|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1. Which state has the highest number of hotels?** | | | |
|  |  |  |  | |
| **States** | **No of Hotels** |  |  | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 34000 |  |  | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 5000 |  |  | |
| Assam | 25000 |  |  | |
| Bihar | 4000 |  |  | |
| Chhattisgarh | 25000 |  |  | |
| Goa | 44000 |  |  | |
| Gujarat | 107000 |  |  | |
| Haryana | 48000 |  |  | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 83000 |  |  | |
| Jharkhand | 4000 |  |  | |
| Karnataka | 40000 |  |  | |
| Kerala | 672000 |  |  | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 14000 |  |  | |
| Maharashtra | 102000 |  |  | |
| Manipur | 3000 |  |  | |
| Meghalaya | 2000 |  |  | |
| Mizoram | 1000 |  |  | |
| Nagaland | 1000 |  |  | |
| Odisha | 20000 |  |  | |
| Punjab | 11000 |  |  | |
| Rajasthan | 72000 |  |  | |
| Sikkim | 12000 |  |  | |
| Tamil Nadu | 116000 |  |  | |
| Telangana | 34000 |  |  | |
| Tripura | 1000 |  |  | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 58000 |  |  | |
| Uttarakhand | 50000 |  |  | |
| West Bengal | 87000 |  |  | |
| **Grand Total** | **1675000** |  |  | |

From the above graph, we can say that Kerala has the highest number of hotels.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q2. Which state has the three types of climatic conditions?** | | | | |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **States** | **Sum of climate** | **Tropical Monsoon** | **Tropical Savannah, wet and dry** | **Humid subtropical** | **Mountain Climate** | **Hot deserts, Arid** | **Arid, steppe, hot** |
| Gujarat | 3 |  | Yes |  |  | Yes | Yes |
| Haryana | 3 |  |  | Yes |  | Yes | Yes |
| Himachal Pradesh | 3 |  |  | Yes | Yes |  | Yes |
| Karnataka | 3 | Yes | Yes |  |  |  | Yes |
| Kerala | 3 | Yes | Yes |  |  |  | Yes |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 |  | Yes | Yes |  |  | Yes |
| Maharashtra | 3 | Yes | Yes |  |  |  | Yes |
| Tamil Nadu | 3 | Yes | Yes |  |  |  | Yes |

The above mentioned states have three types of climatic conditions.

**Q3. Among the north eastern states which are the best to set up a hotels?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **States** | **No of Hotels** |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 5000 |
| Assam | 25000 |
| Manipur | 3000 |
| Meghalaya | 2000 |
| Mizoram | 1000 |
| Nagaland | 1000 |
| Sikkim | 12000 |
| Tripura | 1000 |
| **Grand Total** | **50000** |

As we can see from the above graph, there are a lot of hotels in Assam and Sikkim, whereas, in the other states, there are significantly lesser numbers of hotels. If we see it from the hotel industry investors' perspective, building up hotels in states other than Sikkim and Assam would be beneficial. It might also result in more tourists and hence give greater profits.

Also, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have similar climatic conditions. Hence,building hotels with similar facilities would be better.

**Q4. Customise the pivot charts to add/change the fields in the list with other fields and by using chart styles to customise the charts.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **States** | **Monsoon onset** | **Monsoon Retreat** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 01-Jun |  |
| Arunachal Pradesh |  |  |
| Assam | 01-Jun |  |
| Bihar | 01-Jun |  |
| Chhattisgarh | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Goa |  |  |
| Gujarat | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Haryana | 01-Jul | 01-Jan |
| Himachal Pradesh |  |  |
| Jharkhand | 01-Jun |  |
| Karnataka | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Kerala | 01-Jun |  |
| Madhya Pradesh | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Maharashtra | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Manipur | 01-Jun |  |
| Meghalaya | 01-Jun |  |
| Mizoram | 01-Jun |  |
| Nagaland |  |  |
| Odisha | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Punjab | 01-Jul | 01-Jan |
| Rajasthan | 01-Jul | 01-Jan |
| Sikkim | 01-Jun |  |
| Tamil Nadu | 01-Jun |  |
| Telangana | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Tripura | 01-Jun |  |
| Uttar Pradesh | 01-Jun | 01-Jan |
| Uttarakhand |  |  |
| West Bengal | 01-Jun |  |

The above mentioned graph shows the times of monsoon onset and retreat. We see that for states like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, monsoon season is present for longer than other states, while, state like Punjab, Haryana have shorter monsoon seasons.

**Q5. Which is the best state for setting up a hotel? Why?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **States** | **Hotel count** | **climates** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 34000 | 2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 5000 | 2 |
| Assam | 25000 | 1 |
| Bihar | 4000 | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 25000 | 2 |
| Goa | 44000 | 1 |
| Gujarat | 107000 | 3 |
| Haryana | 48000 | 3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 83000 | 3 |
| Jharkhand | 4000 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 40000 | 3 |
| Kerala | 672000 | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 14000 | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 102000 | 3 |
| Manipur | 3000 | 1 |
| Meghalaya | 2000 | 1 |
| Mizoram | 1000 | 1 |
| Nagaland | 1000 | 1 |
| Odisha | 20000 | 2 |
| Punjab | 11000 | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 72000 | 2 |
| Sikkim | 12000 | 2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 116000 | 3 |
| Telangana | 34000 | 2 |
| Tripura | 1000 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 58000 | 2 |
| Uttarakhand | 50000 | 2 |
| West Bengal | 87000 | 2 |

Regarding hotel count, Rajasthan seems to be okay, and if we consider climatic conditions, there are two significant conditions (Subtropical Arid and Semi-Arid Climate). Western Rajasthan has a subtropical arid (desert) climate, providing tourists a unique and distinct experience. The irregular and sparse rainfall in the desert region can create a surreal landscape, attracting visitors looking for a desert adventure. Rajasthan is rich in cultural heritage, with palaces, forts, and vibrant festivals, making it a fascinating destination. Therefore, Rajasthan is the best place for building hotels. Other than Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are good for building up hotels as well. Both of them have mountainous climate and hence would attract a lot of tourists.

**Q6. What is the average number of days the rainy season last in Indian state?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **States** | **Monsoon Onset** | **Monsoon retreat** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 01-Jun |  |
| Arunachal Pradesh |  |  |
| Assam | 01-Jun |  |
| Bihar | 01-Jun |  |
| Chhattisgarh | 01-Jun | 15-Oct |
| Goa |  |  |
| Gujarat | 01-Jun | 15-Sep |
| Haryana | 01-Jul | 15-Sep |
| Himachal Pradesh |  |  |
| Jharkhand | 01-Jun |  |
| Karnataka | 01-Jun | 15-Oct |
| Kerala | 01-Jun |  |
| Madhya Pradesh | 01-Jun | 01-Oct |
| Maharashtra | 01-Jun | 01-Oct |
| Manipur | 01-Jun |  |
| Meghalaya | 01-Jun |  |
| Mizoram | 01-Jun |  |
| Nagaland |  |  |
| Odisha | 01-Jun | 15-Sep |
| Punjab | 01-Jul | 15-Sep |
| Rajasthan | 01-Jul | 01-Sep |
| Sikkim | 01-Jun |  |
| Tamil Nadu | 01-Jun |  |
| Telangana | 01-Jun | 15-Oct |
| Tripura | 01-Jun |  |
| Uttar Pradesh | 01-Jun | 01-Oct |
| Uttarakhand |  |  |
| West Bengal | 01-Jun |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Monsoon** | **Start** | **End** |
| Onset of monsoon | 01-Jun | 15-Jul |
| Retreat of monsoon | 01-Sep | 15-Oct |

Therefore, monsoon (rainy) season lasts for approximately 136 days.