

GROWTH AND PERFORMANCE OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

DR. RATNA MARY.P

Abstract:

Tourism is an economic activity in which many individuals firms corporations, organizations and associations are engaged and is directly concerned with many others. It is economically important as it provides a source of income, it provides employment, it brings infrastructural improvements, and it may help regional development. Tourism is a complex combination of inter related industries and trade and the complex nature of tourism phenomenon implies that various academic disciplines are involved in this study. Tourism is the main stay of economics of many countries and a major foreign exchange earner for several others.

Keywords: Tourism, economy, impact, measurement, development

Introduction :

India is one of the oldest countries in the world, full of charming and attractive historical sites and challenging and mysterious stories that were laid in the foundation of Indian cities, regions and even buildings. India is the country of contrasts from architectural and cultural perspectives. If you want to amuse yourself with food, culture, language, clothing and various traditions, India is the right place for you to visit. With the population of over one billion people, India is very multicultural and each of the twenty eight states in the country has its unique identity that determines and directs its history. India is the motherland of such famous people as Mahatma Gandhi, Siddhartha, Tata and the others. Everybody knows and heard the names of Taj Mahal, Mumbai, Great Indian Himalayas and Bengal Tiger, which became the icons of India tourism. For those who prefer beach and sun tourism India is ready to offer famous Goa and Kerala Beaches with more than hundred kilometres long sea line. For visitors who prefer something exotic, India is opening the doors of the Khajuraho temples with its magnificent arts of early medieval period. Constructed back in the ninth and tenth centuries, these buildings keep the history of India and will not leave even the most demanding tourist uninterested.

Cultural India is for those who love to dive into local traditions and celebrations to feel the real country's spirit. Goa carnival, Varanasi Ghats and Pushkar Fair are the places that you cannot miss if you are in search of spiritual and cultural tourism. Some of the important must see places are for you here.

The ancient mysteries of the Ajanta caves: Carved over a period of several centuries, the mystery of Ajanta Caves might never have been uncovered had it not been for a chance pursuit of a tiger by the British Officer John Smith in the year 1819! As old as 200 BCE, the caves are located in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Over the multitude of years they fell into disuse and a forest grew over and around them. Carved over many many years by different artisans, they are believed to have been made a refuge for the Buddhist monks during the rains. The monument to love that inspired the TajMahal-The Humayun Tomb Pick up any form of literature and you will notice that 'TajMahal' has forever been cited as the all enduring monument of the love of a king for a queen. But, there was one tomb before that, that a grieving widow built for the love and devotion that she felt towards her husband; The Humayun Tomb. The pioneering example of Mughal architecture, its glorious combination of Persian and Indian architecture forms was to set a prelude to an era that was to be embellished by the grandeur of Mughal architecture. Bega Begum, spent her entire life overseeing the construction and design of this tomb that was commissioned to the great Persian architect MirakMirzaGhiyas. The lasting testament to the grandeur of the Vijayanagara Empire- Hampi The landscape of Hampi in Karnataka is replete with the flows of the great Tungabhadra River and rocky outcrops that form the major part of landscape. Amongst these picturesque settings lie a group of monuments that bear a living testament to the grandeur of the last empire of India- the Vijayanagara Empire. Displaying an innate sense of Indian craftsmanship, the group of temples is flanked by chariot structures, markets and even a courtesans' walkway. Imagine the prosperity of the empire that has stables for elephants! The Vitthala Temple amongst these is the finest example of ornate architecture with gopurams, halls, sanctumsanctorium and sabhamandapas. The temple also has a market street right in the middle and a richly carved step well (Pushkarni). The temple where Lord Buddha gained enlightenment- Mahabodhi Temples India has had a rich and varied tradition of knowledge and learning and the standing doyenne of it is Lord Buddha. A prince who left all the worldly pleasures behind to impart peace and end the suffering of this world, Siddhartha came to do penance under a Peepul tree, a tree that would later assume the name of the Bodhi tree and the region Bodhgaya. In the sanctified town of Gaya, 96 km from Patna in Bihar, lies a holy structure that marks the path that the great ascetic took to gain divine enlightenment and where Prince Siddhartha became Buddha. The temple was first constructed by the great emperor Ashoka, in 250 BC and subsequent work was carried out by the rulers of Gupta dynasty, it is one of the earliest and pioneering examples of strong brick architecture that was to dominate the Indian building styles for years to come. An ode to Sun God, where even stones speak up in prayer- Konark Temple No text of architecture in India is complete without the mention of Sun Temple at Konark, the namesake of the city itself is an elegy to the Sun God, Kona (Corner) and Arka (Sun). On the sparkling coasts of Bay of Bengal rests this edifice that commemorates the work of the masters of ancient times. The temple has an elaborate and intricate mammoth structure that depicts the chariot of the Sun God replete with 24 carved wheels, each of them 3 m in diameter, pulled by seven horses and guarded by two lions at the entrance that bravely crush elephants. A eulogy to undying love set in white marble- The TajMahal Ask anyone, any man or

woman about the icon they associate with India, and their answers would most likely allude to the TajMahal. Built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, it is one of the most grandiose gestures of love to ever be materialized on the face of earth. As famously said by the greatest poet, Rabindranath Tagore, "The TajMahal rises above the banks of the river like a solitary tear suspended on the cheek of time." In spite of the multitude of tourists that visit it, the declarations of love that it has witnessed and countless examples that it has set, there is a sense of melancholy as one approaches the monument, a sense of pain of a lover separated from his wife by death. A portal to the historic and prehistoric era- Bhimbetka SheltersThe Bhimbetka shelters, present a stunning allusion to what we now know to be the Mesolithic era, the middle stone age. At the foothills of the Vindhyan mountains, in the central state of Madhya Pradesh in India. Discovered at late as 1957, the cave paintings represent a close interaction between man and nature. So advanced are the specifics of the paintings that the life of the men around the plains, that belonged to the copper age can still be clearly seen!The integral land of three beliefs, The ElloraCaves:The Ellora caves is a sculpture's beautiful blended expression of three major Indian regions: Buddhism, Brahmanism and Jainism. There is something beautiful about this place that takes you to a journey in the past where all these religions born and grew together. The 34 monasteries and temples are carved and dug all together on the wall of a huge basalt cliff in Maharashtra. These splendors of art is a beautiful combination of, when art meets religion. Where the walls sing and sculptures dance, the Chola templesThe beautiful Chola temples are living tales of the vast empire that Cholas established in Thanjavur. These magnificent temples built during the reign of Rajaraja were the epitome of the vast religious inclination of these rulers as the inscriptions and the chronicles on the wall sing about their opulent rule. This temple in the ancient time was note a mere religious center but a full functional business establishment which was served and maintained by a permanent staff of several hundred priests, 400 devadasi and 57 musicians.The misrepresented temples of KhajurahoFamous all over the world as monuments that are an ode to sensuality, the Khajuraho temples have only about 10% of sensual sculptures that are in balance with the non-sensual images. The Chandela dynasty, under whose rule the temples were constructed, firmly believed in the Tantric school of thought. The mainstay of which, is the perfect balance between the male and female. Both Tantric and Hindu School of believe that none can exist without the other, while the male principle holds the form and potential, female counterpart holds energy! A rock cut sonnet to the great war of Mahabharata, Mahabalipuram:It is a widely accepted belief that the great war fought between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, at Kurukshetra, is instrumental in shaping the history and geography of the Indian subcontinent as we know today. The temples of Mahabalipuram demonstrate exactly that, in the rock cut carvings of the great temple architectures, one can clearly see the scenes from the great epic. The architecture demonstrates a clear allusion to the sectarianism that had started during the period as different areas were assigned to different Gods. The travels of Marco Polo also describe the Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram that belonged to the original structure built in the time when the city was a thriving merchant port. Out of these seven only one has survived in the form of a beautiful shore temple!A timeless story carved in rock, the ElephantaCaves:Elephanta caves is a beautiful blend of aesthetic beauty and sculptural art. The stunning archaeological

remains, echoes the story of the rich dynasties that once ruled the place. These stunning rock-cut caves of Elephanta were constructed in the mid-5th to 6th centuries. The colossal Cave 1 measures to an elegant height of 39 meters sprawling from the front entrance to the back. One can drench in the vast world of rock cut architecture. A temple turned upside down to worship water, Rani Ki Vav. Situated in Patan, Gujarat, Rani Ki Vav is an ancient step-well, that was built by Rani Udaymati in 11th Century AD, to worship hallowed waters of Saraswati River. An exquisite example of subterranean architecture, Rani ki Vav is 64 meters long, 20 meters wide and 27 meters deep and runs downwards upto a length of seven storeys. All of these storeys are carved with more 500 sculptures all of which represent humans, nymphs, gods and the kings in varying forms of skill, grandeur and intricacy, with the central theme being the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

Why do you travel? To check a place off your bucket list, to take a break from routine, to meet new people or try new food? Along with all these reasons, sometimes it's the cultural heritage of a place that draws us in. India, with its colourful diversity, is teeming with such attractions. So here's our pick of the top 10 cultural destinations in India.:

1) **Ahmedabad:** To get a true taste of the city, go on a heritage night walk of Ahmedabad, where you will see various *havelis* and monuments and end with a taste of local delicacies at Manek Chowk. Get a glimpse of the remarkable textiles of India at the Calico Museum. About 100 kilometres from the city, on the banks of the Pushpavati River, is the Sun Temple in Modhera, which dates back to 1026 AD and boasts of some amazing architecture. Or head to Patan (108 kilometres away) to see the ancient step wells. Don't forget to pick up a traditional Patola *sari* from here.

2) **Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli & Madurai:** Temples reflect a city's heritage and on that front Tamil Nadu is certainly amongst the top 10 cultural destinations in India. Visit the Brihadeeswarar Temple in Thanjavur as well as the Thanjavur Maratha Palace. Invest in a Tanjore painting, which has increasingly become a dying art form. In Tiruchirappalli visit the 17th century Rock Fort, which rises spectacularly on the city's horizon and houses two rock-cut temples. And finally in Madurai, stand in awe of the soaring *gopurams* (gateway towers) of the Meenakshi Amman Temple complex.

3) **Bhubaneswar & Puri:** Another place famous for its impressive temples is Orissa; Bhubaneswar itself has more than 700 of them! The 11th century Lingraj temple complex, the 10th century Mukteshwar temple with its exquisitely carved archway and the unique Rajarani temple with no deity are just few of these. Then there's the seaside temple of Jagannath in Puri, where the *rathayatra* is worth a visit. The most elaborately carved of all the temples in Orissa is the Sun Temple at Konark (35 kilometres from Puri). Shaped like a massive chariot, this UNESCO World Heritage Site is largely in ruins, but what remains is an awe-inspiring reminder of the architectural genius of our forefathers.

4) **Bhopal:** Bhopal's old town with its teeming bazaars and beautiful mosques harks back to the days of the Mughals. They left their legacy in the form of the Taj-ul-Masjid, Asia's largest mosque, which is a lovely sight with its pink facade and marble dome-topped minarets. The other prominent mosque is the

Moti Masjid, which is architecturally similar to Delhi's Jama Masjid. Drive some 40 kilometres out of the city and visit Bhimbetka – an archaeological site consisting of ancient rock shelters and paintings.

5) **Fort Kochi:** God's Own Country of Kerala is replete with scenic beauty – from its backwaters to its pristine beaches. However, my favourite bit of Kerala is the little gem of Fort Kochi. Take a ferry from Ernakulam (Rs. 3 only, one way!) and head to this sleepy, Portuguese-influenced town. Walk by the shores lined with Chinese Fishing nets; if you ask nicely, the fishermen will let you on board and 'help' them haul in a catch. Visit the quirky Jewish Town where a synagogue stands tall, surrounded by a *bazaar* selling everything from antiques to spices. In the evening head to Greenix Village for a Kathakali and Kalaripayattu performance.

6) **Mysore:** The City of Palaces has two impressive ones to boast of – the sprawling Mysore Palace, which houses an interesting museum, and at night presents a spellbinding picture decked up with thousands of lights. Jaganmohan Palace is the other one, which is now converted into an art gallery. There are 5 other palaces in the city, as well as several lakes, gardens and temples. A day trip to Srirangapatna (55 kilometres away) is a worthwhile expedition to see the Ranganathaswamy temple and Tipu Sultan's summer palace.

7) **Kolkata:** If there's one Indian city that can be called the Grand Dame, it's Kolkata. Visit the Victoria Memorial, the imposing St. Paul's Cathedral and the Greco-Romanesque Writers' Building for a peek into Kolkata's past. The former French colony of Chandan Nagar (30 kilometres away) has several beautiful buildings, monuments and the riverside Strand. Nobel Laureate Tagore's Shantiniketan is 180 kilometres away and makes an interesting day trip for history buffs.

8) **Jaipur:** The Pink City of Jaipur is dotted with stunning palaces, *havelis* and monuments. The massive Amer (Amber) Fort, 11 kilometres outside the city, is its foremost attraction with highly decorated entrances, intricate latticework and an impressive *sheesh mahal*. Take a walking tour of the city, visiting HawaMahal, City Palace and various *bazaars*. The city is famous for its block printing industry and colourful *bandhani* work, not to mention the warm *Jaipuri razai*.

9) **Udaipur:** The romantic Lake City of Udaipur is best seen by taking a boat ride on Lake Pichola. The City Palace Complex with the Jag Mandir in the centre of the lake adds to the beauty of this experience. Visit the waterside Bagoreki Haveli at GangaurGhat, a sprawling palace with more than 100 rooms, several courtyards and glorious frescos. There are folk dance performances here every evening. From udaipur, make a day trip to the hill station of Mt Abu, where you can see the intricate marble carvings of Dilwara Temple.

10) **Varanasi:** The ancient city of Varanasi is a decadent tableau of multiple temples, riverside *ghats*, colourful markets and saffron-clad *sadhus*. Take a boat ride on the Ganges, explore the tiny alleys in the old town and try the local delicacies at the numerous *halwais*. In the evening, attend the Ganga *arti*, which is truly an uplifting experience – with pealing bells, chants, fire and incense. The 5-day classical music and dance festival of Ganga Mahotsav is a good time to visit Varanasi, as is Diwali when the ghats are lined with thousands of *diyas*.

Top Hill Stations in India: India has fascinated millions of people from the various geographical locations of the world, to visit the country, where many religions were born and flourished. It is a land of varied diversity, where over a billion people speak more than 700 languages, sync together to prosper as a nation. There are numerous tourist destinations in the country. With "AthitiDevoBhava" (Guests are

Gods) as the prime lesson being taught in each household. It is one of the most tourist-friendly nations in the world.

The hills have been successful in holding up the century-old traditions and cultures that have prospered the lives of the people in Incredible India. India is dotted with the awe-inspiring hills all over the country starting right up from Jammu and Kashmir to Tamil Nadu, encapsulating over 20 mountain ranges.

There are many hill station tours in India to choose from, but the problem remains which one to select. In a country with over 20 mountain ranges, choosing a hill station can be a very challenging task. Here is a list of the popular hill stations in India categorized by the part of the country you decide to visit.

The travel & tourism in the northern part of the nation is dominated by the Himalayas, offering everyone a chance to get spellbound by the grandeur of the peaks and picturesque landscape, which one cannot ignore.

The most visited Hill stations in North India are as follows:

1- Nainital,2- Shimla,3- Manali,4- Kullu,5- Mussoorie,6- Almora,7- Chamba,
8- Badrinath,9- Ranikhet,10- Gulmarg,11- Dharamshala,12- Dalhousie,
13- Lansdowne,14- Auli

The most visited Hill Stations in East India are as follows:

15- Darjeeling,16- Gangtok,17- Kalimpong,18- Shillong,19- Tawang,20- Mirik

The most adored Hill Stations in West India are as follows:

21- Khandala,22- Lonavala,23- Mahabaleshwar,24- Matheran,

25- Panchgani,26- Mount Abu,27- Panhala,28- Saputara

The must visit Hill Stations in South India are as follows:

29- Munnar,30- Aruku Valley,31- Coonoor,32- Coorg,33- Devikulam,
34- Idukki,35- Kodaikanal,36- Ooty,37- Peermade,38- Nandi Hills,
39- Horsley Hills

Truly a visit to all these hill stations of India will certainly refresh your mind and provide unforgettable memories. The country is flooded with innumerable tourist places and hill stations; this will give you a golden opportunity to discover the places that you have only seen in your dreams or on the television sets. Such is the tourism attraction in India.

Here is the statistics of travel and tourism in India with the details of Foreign exchange earned and foreign and domestic visits till 2015.

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India (1997-2015)

Year	Amount (US\$ million)	% change	Amount (₹ crores)	% change
1997	2,889	2.0	10,511	4.6
1998	2948	2.0	12,150	15.6
1999	3009	2.1	12,951	6.6
2000	3460	15	15,626	20.7
2001	3198	-7.6	15,083	-3.5
2002	3103	-3.0	15,064	-0.1
2003	4463	43.8	20,729	37.6
2004	6,170	38.2	27,944	34.8
2005	7,493	21.4	33,123	18.5
2006	8,634	15.2	39,025	17.8
2007	10,729	24.3	44,360	13.7
2008	11,832	10.3	51,294	15.6

2009	11136	-5.9	53,700	4.7
2010	14,193	27.5	64,889	20.8
2011	16,564	16.7	77,591	19.6
2012	17,737	7.1	94,487	21.8
2013	18,445	4.0	1,07,671	14
2014	20,236	9.7	1,23,320	14.5
2015	21,071	4.1	1,35,193	9.6

Foreign tourist arrivals in India (1997-2015)

Year	Number (millions)	% change
1997	2.37	3.8
1998	2.36	-0.7
1999	2.48	5.2
2000	2.65	6.7
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
2015	8.03	4.5

Tourism in India is economically important and is growing rapidly. The World Travel & Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated ₹8.31 lakh crore (US\$120 billion) or 6.3% of the nation's GDP in 2015 and supported 37.315 million jobs, 8.7% of its total employment. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.5% to ₹18.36 lakh crore (US\$270 billion) by 2025 (7.2% of GDP). In October 2015, India's medical tourism sector was estimated to be worth US\$3 billion. It is projected to grow to \$7–8 billion by 2020. In 2014, 184,298 foreign patients traveled to India to seek medical treatment.

About 80.27 lakh (8.027 million) foreign tourists arrived in India in 2015 compared to 76.79 lakh (7.679 million) in 2014, recording a growth of 4.5%. Domestic tourist visits to all states and Union Territories numbered 1,036.35 million in 2012, an increase of 16.5% from 2011. In 2014, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were the most popular states for tourists. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Agra have been the four most visited cities of India by foreign tourists during the year 2011. Worldwide, Chennai is ranked 38 by the number of foreign tourists, while Mumbai is ranked at 50, Delhi at 52 and Agra at 66 and Kolkata at 99.

The *Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2015* ranks India 52nd out of 141 countries overall. The report ranks the price competitiveness of India's tourism sector 8th out of 141 countries. It mentions that India has quite good air transport (ranked 35th), particularly given the country's stage of development, and reasonable ground transport infrastructure (ranked 50th). The country also scores high on natural and cultural resources (ranked 12th). Some other aspects of its tourism infrastructure remain somewhat underdeveloped however. The nation has very few hotel rooms per capita by international comparison and low ATM penetration. The World Tourism Organization reported that India's receipts from tourism during 2012 ranked 16th in the world, and 7th among Asian and Pacific countries.

The Ministry of Tourism designs national policies for the development and promotion of tourism. In the process, the Ministry consults and collaborates with other stakeholders in the sector including various Central Ministries/agencies, state governments, Union Territories and the representatives of the private sector. Concerted efforts are being made to promote new forms of tourism such as rural, cruise, medical and eco-tourism. The Ministry also maintains the Incredible India campaign.

HIGH LIGHTS OF NATIONAL TOURISM POLICY, 2002 The policy document seeks to enhance employment potential within the tourism sector as well as to foster economic integration through developing linkages with other sectors. Broadly the policy paper attempts to:

- Position tourism as a major engine of economic growth;
- Harness the direct and multiplier effects of tourism for employment generation, economic development and providing impetus to rural tourism;
- Focus on domestic tourism as a

major driver of tourism growth. • Position India as a global brand to take advantage of the burgeoning global travel trade and the vast untapped potential of India as a destination; • Acknowledges the critical role of private sector with government working as a pro-active facilitator and catalyst. Create and develop integrated tourism circuits based on India's unique civilization, heritage, and culture in partnership with States, private sector and other agencies; and • Ensure that the tourist to India gets physically invigorated, mentally rejuvenated, culturally enriched, spiritually elevated and "feel India from within

Tourism is world's largest industry without making smoke. It occupies one in nine global jobs and contributes 10 per cent to the world's Gross Domestic Product. It is a dynamically developing area of external economic activities. It affects different other sectors of the economy through its high growth and progress rates, substantial amounts of foreign currency inflows, infrastructure expansion and introduction of new management and educational experiences. Consecutively it adds positively to the social and economic development of the country as a whole. Its actual and potential economic impact is amazing. So this paper is an attempt to measure the economic impact of tourism in India. Currently a lot of measures are there to measure the impact. Tourism industry in India has several positive and negative impacts on the economy and society. These impacts are highlighted below.

POSITIVE IMPACTS :

1. **Generating Income and Employment:** Tourism in India has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes 6.23% to the national GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India. Almost 20 million people are now working in the India's tourism industry.
2. **Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange earnings in India. This has favourable impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$100 billion in 2008 and that is expected to increase to US\$275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual growth rate.
3. **Preservation of National Heritage and Environment:** Tourism helps preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites. For instance, the TajMahal, the QutabMinar, Ajanta and Ellora temples, etc, would have been decayed and destroyed had it not been for the efforts taken by Tourism Department to preserve them. Likewise, tourism also helps in conserving the natural habitats of many endangered species.

4. Developing Infrastructure: Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various means of transports, health care facilities, and sports centers, in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants that cater to foreign visitors. The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities.

5. Promoting Peace and Stability: Honey and Gilpin (2009) suggests that the tourism industry can also help promote peace and stability in developing country like India by providing jobs, generating income, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment, and promoting cross-cultural awareness. However, key challenges like adoption of regulatory frameworks, mechanisms to reduce crime and corruption, etc, must be addressed if peace-enhancing benefits from this industry are to be realized.

Conclusion: Tourism industry in india is growing and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange besides giving fillip to the country's overall economic and social development. Tourism in india should be developed in such a way that it accommodates and entertains visitors in a way that is minimally intrusive or destructive to the environment and sustains and supports the native cultures in the locations it is operating in. The major constraint in the development of tourism in india is the non-availability of adequate infrastructure including adequate air seat capacity, accessibility to tourist destinations, accommodation and trained man power in sufficient number. poor visitor experience, particularly, due to inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor hygienic conditions and incidents of touting and harassment of tourist in some places contribute to poor visitor experience. Despite the rich culture and natural heritage which india possesses, the security issues and crime forms persisting trouble in the indian tourism industry.

References:

A text book of indian tourism by B.K Gowwami and G. Ravindran

Tourism towards 21st century by sunilgupta and S.P.Bansal

Tourism marketing by S.M.Jha

<https://www.makemytrip.com/blog/top-10-cultural-destinations-in-india>

www.thrillophilia.com/blog/indian-heritage/

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/blog/top-35-hill-stations-in-india>

www.ibef.org/industry/tourismhospitality.aspx

<http://www.trcollege.net/articles/74-development-and-impact-of-tourism-industry-in-india>

<http://tourism.gov.in/TourismDivision/Ab...>

[Annual report of ministry of tourism 2013-14](#)

