



The fall of Tourism sector in India during COVID-

19

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ABSTRACT

Disease outburst and global pandemics are the best threat to the sustainability of human existence. Humanity has witnessed many pandemics throughout human history that killed various people and ravaged the worldwide economy and politics. Within the current context, the globe is facing yet one more pandemic as Coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19). The gravity of matter made realized, every country has undertaken special steps to fight against the pandemic mostly with non-pharmaceutical measures involving social distancing and self-isolation. Additionally, restriction in travel and trade wiped out the bulk of nations to limit the spread of the virus. Of these combat against the pandemic has vastly affected the main economic sectors like Tourism. As we know that Tourism is a backbone of economy for various countries of the world. It is a big origin and it also helps in generating revenue and a mean of foreign exchange. In our country the scenario is not different and tourism contributes to GDP in big proportion. But the main point is all the stakeholders those are connected with tourism industry that tourism is the most affected sector now in the world due to corona virus disease (COVID-19) in the starting of 2020. It is spreading rapidly in an unpredictable large scale across continents and it is the life threatening health risk in the world has faced in the modern era. This paper focuses on the impact of COVID-19 on Indian tourism sector. India is the 7th largest country of the World and rich with various tourism resources and millions of tourists arrive annually, which contributes to the country's GDP. The need of the hour, is to take early steps to overcome the present slowdown in tourism industry by analysing its long term impacts at the earliest.

Keywords: Tourism, COVID- 19, Travel, Economy

INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is severely affected due to the outburst of COVID-19 all over the world. India is the major attraction of the tourism sector due to its vast heritage. The Indian tourism industry is projected to book a revenue loss of Rs. 1.25 trillion in calendar 2020 as a fall out of the shutdown of hotels and suspension on the wing operations after the shutdown of hotels and suspension on the wing operations after the onset and spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. (BUSINESS STANDARDS, 2020) The main reasons for which the Indian tourism sector was affected by the followings:

- World Wide lockdown.
- International flights were cancelled.
- International visas are cancelled.

Coronaviruses are an outsized family of viruses which can cause illness in animals or human. In humans, sever Coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infection starting from the cold to more severe diseases like geographical region Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) foremost recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19. (coronavirus, 2020)

COVID-19 is that the communicable disease caused by the foremost recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and the disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019.

People can suffer from COVID-19 from others who already have that virus. It spreads through small droplets from the nose or mouth when someone having COVID-19 coughs or exhales from person to person. While cough or exhales, the droplets also land on objects and surfaces when people also touch that he or she will get affected. People may also catch COVID-19 if they inspire droplets from a person with COVID-19 who coughs out or exhales droplets. This is why it is essential to remain over 1 meter (3feet) faraway from a person who is sick. (coronavirus, 2020)

Travelling and Tourism have been an integral part of Indian Culture and Tradition. Tourism is a multibillion industry in India. The Indian tourism industry needs to be developed by socio-economic magnitudes. (Dr.S.NAGAVALLI, 2014) This paper discusses the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian tourism sector. The tourism industry has a more significant impact on India. India includes a great heritage of the historical place, just like the Taj Mahal, various Forts, Natural sites, etc. Since 2000 the tourism industry has been giving many advantages to India. It gives India a profit for exchange earning to the country when a tourist visits. (Dr. L. N. Ghatage, 2015) There are recently many events that have taken place, which is a giant catalyst for promoting tourism in India like 20/20 IPL Cricket matches, Commonwealth Games, visit of President Obama of the USA, and first lady Michelle have also helped the tourism industry and can continue helping in India. It will prosper to great heights and standards shortly. (Dr.S.NAGAVALLI, 2014)

Significance of the Indian tourism sector

- It helps to preserve Indian heritage and culture and projecting the identical to the planet.
- Brings socio-economic benefits in terms of employment, income generation, revenue generation, exchange, etc.
- It gives direction and opportunity to the youth of the country to know the aspirations and consider the point of others and helps in greater national integration.
- It offers opportunities to the youth of the country, not just for employment but also for absorbing activities for nation-building and character-building like sports, adventure, etc. (Verma, n.d.)

Objectives of the study

- To understand the impact of COVID-19 on the Indian tourism sector.
- To study the condition of Indian economy in Tourism sector due to COVID-19.
- To know the effect on the foreign exchange earnings.

Issues on Indian tourism sector during COVID -19:

- The organized sector within the industry is also the hit the toughest with an estimated loss of around Rs1.58 lakh crore, says CII.
- The national federation of 10 tourism, travel and hospitality organizations of India, FAITH, said it had been safe to mention that the value of the losses may well be within the range at Rs5 lakh crore, covering all aspects of the business.
- As per the globe Economic Forum (WEF), the coronavirus pandemic is putting up to 50 million jobs within the global travel and tourism sector in danger, out of that 30 million jobs are would be in danger in Asia. (livemint, 2020)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Individuals become tourists after they voluntarily leave their usual surroundings, where they reside, to go to another environment. These individuals will usually engage in several activities, no matter how close or how far this environment (destination) is. Therefore, tourists are visitors, and what you are doing while visiting another place is also considered as tourism. Back in 1963, the international organization Conference on International Travel and Tourism agreed to use the term 'visitors' (other than residents) to explain individuals are visiting another country. This definition covered two classes of visitors: Tourists were classified as temporary visitors staying a minimum of 24 hours in an exceeding destination. If they are traveling for recreation, health, sport, holiday, study, or religious purposes, their visit can be categorized as leisure. Alternatively, excursionists, including cruise travellers, are also considered as temporary visitors, if they stay in an exceeding destination for less than 24 hours. However, these definitions fail to require into consideration domestic tourists. In 1976, the Institute of Tourism defined that tourism is the temporary short term movement of individuals to a destination outside the places where

they usually live and work. Therefore, tourism includes the movement of individuals for all purposes, including day visits or excursions. (spriger link, 2017)

The tourism industry is the most important worldwide. It is becoming a growing industry in recent years. Many countries within the world are endowed with natural beauty, while many have developed infrastructure on their own. Of course, many countries have gotten a significant portion of their revenues from the tourism industry, so it has considered as a leading source of income for those, and it creates income through the consumption of products and services by tourists. It wields economic importance, with many innumerable travellers around the world annually, although its responsibility in the environment, it should result in habitat destruction, waste, and pollution. The global tourism industry came through the stages of your time, and it is improved for many years, and it is a significant impact on the economy, environment, and society. (UK Essays, 2017)

The global tourism industry contains significantly been improving since 19 century when the earliest travelers were walking or riding domesticated animals. The invention of technology has provided new modes of transportation and increased individual's opportunities to travel. Thanks to roads are improved, and the government stabilized, interest in traveling rose for studying, sightseeing, and religious purposes. Over 100 years ago, the introduction of turnpike roads, roads on which tolls were charged, allowed to buses stoppage to 14 travellers for 40 miles distance over 24 hours. As an example, a visit from London to Bath was account for about 72 hours, whereas the 400 miles to Edinburgh took completely ten days. (UK Essays, 2017)

Since the planet War II, travellers have grown up and allowed them to manoeuvre abroad, despite the very fact that political conditions and insufficient funds restricted the flexibility to try and do that. Furthermore, the travel business changed because of the advance in airplane technology, which led to a growing commercial flight industry. Modern technology played a vital role in transforming people for living, working, and tourism. As a result, it has more spare time, intensified communications, and given many compelling opportunities for conveying (WTO). The influence of computers and, therefore, the internet has shown on tourism as customers can now search for holiday destinations, travel companies comparison, and booking online. (UK Essays, 2017)

Tourism has become the world's largest industry, generating wealth and employment, opening the minds of both visitors and also visited alternative ways of life. India has definite signs of becoming one in every one of the emerging giants in world tourism. The foremost imperative factors for successful tourism development. India's tourism is one in every one of the flourishing sectors in terms of its scope. Tourism in India is growing continuously to come up with employment and earn a great deal of exchange to stabilize the country's economic and social development. It also helps in preserving and sustaining the range of India's natural and cultural environments. We should always develop the tourism industry with government supports, new initiations, actions, and plans to influence foreigners to sustain our position actively. (Dr.P. Stanley Joseph Michal Raj, 2016)

The word "tour" comes from the Latin word 'tornare' and also Greek word 'tornos' meaning 'a lathe or circle; the movement around a central point or axis.' In developing countries like India, tourism has become one in every one of the major sectors of the economy, contributing to an outsized proportion of the value and generating substantial employment opportunities. It has become the fastest growing industry within the country with high potentials for

its further expansion and diversification. However, there are pros and cons attached to the event of the tourism industry within the country. Allow us to discuss the event also because of the negative and positive impacts of the tourism industry in India. Tourism in India has grown in leaps and bounds over the years, with each region of India contributing something to its splendour and enthusiasm. As per the Travel and Tourism competitiveness report 2009 by the planet Economic Forum, India is ranked 11th within the Asia Pacific region and 62nd overall, moving up three places on the list of the world's attractiveness destinations. (Dr.P. Stanley Joseph Michal Raj, 2016)

Types of Tourism in India

India may be a country that witnessed plenty of diversity about its ecology, mythology, history, its geographical diversity in terms of mountains, planes, and plateaus, and also the medical diversity teaching us the Science of Life (Ayurveda). India showcases a spread of tourism options, which incorporates Ecological Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism, Historical Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Medical Tourism, and an upcoming. So Tourism in India may well be broadly classified on the premise of the categories mentioned above:

1. *Ecological Tourism*

The rich diversity within flora and fauna with a blessing of the attractiveness natural attractions has encouraged Ecological Tourism in India. The forests cover on the Andaman Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Meghalaya and also the Malabar Coast; the Kaziranga and Jim Corbette wildlife sanctuaries; the mountain ranges in North India and also the Hill Stations like Shimla, Kulu, Manali, Ooty; the Paradise on Earth, Kashmir, the attractive beaches at Goa and also the backwaters of Kerala and far more is nothing but a feast for all nature lovers.

2. *Pilgrimage Tourism*

India contains a solid mythological background and is additionally referred to as the LAND OF GODS AND GODDESS. India being the major culturally developed country and also the birthplace of the man saints, poets, and philosophers, has marked growth in Pilgrimage Tourism since history itself. Kedarnath, Badrinath, Amarnath, Dwarka, Darghas and Masjids at Delhi and Ajmer, churches and attractions regarding Pilgrimage tourism.

3. *Historical Tourism*

India may be land that gave birth to several legendary rulers and warriors, creating an excellent historical background. Every city or place in India contains a story to inform about its history. The ordinary tourist's attraction for the same includes the Taj Mahal at Agra, the beautifully carved Ajanta Ellora and Khajuraho caves, the forts at Delhi, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, one among the oldest and historical cities of India "Madurai" and lots of more.

4. *Medical Tourism*

Medical tourism is an upcoming entirely tourism in India. Thanks to low cost and efficient medication facilities, more number of individuals everywhere the planet considers India to be a much better option for medication purpose.

5. *Adventure Tourism*

India is one of the best places for Adventure Tourism. Mountaineering, skiing, trekking within the ranges of Himalayas, Camel safaris in Rajasthan, River rafting within the Ganges near Rishikesh, hiking, Wind rafting and far more of an adventure for each adventure lover is bestowed by India upon its tourists.

6. *Sports Tourism*

Sports tourism refers to international travel either for viewing or participating during a sporting event. Examples include international sporting events like the Olympics, tournaments (soccer, rugby, cricket, tennis, and golf, and Formula 1 auto race).

7. *Wildlife Tourism*

Wildlife tourism is that the observation of untamed (non-domestic) animals in their natural environment or captivity. It includes activities like photography, viewing, and feeding of animals. This way of tourism offers tourists customized tour packages and safaris and is closely related to ecotourism and sustainable tourism. Other minor sorts of tourism include Slum tourism, Luxury tourism, Agritourism, Geo-tourism, culinary tourism, and lots of more. Tourism is additionally a profitable industry for the following sectors: accommodation venues, tour guides, recreation, attractions, events and conferences, food and beverage, transportation, and also the travel trade. (Jaswal, 2014)

The tourism industry is vital for the advantages it brings and thanks to its role as a billboard activity that make demanded and growth for several more industries. It not only contributes to more economic activities but also generates more employment, revenues, and plays a significant role in development.

“Tourism first creates demand as an activity then fulfils that demand as a bunch of industries.”

This is the unique aspect of tourism as this creates demanded economies on a global scale and, more importantly, for every country and even goes deeper in creating demand and growth opportunities at the city level and native level for various communities.

This makes tourists important for a rustic. Their role and significance increase as they are also one in every of the most effective brand ambassadors for any country. Tourists come from different countries and deduct images and perceptions about your country with them and share it with more.

The 3 Importance of Tourism

1. Tourists create demand

It implies that there is a requirement which industries fulfil by providing goods for consumption. You will always read and listen to that such and such industries witnessing growth thanks to increasing Demand.

Tourism is one such industry or sector that make demanded first. This is often thanks to it being a personal and endeavour. Tourism as an activity is what creates demand. The entire activity of tourism is mostly a 3 step process of needs and demands, which we have as the followings:

- Tourist attraction and traveling
- Local tourism and stay
- Ancillary activities

2. Tourism Industry spreads and meets demand

Tourism is an industry fulfils the requirement demand created by tourism as an activity. Now, tourism, as mentioned in its definition, is not an industry intrinsically preferably a bunch of industries. Tourism is formed of these industries and their products, and more. This is often the worth chain of tourism where different industries and players provide products and services to satisfy the demand and desire of tourists. The tourist's value chain is formed on the idea of the three needs mentioned above, which create demand for various products and services. However, what thus value chain also means is that tourism creates demand for not only one or two industries but such a lot of different industries all at once. This makes it vital from the economic process because it provides revenues and other benefits like employment generation to those industries.

3. Tourist bring Global Standards

The other important observation about the travel and tourism sector, which we wish to spotlight, is that the tourists, who are the consumers of this sector, are global act accordingly when it involves perception and consumption of tourism and related services as an entire.

Let us first answer why a tourism consumer is global. Because he or she may be a traveller, meaning, they trip various places for business and leisure. This includes a critical implication, among other things, affecting but demand and provide sides. Looking from the demand side, this suggests that travellers have consumed almost the identical set or bundle of services at the various destination and events venues globally, then at the purpose of consuming these services, presently or in the future, they might compare these at a world level. (market width, n.d.)

Indian Tourism

India may be a huge tropical country and is well known for its diverse climatic features. India has become one in every one of the world's promising tourist destinations with a sizeable amount of holidaymakers annually. It has a dramatic growth in tourism over the last 25 years, and it is one in every of the foremost remarkable economic changes. Tourism activity has a socio-economic impact on the economy. India is the 12th most fascinating tourist destination in the Asia-Pacific by the report of the world economic forum. Tourism is well known as a significant industry with vast potential for employment generation and economic development. Hence, it very effective for developing nations, particularly developing nations like India. The tourism industry is receiving good attention as an overseas exchange earner because most parts of the world it is promoted today primarily for earnings exchange. The disbursal of tourist expenditure on accommodation, food, transport, recreation so on features a linkage effect resulting in the general development of a country. (K, 2017)

India's size and high natural, geographic, cultural, and artistic diversity offers enormous opportunities for the travel and the tourism industry. The promotion and aggressive marketing measures undertaken by the government are anticipated to help the influx of tourists. The industry would also enjoy the introduction of recent styles of tourism and development. In India Medical Tourism has gained more popularity in recent years. India encompasses a major cost advantage during this field compared with other countries. Additionally, to cost advantages, the Indian healthcare industry offers state-of-the-art equipment, technology advancement, qualified and experienced medical personnel, and a mix of recent and traditional medicines. India also exists in ecotourism, adventure tourism, and cruise tourism. Ecotourism is increasing in popularity, evident within the development of eco-friendly hotels and tour packages. With increasing environmental awareness and consciousness among tourists and given efforts undertaken by the government and personal players, the ecotourism segment is anticipated to record impressive growth within the coming years. India holds immense potential in adventure and cruise tourism. The Himalayas and its mighty rivers are the greatest adventure tourism in India. (Dr.P. Stanley Joseph Michal Raj, 2016)

In India, the peak period for adventure tourism is the lean period of cultural tourism. The cruise industry is one of the foremost promising industries in India, but for that, strong efforts are to be needed to develop this industry. Other varieties of tourism, like agricultural tourism, pilgrimage tourism, heritage tourism, and MICE tourism, also hold enormous potential. Prospects in the tourism industry a healthy economic process recorded in the past few years, especially within the services industry, has led to extending in business travel. Higher-income and affordability have increased domestic leisure travel in India. India has also grown in foreign tourist arrivals. However, the industry has shown signs of recovery within the half of 2010. This is often a transparent indicator that the long-term prospects for the Indian travel and tourism industry are bright. India is anticipated to witness increased tourist activity both within the business and leisure segments within the coming years. India has been identified collectively of the fastest-growing countries in terms of tourism demand. (Dr.P. Stanley Joseph Michal Raj, 2016)

Tourism in India is one of the most vital key drivers and a major source of exchange earnings. In India, the sector's direct contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) is anticipated to grow at 7.8 percent each year during the amount 2013-2023. The tourism sector in India is flourishing because of a rise in foreign tourist arrivals (FTA) and a bigger number of Indians traveling to a domestic destination. The Indian government has provided policy and infrastructure support for the growth and development of the industry. The tourism policy of the government aims at the speedy implementation of tourism projects, the development of integrated tourism circuits, special capacity building within the hospitality sector, and new marketing strategies. India's tourism industry is experiencing a robust period of growth, driven by the burgeoning Indian bourgeoisie, growth in high spending foreign tourists, and coordinated government campaign to market 'Incredible India'. (Dr.P. Stanley Joseph Michal Raj, 2016)

In 2005 the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) started a campaign called 'Incredible India' to encourage tourism in India. For a more robust growth, the department divided different places into several sections like 'spiritual tourism,' 'spa tourism,' ecotourism,' and 'adventure tourism.' Indian tourism is started looking bright. The future of Indian tourism is increasing year by year. India offers many tour packages to visitors like ecotourism, health tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, heritage tourism, wildlife tourism, etc. only India provides different categories of tourism. The Indian government has taken many steps for the development of the tourism industry. Only, in India, tourists can enjoy these sorts of tourism together. The survey in keeping with FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) states that there is a bright future for the tourism industry in India. India has always been known for its diverse climate, hospitality, uniqueness, etc. this is often the explanation why India has been doing well altogether sorts of tourism in India. The Indian government adopted different approaches for the promotion of tourism in India, which includes a new mechanism for quick implementation of tourist projects, development of integrated tourism and rural destinations, special capacity building within the unorganized hospitality sector, and new marketing strategy. (K, 2017)

The diverse geographical places of India delight the tourists. The monuments, museums, forts, sanctuaries, places of non-secular interest, places, etc. gives pleasure to the eyes. India is a country known for its lavish treatment to all or any visitors, regardless of where they are available. The other attraction includes beautiful beaches, forests and wildlife and landscapes for ecotourism; snow, river and mountain peaks for adventure tourism; technological parks and museum for science tourism; centres of pilgrimage for spiritual tourism; centres of pilgrimage for spiritual tourism; heritage trains and hotels for heritage tourism; yoga, Ayurveda and natural health records and hill stations also attract foreign tourist to India. Some of the places that attract an enormous number of tourists are Agra, Jaipur, Jhansi, Hyderabad, Nalanda, Mysore, Aurangabad, Delhi, Mahabaleshwar, etc. Haridwar, Ujjain, Shirdi, Varanasi, Allahabad, Puri, Ajmer, Amritsar, Vaishno Devi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Rameshwaram, Sabarimala, Kanyakumari, etc. are places of non-secular importance. Srinagar, Kullu, Manali, Dehradun, Nainital, Darjeeling, Ooty etc. are famous hill resorts. (K, 2017)

Characteristics of Indian Tourism

Today tourism is the largest industry in India, with a contribution of 6.77% to the national GDP and providing 8.78% of the total employment. India eyewitness over 5 million annual foreign tourist arrivals and 562 million domestic tourism visits. The tourism industry in India generated about US\$ 275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% annual rate. The Ministry of Tourism helps India for the event and promotion of tourism and maintains the 'Incredible India' campaign.

According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, India is a tourism hotspot from 2009-2018, having the very best 10-year growth potential. As per the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2009 by the plane Economic Forum, India is ranked 11th within the Asia Pacific region and 62nd overall, moving up three places on the list of the world's attractive destination. It is ranked the 14th best tourist destination for its natural resources and 24th for its cultural resources, with many World Heritage Sites, both natural and cultural, rich fauna, and robust creative industries within the country.

India also bagged 37th rank for its transportation network. The India travel and tourism industry ranked 5th within the long-term (10 years) growth and is predicted to be the second-largest employer within the world by 2019. India made it to the list of 'leader' or the countries that are likely to become a major tourist destination within the next five years, led by the United Arab Emirates, China, and Vietnam. The demand for travel and tourism in India is predicted to grow by 8.2 per cent between 2010 and 2019 and can place India at the third position within the world. It has been predicted that India's travel and tourism sector will be the second-largest employer within the world, employing 40,037,000 by 2019. (Dr.D.AMUTHA)

Impact of Tourism on Indian Economy

- **Positive Impact**

- 1. Generating Income and Employment**

According to the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2009 brought out by the World Economic Forum, the contribution of travel and tourism to gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to be at US\$ 187.3 billion by 2019. Furthermore, the world, which accounted for 6.4% of total employment in 2009, is estimated to rise by 7.2 percent of total employment by 2019.

- 2. Source of exchange earnings:**

Tourism plays a vital role in exchange earnings in India, which gives a favourable impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism industry in India expected to generate US\$ 51.4 billion.

- 3. Preservation of National Heritage and Environment:**

Tourism helps preserve several places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites as an example, the Taj Mahal, the Qutab Minar, Ajanta, and Ellora temples, etc. would be decayed and destroyed had it not been for the efforts taken by Tourism Department to preserve them. Likewise, tourism also helps in to protect natural habitats and many species.

- 4. Developing Infrastructure:**

Tourism tends to encourage the event of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various means of transports, health care facilities, and sports centres, additionally to the hotels and high-end restaurants that cater to foreign visitors. The event of infrastructure has successively induced the event of other directly productive activities.

- 5. Promoting Peace and Stability:**

Honey and Gilpin (2009) suggest that the tourism industry can even help promote peace and stability in developing countries like India by providing jobs, generating income, diversifying the economy, protecting the environment, and promoting cross-cultural awareness. However, critical challenges like the adoption of regulatory frameworks, a mechanism to cut back crime and corruption, etc. must be addressed if peace-enhancing benefits from this industry are to be realized.

- **Negative Impact**

- 1. Undesirable Social and Cultural Change:**

Tourism occasionally destroys the social fabric of a community. The more tourists are coming into an area, the more the perceived risk of that place losing its identity, and honest example is Goa. From the late '60s to the first '80s, when the Hippy culture was at its height, Goa was heaven for such hippies. Here they came in thousands and altered the entire culture of the state increasing within the use of medicine, prostitution, and human trafficking. It had a wave effect on the country.

- 2. Increase Tension and Hostility:**

Tourism can increase tension, hostility, and suspicion between the tourists and, therefore, the local communities when there is no respect and understanding for every other's culture and way of life. This could further result in violence and other crimes committed against the tourists. The recent crime committed against Russian tourists in Goa could be a case in point.

- 3. Creating a way of Antipathy:**

Tourism initiates little benefit to the local people. In most all-inclusive package tours, entirely 80% of traveller's fees move to airlines, hotels, and other international companies, not local businessmen and workers. Moreover, large hotel chain restaurants often import food to satisfy foreign visitors and barely employ local staff for senior management positions, preventing local farmers and workers from reaping the advantage of their presence.

- 4. Adverse Effects on Environment and Ecology:**

The control effects of tourism on the environment is increased pressure on the carrying capacity of the ecosystem in each tourist locality. Increased transport and construction activities led to large scale deforestation and destabilization of natural landforms, while increased tourist flow led to extend in solid waste dumping similarly as depletion of water and fuel resources. The flow of tourists to ecologically sensitive areas resulted in the destruction of rare and species thanks to trampling, killing, disturbance of breeding habitats. Sound, pollutions from vehicles and public address systems, pollution, vehicular emissions, untreated sewage, etc. even have direct effects on bio-diversity, ambient environment and general profile of tourist spots. (Jaswal, 2014)

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Tourism Sector

According to the Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH), the federation representing entities within the tourism, travel, and hospitality industry, has appealed for a right away relief package from the government to remain afloat and avoid job losses.

Over 95 percent MSMEs of 53000 travel agents, 115,000 tour operators, 15000 adventure, 911000 tourist transporter, 53,000 hospitality, and five lakh restaurants face warmth because of lack of money flows, said the federation. The industry employs an estimated value of 3.8 crore jobs.

The Indian tourism industry, in 2018-19, handled the business of over 10.5 million foreign tourists, quite five million visiting NRIs, 1.8 billion domestic tourist visits, and over 26 million outbound travellers.

Revenue fell sharper. By March 21, revenues were down 73 percent, as against 20 percent recorded on March 7 as earnings from food and beverage and events took a success. Occupancies in April have dipped to between 5-15 percent, in step with EIH, operator of Oberoi and Trident hotels. (COVID-19 impact | Tourism & hospitality on brink of collapse, appeals for relief package, 2020)

There are some other effects of COVID-19 listed below:

- On account of Coronavirus, the Indian tourism and Hospitality industry is expecting a possible job loss of around 38 million.
- In the third week of March 2020 itself, the hotel sector saw a decline of wholly 65% in occupancy levels as compared to the identical period in 2019.
- With international and domestic travel on terminating demand for turbine fuel has substantially declined.
- Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) estimates the hotel, aviation, and travel sector together may suffer a loss of about Rs 85 billion, keeping in mind the travel restriction imposed on foreign tourists.
- The impact of Covid-19 would be affected by both white and blue-collar jobs. India's outbound and inbound travel will eyewitness an all-time low.
- The restaurant industry in India is expecting almost zero revenue within the immediate term, and a drop of fifty within the months to return.
- At least 30 percent of the hotel and hospitality industry revenue may well be impacted if the case does not improve by the trip of June 2020.
- There is a threat of job loss of nearly 15% within the hotel and restaurant industry once the lockdown is lifted, as they are going to not see an on the spot surge in demand..
- The aviation industry in India could incur losses worth Rs 27,000 crores (\$3.3-3.6 billion) within the half-moon of 2020-21.
- The passenger growth of airlines is probably going to fall sharply to a negative 20-25% growth for 2020-21. (tourmyindia, 2020)
- The Indian tourism industry is projected to book a revenue loss of Rs 1.25 trillion in calendar 2020 as a fall out of the shutdown of hotels and suspension on the wing operations after the onset and spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic.
- The report assumes the impact of the pandemic on tourism at about 50 percent during January and February 2020, while it should be higher at 70 percent in March alone, following the suspension of international flights.
- During April-June, the Indian tourism industry is predicted to book a revenue loss of Rs 69,400 crore, denoting a year-on-year (y-o-y) loss of 30 percent.
- As many as nine million jobs- six-fold the population of Goa- within the travel and tourism sector are in danger in India, in step with the planet Travel and Tourism Council, a world forum to lift awareness about the industry. (scroll.in, 2020)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

It is a framework of methods and strategies chosen using the researcher to mix various additives of research logically in order that the study's hassle is successfully handled.

Secondary Data:

Secondary analysis or table analysis could be an analysis methodology that involves victimization already existing information. To proceed with the general effectiveness of the analysis, the information is summarized and collected.

The secondary analysis material revealed in analysis reports and similar documents. These documents are created by public libraries, websites, information obtained from already crammed in surveys, etc. some government and non-government agencies conjointly store information that may use for analysis functions and might be retrieved from them.

Secondary analysis is way cheaper than primary analysis because it makes use of already existing information, not like primary analysis wherever information is collected first hand by organizations or businesses, or they will use a 3rd party to gather information on their behalf.

Secondary analysis ways with examples;

Secondary analysis is price effective, and that is one in all the explanations that produces it well-liked alternative among tons of companies and organizations. Not each organization is ready to pay large add of cash to conduct analysis is termed as 'desk research' as information is retrieved from sitting behind a table.

The following are some popularly used secondary analysis ways and examples:

1. Information out there on the web the net:

One in all the foremost fashionable ways in which of aggregation secondary information is victimization the internet. Information is instantly out there on the web and might be downloaded at the press of a button. This information is much freed from price, or one might pay a negligible quantity to transfer the already existing information. Websites have tons of data that companies or organizations will use to suit their analysis desires. However, organizations got to think about the solely authentic and trusty web site to gather data.

2. Government and non- government agencies:

Information for secondary analysis also can be collected from some government and non-government agencies. For instance, the United States Printing workplace, America Census Bureau, and little Business Development Centres have valuable and relevant information that companies or organizations will use.

3. Public libraries:

These are another sensible supply to loom for information for secondary analysis. Public libraries have copies of vital analyses that were conducted earlier. They are the depository of vital data, and documents from that data are extracted. More, often libraries have a large assortment of presidency publications with market statistics, massive business directories, and newsletters.

4. Instructional Institution:

The importance of aggregation information from the instructional establishment for secondary analysis is commonly unmarked. However, additional is conducted in schools and universities than in another sector. However, businesses or organizations will approach instruction establishment and request information from them.

5. Business data sources:

Native newspapers, journals, magazines, radio, and television stations or an excellent supply to get information for secondary analysis. These business data sources have first-hand data on economic developments, political agenda, marketing research, demographic segmentation, and similar subjects. Businesses do not solely have the chance to spot their prospective shoppers; however, they also can comprehend the avenues to market their merchandise or services through these sources as they need a wider reach.

In secondary research methodology, we have referred various application on the plays tore listed below:

- Ministry of Tourism.
- Indian Tourism statistics.
- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:-

Data Examination & method:-

Allocating data from the different government site, and comparing with previous data using excel and simple percentage method to interpret the data.

Objectives of Research

- To analyse, the number of foreign tourists arrived in 2019-2020.
- To analyse the impact of COVID-19 in foreign exchanges.

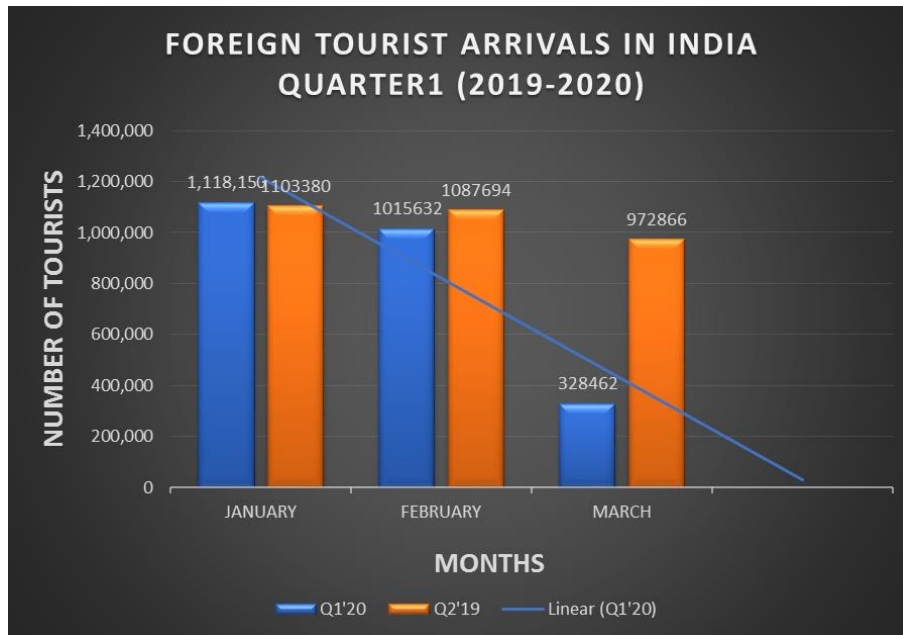
Research Questions

- What is the impact of COVID-19 on the arrival of foreign tourists in 2019-2020?
- How COVID-19 have an impact on foreign exchange earnings in India 2019-2020?

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Foreign Tourist Arrivals In India In The 1st Quarter Of (2019-2020)

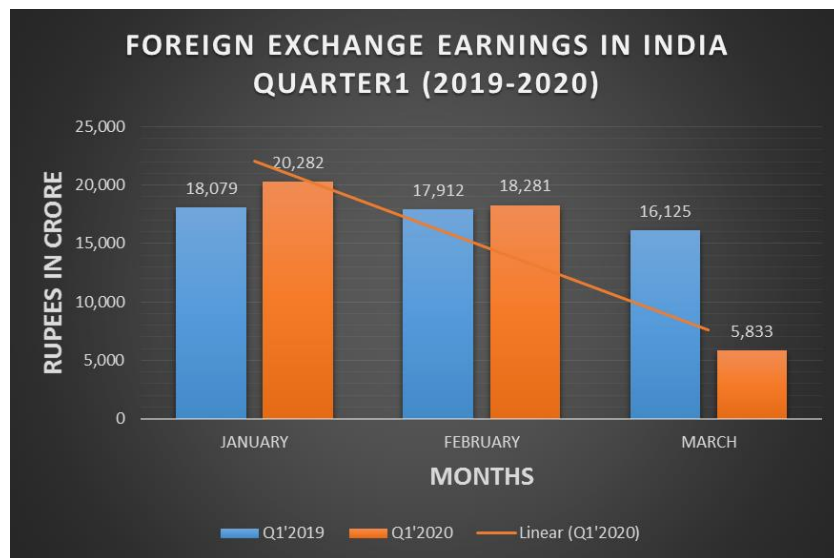
SR.NO	MONTHS	Q1'20 TOURISTS	Q1'19 TOURISTS
1.	JANUARY	11,18,150	11,03,380
2.	FEBRUARY	20,15,632	10,87,694
3.	MARCH	3,28,462	9,72,866



Interpretation: According to the above data foreign tourist arrivals in India in 1st quarter, 2020 was decreased with respect to 1st quarter 2019.

Foreign Exchange Earnings (Fee's) in India in the 1st Quarter of (2019-2020) (In Crore).

SR.NO.	MONTHS	Q1'19 FEE's (in crore)	Q1'20 FEE's (in crore)
1.	JANUARY	18,079	20,282
2.	FEBRUARY	17,912	18,281
3.	MARCH	16,125	5,833



Interpretation: According to the data foreign exchange earnings in India in the 1st quarter of 2020 was increased with respect to 1st quarter of 2019.

FINDINGS

- During April-June, the Indian travel industry is relied upon to book an income loss of Rs 69,400 crore, meaning a year-on-year (y-o-y) loss of 30 per cent.
- Presently with movement limitation in India for more than 80 nations and the greater part of the trips of significant aircraft being suspended, alongside the lockdown till March 31,2020, the Indian residential just as outside movement and the travel industry is relied upon to observe a sharply negative effect in 2020.
- Misfortune gauge for India's travel industry segment copies to Rs 10 lakh crore, says FAITH.
- The café business remains at an expected 4, 23,685 crores in a year but since of COVID-19, Lockdown in the country can disappear the 50 per cent of pay or more than this on the off chance that it proceeds for not many more months.
- The Aviation is additionally in a monetary misfortune, as about 600 universal flights and 93 Indian International flights dropped, this area is required 11,000 bundle according to the specialists see.
- FTA in February 2020 has dropped by 9.3% month-on-month and 7% year-on-year, as indicated by the government information.
- There was 10.15 lakh FTAs in February against 10.87 lakh in February 2019 and 11.18 lakh in January 2020. This circumstances is getting uglier as India has declared the suspension of all traveller visas till April 15 of every an offer to contain the spread of the infection.
- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has 3,691 goals enrolled with-it, of which 38 are world inheritance regions. As per the information given by the ASI, the full-scale salary from labelled tourist spots was RS 247.89 crore in FY18, Rs 302.34 crore in FY19 and Rs 277.78 crore in FY20 (April-January). In the event that the situation neglects to change by May, which is when household travel is at its pinnacle in light of the late spring excursions, work may then turn into a worry.

Recommendations:

Indian the travel industry is the most affected industry influenced by the infectious COVID-19, the infectious infection has arrived at urban areas and towns everywhere throughout the nation inside a couple of days and unfavourably hit the travel industry, and subsequently lodgings and visit administrators are incidentally shut or decreased their room stock also, activity. This effect can be decreased by utilizing certain quick measures, transient measures and long haul plans. The e-government and partners ought to offer financial help to the travel industry. Tourism industry ventures ought to respond rapidly to the circumstance; alter both long haul and momentary procedures, in viewpoints such as cost control and worker game plan. It is significant for the tourism industry ventures to remain serious when the market is flimsy, and ought to keep up costs diagram all through the emergency.

The tourism industry endeavours can take the specific measures to keep up their money flow in the near future by suspending superfluous or least significant operational material buys, by postponing redistributing instalments and by urging workers to take yearly leaves and unpaid leaves, additionally the travel industry partners can keep up business by different ways like changing their market blend and appropriation channels. Present lockdown timeframe can likewise be used by directing on the web preparing and advancement programs for the representatives, which will assist with improving neighbourliness aptitude or can, overhaul their ability in the different field of the Tourism industry to adjust well in the contemporary advanced conditions.

Conclusion

Extreme effects from COVID-19 can be diminishing hotels booking, carriers booking, retractions of occasions, decrease to staff as a cost-slicing measure and hazard to aircraft, hotels, and travel offices occupations sooner rather than later as the income created by the travel industry will be diminished. Half of the income can be declined in 2020 when contrasted with the earlier year, be that as it may, in spite of extreme cuts in business and forecasts that ordinary travel examples would take a very long time to return. To deal with this circumstances and for the upliftment of the travel industry, industry government should approach, without government intercession it is hard to beat the current circumstances and budgetary crunch. The administration must give certain unwinding on charges forced on the travel industry, or give certain delicate credits lest financing costs and should give extra assets for the advancement of the travel industry sooner rather than later.

One thing made extremely understood by this emergency is the delicate idea of the tourism industry business, what is more, accordingly the need to have possibilities for even erratic occasions as this the emergency has shaken the whole the travel industry all inclusive.

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