

TOURISM IN INDIA- AN ANALYSIS

Dr. (Mrs.) Prashanta Athma,
Professor, Dept. of Commerce,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad, A.P., India.
prashantaathma@gmail.com

Mrs. G. Nalini,
Research Scholar, Dept. of Commerce,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad, A.P., India.
parimelanalini@gmail.com

Abstract

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. It plays a major role in the growth of an economy as it generates large scale employment and is also a large foreign exchange earner in the country after jewellery and readymade garments. Tourism carries the picture of our culture and hospitality. It is because of the tourism sector, India has gained brand image in the minds of the foreign tourists. The study is undertaken to analyse the tourist attractions in India; make a year wise analysis of tourist visits to India; assess the share of the top ten states in the Domestic Tourists Visits and Foreign Tourists Visits and to assess the contribution of tourism in the Foreign Exchange Earnings.

India has a geographical diversity, which resulted in a variety of nature tourism like forests, waterfalls, Western Ghats, hill stations, lakes, wildlife reserves, deserts, beaches etc. India's rich history and its cultural and geographical diversity make its international tourism appeal large and diverse. It presents heritage and cultural tourism along with medical, business and sports tourism.

The growth rate in domestic tourists is higher than that of the foreign tourists visits and as well as that of the total tourists visits. Some of the recent initiatives taken by the Government to accelerate tourism include grant of export house status to the tourism sector and incentives for promoting private investment in the form of income tax exemptions, interest subsidy and reduced import duty. The Ministry of Tourism efforts to increase the influx of tourists to the country is likely to see a positive result in the coming years. Its campaigns such as "Safe and Honourable Tourism" will increase the image of India as a safe destination, and thereby increase the consumer confidence in choosing India for a holiday.

Key words

Tourism, Domestic Tourism, Domestic Tourist, Foreign Tourist

Introduction

Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes. The World Tourism Organisation defines tourists as people "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Tourism in India was started in the year 1970. It plays a major role in the growth of an economy as it generates large scale employment and is also a large foreign exchange earner in the country after jewellery and readymade garments. Tourism carries the picture of our culture and hospitality.

The Ministry of Tourism is looking for new ways to encourage tourism in India. It designs National Policies for the development and promotion of tourism. It is very much essential for a visitor to enjoy the stay and this is enhanced by the facilities like Road transport, Guides and Good Hotels. The Ministry also maintains the incredible India Campaign. The top destinations in India are Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Darjeeling, Dharamala, Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Khajuraho, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Shimla, Trivandrum, Udaipur and Varanasi.

The World Travel and Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated \$ 121 billion or 6.4% of the nations GDP in 2011. It was responsible for 39.3 million jobs, 7.9% of Indian's total employment. The GDP of the tourism sector has expanded 229% between 1990 and 2011. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual growth of 7.7% in the next decade¹. The World Travel and Tourism Council predicted the annual growth to be 8.8% between 2011

and 2012. This gave India the fifth rank among the countries with the fastest growing tourism sector.

Review of Literature

Bijender K Punia (1994)¹ made a research on "Problems and Prospects of Tourism in Haryana" has stated that the potential of tourism development in any area, region, state or country mainly depends on the availability of unique and varied tourist resources. But at the same time, the facilities and services too have very important bearing on the overall tourism development prospects of a place or region. Such elements like Climate, Seasonality, accessibility, attitude of host population, availability of manpower resources and the planning expertise that, have vital role to play in this context. He suggested that close co-ordination between private and public sector tourism organisation at different levels is the key to success in tourism development where state department of tourism must play a central role.

Konstantinus Andriotis (2000)² made a research on local community perceptions of tourism as a development tool on island of Crete; this study recognises tourism as a highly visible and controversial component of change. The existence of the necessary infrastructure, the natural beauty, the climate, the culture and the history has contributed to expansion of tourism with Crete now attracting approximately 25% of FTA's and 55% of total foreign exchange earnings of Greece. The aim of the study was to examine the views of local community on tourism development, in an attempt to establish overall desired direction for tourism development and to suggest effective tourism strategies and policies to reinforce positive outcomes and alleviate problems resulting from previous unplanned tourism development.

Manisha Devendrabhai Thaker (2004)³ made a research on "Problems and Prospects of Tourism Industry in Gujarat". This study recognizes the problem areas in the field of tourism development in Gujarat. It specially aims towards finding answers to problems and shortcomings in the field of infrastructure development, Quantity and Quality of transport, Accommodation, Entertainment and Recreation, Training, Marketing and Publicity etc.

Ajims P Muhammed and Dr Jagathyraj VP (2008)⁴ made a research on "Challenges faced by Kerala Tourism Industry" covering the whole Kerala state. In this study they made a humble attempt to bring to light the problems, weaknesses, shortcomings and plain realities associated with the management

of Tourism industry in Kerala. The greatest threat to tourism and travel, now-a-days is terrorism in which victims are mostly innocent people.

Anjan Bhuyan (2010)⁵ - made a research on "A study on the development of Tourism entrepreneurship in Assam, with special reference to Accommodation Industry". According to his study, Assam is one of the prominent states of the North Eastern Region and has every scope of being the chosen destination of tourists because of its natural beauty, rich tourism products, ethnic diversity and uncharted mysteries. Despite resource abundance, Assam is almost insignificant in the beneficiary list of Indian Tourism industry. The share of Assam tourism in the national tourism market fluctuates between 0.30% and 0.40% over the years. As indicated, limited is the level of development of tourism entrepreneurship in tourism sector exists there. As such, any serious attempt made for the development of tourism entrepreneurship in the state is hampered by the non-availability of systematic and comprehensive data on the subject. The present study, therefore, proposes to make a modest and pioneering contribution based on primary data on the emergence, performance and problems of tourism entrepreneurship.

Madhusmita Mishra and Prabina Kumar Padha (2010)⁶ made a research on "Emergence of Tourism in the Sustainable growth of India". They presented in their article that tourism is an important and flourishing industry in the country. It is termed as a useful measure for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development in India and also gainfully employs the highest number of people compared to other sectors. This sector also attracts the domestic tourist and foreign tourist in an enthusiastic way which resulted in improving well balanced economy for the nation like India. The present paper elaborates about the status and development of tourism in the context of India. It shows that due to tourism sector India has gained brand image in the mind of foreign tourist and the data regarding tourism shows about the increasing trend of foreign tourist arrival which resulted the boosting in FEE in the year 2000 to 2010.

Hazra .S. (2011)⁷ -made a research on "An evaluation of tourism stakeholder relationships: a case study of Agra, India". In this study he critically evaluates the application of stakeholder's theory to the analysis of tourism destination networks. It explores the dynamics of the relationships between tourism organisations involved using the case of Agra,

India. Cities and towns become tourist destinations because of the activities of a large number of organisations to provide attractions, accommodation and accessibility. This research examines the relationships of power and dependency that exist between individual and group organisations and the way in which they motivate their behaviour towards each other in a tourism industry. However tourism stakeholders join social networks and power can be limited by ethical constraints, either embodied in laws and regulations, or in mutually accepted codes of behaviour. This research also demonstrates that urgency is an important attribute and this is examined because it is instrumental in making these relationships dynamic.

Himadir Phukan, Z. Rehman, P.Devdutt (2012)⁸- made a research on "Emergence of Spiritual Tourism in India ". This paper emphasizes on the emergence of spiritual tourism oriented research activities and explores the potentials for future work in tourism research. A model depicting a general classification of tourism literature in the context of increasing research interests in the spiritual tourism has been presented in a form of model. This paper presents an analysis of the available and relevant literatures in the field of spiritual tourism with emphasis on the Uttarkhand state of India.

Research Gap:

The above review of literature points out that the studies are mainly related to the problems and prospects of tourism in Haryana and Gujarat, local community perceptions of tourism as a development tool on Island of Crete, the development of tourism entrepreneurship in Assam with special reference to accommodation industry, tourism stakeholder relationships in Agra, spiritual tourism in India etc.

It is because of the tourism sector, India has gained brand image in the minds of the foreign tourists. Therefore, the study has been undertaken to make an analysis of tourism in India with the objectives given below.

Need for the Study

The tourism is an important and flourishing industry in the country. It accounts for one third of the Foreign Exchange Earnings of India and also gainfully employs the highest number compared to the other sectors. According to the World Tourism Organisation, by the year 2020, it is expected that India will become the leader in the tourism industry in South Asia, with about 8.9 million arrivals. According to the World Travel & Tourism, the Indian Tourism economy has been deemed as the second

most rapidly increasing tourism economy in the world. It is in this context, the study is undertaken.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to

- ❖ Analyse the tourist attractions in India
- ❖ Make a year wise analysis of tourist visits to India
- ❖ Assess the share of the top ten states in the Domestic Tourists Visits and Foreign Tourists Visits
- ❖ Assess the contribution of tourism in Foreign Exchange Earnings

Methodology

Sources of Data: The study is based on secondary data. The Secondary data sources include Research Articles and Websites.

Period of the Study: The study covers a period of 12 years from 2000 to 2011.

Statistical Tools: The data are analysed with the help of Percentages and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR).

Tourists Attractions in India

A large number of tourists visit India due to the tourists' attractions like Western Ghats, Hill Stations, Lakes, Wild Life Reserves, Deserts and Beaches. India's richest heritage destination includes not just breathtakingly beautiful architecture, rich traditions and diverse cultures but also mesmerising and scenic landscapes. From the challenging snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas and the cool hill stations of the north, to the beautiful beaches on the western and eastern coasts and the ornate temples of the south, India has the variety to satiate the interests of all those travelling through the country. It is true then, that tourism is an important and flourishing industry in the country. It accounts for one-third of the foreign exchange earnings of India and also gainfully employs easily the highest number of people compared to the other sectors. The major attractions of tourism in India are historical monuments like Taj Mahal, Varanasi, Fatehpur Sikri, Mahabodhi Temple, Hawa Mahal, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Victoria Memorial etc.

The major attractions in India are presented in the Table - 1.

Table - 1

The above table reveals that India has a geographical diversity, which resulted in a variety of nature tourism like forests, waterfalls, Western Ghats, hill stations, lakes, wildlife reserves, deserts, beaches etc. India's rich history and its cultural and geographical diversity make its international tourism appeal large and diverse. It presents heritage and

cultural tourism along with medical, business and sports tourism.

Tourists Visits to India

The Tourists can be Domestic and Foreign tourists. Domestic Tourism is when people take holidays, short breaks and day trips in their own country. Domestic Tourist is "a person who travels within the country to place other than his usual place of residence and stays for a duration of not less than 24 Hours (or) one night and for not more than six months at a time for any of the purpose of a) pleasure b) pilgrimage, religious and Social functions c) business, conferences and meetings and d) study and health.

Foreign tourists are foreign persons admitted under tourist visas (if required) for the purposes of leisure, recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, health or medical treatment, or religious pilgrimage. They must spend at least a night in a collective or private accommodation in the receiving country and their duration of stay must not surpass 12 months.

Domestic and Foreign tourism plays an important role in the overall tourism development in the country. The Number of Tourists Visits to India from the year 2000 to 2011 is presented in the table-2.

Table -2

The number of domestic tourist's visits increased from 220.11 million in 2000 to 850.86 million in 2011. The number of foreign tourists is also increased from 5.89 million in 2000 to 19.49 million in 2011. The total number of domestic and foreign tourist visits increased from 226 million in 2000 to 870.53 million in 2011. There is an increase in both the domestic and foreign tourists which implies a positive growth in tourism sector. In the total number of tourists, the percentage share of domestic tourists' visits is above 90% throughout the study period. The CAGR of the total number of tourists visits is 11.89 where as the CAGR of domestic tourists visits is 11.93 and foreign tourists visits is 10.49 which shows that the CAGR of domestic tourists visits is more than the foreign tourists visits. One noteworthy feature is that the growth rate in domestic tourists is higher than that of the foreign tourists visits and as well as that of the total tourists visits.

Tourists Visits in India: State-wise Analysis

Each state has a wide range of tourist's attractions and contributes towards the development of Tourism Industry in India. The share of the top ten states and union territories of India in the number of Foreign Tourists Visits and Domestic Tourists Visits

in 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the tables 3 and 4 below.

Table -- 3

It was found from the above table that during 2011, the number of foreign tourist visits (FTVs) to the States/ UTs was 19.52 million as compared to 17.81 million in 2010 and 13.76 million in 2009. The top ten States in terms of number of FTVs (in millions) during 2011 were Maharashtra (4.8), Tamil Nadu (3.34), Delhi (2.2), Uttar Pradesh (1.9), Rajasthan (1.4), West Bengal (1.2), Bihar (0.97), Kerala (0.73), Karnataka (0.57) and Himachal Pradesh (0.48). The contribution of top 10 States was about 90.16% to the total number of FTVs in the country during 2011.

The number of Domestic Tourists Visits in 2009, 2010 & 2011 are presented in the table-4.

Table--4

It is found from the above table that the number of domestic tourist visits (DTVs) to the States/ UTs during 2011 was 851 million as compared to 740.1 million in 2010 and 650.06 million in 2009 showing a continuous increasing trend. The top ten States in terms of number of domestic tourist visits (in millions), during 2011, were Uttar Pradesh (155.4), Andhra Pradesh (153.4), Tamil Nadu (137.5), Karnataka (84.1), Maharashtra (55.3), Madhya Pradesh (44.1), Rajasthan (27.1), Uttarkhand (25.9), West Bengal (22.3) and Gujarat (21.0) in that ranking order. The contribution of top 10 States was about 85.3% to the total number of domestic tourist visits during 2011. Uttar Pradesh has occupied the first rank in terms of DTVs in 2011, whereas Andhra Pradesh, which was at first place in 2010, has moved down to the second rank.

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Foreign Tourists Arrivals in India

Tourism plays a major role in the growth of an economy. The Tourism industry generates large-scale employment and is also a large foreign exchange earner. The below table gives us the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) and Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTA's) in India for the period 2000-2011

Table - 5

The Ministry of Tourism compiles estimates of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTA's) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from the tourism on the basis of the data received from the major airports. FEE showed an increasing trend though there was a slight decline in the year 2001 and 2002 and this may be because of a decline of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in India. The CAGR of FEE is 14.29 whereas FTA's is 7.47 only and this may be due to an increase in the fares.

Initiatives by the Government

Some of the recent initiatives taken by the Government to accelerate tourism include grant of export house status to the tourism sector and incentives for promoting private investment in the form of income tax exemptions, interest subsidy and reduced import duty. The Indian Ministry of Tourism continued to aggressively promote India as an attractive tourist destination through its "Incredible India" brand campaign and promotional programmes such as "Visit India". Both these campaigns contributed to the revival of international tourism in the country in 2010.

Infrastructure development, with a special focus on undeveloped or underdeveloped regions, is the foremost in the development list of the ministry. The Ministry is taking a special interest in promoting the north-east region as "Paradise Unexplored", both for domestic and international tourists, and has allowed for infrastructure projects worth Rs 5,400 million during the 11th five year plan for the development of the region.

The Indian Government is monitoring the aviation industry very closely, and recently took a number of regulatory measures to improve the civil aviation industry in the country and increase the consumer confidence.

The Ministry of Tourism efforts to increase the influx of tourists to the country is likely to see a positive result in the coming years. Its campaigns such as "Safe and Honourable Tourism" will increase the image of India as a safe destination, and thereby increase the consumer confidence in choosing India for a holiday.

Conclusion

To sum up, Indian tourism has vast potential for generating employment and earning large sums of foreign exchange besides the overall economic and social development of the country. Much has been

achieved by way of increasing air seat capacity, increasing trains and railway connectivity to important tourist destinations, four-laning of roads connecting important tourist centres and increasing the availability of accommodation by adding heritage hotels to the hotel industry and encouraging paying guest accommodation. If India is to become a world player in the tourist industry, it would be necessary that all the wings of the Central and the State Governments, Private Sector and Voluntary Organizations become active partners in the endeavour to attain a sustainable growth in tourism.

References

- Bijender K Punia, "Problems and Prospects of tourism in Haryana", Ph.D. awarded by Kurukshetra University, New Delhi, 1994.
- Konstantinus Andriotis, "Local community perceptions of tourism as a development tool on island of Crete", Ph.D. awarded by Bournemouth University, 2000.
- Manisha Devendrabhai Thaker, "Problems and prospects of tourism industry in Gujarat", Ph.D. awarded by Saurashtra University, 2004.
- Ajims P Muhammed and Dr Jagathyraj VP, "Challenges faced by Kerala Tourism Industry", Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kerala, 2008.
- Anjan Bhuyan, "A study on the development of tourism entrepreneurship in Assam, with special reference to accommodation industry", Ph.D. awarded by Tezpur University, 2009.
- Madhusmitha Mishra and Prabina Kumar Padhi, "Emergence of tourism in the sustainable growth of India: An empirical analysis", volume no 1, Issue no.8, ISSN 2277-1166, Odisha.
- Hazra. S., "An evaluation of tourism stakeholder relationships: A case study of Agra, India". Ph.D. awarded by Bournemouth University, 2011.
- Himadir Phukan, Z. Rehman, P.Devdutt (2012) "Emergence of Spiritual Tourism in India", Volume 2, Issue 4, International Journal of Marketing and Technology.

Websites

- www.tourismindia.com
www.tourism.com

Table - 1
Major Attractions in India

S.No	State	Major Tourist Attractions
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blatr,Havelock Island, Limestone Caves, Marina Park and Aquarium, Mount Harriet, etc.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar, Tirupathi, Vemulavada, Golkanda, Araku Valley, Amaravathi, etc.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Parasuramkund and 400 years old Tawang Monastery, Ganga Lake, Mountain Peaks, National Parks, Lush Green Meadows, etc.
4.	Assam	Wild Life Preserves, Tea Estates, Brahmaputra River, Gurudwar, etc.
5.	Bihar	Nalanda University, Gaya, Barauni, etc.
6.	Chhattisgarh	Chitrakot Waterfalls, Kutumsar cans, Ramgarh &Sita Bengra, Sirpur etc.
7.	Chandigarh	Leisure Valley, Rock Garden, Open land Monument, etc.
8.	Delhi	Tughlaqabad Fort, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Jantar Mantar, Lotus Temple, India Gate, Rashtrapathi Bhavan , etc.
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Tribal Museum, Bal Udyan,Vanganga Garden, Tadmakeshwar Temple, etc.
10.	Daman and Diu	Diu Fort, Panikota Fort, Chakratirth Beach, Jampore Beach, St.Pauls Church, etc.
11.	Goa	Beaches, Portugese Churches, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Dudhsagar Falls, etc.
12.	Gujarat	Great Rann of Kutch, Hills of Saputara, Archaeological and Heritage Tourism, etc.
13.	Haryana	Kurukshetra, Jyotiser,Thanesar, etc.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalaya Landscapes, Hill Stations, Mountain Biking, Ice-Skating, etc.
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Amarnath, Vaishno Devi, Ladakh, Leh, Dal Lake, etc.
16.	Jharkhand	Tribal Research Institute & Museum, National Park, War Cemetery, Kanke Dam, etc.
17.	Karnataka	Water Falls, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Beaches, etc.
18.	Kerala	Tropical Backwaters, Pristine Beaches, etc.

19.	Lakshadweep	Light House, Agatti Island, Bangaram Islands, Kalpeni Islands, Scuba Driving, etc.
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Innumerable Monuments, Stupas, Carved Temples, Forts, Palaces, etc.
21.	Maharashtra	Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Mumbai City, National Parks, Reserves, etc.
22.	Manipur	Imphal Churachandpur, Lamjao National Park, Loktak lake, etc.
23.	Meghalaya	National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Waterfalls, etc.
24.	Mizoram	Phawngpui Mountain, Sibuta Lung Stone, Tomb of Vanhimai, etc.
25.	Nagaland	Medieval Ruins of the Kachari Kingdom, Dimapur, Rangapahar Reserve Forest, etc.
26.	Orissa	Konark Temple, Sun Temple, Udayagiri & Khandagiri Caves, etc.
27.	Puducherry	Beautiful Colonial Buildings, Churches, Temples and Statues, etc.
28.	Punjab	Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar, Ludhiana, etc.
29.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Mount Abu, Pushkar, National Parks, etc.
30.	Sikkim	Darjeeling Hills, Land of Orchids, etc.
31.	Tamilnadu	Ooty, Coonar, Kamaraj Memorial, Senate House Chennai, Gandhi Memorial Museum, Mahabalipuram, etc.
32.	Tripura	Agartala, Jampui Hills, Dumboor Lake, Rock cut Carvings, etc.
33.	Uttarkhand	Valley of Flowers National Park, Naintal, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Chardham, etc.
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Taj Mahal, Awadhi Cuisine, Ayodhya, Mathura, Gangetic Plain, etc.

Source: Ministry of Tourism (India)

Table -2
Tourists Visits to India

Year	Domestic Tourists		Foreign Tourists		Total No.
	No. (In Millions)	Percentage to total	No. (In Millions)	Percentage to total	No. (In Millions)
2000	220.11	97.39	5.89	2.61	226
2001	236.47	97.75	5.44	2.25	241.96
2002	269.60	98.12	5.16	1.88	274.76
2003	309.04	97.87	6.71	2.13	315.75
2004	366.27	97.77	8.36	2.23	374.63
2005	392.01	97.52	9.95	2.48	401.96
2006	462.32	97.52	11.74	2.48	474.06
2007	526.56	97.49	13.26	2.46	539.82
2008	563.03	97.51	14.38	2.49	577.41
2009	668.80	97.89	14.37	2.11	683.17
2010	747.70	97.67	17.91	2.34	765.61
2011	850.86	97.76	19.49	2.24	870.35
CAGR (%)	11.93		10.49		11.89

Source: State and Union Territories Tourism Departments

Table -- 3
Foreign Tourists Visits in India: State - wise Analysis

State	FTV's in 2009(p)			FTV's in 2010 (P)			FTV's in 2011 (P)		
	No. (in Millions)	% Share	Rank	No. (in Millions)	% Share	Rank	No. (in Millions)	% Share	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.80	5.9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bihar	0.42	3.1	9	0.63	3.6	8	0.97	4.97	7
Delhi	1.96	14.3	3	1.89	10.6	3	2.2	11.3	3
Goa	--	--	--	0.44	2.49	10	--	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	0.40	2.9	10	0.45	2.5	9	0.48	2.46	10
Karnataka	--	--	--	--	--		0.57	2.92	9
Kerala	0.55	4.0	8	0.65	3.7	7	0.73	3.74	8
Maharashtra	2.0	14.6	2	5.08	28.5	1	4.8	24.6	1
Rajasthan	1.07	7.8	6	1.27	7.2	5	1.4	7.17	5
Tamilnadu	2.37	17.3	1	2.80	15.7	2	3.34	17.11	2
Uttar Pradesh	1.53	11.2	4	1.67	9.4	4	1.9	9.74	4
West Bengal	1.18	8.6	5	1.19	6.7	6	1.2	6.15	6
Total of Top 10 States	12.28	89.7		16.07	90.3		17.59	90.16	
Others	1.48	10.3		1.74	9.7		1.93	9.84	
Total	13.76	100.0		17.81	100.0		19.52	100.0	

Source: Ministry of Tourism (India)

Note: P-Provisional

Table--4
Domestic Tourists Visits in India: State-wise Analysis

State	Domestic Tourists Visits in 2009 (P)			Domestic Tourists Visits in 2010 (P)			Domestic Tourists Visits in 2011 (P)		
	No (In Millions)	% Share	Rank	No (In Millions)	% Share	Rank	No(In Millions)	% Share	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	157.5	24.2	1	155.8	21.0	1	153.4	18.03	2
Gujarat	15.9	2.4	10	18.9	2.5	10	21.0	2.47	10
Karnataka	32.7	5.0	4	38.3	5.2	5	84.1	9.89	4
Madhya Pradesh	23.1	3.6	7	38.2	5.1	6	44.1	5.18	6
Maharashtra	23.7	3.7	6	48.6	6.5	4	55.3	6.50	5
Rajasthan	25.6	3.9	5	25.6	3.5	8	27.1	3.18	7
Tamilnadu	115.8	17.8	3	111.7	15.1	3	137.5	16.16	3
Uttar Pradesh	134.8	20.7	2	144.8	19.6	2	155.4	18.26	1
Uttarkhand	21.9	3.4	8	30.2	4.1	7	25.9	3.04	8
West Bengal	20.5	3.2	9	21.2	2.8	9	22.3	2.62	9
Total of Top 10 States	571.56	87.9		633.5	85.5		725.8	85.29	
Others	78.5	12.1		107.6	14.5		125.2	14.71	
Total	650.06	100		740.1	100		851	100	

Source: Ministry of Tourism (India)

Note: P-Provisional

Table - 5
FEE and FTA's in India

Year	FEE (In Crores)	FTA's (In Millions)
2000	15626	2.65
2001	15083	2.54
2002	15064	2.38
2003	20729	2.73
2004	27944	3.46
2005	33123	3.92
2006	39025	4.45
2007	44360	5.08
2008	51294	5.28
2009	53700	5.17
2010	64889	5.78
2011	77591	6.29
CAGR	14.29	7.47

Source: 1) Bureau of Immigration, Govt of India, for 2000-2010(FTA's)
2) Reserve Bank of India, for 2000-2010(FEE's)
3) Ministry of Tourism, Govt of India for 2011 (FTA's & FEE's)