
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### (V) INDIA'S POSITION IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC REGION

1.	Share of India in Tourist Arrivals	4.8%
2.	India's rank in Tourist Arrivals	7th
3.	Share of India in Tourism Receipts (US\$)	7.0%
4.	India's rank in Tourism Receipts (As per RBI's estimate)	7th



## **(VI) IMPORTANT HIGHLIGHTS OF INDIAN TOURISM**

- The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2017 increased to 10.04 million as compared to 8.80 million in 2016. The growth rate in FTAs during 2017 over 2016 was 14.0% as compared to 9.7% during 2016 over 2015.
- The share of India in international tourist arrivals in 2017 was 1.2%. India accounted for 4.8% of international tourist arrivals in Asia Pacific Region in 2017 with the rank of 7th.
- About 79.6% of the FTAs entered India through air routes followed by 19.7% by land routes and 0.7% by sea routes. Delhi and Mumbai airports accounted for about 44.1% of the total FTAs in India. The top 15 source markets for FTAs in India in 2017 were Bangladesh followed by United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Russia Federation, Germany, France, China, Japan, Singapore, Nepal and Afghanistan. The top 15 countries accounted for about 75.35% of total FTAs in India in 2017.
- Tourism continues to play an important role as a foreign exchange earner for the country. In 2017, foreign exchange earnings (FEE) from tourism were US \$ 27.31 billion as compared to US\$ 22.92 billion in 2016, registering a growth of 19.1%.
- Number of domestic tourist visits in India during 2017 was 1652 million (Provisional) as compared to 1615 million in 2016, with a growth rate of 2.3 %.
- Number of Indian national departures from India during 2017 was 23.94 million as compared to 21.87 million in 2016, registering a growth rate of 9.5%.

\*\*\*\*\*

# 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 10.04 million in 2017. During the year 2017, FTAs in India registered a growth of 14.0% over 2016. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in FTAs in India during 2001 to 2017 was 8.97%. 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) 1981-2017**

Year	FTAs in India (in million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year	NRIs arrivals in India (in million)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year	International Tourist Arrivals in India (in million)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year
1981	1.28	2.0	-	-	-	-
1991	1.68	-1.7	-	-	-	-
2001	2.54	-4.2	-	-	-	-
2002	2.38	-6.0	-	-	-	-
2003	2.73	14.3	-	-	-	-
2004	3.46	26.8	-	-	-	-
2005	3.92	13.3	-	-	-	-
2006	4.45	13.5	-	-	-	-
2007	5.08	14.3	-	-	-	-
2008	5.28	4.0	-	-	-	-
2009	5.17	-2.2	-	-	-	-
2010	5.78	11.8	-	-	-	-
2011	6.31	9.2	-	-	-	-
2012	6.58	4.3	-	-	-	-
2013	6.97	5.9	-	-	-	-
2014	7.68	10.2	5.43	-	13.11	-
2015	8.03	4.5	5.26	-3.1	13.28	1.4

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
2016	8.80	9.7	5.77	9.7	14.57	9.7
2017	10.04	14.0	5.51	-4.5	15.54	6.7
2018 (P) Jan-Nov	9.37	5.6@	-	-	-	-

(P) Provisional @ Growth rate over same period of previous year

Source: Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India

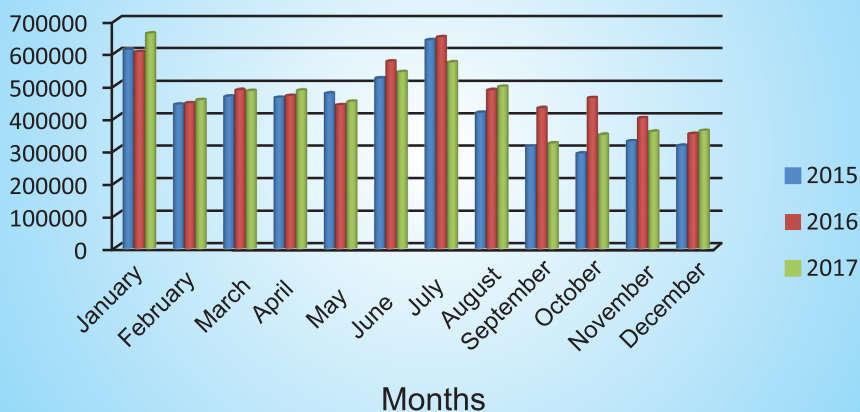
The growth in FTAs in India during the eighties & nineties did not follow any consistent pattern. While the years, viz. 2003 to 2007, 2010, 2014 and 2017 saw double-digit positive growth, there was negative growth in the years 1991, 2001, 2002 and 2009.

NRI arrivals have registered 9.67 % growth in 2016 over 2015 where as decline of (-) 4.48% was registered in 2017 over 2016. The International Tourist Arrivals in India has also registered positive annual growth of 9.68% and 6.68% in 2016 and 2017, respectively. The month-wise break up of NRIs arrival and International Tourist Arrivals in India during 2015 -2017 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**  
**2015-2017**

Months	2015	2016	2017	Growth 2016/15 (%)	Growth 2017/16 (%)
January	605918	599518	655540	-1.06	9.34
February	439884	443710	453336	0.87	2.17
March	463645	483445	481213	4.27	-0.46
April	460423	466079	482423	1.23	3.51
May	473658	437574	448288	-7.62	2.45
June	519199	570615	538590	9.90	-5.61
July	635349	644719	568004	1.47	-11.90
August	414680	483385	494016	16.57	2.20
September	311344	428880	321477	37.75	-25.04
October	290754	459242	347752	57.95	-24.28
November	327825	398045	357045	21.42	-10.30
December	314369	350267	359367	11.42	2.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>5257048</b>	<b>5765479</b>	<b>5507051</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>-4.48</b>

## Non-Residents Indians (NRI) Arrivals during 2015-2017



**TABLE 2.1.3**  
**MONTH-WISE BREAK-UP OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS**  
**(ITAS) IN INDIA 2015-2017**

Months	2015	2016	2017	Growth 2016/15(%)	Growth 2017/16(%)
January	1396772	1444051	1619649	3.38	12.16
February	1200891	1292492	1384361	7.63	7.11
March	1192799	1292552	1367149	8.36	5.77
April	1001974	1058083	1200322	5.60	13.44
May	983527	965040	1070696	-1.88	10.95
June	1031540	1117587	1202060	8.34	7.56
July	1263672	1378553	1347313	9.09	-2.27
August	1014158	1135496	1213145	11.96	6.84
September	853944	1037057	1041441	21.44	0.42
October	974040	1201012	1214728	23.30	1.14
November	1143772	1276325	1354783	11.59	6.15
December	1227092	1371642	1527207	11.78	11.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>13284181</b>	<b>14569890</b>	<b>15542854</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>6.68</b>



The country-wise details of FTAs in India during 2015 to 2017 are given in Table 2.1.4. The FTAs from USA during 2015, 2016 and 2017 had percentage shares of 15.12% and 13.72% respectively. The growth rate in FTAs in India in 2017 as compared to 2016 was highest for Bangladesh (56.2%) followed by Vietnam (42.1%), Sudan (33.2%), Republic of Korea (28.2%), Indonesia (25.3%), Russian Federation (22.5%) etc. Some of the countries for which significant decline in FTAs were observed during 2017 include Pakistan (-57.7%) followed by Nigeria (-29.6%), Saudi Arabia (-14.0%), Czech Republic (-8.4%), Austria (-3.8%), and Bahrain (-3.6%).

The top 10 countries for FTAs in India during 2017 are Bangladesh, USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Russian Fed, Germany and France.

**TABLE 2.1.4:  
NATIONALITY-WISE FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA, 2015-2017**

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage Change	
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2016/15	2017/16
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>								
Canada	281306	317239	335439	3.50	3.60	3.34	12.8	5.7
U.S.A	1213624	1296939	1376919	15.12	14.73	13.72	6.9	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1494930</b>	<b>1614178</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>17.06</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina	9351	12308	14875	0.12	0.14	0.15	31.6	20.9
Brazil	20610	21289	24453	0.26	0.24	0.24	3.3	14.9
Mexico	14049	15689	18114	0.18	0.18	0.18	11.7	15.5
Others	26821	29444	34625	0.33	0.33	0.35	9.8	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>70831</b>	<b>78730</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage change	
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2016/15	2017/16
<b>Western Europe</b>								
Austria	33670	33089	31832	0.42	0.38	0.32	-1.7	-3.8
Belgium	36684	37960	41902	0.46	0.43	0.42	3.5	10.4
Denmark	24073	24717	26761	0.30	0.28	0.27	2.7	8.3
Finland	18129	18371	20384	0.23	0.21	0.20	1.3	11.0
France	230854	238707	249620	2.88	2.71	2.49	3.4	4.6
Germany	248314	265928	269380	3.09	3.02	2.68	7.1	1.3
Greece	8087	9048	10286	0.10	0.10	0.10	11.9	13.7
Ireland	32973	36440	37993	0.41	0.41	0.38	10.5	4.3
Italy	88091	95417	111915	1.10	1.08	1.12	8.3	17.3
Netherlands	66181	71840	76652	0.82	0.82	0.76	8.6	6.7
Norway	19757	20148	20882	0.25	0.23	0.21	2.0	3.6
Portugal	44616	54439	66378	0.56	0.62	0.66	22.0	21.9
Spain	65694	76342	81442	0.82	0.87	0.81	16.2	6.7
Sweden	42626	43689	45851	0.53	0.50	0.46	2.5	4.9
Switzerland	46151	48123	49607	0.57	0.55	0.49	4.3	3.1
U.K.	867601	941883	986296	10.81	10.70	9.83	8.6	4.7
Others	6702	13271	6492	0.08	0.15	0.06	98.0	-51.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1880203</b>	<b>2029412</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>23.42</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>								
Czech Rep.	11441	12932	11852	0.14	0.15	0.12	13.0	-8.4
Hungary	7036	7961	9241	0.09	0.09	0.09	13.1	16.1
Kazakhstan	14506	12979	15421	0.18	0.15	0.15	-10.5	18.8
Poland	26499	25706	28674	0.33	0.29	0.29	-3.0	11.5
Russian Fed.	172419	227749	278904	2.15	2.59	2.78	32.1	22.5
Ukraine	23098	26753	25988	0.29	0.30	0.26	15.8	-2.9
Others	76052	91922	102792	0.95	1.04	1.02	20.9	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>331051</b>	<b>406002</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Egypt	19168	20864	20528	0.24	0.24	0.20	8.8	-1.6
Kenya	46139	44783	46011	0.57	0.51	0.46	-2.9	2.7
Mauritius	32533	34280	37706	0.41	0.39	0.38	5.4	10.0
Nigeria	24292	17964	12651	0.30	0.20	0.13	-26.0	-29.6
South Africa	51922	52636	57060	0.65	0.60	0.57	1.4	8.4



Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage change	
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2016/15	2017/16
Sudan	13704	17093	22762	0.17	0.19	0.23	24.7	33.2
Tanzania	25488	23026	22261	0.32	0.26	0.22	-9.7	-3.3
Others	80323	91518	99044	1.00	1.04	0.99	13.9	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>293569</b>	<b>302164</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>								
Bahrain	14013	17382	16764	0.17	0.20	0.17	24.0	-3.6
Iraq	42660	48227	56230	0.53	0.55	0.56	13.0	16.6
Israel	50134	59231	58131	0.62	0.67	0.58	18.1	-1.9
Oman	103740	105705	107217	1.29	1.20	1.07	1.9	1.4
Saudi Arabia	63835	61605	52976	0.80	0.70	0.53	-3.5	-14.0
Turkey	25670	29545	33251	0.32	0.34	0.33	15.1	12.5
U.A.E.	55818	67165	67238	0.70	0.76	0.67	20.3	0.1
Yemen Arab Rep.	20901	19383	21695	0.26	0.22	0.22	-7.3	11.9
Others	40845	43599	44258	0.51	0.50	0.44	6.7	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>417616</b>	<b>451842</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>								
Afghanistan	114406	123330	149176	1.43	1.40	1.49	7.8	21.0
Bangladesh	1133879	1380409	2156557	14.13	15.68	21.49	21.7	56.2
Bhutan	19084	20940	25267	0.24	0.24	0.25	9.7	20.7
Iran	30774	39184	42641	0.38	0.45	0.42	27.3	8.8
Maldives	68907	67457	66150	0.86	0.77	0.66	-2.1	-1.9
Nepal	154720	161097	164018	1.93	1.83	1.63	4.1	1.8
Pakistan	124924	104720	44266	1.56	1.19	0.44	-16.2	-57.7
Sri Lanka	299513	297418	303590	3.73	3.38	3.03	-0.7	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1946207</b>	<b>2194555</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>24.25</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>								
Indonesia	34933	35084	43973	0.44	0.40	0.44	0.4	25.3
Malaysia	272941	301961	322126	3.40	3.43	3.21	10.6	6.7
Myanmar	55341	51376	56952	0.69	0.58	0.57	-7.2	10.9
Philippines	47912	52692	53963	0.60	0.60	0.54	10.0	2.4
Singapore	152238	163688	175852	1.90	1.86	1.75	7.5	7.4
Thailand	115860	119663	140087	1.44	1.36	1.40	3.3	17.1
Vietnam	15341	16728	23771	0.19	0.19	0.24	9	42.1
Others	5732	4877	7851	0.07	0.06	0.08	-14.9	61.0

Country of Nationality	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage change	
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2016/15	2017/16
<b>Total</b>	<b>700298</b>	<b>746069</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>								
China	206322	251313	247235	2.57	2.85	2.46	21.8	-1.6
Japan	207415	208847	222527	2.58	2.37	2.22	0.7	6.6
Rep.of Korea	102993	111076	142383	1.28	1.26	1.42	7.8	28.2
Taiwan	36349	42327	47043	0.45	0.48	0.47	16.4	11.1
Others	2691	4000	4107	0.03	0.05	0.04	48.6	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>555770</b>	<b>617563</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>								
Australia	263101	293625	324243	3.28	3.33	3.23	11.6	10.4
New Zealand	45171	50917	56597	0.56	0.58	0.56	12.7	11.2
Others	3829	4366	5219	0.05	0.05	0.05	14.0	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>312101</b>	<b>348908</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Not Classified elsewhere</b>	<b>24557</b>	<b>14988</b>	<b>23456</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8027133</b>	<b>8804411</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

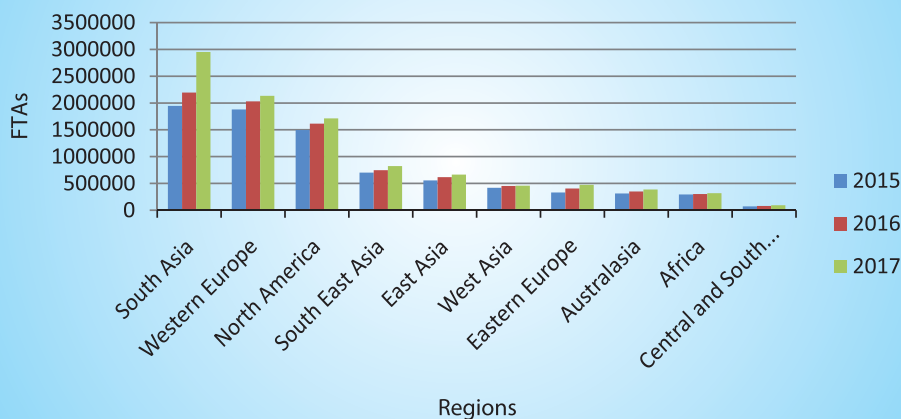
## 2.2 FTAs IN INDIA FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS

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 South Asia (34.50%) followed by Central and South America (16.9%), Eastern Europe (16.5%), Australasia (10.6%), South East Asia (10.5%), East Asia (7.4%), North America (6.1%), Africa (5.2%), Western Europe (5.1%) and West Asia (1.3%).

The percentage share in FTAs in India during 2017 was the highest for South Asia (29.41%) followed by Western Europe (21.26%) North America (17.06%), South East Asia (8.22%), East Asia (6.61%), Eastern Europe (4.71%), West Asia (4.56%), Australasia (3.85%), Africa (3.17%) and Central and South America (0.92%).

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

Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India from different regions during 2015-2017



**TABLE 2.2.1:**  
**FTAs IN INDIA FROM DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD, 2014-2017**

Region/ Country	Number of Arrivals			Percentage Share			Percentage change	
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2016/15	2017/16
South Asia	1946207	2194555	2951665	24.25	24.93	29.41	12.8	34.5
Western Europe	1880203	2029412	2133673	23.42	23.05	21.26	7.9	5.1
North America	1494930	1614178	1712358	18.62	18.33	17.06	8.0	6.1
South East Asia	700298	746069	824575	8.72	8.47	8.22	6.5	10.5
East Asia	555770	617563	663295	6.92	7.01	6.61	11.1	7.4
West Asia	417616	451842	457760	5.20	5.13	4.56	8.2	1.3
Eastern Europe	331051	406002	472872	4.12	4.61	4.71	22.6	16.5
Australasia	312101	348908	386059	3.89	3.96	3.85	11.8	10.6
Africa	293569	302164	318023	3.66	3.43	3.17	2.9	5.2
Central and South America	70831	78730	92067	0.88	0.89	0.92	11.2	16.9
Not Classified elsewhere	24557	14988	23456	0.31	0.17	0.23	-39.0	56.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8027133</b>	<b>8804411</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>14.0</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 1st and the last i.e 4th 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**

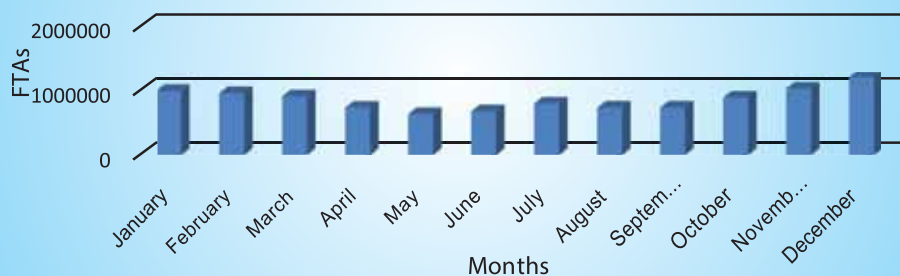
Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals			Growth rate in FTAs		% Share
	2016	2017	2018@	2017/16	2018/17	2017
January	844533	964109	1047948	14.2	8.7	9.61
February	848782	931025	1052766	9.7	13.1	9.28
March	809107	885936	1025830	9.5	15.8	8.83
April	592004	717899	749477	21.3	4.4	7.15
May	527466	622408	606043	18.0	-2.6	6.20
June	546972	663470	681279	21.3	2.7	6.61
July	733834	779309	806255	6.2	3.5	7.77
August	652111	719129	784814	10.3	9.1	7.17
September	608177	719964	719121	18.4	-0.1	7.17
October	7741770	866976	881763	16.9	1.7	8.64
November	8878280	997738	1012128	13.6	1.4	9.94
December	1021375	1167840	-	14.3	-	11.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>8804411</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>9367424</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>5.6@</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India,

@: Growth over same period of previous year

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

### Month-wise percentage of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 2017



The peak and lean months for arrivals of tourists from top 15 source markets for India during 2017 are presented in Table 2.3.2. For 8 countries, namely USA, UK, Bangladesh, Australia, Malaysia, Canada, Russian Fed. and Singapore, December was the peak month. Peak months for other countries were August (Sri Lanka), November (Germany & Russian Fed.), January (Nepal & Afghanistan) and October (Japan). Peak month for each of these countries accounted for more than 10% of the FTAs except for Nepal and Japan for which the peak month accounted for 9.4% and 9.6% respectively.

**TABLE 2.3.2:  
LEAN AND PEAK MONTHS OF FTAs IN INDIA FROM TOP 15  
COUNTRIES DURING 2017**

S. No.	Nationality	Lean Month (% Share)	Peak Month (% Share)
1	<b>Bangladesh</b>	January(6.7%)	December (10.4%)
2	<b>United States</b>	September (5.4%)	December (14.4%)
3	<b>United Kingdom</b>	June (4.1%)	December (12.4%)
4	<b>Canada</b>	May (4.3%)	December (13.5%)
5	<b>Australia</b>	May (4.4%)	December (19.2%)
6	<b>Malaysia</b>	April (6.6%)	December (11.3%)
7	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	June (4.9%)	August (15.3%)
8	<b>Russia Fed</b>	June (1.4%)	November & December (15.9%)
9	<b>Germany</b>	June (4.7%)	February, November (10.8%)
10	<b>France</b>	May (4.4%)	February (12.2%)
11	<b>China</b>	August (5.7%)	February (11.2%)
12	<b>Japan</b>	June (6.6%)	October (9.6%)
13	<b>Singapore</b>	April (6.9%)	December (12.3%)
14	<b>Nepal</b>	May (6.6%)	January(9.4%)
15	<b>Afghanistan</b>	June (4.4%)	January (11.9%)

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

Table 2.3.3 depicts that the number of FTAs in India in 2017 was the highest (30.2%) during the winter season (October-December) and lowest (20.0%) during the summer season (April-June). The arrivals during the two quarters of Jan-Mar and July-Sep comprised 49.8% of the total arrivals in 2017.

**TABLE 2.3.3**  
**FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO QUARTER, 2001-2017**

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by quarter			
		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
		(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-June)	(July-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)
2001	2537282	31.3	20.2	23	25.5
2002	2384364	28.8	18.4	21.1	31.7
2003	2726214	27.7	17.6	22.8	31.9
2004	3457477	27.8	18.3	21.8	32.1
2005	3918610	28.3	18.4	21.4	31.9
2006	4447167	28.5	19.2	20.9	31.4
2007	5081504	29.7	18.4	20.9	31
2008	5282603	30.9	19.5	21.7	27.9
2009	5167699	27.2	19.3	21.8	31.7
2010	5775692	28.3	18.8	21.8	31.1
2011	6309222	28.3	19.6	20.9	31.2
2012	6577745	29.8	19.1	20.5	30.6
2013	6967601	29.4	18.9	20.8	30.9
2014	7679099	28.7	19.6	21.5	30.2
2015	8027133	28.4	19.5	22.1	30.0
2016	8804411	28.4	18.9	22.6	30.0
2017	10035803	27.7	20.0	22.1	30.2

*Source: Bureau of Immigration, India*

Though, there were more arrivals in India in the first and fourth quarters, there is regional variation in the arrivals from West Asia. For instance, in UAE, 3rd quarter accounted for 44.7% of the year.

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

**TABLE 2.3.4**  
**NATIONALITY-WISE QUARTER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs**  
**IN INDIA, 2017**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3rd Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4th Quarter (Oct-Dec)
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	335439	33.9	13.9	16.9	35.3
UNITED STATES	1376919	25.3	21.6	20.7	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
ARGENTINA	14875	44.3	14.3	14.6	26.8
BRAZIL	24453	31.9	18.5	19.5	30.1
MEXICO	18114	24.3	22.6	21.8	31.3
OTHERS	34625	28.0	21.1	21.5	29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>					
AUSTRIA	31832	33.2	17.1	20.7	29.0
BELGIUM	41902	27.2	18.3	22.6	31.9
DENMARK	26761	36.3	16.2	16.4	31.1
FINLAND	20384	36.3	14.9	12.7	36.1
FRANCE	249620	33.3	16.4	21.9	28.4
GERMANY	269380	31.3	19.0	19.7	30.1
GREECE	10286	27.3	18.8	21.4	32.5
IRELAND	37993	25.2	24.1	22.8	27.9
ITALY	111915	28.6	15.2	22.6	33.7
NETHERLANDS	76652	29.1	17.7	22.1	31.0
NORWAY	20882	35.1	17.7	18.1	29.1
PORTUGAL	66378	26.1	20.5	23.0	30.3
SPAIN	81442	22.9	17.2	32.7	27.2
SWEDEN	45851	35.3	14.8	12.8	37.1
SWITZERLAND	49607	30.2	17.6	19.8	32.4
UNITED KINGDOM	986296	31.7	16.1	20.7	31.5
OTHERS	6492	30.0	18.0	20.3	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>					
CZECH REPUBLIC	11852	32.0	18.8	20.2	28.9
HUNGARY	9241	35.7	15.5	16.9	31.9

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3rd Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4th Quarter (Oct-Dec)
KAZAKHSTAN	15421	50.4	7.9	8.8	32.9
POLAND	28674	34.9	16.4	17.4	31.3
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	43.4	10.6	5.5	40.6
UKRAINE	25988	42.2	14.5	14.3	29.1
OTHERS	102792	31.2	20.1	19.0	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	20528	25.4	21.2	27.2	26.2
KENYA	46011	24.5	20.5	22.0	33.0
MAURITIUS	37706	27.6	19.7	20.5	32.3
NIGERIA	12651	27.4	23.3	24.6	24.7
SOUTH AFRICA	57060	26.8	18.5	17.6	37.0
SUDAN	22762	21.0	21.6	27.8	29.6
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	22261	26.8	20.5	22.2	30.5
OTHERS	99044	24.2	21.8	25.7	28.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>					
BAHRAIN	16764	25.2	19.8	33.2	21.8
IRAQ	56230	22.6	22.3	29.4	25.7
ISRAEL	58131	28.5	18.0	28.3	25.2
OMAN	107217	27.5	16.0	36.0	20.6
SAUDI ARABIA	52976	25.5	18.5	35.5	20.6
TURKEY	33251	28.8	20.4	24.7	26.1
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67238	20.0	14.9	44.7	20.3
YEMEN	21695	24.9	21.7	29.1	24.2
OTHERS	44258	27.0	20.0	27.3	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>					
AFGHANISTAN	149176	33.6	19.9	20.3	26.3
BANGLADESH	2156557	23.1	25.5	24.6	26.9
BHUTAN	25267	34.3	20.0	21.3	24.4
IRAN	42641	50.7	11.5	18.3	19.5
MALDIVES	66150	24.1	19.0	24.2	32.7
NEPAL	164018	26.2	21.1	28.1	24.6



Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	1st Quarter (Jan-Mar)	2nd Quarter (Apr-Jun)	3rd Quarter (Jul-Sep)	4th Quarter (Oct-Dec)
PAKISTAN	44266	28.6	20.8	18.6	32.0
SRI LANKA	303590	25.2	17.1	31.4	26.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>SOUTH EASTH ASIA</b>					
INDONESIA	43973	23.0	19.8	23.4	33.7
MALAYSIA	322126	26.2	21.6	22.5	29.7
MYANMAR (BURMA)	56952	32.2	11.0	7.6	49.2
PHILIPPINES	53963	24.6	23.6	24.8	26.9
SINGAPORE	175852	23.3	22.7	22.8	31.2
THAILAND	140087	28.7	15.8	15.7	39.8
VIETNAM	23771	24.4	11.9	17.5	46.2
OTHERS	7851	24.5	9.6	16.5	49.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>					
CHINA	247235	31.4	22.7	20.2	25.7
JAPAN	222527	28.1	20.2	24.3	27.3
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	142383	27.6	20.5	24.2	27.7
TAIWAN	47043	33.1	16.3	23.8	26.9
OTHERS	4107	27.2	18.3	22.7	31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>					
AUSTRALIA	324243	25.4	16.6	18.3	39.7
NEW ZEALAND	56597	25.7	15.8	18.3	40.3
OTHERS	5219	24.5	18.6	20.7	36.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>23456</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>30.2</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 2017, out of the 10.04 million foreign tourist arrivals in India, majority (79.6%) arrived by air, followed by land (19.7%) and sea (0.7%). The corresponding figures for 2016 were 84.1%, 15.0% and 0.9%, respectively. Arrivals through land routes comprised tourists mainly from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Bhutan.

### Mode of travel of Foreign Tourist Arrival in India in 2017

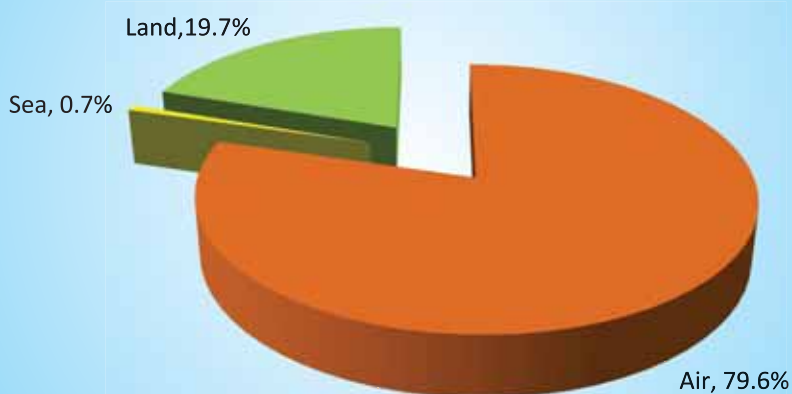


Table 2.4.1 shows the FTAs in India via air, land and sea routes during 2001-2017. Prior to 2001, share of Air was approximately 98.5% and land was 1.5%. Air travel has been the most preferred mode of travel for the FTAs over the years, accounting for above 79% share each year during this period, though a clear decreasing trend is visible. During 2017 the percentage of FTAs travelling to India by air decreased to 79.6%. The share of arrivals through land check-post has been above 10% during 2001 to 2008 and 2014 to 2017. Arrivals through sea routes have remained less than 1% from 2001 to 2017, except 2009, when the same was 1%.

**TABLE 2.4.1**  
**FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO MODE OF TRAVEL, 2001-2017**

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by mode of travel		
		Air	Sea	Land
2001	2537282	87.1	0.9	12.0
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	11.0
2008	5282603	89.1	0.7	10.2
2009	5167699	89.8	1.0	9.2
2010	5775692	91.8	0.7	7.5
2011	6309222	92.0	0.8	7.2
2012	6577745	91.7	0.7	7.6
2013	6967601	91.0	0.5	8.5
2014	7679099	86.1	0.4	13.5

Year	Arrivals	% distribution by mode of travel		
		Air	Sea	Land
2015	8027133	84.5	0.7	14.8
2016	8804411	84.1	0.9	15.0
2017	10035803	79.6	0.7	19.7

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 2017 for various regions and countries. The mode of travel was predominantly air for all regions. In case of South Asia, arrivals from Bangladesh and Pakistan have been pre-dominantly through land, which have been 85.6% and 88.0%, respectively. The countries from which significant arrivals were through the sea-route were Philippines (21.1%), Ukraine (6.6%), Vietnam (5.2%), Greece (4.0%), Germany (3.4%), Myanmar (3.4%) and Indonesia (2.7%) etc.

**TABLE 2.4.2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA BY MODE OF TRAVEL, 2017**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
CANADA	335439	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
UNITED STATES	1376919	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
ARGENTINA	14875	97.4	1.1	0.0	1.5
BRAZIL	24453	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.5
MEXICO	18114	97.4	2.2	0.0	0.3
OTHERS	34625	98.2	1.1	0.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>					
AUSTRIA	31832	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.4
BELGIUM	41902	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.4
DENMARK	26761	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
FINLAND	20384	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
FRANCE	249620	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
GERMANY	269380	96.2	3.4	0.0	0.4
GREECE	10286	95.5	4.0	0.0	0.5
IRELAND	37993	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
ITALY	111915	97.9	1.6	0.0	0.6
NETHERLANDS	76652	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.5

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
NORWAY	20882	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.3
PORTUGAL	66378	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
SPAIN	81442	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.7
SWEDEN	45851	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
SWITZERLAND	49607	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.5
UNITED KINGDOM	986296	99.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
OTHERS	6492	98.4	1.0	0.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>					
CZECH REPUBLIC	11852	97.9	0.4	0.0	1.6
HUNGARY	9241	98.4	0.8	0.0	0.8
KAZAKHISTAN	15421	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
POLAND	28674	97.8	1.3	0.0	0.9
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
UKRAINE	25988	93.0	6.6	0.0	0.4
OTHERS	102792	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>					
EGYPT	20528	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.1
KENYA	46011	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
MAURITIUS	37706	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
NIGERIA	12651	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
SOUTH AFRICA	57060	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.2
SUDAN	22762	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	22261	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
OTHERS	99044	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>					
BAHRAIN	16764	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.4
IRAQ	56230	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
ISRAEL	58131	98.8	0.2	0.0	1.0
OMAN	107217	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SAUDI ARABIA	52976	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TURKEY	33251	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67238	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
YEMEN	21695	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	AIR	SEA	RAIL	ROAD
OTHERS	44258	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>					
AFGHANISTAN	149176	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BANGLADESH	2156557	14.4	0.0	12.7	72.9
BHUTAN	25267	87.6	0.0	0.0	12.4
IRAN	42641	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
MALDIVES	66150	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NEPAL	164018	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
PAKISTAN	44266	11.8	0.2	39.7	48.3
SRI LANKA	303590	90.8	0.2	0.0	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>55.2</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>					
INDONESIA	43973	96.2	2.7	0.0	1.2
MALAYSIA	322126	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
MYANMAR (BURMA)	56952	77.4	3.4	0.0	19.2
PHILIPPINES	53963	78.8	21.1	0.0	0.1
SINGAPORE	175852	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
THAILAND	140087	89.5	0.6	0.0	9.9
VIETNAM	23771	80.0	5.2	0.0	14.8
OTHERS	7851	84.2	0.1	0.0	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>					
CHINA	247235	98.4	1.0	0.0	0.6
JAPAN	222527	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	142383	97.4	0.3	0.0	2.3
TAIWAN	47043	97.1	0.2	0.0	2.7
OTHERS	4107	97.2	0.1	0.0	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>					
AUSTRALIA	324243	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.3
NEW ZEALAND	56597	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4
OTHERS	5219	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>23456</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

## 2.5 PORT OF ENTRY OF FTAs IN INDIA

During 2017, the Delhi Airport had registered maximum number of FTAs in India i.e. 28.4% followed by Mumbai airport (15.7%), Haridaspur land checkpost (11.7%), Chennai airport (7.2%), Bengaluru (5.7%), Kolkata airport (4.6%), Cochin (3.4%) and Hyderabad (3.1%).

Table 2.5.1 gives the percentage of FTAs in India at major airports during 2001-2017. 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, 2001-2017**

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	12.0	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	3.0	9.9	31.8	-	-	-	-	30.9
2006	4447167	23.3	2.8	9.8	32.0	-	-	-	-	32.1
2007	5081504	23.8	3.0	10.3	31.4	-	-	-	-	31.5
2008	5282603	21.4	3.1	11.3	31.8	6.0	-	-	-	26.4
2009	5167699	21.5	3.6	10.7	32.2	6.3	-	-	-	25.7
2010	5775692	20.5	3.7	10.7	34.4	6.5	-	-	-	24.2
2011	6309222	19.7	3.7	10.8	35.8	6.3	-	-	-	23.7
2012	6577745	19.2	3.4	10.8	35.7	6.3	-	-	-	24.6
2013	6967601	19.8	3.6	9.8	33.0	6.5	-	-	3.9	23.7
2014	7679099	19.0	3.0	8.8	30.2	6.3	-	-	3.1	29.6
2015	8027133	18.2	3.8	8.4	29.6	6.4	-	-	3.4	30.2
2016	8804411	17.2	4	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

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

The details of nationality-wise FTAs at major ports (International check posts) of India in 2017 are given in Table 2.5.2. During 2017, Mumbai was the major port of entry for the tourists from Africa and West Asia, which account for 44.1% and 30.1%, 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, 2017**

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	335439	56.7	19.5	5.4	0.0	4.3	1.6	2.7	2.6	7.2
UNITED STATES	1376919	31.0	23.1	8.1	0.0	10.2	2.3	9.4	4.4	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>										
ARGENTINA	14875	68.0	10.3	3.9	0.0	5.7	3.1	1.0	2.1	6.0
BRAZIL	24453	51.7	18.6	6.8	0.0	8.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	6.3
MEXICO	18114	65.3	12.1	4.8	0.0	5.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	7.0
OTHERS	34625	54.8	18.8	4.7	0.0	5.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>										
AUSTRIA	31832	45.0	16.2	4.9	0.0	7.5	2.0	1.5	10.1	12.7
BELGIUM	41902	36.8	37.6	6.8	0.0	6.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	7.4
DENMARK	26761	41.5	18.7	9.9	0.0	11.0	2.0	1.8	2.5	12.6
FINLAND	20384	55.5	9.2	4.3	0.0	4.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	23.4
FRANCE	249620	38.6	21.5	19.8	0.0	10.3	1.1	1.2	2.9	4.7
GERMANY	269380	39.5	21.0	8.2	0.0	12.0	1.9	1.4	3.3	12.6
GREECE	10286	37.5	16.4	7.2	0.0	7.5	2.7	4.6	8.1	15.9
IRELAND	37993	28.4	15.9	6.8	0.0	9.5	4.2	4.5	19.7	10.9
ITALY	111915	49.0	16.8	6.9	0.1	5.9	2.4	1.6	3.1	14.2
NETHERLANDS	76652	48.8	25.1	5.3	0.0	9.3	1.7	2.3	1.7	5.7
NORWAY	20882	56.4	17.9	6.9	0.0	5.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	8.3
PORTUGAL	66378	14.7	46.5	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	33.4
SPAIN	81442	60.6	16.4	5.5	0.0	5.9	2.0	1.4	2.3	5.9
SWEDEN	45851	43.4	18.6	5.0	0.1	11.4	2.0	2.1	3.3	14.0
SWITZERLAND	49607	40.1	24.5	7.6	0.0	6.4	1.7	1.4	7.5	10.8
UNITED KINGDOM	986296	29.8	26.3	5.6	0.0	5.7	2.0	3.2	5.7	21.6
OTHERS	6492	35.2	22.4	6.6	0.1	7.6	3.3	2.3	6.0	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>

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>EASTERN EUROPE</b>										
CZECH REPUBLIC	11852	45.4	21.3	7.5	0.0	7.2	3.1	2.0	3.2	10.4
HUNGARY	9241	45.4	20.6	7.3	0.0	9.2	2.3	1.7	4.2	9.2
KAZAKHISTAN	15421	51.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	43.6
POLAND	28674	46.4	21.8	6.1	0.0	7.5	2.2	2.0	3.2	10.8
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	22.2	2.3	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	71.9
UKRAINE	25988	29.7	13.6	4.0	0.0	3.2	1.3	2.1	4.1	42.0
OTHERS	102792	66.3	8.1	2.7	0.0	3.4	1.2	1.5	2.4	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>										
EGYPT	20528	21.1	31.1	8.3	0.0	6.6	2.6	5.6	10.9	13.8
KENYA	46011	14.2	56.1	2.4	0.0	2.8	0.6	3.0	1.0	19.9
MAURITIUS	37706	29.3	44.8	14.7	0.0	8.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8
NIGERIA	12651	51.6	28.6	4.9	0.0	7.6	0.9	3.0	0.7	2.7
SOUTH AFRICA	57060	24.3	49.2	5.6	0.0	6.5	1.9	2.4	3.9	6.2
SUDAN	22762	15.3	36.9	12.9	0.0	11.7	0.2	17.0	3.0	2.9
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	22261	17.0	49.5	6.6	0.1	7.4	0.4	5.0	0.7	13.3
OTHERS	99044	31.7	40.7	5.8	0.0	3.9	1.0	7.3	3.8	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>										
BAHRAIN	16764	7.2	27.4	11.8	0.0	6.7	0.4	20.3	13.8	12.4
IRAQ	56230	75.3	10.3	1.9	0.0	8.5	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.1
ISRAEL	58131	38.1	49.4	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	4.9
OMAN	107217	4.9	25.7	8.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	8.7	30.4	15.7
SAUDI ARABIA	52976	12.2	21.0	4.2	0.0	13.7	0.3	7.6	25.4	15.6
TURKEY	33251	43.2	32.2	2.7	0.0	2.9	0.8	2.1	1.8	14.2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67238	4.5	39.8	1.9	0.0	11.4	0.3	24.4	8.8	8.9
YEMEN	21695	8.6	56.6	2.1	0.0	14.8	0.2	11.6	2.2	3.9
OTHERS	44258	22.6	23.0	5.8	0.0	16.1	1.3	6.0	11.5	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>



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>SOUTH ASIA</b>										
AFGHANISTAN	149176	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
BANGLADESH	2156557	1.0	0.4	0.4	54.3	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	31.4
BHUTAN	25267	53.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	22.3
IRAN	42641	44.3	21.6	1.3	0.0	10.8	0.6	2.4	1.2	17.8
MALDIVES	66150	2.5	0.8	4.5	0.0	16.7	0.1	0.1	13.2	62.1
NEPAL	164018	70.1	11.9	0.7	0.1	7.7	4.1	0.4	0.3	4.7
PAKISTAN	44266	5.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2
SRI LANKA	303590	11.7	9.0	43.2	0.0	6.8	1.0	0.4	2.0	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>										
INDONESIA	43973	39.7	25.7	6.8	0.1	8.3	3.8	3.4	2.1	10.1
MALAYSIA	322126	15.2	8.5	21.5	0.0	5.9	1.7	2.3	8.3	36.4
MYANMAR (BURMA)	56952	6.7	2.8	5.9	0.0	0.6	6.2	0.9	0.3	76.5
PHILIPPINES	53963	17.5	18.5	8.0	0.0	7.1	3.4	5.6	8.9	31.0
SINGAPORE	175852	18.4	20.0	24.7	0.0	7.8	2.1	2.5	3.3	21.2
THAILAND	140087	26.7	10.9	3.7	0.0	4.7	20.3	1.2	1.0	31.4
VIETNAM	23771	34.6	10.1	3.0	0.0	5.7	6.1	2.1	1.1	37.2
OTHERS	7851	55.8	6.2	2.3	0.0	3.7	10.2	3.0	0.6	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>										
CHINA	247235	53.1	18.9	6.8	0.0	7.8	6.3	2.7	0.7	3.8
JAPAN	222527	58.1	17.3	8.4	0.0	8.7	2.4	1.2	0.9	3.0
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	142383	58.7	14.4	13.3	0.0	4.8	2.5	1.4	0.9	4.1
TAIWAN	47043	58.7	11.9	7.9	0.0	8.0	2.6	1.4	0.9	8.6
OTHERS	4107	63.3	9.1	2.0	0.0	13.0	3.8	0.5	0.8	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>										
AUSTRALIA	324243	37.8	16.4	8.5	0.0	8.1	3.2	6.4	8.0	11.4
NEW ZEALAND	56597	38.5	26.0	6.5	0.0	6.0	3.2	5.9	6.7	7.2
OTHERS	5219	44.6	31.2	11.1	0.1	3.4	2.0	2.6	1.4	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Not Classified Elsewhere	23456	44.9	14.3	12.2	0.0	6.9	7.5	2.2	1.5	10.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

## 2.6. GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA

During the year 2017, the gender-wise distribution of FTAs comprised of 59.4% males and 40.59% females. The male-female break-up of FTAs in 2016 was 59.4% and 40.6%, respectively.

Table 2.6.1 gives the gender-wise distribution of FTAs in India during 2001-2017. 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 2009-2017, the reporting of sex wise break-up of the FTAs has been 100%.



**TABLE 2.6.1  
GENDER-WISE FTAs INDIA, 2001-2017**

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

Year	Arrivals	Gender Distribution (%)		
		Male	Female	Not Reported
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>

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

The details of country-wise classification of FTAs in India according to gender during 2017 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 outnumbered the males in FTAs in India from countries like Mexico(51.2%), Ukraine(52.9), Vietnam(54.2%) Argentina (56.8%), Mauritius (55.2%), Myanmar (55.1%), Thailand (57.6%), Russian Fed. (57.0%) and Kazakhstan (60.8%) during 2017.

**TABLE 2.6.2:  
NATIONALITY-WISE GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs  
IN INDIA, 2017**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
CANADA	335439	53.0	47.0
UNITED STATES	1376919	54.8	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>45.6</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>			
ARGENTINA	14875	43.2	56.8
BRAZIL	24453	52.9	47.1
MEXICO	18114	48.8	51.2
OTHERS	34625	52.3	47.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>			
AUSTRIA	31832	58.1	41.9
BELGIUM	41902	60.5	39.5
DENMARK	26761	58.8	41.2
FINLAND	20384	53.6	46.4
FRANCE	249620	54.0	46.0
GERMANY	269380	59.5	40.5

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
GREECE	10286	59.3	40.7
IRELAND	37993	53.9	46.1
ITALY	111915	62.2	37.8
NETHERLANDS	76652	60.7	39.3
NORWAY	20882	54.3	45.7
PORTUGAL	66378	65.3	34.7
SPAIN	81442	52.7	47.3
SWEDEN	45851	55.5	44.5
SWITZERLAND	49607	53.8	46.2
UNITED KINGDOM	986296	55.3	44.7
OTHERS	6492	52.9	47.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>			
CZECH REPUBLIC	11852	59.9	40.1
HUNGARY	9241	50.4	49.6
KAZAKHISTAN	15421	39.2	60.8
POLAND	28674	50.2	49.8
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	43.0	57.0
UKRAINE	25988	47.1	52.9
OTHERS	102792	46.5	53.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>			
EGYPT	20528	68.8	31.2
KENYA	46011	55.5	44.5
MAURITIUS	37706	44.8	55.2
NIGERIA	12651	62.1	37.9
SOUTH AFRICA	57060	52.2	47.8
SUDAN	22762	69.7	30.3
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	22261	53.6	46.4
OTHERS	99044	52.6	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>			
BAHRAIN	4516764	67.6	32.4
IRAQ	56230	70.2	29.8
ISRAEL	58131	61.6	38.4
OMAN	107217	62.4	37.6
SAUDI ARABIA	52976	78.0	22.0

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
TURKEY	33251	60.3	39.7
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67238	49.5	50.5
YEMEN	21695	72.6	27.4
OTHERS	44258	67.9	32.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>			
AFGHANISTAN	149176	69.2	30.8
BANGLADESH	2156557	70.5	29.5
BHUTAN	25267	56.7	43.3
IRAN	42641	50.2	49.8
MALDIVES	66150	52.1	47.9
NEPAL	164018	67.4	32.6
PAKISTAN	44266	54.6	45.4
SRI LANKA	303590	54.5	45.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>32.5</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>			
INDONESIA	43973	57.7	42.3
MALAYSIA	322126	52.1	47.9
MYANMAR (BURMA)	56952	44.9	55.1
PHILIPPINES	53963	51.0	49.0
SINGAPORE	175852	57.2	42.8
THAILAND	140087	42.4	57.6
VIETNAM	23771	45.8	54.2
OTHERS	7851	52.8	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>48.9</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>			
CHINA	247235	63.7	36.3
JAPAN	222527	73.1	26.9
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	142383	60.7	39.3
TAIWAN	47043	50.9	49.1
OTHERS	4107	54.8	45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>			
AUSTRALIA	324243	56.8	43.2
NEW ZEALAND	56597	54.3	45.7
OTHERS	5219	52.5	47.5

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	386059	56.4	43.6
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	23456	59.6	40.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>40.59</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 2001-2017. The proportion of FTAs in different age groups has not changed much in the last few years.

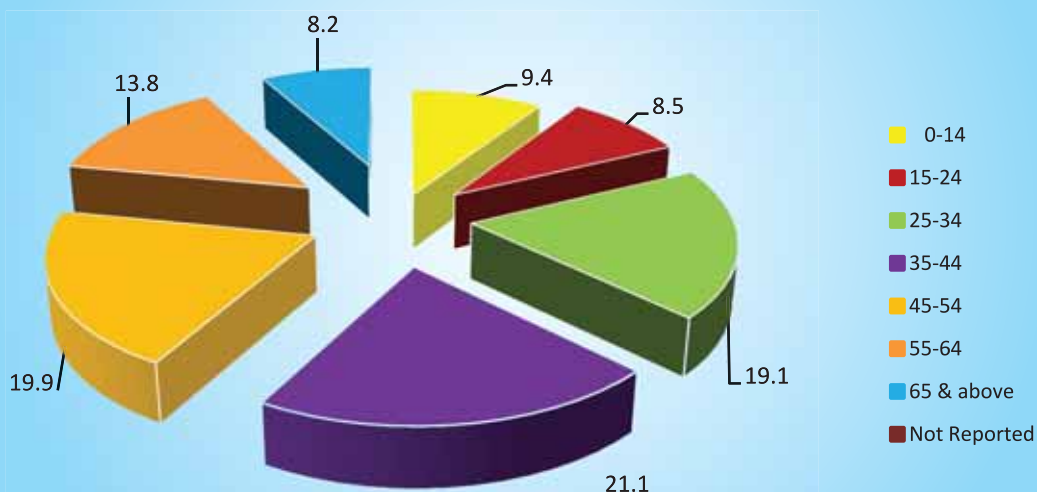
In 2017, the highest numbers of FTAs in India were from 35-44 years age group (21.1%) followed by the age groups of 45-54 years (19.9%) and 25-34 years (19.1%). The lowest number of FTAs during the same period occurred in the age-group of 65 & above (8.2%).

**TABLE 2.7.1**  
**FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP, 2001-2017**

Year	FTAs	% distribution by Age- Group (in years)							
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & above	Not Reported
<b>2001</b>	2537282	7	10.8	20.1	21.1	19.4	11.9	6.7	3
<b>2002</b>	2384364	9.2	10	19.4	21.6	19.4	11.5	7.7	1.2
<b>2003</b>	2726214	7.2	10	19.5	21.6	19.4	11.5	7.7	3.1
<b>2004</b>	3457477	8.5	9.8	18.8	21.3	19.4	12.8	8.2	0.2
<b>2005</b>	3918610	8.6	9.6	18.8	21.3	19.5	13	8.7	0.5
<b>2006</b>	4447167	9.6	8.7	18.3	21.4	19.6	13.5	7	1.9
<b>2007</b>	5081504	9.2	8.6	18	21	19.6	13.9	7.5	2.2
<b>2008</b>	5282603	7.5	7.1	15.2	17.1	16.1	11.9	6.5	18.6
<b>2009</b>	5167699	9.1	7.9	17.9	20.3	19.6	14.7	8.5	2.0
<b>2010</b>	5775692	10.0	8.3	17.4	21.1	19.9	13.8	9.5	0.0
<b>2011</b>	6309222	10.5	7.9	16.6	21.2	19.7	13.7	10.5	0.0
<b>2012</b>	6577745	11.0	8	16.5	21	19.8	13.9	9.9	0.0
<b>2013</b>	6967601	9.5	8.7	19.1	21	20	14	7.7	0.0
<b>2014</b>	7679099	9.2	8.5	18.9	21	20.1	14	8.3	0.0
<b>2015</b>	8027133	9.4	8.5	19.2	21.2	20	13.8	7.9	0.0
<b>2016</b>	8804411	9.5	8.5	19.2	21.1	19.9	13.8	8.1	0.0
<b>2017</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

### AGE GROUP WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FTAs IN INDIA, 2017



The details of country-wise distribution of FTAs in India according to age-groups during 2017 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 and South America, East Asia, Africa, and West Asia. In the case of 35-44 age group, the highest arrivals was from East Asia followed by South Asia, Eastern Europe and Central and South America.

**TABLE 2.7.2**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUP, 2017**

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	335439	14.9	6.7	11.5	16.8	19.2	15.6	15.3
UNITED STATES	1376919	19.7	7.1	10.0	16.1	21.0	14.6	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
ARGENTINA	14875	1.4	5.8	28.7	20.1	16.4	16.8	10.8
BRAZIL	24453	2.6	7.1	28.9	24.9	16.5	13.6	6.4
MEXICO	18114	2.7	9.0	28.9	21.3	17.1	14.8	6.3
OTHERS	34625	4.1	7.3	30.2	20.9	17.0	14.1	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>7.1</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	31832	5.1	9.0	16.1	17.4	24.2	19.0	9.2
BELGIUM	41902	7.2	8.0	16.5	20.7	24.0	16.1	7.5
DENMARK	26761	5.2	10.5	12.8	18.4	26.1	16.3	10.7
FINLAND	20384	4.8	6.5	16.9	23.7	23.9	16.4	7.8
FRANCE	249620	5.9	8.2	15.7	18.0	21.2	17.8	13.1
GERMANY	269380	4.4	7.5	17.3	18.2	26.1	17.2	9.3
GREECE	10286	1.8	6.0	25.9	23.4	21.9	15.1	6.0
IRELAND	37993	16.1	7.6	16.1	26.0	19.0	10.3	4.9
ITALY	111915	5.6	6.1	17.0	20.7	24.4	16.5	9.7
NETHERLANDS	76652	4.7	7.3	16.4	19.7	26.3	17.8	7.8
NORWAY	20882	8.1	12.1	15.6	17.3	21.4	16.3	9.1
PORTUGAL	66378	8.1	10.8	23.1	23.4	17.2	11.6	5.7
SPAIN	81442	3.3	7.7	23.5	23.4	19.8	14.9	7.4
SWEDEN	45851	6.7	8.1	14.8	18.9	23.8	16.8	11.0
SWITZERLAND	49607	4.4	8.3	15.3	15.2	23.5	20.8	12.5
UNITED KINGDOM	986296	11.7	6.1	12.1	19.4	20.0	17.3	13.5
OTHERS	6492	2.4	7.8	26.3	18.8	16.6	18.0	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>								
CZECH REPUBLIC	11852	2.8	6.3	28.8	29.0	18.8	10.2	4.2
HUNGARY	9241	2.6	6.0	28.4	28.2	17.3	11.0	6.5
KAZAKHISTAN	15421	10.2	9.0	29.7	20.6	15.1	11.7	3.7
POLAND	28674	3.2	6.3	30.1	27.7	16.3	11.3	5.0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	6.3	7.0	33.2	22.4	17.7	10.8	2.7
UKRAINE	25988	3.8	10.4	35.8	23.4	16.2	8.3	2.1
OTHERS	102792	4.6	8.2	32.4	24.7	16.4	10.6	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>								
EGYPT	20528	2.2	7.4	42.6	26.4	14.2	5.5	1.6
KENYA	46011	6.8	8.4	21.8	21.8	18.9	14.1	8.3
MAURITIUS	37706	6.2	8.0	15.9	22.0	22.3	17.1	8.5
NIGERIA	12651	4.3	11.8	22.4	24.8	21.1	12.0	3.6
SOUTH AFRICA	57060	7.8	8.6	15.7	19.2	21.5	17.3	10.0



Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 And Above
SUDAN	22762	5.7	16.4	23.3	21.8	16.3	12.4	4.1
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	22261	7.0	12.1	17.5	20.8	19.6	14.0	9.0
OTHERS	99044	3.9	14.1	33.6	21.5	14.4	9.0	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>								
BAHRAIN	16764	8.3	10.5	23.1	15.1	21.6	14.7	6.6
IRAQ	56230	6.3	9.3	20.6	20.9	20.3	15.4	7.1
ISRAEL	58131	3.4	18.6	20.3	16.9	16.5	15.1	9.2
OMAN	107217	12.1	10.0	25.0	21.7	14.2	10.7	6.3
SAUDI ARABIA	52976	8.9	11.7	24.8	20.8	18.0	11.1	4.7
TURKEY	33251	1.0	4.7	41.2	27.6	14.7	8.0	2.8
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67238	15.9	11.9	19.5	17.3	14.3	13.4	7.8
YEMEN	21695	8.1	19.5	21.6	20.2	14.5	10.7	5.3
OTHERS	44258	4.9	9.3	26.4	22.5	18.7	13.0	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>								
AFGHANISTAN	149176	12.2	18.9	28.5	16.6	11.5	8.2	4.1
BANGLADESH	2156557	7.1	9.5	21.7	25.6	20.2	11.3	4.6
BHUTAN	25267	3.2	17.8	31.0	20.4	14.7	8.2	4.7
IRAN	42641	6.7	9.2	26.4	22.4	16.9	12.6	5.8
MALDIVES	66150	12.8	10.4	22.3	19.6	17.4	10.9	6.6
NEPAL	164018	3.8	18.3	27.9	23.0	15.9	7.7	3.3
PAKISTAN	44266	16.8	12.7	15.2	15.6	16.8	13.3	9.6
SRI LANKA	303590	5.1	7.8	14.4	17.7	20.1	21.0	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>								
INDONESIA	43973	2.7	9.7	27.6	25.9	19.6	10.6	3.9
MALAYSIA	322126	8.0	11.0	19.9	19.9	18.8	15.6	6.8
MYANMAR (BURMA)	56952	1.6	5.0	13.4	16.0	21.7	25.5	16.9
PHILIPPINES	53963	2.4	8.8	37.8	28.7	15.2	6.0	1.0
SINGAPORE	175852	7.6	8.0	15.7	20.9	26.5	15.3	6.1
THAILAND	140087	3.3	6.1	19.7	22.6	20.1	18.1	10.2
VIETNAM	23771	1.5	5.8	27.5	23.5	16.4	16.3	8.9

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 And Above
OTHERS	7851	2.0	7.9	25.3	19.1	13.4	17.5	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>								
CHINA	247235	1.4	7.2	40.2	26.9	15.3	6.1	3.0
JAPAN	222527	3.4	5.8	18.0	23.7	26.7	14.7	7.6
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	142383	4.4	8.0	18.1	23.6	23.1	17.3	5.5
TAIWAN	47043	1.3	5.3	21.3	23.7	22.5	18.1	7.8
OTHERS	4107	3.4	9.1	26.6	26.3	18.3	10.9	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>								
AUSTRALIA	324243	20.0	6.7	17.3	22.4	15.5	11.1	7.0
NEW ZEALAND	56597	16.9	8.6	14.5	17.3	20.0	14.9	7.8
OTHERS	5219	4.5	7.3	20.4	20.7	19.6	19.3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>23456</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>8.2</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 2016, Ministry started to derive purpose of Arrivals by clubbing various visa type categories in which foreign tourist travel to India. In 2017, as per the analysis 59.3% of foreign tourist arrivals was for the purpose “Leisure, Holiday & Recreation” followed by Indian Diaspora (19.7%) and Business and Professional (13.6%).

81.15% of tourists from Eastern Europe came under the category, “Leisure, Holiday & Recreation” followed by South Asia (78.42%) and Central and South America (73.17%).

50.43% of arrivals from East Asia was under the category Business and Professional followed by Western Europe (17.99%) and Africa (17.46%).

21.93% arrivals from West Asia was for ‘Medical Purpose’ followed by Africa (15.70%).

The details of country-wise FTAs in India distributed according to purpose during 2017 are given in Table 2.8.1 below

**TABLE 2.8.1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITY-WISE FTAs IN INDIA ACCORDING TO**  
**PURPOSE, 2017**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
CANADA	335439	4.65	54.74	0.09	37.40	3.12
UNITED STATES	1376919	10.42	40.71	0.05	45.77	3.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1712358</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>43.42</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>44.15</b>	<b>3.07</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>						
ARGENTINA	14875	10.60	87.24	0.01	1.24	0.91
BRAZIL	24453	26.17	66.67	0.08	5.22	1.85
MEXICO	18114	15.16	80.20	0.08	3.31	1.25
OTHERS	34625	16.72	67.60	0.21	11.71	3.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>92067</b>	<b>17.83</b>	<b>73.17</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>						
AUSTRIA	31832	24.27	51.20	0.05	23.32	1.16
BELGIUM	41902	25.30	47.79	0.07	22.95	3.89
DENMARK	26761	37.18	52.77	0.10	8.80	1.16
FINLAND	20384	32.58	57.98	0.04	7.88	1.51
FRANCE	249620	20.59	64.17	0.04	12.67	2.53
GERMANY	269380	31.02	55.00	0.04	12.83	1.11
GREECE	10286	25.86	61.16	0.01	7.03	5.93
IRELAND	37993	19.47	36.69	0.05	42.53	1.25
ITALY	111915	27.14	56.09	0.04	15.90	0.83
NETHERLANDS	76652	30.59	50.06	0.11	17.40	1.83
NORWAY	20882	15.94	53.07	0.28	28.84	1.87
PORTUGAL	66378	4.62	22.68	0.02	68.33	4.34
SPAIN	81442	18.37	72.72	0.02	7.79	1.10
SWEDEN	45851	28.76	55.87	0.10	13.95	1.34
SWITZERLAND	49607	19.75	65.04	0.12	13.55	1.53
UNITED KINGDOM	986296	11.06	42.49	0.08	43.19	3.19
OTHERS	6492	21.33	59.81	0.15	15.44	3.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>2133673</b>	<b>17.99</b>	<b>49.43</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>30.04</b>	<b>2.48</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>						
CZECH REPUBLIC	11852	33.04	62.95	0.05	2.58	1.39
HUNGARY	9241	24.93	70.26	0.17	3.43	1.21
KAZAKHISTAN	15421	6.79	83.34	2.38	4.92	2.57
POLAND	28674	23.58	71.28	0.02	3.67	1.45
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	278904	9.92	88.09	0.11	1.30	0.59
UKRAINE	25988	11.17	78.27	0.43	4.38	5.75
OTHERS	102792	16.45	66.92	10.78	3.13	2.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>472872</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>81.15</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>						
EGYPT	20528	51.85	29.73	1.21	5.34	11.87
KENYA	46011	5.81	27.23	16.29	46.18	4.49
MAURITIUS	37706	3.19	79.71	4.46	9.68	2.96
NIGERIA	12651	16.24	11.63	43.71	14.17	14.25
SOUTH AFRICA	57060	16.05	68.07	0.25	13.83	1.80
SUDAN	22762	32.90	13.51	30.35	6.70	16.54
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZAN	22261	13.09	32.46	22.67	21.56	10.22
OTHERS	99044	22.39	26.85	22.89	13.91	13.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>318023</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>40.43</b>	<b>15.70</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>8.60</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>						
BAHRAIN	16764	4.55	68.85	6.74	16.45	3.41
IRAQ	56230	0.82	9.26	84.72	1.81	3.38
ISRAEL	58131	27.21	69.27	0.02	2.60	0.90
OMAN	107217	1.60	69.74	26.26	1.90	0.50
SAUDI ARABIA	52976	4.47	80.79	9.03	4.27	1.45
TURKEY	33251	56.75	37.60	0.26	2.50	2.89
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	67238	1.87	94.64	0.76	2.34	0.40
YEMEN	21695	5.13	20.00	54.87	7.23	12.77
OTHERS	44258	18.28	68.93	3.78	5.24	3.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>457760</b>	<b>9.94</b>	<b>62.66</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>2.13</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>						
AFGHANISTAN	149176	4.24	43.57	37.33	8.73	6.13
BANGLADESH	2156557	4.66	83.70	10.28	0.67	0.66
BHUTAN	25267	0.00	70.42	0.00	19.72	9.86
IRAN	42641	5.86	80.06	0.25	5.83	7.99
MALDIVES	66150	5.68	1.43	68.56	10.49	13.83
NEPAL	164018	6.08	73.48	0.28	12.15	8.01
PAKISTAN	44266	6.85	26.98	4.03	1.37	60.77
SRI LANKA	303590	16.95	68.16	1.46	10.80	2.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>2951665</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>78.42</b>	<b>10.79</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.33</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>						
INDONESIA	43973	20.76	61.87	0.57	13.93	2.87
MALAYSIA	322126	7.05	76.01	0.14	14.36	2.44
MYANMAR (BURMA)	56952	5.79	85.57	3.14	2.43	3.07
PHILIPPINES	53963	26.81	43.63	0.56	8.32	20.67
SINGAPORE	175852	15.84	37.50	0.03	42.30	4.34
THAILAND	140087	11.42	78.45	0.01	6.44	3.68
VIETNAM	23771	15.34	77.48	0.07	2.50	4.61
OTHERS	7851	7.61	74.25	9.49	4.02	4.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>824575</b>	<b>11.42</b>	<b>66.89</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>4.05</b>
<b>EAST ASIA</b>						
CHINA	247235	49.34	45.55	0.01	3.96	1.14
JAPAN	222527	62.64	32.97	0.01	3.59	0.78
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	142383	41.07	52.12	0.00	4.37	2.44
TAIWAN	47043	29.73	67.55	0.01	2.27	0.44
OTHERS	4107	9.66	52.62	6.85	18.68	12.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>663295</b>	<b>50.43</b>	<b>44.27</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>1.33</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>						
AUSTRALIA	324243	8.53	37.32	0.06	52.23	1.86
NEW ZEALAND	56597	7.70	40.91	0.16	47.26	3.97
OTHERS	5219	5.01	53.60	20.81	14.26	6.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>386059</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>38.05</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>51.03</b>	<b>2.22</b>

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure Holiday and Recreation	Medical	Indian Diaspora	Others
Not Classified Elsewhere	23456	12.98	58.19	1.15	7.77	19.92
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10035803</b>	<b>13.78</b>	<b>59.01</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>2.95</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration

Note: The purpose-wise Nationality-wise distribution of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India has been worked out on the basis of 9277626 records for which information were available from Bureau of Immigration. The Visa types which have been clubbed together to derive the purpose are given below:

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

## 2.9 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. The Ministry of Tourism is publishing the data on duration of stay by tourists of different nationalities for the first time.

**TABLE 2.9.1**  
**NATIONALITY-WISE AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY BY FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS IN INDIA, 2017**

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	
CANADA	35.8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	29.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH AMERICA</b>	
ARGENTINA	18.2

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
BRAZIL	21.7
MEXICO	15.6
OTHERS	23.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	
AUSTRIA	20.8
BELGIUM	20.2
DENMARK	15.7
FINLAND	16.1
FRANCE	21.9
GERMANY	18.7
GREECE	16.0
IRELAND	22.4
ITALY	20.0
NETHERLANDS	18.4
NORWAY	19.6
PORTUGAL	33.3
SPAIN	17.7
SWEDEN	20.0
SWITZERLAND	19.3
UNITED KINGDOM	22.9
OTHERS	25.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	
CZECH	18.2
HUNGARY	18.6
KAZAKHSTAN	17.7
POLAND	16.5
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	18.2
UKRAINE	25.6
OTHERS	18.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>	
KENYA	27.4
MAURITIUS	17.6
NIGERIA	44.4
SOUTH AFRICA	19.0

Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
SUDAN	41.9
TANZANIA	32.0
EGYPT	18.9
OTHERS	38.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>WEST ASIA</b>	
BAHRAIN	24.0
IRAQ	24.1
ISRAEL	26.8
OMAN	10.9
SAUDI ARABIA	17.1
TURKEY	13.0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	11.7
YEMEN	65.6
OTHERS	14.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.9</b>
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	
AFGHANISTAN	27.4
BANGLADESH	14.5
BHUTAN	21.6
IRAN	23.5
MALDIVES	20.8
NEPAL	33.2
PAKISTAN	28.4
SRI LANKA	15.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>	
INDONESIA	23.3
MALAYSIA	13.9
MYANMAR	15.2
PHILLIPPINES	18.4
SINGAPORE	13.3
THAILAND	20.5
VIETNAM	16.0
OTHERS	22.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.9</b>



Nationality	Average Duration of Stay (in days)
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	
CHINA	19.6
JAPAN	17.4
REPUBLIC OF CHINA TAIWAN	13.7
OTHERS	33.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>	
AUSTRALIA	27.5
NEW ZEALAND	29.6
OTHERS	33.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>NOT CLASSIFIED ELSEWHERE</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>All Source Countries</b>	<b>21.1</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 9220133 records for which the date of departure is available.

Though the average duration of stay by foreign tourists in India (21 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 (66 days) followed by Nigeria (44 days), Sudan (42 days), Canada (36 days), Portugal & Nepal (33 days each), Tanzania (32 days) and USA & New Zealand (30 days each).

The duration of stay was lowest from Oman (11 days) followed by UAE (12 days), Turkey & Singapore (13 days each), Taiwan, Malaysia & Bangladesh (14 days each), Myanmar & Sri Lanka (15 days each) and Mexico (16 days).

## 2.10 TOP 15 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FTAs IN INDIA

Table 2.9.1 gives the percentage shares and ranks of top 15 source countries for India during 2016 and 2017. The top 15 tourist generating countries for India during 2017, were mostly the same as those during 2016 with minor changes in the rankings of some countries. FTAs in India from Bangladesh were the highest (21.49%) during 2017, followed by USA(13.72%), UK (9.83%), Canada (3.34%), Australia (3.23%), Malaysia (3.21%), Sri Lanka(3.03%), Russian Fed.(2.78%), Germany (2.68%), France (2.49%),China(2.46%), Japan (2.22%), Singapore (1.75%), Nepal (1.63%), and Afghanistan (1.49%).

The share of FTAs from top 15 countries during the year 2017 was 75.35% as compared to 73.49% in 2016.

**TABLE 2.10.1**  
**TOP 15 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FTAs IN INDIA DURING 2016 & 2017**

Rank in 2016	Country	FTAs in India in 2016	% Share in 2016	Rank in 2017	Country	FTAs in India in 2017	% Share in 2017
1	Bangladesh	1380409	15.68	1	Bangladesh	2156557	21.49
2	United States	1296939	14.73	2	United States	1376919	13.72
3	United Kingdom	941883	10.70	3	United Kingdom	986296	9.83
4	Canada	317239	3.60	4	Canada	335439	3.34
5	Malaysia	301961	3.43	5	Australia	324243	3.23
6	Sri Lanka	297418	3.38	6	Malaysia	322126	3.21
7	Australia	293625	3.33	7	Sri Lanka	303590	3.03
8	Germany	265928	3.02	8	Russian Federation	278904	2.78
9	China	251313	2.85	9	Germany	269380	2.68
10	France	238707	2.71	10	France	249620	2.49
11	Russian Federation	227749	2.59	11	China	247235	2.46
12	Japan	208847	2.37	12	Japan	222527	2.22
13	Singapore	163688	1.86	13	Singapore	175852	1.75
14	Nepal	161097	1.83	14	Nepal	164018	1.63
15	Afghanistan	123330	1.40	15	Afghanistan	149176	1.49
<b>Total Top 15 Countries</b>		<b>6470133</b>	<b>73.49</b>	<b>Total Top 15 Countries</b>		<b>7561882</b>	<b>75.35</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>		<b>2334278</b>	<b>26.51</b>	<b>Other Countries</b>		<b>2473921</b>	<b>24.65</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>8804411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10035803</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The FTAs from the important source countries for the years 1981 to 2017 are given in Table 2.9.2. The share of these 15 countries in total FTAs in India shows a generally increasing trend from 1981. This share, which was 49.6% in 1981, increased to 73.49 % in 2016 and 75.35% in 2017.

**TABLE 2.10.2**  
**FTAs IN INDIA DURING 1981 - 2017 FOR IMPORTANT SOURCE COUNTRIES OF 2017**

Year	Bangladesh	USA	UK	Canada	Australia	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Russian Fed.*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1981	192509	82052	116684	25358	20940	26458	75842	N.A.
1991	251260	117332	212052	36142	22700	30617	70088	32432

Year	Bangladesh	USA	UK	Canada	Australia	Malaysia	Sri Lanka	Russian Fed.*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001	431312	329147	405472	88600	52691	57869	112813	15154
2002	435867	348182	387846	93598	50743	63748	108008	18643
2003	454611	410803	430917	107671	58730	70750	109098	26948
2004	477446	526120	555907	135884	81608	84390	128711	47077
2005	456371	611165	651803	157643	96258	96276	136400	56446
2006	484401	696739	734240	176567	109867	107286	154813	62203
2007	480240	799062	796191	208214	135925	112741	204084	75543
2008	541884	804933	776530	222364	146209	115794	218805	91095
2009	468899	827140	769251	224069	149074	135343	239995	94945
2010	431962	931292	759494	242372	169647	179077	266515	122048
2011	463543	980688	798249	259017	192592	208196	305853	144312
2012	487397	1039947	788170	256021	202105	195853	296983	177526
2013	524923	1085309	809444	255222	218967	242649	262345	259120
2014	942562	1118983	838860	268485	239762	262026	301601	269832
2015	1133879	1213624	867601	281306	263101	272941	299513	172419
2016	1380409	1296939	941883	317239	293625	301961	297418	227749
2017	2156557	1376919	986296	335439	324243	322126	303590	278904
CAGR (%) (1981-2017)	6.9	8.1	6.1	7.4	7.9	7.2	3.9	8.6

**TABLE 2.10.2 CONTINUED...  
FTAS IN INDIA DURING 1981 - 2017 FOR IMPORTANT SOURCE  
COUNTRIES OF 2017**

Year	Germany	France	China (Main)	Japan	Singapore	Nepal	Afghanistan
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1981	55471	57272	1371	29032	17950	11851	N.A.
1991	72019	69346	3476	46655	28363	21834	N.A.
2001	80011	102434	13901	80634	42824	41135	1262
2002	64891	78194	15422	59709	44306	37136	6012
2003	76868	97654	21152	77996	48368	42771	10079
2004	116679	131824	34100	96851	60710	51534	12705
2005	120243	152258	44897	103082	68666	77024	14025
2006	156808	175345	62330	119292	82574	91552	18799

Year	Germany	France	China (Main)	Japan	Singapore	Nepal	Afghanistan
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2007	184195	204827	88103	145538	92908	83037	23045
2008	204344	207802	98093	145352	97851	78133	32438
2009	191616	196462	100209	124756	95328	88785	50446
2010	227720	225232	119530	168019	107487	104374	73389
2011	240235	231423	142218	193525	119022	119131	89605
2012	254783	240674	168952	220015	131452	125375	95231
2013	252003	248379	174712	220283	143025	113790	111370
2014	239106	246101	181020	219516	150731	126416	115569
2015	248314	230854	206322	207415	152238	154720	114406
2016	265928	238707	251313	208847	163688	161097	123330
2017	269380	249620	247235	222527	175852	164018	149176
CAGR (%) (1981-2017)	4.5	4.2	15.5	5.8	6.5	7.6	34.8

*CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate*

*\* For Russian Fed. CAGR is for the period from 1991 to 2017 and Afghanistan CAGR is for the period from 2001 to 2017.*

*Source: Bureau of Immigration, India*

**The details of FTAs from Important countries for 2017 are discussed in the following paragraphs:**

### **i. BANGLADESH**

Bangladesh has been the largest amongst tourist generating markets for India in the year 2017. The arrivals from Bangladesh grew to 2156557 in 2017 from 192509 during 1981, with a CAGR of 6.9%. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from Bangladesh during 2001-2017.

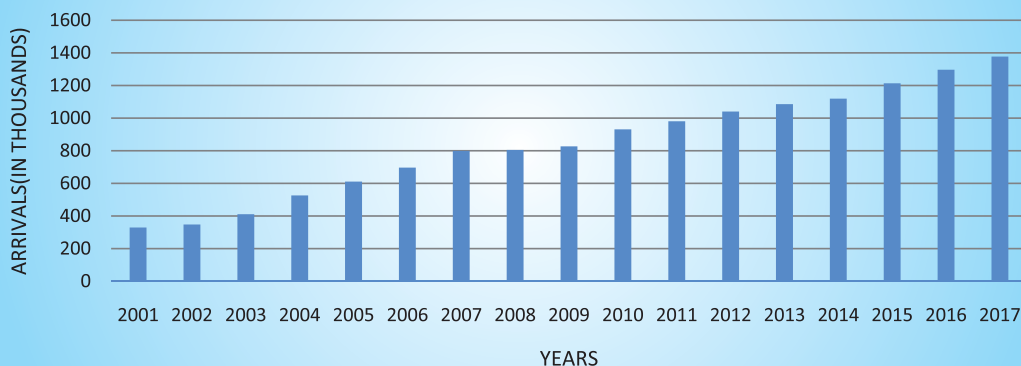


The most preferred mode of travel for nationals from Bangladesh in 2017 was land (85.6%), of which road accounted for 72.9% & rail accounted for 12.7%, followed by air route (14.4%). 54.3% of the Bangladesh nationals disembarked at Haridaspur. During 2017, out of total arrivals from Bangladesh, 70.5% were male and 29.5% were female. The dominant age group was 35-44 years with 25.6% tourists, followed by the age groups 25-34 years (21.7%) and 45-54 years (20.2%). Arrivals were maximum during the 4th quarter October-December (26.9%) followed by the 2nd quarter April-June (25.5%). Out of total arrivals from Bangladesh, (83.70%) were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Medical (10.28%) and Business & Professional (4.66%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to Bangladesh was 77177 in 2014 (latest available data)

## ii. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States of America (USA) has been the second largest amongst tourist generating market for India during 2017. The arrivals grew from 82052 in 1981 to 1376919 in 2017 at a CAGR of 8.1%. The share of USA in the total FTAs in India decreased marginally to 13.72% during 2017 as compared to 14.73% during 2016. The following graph shows the yearly trend in the tourist arrivals from USA during 2001-2017.

### FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM USA, 2001-2017



During 2017, 99.2% of the tourists from USA came by air, 0.2% by land and 0.5% by Sea. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 31.0% 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 (21.0%) followed by 0-14 years (19.7%), 35-44 years (16.1%) and 55-64 years (14.6%) The highest number of tourists arrived in the 4th quarter of the year i.e. October to December (32.5%), followed by 1st quarter Jan-March (25.3%). Out of total arrivals from United States of America, the share of Indian Diaspora was (45.77%), followed by arrivals for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation (40.71%) and Business and Professional (10.42%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to USA was 1172256 in 2016 ( latest available data)

### iii. UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom (UK) is the third largest market for India in the year 2017. The arrivals grew from 116684 in 1981 to 986296 in 2017 at a CAGR of 6.1%. The share of UK in the total FTAs in India decreased marginally to about 9.83 % during 2017 as compared to 10.7 % during 2016. The graph regarding tourist arrivals from United Kingdom during 2001-2017, 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 and 2017.

### FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM UK, 2001-2017

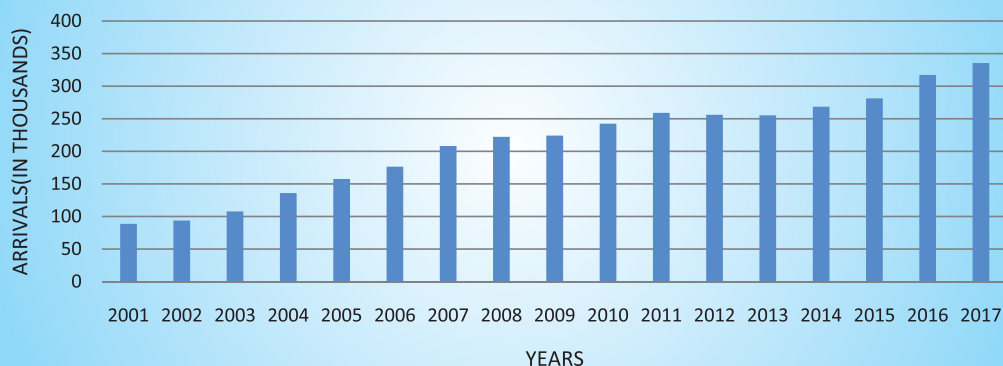


During the year 2017, majority of UK nationals travelled to India by air (99.1%) followed by sea route (0.7%) and land route (0.2%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (29.8%). Disembarkations at other major ports were as follows: Mumbai airport (26.3%), Kochi & Bangalore airport (5.7% each), Chennai airport (5.6%), Hyderabad airport (3.2%) and Kolkata airport (2.0%). Of the total U.K. nationals who arrived in India, 55.3% were male and 44.7% were female. The most predominant age group in the FTAs was 45-54 years with 20.0% of the tourists, followed by the age groups 35-44 years and 55-64 years with 19.4% and 17.3% tourists, respectively. The highest number of arrivals was recorded during the quarter January to March (31.7%) followed closely by the quarter October to December (31.5%). Out of total arrivals from United Kingdom, the contribution of Indian Diaspora was (43.19%) followed by arrivals for the purpose of Leisure, Holiday and Recreation (42.49%) and Business and Professional (11.06%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to UK was 415110 in 2016 ( latest available data)

#### iv. CANADA

Canada is at 4th position in 2017 among top tourist generating countries for India. The arrivals from this country have risen to 335439 in 2017 from 25358 in 1981 at a CAGR of 7.4%. The share of Canada in the total FTAs in India during 2017 is 3.3% and was 3.6% in 2016.

### FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM CANADA, 2001-2017

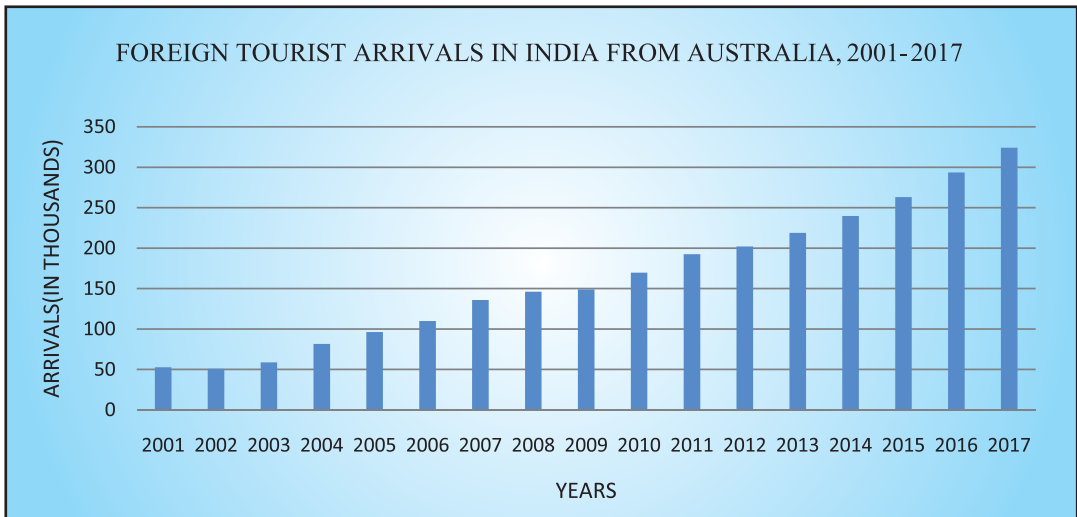


Among 335439 Canadian nationals who visited India during 2017, 99.0 % travelled by air ,0.6% by sea and 0.4% by road. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 56.7% disembarked at Delhi airport, followed by 19.5% at Mumbai, 5.4% at Chennai,4.3% at Bengaluru , 2.7% at Hyderabad 2.6% at Kochi and 1.6% at Kolkata airport. Of the total arrivals, 53.0% were male and 47.0 % were female. The predominant age-group was 45-54 years (19.2%) followed by the age group 35-44 years (16.8%) and 55-64 years (15.6%). The quarter October-December accounted for 35.3% of the arrivals, followed by the quarter January- March with 34.0% during the year 2017. Out of the total arrivals from Canada, 54.74% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Indian Diaspora (37.40%) and Business and Professional (4.65%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals’ Departures from India to Canada was 215664 in 2016 ( latest available data)

### v. AUSTRALIA

Australia jumped from 7th position in 2016 to 5th position in 2017 among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 3.23 % of the total FTAs in India. The tourist traffic from Australia during 1981 was 20940 which increased to 324243 in 2017, showing a CAGR of 7.9%. The following graph shows that the tourist arrivals from Australia during 2001-2017.



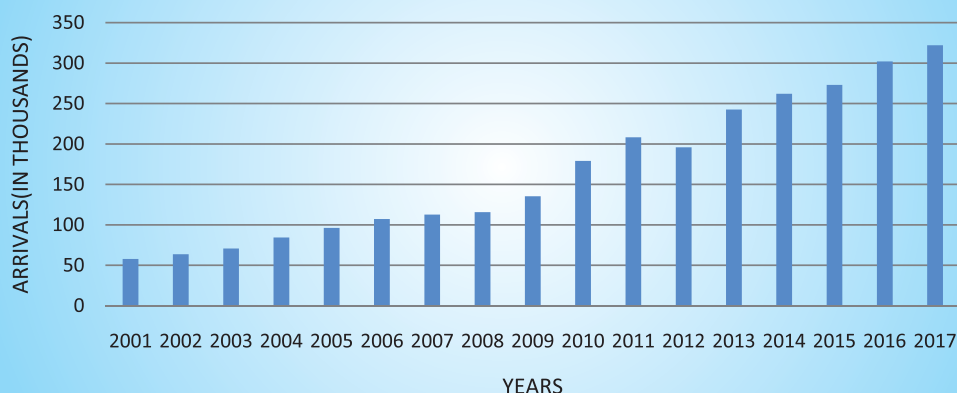


Air was the predominant mode of travel for Australian tourists accounting for 98.9% of the total arrivals during 2017, followed by 0.8% by sea route and 0.3% by land. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, the maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (37.8%). During 2017, majority of the tourists (56.8%) from Australia were male. The age group 35-44 years with 22.4% of tourists dominated the arrivals followed by 0-14 years (20.0%). The peak quarter of visit by Australians during 2017 was October- December (39.7%) followed by the quarter January-March (25.4%). Out of total arrivals from Australia, the contribution of Indian Diaspora was 52.23% followed by arrivals for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation (37.32%) and Business and Professional (8.53%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to Australia was 259970 in 2016 ( latest available data)

## vi. MALAYSIA

Malaysia jumped one step down from 5th position to 6th position in 2017 among top tourist generating countries for India with a share of 3.21%. The tourist traffic from Malaysia increased from 26458 in 1981 to 322126 in 2017, with a CAGR of 7.2%.

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM MALAYSIA, 2001-2017

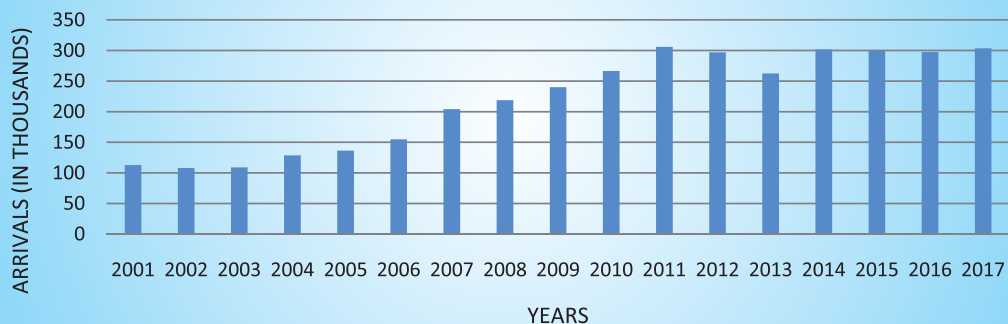


Air was the predominant mode of travel for Malaysian tourists with 99.3% arrivals during 2017, followed by 0.4% by sea route and 0.4% by land. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, the maximum number of Malaysian tourists disembarked at Chennai airport (21.5%). During 2017, 52.1% of FTAs from Malaysia in India were male. The dominant age-group of the arrivals were 35-44 and 25-34 years with 19.9% of tourists followed by 45-54 years (18.8%). The peak quarter of visit for Malaysians during 2016 was October-December (29.7%) followed by Jan-Mar (26.2%). Out of total arrivals from Malaysia, 76.01% were for the purpose of Leisure and Recreation followed by Indian Diaspora (14.36%) and Business and Professional (7.05%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to Malaysia was 638578 in 2016 ( latest available data)

## vii. SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka jumped from 6th position in 2016 to 7th position in 2017 among the top 15 tourist generating countries for India with 3.03% of the total tourist arrivals during 2017. Arrivals from Sri Lanka, which were 75842 in 1981, grew up to 303590 in 2017 at a CAGR of 3.9%. The following graph shows the yearly trend in the tourist arrivals from Sri Lanka during 2001-2017. During 2017, the highest number of tourists (90.8%) arrived by air followed by land (9.0%) and

### FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM SRI LANKA, 2001-2017



sea (0.2%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum arrivals from Sri Lanka disembarked at Chennai airport (43.2%). Out of the total Sri Lankan nationals who visited India during 2017, majority were male (54.5%). The dominant age-group was 55-64 years (21.0%) followed by the age group 45-54 years (20.1%). The Peak quarter for tourists from Sri Lanka during 2017 was July-Sep (31.4%) followed by Oct-Dec (26.3%). Out of the total arrivals from Sri Lanka, 68.16% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (16.95%) and Indian Diaspora (10.80%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals’ Departures from India to Sri Lanka was 356729 in 2016 ( latest available data)

### viii. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russian Federation moved up from 11th position to 8th position in terms of tourist arrivals in India with 2.78% share during 2017. It got a place among the top 15 source markets for the first time in 2008. The FTAs from Russia were 32432 in 1991 and grew up to 278904 in 2017 with a CAGR of 8.6% from 1991 to 2017.

The following graph exhibits the tourist arrivals from Russian Federation during 2001-2017. From 2001 onwards, an increasing trend has been observed in FTAs from Russian Federation up to the year 2014, and again observed increase in 2017.

The predominant mode of travel for Russians was air accounting for 99.1% of tourists, followed



by sea (0.6%) and land (0.2%). 22.2% Russian nationals disembarked at Delhi. Of the total arrivals from Russian Federation during 2017, majority (57.0%) were female. The dominant age group was 25-34 years, accounting for 33.2% of tourists followed by 35-44 years age-group (22.4%), 45-54 years age-group (17.7%). The peak quarter for tourists from Russian Federation during 2017 was January-March (43.4%) followed by October-December (40.6%). Out of total arrivals from Russian Federation, 88.09% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (9.92%) and Indian Diaspora (1.30%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to Russian Federation was 59311 in 2016 ( latest available data)

### ix. GERMANY

Germany jumped from 8th position in 2016 to 9th position in 2017 among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 2.68 % of the total FTAs in India. The arrivals grew from 55471 in 1981 to 269380 in 2017 at a CAGR of 4.5%. 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 2017 was air (96.2%)



followed by Sea (3.4%) and land (0.4%). As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, (39.5%) disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total German national arrivals in India during 2017, 59.5% were male. The age group 45-54 years dominated the arrivals (26.1%) followed by 35-44 years (18.2 %) and 25-34 years (17.3%). The peak quarter of arrivals of German nationals during 2017 was Jan- Mar (31.3%) followed by October - December (30.1%). Out of total arrivals from Germany, 55.0% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (31.02%) and Indian Diaspora (12.83%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to Germany was 231244 in 2016 ( latest available data)

## x. FRANCE

France occupies 10th position among the top tourist generating countries for India and contributed 2.49 % of the total FTAs in India. The arrivals grew from 57272 in 1981 to 249620 in 2017 at a CAGR of 4.2%. The following graph shows that there has been an increasing trend in tourist arrivals from France from 2002, except for the year 2009, 2014 and 2015.

During 2017, 99.0% of the arrivals from France visited India by air, 0.5% by land route and 0.5%



by sea route. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 38.6% disembarked at Delhi airport. Of the total French arrivals, 54.0% were male and 46.0% were female. The age groups 45-54 years accounted for maximum arrivals (21.2%) closely followed by age group 35-44 years (18.0%) and age group 55-64 years (17.8%). During 2017, the quarters January- March and October – December were the most popular for the French tourists, accounting for 33.3% and 28.4% of the arrivals, respectively. Out of the total arrivals from France , 64.17% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Business and Professional (20.59%) and Indian Diaspora (12.67%).

#### **xi. CHINA (MAIN)**

China (Main) jumped two step down from 9th position to 11th position in 2017 among top tourist generating countries for India with 2.46% share in total arrivals. The arrivals from China (Main) were merely 1371 in 1981 but have grown to 247235 in 2017 at a CAGR of 15.5%. The following graph shows the trend in the tourist arrivals from China (Main) from 2001 to 2017.

Air travel with 98.4% of the arrivals was the predominant mode of travel from China (Main) during

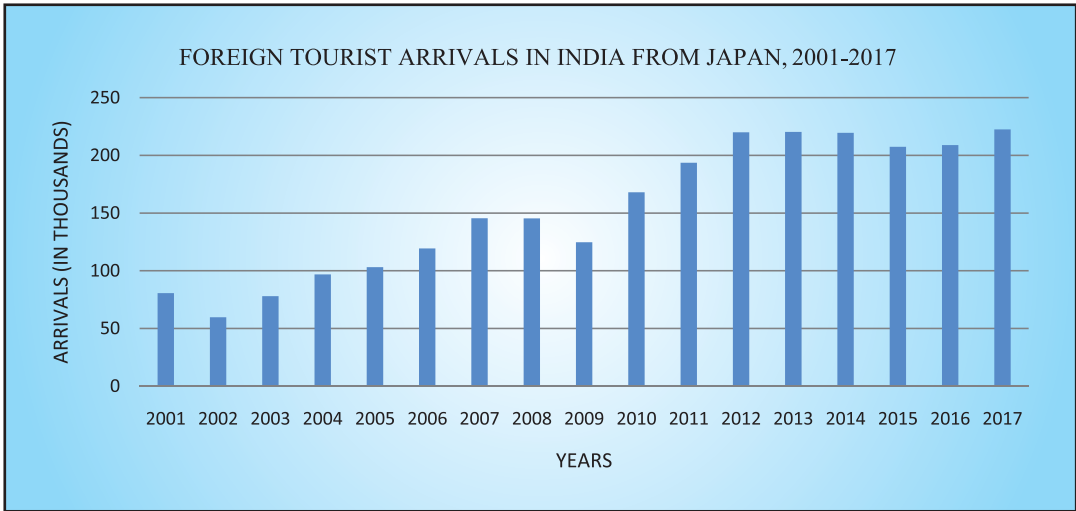


2017 followed by sea routes (1.0%) and land routes (0.6%). Maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (53.1%). Of the total arrivals from China (Main) during 2017, majority were male (63.7%). The dominant age group in 2017 was 25-34 years contributing about 40.2% of tourists followed by the age-group 35-44 years (26.9%). The peak quarter for arrivals of china nationals during 2017 was January-March (31.4%) followed by October-December (25.7%). The peak quarter for arrivals from China (Main) in 2017 was January-March (31.4%), followed by October-December (25.7%). Out of the total arrivals from China (Main), 49.34% were for the purpose of Business and Professional followed by Leisure Holiday and Recreation (45.55%) and Indian Diaspora (3.96%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to China was 799134 in 2016 (latest available data)

## xii. JAPAN

Japan is one of the most important tourist generating markets for India from East Asia and it contributed 2.22% to the total FTAs in India during 2017, and occupied twelfth position. The arrivals from Japan grew from 29032 in 1981 to 222527 in 2017 at a CAGR of 5.8%. The following graph shows the tourist arrivals from Japan during 2001-2017.

During the year 2017, 99.3% of tourists from Japan visited India by air, 0.5% by land and 0.2% by sea



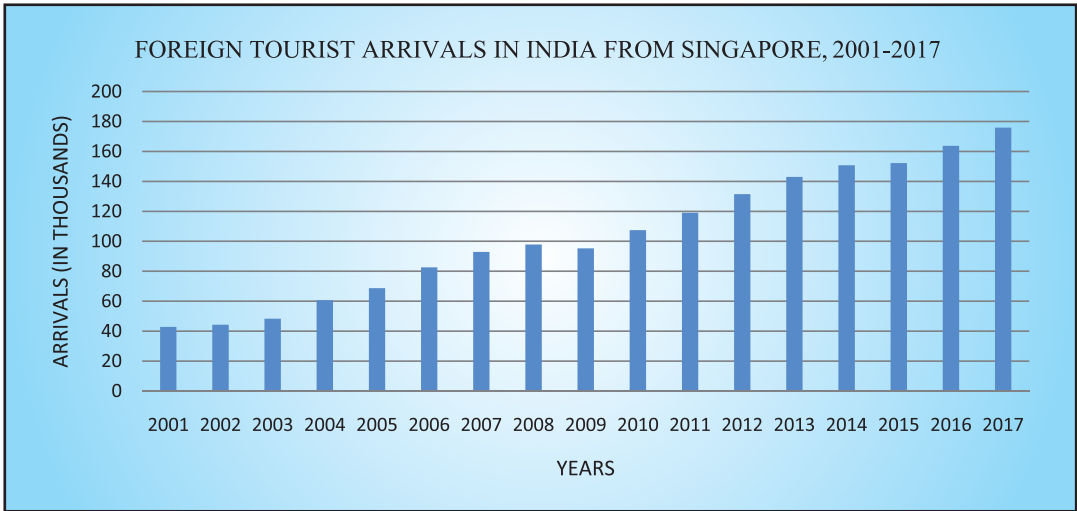
routes. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned, 58.1% disembarked at Delhi airport .Of the total Japanese nationals who arrived in India, majority of 73.1% were male and 26.9% were female. The dominant age-group of Japanese tourists was 45-54 years contributing about 26.7% of tourist arrivals followed by the age group 35-44 years (23.7%) and 25-34 years (18.0%). The maximum number of tourists arrived in the quarter Jan-Mar (28.1%) followed by October - December (27.3%). Out of the total arrivals from Japan, 62.64% were for the purpose of Business and Professional followed by Leisure Holiday and Recreation (32.97%) and Indian Diaspora (3.59%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals’ Departures from India to Japan was 122939 in 2016 ( latest available data)

### **xiii. SINGAPORE**

During the year 2017, Singapore occupied thirteenth position among the tourist generating markets in India, with 1.75% share in total arrivals. The arrivals from Singapore grew from 17950 in 1981 to 175852 in 2017 at a CAGR of 6.5%. The following graph shows tourist arrival trend from Singapore during 2001 to 2017.

The predominant mode of travel for tourists from Singapore was air with 99.6% arrivals followed by



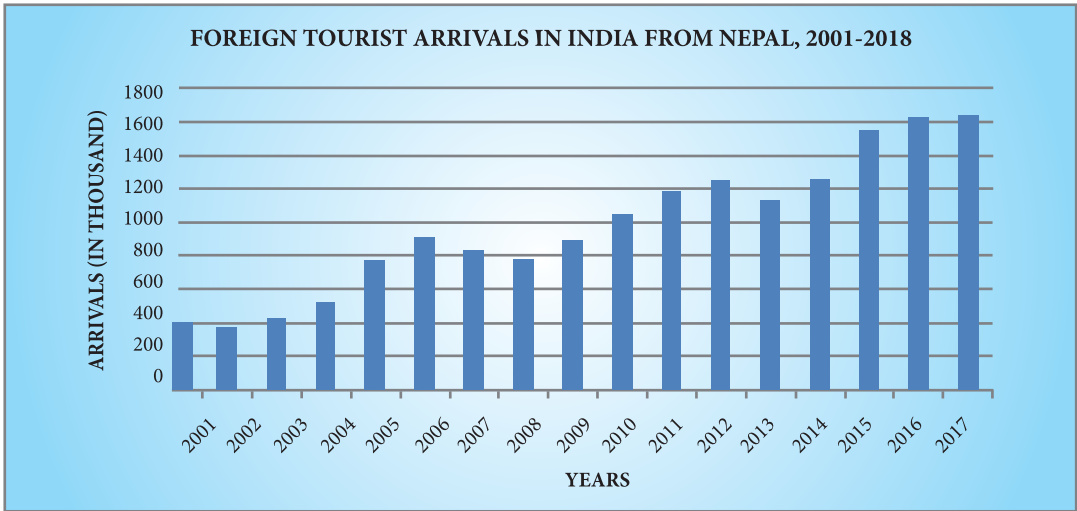


land route with (0.3%) arrivals and sea route with (0.1%) arrivals. Maximum tourists disembarked at Chennai airport (24.7%). Of the total arrivals from Singapore during 2017, majority (57.2%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2017 was 45-54 years, accounting for (26.5%) of arrivals, followed by the age-group 35-44 years (20.9%). The peak quarter of arrivals from Singapore during 2017 was October- December (31.2%) followed by Jan-March (23.3%). Out of the total arrivals from Singapore, the contribution of Indian Diaspora was 42.30% followed by arrivals for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation (37.50%) and Business and Professional (15.84%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals’ Departures from India to Singapore was 1097200 in 2016 ( latest available data)

**xiv. NEPAL**

Nepal occupied fourteenth position in 2017 among top 15 tourist generating markets for India, with 1.63% of the total share of arrivals. The arrivals from Nepal grew from 11851 in 1981 to 164018 in 2017 at a CAGR of 7.6%. The following graph shows the tourist arrivals from Nepal during 2001 to 2017. It can be seen that there has been an overall increasing trend except for decline in 2002, 2008, 2009 & 2014.

The predominant mode of travel for Nepalese tourists was air which accounted for 97.4% followed by



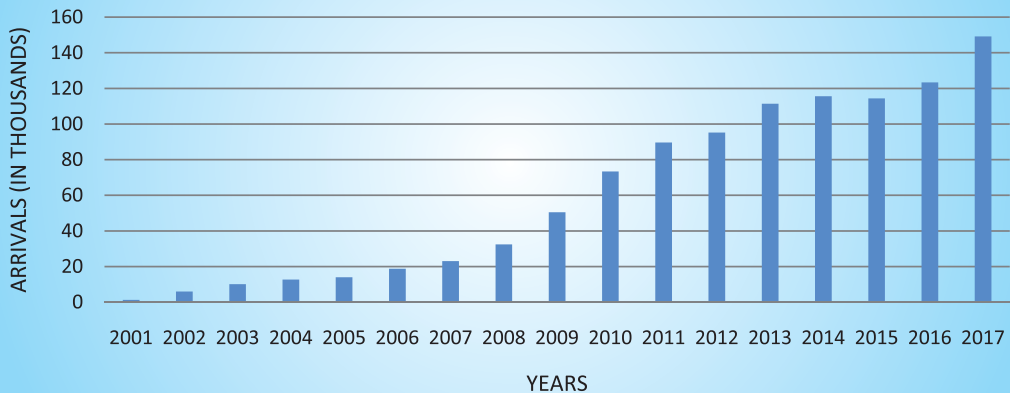
land route (2.6%). During 2017, the maximum tourists disembarked at Delhi airport (70.1%). During 2017, majority of the arrivals (67.4%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2017 was 25-34 years (27.9%) followed by 35-44 years (23.0%). The peak quarter for arrivals was July-September (28.1%) followed by January-March (26.2%). Out of the total arrivals from Nepal, 73.48% were for the purpose of Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Indian Diaspora (12.15%) and Business and Professional (6.08%). According to Year Book of Tourism Statistics, (2018 Edition) published by UNWTO, Indian Nationals' Departures from India to Nepal was 118249 in 2016 ( latest available data)

## xv. AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan Occupied fifteenth rank in terms of tourist arrivals in India with 1.49% share during 2017. The FTAs from Afghanistan were 1262 in 2001. It increased to 149176 in 2017 with a CAGR of 34.8% since 2001. The following graph shows the trend in tourist arrivals from Afghanistan during 2001 to 2017.

During 2017, 100% of the tourists from Afghanistan came by air. During 2017, 99% tourists

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA FROM AFGHANISTAN, 2001-2017



disembarked at Delhi Airport, majority of the arrivals (69.2%) were male. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2017 was the age-group 25-34 years (28.5%) followed by 15-24 (18.9%). The peak quarter for arrivals was Jan-March (33.6%) followed by October-December (26.3%). Out of the total arrivals from Afghanistan, 43.57% were for the purpose of the Leisure Holiday and Recreation followed by Medical (37.33%) and Indian Diaspora (8.73%).

## 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 2017 in ₹ terms were ₹ 177874 crore as compared to ₹154146 crore in 2016 registering a growth of 15.4 % in 2017 over 2016. In US \$ terms, FEEs from tourism in 2017 were US\$27.310 billion as compared to US\$ 22.923 billion in 2016 with a growth rate of 19.1%. The FEEs from tourism in India, in ₹ terms and US\$ terms, during 1991-2018 are given in Table 2.11.1.

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#2	154146	14.3	22923	9.1
2017#2	177874	15.4	27310	19.1
2018#1 (Jan-Nov)	175423	10.7@	25838	6.4@

#1 Provisional estimates, @ growth rate over Jan-Nov of previous year

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

The month-wise FEEs from tourism and corresponding percentage change over previous years during 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#2	2017#2	2018#1	2017/16	2018/17
January	13,671	15,799	17,805	15.6	12.7
February	13,661	15,353	17,817	12.4	16.0
March	12,985	14,667	17,294	13.0	17.9
April	11,495	14,260	15,713	24.1	10.2
May	10,260	12,255	12,742	19.4	4.0
June	10,677	12,971	14,342	21.5	10.6
July	14,285	14,796	16,970	3.6	14.7
August	12,553	13,811	16,467	10.0	19.2
September	11,642	13,840	15,135	18.9	9.4
October	12,100	14,213	14,561	17.5	2.4
November	14,259	16,528	16,577	15.9	0.3
December	16,558	19,381	-	17.0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,54,146</b>	<b>177,874</b>	<b>1,75,423</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10.7@</b>

*#1: Provisional estimates (based on Provisional FTAs), #2:Provisionally Revised estimates (based on final FTA received from BOI). @ growth rate over Jan to Nov of previous year.*

**TABLE 2.11.3**  
**MONTH-WISE FEE FROM TOURISM (US\$ BILLION) IN INDIA DURING**  
**2016 -2018**

Month	FEE (in US\$ billion)			Percentage Change	
	2016#2	2017#2	2018#1	2017/16	2018/17
January	2.032	2.320	2.799	14.2	20.6
February	2.001	2.289	2.770	14.4	21.0
March	1.938	2.224	2.659	14.8	19.6
April	1.726	2.211	2.393	28.1	8.2
May	1.534	1.901	1.888	23.9	-0.7
June	1.587	2.013	2.116	26.8	5.1
July	2.125	2.295	2.467	8.0	7.5
August	1.875	2.158	2.367	15.1	9.7
September	1.744	2.149	2.099	23.2	-2.3
October	1.812	2.183	1.979	20.5	-9.3
November	2.110	2.549	2.301	20.8	-9.7
December	2.439	3.018	-	23.7	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.923</b>	<b>27.310</b>	<b>25.838</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>6.4@</b>

#1: Provisional estimates (based on Provisional FTAs)

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

@ : growth rate over Jan-Nov of previous years



# 3

## CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava  
**Incredible India**

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





# WORLD TOURISM SCENARIO AND INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD

## 3.1 WORLD TOURISM TRAFFIC

In 2017, International tourist arrivals worldwide registered a growth of 6.8% , as compared to a growth of 3.7% during 2016 over 2015. The international tourist arrivals during 2017, 2016 and 2015 were 1323 million, 1239 million and 1195 million, respectively. France maintained the top position in terms of arrivals in 2016, followed by USA, Spain, China, Italy, UK, Germany, Mexico, Thailand & Turkey. These top 10 countries accounted for 41.6% share of international tourist arrivals in 2016. As regards the regions, the highest tourist arrivals were in Europe, which attracted 671.1 million tourists in 2017, with a positive growth of 8.4% over 2016, followed by Asia & the Pacific with 323.2 million tourists with 5.6% growth over 2016, Americas with 207.3 million tourists with growth of 3.3% over 2016, Africa with 63.0 million tourists with a growth of 9.0% over 2016 and Middle East with 58.2 million tourists with a growth of 4.6% over 2016. Table 3.1.1 gives the summary of international tourist arrivals in different regions of the world from 2015 to 2017.

**TABLE 3.1.1**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS,**  
**2015-2017**

(Arrivals in million)

Region	2015	2016	2017*
<b>World</b>			
Arrivals	1195.0	1239.0	1323.0
% Annual Change	5.1	3.7	6.8
<b>AFRICA</b>			
Arrivals	53.6	57.8	63.0
% Annual Change	-2.5	7.9	9.0
% Share in world	4.5	4.7	4.8
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
Arrivals	193.7	200.7	207.3
% Annual Change	6.5	3.6	3.3
% Share in world	16.2	16.2	15.7
<b>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</b>			
Arrivals	284.1	305.9	323.2
% Annual Change	5.4	7.7	5.6
% Share in world	23.8	24.7	24.4
<b>EUROPE</b>			
Arrivals	605.1	619.0	671.1
% Annual Change	5.2	2.3	8.4

Region	2015	2016	2017*
% Share in world	50.6	50.0	50.7
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>			
Arrivals	58.1	55.6	58.2
% Annual Change	4.9	-4.3	4.6
% Share in world	4.9	4.5	4.4
<b>INDIA</b>			
Arrivals	13.28	14.57	15.54
% Annual Change	1.3	9.7	6.7
% Share in world	1.11	1.18	1.17

\*: Provisional

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, June 2018

International tourist arrivals in the world and India's share as well as rank, during the years 2000-2017, 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 15 places in India's Position. India's share in international tourist arrivals was 1.17% in 2017.

**TABLE 3.1.2**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN WORLD AND INDIA, 2000-2017**

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>
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>

Year	World		India		Percentage Share of India	Rank of India
	Number (in million)	% Change	Number (in million)	% Change		
2015	1195.0	5.1	13.28	1.3	1.11	24 <sup>th</sup>
2016	1239.0	3.7	14.57	9.7	1.18	26 <sup>th</sup>
2017	1323.0*	6.8	15.54	6.7	1.17	26 <sup>th</sup> *

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

\*Provisional, NA: Not Available

\$ Not calculated due to change in series from FTAs in India from 2014 onwards.

Table 3.1.3 provides the name of major countries with International tourist arrivals in 2016 and 2017.

**TABLE 3.1.3**  
**SHARE OF MAJOR COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN 2016 & 2017**

S.No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)		Percentage (%) Share	
		2016	2017	2016	2017
1	France	82.6	NA	6.67	NA
2	US	75.9	NA	6.13	NA
3	Spain	75.3	81.8	6.08	6.18
4	China	59.3	60.7	4.79	4.59
5	Italy	52.4	58.3	4.23	4.41
6	UK	35.8	NA	2.89	NA
7	Mexico	35.1	39.3	2.83	2.97
8	Turkey	30.3	37.6	2.45	2.84
9	Germany	35.6	37.5	2.87	2.83
10	Thailand	32.6	35.4	2.63	2.68
11	Austria	28.1	29.5	2.27	2.23
12	Japan	24.0	28.7	1.94	2.17
13	Hongkong	26.6	27.9	2.15	2.11
14	Greece	24.8	27.2	2.00	2.06
15	Malaysia	26.8	25.9	2.16	1.96
16	Russian Fed	24.6	24.4	1.99	1.84
17	Canada	20.0	20.8	1.61	1.57
18	Poland	17.5	18.4	1.41	1.39
19	Netherlands	15.8	17.9	1.28	1.35
20	Macao (China)	15.7	17.3	1.27	1.31
21	Saudi Arabia	18.0	16.1	1.45	1.22

S.No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)		Percentage (%) Share	
		2016	2017	2016	2017
22	Hungary	15.3	15.8	1.23	1.19
23	UAE	14.9	15.8	1.20	1.19
24	India	14.6	15.5	1.18	1.17

NA: Not Available.

Source: UNWTO Barometer June 2018.

### 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 2015 and 2016. 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 (21.0%) and Mauritius (14.5%). Other countries for which India had a share of more than 1% in the outbound tourist traffic in 2016 were Seychelles (5.3%), Australia (3.3%), Fiji (2.8%), Oman (2.6%), New Zealand (2.2%), Singapore (1.9%), Belarus (1.8%), Thailand (1.7%), UK (1.4%), Japan (1.3%). Countries like China, Saudi Arabia, Czech Republic have registered a significant growth in the number of their outbound departures in 2016 over 2015 but India's share in them has not been very significant.

**TABLE 3.2.1**  
**NUMBER OF OUTBOUND DEPARTURES OF SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIA, 2015 AND 2016**

S.No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures from the country (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
1	USA	1297	1376.9	6.2	73453	80226	9.3	1.8	1.7
2	UK	942	986.3	4.7	64165	69375	8.1	1.5	1.4
3	Canada	317	335.4	5.8	32267	31278	-3.1	1.0	1.1
4	Australia	294	324.2	10.3	9459	9928	5.0	3.1	3.3
5	Sri Lanka	297	303.6	2.2	1356	1448	6.8	21.9	21.0
6	Russian Fed	228	278.9	22.3	34550	31659	-8.4	0.7	0.9
7	Germany	266	269.4	1.3	83737	90966	8.6	0.3	0.3
8	France	239	249.6	4.4	26648	26483	-3.2	0.9	0.9
9	China	251	247.2	-1.5	127860	135130	5.7	0.2	0.2

S.No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures from the country (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016
10	Japan	209	222.5	6.5	16214	17116	5.6	1.3	1.3
11	Singapore	164	175.9	7.3	9125	9474	3.8	1.8	1.9
12	Korea Rep	111	142.4	28.3	19310	22383	15.9	0.6	0.6
13	Thailand	120	140.1	16.8	6794	8204	20.8	1.8	1.7
14	Italy	95	111.9	17.8	29040	30849	6.2	0.3	0.4
15	Oman	106	107.2	1.1	3838	4167	8.6	2.8	2.6
16	Spain	76	81.4	7.1	14407	15405	6.9	0.5	0.5
17	Netherlands	72	76.7	6.5	18070	17938	-0.7	0.4	0.4
18	Portugal	54	66.4	23.0	1893	NA	NA	2.9	NA
19	Maldives	67	66.2	-1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Israel	59	58.1	-1.5	5891	6781	15.1	1.0	0.9
21	South Africa	53	57.1	7.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
22	Newzealand	51	56.6	11.0	2412	2611	8.3	2.1	2.2
23	Philippines	53	54.0	1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	Saudi Arabia	62	53.0	-14.5	20819	21118	1.4	0.3	0.3
25	Switzerland	48	49.6	3.3	13601	13857	1.9	0.4	0.4
26	Taiwan	42	47.0	11.9	13183	14589	10.7	0.3	0.3
27	Indonesia	35	44.0	25.7	8176	8340	2.0	0.4	0.5
28	Belgium	38	41.9	10.3	10835	13372	23.4	0.4	0.3
29	Ireland	36	38.0	5.6	7094	7646	7.8	0.5	0.5
30	Mauritius	34	37.7	10.9	242	260	7.4	14.0	14.5
31	Turkey	30	33.3	11.0	8751	7892	-9.8	0.3	0.4
32	Austria	33	31.8	-3.6	10628	11534	8.5	0.3	0.3
33	Poland	26	28.7	10.4	10900	11300	3.7	0.2	0.3
34	Denmark	25	26.8	7.2	8991	9651	7.3	0.3	0.3
35	Ukraine	27	26.0	-3.7	23142	24668	6.6	0.1	0.1
36	Brazil	21	24.5	16.7	9708	8528	-12.2	0.2	0.3
37	Norway	20	20.9	4.5	8750	8030	-8.2	0.2	0.3
38	Finland	18	20.4	13.3	8904	9130	2.5	0.2	0.2
39	Mexico	16	18.1	13.1	19603	20223	3.2	0.1	0.1
40	Kazakhstan	13	15.4	18.5	11303	9756	-13.7	0.1	0.2
41	Argentina	12	14.9	24.2	7807	10297	31.9	0.2	0.1

S.No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures from the country (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016
42	Czech Rep	13	11.9	-8.5	5856	6027	2.9	0.2	0.2
43	Romania	10	11.8	18.0	13118	16128	22.9	0.1	0.1
44	Greece	9	10.3	14.4	6291	7235	15.0	0.1	0.1
45	Hungary	8	9.2	15.0	6382	7091	11.1	0.1	0.1
46	Belarus	9	8.3	-7.8	671	467	-30.4	1.3	1.8
47	Morocco	8	7.3	-8.8	1910	1864	-2.4	0.4	0.4
48	Colombia	6	7.0	16.7	3862	3795	-1.7	0.2	0.2
49	Jordan	7	7.0	0.0	1633	1745	6.9	0.4	0.4
50	Tunisia	5	6.2	24.0	NA	1830	NA	NA	0.3
51	Chile	5	6.1	22.0	3359	3553	5.8	0.1	0.2
52	Slovakia	5	5.8	16.0	2777	3095	11.5	0.2	0.2
53	Uganda	5	5.8	16.0	523	568	8.6	1.0	1.0
54	Cambodia	3	5.3	76.7	1194	1434	20.1	0.3	0.4
55	Bulgaria	6	5.3	-11.7	4632	5392	16.4	0.1	0.1
56	Syria Arab Rep.	6	5.1	-15.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
57	Lithuania	4	4.8	20.0	1860	1953	5.0	0.2	0.2
58	Fiji	4	4.4	10.0	NA	156	NA	NA	2.8
59	Kyrgystan	3	4.0	33.3	1720	2129	23.8	0.2	0.2
60	Latvia	3	3.8	26.7	1242	1250	0.6	0.2	0.3
61	Seychelles	3	3.6	20.0	56	68	21.4	5.4	5.3
62	Croatia	3	3.6	20.0	2578	1615	-37.4	0.1	0.2
63	Zimbabwe	3	3.6	20.0	824	860	4.4	0.4	0.4
64	Estonia	3	3.4	13.3	1250	1339	7.1	0.2	0.3
65	Peru	3	3.0	0.0	2595	2751	6.0	0.1	0.1
66	Algeria	2	2.3	15.0	3638	4530	24.5	0.1	0.1
67	Uruguay	2	2.0	0.0	2217	1715	-22.6	0.1	0.1
68	Cyprus	2	1.9	-5.0	1119	1268	13.3	0.2	0.1
69	Lao PDR	2	1.8	-10.0	3067	3059	-0.3	0.1	0.1
70	Venezuela	2	1.8	-10.0	1539	1530	-0.6	0.1	0.1
71	Georgia	1	1.7	70.0	3136	3400	8.4	0.0	0.1
72	Costa Rica	1	1.7	70.0	919	1036	12.7	0.1	0.2

S.No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures from the country (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016	% Growth (2016/15)	2015	2016
73	Ecuador	1	1.6	60.0	1398	1551	10.9	0.1	0.1
74	Panama	1	1.6	60.0	740	770	4.1	0.1	0.2
75	Malta	1	1.4	40.0	428	497	16.1	0.2	0.3
76	Azerbaijan	1	1.3	30.0	4096	4282	4.5	0.0	0.0
77	Armenia	1	1.2	20.0	1187	1263	6.4	0.1	0.1
78	Luxemburg	1	1.2	20.0	1452	1393	-4.1	0.1	0.1
79	Iceland	1	1.0	0.0	450	536	19.1	0.2	0.2
80	Hongkong	1	1.0	0.0	89082	91758	3.0	0.0	0.0
81	Rep. of Moldova	1	0.9	-10.0	186	170	-8.6	0.5	0.5
82	Guatemala	1	0.8	-20.0	939	1053	12.1	0.1	0.1
83	Bolivia	1	0.7	-30.0	965	1048	8.6	0.1	0.1
84	Albania	1	0.5	-50.0	4504	4852	7.7	0.0	0.0
85	Swaziland	0	0.7	-	1713	1789	4.4	0.0	0.0
86	Honduras	0	0.5	-	1150	NA	NA	0.0	0.0
87	Dominican Rep.	0	0.5	-	478	500	4.6	0.0	0.1
88	Nicaragua	0	0.2	-	925	981	6.1	0.0	0.0

Source: For Columns 6 and 7, UNWTO's Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2018 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 2015-2017. During the year 2017, Europe accounted for about (38.4%) of the world's total receipts from international tourism followed by Asia & the Pacific region (29.2%), Americas (24.5%), Middle East (5.1%) and Africa (2.8%).

**TABLE 3.3.1**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS WORLDWIDE AND BY**  
**REGIONS, 2015-2017**

(Rupees in Billion US\$)

Region	2015	2016	2017*
<b>World</b>			
Receipts	1217.0	1239.0	1332.0



Region	2015	2016	2017*
% Annual Change	-2.8	1.8	7.5
<b>AFRICA</b>			
Receipts	32.8	33.4	37.8
% Annual Change	-9.14	1.83	13.17
% Share in World	2.7	2.7	2.8
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
Receipts	305.6	313.7	325.7
% Annual Change	6.11	2.65	3.83
% Share in World	25.1	25.3	24.5
<b>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</b>			
Receipts	349.5	370.8	389.5
% Annual Change	-16.83	6.09	5.04
% Share in World	28.7	29.9	29.2
<b>EUROPE</b>			
Receipts	449.8	461.7	511.6
% Annual Change	-12.34	2.65	10.81
% Share in World	37.0	37.3	38.4
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>			
Receipts	58.2	59.0	67.8
% Annual Change	12.79	1.37	14.92
% Share in World	4.8	4.8	5.1
<b>INDIA **</b>			
Receipts	21.01	22.92	27.31
% Annual Change	6.65	9.09	19.15
% Share in World	1.73	1.85	2.05

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

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer June 2018

The international tourism receipts worldwide and India's share in them during the years 2000-2017 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 2.05% during 2017.

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 2.80 times to reach US\$ 1332 billion in 2017. India's rank has also witnessed improvement from 35<sup>th</sup> in 1999 to 13<sup>th</sup> in 2017.

**TABLE 3.3.2**  
**INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS AND INDIA'S SHARE AND RANK,**  
**2000-2017**

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>
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	1217.0	-2.8	21.01	6.7	1.73	14 <sup>th</sup>
2016	1239.0	1.8	22.92	9.1	1.85	13 <sup>th</sup>
2017	1332.0	7.5	27.31	19.1	2.05	13 <sup>th</sup>

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer June 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 Italy during the year 2017.

**TABLE 3.3.3**  
**COUNTRIES ABOVE INDIA IN TERMS OF TOURISM RECEIPTS, 2015-2017**

2015			2016			2017*		
Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)	Rank	Nationality	Tourism Receipts (US\$ billion)
1	USA	206.9	1	USA	206.9	1	USA	210.7
2	France	58.3	2	Spain	60.5	2	Spain	68.0
3	Spain	56.6	3	France	54.5	3	France	60.7
4	UK	45.5	4	Thailand	48.8	4	Thailand	57.5
5	China	45.0	5	China	44.4	5	Italy	44.2
6	Thailand	44.9	6	UK	41.5	6	UK	43.9
7	Italy	39.4	7	Italy	40.2	7	Australia	41.7
8	Germany	36.9	8	Germany	37.5	8	Germany	39.8
9	Hong Kong (China)	36.2	9	Australia	37.0	9	Macao (China)	35.6
10	Australia	34.2	10	Hong Kong	32.8	10	Japan	34.1
11	Macao	31.0	11	Japan	30.7	11	Hong Kong	33.2
12	Turkey	26.6	12	Macao (China)	30.4	12	China	32.6
13	Japan	25.0	13	India	22.4	13	India**	27.3
14	India	21.0						

Source: UNWTO Barometer, June 2018

\* : Provisional

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

# 4

## CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava  
**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 23.94 million in 2017 with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.15%. The number of Indian nationals' departures from India during 2017 registered a growth of 9.5% over 2016 as compared to 7.3% growth in 2016 over 2015. The figures of Indian nationals' departures for the years 1991 to 2017, 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 2017**

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
2013	16626316	11.4
2014	18332319	10.3
2015	20376307	11.1
2016	21871995	7.3
2017	23942957	9.5

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

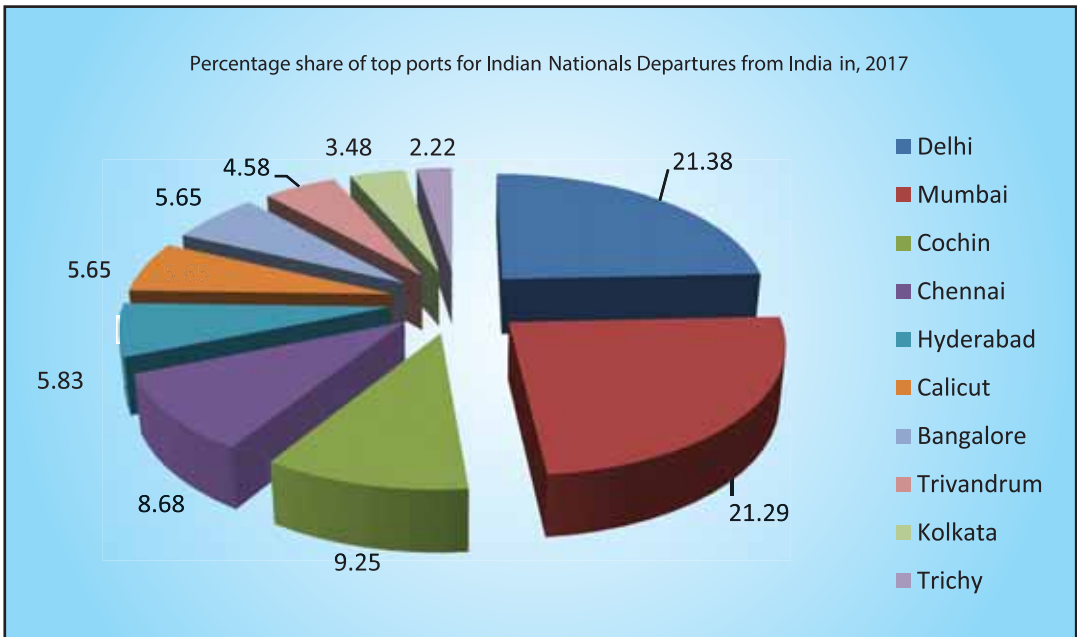
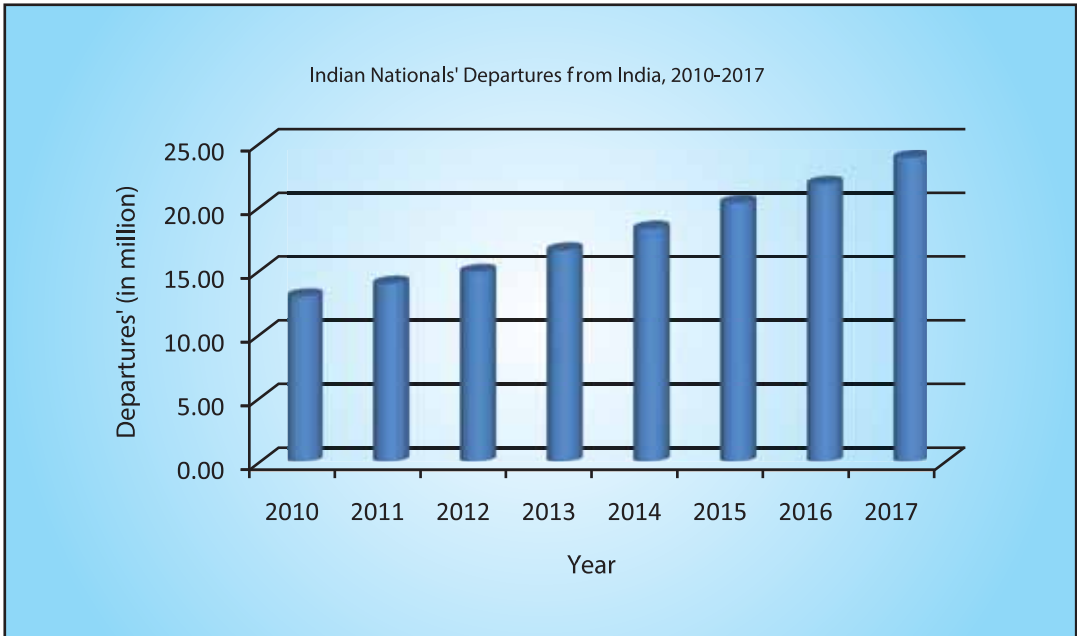
**4.2** The major airport-wise number of Indian national's departures from India for 2010 to 2017, are given in Table 4.1.2. During 2017, top 3 airports for departures of Indian nationals from India were Delhi, Mumbai, and Cochin. Delhi airport registered the highest share (21.38%) followed by Mumbai airport (21.29%) and Cochin airport (9.25%). These 3 top airports accounted for 51.92% of the total departures in 2017. During 2016, Delhi, Mumbai, and Cochin airports had a percentage share of 20.46%, 21.45% and 10.02%, respectively. Cochin airport replaced Chennai airport at the 3rd during 2015 and maintained its position in 2016& 2017 also.

**4.3** The share of Top 10 ports in overall departures of Indian nationals from India during 2010-2017 has also gradually decreased from 90.88% in 2010 to 88.01% in 2017. 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, 2010 - 2017**

S. No.	Port/ Land Check post	Year								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Share in 2017
1	Delhi (Airport)	2621535	3009762	3226344	3517589	3494923	4092035	4475300	5119669	21.38
2	Mumbai (Airport)	3031822	3264653	3501739	3734176	4146539	4474820	4692109	5097038	21.29
3	Cochin (Airport)	1022233	1098333	1205315	1390833	1610742	1960220	2190681	2215214	9.25
4	Chennai (Airport)	1450521	1540106	1620314	1730503	1803368	1900570	1999412	2078070	8.68
5	Hyderabad (Airport)	740350	777540	810903	925401	1068658	1274431	1313670	1395090	5.83
6	Calicut (Airport)	904130	970961	986463	1112297	1178769	1106353	1110940	1353560	5.65
7	Bengaluru (Airport)	664083	746051	810108	852591	953558	1143585	1240313	1353255	5.65
8	Trivandrum (Airport)	751861	677998	739698	854564	924216	1013203	1037257	1095913	4.58
9	Kolkata (Airport)	411210	453682	502802	562907	591621	712522	752497	832156	3.48
10	Trichy (Airport)	205750	248384	267968	321083	417346	455323	463888	532504	2.22
11	Others	1184506	1206532	1253101	1624372	1842579	2243245	2595928	2870488	11.99
	Total	12988001	13994002	14924755	16626316	18332319	20376307	21871995	23942957	100.00
	% Share of Top 3	51.40	52.69	53.16	51.98	52.11	51.66	51.93	51.92	-
	% Share of Top 10	90.88	91.38	91.60	90.23	89.95	88.99	88.13	88.01	-

Source:- Bureau of Immigration



**4.4** The month-wise distribution of Indian Nationals' Departures from India during 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in Table 4.1.3. During 2017, 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 2015-2017**

Month	Indian Nationals Departures (Nos.)			Growth Rate		Percentage Share		
	2015	2016	2017	2016/15	2017/16	2015	2016	2017
January	1719074	1866995	1962619	8.6	5.1	8.44	8.54	8.20
February	1470816	1605765	1714399	9.2	6.8	7.22	7.34	7.16
March	1618062	1731968	1846395	7.0	6.6	7.94	7.92	7.71
April	1766971	1912473	2047568	8.2	7.1	8.67	8.74	8.55
May	1962935	2128686	2312939	8.4	8.7	9.63	9.73	9.66
June	1689730	1693204	1781817	0.2	5.2	8.29	7.74	7.44
July	1503594	1701014	1938221	13.1	13.9	7.38	7.78	8.10
August	1899718	2001816	2118235	5.4	5.8	9.32	9.15	8.85
September	1787044	1942743	2232437	8.7	14.9	8.77	8.88	9.32
October	1628018	1725665	1999069	6.0	15.8	7.99	7.89	8.35
November	1583300	1721215	1856300	8.7	7.8	7.77	7.87	7.75
December	1747045	1840451	2132958	5.3	15.9	8.57	8.41	8.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>20376307</b>	<b>21871995</b>	<b>23942957</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.5</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 2017 is given below:

**TABLE 4.5.1**  
**MODE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN NATIONALS DEPARTURES FROM INDIA DURING 2017**

Mode of Transport	Departure	% Share
Air Routes	23584491	98.50
Sea Routes	55274	0.23
Land Routes	303192	1.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>23942957</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration.

Mode of Transport-wise distribution of Indian National's Departures



4.6 As the information about the destination-wise Indian nationals' departures is currently not available from Bureau of Immigration, the same for 2009 to 2016 has been taken from UNWTO publications and is presented in Table 4.6.1. The latest information available is for the year 2016. Among the countries for which information were available, the top 5 destination countries for Indian nationals were Saudi Arabia, USA, Kuwait, Singapore and Thailand during 2016.

**TABLE 4.6.1**  
**DESTINATION-WISE NUMBER OF INDIAN NATIONALS' DEPARTURES**  
**FROM INDIA, 2009-2016**

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
1	Canada	107959	127619	139213	146652	147099	175536	190565	215664
2	United States of America	549474	650935	663465	724433	859156	962133	1125783	1172256
<b>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA</b>									
3	Bahamas	435	561	398	596	421	422	614	435
4	Barbados	959	1317	1230	758	965	947	944	900
5	Brazil	11361	181829	21530	22096	22719	25675	23259	23246
6	Cayman Islands	171	157	149	161	303	279	195	256
7	Colombia	2483	2533	2516	2899	3064	3805	5533	5927
8	Chile	2673	2612	2671	2871	2900	2683	3346	3774
9	Costa Rica	N.A.	N.A.	3458	4205	4746	5423	6565	7085
10	Cuba	2551	3614	3574	3480	3870	5116	5733	N.A

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11	Dominican Republic	806	848	964	941	889	668	701	852
12	Ecuador	1570	2060	3073	3770	3364	7827	9911	10267
13	El Salvador	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	426	583	579
14	Guatemala	1088	4985	3409	1692	1869	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15	Honduras	295	304	479	852	544	302	711	N.A.
16	Jamaica	1232	1127	1330	1375	1567	1983	1833	1721
17	Mexico	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11559	12898	14697	16659	20488
18	Nicaragua	513	1935	1410	562	3446	1719	1764	1206
19	Panama	N.A.	N.A.	4297	4393	4176	4347	6748	6417
20	Peru	3390	3526	3471	4165	4454	5265	5684	5900
21	Paraguay	258	177	281	398	390	356	316	301
22	Suriname	454	556	585	504	581	853	552	1031
23	Trinidad and Tobago	1653	1344	4498	4495	4489	3291	3572	3879
24	Venezuela	1032	150	809	1471	1660	1652	1598	2092
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>									
25	Albania	393	423	514	565	527	685	707	1059
26	Belgium	34711	40447	44195	42825	46783	56707	65149	44898
27	Finland	23000	25000	15827	14432	16083	16406	21023	23857
28	Germany	N.A.	N.A.	160599	171738	189534	194221	212506	231244
29	Italy	139094	182552	188408	251361	199253	194829	212258	194001
30	Netherlands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	77000	79000	86000	99000	123000
31	Portugal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32	San Marino	N.A.	N.A.	216	338	204	349	28	283
33	Switzerland	136322	165999	200624	217863	212960	217082	266427	265410
34	United Kingdom	272754	371000	356000	339400	373000	390000	422000	415110
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>									
35	Armenia	4100	4180	4311	4881	5013	4440	3949	4114
36	Azerbaijan	3721	3755	3715	5048	4791	4853	5584	6012
37	Belarus	154	73	97	18	18	73	88	84
38	Bulgaria	4106	3696	3849	4722	5402	8573	8018	10160
39	Czech Republic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25072	28796	37554	56009	67500
40	Georgia	3674	5653	1415	2681	2300	3004	6081	14905

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
41	Hungary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
42	Kazakhstan	N.A.	11904	13778	14716	9929	10725	11170	13975
43	Kyrgyzstan	N.A.	1788	2029	2801	3075	4223	7750	10298
44	Latvia	3737	7147	1411	1422	1548	2115	3303	3585
45	Liechtenstein	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	70	52	106	131	202
46	Moldova, Rep. of	5	2	6	12	12	15	N.A.	N.A.
47	Poland	10000	15000	11324	13551	14198	18626	19612	22681
48	Russian Federation	59815	53364	60191	80127	95542	94259	63800	59311
49	Romania	6662	8861	9040	9964	9785	11350	14012	16753
50	Slovakia	1290	1495	2537	2892	4128	3535	5125	6805
51	Tajikistan	227	254	121	128	119	872	1644	N.A.
52	Turkmenistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
53	Ukraine	8183	10152	9254	10264	10332	9274	10748	14047
54	Uzbekistan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18236	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>NORTHERN EUROPE</b>									
55	Sweden	N.A.	N.A.	33974	47166	55753	77114	91510	87712
56	Iceland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1759	2501	4425	8929
<b>SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE</b>									
57	Bosnia and Herzegovina	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	304	351	940	2000
58	Montenegro	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1131	1046	1137
<b>AFRICA</b>									
59	Angola	9517	8831	12741	9231	6923	6464	9170	7732
60	Benin	212	707	1037	900	1540	2467	2620	1219
61	Botswana	N.A.	95	3203	7055	2400	7327	N.A.	N.A.
62	Congo	N.A.	N.A.	447	186	1328	6956	4303	2623
63	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	N.A.	N.A.	5668	N.A.	4951	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
64	Egypt	86698	114248	73443	82698	67401	60459	76887	79754
65	Eritrea	718	730	577	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
66	Ethiopia	N.A.	14607	19667	19211	21789	25606	28708	28294
67	Guinea	N.A.	N.A.	2454	2874	1396	1045	935	N.A.
68	Lesotho	256	285	261	212	259	4619	3639	4389
69	Madagascar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2234	N.A.

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
70	Mali	N.A.	686	1346	1360	1344	1383	1210	71
71	Mauritius	39252	49779	53955	55197	57253	61162	72135	82670
72	Morocco	6995	7936	7640	9343	9784	10609	11910	13441
73	Nigeria	57028	57229	202200	181144	89159	101296	163391	166810
74	Rwanda	13085	16178	12347	13966	13622	13008	11983	9145
75	Reunion	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
76	Seychelles	1616	2671	2380	2546	2381	2731	7718	10916
77	South Africa	70169	71587	90367	106774	112100	85639	78385	95377
78	Swaziland	4339	3970	4103	3972	4613	5031	5145	6867
79	Sierra Leone	N.A.	1014	1148	2182	2208	854	772	281
80	Tanzania United Republic of	17002	19101	17731	22862	27334	27327	32608	69876
81	Uganda	13022	16747	19419	24849	28647	29620	26671	30210
82	Zambia	12932	21414	22095	15333	17136	21117	25517	21095
83	Zimbabwe	5446	3571	3499	1809	2334	1812	5421	4074
<b>WEST ASIA</b>									
84	Bahrain	N.A.	N.A.	837514	963194	966306	1046996	1167331	N.A.
85	Israel	23058	40109	38481	42992	39025	34642	39317	44564
86	Iraq	13876	13860	17949	27530	25726	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
87	Jordan	34061	51461	51550	54202	49646	47507	44585	52782
88	Kuwait	733117	751059	789694	826526	917539	999947	1060175	1138733
89	Lebanon	13946	16117	15378	13513	12889	12097	14236	15610
90	Oman	162832	169799	198543	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	299661	299568
91	Syrian Arab Republic	20984	31056	26719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
92	Saudi Arabia	247075	389116	758234	1075459	1006229	1193412	1365292	1619454
93	Turkey	55114	63406	63613	79799	84885	108106	119458	70443
94	United Arab Emirates	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
95	Yemen	19608	26112	13251	16407	19896	20429	6367	N.A.
96	Bangladesh	N.A.	N.A.	105522	78119	78975	77177	N.A.	N.A.
97	Iran, Islamic Republic of	22277	23903	34770	54263	70705	75818	92554	78589
98	Maldives	15850	25756	30978	31721	38014	45587	52368	66955
99	Nepal	91994	108077	149504	165815	180974	135343	75124	118249
100	Pakistan	42694	43751	84074	77232	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
101	Sri Lanka	83634	126882	171374	176340	208795	242734	316247	356729
<b>SOUTH EAST ASIA</b>									
102	Brunei Darussalam	2879	4904	4616	5104	6281	6046	6379	7193
103	Cambodia	12461	13542	15240	18999	23610	28529	36671	46131
104	Indonesia	156545	159373	181791	196983	231266	267082	319608	422045
105	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2280	3321	3227	3275	4551	4547	5492	8249
106	Malaysia	589838	690849	693056	691271	650989	770108	722141	638578
107	Myanmar	8609	9849	12318	16868	52284	62117	59692	63864
108	Philippines	32817	34581	42844	46395	52206	61152	74824	90816
109	Singapore	725624	828994	868991	894993	933553	943636	1013986	1097200
110	Thailand	596529	746214	891748	985883	1028414	906428	1039395	1076970
111	Timor-Leste	1464	2027	1451	862	738	799	821	804
<b>EAST ASIA</b>									
112	China (Main)	448942	549321	606474	610194	676682	709900	730490	799134
113	Hong Kong, China	366646	530910	312098	269039	284607	322185	336501	325406
114	Japan	58918	66819	59354	68914	75095	87967	103084	122939
115	Macao, China	107513	169096	123902	106028	137457	126678	141271	132349
116	Mongolia	952	940	1478	1340	1519	1307	1478	1713
117	Korea, Republic of	72779	86547	92047	91700	123235	147736	153602	195911
118	Taiwan Province of China	18532	23826	20192	19560	19375	24633	27037	27703
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>									
119	Australia	116110	133710	143960	154740	168800	197040	233570	259970
120	Cook Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	24	30	20	25
121	New Zealand	25336	29486	28262	29856	30976	37392	46000	52016
122	Papua New Guinea	N.A.	2750	4950	5480	5159	3476	4012	4293
123	Tonga	90	33	31	43	45	44	65	74
<b>MICRONESIA</b>									
124	American Samoa	N.A.	N.A.	18	51	21	28	31	29

S. No.	Country of Destination	Number of Indian Nationals' Departures from India							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
125	Fiji	N.A.	N.A.	2188	2507	2826	3057	3352	3987
126	French Polynesia	289	318	432	460	521	422	541	637
127	Palau	N.A.	N.A.	32	38	28	47	64	76
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>									
128	Antigua & Barbuda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	280	368
129	British Virgin Islands	N.A.	N.A.	89	84	94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
130	Dominica	N.A.	N.A.	106	122	85	101	100	147
131	Puerto Rico	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	346	485	612	562	1158

*N.A.: Not Available*

*Source: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics 2018 Edition, UNWTO*

# 5

## CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava  
**Incredible India**

**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 2017. 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 2017 being 13.1%. 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 2017 witnessed a CAGR of 8.6%. The year 2017 witnessed a growth of 2.3% in domestic tourist visits over the year 2016 whereas the visits by foreign tourists registered a growth of 8.8% over 2016.

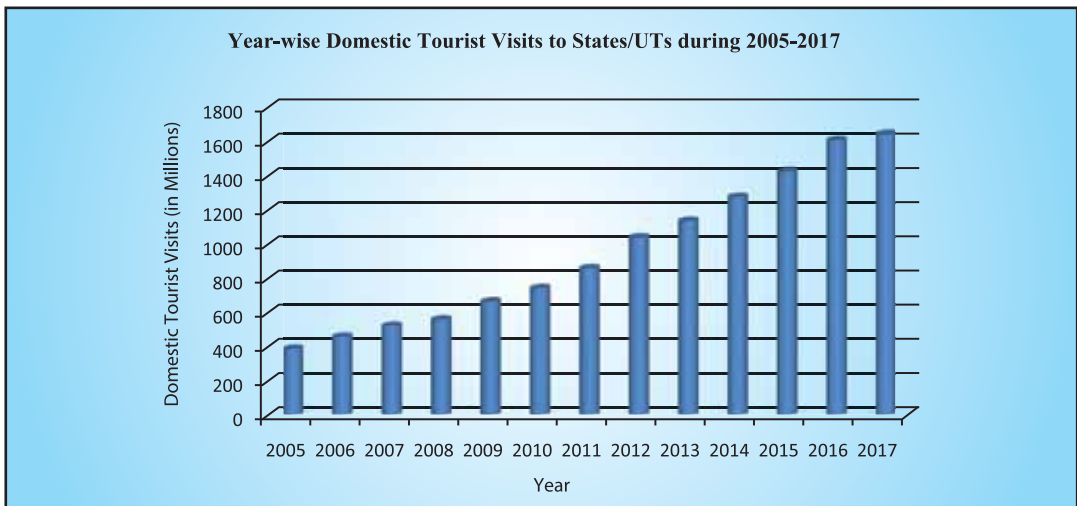
**TABLE 5.1.1**  
**DOMESTIC & FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS TO STATES / UTS DURING**  
**1991 – 2017**

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 (P)	1652485357	26886638	2.30%	8.79%

*P: Provisional*

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

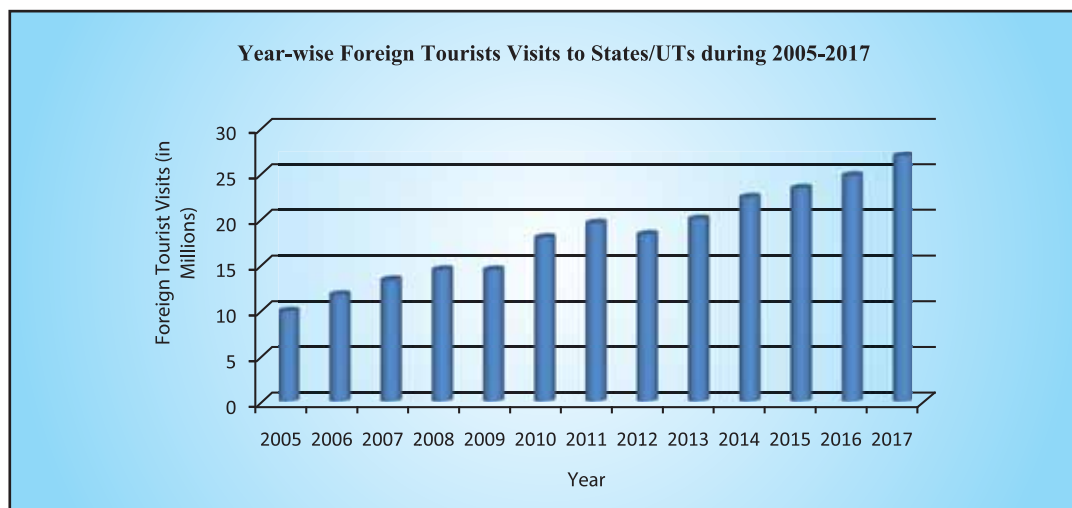


Table 5.1.2 gives the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits to different States/UTs during the years 2016 and 2017. It may be seen from this Table that most of the States/UTs have generally shown increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourist visits, during 2017. The States/UTs which recorded decline in domestic tourist visits in 2017 over 2016 were Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana. The States / UTs which experienced decline in foreign tourist visits during 2017 over 2016 were Andaman & Nicobar Island., Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim.

**TABLE 5.1.2  
STATE/UT-WISE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS, 2016-17**

S. No.	State/ UT	2016		2017 (P)		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	384552	15466	471919	15313	22.7	-1.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	341764	165433898	271362	8.0	-20.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	385875	6598	444005	7147	15.1	8.3
4	Assam	5160599	19456	6052667	21760	17.3	11.8
5	Bihar	28516127	1010531	32414063	1082705	13.7	7.1
6	Chandigarh	1182504	31549	1425781	31832	20.6	0.9
7	Chhattisgarh	16534471	9220	12231935	6655	-26.0	-27.8
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	589074	1891	614182	1908	4.3	0.9
9	Daman & Diu	826201	5669	858131	5535	3.9	-2.4

S. No.	State/ UT	2016		2017 (P)		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
10	Delhi *	28460832	2520083	29114423	2740502	2.3	8.7
11	Goa	5650061	680683	6895234	842220	22.0	23.7
12	Gujarat	42252909	343752	48343121	448853	14.4	30.6
13	Haryana	7382995	331291	6050325	193381	-18.1	-41.6
14	Himachal Pradesh	17997750	452770	19130541	470992	6.3	4.0
15	Jharkhand	33389286	169442	33723185	170987	1.0	0.9
16	J&K	9414579	63207	14235473	79765	51.2	26.2
17	Karnataka	129762600	461752	179980191	498148	38.7	7.9
18	Kerala	13172536	1038419	14673520	1091870	11.4	5.1
19	Lakshadweep	8716	753	6620	1027	-24.0	36.4
20	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	363195	78038522	359119	-48.1	-1.1
21	Maharashtra *	116515801	4670049	119191539	5078514	2.3	8.7
22	Manipur	150638	3064	153454	3497	1.9	14.1
23	Meghalaya	830887	8476	990856	12051	19.3	42.2
24	Mizoram	67238	942	67772	1155	0.8	22.6
25	Nagaland	58178	3260	63362	4166	8.9	27.8
26	Odisha	12842766	76361	14011229	100014	9.1	31.0
27	Puducherry	1398289	117437	1531972	131407	9.6	11.9
28	Punjab	38703326	659736	40293352	1108635	4.1	68.0
29	Rajasthan	41495115	1513729	45916573	1609963	10.7	6.4
30	Sikkim	747343	66012	1375854	49111	84.1	-25.6
31	Tamil Nadu	343812413	4721978	345061140	4860455	0.4	2.9
32	Telangana	95160830	166570	85266596	251846	-10.4	51.2
33	Tripura	370618	36780	398669	69899	7.6	90.0
34	Uttar Pradesh	213544204	3156812	233977619	3556204	9.6	12.7
35	Uttarakhand	30505363	117106	34359989	133725	12.6	14.2
36	West Bengal	74460250	1528700	79687645	1574915	7.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1615388619</b>	<b>24714503</b>	<b>1652485357</b>	<b>26886638</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>

Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

\*: Estimated using all India Growth rate; P: Provisional

Table 5.1.3 provides the percentage shares and ranks of various States/UTs in domestic and foreign tourist visits during 2017. The top 5 States in domestic tourist visits in 2017 were Tamil Nadu (345.1 million), Uttar Pradesh (234 million), Karnataka (180 million), Andhra Pradesh (165.4 million) and Maharashtra (119.2 million) with their respective shares being 20.9%, 14.2%, 10.9%, 10.0% and 7.2%. These 5 States accounted for about 63.2% of the total domestic tourist visits in the country. In respect of foreign tourist visits in 2017, the top 5 States/UTs were Maharashtra (5.1 million), Tamil

Nadu (4.9 million), Uttar Pradesh (3.6 million), Delhi (2.7 million) and Rajasthan (1.6 million), with their respective shares being 18.9%, 18.1%, 13.2%, 10.2% and 6.0% These 5 States/UTs accounted for about 66.4% 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 2017**

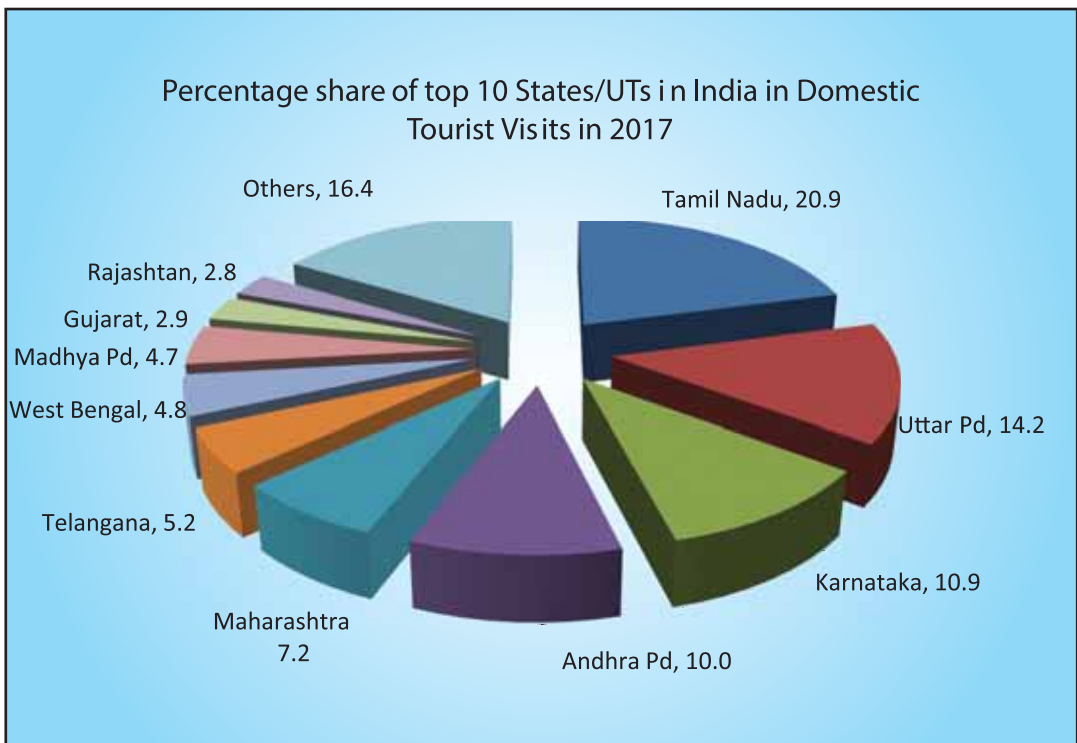
S. No.	State/UT	2017		Percentage Share		Rank 2017	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	471919	15313	0.03	0.06	30	27
2	Andhra Pradesh	165433898	271362	10.01	1.01	4	15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	444005	7147	0.03	0.03	31	29
4	Assam	6052667	21760	0.37	0.08	22	26
5	Bihar	32414063	1082705	1.96	4.03	14	9
6	Chandigarh	1425781	31832	0.09	0.12	25	25
7	Chhattisgarh	12231935	6655	0.74	0.02	20	30
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	614182	1908	0.04	0.01	29	34
9	Daman & Diu	858131	5535	0.05	0.02	28	31
10	Delhi *	29114423	2740502	1.76	10.19	15	4
11	Goa	6895234	842220	0.42	3.13	21	10
12	Gujarat	48343131	448853	2.93	1.67	9	13
13	Haryana	6050325	193381	0.37	0.72	23	17
14	Himachal Pradesh	19130541	470992	1.16	1.75	16	12
15	Jharkhand	33723185	170987	2.04	0.64	13	18
16	J&K	14235473	79765	0.86	0.30	18	22
17	Karnataka	179980191	498148	10.89	1.85	3	11
18	Kerala	14673520	1091870	0.89	4.06	17	8
19	Lakshadweep	6620	1027	0.00	0.00	36	36
20	Madhya Pradesh	78038522	359119	4.72	1.34	8	14
21	Maharashtra*	119191539	5078514	7.21	18.89	5	1
22	Manipur	153454	3497	0.01	0.01	33	33
23	Meghalaya	990856	12051	0.06	0.04	27	28
24	Mizoram	67772	1155	0.00	0.00	34	35
25	Nagaland	63362	4166	0.00	0.02	35	32
26	Odisha	14011229	100014	0.85	0.37	19	21
27	Puducherry	1531972	131407	0.09	0.49	24	20
28	Punjab	40293352	1108635	2.44	4.12	11	7

S. No.	State/UT	2017		Percentage Share		Rank 2017	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
29	Rajasthan	45916573	1609963	2.78	5.99	10	5
30	Sikkim	1375854	49111	0.08	0.18	26	24
31	Tamil Nadu	345061140	4860455	20.88	18.08	1	2
32	Telangana	85266596	251846	5.16	0.94	6	16
33	Tripura	398669	69899	0.02	0.26	32	23
34	Uttar Pradesh	233977619	3556204	14.16	13.23	2	3
35	Uttarakhand	34359989	133725	2.08	0.50	12	19
36	West Bengal	79687645	1574915	4.82	5.86	7	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>1652485357</b>	<b>26886638</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-	-

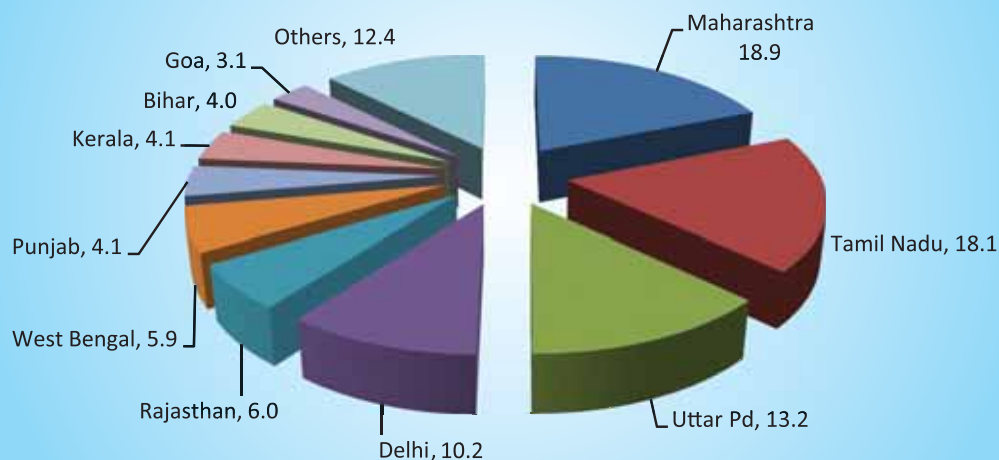
Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.

\* Estimated using all India Growth rate.

The following graphs show the percentage share of top 10 States/UTs in terms of domestic tourist visits and Foreign tourist visits in 2017



### Percentage share of top 10 States/Uts in India in Foreign Tourist Visits in 2017



## 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	6838	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%



Year	No. of Centrally Protected Ticketed ASI Monuments	Number of Visitors			Annual Growth Rate		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2003	126	19551820	1216615	20768435	12.80%	45.40%	14.30%
2004	116	20356940	1788753	22145693	4.10%	47.00%	6.60%
2005	116	21035864	2122436	23158300	3.30%	18.70%	4.60%
2006	116	23815252	2250502	26065754	13.20%	6.00%	12.60%
2007	116	23450419	2614254	26064673	-1.50%	16.20%	0.00%
2008	117	28786608	2679763	31466371	22.80%	2.50%	20.70%
2009	119	30804103	2195382	32999485	7.00%	-18.10%	4.90%
2010	116	35770242	2998175	38768417	16.10%	36.60%	17.50%
2011	116	40534481	2948065	43482546	13.30%	-1.70%	12.20%
2012	116	43259075	3064778	46323853	6.70%	4.00%	6.50%
2013	116	43019998	2995852	46015850	-0.60%	-2.20%	-0.70%
2014	116	45425859	2792272	48218131	5.60%	-6.80%	4.80%
2015	116	50988730	2620228	53608958	12.20%	-6.20%	11.20%
2016	116	40167938	2379389	42547327	-21.22%	-9.19%	-20.63%
2016-2017*	116	45076706	2982601	48059307	-	-	-
2017-2018	116	53803682	3630618	57434300	19.4%	21.7%	19.51%

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 2017-18. Among all the monuments, Taj Mahal, Agra (5.66 million) was the most visited monument in 2017-18 for domestic visitors followed by Sun Temple, Konark (3.22 million) and Red Fort, Delhi (3.04 million). In respect of foreign visitors Taj Mahal, Agra (0.79 million) was the most visited monument, in FY 2017-18, followed by Agra Fort, Agra (0.49 million) and QutabMinar, Delhi (0.30 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 2017-18**

10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Domestic Visitors in 2017-18				10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Foreign Visitors in 2017-18			
Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Domestic visitors	Percentage share	Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign visitors	Percentage share
1	Taj Mahal	5663136	10.53	1	Taj Mahal	794556	21.88
2	Sun Temple Konark	3221190	5.99	2	Agra Fort	489822	13.49

10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Domestic Visitors in 2017-18				10 Most popular Centrally Protected Ticketed Monuments for Foreign Visitors in 2017-18			
Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Domestic visitors	Percentage share	Rank	Name of Monument	No. of Foreign visitors	Percentage share
3	Red Fort	3039612	5.65	3	Qutab Minar	304833	8.40
4	Qutab Minar	2618532	4.87	4	Fatehpur Sikri	301181	8.30
5	Agra Fort	2008208	3.73	5	Humayun's Tomb	233385	6.43
6	Bibi-Ka-Maqbara	1773100	3.30	6	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	206218	5.68
7	Charminar	1760180	3.27	7	Red Fort	140200	3.86
8	Golconda	1718747	3.19	8	Mattancherry Palace Museum Kochi	121341	3.34
9	Ellora Caves	1645484	3.06	9	Group of Monuments Mamallapuram	96279	2.65
10	Shaniwarwada Pune	1413266	2.63	10	Western Group of Temple Khajuraho	84647	2.33
	Others	28942227	53.79		Others	781584	23.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>53803682</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>3630618</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

**TABLE 5.2.3**  
**NUMBER OF VISITORS TO CENTRALLY PROTECTED TICKETED MONUMENTS DURING FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18**

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
<b>I</b>	<b>AGRA CIRCLE</b>						
1	Taj Mahal	5419608	668403	5663136	794556	4.5	18.9
2	Agra Fort	1799953	441326	2008208	489822	11.6	11.0
3	Akbar's Tomb Sikandara	418502	22389	362070	23638	-13.5	5.6
4	Fatehpur Sikri	427854	126114	962069	301181	124.9	138.8
5	Itimad-ud-Daulah	108392	129177	138524	76572	27.8	-40.7
6	Mehtab Bagh	215845	39969	172790	68897	-19.9	72.4
7	Ram Bagh	56238	1911	67541	13493	20.1	606.1

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
8	Mariam's Tomb Sikandara	28026	201	29880	12776	6.6	6256.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>8474418</b>	<b>1429490</b>	<b>9404218</b>	<b>1780935</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>AURANGABAD CIRCLE</b>						
9	Ellora Caves	1255537	24866	1645484	40405	31.1	62.5
10	Bibi-Ka-Maqbara	1291040	18756	1773100	20290	37.3	8.2
11	Daulatabad Fort	518376	5791	700989	8583	35.2	48.2
12	Ajanta Caves	393985	21062	496659	33992	26.1	61.4
13	Pandaulena Caves	224283	1042	277720	1734	23.8	66.4
14	Aurangabad Caves	101140	1428	99848	1982	-1.3	38.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>3784361</b>	<b>72945</b>	<b>4993800</b>	<b>106986</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>BENGALURU CIRCLE</b>						
15	Daria Daulat Bagh Srirangapatnam	871498	19933	1078120	28045	23.7	40.7
16	Chitradurga Fort Chitradurga	433950	1383	455976	1901	5.1	37.5
17	Keshava Temple Somnathpur	243990	10860	330335	17030	35.4	56.8
18	Tippu Palace Bangalore	161804	10680	247451	15359	52.9	43.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>1711242</b>	<b>42856</b>	<b>2111882</b>	<b>62335</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>BHOPAL CIRCLE</b>						
19	Roopmati Pavilion	344142	2012	428933	2436	24.6	21.1
20	Royal Palaces Mandu	329658	2563	450254	3352	36.6	30.8
21	Gwalior Fort	253242	9097	347838	14554	37.4	60.0
22	Western Group of Temple Khajuraho	262736	59439	373835	84647	42.3	42.4
23	Buddhist Monuments Sanchi	284928	4956	391887	6858	37.5	38.4
24	Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu	160250	2131	193543	2771	20.8	30.0
25	The Palace Situated Burhapur	48834	397	88133	544	80.5	37.0
26	Buddhist Caves	29669	31	49572	46	67.1	48.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>1713459</b>	<b>80626</b>	<b>2323995</b>	<b>115208</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
<b>V</b>	<b>BHUBANESWAR CIRCLE</b>						
27	Sun Temple Konark	2300665	5791	3221190	8091	40.0	39.7
28	Udayagiri & Khandagiri Sites	520894	2262	693327	3854	33.1	70.4
29	Ratnagiri Monument	74844	395	56452	711	-24.6	80.0
30	Raja Rani Temple	26865	1006	36063	1434	34.2	42.5
31	Lalitagiri Monument	27378	225	46798	562	70.9	149.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2950646</b>	<b>9679</b>	<b>4053830</b>	<b>14652</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>CHANDIGARH CIRCLE</b>						
32	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb Thanesar	130193	69	168622	143	29.5	107.2
33	Surajkund Faridabad	45236	59	61270	129	35.4	118.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>175429</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>229892</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>112.5</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>CHENNAI CIRCLE</b>						
34	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	960963	62110	1334624	96279	38.9	55.0
35	Gingee Fort, Gingee	105997	2607	207556	4709	95.8	80.6
36	Fort Museum Thirumayam	48280	649	72581	4287	50.3	560.6
37	Rock Cut-Jain Temple, Sittanasal	24976	150	57857	341	131.7	127.3
38	Fort on Rock Dindigul	24298	232	47001	241	93.4	3.9
39	Natural Caves with inscription Eladipattam Sittannaval	23999	40	29513	78	23.0	95.0
40	Moovarkoil Kodambalur	840	17	2508	24	198.6	41.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1189353</b>	<b>65805</b>	<b>1751640</b>	<b>105959</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>61.0</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>DELHI CIRCLE</b>						
41	QutabMinar	2943552	421084	2618532	304833	-11.0	-27.6

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
42	Red Fort	2896754	114181	3039612	140200	4.9	22.8
43	Humayun's Tomb	856409	224234	927681	233385	8.3	4.1
44	PuranaQuila	1293301	7328	963121	7100	-25.5	-3.1
45	JantarMantar	299368	6473	350758	7775	17.2	20.1
46	Safdarjung Tomb	150724	2932	113881	5503	-24.4	87.7
47	KotlaFeroz Shah	82419	838	97814	925	18.7	10.4
48	Tughluqabad	99761	1001	130883	1053	31.2	5.2
49	Khan-I-Khana	2948	65	2246	56	-23.8	-13.8
50	Sultanghari's Tomb	1408	15	1797	30	27.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>8626644</b>	<b>778151</b>	<b>8246325</b>	<b>700860</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-9.9</b>
<b>IX</b>	<b>DHARWAD CIRCLE</b>						
51	Gol-Gumbaz Bijapur	975555	2782	1161880	3575	19.1	28.5
52	Jaina & Vaishna Caves, Badami	431521	8873	559753	1208	29.7	-86.4
53	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal	296066	6041	403170	8743	36.2	44.7
54	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	218231	5338	294506	7613	35.0	42.6
55	Ibrahim Rouza Bijapur	190996	2137	271663	3313	42.2	55.0
56	Temple & Sculpture Shed Lakkundi	13718	231	28502	762	107.8	229.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>2126087</b>	<b>25402</b>	<b>2719474</b>	<b>25214</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>GUWAHATI CIRCLE</b>						
57	Karenghar of Ahoms Kings Sibsagar	171514	806	234751	1172	36.9	45.4
58	RangharPavillion Jaisagar	106925	683	177286	1163	65.8	70.3
59	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon Distt.Sibsagar	65830	164	127247	268	93.3	63.4
60	Group of four Maidams Cheraideo Distt. Sibsagar	36819	47	73726	75	100.2	59.6

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
61	Bishnudol Joysagar	11879	39	18129	56	52.6	43.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>392967</b>	<b>1739</b>	<b>631139</b>	<b>2734</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>57.2</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>HYDERABAD CIRCLE</b>						
62	Golconda	1297084	10937	1718747	19661	32.5	79.8
63	Charminar	1551835	21004	1760180	25387	13.4	20.9
64	Warangal	25026	58	194732	522	678.1	800.0
65	Chandragiri	122393	538	121845	128	-0.4	-76.2
66	Nagarjunakonda	124814	63	96566	482	-22.6	665.1
67	Undavalli	16725	183	128802	655	670.1	257.9
68	Guntupalli	68877	362	25919	178	-62.4	-50.8
69	Mahastupa Amaravathi	127503	387	13434	391	-89.5	1.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>3334257</b>	<b>33532</b>	<b>4060225</b>	<b>47404</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>41.4</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>HAMPI MINI CIRCLE</b>						
70	Zananna Enclosure & Vittala Temple	494105	37934	729868	54384	47.7	43.4
71	Bellary	6979	62	21523	62	208.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>501084</b>	<b>37996</b>	<b>751391</b>	<b>54446</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>
<b>XIII</b>	<b>JAIPUR CIRCLE</b>						
72	Deeg Palaces Deeg Distt. Bharatpur	34699	1068	46333	7779	33.5	628.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>34699</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>46333</b>	<b>7779</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>628.4</b>
<b>XIV</b>	<b>JODHPUR CIRCLE</b>						
73	Chittaurgarh	368142	16664	555949	22331	51.0	34.0
74	Kumbhalgarh	408317	14238	593928	20472	45.5	43.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>776459</b>	<b>30902</b>	<b>1149877</b>	<b>42803</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>38.5</b>
<b>XV</b>	<b>KOLKATA CIRCLE</b>						
75	Hazardwari Palace	826407	1987	1161843	2701	40.6	35.9
76	Koch Bihar Palace	430416	84	640832	126	48.9	50.0

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
77	Bishnupur Group of Temples	124347	451	190470	696	53.2	54.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1381170</b>	<b>2522</b>	<b>1993145</b>	<b>3523</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>
<b>XVI</b>	<b>LEH MINI CIRCLE</b>						
78	Leh Palace	37079	7298	43434	7549	17.1	3.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>37079</b>	<b>7298</b>	<b>43434</b>	<b>7549</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>XVII</b>	<b>LUCKNOW CIRCLE</b>						
79	Residency Lucknow	280809	3543	204122	6142	-27.3	73.4
80	Jhansi Fort	227668	748	307315	994	35.0	32.9
81	SahetSravasti	213295	20866	235998	25461	10.6	22.0
82	Rani Mahal Jhansi	11660	48	16396	69	40.6	43.8
83	Kalinjar Fort	75901	463	90627	151	19.4	-67.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>809333</b>	<b>25668</b>	<b>854458</b>	<b>32817</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>XVIII</b>	<b>MUMBAI CIRCLE</b>						
84	Shaniwarwada Pune	1189800	9006	1413266	11195	18.8	24.3
85	Elephanta caves Gharapuri Mumbai	365347	40225	539103	54386	47.6	35.2
86	Lenyadri Caves	365347	159	492683	124	34.9	-22.0
87	Kanheri Caves Mumbai (Suburban)	402225	10651	402860	11859	0.2	11.3
88	Karla Caves Karla	174673	2032	255676	2896	46.4	42.5
89	Raigad Fort	190544	186	296323	195	55.5	4.8
90	Aga Khan Palace Pune	238581	8507	323603	11742	35.6	38.0
91	Caves, Temples & Inscription Bhaja	48168	1171	89708	2092	86.2	78.7
92	Kolaba Fort	75878	62	150641	169	98.5	172.6
93	Old Fort Sholapur	27146	27	40529	43	49.3	59.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>3077709</b>	<b>72026</b>	<b>4004392</b>	<b>94701</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>XIX</b>	<b>PATNA CIRCLE</b>						

S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
94	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	640003	30316	757341	40887	18.3	34.9
95	ShershahSuri's Tomb	201639	275	166859	304	-17.2	10.5
96	Ancient site of Vaishali Kolhua	163707	11349	207409	15737	26.7	38.7
97	Remains of Patliputra Kumrahar, Patna	185316	850	179561	888	-3.1	4.5
98	Excavated Site Vikramshila Antichak	56333	492	88549	600	57.2	22.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1246998</b>	<b>43282</b>	<b>1399719</b>	<b>58416</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>XX</b>	<b>RAIPUR CIRCLE</b>						
99	Laxman Temple Sirpur	52559	54	91602	72	74.3	33.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>52559</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>91602</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>XXI</b>	<b>SARNATH CIRCLE</b>						
100	Excavated remains at Sarnath	218948	203	557041	206218	154.4	101485.2
101	Old Fort (Shahi fort) Jaunpur	63206	534	223056	211	252.9	-60.5
102	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	631115	86657	18950	54	-97.0	-99.9
103	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal) Varanasi	22309	89	36905	299	65.4	236.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>935578</b>	<b>87483</b>	<b>835952</b>	<b>206782</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>136.4</b>
<b>XXII</b>	<b>SRINAGAR CIRCLE</b>						
104	Avantiswamin Temple Avantipur Distt. Pulwama	24035	50	18650	15049	-22.4	29998.0
105	Palace complex at Ram Nagar, Distt. Udhampur	5732	0	8482	2	48.0	
106	Group of Temples at Kiramchi Distt. Udhampur	5266	2	19165	3	263.9	50.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>35033</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46297</b>	<b>15054</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>28850.0</b>



S. No	Name of the Monument	2016-2017		2016-2017		% Growth 2017-18 2016-17	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
<b>XXIII</b>	<b>SHIMLA MINI CIRCLE</b>						
107	Kangra Fort Kangra	152747	3742	196937	4402	28.9	17.6
108	Rock Cut Temple Masrur	34614	1306	55082	1701	59.1	30.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>187361</b>	<b>5048</b>	<b>252019</b>	<b>6103</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>XXIV</b>	<b>THRISSUR CIRCLE</b>						
109	Bekal Fort Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargode	357758	773	460278	1201	28.7	55.4
110	Mattancherry Palace Museum Kochi	358540	117745	474675	121341	32.4	3.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>716298</b>	<b>118518</b>	<b>934953</b>	<b>122542</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>XXV</b>	<b>VADODRA CIRCLE</b>						
111	Sun Temple Modhera	332237	3339	293019	5062	-11.8	51.6
112	Rani-ki-Vav Patan	299893	3586	427305	5836	42.5	62.7
113	Jama Masjid Saherki Masjid Champaner- Pavagadh	143888	1981	112384	3333	-21.9	68.2
114	Buddhist Caves Junagadh	30122	795	40918	1241	35.8	56.1
115	Baba Pyara & Khapra Kodiya Caves, Junagarh	343	630	64	0	-81.3	-100.0
116	Ashokan Rock Edicts	0	0	0	0	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>806483</b>	<b>10331</b>	<b>873690</b>	<b>15472</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>45076706</b>	<b>2982601</b>	<b>53803682</b>	<b>3630618</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>

Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)



# 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 dedicated 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 through 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 31.12.2017 are presented below:-

**TABLE 6.1.1**  
**NUMBER OF APPROVED HOTELS AND AVAILABILITY OF HOTEL ROOMS**  
**IN THE COUNTRY, AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 2017 (PROVISIONAL)**

S. No.	Category of Hotels	No. of Hotels	No. of Rooms
1.	One Star	8	286
2.	Two Star	43	1015
3.	Three Star	488	18166
4.	Four Star	258	13224
5.	Five Star	162	19431
6.	Five Star Deluxe	153	34444
7.	Apartment Hotels	-	-
8.	Guest House	5	88
9.	Heritage Hotels	46	1403
10.	Bed & Breakfast Establishment	621	3140
<b>Total</b>		<b>1784</b>	<b>91197</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**  
**31ST DECEMBER, 2016 (LATEST AVAILABLE)**

S. No.	States / UTS	5- Star Deluxe	5- Star	4- Star	3- Star	2- Star	1- Star	Apartment Hotel	Time Share Resorts	Herita ge Hotels	B&B Establi shment	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
<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

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>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
<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

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
	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
<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



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>35</b>	<b>UTTRAKHAND</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
	<b>G. Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>No. of Hotels</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1784</b>
	<b>No. of Rooms</b>	<b>34444</b>	<b>19431</b>	<b>13224</b>	<b>18166</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1403</b>	<b>3140</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91197</b>

### 6.3 INDIAN HOTEL INDUSTRY SURVEY, 2016-17

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 2016-17 (April-March), FHRAI received information from 1517 responses.

Based on FHRAI's 2016-17 survey, information on various aspects of hotel industry in India like profile of an average hotel, average number of employees per hotel, average percentage of trained employees per hotel and Guest Analysis is presented in **Tables 6.3.1-6.3.5**. The categorisation of Hotels in section 6.3 is according to FHRAI & not classification categories of the Ministry of Tourism.

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

- Most of the rooms in all categories of hotels were air-conditioned.
- Average employee per room for all categories of hotels taken together was 1.5. Among the classified categories, 1.4 in 1-Star, 1.1 in 2-Star and 2.0 in 5-Star Deluxe category.
- 80.4% of the employees were trained in all categories, highest being 92.4% under **5-Star category** and lowest 65.5% under **II-Star category**.
- UK and USA dominate the overall visitations with a share of 11.4% and 11.0% respectively.
- Share of tourists from UK was the highest in the Heritage Hotel (13.2%) followed by 2-Star(14.7%), 4-Star (12.7%) and 1 Star (12.6%).
- 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 76.5% for all the hotels taken together.
- Leisure tourists constituted about 40.7% of the total guests and the remaining 59.4% were business guests.

- While the average stay of foreign guests was 4.4 days, it was 4.3 days for domestic guests.
- Average stay of business and leisure guests was 5.7 days and 3.0 days, respectively.

**TABLE 6.3.1**  
**TYPICAL ROOM PROFILE OF AN AVERAGE HOTEL BY CATEGORY OF HOTELS, 2016-17**

Composition	Category	5 Star Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heritage	Others	All-India Average
No. of Air-Conditioned Rooms	Rooms	219.5	135.6	99.0	52.9	34.0	21.0	21.5	30.6	62.4
	Suites	11.4	9.1	8.9	4.4	2.9	1.3	9.2	2.2	5.0
No. of Non-Air-Conditioned Rooms	Rooms	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.1	3.5	6.7	2.7	3.4	2.4
	Suites	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3
<b>Total Average rooms</b>		<b>231.4</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>70.1</b>

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2016-2017, FHRAI

Note: The number of non-air-conditioned rooms in lower star category hotels appears to be higher, partly because many are located in hill stations where air-conditioning is not provided in hotels

**TABLE 6.3.2**  
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES PER HOTEL (PERMANENT/CONTRACT/FULL TIME/PART TIME), BY CATEGORY OF HOTELS, 2016-17**

Composition	Category	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
No. of Managers	Male	41.6	26.2	15.1	7.5	3.5	2.3	5.0	3.6	9.1
	Female	9.7	4.3	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4
No. of Supervisors	Male	57.8	39.1	21.9	10.1	4.9	2.9	9.5	9.9	13.4
	Female	11.8	4.7	3.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.9
No. of Staff	Male	208.6	138.7	92.1	56.5	33.0	25.9	52.6	23.0	60.9
	Female	37.6	19.4	11.8	7.2	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.3	8.2
<b>Total No. of Employees</b>		<b>367.1</b>	<b>232.2</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>95.0</b>
<b>Avg. Employees/Room</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2016-17, FHRAI

**TABLE 6.3.3**  
**AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED EMPLOYEES PER HOTEL BY**  
**CATEGORY OF HOTELS, 2016-17**

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
Managers	97.9	97.3	83.7	79.0	76.7	88.9	99.1	84.8	88.4
Supervisors	86.8	95.3	85.8	79.2	65.8	85.1	90.0	79.0	83.4
Staff	75.5	84.6	70.7	59.0	53.9	69.3	74.9	67.3	69.4
<b>Total Average Trained Employees *</b>	86.8	92.4	80.1	72.4	65.5	81.1	88.0	77.1	80.4
<b>Total Average Un-Trained Employees</b>	13.3	7.6	19.9	27.6	34.6	18.9	12.0	23.0	19.6

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2016-17, 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, 2016-17**

(In percentage)

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
ASEAN *	2.0	7.6	6.4	6.3	7.5	9.2	1.5	11.9	6.6
Australia	1.9	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	9.0	5.9	3.9
Canada	1.4	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.4	1.2	3.5	4.4	3.3
Caribbean	6.6	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	1.2
China	1.2	3.5	5.7	5.6	6.5	1.5	2.3	3.4	5.0
France	2.2	2.3	4.2	5.2	3.8	7.4	18.3	5.7	5.3
Germany	3.2	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	9.7	9.5	7.8	5.5
Japan	2.9	4.5	6.2	3.4	2.7	1.2	2.9	3.4	3.7
Middle East	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.8	7.7	5.2	2.7	4.3	5.5
Other European countries	10.7	6.6	8.1	7.5	6.1	7.0	10.0	12.9	7.8
Russia	3.5	5.7	5.6	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.4
SAARC **	0.7	7.9	4.0	5.2	12.5	24.1	0.1	8.1	6.8
South Africa	1.6	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.8	0.7	2.3	2.7
UK	6.5	7.7	12.7	11.0	14.7	12.6	13.2	6.9	11.4
USA	8.7	9.0	12.3	12.8	9.2	3.8	10.8	7.9	11.0
Other	42.1	27.6	14.4	17.8	11.2	8.9	12.1	11.3	17.0
<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>	<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, 2016-17**

Composition	5-Star Deluxe	5-Star	4-Star	3-Star	2-Star	1-Star	Heritage	Others	All India Average
Domestic Guests (%)	57.8	61.7	73.2	79.1	82.8	80.7	57.9	82.6	76.5
Foreign Guests (%)	42.2	38.3	26.8	20.9	17.2	19.3	42.1	17.4	23.5
<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>	<b>100.0</b>
Total Business Guests (%)	63.2	61.8	64.1	62.7	53.0	59.5	26.9	56.4	59.4
Total Leisure Guests (%)	36.8	38.2	35.9	37.3	47.0	40.5	73.1	43.7	40.7
<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>	<b>100.0</b>
Avg. Stay of Foreign Guests (Days)	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.3	3.5	2.1	1.7	7.7	4.4
Avg. Stay of Domestic Guests (Days)	2.2	2.1	2.7	5.9	4.2	3.2	2.0	4.3	4.3
Avg. Stay of Business Guests (Days)	2.6	2.1	4.3	8.1	5.5	3.7	2.5	4.0	5.7
Avg. Stay of leisure Guests (Days)	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.3	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.0
<b>Repeat Guests (%)</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>

Source: Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2016-17, FHRAI





# 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. This is a voluntary scheme open to all bonafide agencies.

Ministry of Tourism has set up a Web-based Public Delivery System (PDS) for recognition of the Travel Trade Service Providers w.e.f. 12th May 2014. The objective of the system is to ease the process of filing applications by the Travel Trade Service Providers seeking recognition from 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> / 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.

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 number of Travel trade service providers in the country during 2017 are given in Table 7.1.1. As on 31st December 2017, 175 Travel Agents, 432 Inbound Tour Operators, 122 Domestic Tour Operators, 99 Tourist Transport Operators and 43 Adventure Tour Operators were registered with the Ministry. The State-wise distribution of these units is given in Table 7.1.2. Out of 175 recognised Travel Agent in the country, 44 are from Delhi, followed by 40 from Maharashtra, 25 from Tamil Nadu, 10 from Haryana, 10 from Karnataka, 9 from Kerala and 9 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 17 are from Delhi.



**TABLE 7.1.1**  
**NUMBER OF APPROVED TRAVEL TRADE SERVICE PROVIDER IN THE**  
**COUNTRY DURING 2017 AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 2017**

S.No.	Operator	Nos.
1	Travel Agent	175
2	Inbound Tour Operator	432
3	Tourist Transport Operator	99
4	Adventure Tour Operator	43
5	Domestic Tour Operator	122
<b>Total</b>		<b>871</b>

**TABLE 7.1.2**  
**STATE / UT WISE NUMBER OF RECOGNIZED TRAVEL TRADE SERVICE**  
**PROVIDER IN THE COUNTRY DURING 2017 AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 2017**

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	3	9	0	1	13
4	Bihar	0	2	5	0	0	7
5	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1	2	4
6	Goa	0	1	8	1	0	10
7	Gujarat	1	2	2	0	6	11
8	Haryana	4	9	37	0	10	60
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	0	0	3
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	3	0	1	7
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	2
12	Karnataka	2	7	9	5	10	33
13	Kerala	0	6	21	7	9	43
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	1	4	7
15	Maharashtra	3	10	21	8	40	82
16	Manipur	0	0	7	0	0	7
17	Delhi	17	42	228	54	44	385

S. No.	State	Adventure Tour Operator	Domestic Tour Operator	Inbound Tour Operator	Tourist Transport Operator	Travel Agent	Total
18	Odisha	0	1	7	1	0	9
19	Puducherry	0	0	1	1	0	2
20	Punjab	0	0	1	1	1	3
21	Rajasthan	1	1	18	1	1	22
22	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	3	12	15	11	25	66
24	Telangana	0	3	2	0	4	9
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	24	2	5	34
26	Uttrakhand	4	0	1	0	0	5
27	West Bengal	5	15	9	4	9	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>871</b>





# 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 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, 21 State Government sponsored Institutes offering Degree level course, 2 State Government sponsored Institutes (Bodhgaya & Balangir) offering Diploma / Craft level programs, 1 Institute owned by PSU, 20 Private Institutes and 13 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 2017-2018 is given in table 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 respectively.

**TABLE 8.2.1**  
**COURSES OFFERED BY INSTITUTES OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT/  
FOODCRAFT INSTITUTES 2017-18**

Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2017-2018
01	M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration	02 Years	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Bengaluru, Chennai, Lucknow, Pusa-New Delhi; <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, Kolkata and Pusa-New Delhi

Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2017-2018
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
07	Diploma in Food Production	1 ½ years	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Chennai, Bengaluru, AIHM-Chandigarh, Goa Gurdaspur, Gwalior, Hajipur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Srinagar, Trivandrum and Mumbai and Shimla  <b>State IHMs:</b> Chandigarh IHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Gangtok, Jodhpur, Kurukshetra, Faridabad, Bathinda, Puducherry, Rohtak, Panipat, Bodhgaya, Yamuna Nagar and Tiruchirappalli  <b>Private IHMs:</b> CCHM Landran, KC IHM Nawashahr & Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar  <b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Aligarh, Balangir, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Nagaon, Hoshiarpur, Tura-Meghalaya, Dharamshal, Jabalpur, Leh, Hasan, Jammu and INS-HAMLA
08	Diploma in Food & Beverage Service	1 ½ years	<b>Central IHMs:</b> Hajipur, Jaipur, Pusa-New Delhi, Shimla, Goa, Srinagar, Lucknow, Shillong and Thiruvananthapuram  <b>State IHMs:</b> Chandigarh IHM, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Jodhpur, Gangtok, Faridabad, Hamipur, Puducherry, Panipat, Kurukshetra, Tiruchirappalli and Bodhgaya  <b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Aligarh, Balangir, Bodh Gaya, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Nagaon, Dharamshala, Rewa, Hoshiarpur, Jabalpur, jammu and INS/HAMLA  <b>Pvt.Instt:</b> Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar



Sl. No.	Courses	Duration	Institute where course offered in 2017-2018
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 and Tirichirapalli</p> <p><b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Balangir, 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 and Puducherry</p> <p><b>FCIs:</b> Ajmer, Aligarh, Balangir, Udaipur, Dharamshala and Nagaon</p> <p><b>Pvt. Instt:</b> Ranjita IHM Bhubaneswar</p>
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>FCI: 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 DURING 2017-18**

S. No.	Courses	On Roll 2017 - 18
01	M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration	128
02	1st Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	7286
03	2nd Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	6208
04	3rd Year of B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration	5767
05	PG Diploma in Accommodation Operations & Management	76
06	PG Diploma in Dietetics & Hospital Food Service	12
07	Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food Production	796

S. No.	Courses	On Roll 2017 - 18
08	Craftsmanship Certificate Course in Food & Beverage Service	81
09	Diploma in Food Production	1657
10	Diploma in Food & Beverage Service	700
11	Diploma in Front Office Operations	248
12	Diploma in Housekeeping Operations	108
13	Diploma in Bakery & Confectionery	420



# 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) Development of Tourism Infrastructure
- (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 DURING 2014-15**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	North-East India	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	39.81
2	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit	69.83	55.86
<b>Total</b>				<b>119.60</b>	<b>95.67</b>

**TABLE NO. 9.2.2  
PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH  
DARSHAN DURING 2015-16**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri PottiSriramalu Nellore	59.70	44.30
2	Coastal	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit	85.28	38.43
3	Coastal	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai- Henry Island	85.39	42.69
4	Coastal	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit	82.17	12.79
5	Desert	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	63.96	46.99
6	Eco	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	70.92	64.30
7	Eco	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district	91.62	67.09
8	Eco	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi- Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts	76.55	61.24

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
9	North East	Manipur	Development of Tourist circuit in Manipur Imphal- Moirang- Khongjom	72.23	61.32
10	North East	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) – Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung- Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit)	98.05	78.44
11	North East	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism at Thenzawl& South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek	94.91	75.92
12	North East	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism	97.14	77.71
13	North East	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur- Tirthamukh- Mandirghat– Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara– Ambassa	99.59	49.79
14	Tribal	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima- Wokha	97.36	72.05
15	Tribal	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar- Sarodadadar-Gangrel- Kondagaon– Nathyanawagaon- Jagdalpur-Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh	99.21	49.97
16	Wildlife	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench.	92.22	73.78
17	Wildlife	Assam	Development of Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa	95.67	47.84
<b>Total</b>				<b>1461.97</b>	<b>964.65</b>

**TABLE NO. 9.2.3**  
**PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH**  
**DARSHAN DURING 2016-17**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Buddhist	Bihar	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Convention Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	19.75
2	Buddhist	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94	37.47



S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
3	Buddhist	Uttar Pradesh	“Development of Buddhist Circuit – Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu	99.97	19.99
4	Coastal	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island- Neil Island- Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair)	42.19	8.44
5	Coastal	Goa	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail)	99.99	79.99
6	Coastal	Odisha	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	76.49	15.30
7	Coastal	Tamil Nadu	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram – Rameshwaram – Manpadu – Kanyakumari)	99.92	45.24
8	Eco	Mizoram	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip – Khawhphawp – Lengpui – Durtlang – Chatlang- Sakawrhmuaitlang -Muthee–Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield–Hmuifang”	99.07	49.53
9	Heritage	Gujarat	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar –Bardoli- Dandi	93.48	42.13
10	Heritage	Gujarat	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan	99.81	79.85
11	Heritage	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior – Orchha – Khajuraho – Chanderi – Bhimbetka – Mandu)	99.77	49.89
12	Heritage	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region – Katarmal –Jogeshwar- Baijnath-Devidhura	81.94	40.97
13	Heritage	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	34.82	18.76
14	Heritage	Assam	Development of Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar	98.35	19.67
15	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects	82.97	41.48
16	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama.	96.38	48.19
17	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70	74.70
18	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev- Patnitop	97.82	19.56
19	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar- Pahalgam – Daksum – RanjitSagar Dam	96.39	48.19

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
20	Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit	96.93	19.38
21	Himalayan	Himachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit	99.76	19.95
22	Krishna	Haryana	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35	48.67
23	Krishna	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), KhatuShyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45	45.72
24	North East	Meghalaya	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang–Orchid Lake Resort.	99.13	73.69
25	North East	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam– Maka- Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia- Namchi –Jorthang- Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit)	95.32	47.66
26	Ramayana	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45	31.38
27	Spiritual	Kerala	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam in District Pathanamthitta	99.99	20.00
28	Spiritual	Manipur	Development of Spiritual Circuit – Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri BijoyGovindajee Temple – Shri Gopinath Temple – Shri Bungshibodon Temple – Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	40.14
29	Spiritual	Kerala	Development of SreePadmanabhaArnamura-Sabrimala	92.44	44.75
30	Spiritual	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligarh-Kasganj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana- Doamriyaganj-Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh)	68.39	33.86
31	Spiritual	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Spiritual Circuit –II(Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat- Banda-Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli- Mishrikh- Bhadohi)	63.77	50.33
32	Spiritual	Rajasthan	Development of Spiritual Circuit– Churu (Salasar Balaji)– Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) – Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	93.90	43.69
33	Spiritual	Bihar	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj – Dharmshala- Deoghar	52.35	26.17

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
34	Tirthankar	Bihar	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir- Pawapuri- Champapuri	52.39	26.19
35	Tribal	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mal-lur- Bogatha Waterfalls	84.40	42.20
36	Tribal	Nagaland	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung–Tuensang–Mon)	99.67	49.83
<b>Total</b>				<b>3082.22</b>	<b>1422.71</b>

**TABLE NO. 9.2.4**  
**PROJECTS SANCTIONED & FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SWADESH DARSHAN DURING 2017-18**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
1	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkauliain Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.	44.65	8.93
2	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek - Don Paula - Clova - Benaullim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	99.35	19.87
3	Gujarat	Buddist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagarh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	35.99	7.20
4	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in puducherry under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	66.35	13.27
5	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	40.68	8.14
6	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Haritage Circuit Rajasthan (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahagarh Fort)- Alwar (Bala Quila)- Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort)- Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort)- Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)- Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)- Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	99.60	49.80
7	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Ciruit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.42	44.83

S. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount released
8	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.70
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 under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.	99.62	49.81
10	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.	133.31	63.20
11	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit Shalihundam- Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan scheme.	52.34	10.47
<b>Total</b>				<b>824.8</b>	<b>286.22</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 and 2017-18 are given in the table 9.3.1.

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

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
<b>2014-15</b>				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya	4.27	2.91
2.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00

S. No.	State	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
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, Mathura	9.36	7.36
<b>Total</b>			<b>78.56</b>	<b>30.65</b>
<b>2015-16</b>				
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District	28.36	22.69
6.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
7.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
8.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar (Completed in April 2018)	6.45	6.40
9.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	16.32
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	27.83
<b>Total</b>			<b>205.95</b>	<b>142.87</b>
<b>2016-17</b>				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	18.72
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	19.92
15.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	13.06
16.	Tamilnadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	8.24
17.	Tamilnadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	2.59
18.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
<b>Total</b>			<b>203.94</b>	<b>91.17</b>
<b>2017-18</b>				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45	33.79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	18.76
21.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	2.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi under PRASAD Scheme-II	62.82	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>199.47</b>	<b>54.69</b>

# 10

## CHAPTER



Atithidevo Bhava  
Incredible India

**SURVEY / STUDIES**



# SURVEY /STUDIES

This chapter has been divided into two sections viz. Section 10.1: Summary of the study on Functioning of Tourist Police in States/UTs & Documentation of Best Practices and 10.2: Methodology for estimation of domestic and foreign visitors.

## 10.1 A SUMMARY OF THE STUDY ON FUNCTIONING OF TOURIST POLICE IN STATES/UTS & DOCUMENTATION OF BEST PRACTICES

### 10.1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Safety and security are vital for providing quality service in tourism. More than any other economic activity, the success or failure of a tourism destination depends on being able to provide a safe and secure environment for visitors. It is undeniable that the tourism industry has a right to defend itself as well as to have a legitimate expectation that the government will ensure safety and security. It is, therefore, in the industry's own interest to co-ordinate its efforts and co-operate fully with the other main partners, i.e. the government, law enforcement agencies and the wider community. It must recognize that when the environment is safe, the visitor is also safe and that if the travel and tourism industry emphasizes security it will have a good chance of surviving.

For progressive destination development in the parlance of tourism, the destinations have to have an image of utmost safety and tourist friendliness. In this regard a fool proof system supported with strategies and action plans ensuring best practices is regarded as the need of the hour. The study attempted to reveal the need for tourism police to ensure a safe and secure travel for tourists who are on a visit to many destinations in India. Study also intended to validate the scope of tourism police and their assumed higher responsibilities in safe guarding the safety interests of travelers in an alien country and also extend its scope to analyse the gap prevailing in those states which are not having such set up in the police line-up. The study focused on the effectiveness of tourism police and their performance standards at various states in India. Relevance has been accorded to the documentation of best practices in the country and leading overseas destinations on tourist security.

### 10.1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study were as follows:

- a. To list out various forms of tourist police and study the current position and effectiveness of the present form of tourist police in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where Tourist Police in form or the other exist
- b. To study the functioning of tourist facilitation and security organisation (TFSO) in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh where this scheme was launched on a Pilot basis.
- c. Comparison of crime rate against tourist in states where tourist police in place vis-a-vis such states where there is no tourist police.



- d. To find out the places like hotels, tourist destinations, market areas etc where the incidents of crime against tourist is reported to be happening the most.
- e. Data and analysis of the reported incidents of crime against tourists (state wise as well as gender wise) for the last five years.
- f. Listing of problems faced by domestic and international tourists in redressal of their grievances.
- g. Documentation of rules, law, acts if any of restricted area prevalent in states/ UT's for protection of tourists.
- h. Documentation of "best practices" in the country and one leading overseas destination on tourist security (one each from Europe and Asian country)
- i. Recommendation and action points/ strategies for adopting best practices

### 10.1.3. COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

The study involved collection of both primary and secondary sources of data. The category of respondents for the study includes tourists, government officials, tour operators, tourist guides, tourist police, hotels and other service providers. The study made use of secondary data available from the records of various foreign countries including countries from Europe and Asia to evaluate the tourism police system followed by these countries.

The data has been collected from 14 states of India where one or other form of tourist police exists i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. 2 cities from each state have been identified based on tourist arrivals and potential tourism resources. The study gives more impetus to States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and undivided Andhra Pradesh where Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) was set up with Central Financial Assistance from Ministry of Tourism aimed to provide facilitation, guidance, safety and security to foreign and domestic tourists visiting destinations during their stay and visit of tourist attractions. The personnel deployed under this organization would comprise retired personnel from the Defense and their roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- a. To work for the safety and security of the tourists and reporting of any crime against them to the nearest police station
- b. To act as a bridge between tourist and Administration/District Police
- c. To provide necessary information to the tourists to facilitate their visits
- d. To make tourists aware of activities of touts and undesirable elements and also assist the District Administration/Police in taking action against such undesirable elements.
- e. To assist the District Administration/Police appropriately in case of an emergency or disastrous situation to help the tourists.
- f. Assist in traffic management and crowd control
- g. Assistance in "Lost and Found" activities
- h. Assist the District Administration/Police in preventing any sort of drug trafficking, illegal liquor sale or illegal liquor consumption
- i. Preventing Graffiti and littering of garbage at tourist sites
- j. Any other responsibility that can be entrusted for tourist facilitation.

For the purpose of the study, samples have been taken randomly from the identified segments of the universe. The identified groups of respondents and their sample size are as follows:

States	Cities identified	Hotels/ Other hospitality establishments	Tourist Police/law enforcement bodies	Tourist (Domestic & foreign)	Tour Operators/ tour guides/ other Service Providers	Govt Officials / Tourism Boards/Policy makers	Total
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Tirupathy	40	20	200	50	10	320
Telangana	Warangal Hyderabad	40	20	200	50	10	320
Delhi	Delhi	40	20	200	50	10	320
Goa	Panjim, Calangute	40	20	200	50	10	320
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla, Manali	40	20	200	50	10	320
Jammu & Kashmir	Sri Nagar, Gulmarg	40	20	200	50	10	320
Karnataka	Bangalore, Mysore	40	20	200	50	10	320
Kerala	Kochi, Alappuzha	40	20	200	50	10	320
Maharashtra	Pune, Aurangabad	40	20	200	50	10	320
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior, Indore	40	20	200	50	10	320
Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Puri	40	20	200	50	10	320
Punjab	Chandigarh, Amritsar	40	20	200	50	10	320
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Udaipur	40	20	200	50	10	320
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi, Agra	40	20	200	50	10	320
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>4480</b>

#### 10.1.4. CRIME AGAINST TOURISTS

Crime in India (2014) of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) revealed that a total of 486 crimes against foreigner were reported in the country of which 384 cases were under crime against foreign tourists during 2014, constituting 79% of crime against foreigners.

Among 486 cases of crime against foreigners, majority of the cases reported in Delhi (164 cases), followed by the states of Goa (73 cases), Uttar Pradesh (66 cases), Maharashtra (59 cases), Rajasthan (36 cases), Karnataka (14 cases) and Bihar (13 cases). These seven states together accounted 425 cases (87.4%) of total such cases reported in the country.

Among 486 cases of crime against foreigners, maximum cases were reported under thefts accounting for about 53.5% (260 cases) followed by assault on foreign women with an intent to outrage her

modesty (39 cases), rape, robbery & cheating (22 cases each) and forgery 21 cases reported during 2014. A total of 45 cases and 34 cases were of unclassified category as other IPC & other SSL crimes respectively.

In absence of national level policy on functioning of Tourist Police, the practices followed by the Tourist Police in States differ. It is observed that the States with tourist police contributes for 89.92% of the total crime against foreigners whereas the crime against foreigners in States with no tourist police was 10.08%.

### 10.1.5. BEST PRACTICES

#### 10.1.5 (a) BEST PRACTICES OVERSEAS (one each from Europe and Asian country)

Among the European nations the policing facilities provided by Ireland for tourists are the best in its class and among the Asian nations, the policing facilities provided by Malaysia for tourists are the best in its class. Though there is no specific provision for tourist policing but the general policing service in USA is well acquainted with tourist specific issues and hi-tech in nature. In the case of Singapore though there is no specific provision for tourist policing but the general policing service in Singapore is well trained and oriented in handling tourist specific issues. Country-wise details of best practices may be seen in the report available on the website of Ministry of Tourism.

#### 10.1.5 (b) BEST PRACTICES IN DIFFERENT STATES

The states of Rajasthan, Kerala, Delhi & Goa have effective Tourist Police system. The “Jana Maitri Suraksha Project” implemented in the state of Kerala has received much recognition due to its “Police-community partnership”. Govt. of Kerala is imparting induction training to Tourist Police through specialized Institution on different areas like basics of tourism, etiquettes, manners and behavioral aspects, hygiene, stress management and leadership etc. The Rajasthan Tourist Police always keep watch on touts, hawkers & beggars which offer Tourists a hassle free stay in the state. The Tourist Police system functioning in the state of Goa is well popular among Tourists because of its web-based information system for tourists. The Delhi Tourist Police helps tourists not only in ensuring safety & security but also helps in providing Tourist facilitation by sharing information related to Tourist places.

### 10.1.6. MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 10.1.6 (a) MAJOR FINDINGS

- ❖ About 86% of the tourists are of the opinion that safety and security of a destination is the priority during the planning for a vacation. However, during the survey it has been found that only about 20% of the tourists cancelled their scheduled vacation due to security reasons.
- ❖ As per the opinion of the tourists, cheating/manipulation of service is a major issue in most of the tourist destinations of the country. About 54% of tourists are not aware of the different law enforcement bodies available in the country to deal with such issues.
- ❖ Major source of information of tourists regarding safety and security enforcements in a destination is Internet and Website and about 49% of the tourists expect that police authority should

intervene immediately to sort out the problems in case they bring any issues to the notice of police personnel.

❖ The tourists suggest that the police personnel should primarily be deployed at entry and exit point to the state (25%) followed by hotel, restaurant and other establishment (19%).

❖ Majority of tourist (84%) opined that the tourist police should have a special uniform, with which they can be easily recognized, so that the tourists can approach them for help in case of any security issues.

❖ Most of the tourists (59%) have given their opinion that in a destination 24x7 hours service should be available to the tourist from the side of the police.

❖ Majority of the govt. officials (74%) suggest that a scheme should be introduced in every state to provide policing service to the tourists. About 60% of them agreed that they have a dedicated pool of police personnel deployed to provide service to the tourist. Most of them emphasized that introduction of separate policing scheme for the tourist can reduce the crime rate at tourist destination by more than 70%. Also, 67% of them have strongly agreed that the training can increase the efficiency of police personnel deployed at different sites.

❖ Majority of govt. officials (60%) strongly agreed that every state should have a grievance redressal cell for the tourists and most of them also strongly suggested that a toll free number should be kept for the exclusive use of tourist, so that the crime rates will be reduced substantially. Also, 67% of them agreed that the state government should issue set of guidelines for the knowledge of the tourist.

❖ Some of the govt. officials (44%) strongly agreed that the police should provide protection to the tourist at a tourist destination and majority of them also strongly agreed for the enforcement of precautionary measures to avoid any form of crime at a destination.

❖ About 28% of the police deployed at tourist destination have opined that they have undergone training related to tourism either before or after their deployment. But out of this 28%, only a few of them have attended more than one-day training programme related to tourism.

❖ The police personnel have given a mix response regarding the need of training programme to deliver quality service to the tourist. Majority ranked the training programme related to behavior and attitude as the first preference (35%) which is followed by cross cultural training (34%). However, 26% of police personnel told that without much knowledge the service provided by them to the tourist rated as very good.

❖ The police consider the threatening (21%) as a major crime faced by tourist at destinations which is followed by fatal crime (20%). It is revealed from the study that most of tourists do not like to lodge FIR in the local police station in case of minor crimes like theft and cheating. Because they feel the exiting procedures may take so much of time which will disturb their tour itinerary. Only in case of major crime they lodge FIR in police station. Some service providers also discourage to the tourists to report the small crimes in the police station.

- ❖ Tourist police also agreed that entry and exit point of the state (22%) is the most essential place where the service of police personnel is required. Another 21% are of the opinion that the service is required more when the tourists are dealing with touts. Further, the police personnel (43%) told that tourist expect individual attention from the police at a tourist destination. They suggest, the basic factors for the effectiveness of policing system at a destination are: behaviour and attitude of security personnel and their ability in creating awareness regarding policing system in the state.
- ❖ Majority of police strongly agreed that every state should have dedicated toll free number for the use of tourist, so that the crime rates will be reduced substantially. They also opined that website is the most appropriate medium through which the toll free number can be popularized among the tourist.
- ❖ Majority of the police personnel (34%) rated the departmental support to discharge their duties at tourist destination as average.
- ❖ About 72% of tour operators responded that they are availing the services of police personnel and getting government support to control crime at tourist destination
- ❖ Majority of tour operators (43%) have agreed that the crime rate can be reduced by more than 50% if tourist police will be deployed in the tourist destinations
- ❖ Majority of tour operators (38%) prefer report to police in case of any crime faced by the tourist but about 29% of them try to resolve the issues on the spot
- ❖ As per the opinion of tour operators (25%) theft is the most common crime faced by tourist at a destination followed by cheating (16%) and sexual harassment (16%)
- ❖ Majority of hoteliers (80%) avail the service of police during crime at their premises and most of them have also agreed that they are getting departmental support for maintaining the safety and security in their property . Some of hoteliers (37%) rated the service of police as good in a five point scale and only 9% has rated the service as excellent .
- ❖ The hoteliers (40%) believe that more than 70% of crime can be reduced in a tourist destination by deployment of police. Majority of them (19%) have agreed that theft is the major crime in a destination followed by cheating (15%). However, only 34% of hoteliers prefer to report to the police to tackle any crime at their property.

### 10.1.6 (b) MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Introduce the tourist police scheme in the country to serve the tourists. Its mode of operation, functions, power, training imparted and uniform should be designed keeping in mind the requirement of the tourist. The Tourist Police should work under the control of District Police Administration with policing power exclusively for maintaining the safety and security of the tourists, so that the crime rate can be reduced more than 70%.
- ii. Entry/exit points to the states like airports, railway stations and bus terminals are the areas where tourists are prone to exploitation. Also a considerable number of tourists are facing problems by touts. So it is recommended that the police personnel need to be deployed mainly in these areas on

24x7 hours basis.

iii. Maximum numbers of crimes perpetrated against tourists are reported in Delhi which is followed by Goa and Uttar Pradesh. Theft is the category of crime which is mostly happened and some other serious crimes are not reported by tourists either due to the fear of consequences or due to lack of time for further follow up. Therefore, the Tourist Police should provide immediate emotional support as well as practical assistance to tourists who are victimized.

iv. Most of the tourists are not aware of the law enforcement bodies available in the country/ states to deal with safety and security issues penetrated against tourists. So it is recommended that information regarding such organizations should be popularized through websites and printed advertisement materials.

v. Being the service providers, tourist police emphasize that the behavior and attitude and the ability to create awareness are the factors which helps in the time-bound redressal of the complaints from the tourists. A mechanism should be developed to equip the Tourist Police for handling the grievances.

## 10.2 METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN VISITORS (SAME DAY & OVERNIGHT) AT DISTRICT LEVEL IN INDIAZ

### 10.2.1. 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)

### 10.2.2. METHODOLOGY

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.  
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.

### 10.2.2.1 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:

#### 10.2.2.1 (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.

#### 10.2.2.1 (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.

#### 10.2.2.1 (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.



### 10.2.2.2 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:

#### 10.2.2.2 (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 coerced. 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. In case of ticketed destinations the number of visits has to be taken from the record of sales of tickets.

- i. In case of non – ticketed destinations, assessment of the total number of leisure visits has to be made through counting / execution of counting sheets.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.

### **10.2.2.2 (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

**10.2.2.2 (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.

### 10.2.3 ESTIMATION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS AND VISITORS AT DISTRICT LEVEL

#### 10.2.3 (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.

### 10.2.3 (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 of non - ticketed in case 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

### 10.2.3 (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 =  $4500 + 3690 = 8190$ .

### 10.2.3 (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.

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

### 10.2.3 (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

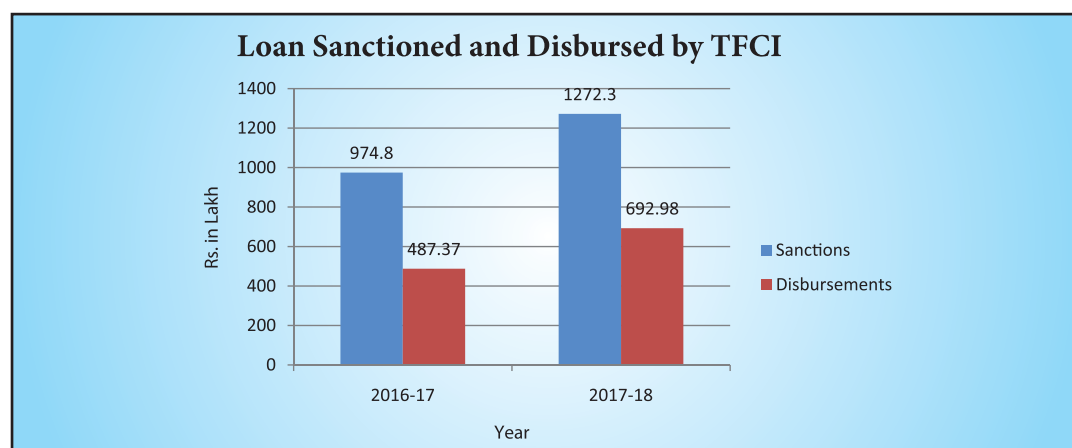
11.1 Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI), since its inception in 1989, has been providing financial assistance to enterprises, for setting up and/ or development of tourism related activities, facilities and services, which inter-alia include hotels, restaurants, holiday resorts, amusement parks 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 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 with Cumulative figures are given in Table 11.1.1.

**TABLE 11.1.1**  
**ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED & DISBURSED BY TFCI DURING**  
**2016-17 & 2017-18**

(Rs. Crore)

Type of Assistance	Sanctions (April-March)		Disbursements (April-March)	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rupee Loan	974.80	1272.30	487.37	692.98
2. Foreign Currency Loan	-	-	-	-
3. Underwriting and Direct Subscription	-	-	-	-
4. Guarantees	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-
<b>Total *</b>	<b>974.80</b>	<b>1272.30</b>	<b>487.37</b>	<b>692.98</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 2017-18.**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Purpose	New		Expansion		Renovation/ Equip. Fi- nance		Expansion/ Acq/ Restr/reno.		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Type of Project	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
5 Star Hotel	2	8500	0	0	0	0	5	29600	7	38100
	<b>93</b>	<b>194975</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18476</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10408</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>108479</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>332338</b>
4 Star Hotel	5	18430	0	0	0	0	4	11000	9	29430
	<b>59</b>	<b>106376</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>118757</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23990</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>144618</b>
3 Star Hotel	7	12950	3	2475	0	0	1	1150	11	16575
	<b>278</b>	<b>191422</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19862</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5283</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34507</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>251074</b>
2 Star Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>26</b>	<b>12568</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13369</b>
Heritage Hotel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>17</b>	<b>3764</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5805</b>
Unclassified Hotel	1	1500	0	0	0	0	2	7425	3	8925
	<b>3</b>	<b>2710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7481</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10215</b>
Amusement/ Park/Shopping complex-cum-Ent. Centre/ Water Park/Multiplex/ Activity Centre/ Integrated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>35</b>	<b>35483</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6917</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44890</b>
Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>17</b>	<b>6174</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1805</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10323</b>
Tourist Cars/ Coaches	0	0	1	2500	0	0	0	0	1	2500
	<b>2</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10326</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16167</b>
RTDC/Palace on Wheels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>2</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3650</b>
Others	0	0	7	21500	0	0	1	1700	8	23200
	<b>38</b>	<b>57835</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33950</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5273</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72315</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>169373</b>
Infrastructure Projects	2	8500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8500
	<b>7</b>	<b>23180</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7270</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33450</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49880</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26475</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50875</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>127230</b>
	<b>577</b>	<b>636878</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>103214</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26007</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>269173</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1035272</b>

Source: Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd. Normal-Current Year (2017-18)  
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	NhavaSheva	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	GedeRly.Station	Land Check Post	64	Ragna	Land Check Post
27	Ghojadanga	Land Check Post	65	Raniganj	Land Check Post
28	Guwahati	Airport	66	Raxul	Land Check Post
29	Haridaspole	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	JogbaniPurnea	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/musafirkhanas/agrashalas/choultries etc. for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time for any of the following purposes:-

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

The following are not regarded as domestic tourists:

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

#### **INDIAN NATIONALS GOING ABROAD:**

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

### **TRAVEL RECEIPTS/FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM:**

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

### **ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS:**

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

### **APPROVED HOTELS:**

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

### **OCCUPANCY RATE:**

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

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

### **DOMESTIC VISITORS INCLUDE:**

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



## CABINET SECRETARIAT DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

### Unresolved Grievances Bothering You ?

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

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

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

### List of Ministries/Departments/Organizations under DPG's purview

(a)	Ministry of Railways	(i)	Public Sector Banks
(b)	Departments of Posts	(j)	Public Sector Insurance Companies
(c)	Department of Telecommunications Including BSNL and MTNL	(k)	National Saving Scheme of Ministry of Finance
(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 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 complete information and relevant documents.

Contact us at  
2nd Floor, Sardar Patel Bhawan,  
Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001  
Tel:-011-23743139, 011-23741228, 011-23363733  
Fax: 011-23345637, E-mail: [seecydg@nic.in](mailto:seecydg@nic.in)  
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पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार  
नई दिल्ली

दिसम्बर 2018