



A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM AND HOTEL INDUSTRY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

Aditi Narain¹ & Dr. Bireshwar Pandey²

Research Scholar, Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

C.M.P. Degree College,

University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, India.

Abstract-

The tourism and hotel industry plays a critical role in the development of an economy. Its role becomes significant in the case of developing economies, like India. The study related to tourism and hotel industry becomes relevant and vital in the present world scenario of increasing role of tourism in many aspects including stimulating economic growth, making addition to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country, employment generation, earning foreign exchange, development of infrastructure and so on. The tourism and hotel industry of India not only contributes to its GDP but also helps the economy and people of the country in many ways. This makes the study essential from the world as well as India's point of view. The present study is an attempt to examine the contribution and role of tourism industry in the economy by scrutinizing the relevant data related to tourism and hotel industry of the world with a special emphasis on India. The study also aims to analyse the domestic and foreign tourists' footfall to the monuments protected under the Archaeological Survey of India. It further tries to evaluate the data related to the availability of approved hotels of India and their occupancy; and of the recognized tourism service providers in India.

Keywords: Tourism industry, tourism, hotel industry, tourists, tourist arrivals, Foreign Exchange Earnings.

INTRODUCTION-

The travel or tourism industry is associated with the travelling of people to other places, either within the country or outside it. The movement of folks to different locations may be for different motives and purposes. Some of the motives include leisure, religious, cultural, social, business or other purposes. The tourism industry is also linked with hospitality, hotel and transport industry. The industry is counted as one of the largest industries worldwide. In fact, the economies of several nations run through tourism. It is mainly a service-providing sector that is engaged in equipping the customers or tourists with the things they essentially require while they are travelling or staying at other location. The hotel industry is considered as the fastest thriving sector of tourism and travel industry. This is due to the fact that tourism to a great extent depends upon accommodation which also leads to the development of a nation and its tourism sector. It is the hotel industry that caters most of necessities to the tourists. It also adds significant value to the tourism sector

of an area. The travel and hotel industry get influenced by and support each other and work in conjunction to fulfil the tourists' requirements and play a vital role in growth and advancement of the country or region. Both the sectors help a nation in numerous ways like employment generation, bringing foreign exchange, aids in advancing infrastructure, and many more. The present study is an attempt to analyse the data linked with tourism and hotel industry to gauge its significance in India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

Tourism is an employment generator as it creates both direct and indirect employment for people. It also widens economic growth and raises disposable incomes. Tourism also contributes to Gross Domestic Product directly and indirectly. Directly, it supports hotels, transportation services, attractions, etc. while indirectly, it induces the government to spend on infrastructure and provides livelihood to many people in India (**Jaswal, 2014**).

Tourism industry affects the economic dimensions of India. It has the ability to reap economic benefits by giving employment to the huge labour force of India, including both skilled and unskilled. It also provides social benefits as it helps rural people by developing the countryside. It also helps to alleviate poverty and attain sustainable human development. It plays critical part in economic development of a country (**Mir, 2014**).

Tourism industry is amongst the fastest emerging sectors of the world. The GDP growth of the tourism industry was 50% more than the global economy in 2017. It advanced faster than other economic sectors. Tourism industry produced one out of ten jobs in the world in 2017. The hotels and resorts industry also generated significant amount of revenue and gave employment to around 4.3 million people. It also contributed significantly in international trade of services. The industry caters both economic and social benefits across the globe and has the ability to transform lives of many by inducing economic growth, alleviating poverty and promoting peace and understanding. The sector is expected to flourish in the near future and act for good of all. Aside from this, it has also let the hotel industry develop and generate revenue and employment. The hotel industry also expects future growth with the aid of travel and tourism industry (**Sofronov, 2018**).

Tourism industry of India possess the ability to help other industries as well and also in earning huge revenue. Tourism is not perceived as a leisure-related activity but it is treated as a major employment generator. It is also the third largest contributor of foreign exchange earnings and employs largest manpower of the country. India is being classified as the most preferred travel destination on the planet by ABT magazine. The country is rich in heritage sites, eco-tourism products, ethnic diversity, rural and adventure locations. The country expects growth in foreign and domestic tourist arrivals. The government of the country has took advantage of investment opportunity and allowed for 100% FDI in hotel and tourism sector. Apart from this, the hotel industry is also growing as the result of enhanced business opportunities, good economic performance and foreign direct investments (**Sharma et. al., 2012**).

Tourism is suitable for many developing and less developed nations for sustainable economic development whereas in some nations, it contributes the maximum to foreign exchange earnings. Tourism sector is labour-intensive and it provides jobs to all kinds of people including poor people, youngsters and women. Despite the emerging challenges, travel and tourism industry is expected to continue as a wealth and employment generator in the world economy. It is also a vehicle of economic development. The sector is expected to grow as long as the investment and advancement is done sustainably. The sector is expected to grow as long as the investment and advancement is done sustainably. The sector is also expected to continue its economic contribution (**Hazra, 2018**).

Tourism supports economic benefits. It can be viewed as a way of earning ample amount of resources. Local people earn from tourist destinations and it positively impacts their lifestyle. Tourism is also a tool for development and enhancing the quality of life for the emerging nations. It is equally essential sector of the global economy as it creates millions of jobs and large sums of revenue all over the world. It also helps to develop national parks to protect flora and fauna. It contributes in the socio-economic development of a nation. The local community engaged in hotels, handicrafts and transport businesses earn well. Tourists prefer to visit places having adequate transport facilities. Tourism also helps to advance infrastructure,

augment hotel business and the ability to acquire tourism related knowledge, and enhance household earnings (Azam et. al., 2018).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-

The following are the objectives of the present study:

- (i) To study the domestic and foreign tourists' footfall to the monuments protected under the Archaeological Survey of India.
- (ii) To analyse the tourism related data of the world, with a special focus on India.
- (iii) To evaluate the data related to the availability of approved hotels of India and their occupancy.
- (iv) To examine the data related to recognized tourism service providers in India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY-

The study related to tourism and hotel industry is relevant in the current world scenario of increasing role of tourism in many aspects including stimulating economic growth, making addition to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country, employment generation, earning foreign exchange, development of infrastructure and so on. The tourism and hotel industry of India not only contributes to its GDP but also helps the economy and people of the country in many ways. The present study tends to scrutinize the relevant and authentic data related to tourism and hotel industry of the world with a special emphasis on India. Therefore, the study becomes essential from the world as well as India's point of view.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-

The data related to present study was collected from secondary sources such as India Tourism Statistics at a glance, 2023 that has aggregated tourism data from Ministry of Tourism, Bureau of Immigration, Government of India; UNWTO Barometer May, 2023; Reserve Bank of India; Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and tourism departments of States/Union Territories, and from NIDHI Database. The data so gathered has been analysed, interpreted and presented in the form of line charts, bar graph and pie-charts, wherever found necessary.

ANALYSIS OF DATA OF TOURISM AND HOTEL INDUSTRY-

Table No.-1 Inbound Tourism in India from 2017-2022

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (in Million)	Non-Resident Indians Arrivals in India (in Million)	International Tourist Arrivals in India (in Million)	Percentage Change over previous years		
				FTAs	NRIs	ITAs
2017	10.04	6.77	16.81	14	8.8	11.8
2018	10.56	6.87	17.42	5.2	1.4	3.7
2019	10.93	6.98	17.91	3.5	1.7	2.8
2020	2.74	3.59	6.33	(-74.9)	(-48.6)	(-64.7)
2021	1.52	5.48	7	(-44.5)	52.6	10.6
2022	6.19	-	-	305.4	-	-

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance, 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Bureau of Immigration, Government of India (Note: Data for 2022 is provisional and ITAs = FTAs + NRIs).

FTAs, NRIs and ITAs in India (in Million)

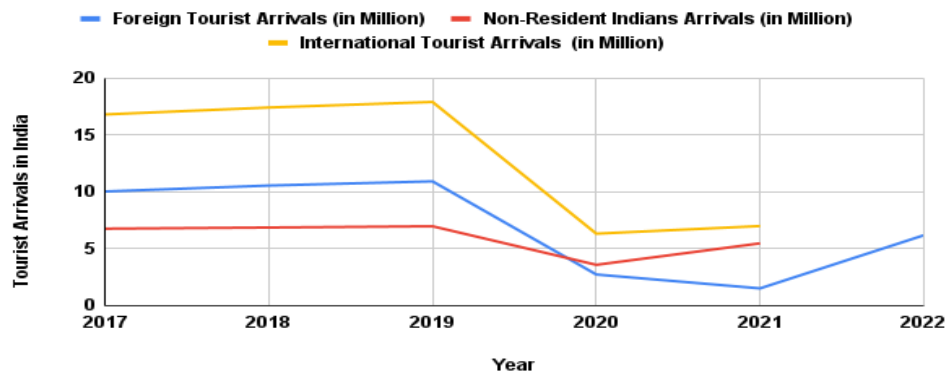


Fig. No.-1 FTAs, NRIs and ITAs in India (in Million) during 2017-22

The above table and line chart show the data related to inbound tourism in India which denotes the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), Arrivals of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India during 2017-2022. The data revealed that the FTAs in India were 10.04 Million in 2017 which remained 10.56 Million and 10.93 Million in 2018 and 2019 respectively, and declined to 2.74 Million in 2020 and further to 1.52 Million in 2021 which may be due to COVID-19 restrictions imposed on travelling. While the NRIs arrivals in India remained at 6.77 Million, 6.87 Million, 6.98 Million in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively which declined in the COVID-19 period to 3.59 Million in 2020, which increased to 5.48 Million in 2021. The ITAs in India remained at 16.81 Million, 17.42 Million and 17.91 Million in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. It got reduced after COVID-19 pandemic to 6.33 Million and 7.00 Million in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Table No.-2 Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from Tourism in India (2017-22)

Year	FEEs from Tourism in India (in ₹ Crore)	FEEs from Tourism in India (in US\$ Million)	Percentage change over the previous year	
			(in ₹ Crore)	(in US\$ Million)
2017	1,78,189	27365	18.2	22.01
2018	1,95,312	28565	9.61	4.4
2019	2,16,467	30721	10.83	7.54
2020#2	50136	6958	(-76.84)	(-77.35)
2021#2	65070	8797	29.79	26.43
2022#1	1,34,543	16926	106.77	92.41

#1: Provisional estimates; #2: Revised estimates.

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Reserve Bank of India (for 2017-19) and Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (for 2020-22).

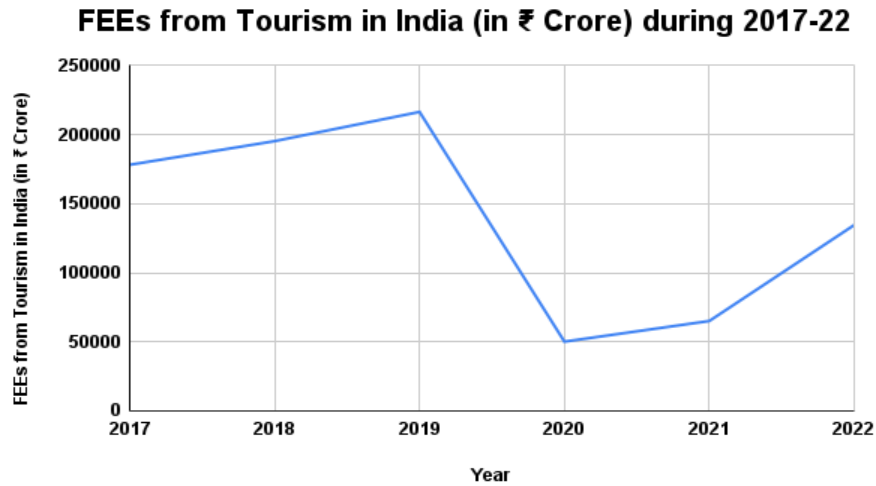


Fig. No.- 2 FEEs from Tourism in India (in ₹ Crore) during 2017-22

The above table and line chart related to Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from Tourism in India during 2017-22 reveals that the percentage change in FEEs (in ₹ Crore) was 18.20% in 2017 which got reduced to 9.61% in 2018 and further increased to 10.83%. However, the earnings reduced to (-76.84%) in 2020 after COVID-19 pandemic hit the world. It increased to 29.79% in 2021 in comparison to 2020 estimates and to 106.77% in 2022 in comparison to 2021 estimates.

Table No.- 3 India's share in International Tourism Receipts (ITRs) in the world, Asia and the Pacific Region during 2017-22

Year	International Tourism Receipts (in US\$ Billion)		FEEs in India (in US\$ Billion)	Percentage share and rank of India in World		Percentage share and rank of India in Asia and the Pacific	
	World	Asia and the Pacific		% Share	Rank	% Share	Rank
2017	1346	396	27.365	2.03	13th	6.91	7th
2018	1440	435.2	28.568	1.98	13th	6.56	7th
2019	1494	441.2	30.721	2.06	14th	6.96	6th
2020#2	559	126.2	6.958	1.24	13th	5.51	3th
2021#2	638	90.6	8.797	1.38	23rd	9.71	5th
2022#1	1031.0 (P)	131.4 (P)	16.926	1.64	14th	12.88	-

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: UNWTO Barometers of May, 2023- For world, Asia and Pacific; Reserve Bank of India (2017-19) and Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (2020-22)- For India.

(P)- Provisional

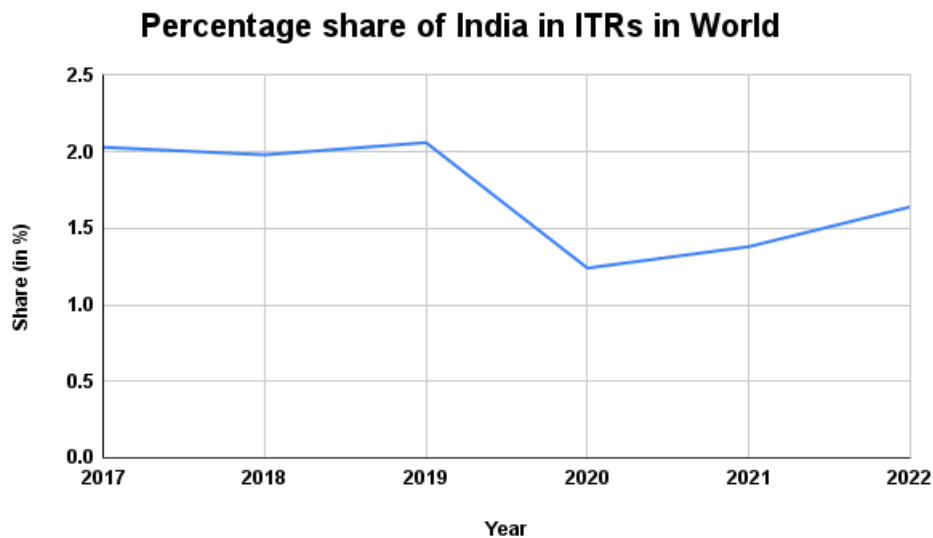


Fig. No.-3 Percentage share of India in ITRs in World during 2017-22

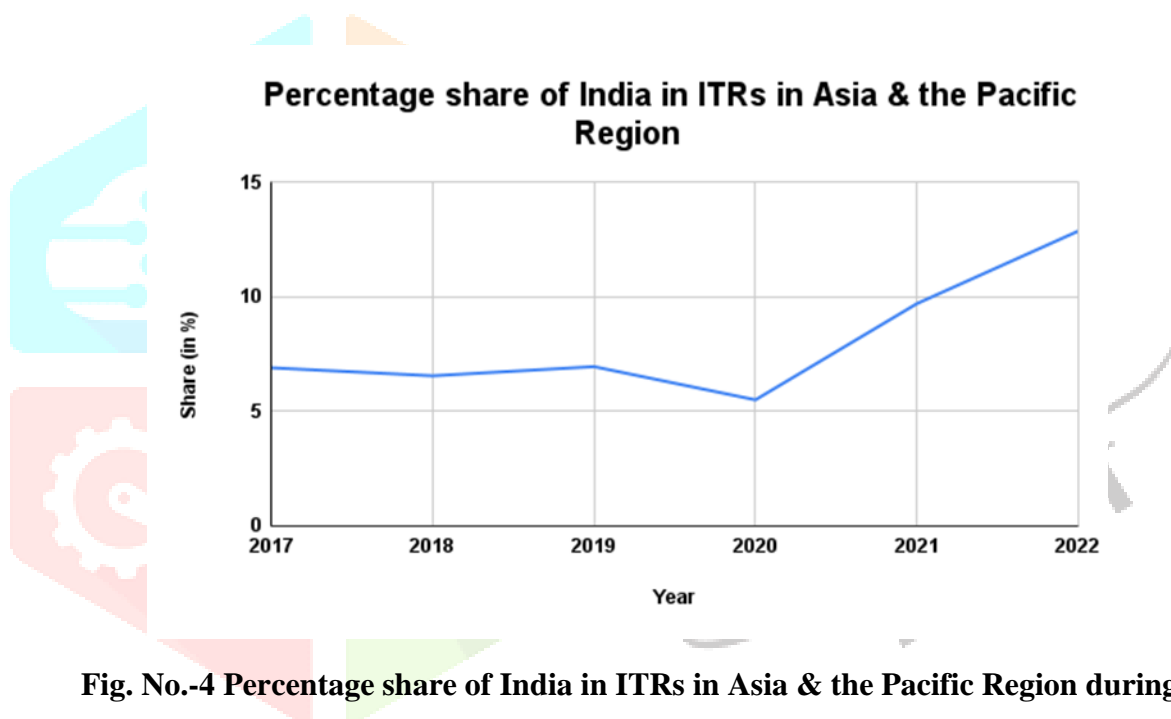


Fig. No.-4 Percentage share of India in ITRs in Asia & the Pacific Region during 2017-22

The above table and line charts show the share of India in International Tourism Receipts (ITRs) in the World, Asia and the Pacific Region during 2017-22. The data reveals that India remained at 13th position in terms of percentage share in International Tourism Receipts (ITRs) in the World in 2017 and 2018. In 2019, it secured 14th rank followed by 13th, 23rd and 14th ranks in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively. While in terms of percentage share in International Tourism Receipts (ITRs) in Asia and the Pacific Region, the country secured 7th rank in both 2017 and 2018. The country secured 6th, 3rd and 5th ranks in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Table No.-4 Estimates of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India during 2017-22

Year	No. of Indian Nationals Departures (in Million)	Percentage change over the previous year
2017	23.94	9.47
2018	26.3	9.86
2019	26.92	2.36
2020	7.29	(-72.92)
2021	8.55	17.28
2022	21.09	146.67

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>) Original Source: Bureau of Immigration, Government of India.

(Note: The data for 2022 is provisional)

Percentage change in Indian Nationals Departures from India during 2017-22

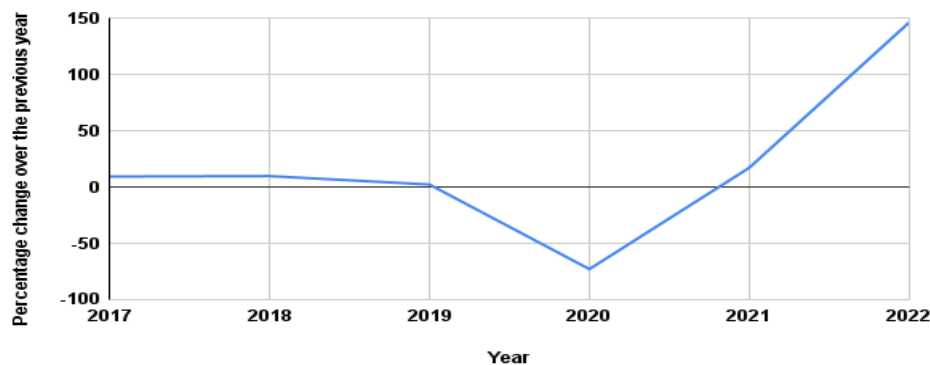


Fig. No.-5 Percentage change in Indian Nationals Departures from India during 2017-22

The above table and line chart related to the estimates of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India during 2017-22 reveal that in 2018, the percentage change related to the same stood at 9.86% as compared to the data of 2017. It stood at 2.36% in 2019 and declined to (-72.92%) in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, it increased to 17.28% in 2021 and up to 146.67% in 2022.

Table No.-5 Domestic Tourist Visits to all States/UTs in India during 2017-22

Year	No. of Domestic Tourist Visits (in Million) to States/UTs	Percentage change over the previous year
2017	1657.55	2.61
2018	1853.78	11.84
2019	2321.98	25.26
2020	610.22	(-73.72)
2021	677.63	11.05
2022	1731.01	155.45
Growth rate in 2022 over 2019		(-25.45)

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories

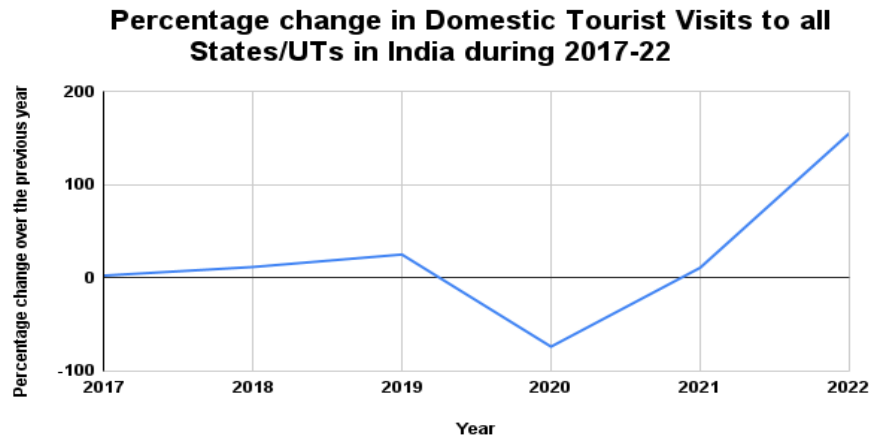


Fig. No.-6 Percentage change in Domestic Tourist Visits to all States/UTs in India during 2017-22

The above table and line chart related to the estimates of Domestic Tourist Visits to all States/ UTs in India during 2017-22 reveal that in 2018, the percentage change related to the same stood at 11.84% as compared to the data of 2017. It stood at 25.26% in 2019 and declined to (-73.72%) in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, it increased to 11.05% in 2021 and up to 155.45% in 2022. The growth rate in the year 2022 over the year 2019 was (-25.45%).

Table No.-6 Top 10 States/UTs of India in Domestic Tourist Visits in 2022

S. No.	State/UT	Domestic Tourist Visits (in Million)	Percentage Share
1	Uttar Pradesh	317.91	18.37
2	Tamil Nadu	218.58	12.63
3	Andhra Pradesh	192.72	11.13
4	Karnataka	182.41	10.54
5	Gujarat	135.81	7.85
6	Maharashtra *	111.3	6.43
7	Rajasthan	108.33	6.26
8	West Bengal	84.54	4.88
9	Telangana	60.75	3.51
10	Uttarakhand	54.64	3.16
	Total of top 10 States	1467	84.75
	Others	264.01	15.25
	Total	1731.01	100

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories

*: Data for 2022 estimated through all India growth rate for 2022/19 on 2019 data

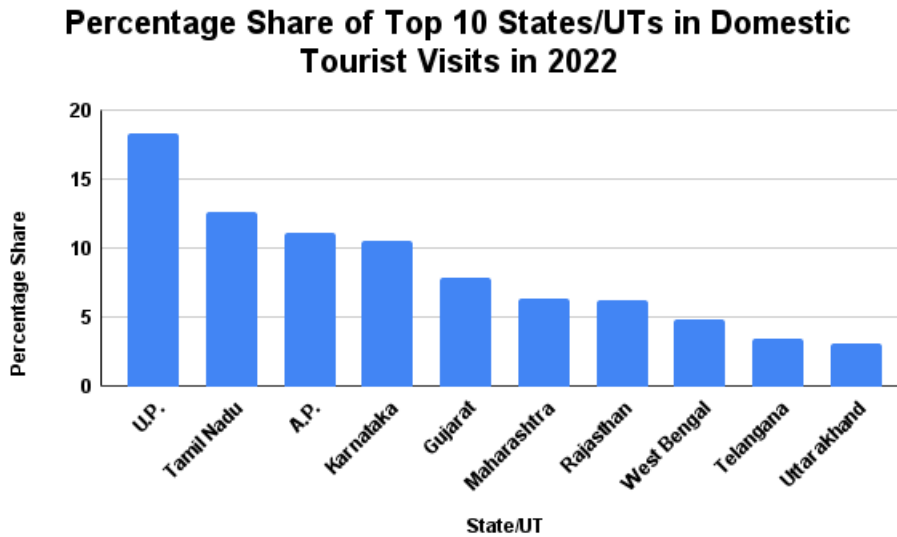


Fig. No.-7 Percentage Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Domestic Tourist Visits in 2022

The above table and bar graph related to the share of top 10 States/UTs of India in number of domestic tourist visits in 2022 reveal that Uttar Pradesh remained at the top with 18.37% share, followed by Tamil Nadu with 12.63% share, Andhra Pradesh with 11.13% share, Karnataka with 10.54% share, Gujarat with 7.85% share, Maharashtra with 6.43% share, Rajasthan with 6.26% share, West Bengal with 4.88% share, Telangana with 3.51% share and Uttarakhand with 3.16% share. These top 10 states accounted for total 84.75% share in domestic tourist visits while that of other states remained with 15.25% share.

Table No.-7 Foreign Tourist Visits to all States/UTs in India during 2017-22

Year	Foreign Tourist Visits (in Million)	Annual Growth Percentage
2017	26.89	8.79
2018	28.87	7.38
2019	31.41	8.8
2020	7.17	(-77.17)
2021	1.05	(-85.36)
2022	8.59	714.26
Growth rate in 2022 over 2019		(-72.68)

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories

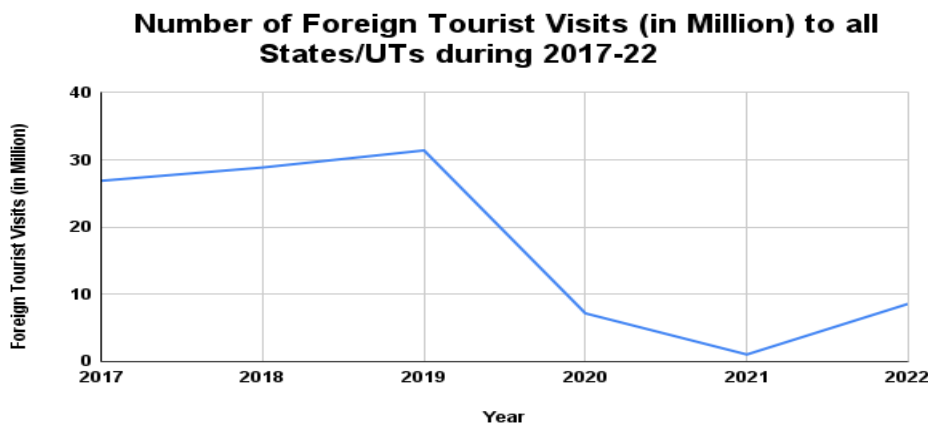


Fig. No.-8 Number of Foreign Tourist Visits (in Million) to all States/UTs during 2017-22

The above table and line chart related to the estimates of Foreign Tourist Visits to all States/ UTs in India during 2017-22 reveal that in 2018, the percentage change related to the same stood at 7.38% as compared to the data of 2017. It stood at 8.80% in 2019 and declined to (-77.17%) in 2020 and (-85.36%) in 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, it increased up to 714.26% in 2022. The growth rate in the year 2022 over the year 2019 was (-72.68%).

Table No.-8 Share in Number of Foreign Tourist Visits of Top 10 States/UTs of India in 2022

S. No.	State/UT	FTVs in Million	Percentage Share
1	Gujarat	1.78	20.7
2	Maharashtra *	1.51	17.6
3	West Bengal	1.04	12.08
4	Delhi *	0.82	9.5
5	Uttar Pradesh	0.65	7.56
6	Tamil Nadu	0.41	4.74
7	Rajasthan	0.4	4.62
8	Kerala	0.35	4.02
9	Punjab	0.33	3.84
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.2	2.38
	Total of Top 10	7.47	87.03
	Others	1.11	12.97
	Total	8.59	100

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories

The above table related to the share of top 10 States/UTs of India in number of Foreign Tourist Visits in 2022 reveal that Gujarat remained at the top with 20.70% share, followed by Maharashtra with 17.60% share, West Bengal with 12.08% share, Delhi with 9.50% share, Uttar Pradesh with 7.56% share, Tamil Nadu with 4.74% share, Rajasthan with 4.62% share, Kerala with 4.02% share, Punjab with 3.84% share and Madhya Pradesh with 2.38% share. These top 10 states accounted for total 87.03% share in domestic tourist visits while that of other states remained with 12.97% share.

Table No.-9 Top 10 Highest Indian Tourists' footfall receiving monuments protected under ASI during 2022-23 (up to February, 2023)

S. No.	Monuments	Domestic Footfall (in Lakhs)
1	Taj Mahal	45.13
2	Red Fort	22.01
3	Sun temple, Konark	21.33
4	Agra Fort	15.99
5	Qutub Minar	15.24
6	Golkonda Fort	14.06
7	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	13.84
8	Ellora Caves	13.32
9	Tomb of Rabis Durani (Bibi ka Maqbara)	10.85
10	Humayun's Tomb	10.81

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

The above table related to the share of top 10 monuments having highest Indian Visitor's footfall protected under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The first one is Taj Mahal with domestic footfall of 45.13 Lakhs, followed by Red Fort with 22.01 Lakhs, Sun temple of Konark with 21.33 Lakhs, Agra Fort with 15.99 Lakhs, Qutub Minar with 15.24 Lakhs, Golkonda Fort with 14.06 Lakhs, Group of Monument, Mamallapuram with 13.84 Lakhs, Ellora Caves with 13.32 Lakhs, Tomb of Rabis Durani (Bibi ka Maqbara) with 10.85 Lakhs and Humayun's Tomb with 10.81 Lakhs.

Table No.-10 Top 10 Highest Foreign Tourists' footfall receiving monuments protected under ASI during 2022-23 (up to February, 2023)

S. No.	Monuments	Foreign Footfall (in Lakhs)
1	Taj Mahal	3.28
2	Agra Fort	1.2
3	Fatehpur Sikri	0.52
4	Itimad-ud-Daulah Tomb	0.36
5	Site of Sahet-Mahet	0.32
6	Mehtab Bagh	0.14
7	Akbar Tomb Sikandra	0.08
8	Ram Bagh	0.02
9	Residency Buildings	0.01
10	Mariam tomb Sikandra	0.003

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

The above table related to the share of top 10 monuments having highest Foreign Visitor's footfall protected under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The first one is Taj Mahal with foreign footfall of 3.28 Lakhs, followed by Agra Fort with 1.2 Lakhs, Fatehpur Sikri with 0.52 Lakh, Itimad-ud-Daulah Tomb with 0.36 Lakh, Site of Sahet-Mahet with 0.32 Lakh, Mehtab Bagh with 0.14 Lakh, Akbar Tomb Sikandra with 0.08 Lakh, Ram Bagh with 0.02 Lakh, Residency Buildings with 0.01 Lakh and Mariam tomb Sikandra with 0.003 Lakh.

Table No.-11 Number of Approved Hotels in India, as on 31st July, 2023

Category	Sub-Category	Approved	
		Hotels	Rooms
Bed & Breakfast/Homestay	B&B-Gold	36	214
Bed & Breakfast/Homestay	B&B-Silver	225	1099
Bed & Breakfast/Homestay	Homestay-Gold	19	91
Bed & Breakfast/Homestay	Homestay-Silver	91	453
Bed & Breakfast/Homestay Total		371	1857
Heritage	Basic	39	882
Heritage	Classic With Alcohol	1	50
Heritage	Classic Without Alcohol	2	52
Heritage	Grand	3	195
Heritage Total		45	1179
Motel	Motel	0	0
Motel Total		0	0

Online Travel Aggregators	Online Travel Aggregators	2	0
Online Travel Aggregators Total		2	0
Star Category	1 Star	15	499
Star Category	2 Star	23	905
Star Category	3 Star	483	15140
Star Category	4 Star With Alcohol	201	12418
Star Category	4 Star Without Alcohol	132	4818
Star Category	5 Star Deluxe	148	33836
Star Category	5 Star With Alcohol	132	16391
Star Category	5 Star Without Alcohol	49	5113
Star Category Total		1183	89120
Grand Total		1601	92156

Source: All India Summary Report between 01-01-2013 to 31-07-2023; retrieved from NIDHI Database (<https://nidhi.nic.in/MOT/AllindiaRpt.aspx>)

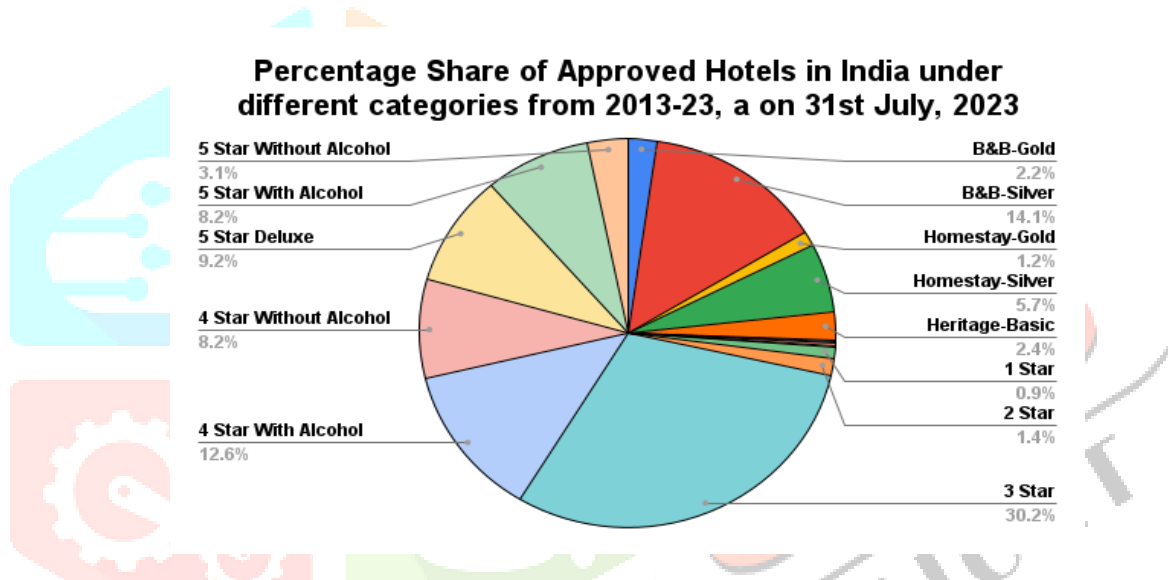


Fig. No.- 9 Percentage Share of Approved Hotels in India under different categories from 2013-23, as on 31st July, 2023

The above table and pie-chart show the data related to different categories and sub-categories of hotel industry in India during 2013-2023, as on 31st July, 2023. The Bed & Breakfast/ Homestay category consists of 4 sub-categories: B&B-Gold having 36, B&B-Silver having 225, Homestay-Gold having 19 and Homestay-Silver having 91 hotels, while the total approved hotels of this category are 371. The heritage hotels category consists of total 45 approved hotels in 4 sub-categories: Basic with 39, Classic with Alcohol having 1, Classic without Alcohol having 2 and Grand with 3 hotels. There are no approved motels. There are 2 approved Online Travel Aggregators. The Star-category hotel consists of total 1183 approved hotels in which One Star ones are 15, Two Star ones are 23, Three Star ones are 483, Four Star with Alcohol ones are 201, Four Star without Alcohol ones are 132, Five Star Deluxe ones are 148, Five Star with Alcohol ones are 132, Five Star without Alcohol ones are 49. There are in total 1601 approved hotels in all categories in India with 92,156 room occupancy for the guests.

Table No.-12 Number of Recognized Tourism Service Providers in India as on 30th April, 2023

S. No.	Category	No. of Units
1	Green Shoots/ Startups	176
2	Tour Operator	795
3	Tourist Transport Operator	104
4	Travel Agent	233
	Total	1308

Source: India Tourism Statistics at a glance 2023 (retrieved from <https://tourism.gov.in>); Original Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

The above table depicts the data of the number of recognized tourism service providers in India as on 30th April, 2023. The data is divided into four categories: Green shoots/ startups -176 units, tour operator- 795 units, tourist transport operator 104 units and travel agent- 233 units. The total recognized tourism service providers as per the data are 1308 units.

CONCLUSION-

The tourism and hotel industry perform a crucial part in the overall economic growth and advancement of a country, especially in a developing country like India, it acts like a catalyst. The present study uncovers the facts related to tourist arrivals including both domestic and foreign tourist visits in different States/Union Territories of India, estimates of Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) brought by tourism industry in the country, India's share and rankings in International Tourism Receipts (ITRs), Indian National Departures, monuments having highest domestic and foreign visitor's footfall, number of approved hotels and their room availability, recognized tourism service providers in the country which assists to discover new insights about the present scenario of tourism and hotel industry of India and its rankings in the World and Asia-Pacific region. The study depicts the fact that although COVID-19 affected the tourism and hotel industry for several months but the industry has again gained momentum and is in progress for flourishing again as it was depicted in the data of the years 2022 and the present year 2023. The tourism and hotel industry has immense advancement potential globally. A developing country like India should try to reap all its benefits for attainment of socio-economic progress.

References

- Azam, A. and M. S. A. and A. J. and D. M. A. U. (2018). Economical and Societal Benefits of Tourism (A Case Study of Bomborat Chital) Economical and Societal Benefits of Tourism (A Case Study of Bomborat Chital). Munich Personal RePEc Archive, 97490, 1–23.
- Hazra, G. (2018). Indian Tourism: Present and Future Scenarios. *Annals of Art, Culture & Humanities*, 3(2), 63–69.
- India Tourism Statistic at a glance 2023. Retrieved on August 03, 2023 from <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-07/India%20Tourism%20Statistics%20at%20a%20glance%202023%20-%20English%20version.pdf>
- Mir, L. A. (2014). An Economic Evaluation of Indian Tourism Industry. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 4(1), 2250–3153. www.ijsrp.org
- Sharma, A., Johri, A., & Chauhan, A. (2012). FDI : An Instrument of Economic Growth & Development in Tourism Industry. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, 2(10), 1–6.
- Singh Jaswal, S. (2014). Role of Tourism Industry in India's Development. *Journal of Tourism & Hospitality*, 04(02). <https://doi.org/10.4172/2167-0269.1000126>.
- Sofronov, B. (2018). Tourism Industry in the World. *Annals of Spiru Haret University. Economic Series*, 18(4), 123–137.
- The Importance of Hotels in Tourism Industry (2019, November 15). Retrieved on August 02, 2023 from

<https://www.chashotels.in/blog/amp/importance-of-hotels-tourism-industry>

Tourism Industry: Everything You Need to Know About Tourism. Retrieved on August 02, 2023 from <https://www.revfine.com/tourism-industry/>

