Internship report on Tourism Statistics

(Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation)

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DEFINITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS FOLLOWED IN INDIA

ARRIVALS: The data presented in this publication refer to the number of arrivals of tourists/visitors and not to the number of persons. An individual who makes multiple trips to the country is counted each time as a new arrival. This is also true in the case of Indian nationals going abroad.

FOREIGN VISITORS: A Foreign visitor is any person visiting the country on a foreign passport whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: **"Tourists"** and **"Same Day Visitors"**.

FOREIGN TOURISTS: A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

(i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and support);

(ii) Business, family mission, meeting.

The following **are not regarded as 'foreign tourists'**:

(i) Person arriving with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the country;

(ii) Persons coming to establish residence in the country;

(iii) **"Same Day Visitors" i.e. temporary visitors** staying less than twenty four hours in the country (including travelers on cruises).

EXCURSIONIST: A visitor in accordance with the foregoing definition and staying less than 24 hours in the country is treated as "Same Day Visitors" or "Excursionist".

CRUISE PASSENGER: A visitor, as defined above, who arrives in the country aboard a cruise ship and does not spend a night at an accommodation establishment in the country is treated as a cruise passenger.

PORTS: Ports are the points of entry of foreign visitors into India

REGOINS: The regional classification of countries, used for the presentation of data in the publication, is as follows:

1) **Africa** comprises the continent of Africa including, Egypt and the adjoining islands.

2) **Australasia** includes Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the Pacific Island groups like French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia etc.

3) **East Asia** comprises China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macau, etc.

4) **West Asia** comprises countries in the Middle East including Turkey, Cyprus and Persian Gulf countries excluding Iran.

5) **South Asia** includes Iran, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives and countries of the Indian subcontinent.

6) **South East Asia** comprises countries of Indo-China including Myanmar & ASEAN countries.

7) **North America** includes Canada and the USA.

8) **Central and South America** comprises countries in the Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands.

9) **Eastern Europe** comprises all the countries of former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czech, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, etc.

10) **Western Europe** includes all the countries of Europe excluding East European countries , Turkey and Cyprus.

DOMESTIC TOURIST: A domestic tourist is a person who travels within the country to a place other than his usual place of residence and stays at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas/agrashalas/choultries etc. for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and **for not more than 12 months at a time for any of the following purposes**:-

i) Pleasure (holiday, leisure, sports, etc.);

ii) Pilgrimage, religious and social functions;

iii) Business conferences and meetings; and

iv) Study and health.

The following **are not** regarded as domestic tourists:

(i)Persons arriving with or without a contract to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the State/Centre.

(ii)Persons coming to establish more or less permanent residence in the State/Centre.

(iii)Persons visiting their hometowns or native places on leave or a short visit for meeting relations and friends, attending social and religious functions etc. and staying in their own homes or with relatives and friends and not using any sight-seeing facilities.

(iv)Foreigners resident in India.

INDIAN NATIONALS GOING ABROAD: Any person going abroad with an Indian passport is regarded as an Indian national going abroad irrespective of the purpose and the destination.

TRAVEL RECEIPS/FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM: These are receipts of the country as a result of consumption expenditure, i.e. payments made for goods and services acquired, by foreign visitors in the economy out of foreign currency brought by them.

ACCOMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS: Places in which room are provided to tourists for stay, and classified as hotels, tourist bungalows, travelers' lodges, youth hostels, etc.

APPROVED HOTELS: Hotels which conform to certain laid down standards on physical features, standards of facilities and other services are approved by the Tourism Department of Central and State Governments and are known as approved hotels. These are graded variously as five star deluxe, five star, four star, etc.

OCCUPANCY RATE: The occupancy rate refers to the ratio between available capacity (in terms of rooms or beds) and the extent to which it is used. Occupancy is worked out on the basis of number of rooms occupied by both domestic and international tourists.

2. INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS

TOURISM: The activities of persons traveling to and in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

DOMESTIC TOURISM: Residents of a given country traveling only within that country.

INBOUND TOURISM: In relation to a given country non-residents traveling to that country.

OUTBOUND TOURISM: In relation to a given country, residents traveling another country.

INTERNAL TOURISM: Domestic and Inbound Tourism.

NATIONAL TOURISM: Domestic and Out bound Tourism.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM: Inbound and Outbound Tourism.

VISITORS: All type of travelers engages in tourism are described as Visitors, and as such the term represents the basic, concept for the whole system of tourism statistics

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS: Any person who travels to a country other than that in which is his/her usual residence, but outside his/her usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS INCLUDE:

•Tourist (overnight visitors): Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective of private accommodation in the country visited.

•Same Day Visitors: Visitors who do not spend a night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes passengers of cruise ships who return to the ship every night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of Yachts, and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train.

•Domestic Visitors: Any person residing in a country who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of any activity remunerated from within the place visited.

DOMESTIC VISITORS INCLUDE:

•Tourists (overnight visitors): Visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

•Same Day Visitors: Visitors who do not spend one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

INDIA TOURISM STATISTIC –AT A GLANCE -2019

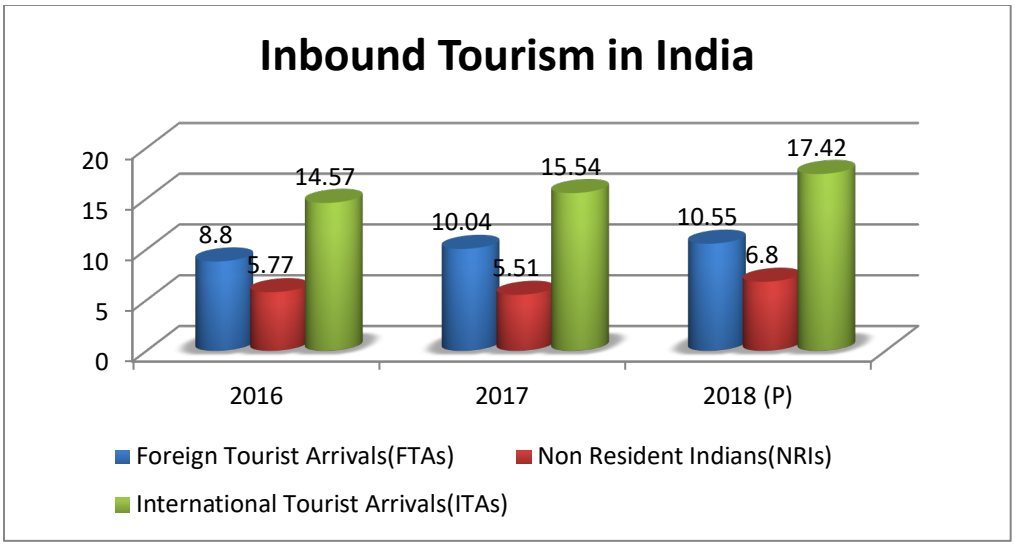
TABLE 1

Inbound Tourism: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), Arrivals of Non-Residents Indians (NRIs) and International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) 2001-2019 (till June)

Year	FTAs in India (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year	NRIs arrivals in India	Percentage (%) change over previous year	International Tourist Arrivals in India (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year
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	5.43		13.11	
2015	8.03	45.0	5.26	-3.1	13.28	1.4
2016	8.8	9.7	5.77	9.7	14.57	9.7
2017	10.04	14.0	5.51	-4.5	15.54	6.7
2018 (P)	**10.55**	**5.1**	**6.8**	**23.4**	**17.42**	**12.1**
2019 (P) (Jan-May)	**4.54**	**1.8**				

(P) Provisional, @ Growth rate over Jan-June, 2018
Source:(i) Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India



Among the 3 categories studied for inbound tourism in India-(FTAs, NRIs and ITAs).ITAs contributed the most followed by FTAs and NRIs. However, only NRIs decreased by 4.5 percent from 2016 to 2017

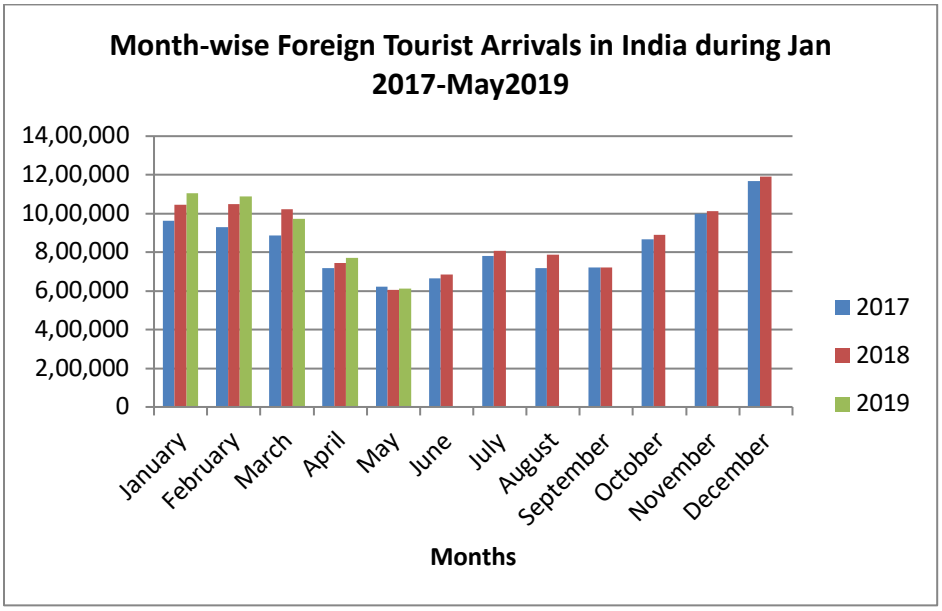
TABLE 2

Month-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, Jan 2017-June 2019

Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India				
	2017	2018 (P)	2019 (P)	Percentage (%) Change	
				2018/17	2019/18
January	9,64,109	10,45,035	11,03,380	8.4	5.6
February	9,31,025	10,49,255	10,87,694	12.7	3.7
March	8,85,936	10,21,530	972,866	15.3	-4.8
April	7,17,899	7,45,051	771,353	3.8	3.5
May	6,22,408	6,06,522	610,590	-2.6	0.7
June	6,63,470	6,83,928		3.1	
July	7,79,309	8,06,495		3.5	
August	7,19,129	7,86,003		9.3	
September	7,19,964	7,19,845		0.0	
October	8,66,976	8,90,229		2.7	
November	9,97,738	10,12,564		1.5	
December	11,67,840	11,91,472		2.0	
Total (Jan-May)	**41,21,377**	**44,67,393**	**45,45,883**	**8.4**	**1.8**
Total (Jan-Dec)	**10035803**	**10557929**		**5.2**	

P: Provisional , @ Growth rate over January-June of previous year.

Source: (i) Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India, for 2017, 2018 & 2019



In 2018 maximum increase in FTAs was in March with an increment of 15.3% and a decrease in May by 2.6%.In 2019 for the first five months it was observed that maximum increase was for the month of January (5.6%) and with a decrease in march by 4.8% as compared to 2018.

TABLE 3

Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals in World, and Asia & the-Pacific Region,2001-2018

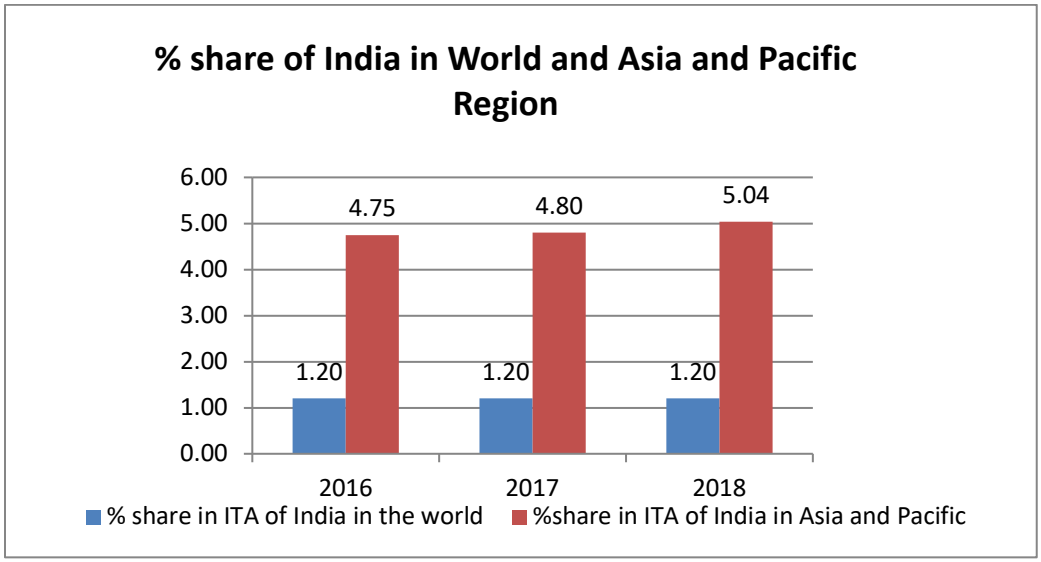
Year	ITAs (in million)			Percentage (%) share and rank of India in World		Percentage (%) share and rank of India in Asia and the Pacific	
	World	Asia and the Pacific	India	% Share	Rank	% Share	Rank
2001	683.4	114.5	2.54	0.37	51st	2.22	12th
2002	703.2	123.4	2.38	0.34	54th	1.93	12th
2003	691.0	111.9	2.73	0.39	51st	2.44	11th
2004	762.0	143.4	3.46	0.45	44th	2.41	11th
2005	803.4	154.6	3.92	0.49	43rd	2.53	11th

2006	846.0	166.0	4.45	0.53	44th	2.68	11th
2007	894.0	182.0	5.08	0.57	41st	2.79	11th
2008	917.0	184.1	5.28	0.58	41st	2.87	11th
2009	883.0	181.1	5.17	0.59	41st	2.85	11th
2010	948.0	204.9	5.78	0.61	42nd	2.82	11th
2011	994.0	218.5	6.31	0.63	38th	2.89	9th
2012	1039.0	233.6	6.58	0.63	41st	2.82	11th
2013	1087.0	249.7	6.97	0.64	41st	2.79	11th
2014	1137.0	269.5	13.11	1.15	24th	4.86	8th
2015	1195.0	284.1	13.28	1.11	24th	4.68	7th
2016	1241.0	306.6	14.57	1.20	26th	4.75	8th
2017	1328.0	324.0	15.54	1.20	26th	4.80	7th
2018	1403.0	345.1	17.42	1.20	25th	5.04	7th

Source: UNWTO Barometers of June 2010, January 2011, April 2014, August 2015, May 2016, July 2017

and June 2018 and Tourism Highlights 2011and 2012

Note: Figures of ITAs in India, and accordingly the percentage share and rank, has increased for the years2014-2017 due to inclusion of data on arrivals of Non Resident Indians (NRIs)



This represents the observations from 2001 to 2018 .In 2001; India's rank in world was 51st that was upgraded to 25th position in 2018.Similarly in Asia and Pacific region India's rank was 12th in 2001 and in 2018 it was 7th. ITAs in 2018 amounted to 1403 million in world whereas in Asia and Pacific region it was 345.1 million.

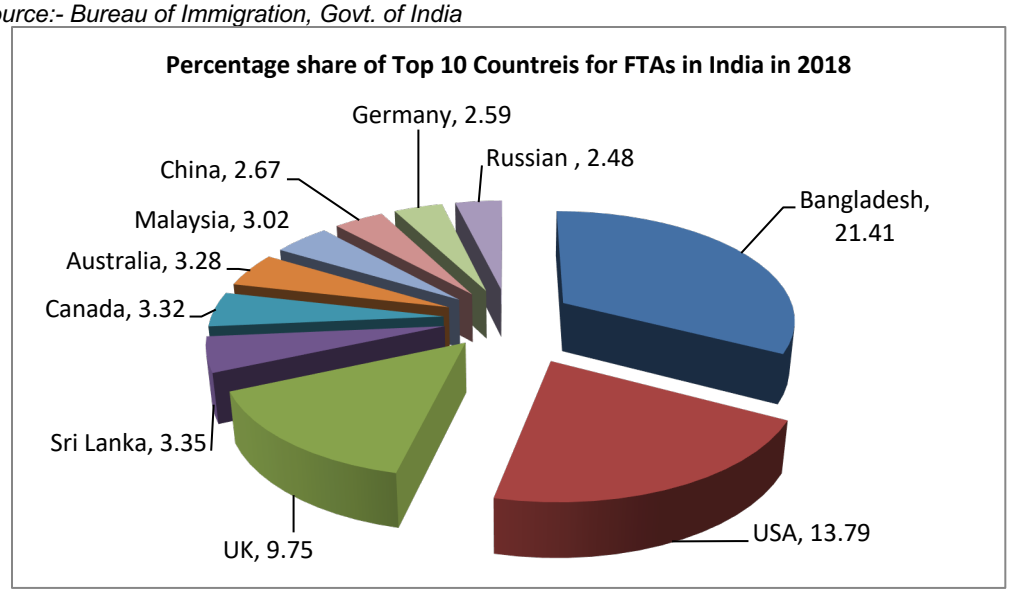
TABLE 5

Top 10 Source Countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India in 2018

S. No	Source Country	FTAs (in Million) (P)	Percentage (%) Share
1	Bangladesh	2261107	21.41
2	United States	1456692	13.79
3	United Kingdom	1029730	9.75
4	Sri Lanka	353673	3.35
5	Canada	351047	3.32
6	Australia	346485	3.28
7	Malaysia	319186	3.02
8	China	281699	2.67
9	Germany	274074	2.59
10	Russian Fed	262307	2.48
Total top 10 Country		6936000	65.67
Others		3625927	34.33
Grand Total		**10561927**	100.00

P: Provisional

Source:- Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India



Bangladesh with 21.41% contributed the most to the number of FTAs in 2018 and Russian Federation had the least with 2.48%

TABLE 6

Share of Major Countries of the World and India in International Tourist Arrivals in 2017 and 2018

S .No.	Country	International Tourist Arrivals(in Million)		Percentage (%) Share	
		2017	2018	2017	2018
1	France	86.9	NA	6.54	NA
2	Spain	81.9	82.8	6.17	5.9
3	USA	76.9	NA	5.79	NA
4	China	60.7	62.9	4.57	4.48
5	Italy	58.3	62.1	4.39	4.43
6	Turkey	37.6	45.8	2.83	3.26
7	Mexico	39.3	41.4	2.96	2.95
8	Germany	37.5	38.9	2.82	2.77
9	Thailand	35.5	38.3	2.67	2.73
10	United Kingdom	37.7	NA	2.84	NA
	Other Countries	760.2		57.25	
	India	15.5	17.4	1.17	1.24
	World Total	1328.0	1403	100.0	100.0

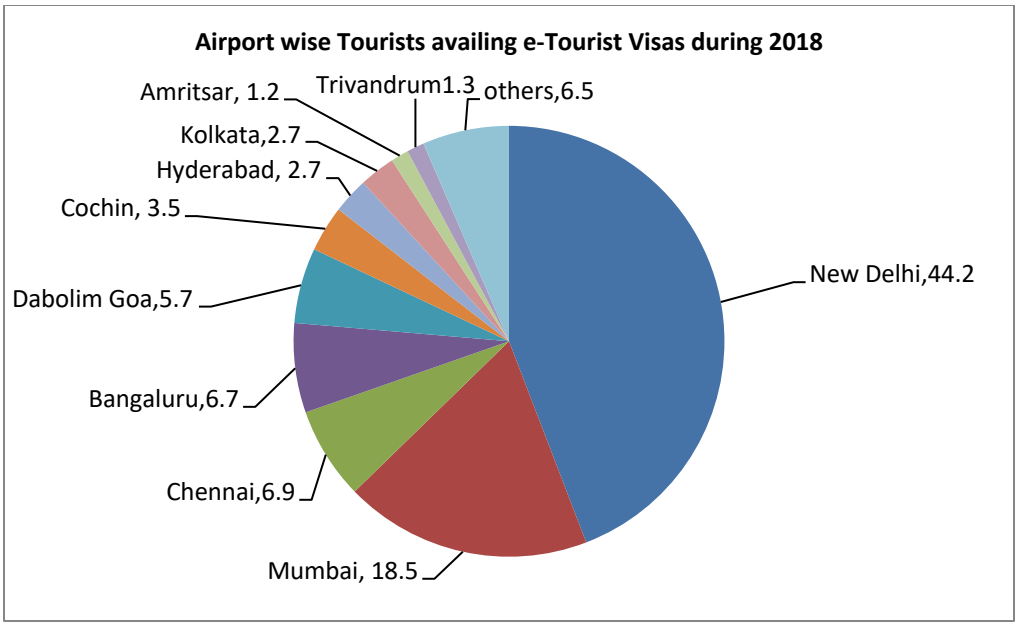
Source: UNWTO Barometer May 2019 for other countries and Bureau of Immigration (BOI) for India

NA: Not Available

TABLE 7

Major Airport -wise arrival of foreign tourists availing e-Tourist Visas during 2018 and Jan-June 2019

S.No.	Name of Airport	2018	% Share	Jan-May, 2019	% Share
1	New Delhi	1046663	44.2	524187	42.5
2	Mumbai	439532	18.5	212572	17.2
3	Chennai	164429	6.9	80468	6.5
4	Bengaluru	159003	6.7	84551	6.9
5	Dabolim (Goa)	134163	5.7	82702	6.7
6	Cochin	81910	3.5	39943	3.2
7	Hyderabad	63814	2.7	26841	2.2
8	Kolkata	63804	2.7	31631	2.6
9	Amritsar	31722	1.3	14764	1.2
10	Trivandrum	30834	1.3	15601	1.3
	Others	154067	6.5	119602	9.7
	Total	2369941	100.0	1232862	100.0



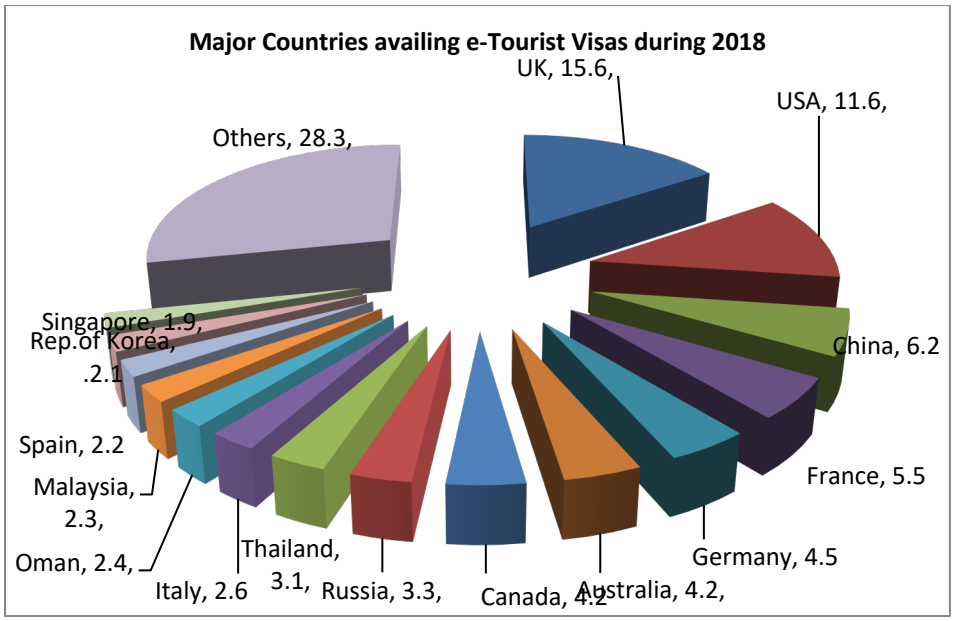
Among the major airports Delhi has the highest share 42.5% and Amritsar having the least with 1.2% share of e-tourist visa arrivals during 2018

TABLE 8

Major Countries availing e-Tourist Visas in 2018 & January-June , 2019

S. No	Country of Nationality	2018	% Share
1	United Kingdom	369408	15.6
2	USA	274583	11.6
3	China	146348	6.2
4	France	129297	5.5
5	Germany	107290	4.5
6	Australia	99443	4.2
7	Canada	98858	4.2
8	Russia	78358	3.3
9	Thailand	72442	3.1
10	Italy	62342	2.6
11	Oman	57512	2.4
12	Malaysia	55152	2.3
13	Spain	52184	2.2
14	Republic of Korea	49792	2.1
15	Singapore	45799	1.9
	Others	671133	28.3
	Total	2369941	100.0

Source: Bureau of Immigration



Among the major countries availing e-tourist visas UK had a maximum share of 15.6 % and Singapore had the least 1.9%

TABLE 9

Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) in US$ Million from Tourism in India, 2000-2018

Year	FEE from Tourism in India (in US$ million)	Percentage(%) change over the previous year
2000	3460	15.0
2001	3198	-7.6
2002	3103	-3.0
2003	4463	43.8
2004	6170	38.2
2005	7493	21.4
2006	8634	15.2
2007	10729	24.3
2008	11832	10.3
2009	11136	-5.9
2010	14490	30.1
2011	17707	22.2
2012	17971	1.5

2013	18397	2.4
2014	19700	7.1
2015	21013	6.7
2016#[2]	22923	9.1
2017#[2]	27310	19.1
2018#1	28585	4.7
2019#[1] (Jan-May)	11814	-58.7

 # 1 Provisional Estimates ,

 # 2 : Revised estimates

Source: (i) Reserve Bank of India, for 2000 -2015
(ii) Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, for 2016-2019 (Jan-June)

Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs in US$ million) saw a dip in the percentage share in 2001 over the previous year 2000.whereas the most significant improvement was seen from year 2002 to 2003 with 43.8%

TABLE 10

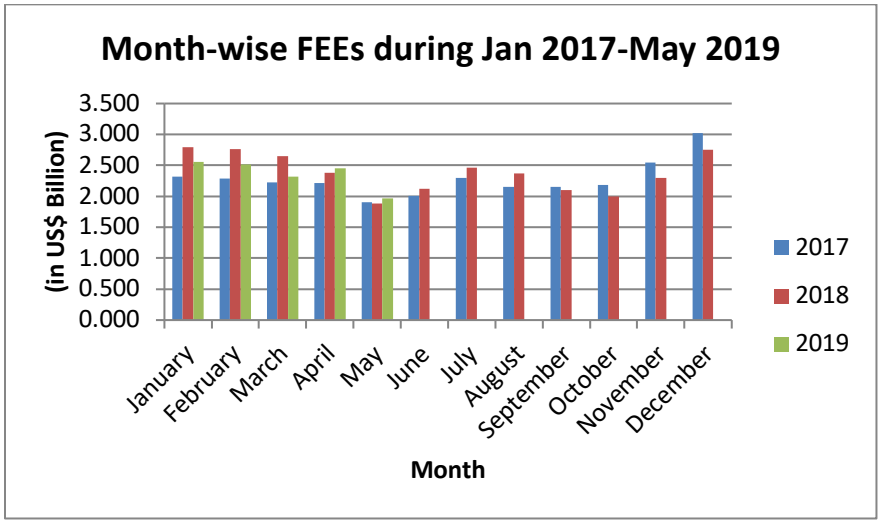
Month-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) in US$ billion from Tourism in India, Jan 2017-May 2019

Month	FEE from Tourism in India (in US$ million)			Percentage (%) change	
	2017 # 2	2018 # 1	2019 # 1	2018/17	2019/18
January	2.320	2.791	2.557	20.3	-8.4
February	2.289	2.760	2.515	20.6	-8.9
March	2.224	2.648	2.318	19.1	-12.5
April	2.211	2.379	2.456	7.6	3.2
May	1.901	1.889	1.968	-0.6	4.2
June	2.013	2.124		5.5	
July	2.295	2.468		7.5	
August	2.158	2.37		9.8	
September	2.149	2.101		-2.2	
October	2.183	1.998		-8.5	
November	2.549	2.302		-9.7	
December	3.018	2.755		-8.7	
Total (Jan-May)	10.945	12.467	11.814	13.9	-5.2
Total (Jan-Dec)	27.310	28.585		4.7	

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India .

 # 1 Provisional Estimates

 # 2 : Revised estimates



The month wise FEEs (US$ millions) shows that it was highest for December 2017 (3.018) and least for May 2018 (1.889)

TABLE 11

Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) in Rs. Crore from Tourism in India, 2000-2019(till May)

Year	FEE from Tourism in India (in Rs. Crore)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year
2000	15626	20.7
2001	15083	-3.5
2002	15064	-0.1
2003	20729	37.6
2004	27944	34.8
2005	33123	18.5
2006	39025	17.8
2007	44362	13.7
2008	51294	15.6
2009	53754	4.8
2010	66172	23.1
2011	83036	25.5
2012	95607	15.1
2013	107563	12.5
2014	120367	11.9
2015	134844	12.0
2016#2	154146	14.3
2017#2	177874	15.4
2018#1	194892	9.6
2019#1 (Jan-May)	82718	2.0

 # 1 Provisional Estimates,

 # 2 : Revised estimates.

Source: (i) Reserve Bank of India, for 2000 – 2015
(ii) Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, for 2017-2019

The maximum percentage change was observed in 2002-03 (37.6%).The only years of decrease were 2002 and 2001(3.5 % decrease)

TABLE 12

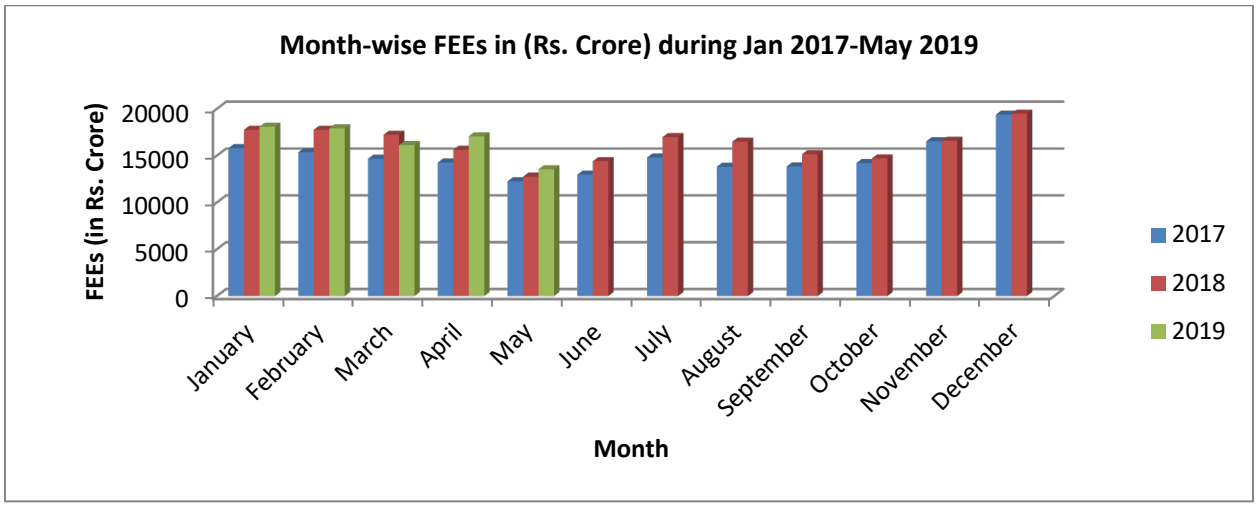
Month-wise Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs), in Rs. Crore from Tourism in India, Jan 2017-May2019

Month	FEE from Tourism in India (in Rs. Crore)			Percentage (%) change	
	2017 # 2	2018 #1	2019 # 1	2018/17	2019/18
January	15799	17755	18079	12.4	1.8
February	15353	17757	17912	15.7	0.9
March	14667	17222	16125	17.4	-6.4
April	14260	15620	17061	9.5	9.2
May	12255	12753	13541	4.1	6.2
June	12971	14398		11.0	
July	14796	16976		14.7	
August	13811	16492		19.4	
September	13840	15150		9.5	
October	14213	14701		3.4	
November	16528	16584		0.3	
December	19381	19474		0.5	
Total (Jan-May)	72334	81107	82718	12.1	2.0
Total (Jan-Dec)	177874	194882		9.6	

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India . *177874*

 # 1 Provisional Estimates , @ Growth Rate over Jan-June, 2017

 # 2 Revised estimates .



The maximum FEE (in INR crore) was in December 2018. March 2019 saw a decrease of 6.4 % as compared to March 2018. Maximum increase was in August 2018 over 2017 (19.4%)

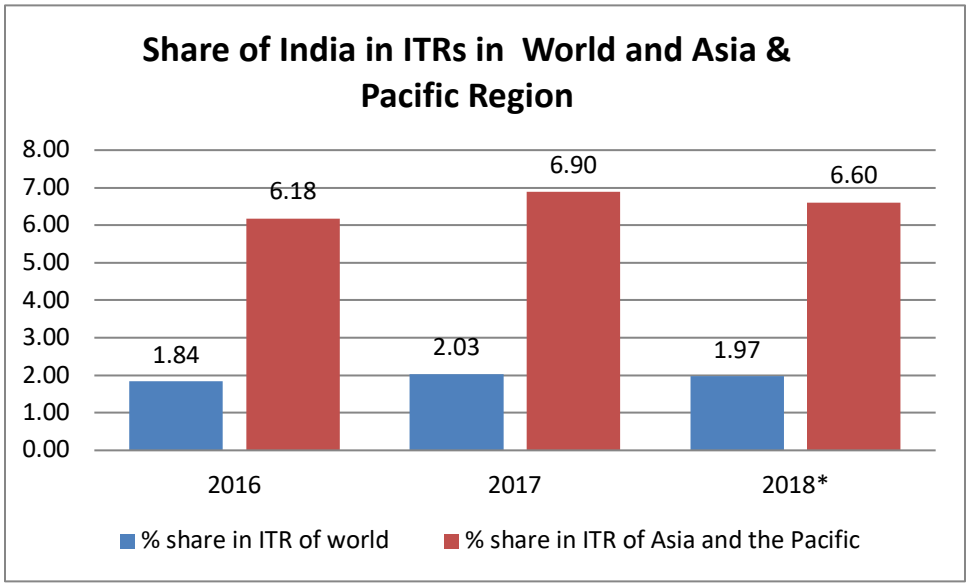
TABLE 13

Share of India in International Tourist Receipts in World, and Asia & the-Pacific Region,2000-2018

Year	ITRs (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	FEE in India (in US$ billion)	% Share	Rank	% Share	Rank
2000	475.3	85.3	3.460	0.73	36th	4.06	10th
2001	463.8	88.1	3.198	0.69	36th	3.63	12th
2002	481.9	96.5	3.103	0.64	37th	3.22	13th
2003	529.3	93.7	4.463	0.84	37th	4.76	9th
2004	633.2	124.1	6.170	0.97	26th	4.97	8th
2005	679.6	135.0	7.493	1.10	22nd	5.55	7th
2006	744.0	156.9	8.634	1.16	22nd	5.50	7th
2007	857.0	187.0	10.729	1.25	22nd	5.74	6th
2008	939.0	208.6	11.832	1.26	22nd	5.67	6th
2009	853.0	204.2	11.136	1.31	20th	5.45	7th

2010	931.0	255.3	14.490	1.56	17th	5.68	7th
2011	1042.0	289.4	17.707	1.70	18th	6.19	8th
2012	1117.0	329.4	17.971	1.61	16th	5.46	7th
2013	1198.0	360.2	18.397	1.54	16th	5.11	8th
2014	1252.0	359	19.700	1.57	15th	5.49	7th
2015	1217.0	355.6	21.013	1.73	14th	5.91	7th
2016	1246.0	370.8	22.923	1.84	13th	6.18	7th
2017	1346.0	396	27.310	2.03	13th	6.90	7th
2018*	1448.0	432.9	28.585	1.97	13th	6.60	7th

Source: UNWTO Tourism Market Trends 2007, UNWTO Barometer June 2009, April 2014, August 2015, May 2016,July 2017, June 2018 and UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2011 & 2012



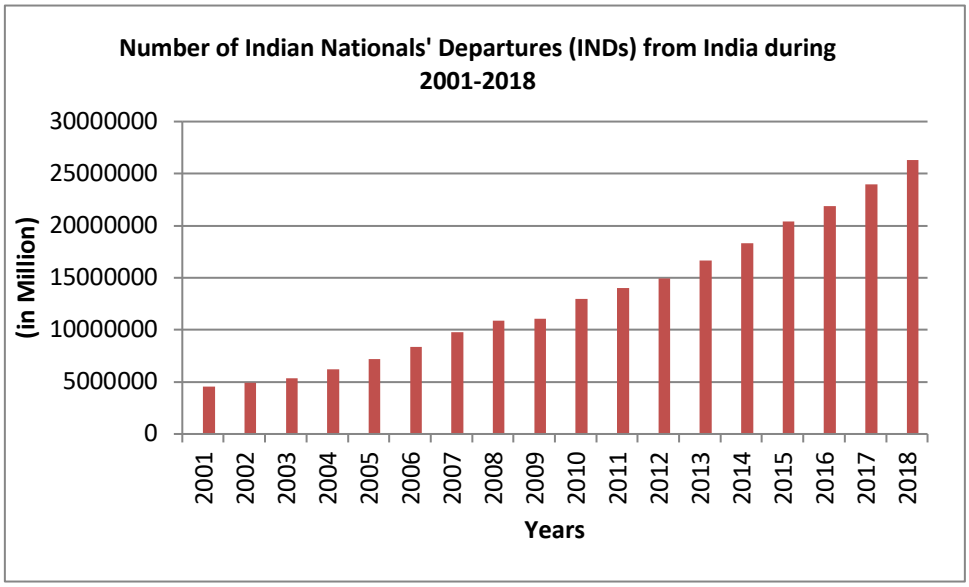
ITR ranking For India in the Asia and Pacific in the year 2000 was 10th then it dipped to 13th in 2002.However since then it has improved and for the past 3 years (2015, 2016 and 2017) it was 7th having a current share of 6.60. Similarly, ITR ranking For India in the world in the year 2000 was 36th then it dipped to 37th in 2002.However since then it has improved and for the past 3 years (2015,2016 and 2017) it was 13th having a current share of 1.97%

TABLE 15
Number of Indian Nationals Departures (INDs) from India, 2000-2018

Year	Number of Indian Nationals Departures (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year
2000	4.42	7.3
2001	4.56	3.4
2002	4.94	8.2
2003	5.35	8.3

2004	6.21	16.1
2005	7.18	15.6
2006	8.34	16.1
2007	9.78	17.3
2008	10.87	11.1
2009	11.07	1.8
2010	12.99	17.4
2011	13.99	7.7
2012	14.92	6.7
2013	16.63	11.4
2014	18.33	10.3
2015	20.38	11.1
2016	21.87	7.3
2017	23.94	9.5
2018	26.30	9.8

Source:- Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India



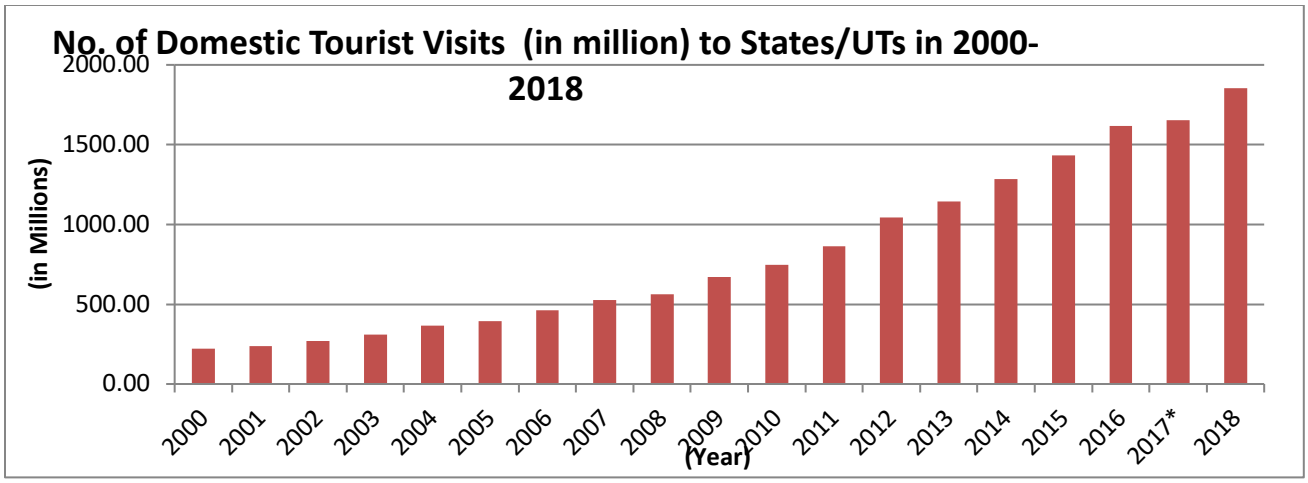
The number of INDs between 2000 and 2018 has been given. In 2018 26.30 million India national departures were there accounting to 9.8% change over the previous year.2010 saw the highest change in percentage whereas 2009 had the lowest percentage change

TABLE 17

Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to all States/UTs in India, 2000-2018

Year	No. of Domestic Tourist Visits (in million) to States/UTs	Percentage (%)change over the previous year
2000	220.11	15.4
2001	236.47	7.4
2002	269.60	14.0
2003	309.04	14.6
2004	366.27	18.5
2005	392.04	7.0
2006	462.44	18.0
2007	526.70	13.9
2008	563.03	6.9
2009	668.80	18.8
2010	747.70	11.8
2011	864.53	15.6
2012	1045.05	20.9
2013	1142.53	9.3
2014	1282.8	12.3
2015	1431.97	11.6
2016	1615.39	12.8
*2017**	1652.49	2.3
2018	1852.37	12.1

Source: State/ Union Territory Tourism Departments.
**: Provisional*



The number of domestic tourist visits from 2000 to 2018 shows that 2018 had 1852.37 million visitors that was a12.1 % of increment over the previous year. The highest increment was seen from 2011 to 2012 (20.9%) increment.

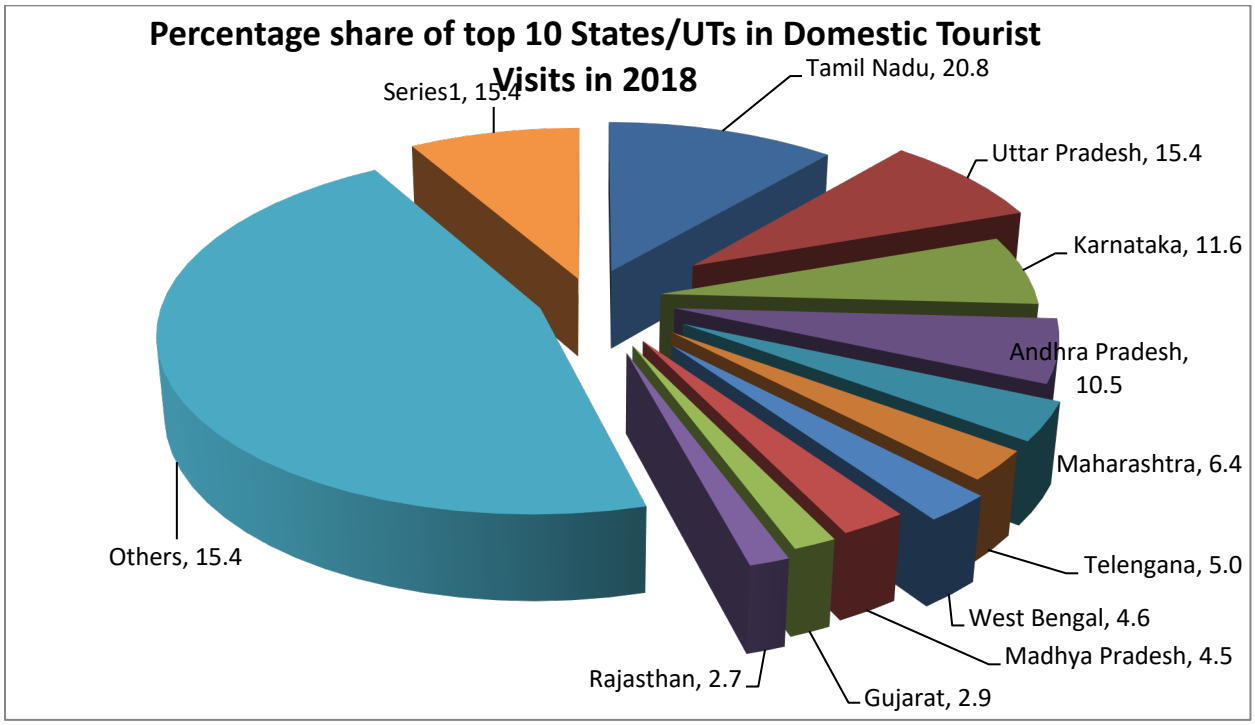
TABLE 18

Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of Domestic Tourist Visits in 2018

Rank	State/UT	Domestic Tourist Visits in 2018	
		Number	Percentage Share(%)
1	Tamil Nadu	385909376	20.8
2	Uttar Pradesh	285079848	15.4
3	Karnataka	214306456	11.6
4	Andhra Pradesh	194767874	10.5
5	Maharashtra *	119191539	6.4
6	Telangana	92878329	5.0
7	West Bengal	85718565	4.6
8	Madhya Pradesh	83969799	4.5
9	Gujarat	54369873	2.9
10	Rajasthan	50235643	2.7
	Total of top 10 States	1566427302	84.6
	Others	**285952277**	15.4
	Total	**1852379579**	100.0

Source: State/ UT Tourism Departments.

** Estimated figures for the year 2017 using all-India growth rate*



Among the top 10 states contributing to domestic visits in 2018 Tamil Nadu topped the chart with a share of 20.8 percent whereas Rajasthan had 2.7 percent of share owning the 10th position in the list.

TABLE 19

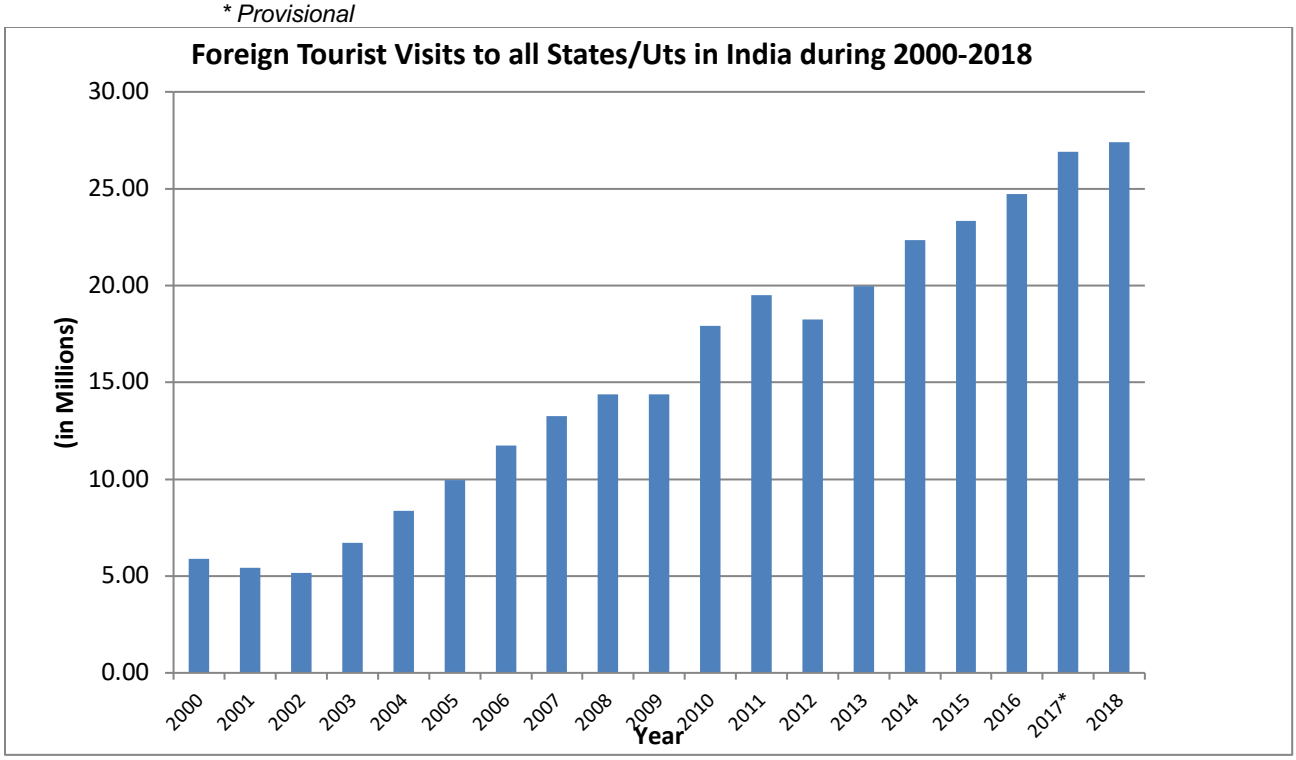
Number of Foreign Tourist Visits to all States/UTs in India, 2000-2018

Year	Foreign Tourist Visits (in Million)	Annual Growth (%)
2000	5.89	1.1
2001	5.44	-7.8
2002	5.16	-5.1
2003	6.71	30.1
2004	8.36	24.6
2005	9.95	19.0
2006	11.74	18.0
2007	13.26	12.9
2008	14.38	8.4
2009	14.37	-0.1
2010	17.91	24.6

2011	19.50	8.9
2012	18.26	-6.3
2013	19.95	9.2
2014	22.33	11.9
2015	23.33	4.4
2016	24.71	6.0
2017*	26.89	8.8
2018	27.39	1.9

Source: State/ UT Tourism Departments.

** Provisional*



The maximum increment in number foreign tourist visits was seen in the year 2002 to 2003 (30.1%).in 2018 number of foreign tourist visits was 27.39 million showing a change of 1.9%

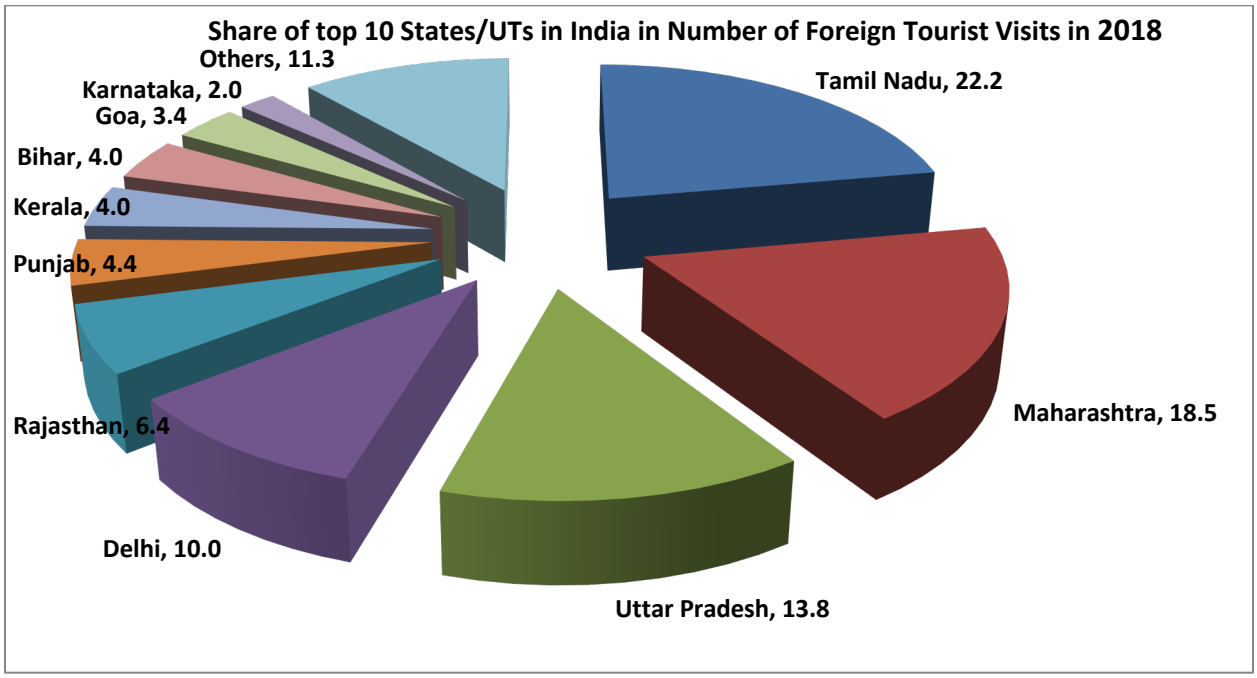
TABLE 20

Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of Foreign Tourist Visits in 2018

Rank	State/UT	Foreign Tourist Visits in 2018	
		Number	Percentage Share (%)
1	Tamil Nadu	6074345	22.2
2	Maharashtra *	5078514	18.5
3	Uttar Pradesh	3780752	13.8
4	Delhi	2740502	10.0
5	Rajasthan	1754348	6.4
6	Punjab	1200969	4.4
7	Kerala	1096407	4.0
8	Bihar	1087971	4.0
9	Goa	933841	3.4
10	Karnataka	543716	2.0
Total of Top 10		**24291365**	88.7
Others		3101194	11.3
Total		**27392559**	100.0

Source: State/ UT Tourism Departments.

* Provisional



Tamil Nadu had the maximum share of foreign tourist visits with 22.2 percent and Karnataka had the least share with 2 percent

WORLD TOURISM SCENARIO AND INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD

3.1 WORLD TOURISM TRAFFIC

In 2018, International tourist arrivals worldwide registered a growth of 5.6% , as compared to a growth of 7.0% during 2017 over 2016.The international tourist arrivals during 2018, 2017 and 2016 were 1403 million, 1328 million and 1241 million, respectively. France maintained the top position in terms of arrivals in 2017, followed by Spain, USA, China, Italy, Turkey, Mexico, Germany, Thailand & UK. These top 10 countries accounted for 41.6% share of international tourist arrivals in 2016. As regards the regions, the highest tourist arrivals were in Europe, which attracted 713.4 million tourists in 2018, with a positive growth of 6.1% over 2017, followed by Asia & the Pacific with 345.1 million tourists with 6.5% growth over 2017, Americas with 217.3 million tourists with growth of 3.1% over 2017, Africa with 67.1 million tourists with a growth of 7.0% over 2017 and Middle East with 59.9 million tourists with a growth of 3.8% over 2017. Table 3.1.1 gives the summary of international tourist arrivals in different regions of the world from 2015 to 2018.

TABLE 3.1.1
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS, 2015-2017
(Arrivals in million)

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018*
World				
Arrivals	1195	1241	1328	1403
% Annual Change		3.8	7.0	5.6
Africa				
Arrivals	53.5	57.8	62.7	67.1
% Annual Change		8.0	8.5	7.0
% Share in world		4.7	4.7	4.8
Americas				
Arrivals	194.1	201.3	210.8	217.3
% Annual Change		3.7	4.7	3.1
% Share in world		16.2	15.9	15.5
Asia & the Pacific				
Arrivals	284.6	306.6	324	345.1
% Annual Change		7.7	5.7	6.5
% Share in world		24.7	24.4	24.6
Europe				
Arrivals	604.5	619.7	672.5	713.4
% Annual Change		2.5	8.5	6.1
% Share in world		49.9	50.6	50.8

Middle East				
Arrivals	58.3	55.5	57.7	59.9
% Annual Change		-4.8	4.0	3.8
% Share in world		4.5	4.3	4.3
India				
Arrivals	13.28	14.57	15.54	17.42
% Annual Change		9.7	6.7	12.1
% Share in world		1.2	1.2	1.2

*: Provisional
Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, May 2019

International tourist arrivals in the world and India's share as well as rank, during the years 2000-2018, are given in Table 3.1.2. India's rank in international tourist arrivals was 50th in 2000 and declined to 54th in 2002, however, since then, it has gradually improved. Since 2014, adhering to the definition of International Tourist Arrivals, India has started the inclusion of figures of arrivals of Nonresident Indians in its figure. This has resulted in improvement of about 15 places in India's Position. India's share in international tourist arrivals was,1.2 in 2018.

TABLE 3.1.2
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN WORLD AND INDIA, 2000-2018

Year	World		India		Percentage Share of India	Rank of India
	Number (in million)	% Change	Number (in million)	% Change		
2000	683.3	7.8	2.65	6.7	0.39	50th
2001	683.4	0	2.54	-4.2	0.37	51st
2002	703.2	2.9	2.38	-6.3	0.34	54th
2003	691	-1.7	2.73	14.7	0.4	51st
2004	762	10.3	3.46	26.7	0.45	44th
2005	803.4	5.4	3.92	13.3	0.49	43rd
2006	846.6	5.3	4.45	13.5	0.53	44th
2007	894	5.7	5.08	14.2	0.57	41st
2008	917	2.6	5.28	3.9	0.58	41st
2009	883	-3.7	5.17	-2.1	0.59	41st
2010	948	7.4	5.78	11.8	0.61	42nd
2011	994	4.9	6.31	9.2	0.63	38th

2012	1039	4.5	6.58	4.3	0.63	41st
2013	1087	4.6	6.97	5.9	0.64	41st
2014	1137	4.6	13.11	88.1	1.15	24th
2015	1195	5.1	13.28	1.30	1.11	24th
2016	1241	3.8	14.57	9.71	1.17	26th
2017	1328	7.0	15.54	6.66	1.17	26th
2018	1403	5.6	17.42	12.10	1.24	25th

Source: UN World Tourism Organization and Bureau of Immigration, India

*Provisional, NA: Not Available

Table 3.1.3 provides the name of major countries with International tourist arrivals in 2017 and 2018.

TABLE 3.1.3

SHARE OF MAJOR COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS IN 2017 & 2018

S .No.	**Country**	**International Tourist Arrivals**		**Percentage (%) Share**	
		2017	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**
1	France	86.9	**NA**	**6.54**	**NA**
2	Spain	81.9	**82.8**	**6.17**	**5.90**
3	USA	76.9	**NA**	**5.79**	**NA**
4	China	60.7	**62.9**	**4.57**	**4.48**
5	Italy	58.3	**62.1**	**4.39**	**4.43**
6	Turkey	37.6	**45.8**	**2.83**	**3.26**
7	Mexico	39.3	**41.4**	**2.96**	**2.95**
8	Germany	37.5	**38.9**	**2.82**	**2.77**
9	Thailand	35.5	**38.3**	**2.67**	**2.73**
10	United Kingdom	37.7	**NA**	**2.84**	**NA**
11	Japan	28.7	**31.2**	**2.16**	**2.22**
12	Austria	29.5	**30.8**	**2.22**	**2.20**
13	Greece	27.2	**30.1**	**2.05**	**2.15**
14	Hong Kong	27.9	**29.3**	**2.10**	**2.09**
15	Malaysia	25.9	**25.8**	**1.95**	**1.84**
16	Russian Fed	24.4	**24.6**	**1.84**	**1.75**
17	Portugal	21.2	**NA**	**1.60**	**NA**
18	Canada	20.9	**21.1**	**1.57**	**1.50**
19	Netherlands	17.9	**19**	**1.35**	**1.35**
20	Macao (China)	17.3	**18.5**	**1.30**	**1.32**
21	Poland	18.3	**NA**	**1.38**	**NA**
22	Hungary	15.8	**17.2**	**1.19**	**1.23**
23	Croatia	15.6	**16.6**	**1.17**	**1.18**

24	UAE	15.8	**15.9**	**1.19**	**1.13**
25	India	15.5	**17.4**	**1.17**	**1.24**

NA: Not Available.
Source: UNWTO Barometer May 2019.

3.2 India's share in outbound tourist traffic of select countries.

Table 3.2.1 gives the summary of number of outbound departures and the percentage shares of India in outbound departures of some countries of the world for the year 2016 and 2017. Regarding the share of India in the outbound tourist traffic of the table 3.2.1, it was high for the neighboring countries, namely Sri Lanka (21.1%) , Nepal(13.7%) and Mauritius (13.3%). Other countries for which India had a share of more than 1% in the outbound tourist traffic in 2017 were Seychelles (4.9%), Portugal(3.0%), Australia (3.0%), Fiji (2.6%), Oman (2.4%), New Zealand (2.0%), Singapore (1.8%), Belarus (1.8%), US(1.6%),Thailand (1.6%), UK (1.4%), Japan (1.2%). Countries like China, Saudi Arabia, Czech Republic, Israel, Ukraine and Peru have registered a significant growth in the number of their outbound departures in 2017 over 2016 but India's share in them has not been very significant.

TABLE 3.2.1
NUMBER OF OUTBOUND DEPARTURES OF SOME SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF INDIA, 2016 AND 2017

S .No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India i.e. FTAs in India (in thousands)			No. of Outbound Departures (in thousands)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017	% Growth (2017/16)	2016	2017
1	USA	1297	1376.9	6.2	80226	87703	9.3	1.6	1.6
2	UK	942	986.3	4.7	69375	72772	4.9	1.4	1.4
3	Canada	317	335.4	5.8	31278	33060	5.7	1.0	1.0
4	Australia	294	324.2	10.3	10380	10932	5.3	2.8	3.0
5	Sri Lanka	297	303.6	2.2	1448	1439	-0.6	20.5	21.1
6	Russia	228	278.9	22.3	31659	39629	25.2	0.7	0.7
7	Germany	266	269.4	1.3	90966	92402	1.6	0.3	0.3
8	France	239	249.6	4.4	26483	29055	9.7	0.9	0.9
9	China	251	247.2	-1.5	135130	143035	5.8	0.2	0.2
10	Japan	209	222.5	6.5	17116	17889	4.5	1.2	1.2
11	Singapore	164	175.9	7.3	9474	9889	4.4	1.7	1.8
12	Nepal	161	164.0	1.9	NA	1197	NA	NA	13.7
13	Republic of Korea	111	142.4	28.3	22383	26496	18.4	0.5	0.5
14	Thailand	120	140.1	16.8	8204	8963	9.3	1.5	1.6

15	Italy	95	111.9	17.8	29067	31805	9.4	0.3	0.4
16	Oman	106	107.2	1.1	4167	4473	7.3	2.5	2.4
17	Spain	76	81.4	7.1	15405	17031	10.6	0.5	0.5
18	Netherlands	72	76.7	6.5	17938	NA	NA	0.4	NA
19	Portugal	54	66.4	23.0	1941	2195	13.1	2.8	3.0
20	Israel	59	58.1	-1.5	6781	7597	12.0	0.9	0.8
21	New Zealand	51	56.6	11.0	2611	2853	9.3	2.0	2.0
22	Philippines	53	54.0	1.9	5703	NA	NA	0.9	NA
23	Saudi Arabia	62	53.0	-14.5	21207	21071	-0.6	0.3	0.3
24	Switzerland	48	49.6	3.3	13857	15318	10.5	0.3	0.3
25	Taiwan	42	47.0	11.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Sweden	44	45.9	4.3	NA	23015	NA	NA	0.2
27	Indonesia	35	44.0	25.7	8340	8856	6.2	0.4	0.5
28	Iran	39	42.6	9.2	9007	10543	17.1	0.4	0.4
29	Belgium	38	41.9	10.3	13372	12153	-9.1	0.3	0.3
30	Ireland	36	38.0	5.6	7646	8171	6.9	0.5	0.5
31	Mauritius	34	37.7	10.9	260	283	8.8	13.1	13.3
32	Turkey	30	33.3	11.0	7892	8887	12.6	0.4	0.4
33	Austria	33	31.8	-3.6	11534	11491	-0.4	0.3	0.3
34	Poland	26	28.7	10.4	11300	12000	6.2	0.2	0.2
35	Denmark	25	26.8	7.2	9651	8102	-16.1	0.3	0.3
36	Ukraine	27	26.0	-3.7	24668	26437	7.2	0.1	0.1
37	Brazil	21	24.5	16.7	8592	9458	10.1	0.2	0.3
38	Uzbekistan	22	23.3	5.9	3848	5182	34.7	0.6	0.4
39	Ethiopia	21	23.2	10.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
40	Tanzania	23	22.3	-3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41	Norway	20	20.9	4.5	8030	8170	1.7	0.2	0.3
42	Finland	18	20.4	13.3	9125	9330	2.2	0.2	0.2
43	Mexico	16	18.1	13.1	20223	19067	-5.7	0.1	0.1
44	Kazakhstan	13	15.4	18.5	9756	10261	5.2	0.1	0.2
45	Argentina	12	14.9	24.2	10446	12258	17.3	0.1	0.1
46	Czech Rep	13	11.9	-8.5	6027	6775	12.4	0.2	0.2
47	Romania	10	11.8	18.0	16128	19953	23.7	0.1	0.1
48	Greece	9	10.3	14.4	7235	7685	6.2	0.1	0.1
49	Hungary	8	9.2	15.0	7091	7539	6.3	0.1	0.1
50	Belarus	9	8.3	-7.8	8340	9209	10.4	0.1	0.1
51	Morocco	8	7.3	-8.8	1864	1849	-0.8	0.4	0.4
52	Colombia	6	7.0	16.7	3795	4017	5.8	0.2	0.2
53	Jordan	7	7.0	0.0	1511	1592	5.4	0.5	0.4
54	Tunisia	5	6.2	24.0	1830	NA	NA	0.3	NA
55	Chile	5	6.1	22.0	3553	3620	1.9	0.1	0.2

56	Slovakia	5	5.8	16.0	3095	3870	25.0	0.2	0.1
57	Uganda	5	5.8	16.0	568	NA	NA	0.9	NA
58	Cambodia	3	5.3	76.7	1434	1752	22.2	0.2	0.3
59	Bulgaria	6	5.3	-11.7	5392	6228	15.5	0.1	0.1
60	Tajikistan	3	4.9	63.3	22	31	40.9	13.6	15.8
61	Lithuania	4	4.8	20.0	1953	2032	4.0	0.2	0.2
62	Fiji	4	4.4	10.0	156	169	8.3	2.6	2.6
63	Kyrgyzstan	3	4.0	33.3	9756	10261	5.2	0.0	0.0
64	Latvia	3	3.8	26.7	1250	1265	1.2	0.2	0.3
65	Seychelles	3	3.6	20.0	68	74	8.8	4.4	4.9
66	Croatia	3	3.6	20.0	1615	1923	19.1	0.2	0.2
67	Zimbabwe	3	3.6	20.0	3192	2768	-13.3	0.1	0.1
68	Estonia	3	3.0	0.0	1339	1279	-4.5	0.2	0.2
69	Peru	3	2.3	-23.3	2751	2875	4.5	0.1	0.1
70	Algeria	2	2.0	0.0	4530	5058	11.7	0.0	0.0
71	Uruguay	2	1.9	-5.0	1715	1789	4.3	0.1	0.1
72	Cyprus	2	1.8	-10.0	1268	1407	11.0	0.2	0.1
73	Lao PDR	2	1.8	-10.0	3059	3049	-0.3	0.1	0.1
74	Venezuela	2	1.7	-15.0	1530	1079	-29.5	0.1	0.2
75	Georgia	1	1.7	70.0	3400	3851	13.3	0.0	0.0
76	Costa Rica	1	1.6	60.0	1036	1150	11.0	0.1	0.1
77	Ecuador	1	1.6	60.0	1551	1547	-0.3	0.1	0.1
78	Panama	1	1.4	40.0	770	917	19.1	0.1	0.2
79	Malta	1	1.3	30.0	497	573	15.3	0.2	0.2
80	Azerbaijan	1	1.2	20.0	3592	3447	-4.0	0.0	0.0
81	Armenia	1	1.2	20.0	1263	1482	17.3	0.1	0.1
82	Luxembourg	1	1.0	0.0	1588	1802	13.5	0.1	0.1
83	Iceland	1	1.0	0.0	536	619	15.5	0.2	0.2
84	Hong Kong (China)	0	0.9	-	91758	91304	-0.5	0.0	0.0
85	Moldova	1	0.8	-20.0	170	216	27.1	0.6	0.4
86	Guatemala	1	0.7	-30.0	1053	1067	1.3	0.1	0.1
87	Bolivia	1	0.5	-50.0	1048	1105	5.4	0.1	0.0
88	Honduras	0	0.5	-	654	NA	NA	0.0	NA
89	Albania	1	0.5	-50.0	4852	5186	6.9	0.0	0.0
90	Dominica Rep	0	0.5	-	500	522	4.4	0.0	0.1
91	EL Salvador	0	0.5	-	1411	1394	-1.2	0.0	0.0
92	Paraguay	0	0.4	-	1503	1548	3.0	0.0	0.0
93	Sierra Leone	0	0.4	-	92	NA	NA	0.0	NA
94	Cuba	0	0.4	-	894	NA	NA	0.0	NA
95	Chad	0	0.2	-	56	52	-7.1	0.0	0.4
96	Nicaragua	0	0.2	-	981	982	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: For Columns 6 and 7, UNWTO's Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2019 Edition and for Columns 3 and 4, Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India

3.3 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS

Table 3.3.1 gives the year-wise receipts from international tourism by regions during the years 2016-2018. During the year 2018, Europe accounted for about (39.4%) of the world's total receipts from international tourism followed by Asia & the Pacific region (29.9%), Americas (23.0%), Middle East (5.0%) and Africa (2.7%).

TABLE 3.3.1

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS, 2016-2018

(Receipts in Billion US$)

Region	2016	2017	2018*
World			
Receipts	1239	1346	1448
% Annual Change	1.8	8.6	7.6
Africa			
Receipts	33.4	36.5	38.5
% Annual Change	1.83	9.28	5.48
% Share in World	2.7	2.7	2.7
Americas			
Receipts	313.7	325.6	333.1
% Annual Change	2.65	3.79	2.30
% Share in World	25.3	24.2	23.0
Asia & the Pacific			
Receipts	370.8	396	432.9
% Annual Change	6.09	6.80	9.32
% Share in World	29.9	29.4	29.9
Europe			
Receipts	461.7	519.1	570.6
% Annual Change	2.65	12.43	9.92
% Share in World	37.3	38.6	39.4
Middle East			

Receipts	59	68.4	72.6
% Annual Change	1.37	15.93	6.14
% Share in World	4.8	5.1	5.0
India **			
Receipts	22.92	27.31	28.59
% Annual Change	9.09	19.16	4.68
% Share in World	1.85	2.0	2.0

*: Provisional, **: As per Ministry of Tourism estimates based on RBI data.
Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer May 2019

The international tourism receipts worldwide and India's share in them during the years 2000-2018 are given in Table 3.3.2. The share of India in the world tourism receipts has remained between 0.64% and 0.73% during 2000-2002. However, it has been increasing steadily since 2002 and has reached 2.0% during 2018.

It is clear from Table 3.3.2 that international tourism receipts worldwide, which were hardly US$ 475.3 billion in 2000, have increased by 3.04 times to reach US$ 1448 billion in 2018. India's rank has also witnessed improvement from 35th in 1999 to 13th in 2018.

TABLE 3.3.2
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS AND INDIA'S SHARE AND RANK, 2000-2018

Year	World Tourism Receipts				Percentage Share of India in world	India's Rank in world
	Receipts (US$ billion)	Growth Rate	FEE in India (US$ billion)	Growth Rate		
2000	475.3	3.7	3.46	15	0.73	36th
2001	463.8	-2.4	3.2	-7.6	0.69	36th
2002	481.9	3.9	3.1	-3	0.64	37th
2003	529.3	9.8	4.46	43.8	0.84	37th
2004	633.2	19.6	6.17	38.2	0.97	26th
2005	679.6	7.3	7.49	21.4	1.1	22nd
2006	744	9.5	8.63	15.2	1.16	22nd
2007	857	15.2	10.73	24.3	1.25	22nd
2008	939	9.6	11.83	10.3	1.26	22nd
2009	853	-9.2	11.14	-5.8	1.31	20th
2010	931	9.1	14.49	30.1	1.56	17th
2011	1042	11.9	17.7	22.2	1.7	18th

2012	1117	7.2	17.97	1.5	1.61	16th
2013	1198	7.3	18.39	2.4	1.54	16th
2014	1252	4.5	19.7	7.1	1.57	15th
2015	1217	-2.8	21.01	6.7	1.73	14th
2016	1239	1.8	22.92	9.1	1.85	13th
2017	1346	8.6	27.31	19.2	2	13th
2018	1448	7.6	28.59	4.7	2	13th

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer May 2019

It is clear from Table 3.3.3 that, in terms of International Tourism Receipts, top 5 positions were occupied by USA, France ,Spain , UK and China during the year 2018.

TABLE 3.3.3
COUNTRIES ABOVE INDIA IN TERMS OF TOURISM RECEIPTS, 2016-2018

2016			2017			2018*		
Rank	**Nationality**	**Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)**	**Rank**	**Nationality**	**Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)**	**Rank**	**Nationality**	**Tourism Receipts (US$ billion)**
1	USA	206.9	1	USA	210.7	1	USA	214.5
2	France	58.3	2	Spain	68.1	2	Spain	73.8
3	Spain	56.6	3	France	60.7	3	France	67.4
4	UK	45.5	4	Thailand	56.9	4	Thailand	63
5	China	45	5	UK	49	5	UK	51.9
6	Thailand	44.9	6	Italy	44.2	6	Italy	49.3
7	Italy	39.4	7	Australia	41.7	7	Australia	45
8	Germany	36.9	8	Germany	39.8	8	Germany	43
9	Hong Kong (China)	36.2	9	Japan	34.1	9	Japan	41.1
10	Australia	34.2	10	China	38.6	10	China	40.4
11	Macao	31	11	Macao	35.6	11	Macao	40.2
12	Turkey	26.6	12	Hong Kong	33.3	12	Hong Kong	36.7
13	Japan	25	13	**India**	27.4	13	**India**	28.6

14	**India**	21						

Source: UNWTO Barometer, May 2019
*: Provisional
** As per Ministry of Tourism's estimates based on RBI data.

STATEMENT (UPDATED)

INDIA'S POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS (as on 24/05/2019)

S.No	Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018/13
1.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (million)	7.68 (10.2%)*	8.03 (4.5%)*	8.80 (9.7%)*	10.04 (14.0%)*	10.56 (5.2%)*	51.51%
2.	Arrivals of NRIs in India (million)	5.43 -	5.26 (-3.1%)	5.77 (9.7%)	5.51 (-4.5%)	6.8 (24.7%)	
3.	International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India	13.11 -	13.28 (1.4%)	14.57 (9.7%)	15.54 (6.7%)	17.4 (12.1%)	
4.	International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) around the World (million)	1137.0 (4.5%)	1195.0 (5.1%)	1241.0 (3.8%)	1328.0 (7.0%)	1403.0 (5.6%)	
5.	Share of India's FTAs in ITAs of World Tourism Arrivals (%)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	
6.	Share of India's ITAs in ITAs of World	1.15%	1.11%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	
7.	Rank of India in World (in terms of	24th	24th	26th	26th	25th	

	ITAs)						
8.	ITAs in Asia & the Pacific (million)	269.5 (7.9%)	284.1 (5.4%)	306.6 (7.9%)	324 (5.7%)	345.1 (6.5%)	
9.	Share of India's FTAs in ITAs of Asia & the Pacific (%)	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	
10.	Share of India's ITAs in ITAs of Asia & the Pacific (%)	4.86%	4.68%	4.75%	4.80%	5.04%	
11.	Rank of India in Asia & the Pacific (in terms of ITAs)	8th	7th	8th	7th		

	May19#	Apr 18	Growth Rate	Jan-May 2019 #	Jan-May 2018	Growth Rate
FTAs:	6,10,590	6,06,522	0.7%	45,45,883	44,67,393	1.8%

*: The growth has been calculated in terms of absolute total; #: Provisional

INDIA'S POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS

S.No.	Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018#[2]	2018/13
1.	Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism (Rs. Crore)	120367 (11.9%)	134844 (12.0%)	154146 (14.3%)	177874 (15.4%)	194882 (9.6%)	81.18%
2.	Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism (US $ billion)	19.700 (7.1%)	21.013 (6.7%)	22.923 (9.1%)	27.310 (19.1%)	28.585 (4.7%)	55.42%
3.	World Tourism Receipts (US $ billion)	1252.0 (4.4%)	1217.0 (-2.8%)	1246.0 (2.4%)	1346.0 (8.0%)	1448 (7.6%)	
4.	Share of India in World Tourism Receipts (%)	1.57%	1.73%	1.84%	2.03%	1.97%	
5.	Rank of India in World Tourism Receipts	15th	14th	13th	13th	13th	
6.	Tourism Receipt in Asia & the Pacific (US $ billion)	359.0 (-0.3%)	355.6 (-0.9%)	370.8 (4.3%)	396 (6.8%)	432.9 (9.3%)	
7.	Share of India in Tourism Receipt in Asia & the Pacific	5.49%	5.91%	6.18%	6.90%	6.60%	
8.	Rank of India in Asia & the	7th	7th	7th	7th	7th	

	Pacific						

Latest Estimates for current year

	May 19#1	May 18 #2	Growth Rate	Jan-May 2019 #1	Jan-May 2018 #2	Growth Rate
FEE in Rs. Crore:	13,541	12,753	6.2%	82,718	81,107	2.0%
FEE in US $ billion	1.968	1.889	4.2%	11.814	12.467	-5.2%

#1: Provisional Estimate , #2: Revised Estimate

FTAs on e – TOURIST VISAS

S.No.	Parameter	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	FTAs on e - TVs	4,45,300	10,79,696 (142.5%)	16,97,175 (57.2%)	23,69,941 (39.6%)

Latest Estimates for current year

	May 19	May 18	Growth Rate	Jan-May 19	Jan-May 18	Growth Rate
FTAs on e-TVs	1,24,197	94,364	31.6%	12,32,862	10,13,156	21.7%

INDIAN NATIONALS DEPARTURE FROM INDIA

S.No.	Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	Indian National's Departures from India	18332319 (10.3%)	20376307 (11.1%)	21871995 (7.3%)	23942957 (9.5%)	26296484 (9.8%)

Source: Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India,

TOURIST VISITS TO DIFFERENT STATES / UTS OF INDIA

S.No.	Parameter	2014	2015	2016	2017(P)	2018(E)
1.	Number of Domestic Tourist Visits (million)	1282.8 (12.3%)*	1431.97 (11.6%)*	1615.39 (12.8%)*	1652.49 (2.3%)*	1852.37 (12.1%)
2.	Number of Foreign Tourist Visits (million)	22.33 (11.9%)*	23.33 (4.4%)*	24.71 (6.0%)*	26.89 (8.8%)*	27.39 (1.9%)

*: The growth has been calculated in terms of absolute total

*: E represents Estimated

*P represents Provisional

Figures in red are according to the updated data

INDIA'S RANK IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM COMPETITIVENESS INDEX (World Economic Forum)

Year	2013	2015	2017
Rank	65	52	40

CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM IN THE GDP AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE COUNTRY

The 2nd Tourism Satellite Account for India (TSAI) was prepared in 2012 for the reference year 2009-10 using figures of National Accounts Statistics with base year 2004-05. As per the 2nd TSAI-2009-10 and subsequent estimation for the next year namely 2010-11, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment of the country were as given below:

	2009-10	2010-11
Share in GDP (in %):	6.77	6.76
Direct (in %)	3.68	3.67
Indirect (in %)	3.09	3.09
Share in Employment (in %):	10.17	10.78
Direct (in %)	4.37	4.63
Indirect (in %)	5.80	6.15
Employment (million) :	54.5	58.0

The 3rd TSA of India was prepared in 2018 for the reference year 2015-16 (using figures of National Accounts Statistics with base year 2011-12 of CSO). As per estimation in accordance with 3rd TSA for intervening years and subsequent years namely 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the contribution of tourism to GDP and employment of the country is as given below:

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Share in GDP (in %):	5.64	5.75	5.68	5.81	5.10	5.06	-
Direct (in %)	3.05	3.10	3.06	3.14	2.65	2.63	-
Indirect (in %)	2.59	2.65	2.62	2.67	2.45	2.43	-
Share in Employment (in %):			11.90	12.09	12.38	12.19	12.38
Direct (in %)			5.19	5.27	5.40	5.32	5.40

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Indirect (in %)			6.71	6.82	6.98	6.87	6.98
Employment (million) :			67.2	69.6	72.3	75.9	81.1

Summaries on certain case studies

SUMMARY 1:

STUDY ON IDENTIFICATION OF HINDU PILGRIMAGE CIRCUIT LINKING VARIOUS SITES IN NEPAL WITH BORDERING STATES OF INDIA

Year of Compilation- February,2016

Study by- nielsen

Report submitted to –Market Research Division ,MoT, GoI

India and Nepal pilgrimage ties

India being a secular country has numerous pilgrimage sites. Hindus being the majority religious group and

- NEPAL being a Hindu nation (recent talks about converting it into a secular one) has many landmark Hindu tourism destinations.
- Nepal shares border with Indian states like Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. Thus has resulted in cross country Hindu and Buddhist pilgrimage flourish.
- The no requirement of visa or passport policy between Nepal and India

Thus Hindu circuit's development shall help in improvement of tourism in both, India and Nepal

Stages of Development of circuits

- Listing important destinations of Hindu pilgrimage in Nepal bordering Indian states
- Listing Other relevant Hindu pilgrimage sites in Nepal that can be developed
- Tourist surveys at these destinations and rounds of discussions with the stake holders
- Tourism infrastructure assessment to be conducted at selected circuit destinations
- Work plan to be formulated by India states/central government and Nepal government
- Popularize circuits through various marketing activities
- Address the gaps present in the circuit
- Creating awareness among the people who live in close vicinity of the circuit.

The possible circuits for development are:

Siya Ram Circuit

Ayodhaya (U.P, India)→Chitrakoot(U.P,India)→Buxar(Bihar, India)→Darbhanga (Bihar, India)→Sitamarhi(Bihar,india)→Janakpur Dham(Nepal)

Shiv Shakti Circuit 1

Kathmandu(Nepal)→Pokhara(Nepal)→Mahendranagar(Nepal)→Tanakpur(Uttarakhand, India)→Jageshwar Dham in Almora district(Uttarakhand, India)→Haridwar(Uttarakhand, India)→Rishikesh(Uttarakhand, India)→Chardham(Uttarakhand,India)

Shiv Shakti Circuit 2

Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh, India)→Kathmandu(Nepal)→Pokhara(Nepal)→Varanasi(Uttar Pradesh, India)

Bottlenecks in various circuits

- Lack of connectivity – air, road, rail
- Types of facilities available not up to traveller's satisfaction level
- Lack of maintenance of civic administration
- Loop holes in traffic and transportation management
- Lack of Tourist facilities-authorized operators, availability of budget/luxury hotels etc.
- lack of Maintenance and management of tourist attraction

SUMMARY 2:

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF FAIRS & FESTIVALS BEING HELD IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF COUNTRY

Study conducted, prepared and submitted by – B2B & industrial team (Kantar IMRB)

The Ministry of Tourism, of the government of India, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to government of India every year for conducting fairs & festivals with an objective to boost the tourist visits.

Key highlights of extensive survey conducted are

- **81** fairs & festivals spread across **36** states/union territories of India
- **2175** hotels and guest house were empanelled to participate in the study
- Almost **60,000 interviews** were conducted with tourist (Indian and international)
- Around **24,400 listing** interviews at the place of stay.
- More than **39,400 listing** interviews at fairs/festivals
- Around **4,750 main profiling** interviews at place of stay
- ***Key findings are***
- It was found that **39 %** of visitors were tourists who had specifically come to visit fair /festival. Followed by residents of the **city (30%),** tourists visiting **not specifically for fairs (24%)** and **business travellers (7%)**
- **65%** of the tourists stayed in **unregistered accommodations** (such as camp sites etc.) or their friends and family
- **Majority (48%)** of the tourist get their **travel booking done 7-15 days** before coming to the destination where fair is being conducted
- And **mostly (24%)** they start their **travel planning 15-30 days before coming**
- The most important source of information regarding fairs /festivals are **internet and newspaper**
- On an **average INR 23,000-24,000** is spend by a tourist **per family**
- Breakup of the expenses :boarding and lodging(27%),travel to & fro destination(26%),shopping at local market(13%),shopping at fair ground(11%),local travel (7%) and other expenses (16%)
- **Conclusion-** fairs and festivals have a **minor impact** on increase in tourist footfalls (**about 1%)** in a destination; however the actual number shall vary from fair to fair. In general ,fairs/ festivals have a **positive impact** on tourism

SUMMARY 3:

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER SURVEY (IPS) IN INDIA(2015-16)

Study commissioned by- Ministry of Tourism, Govt of India

Prepared by-Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

Survey conducted in-2015-2016

Published on -26 April, 2018

The IPS 2015-16, defines "international passenger" as tourist among foreigners.

Types of samples

- A tourist is defined as a resident of a country other than India and whose duration of stay in India was more than one day but less than a year. Such an individual constitute the sampling units **for IPS Foreigner (IPSF) schedule**
- For outbound Indians, no conditions is imposed on duration of stay in abroad, however these are sampling units defined **for IPS Outbound (IPSO) schedule**

Difference between IPS (2015-16) and IPS 2003:

1) In IPS 2003, 30000 samples were collected that **included transit passengers** also. However in IPS 2015-16 56,687 samples were verified and transit passengers were not included

2) IPS 2003 used systematic sampling schemes to select weeks of survey whereas 2015-16 **used Midzuno's sampling scheme** to do the same

3) Since computational methodology and hence associate formulae were not supplied in IPS 2003 thus it isn't possible to compare the results

Scope of work

Information gathered is of the nature:

- Demographic, economic and social profile of foreign and NRI tourists visiting India
- Number of foreign tourists and NRIs visiting India and their average stay duration
- Number of outbound Indians
- Market segmentation analysis
- Motivation, Experience and view of tourists

- Expenditure pattern of outbound Indian residents up to the point of exit from the country

Sampling design

Multistage design was developed to conduct survey at airports and land check posts:

Airports

6 airports in different geographical zones were selected among remaining international airports 4 more were selected using **Rao, Hartley and Cochran's sampling schemes** with probability proportional to foreigners departure volume in year 2012 as its measure

Land check post

Haridaspur was selected purposely based on the experience from last IPS, from the remaining land posts only two were selected Changrabhanda and Mahadipur using **Rao, Hartley and Cochran's sampling schemes** with probability proportional to foreigners' departure volume in year 2012 as its measure

Methodology and computational formulae

1) Entire period from April 2015 to March 2016 was divided into 4 strata with time period as follows:

Stratum 1: Summer: April, 2015-June, 2015,

Stratum 2: Monsoon: July, 2015 –October, 2015,

Stratum 3: Winter: November, 2015 –Jan, 2016, And

Stratum 4: Spring: February, 2016-March, 2016

2) From a particular port , from each of the above stratum , a sample of 3 -4 weeks is selected by Midzuno's scheme with weekly number of outgoing passengers as its size measure
3) For a sampled week 5days(3 days for small ports) out of 7 days were chosen by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR)
4) For a selected day some number of sample are surveyed and categorization is done on the basis of 4 stratums
5) Multipliers were obtained using the principle of ratio method

Findings from the survey

Demographic findings

Foreigners

- Total no of visitors coming to India is **8,329,078**
- Increase in number of tourists coming from UK
- **US was the top nation** in the previous IPS (13.31% share) but in the current it has dropped by 3.78%(9.53% share)
- Modal class for foreigners is **31-40 years** age group

Outbound Indians

- Number of outbound Indians is 20,523,715
- Modal age group is **18 -30 years**

Socio-economic findings

Foreigners

- Maximum were **private employees** (33.29%) followed by self-employed (28.67%) and others (15.78%)
- Modal class for annual house hold income is **20-40 lac INR**
- **Education level-bachelors and above are maximum** (75.83%) and these also constitute about 73.96 % of share of outbound tourist

Outbound Indians

- **Private sector employees** are the maximum
- Modal household income was **5-10 lac INR**

Travel Pattern Findings

Foreigners

- **Delhi airport** is the main gateway (30.31% tourists) followed by **Mumbai airport** (23.36%)
- Mostly were first time visitors
- Modal class among them –**individuals (63.08%)**, family (25.70%), and group (11.22%)

Outbound Indians

- Mostly are **first time** visitors

- Main purpose of visit is **business followed by holidaying**

Expenditure pattern findings

Foreigners

- **18.11%** tourist came on **packages bought outside India**
- Tourist from **US** were **spending highest for non-package costs**
- Amount spent on accommodation follows the order-(max to least)- **china→US→UK→Russia→Italy**
- Tourist from UK spent the most in package costs

Satisfaction level findings

Foreigners

- Type of **accommodation** was their top preference (66.06%)

Limitations

- Sometimes permission for survey is not granted e.g. Attri, Wagha
- Some **natural calamity** can affect the sample e.g. Volcanic eruptions , floods

Suggested improvements

- **Multilingual schedules** will improve efficiency
- **Travel insurance** should be included
- **Electronic collection** of data is more time and cost efficient
- Code-sharing details and values can be used for relevant estimates

SUMMARY 4:

VISA ON ARRIVAL SCHEME

An Evaluation Study: Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management

Commissioned: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

In an effort to promote inbound tourism in the country, the government announced Tourist Visa- on-Arrival with a maximum validity of 30 days with single entry facility (w.e.f. 01.01.2010) to be issued by

the Immigration officers at **Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports** and **NOT in any other Immigration Check Posts (ICPs).**

For citizens of five countries i.e.

1. **Finland**

2. Japan

3. Luxemburg,

4. New Zealand

5. Singapore

6. At has further been extended to Cambodia, Vietnam, Philippines and Laos from January 2011.

For Indian tourism industry to benefit from the growing travel market:

- **Ease of access** to the country.
- Special provision for attracting tourists who **make trips on a short notice**
- The Visa- on- Arrival scheme comes as a **strong indicator of nation-identity**.
- Greater awareness of a more **saleable destination** India.
- strong indicator of nation's **tourism competitiveness and tourist friendly-identity**
- moving towards global economy by removing different forms of trade restriction

  A survey of foreign tourists availing the facility of Visa on Arrival (VOA) Scheme was conducted at four international airports to find out the following:

  1. source of Information about VOA
  2. preference of VOA over visa in their own country
  3. comparison of VOA fee in INDIA as compared to other countries
  4. Infrastructure adequacy at the airport.
  5. Behavior of immigration officer
  6. Impact of VOA on foreign tourism
  7. Time taken in obtaining VOA
  8. Suggested recommendation for improvement in VOA

The study has resulted in some major findings which include:

- A majority of tourists availing VOA visit India for **purposes** of **holidaying.**
- The **internet** remains the **primary source** of information regarding VOA; with very few referring to the Ministry of Tourism site

- **Independent tourists** are coming for VOA
- Opinions were divided regarding whether the VOA fee was costlier , however **equal number agree and disagree on the same**
- Service of immigration officers- **timely and dependable service**, were willing to help and clear doubts and were **well informed**.
- **Delhi is rated as having excellent** or good infrastructure. **Mumbai airport** , though a major entry point **was an average one**
- **VOA significantly influences the decision to travel to India.**
- Tourists opined that the validity period of VOA should be increased from what it is at present.
- According to the immigration officers **VOA scheme** is a step in right direction of promoting inbound tourism to India. However **it hasn't been publicized in the right amount**
- Immigration personnel supported extension of VOA to other airports.

Suggested steps in the direction

1. Should be extended to more countries and airports
2. Wider awareness –and used specially by tour operators and travel agents
3. Separate dedicated counters for visa-on-arrival at airports with currency Exchange counters and public utilities in close proximity. Separate language Interpreters near counters or training immigration officials in foreign languages
4. VOA tourists can further improve the experiences of tourists and the subsequent spread of word of mouth.

The Henley visa restrictions index 2010

The Henley Visa Restrictions Index is a global ranking of countries in terms of the **freedom of travel their citizens enjoy to other countries** (figure 1). This shows the number of countries and territories which can be entered without a visa by a citizen of the respective country and also includes countries where visa can be obtained on arrival.

India lags at 77th rank with the index of 50 meaning that it has visa-free access to only 50 out of 193 nations.

Top 5 positions are secured by the following nations

Rank	Country	score
1	United Kingdom	166
2	Denmark	164
3	Sweden	163
4	Finland	162
4	Luxemburg	162
5	France	161
5	Germany	161
5	Italy	161

5 Netherlands 161

Break up of this arrival data entry port wise shows that **65.5 percent visits are received through three ports of Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai giving natural opportunity to relax entry barriers at few points**

When this arrival data is analyzed according to source countries it gives72.88% share from 15 countries and if entry can be eased with these countries only; it can support bulk of tourist arrivals.

U.S.A. (15.72)
UK (14.66)
Bangladesh (8.97)
Sri Lanka (4.71)
Canada (4.33)
France (3.82)
Germany (3.79)
Australia (2.91)
Malaysia (2.63)
Japan (2.43)
Russian Federation (1.91)
China (Main) (1.90)
Singapore (1.85)
Nepal (1.71)
Italy (1.53)
Others (27.12)

Eligibility condition for getting VOA

- When reason of visit is -recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives and no other purpose
- Not having residence in India
- Passport with minimum 6 months validity
- Having assured financial standing
- not a persona-non-grata to the Government of India
- shouldn't be an undesirable person and is not the subject of a black list

validity

A Tourist Visa-on-Arrival remains valid for entry into and stay in India within the period of its validity, subject to conditions specified. The Immigration officer may grant single Entry Tourist Visa-on-Arrival up to 30 days to nationals of Finland, Japan, Luxemburg, New Zealand or Singapore.

Fee for tourist Visa-on-Arrival

A fee of US $60/- or an equivalent amount in Indian rupees **per passenger (including Children) is collected from each foreigner for the grant of Tourist Visa-on-Arrival**. The VOA fees are lower but validity period is also less for 30 days. However considering the fact that on an average tourists stay for 20 days only, they find VOA more economical

Repeat visit

Tourist Visa-on-Arrival shall be allowed for a **maximum of two times in a calendar year** To a foreigner with a **minimum gap of two months between each visit**.

Country-wise break-up of total VOAs issued up to June 2010

Name of the country	VOAs issued	% of total
Finland	**802**	**25.45**
Japan	521	16.53
Luxemburg	20	0.63
New Zealand	768	24.37
Singapore	**1040**	**33.00**
Total	3151	100.00

Singapore is followed by Finland nationals and these two, together account for more than 55% share.

Demographic profile of tourists

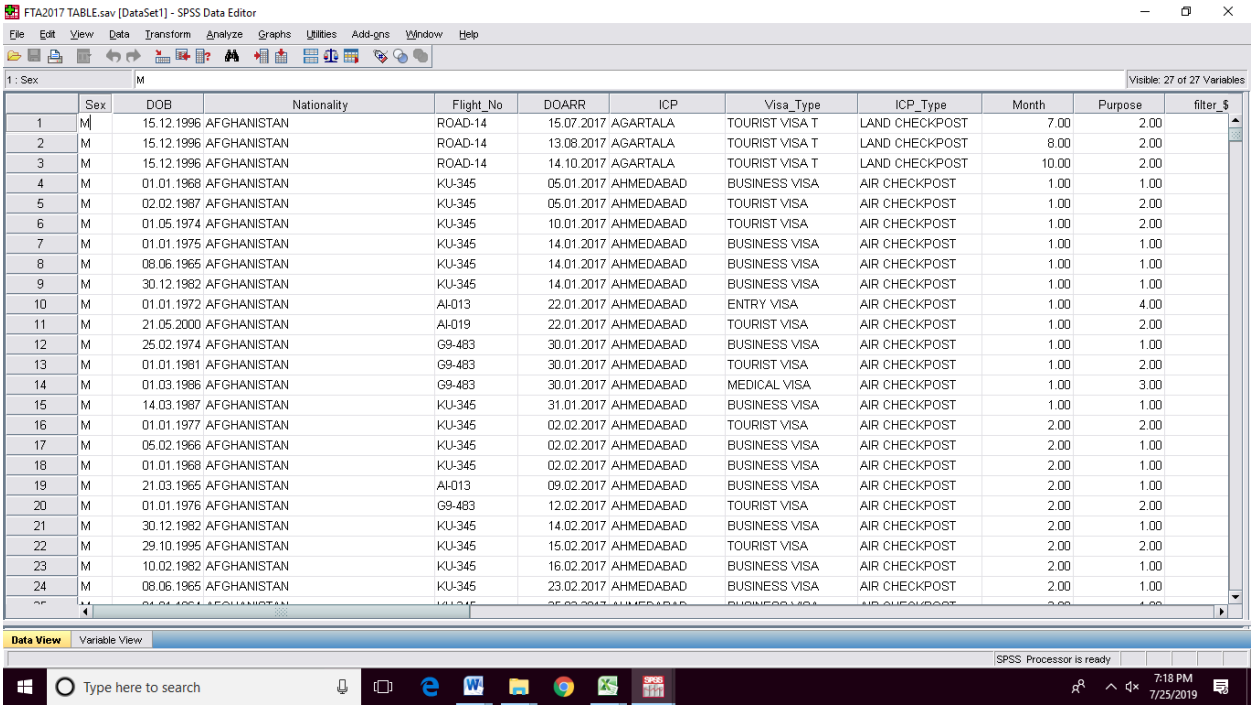
New Zealand has highest number of tourists (both male and female) in the sample followed by Japan and Singapore respectively
higher per cent of males from Finland and Japan while Luxemburg, New Zealand and Singapore show a higher percentage of female tourist .
Tourists who were single→ 39.26%, and married tourists→49.17%.

The majority of respondents were graduates (40%/ 14% (technical) followed by postgraduates (12%) and tourists with post-graduation in technical areas (12.8%). The Percentage of educated tourists is quite high in the survey.
Employment of the respondents→ 78% of the tourists were employed, 10% →students. Likewise 58% tourist→ private sector.
Income of respondents ranges of the foreign tourists were also ascertained. The main, three broad ranges were suggested. 42% of the tourists belonged to the 3000-5000($) per month range whereas 32% were in the 5000-10,000($) per month bracket.

Profile of tourists based on purpose of visit
71.8% of the surveyed tourists availing VOA visited India for holidaying, leisure and recreation followed distinctly by social purposes at 19.42%.Together these two purposes of visit dominate comprising of 91.32% of the total sample

Software Handled: SPSS- related learning

Extraction of unit level data



FTA2017 TABLE.sav [DataSet1] - SPSS Data Editor

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1 : Sex M Visible: 27 of 27 Variables

	Sex	DOB	Nationality	Flight_No	DOARR	ICP	Visa_Type	ICP_Type	Month	Purpose	filter_$
1	M	15.12.1996	AFGHANISTAN	ROAD-14	15.07.2017	AGARTALA	TOURIST VISA T	LAND CHECKPOST	7.00	2.00	
2	M	15.12.1996	AFGHANISTAN	ROAD-14	13.08.2017	AGARTALA	TOURIST VISA T	LAND CHECKPOST	8.00	2.00	
3	M	15.12.1996	AFGHANISTAN	ROAD-14	14.10.2017	AGARTALA	TOURIST VISA T	LAND CHECKPOST	10.00	2.00	
4	M	01.01.1968	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	05.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	1.00	
5	M	02.02.1987	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	05.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	2.00	
6	M	01.05.1974	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	10.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	2.00	
7	M	01.01.1975	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	14.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	1.00	
8	M	08.06.1965	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	14.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	1.00	
9	M	30.12.1982	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	14.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	1.00	
10	M	01.01.1972	AFGHANISTAN	AI-013	22.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	ENTRY VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	4.00	
11	M	21.05.2000	AFGHANISTAN	AI-019	22.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	2.00	
12	M	25.02.1974	AFGHANISTAN	G9-483	30.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	1.00	
13	M	01.01.1981	AFGHANISTAN	G9-483	30.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	2.00	
14	M	01.03.1986	AFGHANISTAN	G9-483	30.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	MEDICAL VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	3.00	
15	M	14.03.1987	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	31.01.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	1.00	1.00	
16	M	01.01.1977	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	02.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	2.00	
17	M	05.02.1966	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	02.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	1.00	
18	M	01.01.1968	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	02.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	1.00	
19	M	21.03.1965	AFGHANISTAN	AI-013	09.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	1.00	
20	M	01.01.1976	AFGHANISTAN	G9-483	12.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	2.00	
21	M	30.12.1982	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	14.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	1.00	
22	M	29.10.1995	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	15.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	TOURIST VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	2.00	
23	M	10.02.1982	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	16.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	1.00	
24	M	08.06.1965	AFGHANISTAN	KU-345	23.02.2017	AHMEDABAD	BUSINESS VISA	AIR CHECKPOST	2.00	1.00	

Data View Variable View

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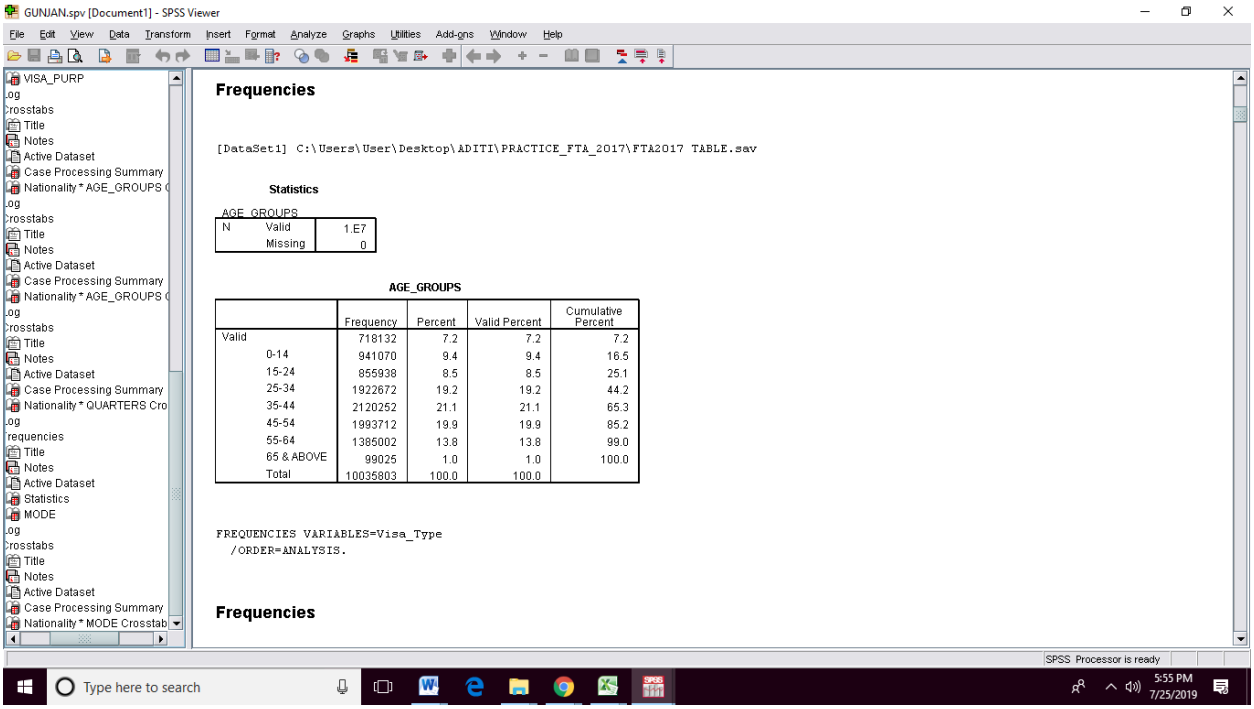
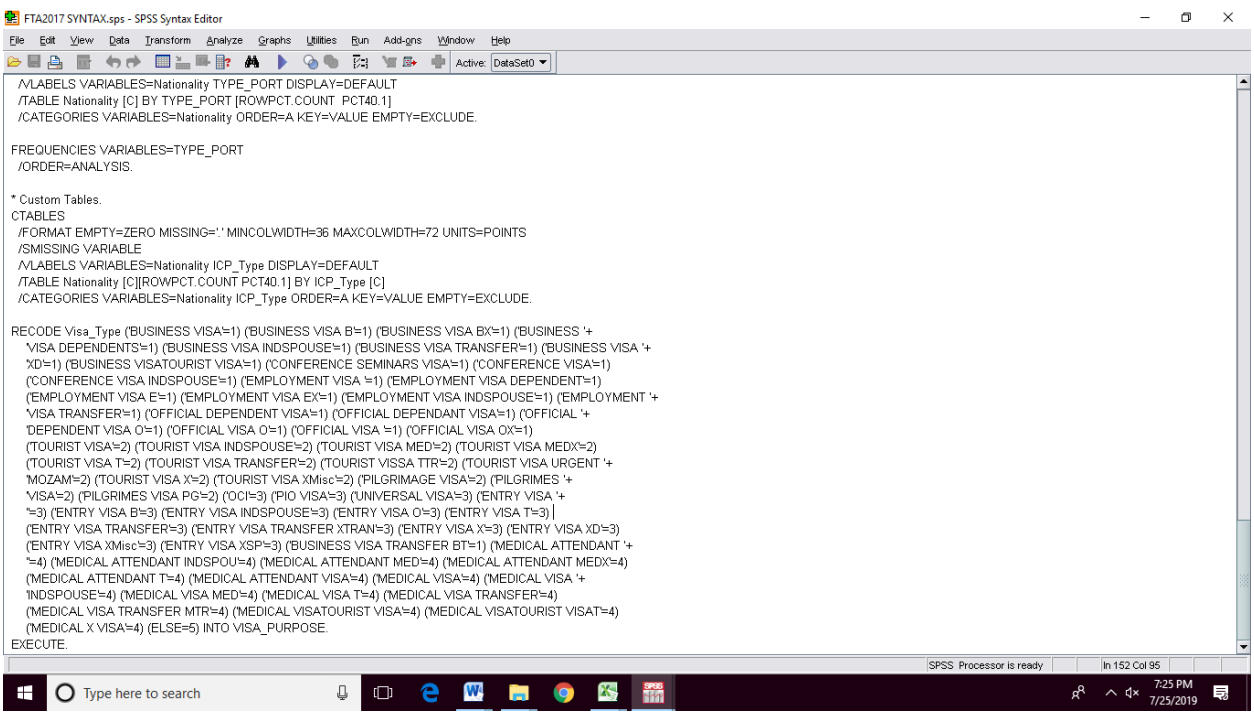
Running frequency tables to compute the share of individual components in a data



Recoding into different variables for systematic analysis



Making use of custom tables

SPSS Pivot Table Table 1

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		ICP_TYPE			
		AIR CHECK POST	LAND CHECKPOST	RAIL CHECKPOST	SEA CHECKPOST
Nationality	AFGHANISTAN	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
	ALAND ISLANDS	83.3%	16.7%	.0%	.0%
	ALBANIA	99.4%	.4%	.0%	.2%
	ALGERIA	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
	AMERICAN SAMOA	40.0%	60.0%	.0%	.0%
	ANDORRA	96.0%	2.5%	.0%	1.5%
	ANGOLA	99.7%	.1%	.0%	.2%
	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
	ARGENTINA	97.4%	1.5%	.0%	1.1%
	ARMENIA	98.8%	.2%	.0%	1.0%
	AUSTRALIA	98.9%	.3%	.0%	.8%
	AUSTRIA	98.2%	.4%	.0%	1.4%
	AZERBAIJAN	99.1%	.1%	.0%	.8%
	BAHAMAS	93.0%	4.2%	.0%	2.8%
	BAHRAIN	99.5%	.4%	.0%	.1%
	BANGLADESH	14.4%	72.9%	12.7%	.0%
	BARBADOS	96.7%	2.3%	.0%	1.0%
	BELARUS	99.3%	.4%	.0%	.2%
	BELGIUM	98.6%	.4%	.0%	1.0%
	BELIZE	99.8%	.2%	.0%	.0%
	BENIN (DAHOMEY)	99.7%	.3%	.0%	.0%
	BERMUDA	75.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%
	BHUTAN	87.6%	12.4%	.0%	.0%
	BOLIVIA	98.6%	1.3%	.1%	.0%
	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	98.5%	.1%	.0%	1.4%
	BOTSWANA	99.8%	.0%	.0%	.2%

Using Cross tabs for descriptive analysis

*Output1 [Document1] - SPSS Viewer

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Nationality * AGE_GRP * Region1 Crosstabulation

Region1				AGE_GRP 0 TO 14	15 TO 24	25 TO 34	35 TO 44	45 TO 54	55 TO 64	65 PLUS	Total
North America	Nationality	CANADA	Count	50030	22629	38544	56298	64278	52393	51267	335439
			% within Nationality	14.9%	6.7%	11.5%	16.8%	19.2%	15.6%	15.3%	100.0%
		UNITED STATES	Count	271122	97885	137762	222457	289546	200711	157436	1376919
			% within Nationality	19.7%	7.1%	10.0%	16.2%	21.0%	14.6%	11.4%	100.0%
	Total		Count	321152	120514	176306	278755	353824	253104	208703	1712358
			% within Nationality	18.8%	7.0%	10.3%	16.3%	20.7%	14.8%	12.2%	100.0%
Central & South America	Nationality	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Count	9	3	41	34	22	82	8	199
			% within Nationality	4.5%	1.5%	20.6%	17.1%	11.1%	41.2%	4.0%	100.0%
		ARGENTINA	Count	209	867	4248	2964	2418	2485	1684	14875
			% within Nationality	1.4%	5.8%	28.6%	19.9%	16.3%	16.7%	11.3%	100.0%
		BAHAMAS	Count	6	6	25	32	43	18	13	143
			% within Nationality	4.2%	4.2%	17.5%	22.4%	30.1%	12.6%	9.1%	100.0%
		BARBADOS	Count	53	45	115	100	98	57	52	520
			% within Nationality	10.2%	8.7%	22.1%	19.2%	18.8%	11.0%	10.0%	100.0%
		BELIZE	Count	78	32	62	99	108	43	24	446
			% within Nationality	17.5%	7.2%	13.9%	22.2%	24.2%	9.6%	5.4%	100.0%
		BERMUDA	Count	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
			% within Nationality	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
		BOLIVIA	Count	19	37	218	178	130	79	48	709
			% within Nationality	2.7%	5.2%	30.7%	25.1%	18.3%	11.1%	6.8%	100.0%
		BRAZIL	Count	625	1734	7074	6065	4045	3302	1608	24453
			% within Nationality	2.6%	7.1%	28.9%	24.8%	16.5%	13.5%	6.6%	100.0%
		CHILE	Count	195	393	2182	1217	884	756	482	6109
			% within Nationality	3.2%	6.4%	35.7%	19.9%	14.5%	12.4%	7.9%	100.0%
		COLOMBIA	Count	140	693	2284	1498	1117	892	419	7043
			% within Nationality	2.0%	9.8%	32.4%	21.3%	15.9%	12.7%	5.9%	100.0%
		COSTA RICA	Count	48	111	603	415	239	187	89	1692
			% within Nationality	2.8%	6.6%	35.6%	24.5%	14.1%	11.1%	5.3%	100.0%
		CUBA	Count	3	29	108	86	70	32	24	352
			% within Nationality	.9%	8.2%	30.7%	24.4%	19.9%	9.1%	6.8%	100.0%

SPSS Processor is ready

Thus tables corresponding to chapter 2 of INDIA TOURISM STATISTICS 2018 were developed using SPSS and results were matched and validated.

Summary

The ministry of tourism takes data from various states majorly through ports and check points by taking information from tickets. This is majorly done by states government for domestic data and BOI for the international data. Thus making relevant use of the information, to tabulate the data in a concise manner so as to derive relevant conclusion that could further help in policy making and channelizing of funds in the right direction.