

INDIA TOURISM STATISTICS 2003



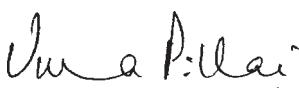
Issued by :
Market Research Division
Ministry of Tourism
Government of India

FOREWORD

I have great pleasure in presenting this publication "India Tourism Statistics - 2003", which is 46th in the series of annual issues being prepared and published by the Ministry of Tourism. As in earlier years, the publication contains detailed statistical data on various aspects of Indian tourism including foreign tourist arrivals, domestic tourist visits, visitors to important monuments, foreign exchange earnings from tourism, approved hotels in different categories with hotel rooms, etc. The latest guidelines of Ministry of Tourism for approval of hotels, and Convention Centres in Hotels, recognition/approval of tour operators, travel agencies, tourist transport operators etc. have also been included in the publication for ready reference and use.

The previous issue of the publication for the year 2002 was brought in March 2004. We have made attempts to reduce the time lag in bringing out this valuable publication, and within eight months the 2003 issue is before you. I am sure that the travel and tourism industry, administrators in the field of tourism and others will find this publication useful. We would welcome suggestions for any improvement in the publication.

The work of collection of data from Bureau of Immigration, States/UTs, Archaeological Survey of India, World Tourism Organisation & others; and its processing, tabulation and analysis was handled by the Market Research Division of the Ministry with assistance from the NIC officers. I would like to place on record my appreciation of the work accomplished by the officers and staff of the Division.



**Secretary to the Government of India
Ministry of Tourism
5.11.2004**

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AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN & WORLD TOURISM TRENDS

INDIAN TOURISM (Calendar Year 2003)

1. FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS (Numbers)	2726214
i) Tourists other than the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh	2261239
ii) Tourists of Bangladesh nationality	454611
iii) Tourists of Pakistan nationality	10364
2. SEA CRUISE PASSENGERS	47969
3. ARRIVALS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT (Percentage)	
i) Air	83.1
ii) Land	16.4
iii) Sea	0.5
4. ARRIVALS BY PORT OF ENTRY (Percentage)	
i) Delhi	30.8
ii) Mumbai	24.1
iii) Chennai	10.5
iv) Kolkatta	3.7
v) Others	30.9
5. ARRIVALS FROM TOP FIFTEEN MARKETS (Number)	
i) U.K.	430917
ii) USA	410803
iii) Sri Lanka	109098
iv) Canada	107671
v) France	97654
vi) Japan	77996
vii) Germany	76868
viii) Malaysia	70750
ix) Australia	58730

x)	Singapore	48368
xi)	Italy	46908
xii)	Nepal	42771
xiii)	Netherlands	40565
xiv)	Korea (South)	35584
xv)	Israel	32157
6.	INDIAN NATIONALS GOING ABROAD(Number)	5350896
7.	NUMBER OF DOMESTIC TOURIST VISITS IN THE COUNTRY	309 million
8.	APPROVED HOTELS	
i)	No. of Hotels	1722
ii)	No. of Rooms	91720
iii)	Room occupancy (Percentage)	60.7
9.	TRAVEL TRADE (Number)	
i)	Travel Agencies	186
ii)	Tour Operators	340
iii)	Tourist Transport Operators	154
iv)	Adventure Tour Operators	13
10.	FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS FROM TOURISM	
i)	Rs. (million)	164290
ii)	US\$ (million)	3533

WORLD TOURISM 2003

1.	World Tourist Arrivals (Million)	694.0
2.	Share of India in World Tourist Arrivals (Percentage)	0.39
3.	India's rank in World Tourist Arrivals during-2002	53 rd
4.	World Tourism Receipts (US\$ Billion)	514.4
5.	Share of India in World Tourism receipts (Percentage)	0.69
6.	India's rank in World Tourism Receipts during-2002	38 th

2.1 HIGHLIGHTS

1. Tourist Arrivals

International tourist arrivals in the country in 2003 were 2726214 as compared to 2384364 in 2002, registering an increase of 14.3 per cent. Arrivals from different regions as well as from different countries in South Asia are indicated below:

TABLE 2.11
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS TO INDIA

	2001	2002		2003		
	Total Tourist Arrivals in India	2537282	2384364	2726214		
Arrivals from Region/Country	% Share		% Share		% Share	
North America	417747	16.5	441780	18.5	518474	19.0
C&S America	21925	0.9	17672	0.7	21654	0.8
Western Europe	819973	32.3	726783	30.5	847966	31.1
Eastern Europe	38863	1.5	40628	1.7	55252	2.0
Africa	90962	3.6	83457	3.5	93353	3.4
West Asia	96424	3.8	92562	3.9	103596	3.8
South East Asia	139975	5.5	149291	6.3	168926	6.2
East Asia	130464	5.1	115424	4.8	150506	5.5
Australasia	66104	2.6	63261	2.7	73849	2.7
South Asia	672133	26.5	630653	26.4	666889	24.5
Afghanistan	1248	0.0	6012	0.3	10079	0.4
Iran	11728	0.5	11815	0.5	17539	0.6
Maldives	17564	0.7	18826	0.8	18345	0.7
Nepal	41135	1.6	43056	1.8	42771	1.6
Pakistan	52762	2.1	2946	0.1	10364	0.4
Bangladesh	431312	17.0	435867	18.3	454611	16.7
Sri Lanka	112813	4.4	108008	4.5	109098	4.0
Bhutan	3571	0.1	4123	0.2	4082	0.1

Source : Bureau of Immigration

Further, the following table gives the summary of international tourist traffic to India during the years 1951 to 2003.

TABLE 2.12
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVAL TO INDIA

Year	Arrivals	
	Number	% Change
1951	16829	-
1960	123095	24.7*
1970	280821	8.6*
1980	1253694	16.1*
1990	1707158	3.1*
1991	1677508	-1.7
1992	1867651	11.3
1993	1764830	-5.5
1994	1886433	6.9
1995	2123683	12.6
1996	2287860	7.7
1997	2374094	3.8
1998	2358629	-0.7
1999	2481928	5.2
2000	2649378	6.7
2001	2537282	-4.2
2002	2384364	-6.0
2003	2726214	14.3

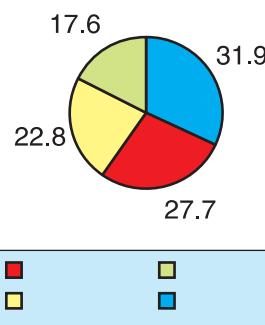
* Average annual growth

Source : Bureau of Immigration

2. Time of Visit

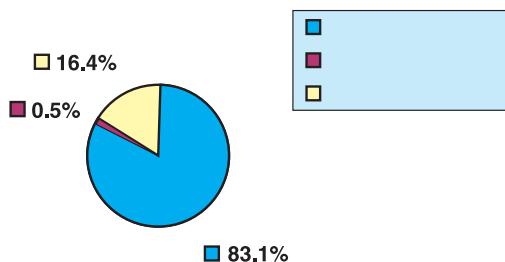
Tourist arrivals during 2003 were the highest during the month of December and lowest during May. Maximum Number of Tourists arrived during the months of October to December constituting 31.9 per cent followed by January to March constituting 27.7 per cent, July to September constituting 22.8 per cent and April to June constituting 17.6 per cent.

Arrivals during the winter months of 2003 comprising January to March and October to December were 59.6% during 2003 compared to 60.5% during 2002.



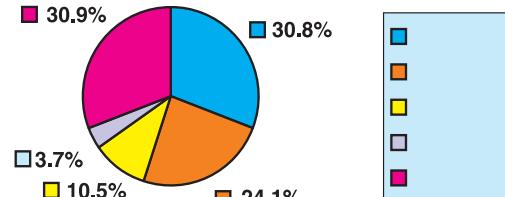
3. Mode of Transport

Air continued to be the predominant mode of travel for the tourists coming to India during 2003 and constituted 83.1 per cent of the total traffic. Arrivals by sea were negligible and the share of arrivals through land routes was 16.4 per cent comprising tourists mainly from Bangladesh and Pakistan.



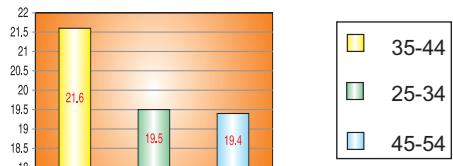
4. Port of Entry

Delhi continued to be the major port of entry during 2003 with 30.8 per cent tourists disembarking followed by Mumbai with 24.1 per cent. The arrivals at Chennai and Kolkata air ports constituted 10.5 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively.



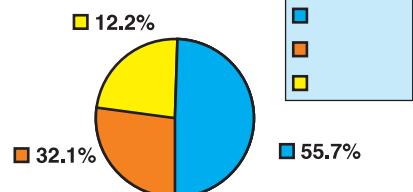
5. Age Distribution

Tourists in the age-group of 35-44 years dominated the arrivals during the year 2003 (21.6 per cent) followed by those in the age-group of 25-34 years (19.5 per cent) and 45-54 years (19.4 per cent).



6. Distribution of Tourists by Gender

Out of total tourist arrivals during 2003, 12.2 per cent have not reported their gender while 55.7 per cent were male and 32.1 per cent were female.

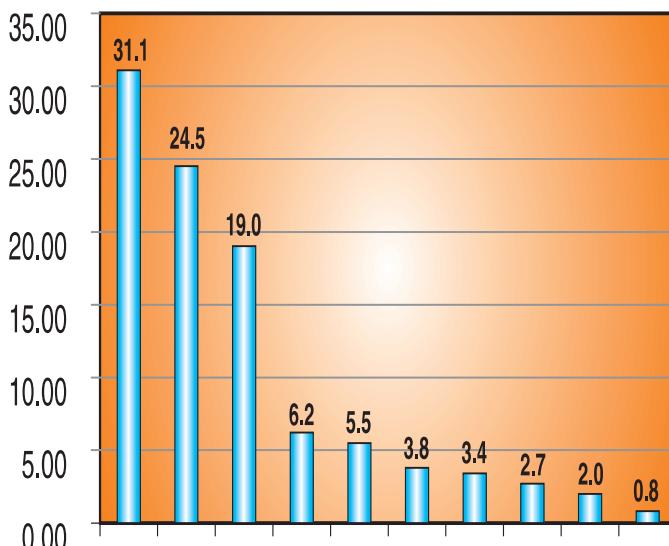


7. Length of Stay

The estimated average length of stay of foreign tourists in 1998 was 31.2 days. The total tourist days during 1998 were estimated to be 63321538 as compared to 62071920 during 1997.

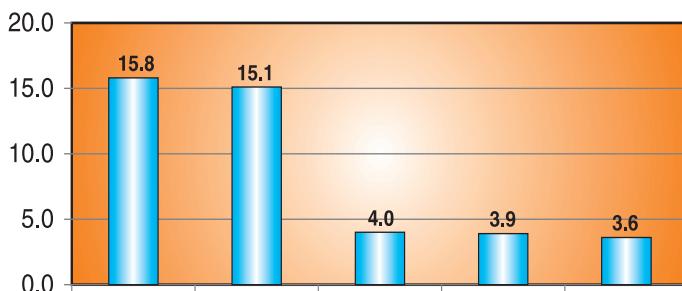
8. Region-wise Arrivals

During the year 2003, maximum number of tourists arrived from Western Europe constituting 31.1 per cent followed by South Asia (24.5 per cent), North America (19.0 per cent), South East Asia (6.2 per cent) East Asia (5.5 per cent), West Asia (3.8 per cent), Africa (3.4 per cent), Australasia (2.7 per cent), Eastern Europe (2.0 per cent) and Central and South America (0.8 per cent).



9. Nationality-wise Arrivals

United Kingdom nationals continued to occupy the top position with 430917 tourist arrivals in India during 2003 and accounted for 15.8 per cent of the total tourist arrivals. This was followed by U.S.A. with 410803 tourist arrivals constituting 15.1 per cent. Other major countries whose relative shares in the total traffic were significant include Sri Lanka (109098 or 4.0 per cent) and, Canada (107671 or 3.9 percent). Tourists from France, Japan, Germany, Malaysia, Australia, Singapore, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, Korea (South) and Israel each constituted between 3.6 and 1.2 per cent of the total traffic during 2003.



10. Top Fifteen Markets

During 2003, out of top fifteen tourist generating countries, arrivals from fourteen registered positive growth except Nepal. Maximum increase was registered in the case of Japan (30.6 per cent) followed by Netherlands (28.1 per cent), Italy (26.3 per cent), Israel (26.1 per cent), France (24.9 per cent), Korea (s) (21.1 per cent), Germany (18.5 per cent), USA (18.0 per cent), Australia (15.7 per cent), Canada (15.0 per cent), UK (11.1 per cent), Malaysia (11.0 per cent), Singapore (9.2 per cent), and SriLanka (1.0 per cent). Negative growth was registered in case of Nepal (0.7 per cent). Arrivals from top 15 countries in 2002 and 2003 with percentage change are given in table 2.13 :

TABLE 2.13
TOURIST ARRIVALS FROM TOP FIFTEEN COUNTRIES

Country of Nationality	Tourist Arrivals 2002	% to the total	Country of Nationality	Tourist Arrivals 2003	% to the total	% change 03/02
U.K.	387846	16.3	U.K.	430917	15.8	11.1
USA	348182	14.6	USA	410803	15.1	18.0
SRI LANKA	108008	4.5	SRI LANKA	109098	4.0	1.0
CANADA	93598	3.9	CANADA	107671	3.9	15.0
FRANCE	78194	3.3	FRANCE	97654	3.6	24.9
JAPAN	59709	2.5	JAPAN	77996	2.9	30.6
GERMANY	64891	2.7	GERMANY	76868	2.8	18.5
MALAYSIA	63748	2.7	MALAYSIA	70750	2.6	11.0
AUSTRALIA	50743	2.1	AUSTRALIA	58730	2.1	15.7
SINGAPORE	44306	1.9	SINGAPORE	48368	1.8	9.2
ITALY	37136	1.6	ITALY	46908	1.7	26.3
NEPAL	43056	1.8	NEPAL	42771	1.6	-0.7
NETHERLANDS	31669	1.3	NETHERLANDS	40565	1.5	28.1
KOREA(S)	29374	1.2	KOREA(S)	35584	1.3	21.1
ISRAEL	25503	1.1	ISRAEL	32157	1.2	26.1

Source : Bureau of Immigration

2.2 TRENDS IN TOURIST ARRIVALS – COUNTRY WISE ANALYSIS

1. United Kingdom

United Kingdom remained on the top of all tourist generating countries for India with 430917 tourist arrivals during the year 2003. As compared to 116684 arrivals during 1981, the average compound rate of growth was 6.1 per cent per annum from 1981 to 2003. Year-wise tourist arrivals are given at the end of this chapter in Annexure. The following graph exhibits yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



During the year 2003 about 98.8 per cent of the U.K. nationals came by air and 0.8 per cent through land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned maximum number (33.4 per cent), disembarked at Mumbai airport followed by Delhi (30.8 per cent), Chennai (4.8 per cent), and Kolkata (2.6 per cent).

Of the total U.K. nationals who arrived in India, 11.3 per cent have not reported their gender while 50.9 per cent were male and 37.8 per cent female. The most predominant age group was 45-54 with 20.6 per cent of the tourists, followed by the age groups 35-44 and 25-34 with 18.0 per cent and 15.6 per cent tourists respectively.

The maximum number of arrivals were recorded during winter months of January to March (35.0 per cent) and October to December (32.1 per cent).

While 93.7 per cent of the U.K. nationals visited India for the purpose “tourism & others”, 5.8 per cent came for business.

Note : For the purpose of this analysis in sub-chapter 2.2, the purpose of visit as “tourism” means recreation, holiday & leisure etc.

2. United States of America

United States of America is presently the second largest market for India though it occupied the top position till 1973. The arrivals grew from 82052 in 1981 to 410803 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 7.6 per cent per annum. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



During 2003, about 98.8 per cent of the American tourists came by air and 0.7 per cent by land. As far as port of disembarkation is concerned maximum number (36.8 per cent), disembarked at Mumbai airport followed by Delhi (32.3 per cent), Chennai (8.7 per cent), and Kolkata (3.1 Per cent).

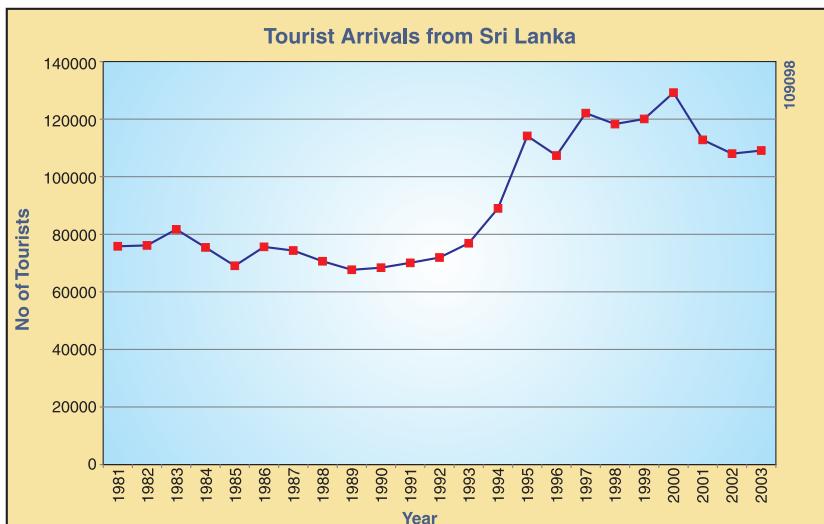
Of the total American nationals who arrived in India, 12.1 per cent have not reported their gender while 50.9 per cent were male and 37.0 per cent female. The dominant age-group among them was 0-14 years (19.0 per cent) followed by the age-group 45-54 years (18.7 per cent) and 35-44 years (17.3 per cent).

The maximum number of tourists arrived during October to December which accounted for 35.4 per cent of the total tourist arrivals, followed by January-March (24.4 per cent).

While 93.0 per cent of US nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism & others", 6.2 per cent came for business.

3. Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka continued to occupy the third position among the tourist generating countries for India and constituted about 4.0 per cent of the total tourist arrivals during 2003. Arrivals from Sri Lanka which were 75842 in 1981 grew upto 109098 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 1.7 per cent per annum. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of the chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The peak period of Sri Lankan tourists visiting India was the first quarter from January to March constituting 27.7 per cent, followed by the third quarter from July to September with 26.7 per cent during 2003. About 99.1 percent of the Sri Lankan tourists came to India by air and 0.7 per cent by land. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (61.3 per cent) disembarked at Chennai airport followed by Delhi (5.8 per cent), Mumbai (5.6 per cent), and Kolkata (0.2 per cent).

Of the total Sri Lankan nationals who arrived in India, 4.3 per cent have not reported their gender while 59.6 per cent were male and 36.1 per cent female. The dominant age-group was 35-44 years with 21.1 per cent, followed by the age-group 45-54 years and 25-34 years (18.4 per cent each).

96.1 per cent of Sri Lanka nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism and others", and about 3.0 per cent came for business.

4. Canada

Canada occupy the fourth position among the tourist generating countries for India. The tourist traffic to India from Canada has grown since 1981 at a compound growth rate of 6.8 per cent per annum. The arrivals from this country during 2003 were 107671 as compared to 25358 during 1981. The year 2003 witnessed an increase of 15.0 per cent over 2002. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The share of Canada in the total tourist traffic to India was about 3.9 per cent during 2003.

About 98.8 per cent of the Canadian tourists visited India by air and 0.9 per cent by land during 2003. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (62.8 per cent), disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Mumbai(20.1 per cent), Chennai (6.6 per cent), and Kolkata (2.6 per cent).

Of the total Canadian nationals who arrived in India, 24.7 per cent have not reported their gender while 43.2 per cent were male and 32.1 per cent female. The predominant age-group was 35-44 years (16.7 per cent) followed by the age group 45-54 years (16.5 per cent).

The period October-December 2003 accounted for 37.9 per cent of the arrivals, followed by the period January to March with 32.7 per cent.

95.6 per cent tourists from Canada visited India for the purpose "tourism & others" and 3.8 per cent came for business.

5. France

France occupy the 5th position among the tourist generating countries for India and constituted about 3.6 per cent of the foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2003. The arrivals grew from 57272 in 1981 to 97654 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 2.5 per cent. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the trend.



During 2003, about 98.2 per cent of the French tourists used air route to visit India and 1.7 per cent used land route. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (44.1 per cent), disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Chennai(24.3 per cent), Mumbai (22.3 per cent), and Kolkata (1.8 per cent).

Of the total French nationals who arrived in India, 13.4 per cent have not reported their gender while 49.0 per cent were male and 37.6 per cent female. The age group 45-54 years accounted for 21.2 per cent of the total French tourists to India, followed by age group 25-34 with 19.9 per cent, and 35-44 years with 19.1 per cent.

The period January to March was the most popular period of visit for the French tourists constituting 28.1 per cent, followed by the period October to December with 27.5 per cent.

92.2 per cent of French nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism & others" and 7.1 per cent came for business.

6. Japan

Japan is one of the most important tourist generating markets of India in the East, and it constituted about 2.9 per cent of the foreign tourist arrivals to India during 2003. It grew from 29032 in 1981 to 77996 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 4.6 per cent. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



During the year, about 94.0 per cent of Japanese tourists came to India by air and 4.0 per cent by land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (58.1 per cent), disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Mumbai (15.1 per cent), Chennai (8.3 per cent), and Kolkata (7.3 per cent)

Of the total Japanese nationals who arrived in India, 21.5 per cent have not reported their gender while 53.3 per cent were male and 25.2 per cent female. The dominant age-group the Japanese tourists was 25-34 years (22.1 per cent) followed by the age group of 35-44 years (18.7 per cent).

The maximum Japanese tourists (30.3 per cent) arrived during the period January-March, followed by period October to December with 28.0 per cent.

86.8 per cent of Japanese nationals visited India for the purpose “tourism & others”, and 12.1 per cent visited for business.

7. Germany

Germany occupy the Seventh position among the tourist generating countries for India and constituted about 2.8 per cent of the foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2003. The arrivals grew from 55471 in 1981 to 76868 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 1.5 per cent. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The most preferred mode of transport for the German tourists during 2003 was air and it accounted for 96.9 per cent of the arrival, while 2.3 per cent used land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned maximum number (43.3 per cent) disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Mumbai (29.6 per cent), Chennai (11.2 per cent), and Kolkata (3.5 per cent).

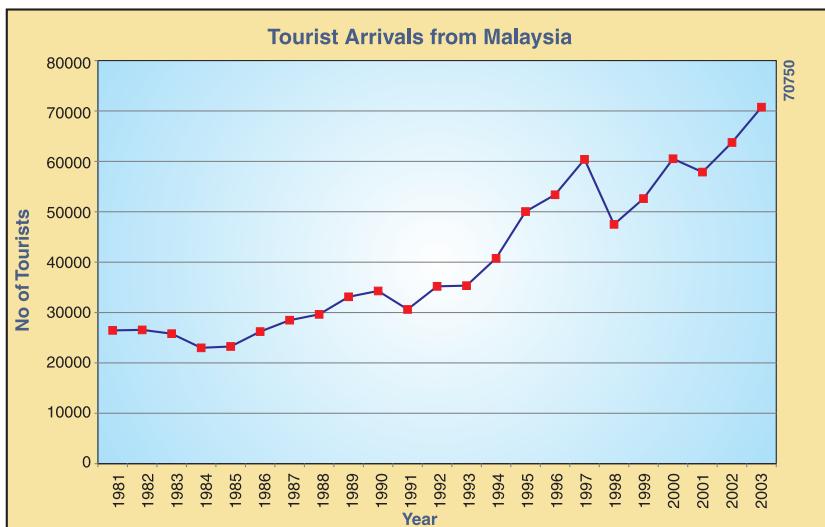
Of the total German nationals who arrived in India, 16.2 per cent have not reported their gender while 54.4 per cent were male and 29.4 per cent female. The age group 35-44 years dominated the arrivals from this country with 25.7 per cent followed by 45-54 years with 20.8 per cent.

The maximum number of German tourists visited this country during the period October to December accounting for 31.8 per cent, followed by January to March which accounted for 29.6 per cent.

85.7 per cent of German nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism and others", and 13.2 per cent came for business.

8. Malaysia

The tourist traffic from Malaysia during 1981 was merely 26458 which increased to 70750 in 2003 with a compound growth rate of about 4.6 per cent per annum. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The contribution of Malaysian tourists to the total tourist traffic to India was 2.6 per cent in 2003. The air was predominant mode of transport of Malaysian tourists, constituting 99.3 per cent of the total arrivals. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (56.0 per cent), disembarked at Chennai airport followed by Delhi (19.5 per cent), Mumbai (9.1 per cent), and Kolkata (1.8 per cent).

Of the total Malaysian nationals who arrived in India, 11.6 per cent have not reported their gender while 57.1 per cent were male and 31.3 per cent female. The dominated age-group was 35-44 years accounting for 23.9 per cent of the total arrivals, followed by the age-group 45-54 years with 20.8 per cent.

The maximum number of Malaysian tourists came to India during the period October-December 2003, constituting about 36.7 per cent followed by the period January to March with 25.5 per cent.

94.0 per cent Malaysian tourists visited India for the purpose “tourism and others”, and 4.6 per cent came for business.

9. Australia

During 2003, Australia occupied the 9th position among top fifteen tourist generating markets for India. The tourist traffic from Australia during 1981 was 20940 which increased to 58730 in 2003 with a compound growth rate of 4.8 per cent per annum. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The contribution of Australian tourists to the total tourist traffic to India was about 2.1 per cent in 2003.

The air was predominant mode of transport for Australian tourists constituting 97.4 per cent of the total arrivals. About 1.9 per cent came by land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (37.1 per cent) disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Mumbai (25.3 per cent), Chennai (15.2 per cent), and Kolkata (5.6 per cent).

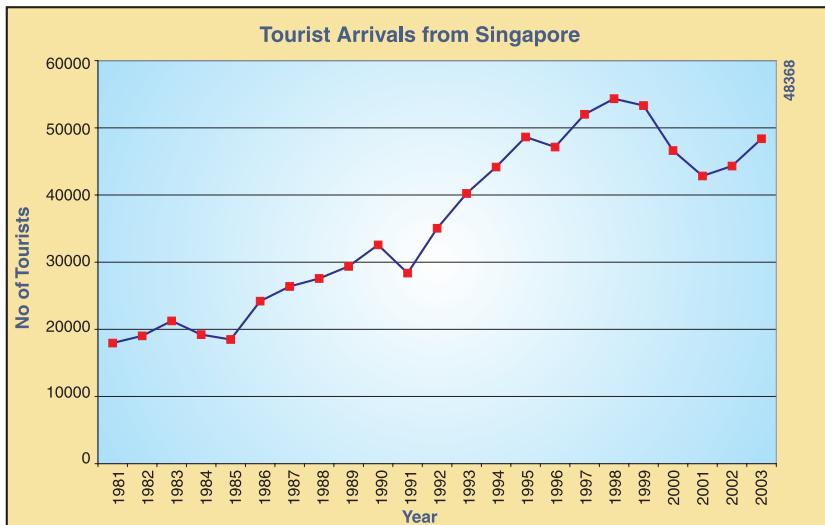
Of the total Australian nationals who arrived in India, 15.1 per cent have not reported their gender while 51.5 per cent were male and 33.4 per cent female. The dominated age groups were 35-44 and 45-54 years, each accounting for 21.4 per cent of the total tourists arrivals, followed by the age group 25-34 years with 17.0 per cent.

The maximum number of Australian tourists came to India during October to December 2003, constituting about 40.8 per cent followed by the period January to March with 24.5 per cent.

90.0 per cent Australian tourists visited India for the purpose “tourism and others”, and 8.8 per cent came for business.

10. Singapore

The arrivals from Singapore grew from 17950 in 1981 to 48368 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of about 4.6 per cent per annum. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The graph shows the yearly trends in tourist arrivals from this country.



The contribution of tourists with Singapore nationality to the total tourist arrivals in India was 1.8 per cent in 2003.

The predominant mode of transport for tourists from Singapore was air, constituting about 99.4 per cent of the total tourist arrivals. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number(39.6 per cent), disembarked at Chennai airport, followed by Delhi(21.5 per cent), Mumbai(17.8 per cent), and Kolkata(3.2 per cent).

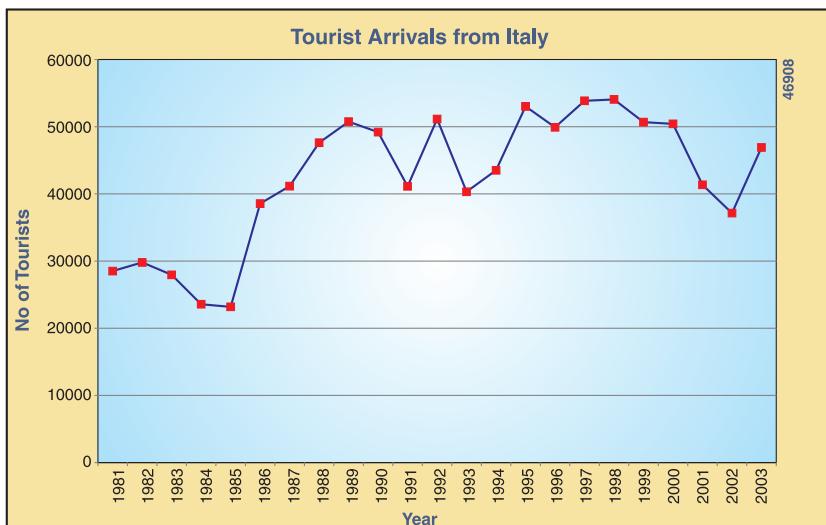
Of the total Singapore nationals who arrived in India, 9.6 per cent have not reported their gender while 58.0 per cent were male and 32.4 per cent female. The age-group which dominated the arrivals was 35-44 years accounting for 26.8 per cent of the arrivals, followed by the age-group 45-54 years with 21.1 per cent during 2003.

The quarter October to December 2003 accounted for maximum number of arrivals, constituting 37.1 per cent followed by the quarter January to March with 23.3 per cent.

89.0 per cent tourists from Singapore visited India for the purpose “tourism & others”, and 10.1 per cent came for business.

11. Italy

The arrivals from Italy grew from 28503 in 1981 to 46908 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 2.3 per cent per annum. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The contribution of Italian tourist to the total tourist arrivals in India was 1.7 per cent in 2003.

The predominant mode of transport used by Italian nationals was air, constituting about 98.5 per cent to the total tourist arrivals. About 1.4 per cent tourists came through land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (45.5 per cent) disembarked at Delhi airport, followed by Mumbai (29.9 per cent), Chennai (9.5 per cent) and Kolkata (3.2 per cent).

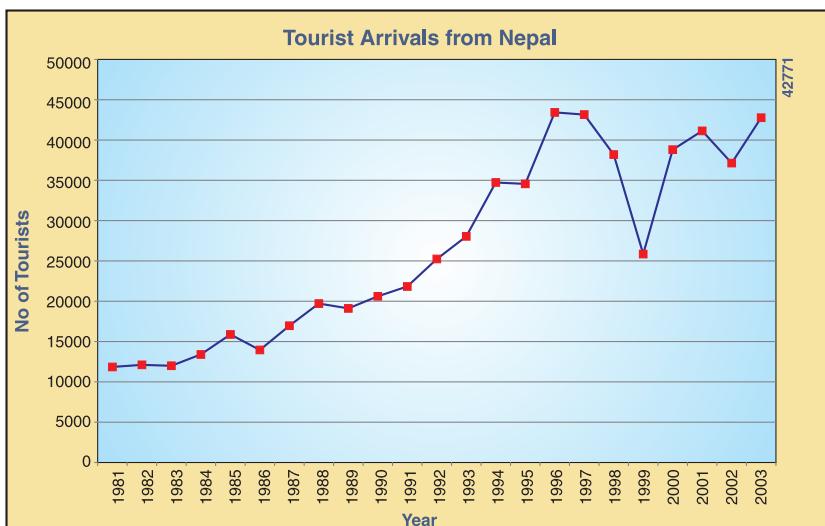
Of the total Italian nationals who arrived in India, 16.7 per cent have not reported their gender while 50.2 per cent were male and 33.1 per cent female. The age-group which dominated the arrivals during 2003 was 35-44 years, accounting for 25.4 per cent of the arrivals, followed by the age-group 45-54 years with 22.6 per cent arrivals.

The quarter October to December 2003 accounted for maximum number of arrivals constituting 34.1 per cent, followed by the quarter January to March with 29.0 per cent.

89.9 per cent of Italian tourists visited India for the purpose “tourism & other”, and 9.4 per cent came for business.

12. Nepal

The arrivals from Nepal grew from 11851 in 1981 to 42771 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of about 6.0 per cent per annum. Year-wise tourist arrivals are given at the end of this chapter in Annexure. The following graph exhibits yearly trends in the tourist arrivals from this country.



The contribution of Nepalese tourists during 2003 to the total tourist traffic to India was about 1.6 per cent. The air was predominant mode of transport for Nepalese tourists constituting 98.3 per cent of the total arrivals, with only 1.7 per cent tourists coming through land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (70.5 per cent) disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Mumbai (8.6 per cent), Kolkata (7.0 per cent), and Chennai (0.4 per cent).

Of the total Nepalese nationals who arrived in India, 25.6 per cent have not reported their gender while 51.1 per cent were male and 23.2 per cent female. The dominant age group was 25-34 years accounting for 22.7 per cent of total arrivals, followed by the age group 35-44 years with 22.0 per cent arrivals.

The maximum number of tourists from Nepal came to India during January to March 2003 constituting 26.1 per cent, followed by the period October to December 2003 constituting 26.0 per cent.

92.6 per cent of the Nepalese nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism and others", and about 4.6 per cent came for business.

13. Netherlands

The arrivals from Netherlands grew from 10780 in 1981 to 40565 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of about 6.2 per cent per annum. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows the yearly trends in tourist traffic from this country.



The contribution of Netherland tourists during 2003 to the total tourist traffic to India was about 1.5 per cent. The predominant mode of transport used by Netherland tourists was Air, constituting 97.6 per cent of the total arrivals. About 2.2 per cent of Netherland tourists came through land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (51.3 per cent) disembarked at Delhi airport, followed by Mumbai (27.8 per cent), Chennai (9.1 per cent), and Kolkata (2.8 per cent).

Of the total Netherland nationals who arrived in India, 18.9 per cent have not reported their gender while 48.9 per cent were male and 32.2 per cent female. The dominant age group was 35-44 years accounting for 23.2 per cent of total arrivals, followed by the age group 45-54 years with 21.5 per cent.

The maximum number of Netherland nationals came to India during October to December 2003 constituting about 33.3 per cent, followed by the period January to March with 27.3 per cent.

88.9 per cent of the Netherland nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism & others", and about 10.0 per cent came for business.

14. Korea (South)

Korea (South) occupied the 14th position among the tourist generating countries for India and constituted about 1.3 per cent of the foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2003. The arrivals grew from 2665 in 1981 to 35584 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 12.5 per cent. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The graph below shows the yearly trends in the tourist traffic from this country.



The peak period of arrival of Korean (South) tourists during 2003 was the first quarter from January to March 2003 constituting 35.5 per cent, followed by fourth quarter from October to December with 28.1 per cent. During the year, 93.7 per cent of the Korean nationals travelled to India by air and 5.9 per cent by land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (48.0 per cent) disembarked at Delhi airport followed by Chennai (18.2 per cent), Mumbai (15.2 per cent), and Kolkata (6.7 per cent).

Of the total Korean nationals who arrived in India, 23.9 per cent have not reported their gender while 52.1 per cent were male and 24.0 per cent female. The dominant age group was 35-44 years, accounting for 27.5 per cent of total arrivals, followed by age group 25-34 years with 23.7 per cent arrivals.

91.3 per cent of Korean (South) nationals visited India for the purpose "tourism & others", and about 7.4 per cent came for business.

15. Israel

Israel occupied the 15th position among the tourists generating countries for India during 2003 and constituted about 1.2 per cent of the foreign tourist arrivals during the year. The arrivals grew from 2569 in 1981 to 32157 in 2003 at a compound growth rate of 12.2 per cent. Year-wise arrivals are given in Annexure at the end of this chapter. The following graph shows yearly trends in tourist traffic from this country.



During 2003 about 91.1 per cent of Israel tourists used air route to visit India, and 8.9 per cent used land routes. So far as port of disembarkation is concerned, maximum number (50.8 per cent) disembarked at Mumbai airport followed by Delhi (35.8 per cent), Kolkata (1.5 per cent), and Chennai (0.7 per cent).

Of the total Israel nationals who arrived in India, 9.8 per cent have not reported their gender while 60.0 per cent were male and 30.2 per cent female. The period October–December was the most popular period of visit for the Israeli tourists, constituting 32.1 per cent, followed by the period July to September with 26.7 per cent. The age group 15–24 years accounted for 24.9 per cent of arrivals from Israel, followed by age group 25–34 years with 24.5 per cent.

87.6 per cent of Israeli nationals visited India for the purpose “tourism and others”, and 11.7 per cent came for business.

2.3 SEASONALITY IN FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

1. Seasonality

The factors like global economic situation, political stability, tourism facilities, touristic image etc., contribute to the flow of foreign tourist arrivals in the country. Besides, there are seasonal variations, which produce identical patterns during corresponding months of successive years. The peak and lean months of arrivals of tourists for different nationalities during 2003 are given below:-

Nationality	Lean Month	Peak Month
U.K.	May	February
U.S.A	April	December
Sri Lanka	June	August
Canada	May	December
France	May	July
Japan	May	Feb
Germany	May	October
Malayaia	April	November
Australia	May	December
Singapore	April	November
Italy	May	December
Nepal	May	July
Netherlands	May	October
Korea(s)	April	January
Israel	June	December

Source:- Information compiled from data received from Bureau of Immigration

2.4 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM

The foreign exchange earnings from Tourism since 1991 are as given in the following table:-

Year	Foreign Exchange Earnings (In Rs. million)	Percentage Change	Foreign Exchange Earnings (In million US \$)	Percentage Change
1991	43180	-	1861	-
1992	59510	37.8	2126	14.2
1993	66110	11.1	2124	-0.1
1994	71290	7.8	2272	7.0
1995	84300	18.2	2583	13.7
1996	100460	19.2	2832	9.6
1997	105110	4.6	2889	2.0
1998	121500	15.6	2948	2.0
1999	129510	6.6	3009	2.1
2000	142380	9.9	3168	5.3
2001	143440	0.7	3042	-4.0
2002	141950	-1.0	2923	-3.9
2003	164290	15.7	3533	20.9

Source:- Reserve Bank of India

2. Share of India in the World Tourism Receipts

The share of India in the World tourism receipts has fluctuated between 0.62% to 0.67% over the last few years. However, the year 2003 witnessed the share going up to 0.69% over 0.62% witnessed during 2002. The comparative estimates are given in the following table:

Year	World travel receipts (US \$ Billion)	Travel receipts in India (US \$ Million)	Percentage Share of India
1991	276.9	1861	0.67
1992	315.4	2126	0.67
1993	321.9	2124	0.66
1994	354.9	2272	0.64
1995	405.3	2583	0.64
1996	436.5	2832	0.65
1997	439.7	2889	0.66
1998	442.5	2948	0.67
1999	457.2	3009	0.66
2000	477.0	3168	0.66
2001	463.6	3042	0.66
2002	474.0	2923	0.62
2003	514.4	3533	0.69

Source:- 1. World Travel Receipts—World Tourism Organization

2. Travel Receipts In India—Reserve Bank of India

2.5 WORLD TOURISM SCENARIO

1. World Tourist Traffic

The world tourist arrivals in the year 2003 were 694.0 million as compared to the arrival figure of 702.6 million during the year 2002, showing a decline of 1.2 per cent during the year 2003 as compared to previous year.

The basic profile of International tourism remained more or less the same during 2003. Europe and Asia & the Pacific were the major tourist receiving regions, accounting for about 75.0 per cent of the world tourist arrivals in 2003. The following tables give the summary of international tourist arrivals in different regions over the last few years as well as the travel receipts.

TABLE 2.5.1

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS—1993–2003 (ARRIVALS IN MILLIONS)

Region	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WORLD											
Arrivals	515.7	550	550	597	618	627	652	687	684	703	694.0
% Annual Change	3.0	6.7	0.0	8.5	3.5	1.3	4.1	5.4	-0.5	2.7	-1.2
AFRICA											
Arrivals	18.5	18.9	20.0	21.8	23.2	24.9	26.2	27.4	28.3	29.1	30.5
% Annual Change	2.8	2.2	5.8	9.0	6.4	7.3	5.2	4.6	3.3	2.8	4.9
AMERICAS											
Arrivals	102.1	105	109	115	117	120	122	128.0	120	115	112.4
% Annual Change	-0.2	2.6	3.8	5.9	1.2	2.5	2.3	4.7	-6.1	-4.4	-2.1
ASIA & THE PACIFIC											
Arrivals	74.7	80.7	86	93.4	93.1	93.2	103	115	121.1	131	119.1
% Annual Change	10.9	8.0	6.1	9.1	-0.3	0.1	10.1	12.4	5.0	8.4	-9.3
EUROPE											
Arrivals	309.9	335	322	354	371	374	381	393	391	400	401.5
% Annual Change	2.5	8.0	-3.7	9.7	4.9	0.7	1.8	3.2	-0.5	2.3	0.4
MIDDLE EAST											
Arrivals	10.5	11.1	14	13.3	14.3	15.1	20.5	24.0	23.6	27.6	30.4
% Annual Change	0.0	5.7	22.5	-2.2	7.5	5.6	35.8	17.1	-1.7	16.9	10.3
INDIA											
Arrivals	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7
% Annual Change	-5.5	6.9	12.6	7.7	3.8	-0.7	5.2	6.7	-4.2	-6.0	14.3
SHARE OF INDIA (IN %)	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.39

Source:- World Tourism Organisation

TABLE 2.5.2

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS WORLDWIDE AND BY REGIONS – 1993-2003 (IN BILLION US \$)

Region	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WORLD											
Receipts	321.9	354.9	405.3	436.5	439.7	442.5	457.2	477.0	463.6	474.2	514.4
% Annual Change	2.1	10.3	14.2	7.7	0.7	0.6	3.3	4.3	-2.8	2.3	8.5
AFRICA											
Receipts	6.8	7.5	8.1	9.2	9.4	9.9	10.5	10.8	11.7	11.8	14.0
% Annual Change	0.0	10.3	8.0	13.6	2.2	5.3	6.1	2.9	8.3	0.9	18.6
AMERICAS											
Receipts	89.1	93.2	99.6	99.7	110.6	116.9	122.1	132.8	122.5	114.3	115.8
% Annual Change	6.3	4.6	6.9	0.1	10.9	5.7	4.4	8.8	-7.8	-6.7	1.3
ASIA & THE PACIFIC											
Receipts	53.9	63.8	73.8	82.3	79.7	75.0	79.6	86.7	87.2	94.7	88.6
% Annual Change	12.5	18.4	15.7	11.5	-3.2	-5.9	6.1	8.9	0.6	8.6	-6.4
EUROPE											
Receipts	163.8	181.0	211.2	222.2	224.5	231.7	233.9	234.5	230.4	240.5	281.9
% Annual Change	-3.1	10.5	16.7	5.2	1.0	3.2	0.9	0.3	-1.7	4.4	17.2
MIDDLE EAST											
Receipts	5.7	6.4	8.9	8.2	9.2	8.8	11.2	12.2	11.8	13.0	14.1
% Annual Change	11.8	12.3	39.1	-7.9	12.2	-4.3	27.3	8.9	-3.3	10.2	8.5
INDIA											
Receipts	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.5
% Annual Change	-0.1	7.0	13.7	9.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	5.3	-4.0	-3.9	20.9
SHARE OF INDIA	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.62	0.69

Source:- World Tourism Organisation

TABLE 2.5.3
COUNTRIES WHICH ARE ABOVE INDIA IN
TERMS OF TOURIST ARRIVALS
2000-2002

Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2000	Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2001	Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2002
1	France	75580	1	France	75202	1	France	77012
2	United States	50945	2	Spain	50094	2	Spain	51748
3	Spain	47898	3	United States	45490	3	United States	41892
4	Italy	41181	4	Italy	39055	4	Italy	39799
5	China	31229	5	China	33167	5	China	36803
6	United Kingdom	25211	6	United Kingdom	22833	6	United Kingdom	24180
7	Russian Fed.	21169	7	Russian Fed.	<u>21169</u>	7	Canada	20057
8	Mexico	20641	8	Mexico	19811	8	Mexico	19667
9	Canada	19663	9	Canada	19697	9	Austria	18611
10	Germany	18983	10	Austria	18180	10	Germany	17969
11	Austria	17982	11	Germany	17861	11	Hong Kong	16566
12	Poland	17400	12	Hungary	15340	12	Hungary	15870
13	Hungary	15571	13	Poland	15000	13	Greece	14180
14	Greece	13096	14	Hong Kong	13725	14	Poland	13980
15	Hong Kong	13059	15	Greece	<u>13096</u>	15	Malaysia	13292
16	Portugal	12097	16	Malaysia	12775	16	Turkey	12782
17	Switzerland	11000	17	Portugal	12167	17	Portugal	11666
18	Malaysia	10222	18	Turkey	10783	18	Thailand	10873
19	Netherlands	10003	19	Switzerland	10700	19	Switzerland	10000

Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2001	Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2001	Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2002
20	Turkey	9586	20	Thailand	10133	20	Netherlands	9595
21	Thailand	9579	21	Netherlands	9500	21	Russian Fed	7943
22	Singapore	6917	22	Singapore	6726	22	Saudi Arabia	7511
23	Ireland	6749	23	Croatia	6544	23	Singapore	6996
24	Belgium	6457	24	Belgium	6452	24	Croatia	6944
25	Saudi Arabia	6295	25	Ireland	6448	25	Belgium	6724
26	South Africa	6001	26	Saudi Arabia	<u>6295</u>	26	Macao	6565
27	Croatia	5831	27	South Africa	5908	27	South Africa	6550
28	Korea Rep.	5322	28	Macao	5842	28	Ireland	6476
29	Brazil	5313	29	Ukraine	5791	29	Ukraine	6326
30	Macao	5197	30	Tunisia	5387	30	United Arab Emirates	5445
31	Egypt	5116	31	Czech Rep.	5194	31	Korea, Rep.	5347
32	Indonesia	5064	32	Indonesia	5154	32	Japan	5239
33	Tunisia	5057	33	Korea, Rep.	5147	33	Czech Rep.	<u>5194</u>
34	Australia	4946	34	Australia	4817	34	Tunisia	5064
35	Japan	4757	35	Brazil	4773	35	Indonesia	5033
36	Czech Rep.	4666	36	Japan	4772	36	Egypt	4906
37	Ukraine	4406	37	Egypt	4357	37	Australia	4841
38	Norway	4348	38	Norway	4244	38	Norway	<u>4244</u>
39	Morocca	4113	39	Morocca	4223	39	Morocca	4193
40	United Arab Emirates	3907	40	United Arab Emirates	<u>3907</u>	40	Brazil	3783
41	Puerto Rico	3341	41	Puerto Rico	3551	41	Andora	<u>3516</u>
42	Romania	2995	42	Andora	3516	42	Bulgaria	<u>3186</u>

Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2001	Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2001	Rank	Nationality	Tourist arrivals in (000) 2002
43	Dominican Rep.	2973	43	Bulgaria	3186	43	Bahrain	3167
44	Andora	2949	44	Sweden	2894	44	Puerto Rico	3087
45	Argentina	2909	45	Finland	2826	45	Sweden	<u>2894</u>
46	Bulgaria	2785	46	Romania	2820	46	Finland	<u>2826</u>
47	Sweden	2746	47	Dominican Rp	2778	47	Argentina	2820
48	Finland	2714	48	Cyprus	2697	48	Romania	<u>2820</u>
49	Cyprus	2686	49	Argentina	2629	49	Dominican Rp	2811
50	India	2649	50	Taiwan	2617	50	Syrian Arab Republic	2809
			51	India	2537	51	Taiwan	2726
						52	Cyprus	<u>2697</u>
						53	India	2384

Note : The figures underlined are repeated figures of previous year.

Source : World Tourism Organisation.

TABLE 2.5.4
**COUNTRIES WHICH ARE ABOVE INDIA IN
TERMS OF RECEIPTS – 2000-2002**

Rank	Country	Tourism receipts (In US\$ million) 2000	Rank	Country	Tourism receipts (In US\$ million) 2001	Rank	Country	Tourism receipts (In US\$ million) 2002
1	United States	82042	1	United States	72295	1	United States	66547
2	Spain	31454	2	Spain	32873	2	Spain	33609
3	France	30754	3	France	29979	3	France	32329
4	Italy	27500	4	Italy	25787	4	Italy	26915
5	United Kingdom	19544	5	China	17792	5	China	20385
6	Germany	18483	6	Germany	17225	6	Germany	19158
7	China	16224	7	United Kingdom	16283	7	United Kingdom	16283
8	Canada	10704	8	Canada	10774	8	Austria	11237
9	Austria	9931	9	Austria	10118	9	Hongkong	10117
10	Greece	9219	10	Greece	9219	10	Greece	9741
11	Australia	8452	11	Turkey	8932	11	Canada	9700
12	Mexico	8295	12	Mexico	8401	12	Turkey	9010
13	Hongkong	7886	13	Hongkong	8241	13	Mexico	8858
14	Turkey	736	14	Australia	7625	14	Australia	8087
15	Russia Feb	7510	15	Switzerland	7618	15	Thailand	7902
16	Switzerland	7500	16	Russian Fed	7510	16	Netherlands	7706
17	Netherlands	7217	17	Belgium	6917	17	Switzerland	7628
18	Thailand	7146	18	Thailand	6731	18	Belgium	6892
19	Korea, Rep. of	6811	19	Netherlands	6722	19	Malaysia	6785

Rank	Country	Tourism receipts (In US\$ million) 2000	Rank	Country	Tourism receipts (In US\$ million) 2001	Rank	Country	Tourism receipts (In US\$ million) 2002
20	Belgium	6588	20	Korea, Rep. of	6283	20	Portugal	5919
21	Poland	6100	21	Singapore	6018	21	Indonesia	5411
22	Singapore	6018	22	Portugal	5479	22	Korea, Rep. of	5277
23	Indonesia	5749	23	Indonesia	5411	23	Singapore	4932
24	Portugal	5257	24	Malaysia	4936	24	Poland	4500
25	Malaysia	4936	25	Poland	4815	25	Macau	4415
26	Egypt	4345	26	Sweden	4162	26	Taiwan	4197
27	Brazil	4228	27	Taiwan(Pr.of China)	3991	27	Russian Fed	4188
28	Sweden	4034	28	Hungary	3933	28	Sweden	4162
29	Denmark	4025	29	Denmark	3923	29	Denmark	3923
30	Israel	3819	30	Egypt	3800	30	Croatia	3811
31	Taiwan	3738	31	Macau	3745	31	Egypt	3764
32	Hungary	3438	32	Brazil	3701	32	Japan	3499
33	Ireland	3387	33	Ireland	3547	33	Hungary	3273
34	Japan	3373	34	Croatia	3335	34	Brazil	3120
35	Macau	3205	35	Japan	3301	35	Ireland	3089
36	India	3168	36	India	3042	36	Ukraine	2992
						37	Czech Rep	2979
						38	India	2923

Note : The figures underlined are repeated figures of previous year.

Source : World Tourism Organisation.

TOURIST ARRIVALS FROM TOP FIFTEEN COUNTRIES FROM 1981 TO 2003

Year	U.K.	U.S.A	Sri Lanka	Canada	France	Japan	Germany	Malaysia	Australia	Singapore
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981	116684	82052	75842	25358	57272	29032	55471	26458	20940	17950
1982	120772	86806	76143	25991	59267	29103	50885	26552	23395	19026
1983	136823	95847	81716	29857	50158	26662	52120	25796	23436	21252
1984	124205	95651	75449	25135	47148	29566	48930	22993	24546	19204
1985	119544	95920	69063	29022	44091	30573	45738	23265	22047	18485
1986	160685	125364	75631	39837	65948	36402	64811	26209	33264	24189
1987	166590	134876	74351	37677	64432	46240	72300	28480	32883	26380
1988	200509	122888	70640	37498	69799	49244	77543	29635	31462	27565
1989	229496	134314	67680	40306	78001	58707	78812	33120	30443	29377
1990	235151	125303	68400	41046	79496	59122	71374	34278	30076	32570
1991	212052	117332	70088	36142	69346	46655	72019	30617	22700	28363
1992	244263	152288	71935	43386	74304	60137	84422	35201	26646	35039
1993	274168	158159	76898	47800	70694	49616	83340	35334	28795	40223
1994	300696	176482	89009	56441	73088	63398	85352	40762	33142	44157
1995	334827	203343	114157	63821	82349	76042	89040	50039	36150	48632
1996	360686	228829	107351	74031	93325	99018	99853	53370	48755	47136
1997	370567	244239	122080	78570	91423	99729	105979	60401	50647	52004
1998	376513	244687	118292	80111	97898	89565	93993	47496	57807	54328
1999	345085	251926	120072	82892	85891	73373	85033	52613	73041	53310
2000	432644	348292	129193	84013	100022	98159	83881	60513	53995	46612
2001	405472	329147	112813	88600	102434	80634	80011	57869	52691	42824
2002	387846	348182	108008	93598	78194	59709	64891	63748	50743	44306
2003	430917	410803	109098	107671	97654	77996	76868	70750	58730	48368

Source:- Bureau of Immigration

Year	Italy	Nepal	Netherlands	Korea (South)	Israel
	11	12	13	14	15
1981	28503	11851	10780	2665	2569
1982	29791	12115	10724	4110	3169
1983	27947	12001	11358	3139	2548
1984	23570	13401	12101	3078	1928
1985	23187	15883	13158	3939	1448
1986	38548	13957	15297	1767	1707
1987	41151	16965	18819	2990	2473
1988	47612	19715	21327	3572	2620
1989	50751	19116	22716	3895	4634
1990	49194	20614	24353	3986	5855
1991	41129	21834	19845	3967	6882
1992	51138	25244	30145	5171	9468
1993	40315	28048	30856	4791	9646
1994	43510	34732	35094	7227	12098
1995	53015	34562	40147	9831	14806
1996	49910	43426	40246	16173	18387
1997	53854	43155	44843	15392	20162
1998	54058	38199	54227	16321	21103
1999	50677	25859	48820	19188	23417
2000	50419	38801	46370	23411	25631
2001	41351	41135	42368	27150	28774
2002	37136	37136	31669	29374	25503
2003	46908	42771	40565	35584	32157

Source:- Bureau of Immigration

STATISTICS OF INDIAN NATIONALS GOING ABROAD

The total count of departures by Indian nationals for visiting other countries is being compiled from Embarkation cards. The purpose and duration of the visit abroad is, however, not compiled. The port-wise as also destination wise departure statistics for the years 1999 to 2003 are presented in the following tables:-

TABLE 3.1
PORT-WISE DEPARTURE OF INDIANS GOING ABROAD

Port		Year				
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Mumbai	(Air)	1606700	1680997	1663785	1738301	1743463
Delhi	(Air)	940576	963828	1015269	1084097	1149508
Chennai	(Air)	478780	595669	617519	628059	684314
Trivandrum	(Air)	344091	320807	312125	299815	323477
Cochin	(Air)	62299	140399	182448	259970	347567
Calicut	(Air)	180565	158121	180118	227707	266534
Hyderabad	(Air)	74377	81035	113200	187451	238934
Kolkata	(Air)	165289	176364	166882	162033	169972
Bangalore	(Air)	58789	72434	83147	122709	145236
Ahmedabad	(Air)	43185	48303	47738	45160	62859
Others		160169	177556	182246	184942	219032
Total		4114820	4415513	4564477	4940244	5350896

Source:- Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 3.2
INDIAN NATIONALS – OUTBOUND TRAVEL

DESTINATIONS	ARRIVALS				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	N.A.	52071	54742	55492	57010
U.S.A	228072	274202	269674	257271	272161
C & S AMERICA					
Barbados	304	329	403	433	N.A.
Chile	1336	1376	1207	1296	N.A.
Cuba	1757	2703	2830	2995	N.A.
Jamaica	751	670	731	530	N.A.
Nicargua	364	432	414	423	N.A.
Trinidad and Tabago	908	818	1022	962	N.A.
WESTERN EUROPE					
Belgium	11909	12528	12958	22956	N.A.
Finland	2819	3746	3820	3452	N.A.
Italy	47491	60589	51565	70774	N.A.
Portugal	3045	3970	4166	5071	N.A.
Switzerland	64543	71912	72291	80430	N.A.
U.K.	183000	206000	189000	205000	N.A.
EASTERN EUROPE					
Armenia	147	124	351	470	N.A.
Bulgaria	1755	3015	2647	2099	N.A.
Georgia	878	N.A.	1590	1861	N.A.
Kazakhstan	N.A.	2147	3633	4217	N.A.
Kyrgyzstan	N.A.	N.A.	358	1590	N.A.
Latavia	674	167	181	151	N.A.
Moldova	12	24	25	6	N.A.
Russia	23372	23476	27576	33546	N.A.
Slovakia	425	1117	1515	1437	N.A.
Tajikistan	48	57	45	N.A.	N.A.
Ukraine	3548	3301	2622	4103	N.A.
AFRICA					
Angola	253	561	582	653	N.A.
Botswana	1132	1754	1747	1561	N.A.
Egypt	28933	34277	28498	31834	N.A.

DESTINATIONS	ARRIVALS				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Eritrea	345	562	2231	2549	N.A.
Ethopia	1755	3480	3244	3778	N.A.
Guinea	N.A.	284	376	N.A.	N.A.
Kenya	23274	24889	23858	24007	N.A.
Mauritius	13583	17241	18890	20898	N.A.
Nigeria	13999	14666	15233	15800	N.A.
Seychelles	952	941	1352	1271	N.A.
South Africa	27252	27810	29538	35402	N.A.
Tanzania	23567	18844	24068	21973	N.A.
Zambia	2480	2353	2531	2907	N.A.
WEST ASIA					
Bahrian	195122	213509	247358	312975	N.A.
Iraq	4893	3092	3714	N.A.	N.A.
Israel	14823	15947	12012	9330	N.A.
Kuwait	226629	225642	270619	N.A.	N.A.
Lebanon	7630	7224	7276	8565	N.A.
Oman	43339	52313	61891	57212	N.A.
Pelestine	3609	4401	1742	113	N.A.
Syria	11772	10685	10688	16689	N.A.
U.A.E.	216219	235493	246335	336046	N.A.
SOUTH ASIA					
Bangladesh	62935	74268	78090	80415	84704
Iran	14817	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Maldives	11621	10616	8511	11377	11502
Nepal	140672	96995	63722	66777	86363
Pakistan	63225	66061	58378	2618	3381
Sri Lanka	42315	31860	33924	69960	90603
SOUTH EAST ASIA					
Brunei Darussalam	5724	6237	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Combodia	1488	1767	2271	2686	2382
Indonesia	24064	34221	34962	33688	29895
Lao Peo.Dem.Rep.	6533	3309	2693	2319	1590
Malaysia	46537	132127	143513	183360	145442
Myanmar	5083	5605	5572	5691	6291
Philippines	18637	18570	15391	14826	15644
Singapore	288383	346356	339813	375658	309446
Thailand	181033	224104	229751	280641	253752
Vietnam	4600	4812	5844	N.A.	N.A.

DESTINATIONS	ARRIVALS				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EAST ASIA					
China (Main)	84203	120930	159361	213611	219097
Hong Kong	107370	131368	161752	193705	178130
Japan	35930	38767	40345	45394	47520
Macau	7094	7530	8659	10574	9820
Mongolia	366	337	406	347	N.A.
Republic of Korea	43829	51369	47657	52725	50215
Taiwan(Pr. Of China)	11498	13195	13062	13999	12464
AUSTRALASIA					
American Samoa	40	46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Australia	33638	41452	48227	45022	45700
New Zeland	6602	8327	12665	17270	14790
Northern Marina Island	55	80	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Palau	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tonga	84	102	104	77	N.A.

Source:- World Tourism Organisation/PATA

DOMESTIC TOURISM STATISTICS

The compilation of domestic tourist statistics is undertaken by the Statistical Cells in the Departments of Tourism of States/UTs. The statistics are based on the monthly returns collected from hotels and other accommodation establishments. The information is collected by using specific formats, and aggregate centre-wise statistics are sent to the Market Research Division of the Department. Most of the States/UTs have been furnishing the information on domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in the State, as also number of nights spent by them. However, there are certain data-gaps as some of the States have not been furnishing complete information as required to tabulate data on All-India basis. The figures of domestic and foreign tourists arrivals in various State/UTs for the Year 2001 to 2003 have been compiled/estimated on the basis of figures available, and are presented in the following tables.

As may be seen from Table 4.1 there has been a continuous increase in domestic tourist visits, with the year 2003 witnessing a growth of 14.6% over the year 2002 against 14.0% growth in the year 2002 over 2001. However, the visits by foreign tourists, as per the information furnished by the State Governments, have shown an increase of 30.2 per cent during 2003 over the previous year compared to a decline of 5.1 per cent during 2002 over the year 2001.

TABLE 4.1
STATE-WISE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS
2001-2003

State/U.T.	2001		2002		2003		Prop to the total (%)	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	2003 Domestic	2003 Foreign
1. Andhra Pradesh	52533647	67147	60487370	210310	74138729	479318	24.0	7.1
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	6349	323	4372	187	2195	123	0.0	0.0
3. Assam	1010651	6171	1953915	6409	2156675	6610	0.7	0.1
4. Bihar	6061168	85673	6860207	112873	6044710	60820	2.0	0.9
5. Goa	1047342	260071	1325296	271645	1725140	314357	0.6	4.7
6. Gujarat	8272969	30930	5735286	34187	7640479	37534	2.5	0.6
7. Haryana	276287	898	6426763	85281	5903196	84981	1.9	1.3
8. Himachal Pradesh	5211772	135760	4958917	144383	5543414	167902	1.8	2.5
9. Jammu & Kashmir	5246948	21298	4570583	7821	5748846	24330	1.9	0.4
10. Karnataka	14117464	140703	8678670	59545	11175292	249908	3.6	3.7
11. Kerala	5240009	208830	5568256	232564	5871228	294621	1.9	4.4
12. Madhya Pradesh	5048851	107824	4903242	67319	5968719	92278	1.9	1.4
13. Maharashtra*	8479695	915399	9802527	768935	11272906	986544	3.6	14.7
14. Manipur	76527	183	89633	221	92923	257	0.0	0.0
15. Meghalaya	178697	2390	268609	3146	371953	6304	0.1	0.1
16. Mizoram	28771	152	29417	259	35129	279	0.0	0.0
17. Nagaland*	9948	920	14263	657	5605	743	0.0	0.0
18. Orissa	3109976	22854	3289205	23279	3701245	25020	1.2	0.4
19. Punjab	474305	3258	317904	7558	1150015	4589	0.4	0.1
20. Rajasthan	7757217	608283	8300190	428437	12545135	628560	4.1	9.4
21. Sikkim	203306	31028	159342	8566	179661	11966	0.1	0.2

State/U.T.	2001		2002		2003		Prop to the total % 2003	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
22. Tamil Nadu	23812043	773073	39873160	804041	40213060	901504	13.0	13.4
23. Tripura	254912	1512	260586	2602	257331	3196	0.1	0.0
24. Uttranchal	9551669	44429	10606504	45070	10835241	55228	3.5	0.8
25. Uttar Pradesh	68790000	795000	71490000	710000	80020000	825000	25.9	12.3
26. Chhattisgarh	969342	792	1058565	993	1256407	1150	0.4	0.0
27. Jharkhand	353177	2979	313134	2244	398346	3223	0.1	0.0
28. West Bengal	4943097	284092	8844232	529366	11300763	705457	3.7	10.5
29. Andaman & Nicobar	84064	5539	90629	5101	85826	4142	0.0	0.1
30. Chandigarh	482133	15203	554948	13706	567259	17057	0.2	0.3
31. Daman & Diu	580322	10290	595449	6569	447825	3274	0.1	0.0
32. Delhi*	1324636	830092	1228059	543036	1430546	693827	0.5	10.3
33. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	452000	400	452100	202	447825	136	0.1	0.0
34. Lakshadweep	3501	650	9173	912	4604	682	0.0	0.0
35. Pondicherry	476804	22115	480522	20094	500111	25559	0.2	0.4
Total	236469599	5436261	269598028	5157518	309038335	6716479	100.0	100.0

* Figures are estimated

Source : State/U.T. Tourism Departments.

Table 4.2

**TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO VARIOUS
CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS
2001–2003**

S.No	Name of the Monument	2001	2002	2003
AGRA CIRCLE				
1	Taj Mahal	2226725	1761339	1854658
2	Agra Fort	1090722	902773	1032120
3	Fatehpur Sikri	636089	313684	390933
4	Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara	327154	231511	225478
5	Mariam's Tomb, Agra	8366	8085	9246
6	Itimad-ud-Daula, Agra	83230	58391	68337
7	Ram Bagh, Agra	6765	7705	7796
8	Methab Bagh, Agra	98	560	1691
9	Taj Museum, Taj Mahal	N A	9888	N A
AURANGABAD CIRCLE				
10	Ajanta Caves	306470	285524	302333
11	Ellora Caves	635827	397487	434252
12	Elephanta Caves	296523	273080	272256
13	Bibi-Ka-Maqbara	568000	570302	538246
14	Kanheri Caves	67492	55836	52621
15	Karla Caves	117988	116496	119415
16	Daulatabad Fort	387945	332301	312467
17	Lenyadri Caves, Junnar Caves	204727	216701	236474
18	Raigad Fort	100582	65358	67809
19	Shaniwarwadi, Pune	286721	269163	293362
20	Pandavlena Caves	42178	56874	47999
21	Alibaug Fort	18585	22591	27486
22	Sholapur Fort	2420	1851	1869
23	Bhaja Caves	20774	25309	23536
24	Aurangabad Caves	22577	21633	29306
25	Aga Khan Palace	N A	N A	52338
BANGALORE CIRCLE				
26	Vithala Temple, Hampi	104038	89719	101803
27	Zanana Enclosures, Hampi	109269	91759	151720
28	Daria Daulat Bagh, Srirangapatnam	386383	388646	555391

S.No	Name of the Monument	2001	2002	2003
29	Keshava Temple, Somnathpura	82722	69730	84062
30	Tipu Sultan Palace, Bangalore	103168	138364	127095
31	Chitradurga Fort	113669	119624	130071
32	Bellary Fort	5655	5545	1535
BHOPAL CIRCLE				
33	Khajuraho Monuments	187362	145833	163006
34	Fort at Burhanpur	34656	10064	32603
35	Bagh Caves	7367	3184	8815
36	Royal Complex Mandu	199308	91749	119227
37	Roopmati Museum Mandu	N A	75149	101349
38	Hoshang Shah Tample	N A	16381	16514
39	Stupa Sanchi Monument	75856	76250	74139
40	Chanderi Museum	N A	2933	1930
41	Khajuraho Museum	N A	5616	4398
42	Gwalior Museaum	N A	10317	17018
43	Sanchi Museum	N A	17567	10328
44	Gwalior Monument	93033	40442	98847
45	Bhojshala & Kamal Moula Masque	N A	N A	38440
BHUBANESWAR CIRCLE				
46	Sun Temple, Konarak	998514	954339	951011
47	Raja rani Tample	N A	15659	14507
48	Udayagiri & Kandagri caves	84705	150946	151190
49	Excavated Site Ratnagiri	8910	7067	6068
50	Excavated Site Lalitagiri	22345	4414	4004
51	Laxman Temple Sirpur	N A	8521	5904
KOLKATA CIRCLE				
52	Bishnupur Group of Temples	50446	62117	42030
53	Kooch Bihar Palace	98488	98622	137758
54	Hazarduary Palace Museum Murshidabad	326430	353921	321319
CHANDIGARH CIRCLE				
55	Sheikh Chillis Tomb Thanesar	21647	23635	38439
56	Suraj Kund	41257	36059	40167
57	Kangra Fort	38114	38180	36854
58	Rock Cut Temple Masroor	8256	7632	8458

S.No	Name of the Monument	2001	2002	2003
	CHENNAI CIRCLE			
59	Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	553434	565034	534610
60	Fort Museum.	25462	16079	26913
61	Gingee Fort	119145	131646	122812
62	Dindigul Fort	16959	23179	24758
63	Moover Koil, Kodumbalur	758	858	900
64	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittanavasal	10339	10173	11928
65	Natural Cavern , Eladipattanam	10845	12173	11535
66	Fort Thirumayan	23942	20863	21362
	DHARWAD CIRCLE			
67	Durga Temple complex, Aihole	64169	82678	101395
68	Caves at Badami	156832	206014	198462
69	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	120205	137105	137029
70	Gol-Gumbaz	572691	553076	573698
71	Ibrahim Rouza	98420	99998	113707
72	Lakkundi, Group of Monuments	6397	5549	5119
	DELHI CIRCLE			
73	Juntar Mantar,	204434	176575	173809
74	Khan-I-Khana Tomb	4394	4270	2873
75	Purana Qila	480021	507368	541066
76	Sultangahri Tomb	481	347	249
77	Tughluqabad Fort	12927	13159	18442
78	Kotla Feroz Shah	31526	25143	26758
79	Safdarjung Tomb	246983	241483	195954
80	Red Fort	2016085	1491386	3082255
81	Humayun,s Tomb	267915	156803	203465
82	Qutb Minar	1735160	1487048	1727440
	MINI CIRCLE GOA			
83	Archaeological Museum,Velha Goa	171879	197294	211083
	GUWAHATI CIRCLE			
84	Ahom Raja,s Palace, Gurgaon	5151	26924	32424
85	Karanghar Palace, Joyasagar	20784	71631	94074
86	Rangghar Pavillion, Joyasagar	7357	19529	18517

S.No	Name of the Monument	2001	2002	2003
87	Vishudol, Joyasagar	3788	5601	5520
88	Group of Maidan Cheraideo	2161	21191	22704
HYDERABAD CIRCLE				
89	Golconda Fort	609990	580837	675873
90	Chandragiri Fort	53227	55916	82625
91	Amaravati	9959	11694	12973
92	Nagarjunakonda	78593	60156	52218
93	Rock-cut-caves,Guntupalli	8166	11891	17383
94	Rock cut-caves Undavalli	6310	11640	14604
95	Warangal Fort	50955	10626	27754
96	Amaravati Archaeological Museum	56576	54924	54166
97	Chandragiri Museum	34470	45191	69481
98	Kondapur Archaeological Museum	1180	869	891
99	Nagarjunakonda Museum	64109	39697	48348
100	Charminar	N A	N A	1046915
JAIPUR CIRCLE				
101	Deeg Palaces, Deeg	154721	19116	19067
102	Kumbhalgarh Fort	26164	41695	61115
103	Chittaurgarh Fort	134270	252606	265558
104	Kalibangan Museum	N A	N A	1821
LUCKNOW CIRCLE				
105	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	7013	19940	8341
106	Sahet Shravasti	27238	76275	27809
107	Jhansi Kila, Jhansi	111410	64474	102573
108	Residency, Lucknow	149613	158841	145209
109	Memorial Museum Residency	N A	N A	20328
PATNA CIRCLE				
110	Kumrahar Excavated Site	41319	42991	26843
111	Asokan Pillar Kothua, Vaishali	18662	14744	26073
112	Sarnath Excavated Site	190963	212049	205603
113	Jaunpur Fort	40781	47828	48102
114	Man Singh Observatory, Varanasi	1830	1887	2000
115	Nalanda Excavated Site	211810	211291	183107
116	Sasaram Shershah Suri Tomb	82415	79381	73229

S.No	Name of the Monument	2001	2002	2003
117	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Gazipur	5539	6702	5594
118	Antichak Excavated Site	3838	6279	4079
SRINAGAR CIRCLE				
119	Ram Nagar Palaces	11200	2215	2207
120	Temple at Kiramchi	2010	430	428
121	Avanti Swamin Temple, Avantipur	6722	2476	2773
122	Leh Palace,	1166	1035	2570
THRISSUR CIRCLE				
123	Bekal Fort	119844	125889	127910
124	Mattanchery Palace	55272	151516	173830
VADODRA CIRCLE				
125	Sun Temple Modhera	136817	91181	107533
126	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	76033	70649	85967
127	Monuments at Champaner	47462	34580	39114
128	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	29615	32774	39260
129	Ashokan Rock Edict, Junagadh	47404	37581	48404
130	Baba Pyare Kodiya Caves, Junagarh	34	59	222
131	Archaeological Museum Lothal	N A	5539	13328
	GRAND. TOTAL	20364900	18170067	22212117

Source : Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

Note:-1. **ASI Circle** : For the purpose of conservation of various monuments, the country has been divided into various Circles, each under the jurisdiction of a Superintending Archaeologist;

2. **ASI Protected Monument** : Any monument or site which is more than 100 years old, and is considered to be of national importance, is called ASI protected monument or site.

STATISTICS OF APPROVED HOTELS

1. Approved Hotels

The Ministry of Tourism has adopted a system of approving and classifying the hotels on the basis of the facilities and services provided by them. The detailed guidelines for approval and classification of hotels in different categories are given at the Appendix-I & II.

The category-wise details regarding the number of Hotels and room availability during the past two years are presented below:-

TABLE 5.1

NUMBER OF APPROVED HOTELS AND AVAILABILITY OF ROOMS

Category	No. of Hotels		No. of Rooms	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
One Star	192	201	6343	6606
Two Star	476	533	15999	17629
Three Star	472	551	22783	26071
Four Star	120	122	8551	8655
Five Star	81	85	10107	10416
5* Deluxe	71	74	16240	16885
Heritage Hotel	77	77	2124	2124
Classification awaited	81	79	3334	3334
Total	1570	1722	85481	91720

Source:- Administrative Records on Hotels maintained by Ministry of Tourism.

2. Occupancy rates of different category of hotels by domestic & foreign tourists during 2003.

An analysis of date received indicate that average hotel occupancy rate in 2003 is 60.7% compared to 55.4% in 2002. In estimating the hotel occupancy rate, information on number of rooms in hotels, number of guests checked in (separately domestic and foreign guests), bed nights occupied, etc. received from a sample of hotels of various categories (star categories, heritage and unapproved hotels) located in selected States, have been analysed. The States are: Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Punjab.

The table below indicates the occupancy rates of different category of hotels by domestic and foreign tourists:-

TABLE-5.2
OCCUPANCY RATE

State Category	Domestic tourists		Foreign tourists		Total	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
1 Star	34.2	40.1	19.9	18.8	54.1	58.9
2 Star	40.9	37.8	8.1	12.7	49.0	50.5
3 Star	46.9	52.8	8.6	9.3	55.5	62.1
4 Star	33.6	42.4	16.6	23.4	50.2	65.8
5 Star	36.6	37.8	22.2	28.8	58.8	66.6
5* Deluxe	23.5	30.8	35.3	29.4	58.8	60.2
Heritage	23.3	22.8	19.1	32.6	42.4	55.4
Others	37.8	44.8	10.2	5.5	48.0	50.3
Overall	33.7	40.1	21.7	20.6	55.4	60.7

SOURCE : Information compiled from returns submitted by Approved Hotels to Ministry of Tourism.

Out of 60.7% occupancy in 2003, 40.1% is by domestic tourists and 20.6% by foreign tourists. The occupancy level in the quality hotels of 5-star and 5-star deluxe category is 66.6% and 60.2% respectively whereas the occupancy rate of heritage hotels is observed to be 55.4%.

Foreign tourists account for the highest occupancy of 32.6% in the heritage category and 29.4% in 5-star deluxe hotels whereas the domestic tourists account for the highest occupancy of 52.8% in 3-star hotels followed by 42.4% in 4-star hotels.

The analysis also reveals that occupancy rate by domestic tourists is higher in all categories of hotels than by the foreign tourists with the exception of Heritage category in which foreign tourists have higher occupancy.

3. STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED HOTEL ROOMS

(As on 31.3.2004)

An analysis of state-wise data of approved hotels reveal that maximum number of approved hotels are in the State of Maharashtra at 283, followed by Kerala (209) and Tamil Nadu (186). So far as hotel rooms are concerned, maximum hotel rooms are in the State of Maharashtra at 16,719 followed by TamilNadu at 10384 rooms and Delhi at 9841. State-wise and city-wise number of approved hotels and hotel rooms are given in the table 5.3 below :

TABLE 5.3
DISTRIBUTION OF APPROVED HOTELS AND ROOMS IN INDIA

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classified	Total
1 ANDHRA PRADESH										
	Anajpur	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(170)	(126)	-	-	-	(296)
	Adilabad	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(41)	-	-	-	-	(41)
	Chittoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48)	(48)
	Cuddapah	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
		-	-	-	-	(31)	-	-	(61)	(92)
	Guntur	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	7
		-	-	-	(118)	(64)	-	-	(93)	(275)
	Hanuman Konda	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	(55)
	Hyderabad	3 (710)	2 (219)	4 (476)	26 (1410)	11 (801)	3 (130)	-	2 (94)	51 (3840)
	Ibrahimpatnam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(22)	-	-	-	(22)
	Kakinada	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(51)	(66)	-	-	-	(117)
	Karim Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66)	(66)
	Khammam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(29)	(29)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Kathagudam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (20)	1 (20)
	Kurnool	-	-	-	4 (193)	1 (34)	-	-	-	5 (227)
	Mayiladuthurai	-	-	-	-	1 (18)	-	-	-	1 (18)
	Nandyal	-	-	-	1 (36)	-	-	-	-	1 (36)
	Nellore	-	-	-	3 (124)	1 (24)	-	-	1 (31)	5 (179)
	Nirmal	-	-	-	-	1 (42)	-	-	-	1 (42)
	Nizambad	-	-	-	-	4 (159)	-	-	-	4 (159)
	Proddutur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (33)	1 (33)
	Puttaparthys	-	-	-	-	2 (68)	-	-	-	2 (68)
	Rajamundry	-	-	-	1 (79)	1 (48)	-	-	-	2 (127)
	Srikalahasti	-	-	-	-	1 (27)	-	-	-	1 (27)
	Srikakulam	-	-	-	-	1 (32)	-	-	-	1 (32)
	Tadapalligudam	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	-	-	1 (16)
	Tirupati	-	-	-	6 (462)	1 (60)	-	-	1 (138)	8 (660)
	Vijaywada	-	-	1 (94)	8 (453)	2 (95)	1 (36)	-	1 (34)	13 (712)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
	Visakhapatnam	1 (94)	1 (66)	1 (143)	4 (326)	3 (124)	-	-	1 (30)	11 (783)
	Warangal	-	-	-	-	2 (49)	-	-	1 (35)	3 (84)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	4	3	6	60	39	4	0	15	13
	(No. of Rooms)	(804)	(285)	(713)	(3518)	(1906)	(166)	(0)	(712)	(8104)

2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

	Itanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	1 (10)
	Total(No. of Hotels)	0	1	1						
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(10)	(10)						

3 ASSAM

	Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	1 (38)	-	-	-	1 (38)
	Guwahati	-	-	2 (154)	3 (160)	2 (54)	-	-	1 (53)	8 (421)
	Jorhat	-	-	-	-	1 (31)	-	-	-	1 (31)
	Kaziranga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (18)	1 (18)
	Sibsagar	-	-	-	-	1 (29)	-	-	-	1 (29)
	Silehar	-	-	-	-	1 (44)	-	-	-	1 (44)
	Tinsukia	-	-	-	1 (38)	1 (20)	-	-	-	2 (58)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	0	0	2	4	7	0	0	2	15
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(154)	(198)	(216)	(0)	(0)	(71)	(639)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
4	BIHAR									
	Betla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (20)	1 (20)
	Bhagalpur	-	-	-	-	1 (23)	-	-	-	1 (23)
	Bodhgaya	-	-	-	5 (235)	-	-	-	-	5 (235)
	Bokaro	-	-	-	3 (132)	2 (51)	-	-	-	5 (183)
	Dhanbad	-	-	-	1 (44)	2 (36)	-	-	-	3 (80)
	Gaya	-	-	-	1 (52)	-	-	-	-	1 (52)
	Jamshedpur	-	-	1 (40)	2 (63)	1 (36)	1 (30)	-	-	5 (169)
	Patna	-	1 (80)	1 (67)	4 (218)	1 (36)	-	-	1 (16)	8 (417)
	Rajgir	-	-	1 (26)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (26)
	Muzaffar Pur	-	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	-	1 (16)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	0	1	3	16	7	2	0	2	31
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(80)	(133)	(744)	(182)	(46)	(0)	(36)	(1221)

5	CHHATTISGARH									
	Durg	-	-	-	1 (31)	-	-	-	-	1 (31)
	Raipur	-	-	-	-	1 (13)	-	-	-	1 (13)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(31)	(13)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(44)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classified	Total
6	DELHI									
	Delhi	14 (4819)	13 (2280)	9 (925)	14 (899)	18 (524)	12 (284)	- -	1 (110)	81 (9841)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	14	13	9	14	18	12	0	1	81
	(No. of Rooms)	(4819)	(2280)	(925)	(899)	(524)	(284)	(0)	(110)	(9841)
7	GOA									
	Goa	6 (1044)	3 (351)	2 (247)	16 (2009)	33 (1289)	22 (932)	1 (13)	2 (38)	85 (5923)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	6	3	2	16	33	22	1	2	85
	(No. of Rooms)	(1044)	(351)	(247)	(2009)	(1289)	(932)	(13)	(38)	(5923)
8	GUJARAT									
	Ahmedabad	-	1 (88)	5 (269)	11 (438)	1 (25)	-	-	1 (33)	19 (853)
	Amipura	-	-	-	1 (52)	-	-	-	-	1 (52)
	Ankaleshwar	-	-	-	-	1 (44)	-	-	1 (40)	2 (84)
	Baruch	-	-	-	-	1 (30)	-	-	-	1 (30)
	Bhavnagar	-	-	-	1 (38)	2 (60)	-	1 (23)	1 (30)	5 (151)
	Bhuj	-	-	-	-	-	1 (15)	-	-	1 (15)
	Chitrasani	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (17)	-	1 (17)
	Gandhidham	-	-	-	1 (53)	2 (70)	-	-	-	3 (123)
	Gondal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (11)	-	1 (11)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Gandhi Nagar	-	-	-	1 (84)	-	-	-	-	1 (84)
	Jamnagar	-	-	-	1 (60)	1 (36)	-	-	-	2 (96)
	Mehsana	-	-	-	1 (52)	-	-	-	-	1 (52)
	Rajkot	-	-	1 (114)	2 (58)	2 (57)	-	-	-	5 (229)
	Saputara	-	-	-	-	1 (40)	-	-	1 (40)	2 (80)
	Surat	-	1 (140)	-	3 (162)	1 (60)	-	-	1 (56)	6 (418)
	Udlal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (91)	1 (91)
	Vadodara	-	1 (102)	1 (62)	5 (265)	2 (68)	2 (70)	-	0 (0)	11 (567)
	Vapi	-	-	-	-	1 (29)	-	-	-	1 (29)
	Valsad	-	-	-	1 (36)	1 (36)	-	-	-	2 (72)
Total (No. of Hotels)		0	3	8	29	14	3	3	6	66
(No. of Rooms)		(0)	(330)	(498)	(1315)	(485)	(85)	(51)	(290)	(3054)

9 HARYANA

Ambala	-	-	-	1 (32)	1 (37)	-	-	-	-	2 (69)
Bahadurgarh	-	-	-	1 (22)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (22)
Badshahpur	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (20)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Faridabad	-	-	-	2 (95)	-	-	-	-	2 (95)
	Gurgaon	-	-	-	4 (180)	1 (26)	-	-	-	5 (206)
	Karnal	-	-	-	1 (21)	-	-	-	-	1 (21)
	Manesar	-	-	-	1 (80)	-	-	-	-	1 (80)
	Panipat	-	-	-	2 (58)	-	-	-	-	2 (58)
	Panchkula	-	-	-	2 (47)	-	-	-	-	2 (47)
	Rewari	-	-	-	1 (30)	-	-	-	-	1 (30)
	Sikapur	-	-	-	1 (25)	-	-	-	-	1 (25)
	Surajkund	-	1 (72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (72)
	Yamuna Nagar	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	-	-	-	1 (20)
Total (No. of Hotels)		0	1	0	18	2	0	0	0	21
(No. of Rooms)		(0)	(72)	(0)	(630)	(63)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(765)

10 HIMACHAL PRADESH

Dalhousie	-	-	-	1 (20)	1 (26)	-	-	-	-	2 (46)
Katrain	-	-	-	1 (29)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (29)
Kullu	-	1 (25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (25)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Manali	-	-	2 (61)	1 (25)	1 (21)	-	-	-	4 (107)
	Mashobra (shimla)	1 (85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (85)
	Nalagarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (15)	-	1 (15)
	Parwanoo	-	-	-	-	2 (36)	-	-	-	2 (36)
	Shimla	1 (84)	-	2 (80)	2 (47)	-	-	2 (45)	-	7 (256)
	Solan	-	-	-	-	1 (12)	-	-	-	1 (12)
	Taragarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (15)	-	1 (15)
Total (No. of Hotels)		2	1	4	5	5	0	4	0	21
(No. of Rooms)		(169)	(25)	(141)	(121)	(95)	(0)	(75)	(0)	626

11 JHARKHAND

Ranchi	-	-	1 (25)	5 (174)	2 (67)	-	-	-	-	8 (266)
Total (No. of Hotels)	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	8
(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(25)	(174)	(67)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(266)

12 JAMMU & KASHMIR

Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	1 (70)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (70)
Gulmarg	-	-	-	1 (39)	1 (23)	-	-	-	-	2 (62)
Jammu	-	-	2 (142)	-	1 (23)	-	1 (18)	-	-	4 (183)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
	Katra	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(70)	(43)	-	-	-	(113)
	Pahalgaon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
		-	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	(68)	(110)
	Srinagar	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	8
		-	(446)	-	(127)	(177)	-	-	-	(750)
Total (No. of Hotels)		0	3	2	6	6	0	1	1	19
(No. of Rooms)		(0)	(446)	(142)	(348)	(266)	(0)	(18)	(68)	(1288)

13 KARNATAKA

Bangalore	4 (664)	3 (587)	2 (192)	9 (158)	13 (884)	2 (117)	-	1 (57)	34 (2659)	
Chikmangalur	-	-	1 (29)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (29)	
Coorg	-	-	-	-	1 (48)	-	-	-	1 (48)	
Hassan	-	-	-	-	-	1 (46)	-	-	1 (46)	
Hubli	-	-	-	-	-	1 (50)	-	1 (26)	2 (76)	
Mangalore	-	-	-	2 (140)	-	-	-	2 (124)	4 (264)	
Mercara	-	-	-	1 (22)	-	-	-	-	1 (22)	
Mysore	-	2 (108)	-	2 (95)	3 (156)	3 (220)	-	2 (95)	12 (674)	
Total (No. of Hotels)		4	5	3	14	17	7	0	6	56
(No. of Rooms)		(664)	(695)	(221)	(415)	(1088)	(433)	(0)	(302)	(3818)

14 KERALA

Alleppey	-	-	-	1 (21)	3 (96)	1 (12)	1 (12)	-	6 (141)
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S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Angamaly	-	-	-	-	2 (43)	-	-	-	2 (43)
	Alappuzha	-	-	-	2 (110)	-	1 (17)	-	-	3 (127)
	Alwaye	-	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	-	-	1 (10)
	Angamatty	-	-	-	1 (36)	1 (12)	1 (32)	-	-	3 (80)
	Calicut	-	-	-	-	1 (24)	1 (10)	-	-	2 (34)
	Cannanore	-	-	-	-	1 (26)	-	-	1 (58)	2 (84)
	Changanacherry	-	-	-	-	3 (46)	-	-	-	3 (46)
	Thiruvalla	-	-	-	-	1 (21)	-	-	-	1 (21)
	Ernakulam	-	1 (108)	-	2 (126)	2 (61)	1 (21)	-	-	6 (316)
	Guruvayur	-	-	-	1 (28)	5 (174)	1 (45)	-	-	7 (247)
	Kannur	-	-	-	1 (24)	1 (36)	1 (30)	-	-	3 (90)
	Kalpetta,wayanad	-	-	-	-	-	1 (29)	-	-	1 (29)
	Kochi	2 (252)	2 (152)	6 (279)	16 (651)	11 (387)	5 (279)	4 (46)	-	46 (2046)
	Korsanyad	-	-	-	-	1 (21)	-	-	-	1 (21)
	Karunagapalli	-	-	-	-	1 (30)	-	-	-	1 (30)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Trichur	-	-	-	2 (43)	1 (36)	-	-	-	3 (79)
	Kondotty	-	-	-	-	1 (12)	-	-	-	1 (12)
	Udyogmandal	-	-	-	-	1 (21)	1 (13)	-	-	2 (34)
	Pothannedu	-	-	-	-	1 (36)	-	-	-	1 (36)
	Kollam	-	-	-	3 (76)	-	-	-	-	3 (76)
	Kottarakkara	-	-	-	1 (23)	-	-	-	-	1 (23)
	Kottayam	-	-	-	2 (76)	8 (180)	5 (86)	1 (117)	-	16 (459)
	Kovalam	-	1 (40)	-	-	2 (66)	1 (29)	2 (58)	-	6 (193)
	Kozicode	-	1 (74)	1 (52)	3 (87)	5 (223)	1 (14)	-	2 (85)	13 (535)
	Kumarakom	-	-	-	3 (23)	-	-	1 (37)	-	4 (60)
	Kumili	-	-	-	1 (30)	3 (67)	-	-	-	4 (97)
	Munnar	-	1 (38)	-	-	2 (70)	-	-	-	3 (108)
	Palakkad	-	-	-	4 (110)	2 (33)	-	-	2 (64)	8 (207)
	Pararoor	-	-	-	1 (28)	-	1 (10)	-	-	2 (38)
	Meenangadi	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	-	-	1 (16)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Quilon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(18)	(14)	-	-	(32)
	Pala	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
	Sullan Battery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(12)	-	-	-	(12)
	Peermade	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
	Tellicherry	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(24)	(14)	-	-	(38)
	Punalur	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
	Thekkady	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	7
		-	-	(84)	(50)	(52)	(48)	(6)	-	(240)
	Thiruvananthapuram	-	1	6	8	3	1	-	-	19
		-	(57)	(447)	(334)	(143)	(45)	-	-	(1026)
	Thadupuzha	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	-	(43)	-	-	(43)
	Varkala	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
	Trissur	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	-	8
		-	-	-	(55)	(205)	(14)	-	-	(274)
	Varapuzha	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(22)	-	-	-	-	(22)
	Waynad	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(14)	(37)	-	-	(51)
	Vytilla	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
	Idukki	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	(10)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
	Palghat	-	-	-	2 (46)	-	-	-	-	2 (46)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	2	7	15	61	78	31	10	5	209
	(No. of Rooms)	(252)	(469)	(862)	(2059)	(2241)	(852)	(276)	(207)	(7218)

15 MADHYA PRADESH

Bandhavgarh	-	-	-	-	1 (18)	-	-	-	-	1 (18)
Bhopal	-	-	-	5 (190)	3 (94)	-	3 (186)	-	-	11 (470)
Dhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	-	1 (16)
Gwalior	-	-	-	2 (102)	-	1 (24)	1 (27)	-	-	4 (153)
Indore	-	1 (78)	-	6 (297)	1 (43)	-	-	1 (62)	1 (480)	9
Jabalpur	-	-	-	1 (42)	4 (166)	1 (24)	-	-	-	6 (232)
Kanha	-	-	-	-	1 (19)	-	-	-	-	1 (19)
Khajuraho	1 (102)	2 (138)	-	2 (54)	-	-	-	-	-	5 (294)
Khandwa	-	-	-	-	2 (10)	-	-	-	-	2 (10)
Munnar	-	-	-	1 (26)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (26)
Mandla	-	-	-	-	-	1 (21)	-	-	-	1 (21)
Raipur	-	-	-	3 (104)	1 (13)	1 (44)	-	-	-	5 (161)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Bhilai	-	-	-	1 (42)	-	-	-	-	1 (42)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	1	3	0	21	13	4	5	1	48
	(No. of Rooms)	(102)	(216)	(0)	(857)	(363)	(113)	(229)	(62)	(1942)

16 MAHARASHTRA

Akola	-	-	-	1 (38)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (38)
Amaravati	-	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	1 (10)
Aurangabad	-	3 (210)	-	-	2 (35)	2 (72)	-	2 (102)	-	9 (419)
Ahmad Nagar	-	-	1 (80)	-	-	1 (58)	-	-	-	2 (138)
Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-	1 (21)	-	-	-	1 (21)
Mumbai	16 (5254)	6 (901)	11 (821)	28 (1240)	42 (1454)	9 (284)	-	3 (69)	115 (10023)	
Bordi	-	-	-	-	-	1 (15)	-	-	-	1 (15)
Chanderpur	-	-	-	1 (52)	1 (27)	-	-	-	-	2 (79)
Chandid	-	-	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	-	-	1 (20)
Chiplon	-	-	-	1 (37)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (37)
Ellore	-	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	-	-	1 (16)
Jalgaon	-	-	-	-	1 (28)	-	-	-	-	1 (28)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Karad	-	-	-	1 (28)	1 (36)	-	-	-	2 (64)
	Khandala	-	-	-	2 (85)	1 (18)	1 (22)	-	-	4 (125)
	Khopoli	-	-	-	-	1 (12)	-	-	-	1 (12)
	Kolhapur	-	-	-	1 (28)	2 (28)	-	-	-	3 (56)
	Kabhpur	-	-	-	-	3 (83)	-	-	1 (54)	4 (137)
	Lonavala	1 (90)	-	1 (32)	2 (42)	2 (22)	-	-	1 (64)	7 (250)
	Manor	-	-	-	-	-	2 (70)	-	-	2 (70)
	Mahabaleshwar	-	-	-	1 (38)	2 (86)	-	-	1 (41)	4 (165)
	Matheran	-	-	-	3 (142)	3 (124)	-	-	-	6 (266)
	Nagpur	-	-	-	2 (152)	4 (117)	2 (31)	-	1 (42)	9 (342)
	Nasik	-	1 (68)	-	5 (198)	5 (201)	2 (74)	-	2 (44)	15 (585)
	Navi Mumbai	-	-	-	1 (20)	3 (100)	1 (24)	-	1 (33)	6 (177)
	Panvel	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	-	-	2 (36)	3 (56)
	Panchgani	-	-	-	1 (42)	3 (140)	1 (40)	-	-	5 (222)
	Pune	1 (115)	5 (624)	6 (371)	6 (325)	11 (302)	17 (523)	1 (22)	1 (15)	48 (2297)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Ratnagiri	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	(32)
	Roha	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	(16)	-	-	(16)
	Osmanabad	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	(38)
	Shirdi	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	6
		-	(100)	-	(143)	-	120)	-	(68)	(431)
	Sholapur	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	7
		-	-	-	(93)	(22)	(38)	-	(30)	(183)
	Sindudurg	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(66)	-	-	-	-	(66)
	Thane	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	6
		-	-	-	-	(52)	(31)	-	(30)	(113)
	Vidyanagar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(19)	-	-	-	(19)
	Vilhali	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(36)	-	-	-	-	(36)
	Wardha Road	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(98)	-	(19)	-	-	(117)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	18	16	20	65	93	52	1	18	283
	(No. of Rooms)	(5459)	(1903)	(1336)	(2923)	(2944)	(1504)	(22)	(628)	(16719)
17	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MEGHALAYA									
	Shillong	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4
		-	-	(50)	(75)	-	(40)	-	-	(165)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(50)	(75)	(0)	(40)	(0)	(0)	(165)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
19 MIZORAM										
	Aizwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (28)	1 (28)
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total(No. of Hotels)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(28)	(28)
20	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 ORISSA										
	Angul	-	-	-	-	2 (66)	-	-	-	2 (66)
		-	-	-	-		-	-		
	Bhubaneshwar	1 (70)	-	4 (262)	5 (207)	1 (48)	1 (32)	-	-	12 (619)
			-					-		
	Cuttack	-	-	-	-	2 (63)	-	-	-	2 (63)
		-	-	-	-		-	-		
	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-	2 (66)	-	-	-	2 (66)
		-	-	-	-		-	-		
	Puri	-	-	2 (88)	1 (34)	2 (118)	-	1 (34)	-	6 (274)
		-	-				-			
	Rourkela	-	-	-	1 (22)	1 (16)	-	-	-	2 (38)
		-	-	-			-	-		
	Jeypore	-	-	-	-	1 (31)	-	-	-	1 (31)
		-	-	-	-		-	-		
	Total(No. of Hotels)	1 (70)	0 (0)	6 (350)	7 (263)	11 (408)	1 (32)	1 (34)	0 (0)	27 (1157)
22 PUNJAB										
	Amritsar	-	1 (78)	2 (66)	2 (111)	3 (66)	-	-	-	8 (321)
		-					-	-		
	Abhor	-	-	-	-	2 (23)	-	-	-	2 (23)
		-	-	-	-		-	-		

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Bathinda	-	-	-	2 (57)	6 (98)	-	-	-	8 (155)
	Dera Bassi	-	-	-	-	2 (26)	-	-	-	2 (26)
	Faridkot	-	-	-	-	-	2 (20)	-	-	2 (20)
	Gurdaspur	-	-	-	-	3 (22)	-	-	-	3 (22)
	Hoshiarpur	-	-	-	-	2 (32)	-	-	-	2 (32)
	Jallandhar	-	1 (110)	4 (186)	10 (257)	11 (245)	-	-	-	26 (798)
	Ludhiana	-	2 (237)	-	11 (368)	13 (289)	2 (27)	-	-	28 (921)
	Pathankot	-	-	-	-	2 (62)	-	-	-	2 (62)
	Patiala	-	-	-	2 (46)	3 (34)	-	-	-	5 (80)
	Rajpura	-	-	-	-	2 (20)	-	-	-	2 (20)
	Ropar	-	-	-	-	1 (13)	-	-	-	1 (13)
	Malour	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	1 (10)
	Mohali	-	-	-	-	2 (14)	-	-	-	2 (14)
	Barnala	-	-	-	-	1 (11)	-	-	-	1 (11)
	Moga	-	-	-	-	-	2 (20)	-	-	2 (20)
Total (No. of Hotels)		0	4	6	27	54	6	0	0	97
(No. of Rooms)		(0)	(425)	(252)	(839)	(965)	(67)	(0)	(0)	(2548)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
23 RAJASTHAN										
Ajmer		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	(60)
Alwar		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(22)	(21)	-	-	-	(43)
Balasamand Lake Palace		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(35)	-	(35)
Behror		-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(45)	-	-	-	-	(45)
Bharatpur		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	-	(22)
Bikaner		-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	5
		-	-	-	(36)	-	-	(87)	-	(123)
Bijapur		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Chittorgarh		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Deogarh		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	-	(21)
Sri Ganga Nagar		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(29)	-	-	-	(29)
Jaipur	4 (638)	3 (366)	1 (59)	10 (458)	8 (364)	2 (86)	6 (133)	-	-	34 (2104)
Jaisalmer	-	-	-	4 (186)	1 (43)	-	1 (43)	-	-	6 (272)
Jhunjhunu	-	-	-	2 (76)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (76)
Jodhpur	2 (187)	1 (122)	1 (62)	1 (24)	4 (77)	-	4 (127)	-	-	13 (599)
Khimsar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (14)	-	-	1 (14)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Kumbhalgarh	-	-	-	1 (26)	-	-	-	-	1 (26)
	Kota	-	-	-	2 (50)	3 (65)	-	-	-	5 (115)
	Luni	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (19)	-	1 (19)
	Mandawa	-	-	-	-	1 (55)	-	1 (51)	-	2 (106)
	Mount Abu	-	-	-	1 (44)	4 (211)	-	3 (94)	-	8 (349)
	Mukundgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (46)	-	1 (46)
	Neemrana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (18)	-	1 (18)
	Pachar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	1 (16)
	Pushkar	-	-	-	1 (36)	-	-	1 (30)	-	2 (66)
	Rohit Garh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (17)	-	1 (17)
	Samode	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (30)	-	1 (30)
	Sardar Seemand	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (19)	-	1 (19)
	Sariska	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (18)	-	1 (18)
	Sawai Madhopur	1 (25)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (16)	-	2 (41)
	Shekhawati	-	-	-	-	1 (28)	-	-	-	1 (28)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
	Siliserh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
	Udiapur	1 (79)	-	1 (25)	6 (220)	7 (269)	-	4 (105)	-	19 (698)
	Total (No. of Hotels)	8	4	3	33	34	2	38	0	122
	(No. of Rooms)	(929)	(488)	(146)	(1283)	(1195)	(86)	(972)	(0)	(5099)

24 SIKKIM

	Gangtok	-	-	3 (104)	1 (29)	-	-	1 (28)	-	5 161
	Total(No. of Hotels)	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	5
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(104)	(29)	(0)	(0)	(28)	(0)	(161)

25 TAMIL NADU

	Avinashi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	(40)
	Chennai	3 (560)	5 (796)	9 (871)	35 (2222)	18 (709)	8 (470)	-	6 (156)	84 5784
	Chidambaram	-	-	-	-	-	1 (45)	-	-	1 (45)
	Coimbatore	-	-	-	4 (237)	1 (65)	4 (165)	-	1 (38)	10 505
	Coonor	-	-	-	1 (24)	1 (33)	-	-	-	2 57
	Gobichettipalayam	-	-	-	-	-	1 (47)	-	-	1 (47)
	Covelong	1 (72)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (72)
	Palani	-	-	-	-	-	1 (42)	-	-	1 (42)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Dindigul	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	(20)
	Erode	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	(42)
	Gingee	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(22)	-	-	-	22
	Honganekkol	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	(30)
	Kanchipuram	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(27)	-	(27)	-	-	(54)
	Karur	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)	-	-	(62)
	Kanya Kumari	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
		-	-	-	(76)	-	(45)	-	(36)	(157)
	Karaikudi	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	-	(70)	-	-	(70)
	Kodai Kanal	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	5
		-	(91)	-	(90)	(54)	(24)	-	-	(259)
	Madurai	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	7
		-	-	-	(118)	(51)	(102)	(34)	-	(305)
	Mamallapuram	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	6
		-	-	-	(148)	(67)	(48)	-	-	(263)
	Nagapatnam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	-	(27)	-	-	(27)
	Coorg	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
		-	-	-	-	(48)	(20)	-	-	(68)
	Tenali	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	(32)
	Tiruvanamalai	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	-	(39)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Nellore	-	-	-	2 (51)	-	-	-	-	2 (51)
	Mettupalayan	-	-	-	1 (28)	1 (26)	-	-	-	2 (54)
	Nagarcoil	-	-	-	1 (32)	-	-	-	-	1 (32)
	Namakkal	-	-	-	1 (33)	1 (24)	1 (24)	-	-	3 (81)
	Neyveli	-	-	-	-	1 (24)	-	-	-	1 (24)
	Palani	-	-	-	-	2 (84)	-	-	1 (45)	3 (129)
	Pallachi	-	-	-	-	-	1 (36)	-	-	1 (36)
	Perumbavoor	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	1 (10)
	Rameshwaram	-	-	-	-	-	1 (45)	-	-	1 (45)
	Salem	-	-	-	1 (52)	3 (136)	1 (20)	-	1 (58)	6 (266)
	Thanjavur	-	-	-	2 (84)	1 (20)	1 (40)	-	-	4 (144)
	Tiruchendur	-	-	-	-	-	1 (30)	-	-	1 (30)
	Tiruchirapally	-	-	1 (54)	1 (84)	-	2 (53)	-	2 (94)	6 (285)
	Tirunelvelli	-	-	-	1 (70)	-	1 (30)	-	-	2 (100)
	Tirupur	-	-	-	2 (140)	1 (40)	-	-	1 (57)	4 (237)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Udaghamandalam	-	-	-	5 (403)	2 (48)	-	1 (40)	2 (88)	10 (579)
	Velonkoni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (18)	1 (18)
	Vellore	-	-	-	1 (30)	1 (32)	-	-	1 (32)	3 (94)
	Yercaud	-	-	-	-	1 (33)	1 (13)	-	1 (81)	3 (127)
Total (No. of Hotels)		4	6	10	68	42	38	2	16	186
(No. of Rooms)		(632)	(887)	(925)	(3989)	(1628)	(1546)	(74)	(703)	(10384)

26 UTTAR PRADESH

Agra	3 (756)	3 (396)	2 (312)	8 (469)	6 (128)	-	-	-	1 (30)	23 (2091)
Aligarh	-	-	-	-	1 (25)	-	-	-	-	1 (25)
Allahabad	-	-	1 (85)	-	3 (34)	-	-	-	-	4 (119)
Balrampur	-	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	-	-	-	1 (20)
Gaziabad	-	-	-	2 (88)	-	-	-	-	-	2 (88)
Gajraula	-	-	-	1 (24)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (24)
Gorakhpur	-	-	-	-	2 (60)	-	-	-	-	2 (60)
Jhansi	-	-	-	2 (88)	-	1 (31)	-	-	-	3 (119)
Kushinagar	-	-	-	1 (63)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (63)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classified	Total
	Kanpur	-	-	1 (86)	-	-	1 (19)	-	-	2 (105)
	Lucknow	1 (110)	3 (294)	1 (61)	4 (207)	-	-	-	-	9 (672)
	Mathura	-	-	-	2 (49)	-	-	-	-	2 (49)
	Moradabad	-	-	-	-	1 (20)	-	-	-	1 (20)
	Srawasti	-	-	-	2 (60)	-	-	-	-	2 (60)
	Fatehpursikri	-	-	-	-	1 (24)	-	-	-	1 (24)
	Noida	-	-	-	2 (62)	-	-	-	-	2 (62)
	Rampur	-	-	-	-	1 (22)	1 (22)	-	-	2 (44)
	Varanasi	1 (130)	1 (140)	2 (192)	5 (250)	2 (64)	-	1 (40)	-	12 (816)
Total(No. of Hotels)		5	7	7	29	18	3	1	1	71
(No. of Rooms)		(996)	(830)	(736)	(1360)	(397)	(72)	(40)	(30)	(4461)

27 UTTRANCHAL

	Almora	-	-	-	-	1 (10)	-	-	-	1 (10)
	Dehradun	-	-	1 (30)	2 (68)	3 (70)	3 (51)	-	-	9 (219)
	Haridwar	-	-	-	-	1 (72)	-	-	-	1 (72)
	Haldwani	-	-	-	1 (30)	-	-	-	-	1 (30)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Mukteswar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
	Mussoorie	1 (90)	-	-	4 (166)	2 (102)	1 (24)	1 (121)	1 (39)	10 (542)
	Nainital	-	-	1 (35)	3 (135)	2 (49)	1 (22)	2 (64)	0 (0)	9 (305)
	Narender Nagar	-	-	-	2 (150)	-	-	-	-	2 (150)
	Ram Nagar	-	-	-	2 (52)	-	-	-	-	2 (52)
	Ranikhet	-	-	-	-	1 (20)	1 (26)	1 (13)	-	3 (59)
	Rishikesh	-	-	-	-	-	1 (52)	-	-	1 (52)
	Roberts Ganj	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (15)	-	1 (15)
Total (No. of Hotels)		1	0	2	14	12	7	4	1	41
(No. of Rooms)		(90)	(0)	(65)	(601)	(385)	(138)	(198)	(39)	(1516)

28 WEST BENGAL

	Asansol	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	-	(42)
	Bolapur	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		-	-	-	-	(32)	-	-	-	(32)
	Kolkatta	4 (855)	4 (586)	5 (464)	7 (316)	7 (300)	2 (81)	-	0 (0)	29 (2602)
	Darjeeling	-	-	-	5 (143)	5 (151)	-	5 (94)	-	15 (388)
	Digha	-	-	-	1 (23)	1 (44)	-	-	-	2 (67)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri- tage	Un- classifed	Total
	Durgapur	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(98)	-	-	-	-	(98)
	Haldia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(63)	-	-	-	-	(63)
	Kalimpong	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	-	(26)	-	-	-	-	-	(26)
	Malda	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		-	-	-	(22)	(22)	-	-	-	(44)
	Siliguri	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	6
		-	-	(35)	(143)	(66)	-	-	-	(244)
	Shantiniketan	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
		-	-	-	(106)	-	-	-	-	(106)
Total (No. of Hotels)		4	7	25	17	2	5	0	64	
(No. of Rooms)		(855)	(586)	(525)	(956)	(615)	(81)	(94)	(0)	(3712)

29 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

Port Blair	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	5
	-	(48)	-	-	(122)	(13)	-	-	-	(183)
Total (No. of Hotels)		0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
(No. of Rooms)		(0)	(48)	(0)	(0)	(122)	(13)	(0)	(0)	(183)

30 CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh	-	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	11
	-	-	(105)	(46)	(172)	-	-	-	-	(323)
Total (No. of Hotels)		0	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	11
(No. of Rooms)		(0)	(0)	(105)	(46)	(172)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(323)

31 DAMAN & DIU

Daman & Diu	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	(134)	-	-	-	-	-	(134)

S.No.	State/Place	5* Deluxe	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Heri-tage	Un-classified	Total
	Total (No. of Hotels)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
	(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(134)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(134)

32 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Silvassa	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	(96)	-	(28)	-	-	-	(124)

No. of Hotels	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
No. of Rooms	(0)	(0)	(0)	(96)	(0)	(28)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(124)

33 LAKSHADWEEP

Bangaram	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	(30)

No. of Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
No. of Rooms	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(30)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(30)

34 PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	(159)	-	(58)	-	-	-	(217)

Total (No. of Hotels)	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
(No. of Rooms)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(159)	(0)	(58)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(217)

G.Total (No. of Hotels)	74	85	122	551	533	201	77	79	1722
(No. of Rooms)	(16885)	(10416)	(8655)	(26071)	(17629)	(6606)	(2124)	(3334)	(91720)

Source : Administrative Records of Hotels maintained by Ministry of Tourism.

Note : Figures within parenthesis indicate number of rooms.

4. HOTEL INDUSTRY SURVEY BY FHRAI

Indian Hotel Industry Survey is conducted by the Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Association of India (FHRAI). During the year 2002-2003, the survey covered 1037 Hotels (54, 142 room) across various cities in India. Broadly the survey revealed that:

- Of the 30 cities surveyed, the average occupancy of hotels ranged from 34.1% (Aurangabad) to 72.4% (Bangalore) during the year 2002-03 as against 28.2% (Darjeeling) to 77.5% (Indore) during 2001-02;
- On an average, 76.9% of the Guests were Indians and 23.1% Foreigners;
- Of the total guests, 57.7% were business guests and 42.3% Leisure guests;
- Of all the foreign tourists surveyed, maximum were from UK (16.3%) followed by USA (13.4%), Germany (8.1%) and France (6.3%)

Following tables give details of Average Occupancy in 30 cities, Guest Analysis and Country of Origin of Foreign Guests.

TABLE-5.4

AVERAGE OCCUPANCY HOTELS IN 30 CITIES

City	Average Occupancy				
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
All India	52.4%	51.7%	55.6%	53.2%	54.8%
Agra	40.1%	46.0%	55.4%	42.9%	42.2%
Ahmedabad	63.8%	51.9%	57.7%	59.9%	51.3%
Auragabad	45.8%	36.4%	44.8%	ID	34.1%
Bangalore	52.0%	57.1%	72.1%	62.8%	72.4%
Bhopal	54.1%	51.3%	53.9%	ID	62.3%
Kolkata	51.4%	52.9%	66.7%	61.7%	63.6%
Chennai	64.7%	58.7%	75.1%	65.0%	63.9%
Cochin	59.0%	68.5%	68.2%	58.7%	57.6%
Coimbatore	58.4%	55.7%	56.4%	ID	ID

Darjeeling	ID	ID	26.3%	28.2%	ID
Goa	49.9%	49.6%	57.1%	56.1%	60.2%
Hyderabad	54.3%	62.1%	71.4%	67.2%	71.0%
Indore	72.3%	53.6%	65.1%	77.5%	64.7%
Jaipur	45.6%	49.2%	52.3%	56.2%	56.9%
Jodhpur	59.0%	44.5%	34.7%	32.5%	37.4%
Kullu-Manali	33.9%	33.3%	44.4%	39.8%	ID
Lucknow	52.9%	ID	52.8%	56.5%	56.6%
Mount Abu	ID	ID	ID	42.1%	38.1%
Mumbai	62.0%	59.5%	66.1%	63.8%	62.6%
Mussourie	36.8%	44.9%	52.9%	ID	ID
Mysore	55.9%	55.9%	52.5%	ID	51.1%
New Delhi	54.7%	60.1%	59.3%	55.9%	58.3%
Patna	56.2%	67.5%	ID	ID	ID
Pune	61.6%	58.3%	58.1%	58.0%	59.9%
Shimla	45.2%	28.4%	48.1%	43.6%	46.7%
Thiruvanthapuram	40.2%	41.1%	57.0%	55.4%	60.3%
Udagaman-dalam (Ooty)	ID	ID	ID	38.0%	ID
Udaipur	41.8%	41.2%	44.0%	44.3%	46.6%
Varanasi	43.8%	39.3%	46.9%	ID	ID
Vishakapatnam	57.8%	63.8%	65.6%	56.6%	ID

Source:- Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Association of India
 (Sixth Annual Edition of the Indian Hotel Industry survey 2002-2003)

ID:- Insufficient Data

TABLE 5.5
GUEST ANALYSIS
2002-2003

Composition	Deluxe 5 Star	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Herit- age	Other	Average All India
Number of responses:	30	39	49	265	169	57	31	80	720
Domestic Guests (% age)	51.3	66.8	69.8	80.6	79.2	82.4	49.5	86.0	76.9
Foreign Guests (% age)	48.7	33.2	30.2	19.4	20.8	17.6	50.5	14.0	23.1
Total (% age)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Business Guest* (% age)	65.4	62.2	61.0	54.6	59.5	63.1	39.2	54.9	57.7
Total Leisure Guest (% age)	34.6	37.8	39.0	45.3	40.5	36.9	60.8	45.1	42.3
Total (% age)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Avg. Stay of Domestic Guests (Days)	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6
Avg. Stay of Foreign Guests (Days)	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.2
Avg. Stay of Business Guests(Days)	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.1
Avt. Stay of Leisure Guests (Days)	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.0
Percentage of Repeat Guests	35.3	41.9	46.9	50.4	50.3	53.5	28.6	45.3	48.2

* Total Business Guest include Airline Crew.

Source:- Federaton of Hotel & Restaurant Association of India
(Sixth Annual Editon of the Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2002-2003)

TABLE 5.6
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GUESTS
2002-2003

Composition	Deluxe 5Star	5 Star	4 Star	3 Star	2 Star	1 Star	Herit- age	Other	Average All India
Number of responses	25	32	42	175	106	36	27	28	471
ASEAN* (% age)	7.7	6.2	6.9	7.8	6.2	4.5	2.4	4.5	6.5
Australia* (% age)	2.4	4.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.5	3.4
Canada* (% age)	2.5	2.0	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	4.4	2.7	3.2
Caribbean* (% age)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
China* (% age)	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.5
France* (% age)	5.7	5.3	7.2	6.9	4.8	4.3	13.6	4.5	6.3
Germany* (% age)	6.6	7.3	8.7	8.7	6.2	9.8	12.5	7.3	8.1
Japan* (% age)	6.9	8.7	7.7	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	5.2	5.3
Middle East* (% age)	4.4	6.0	3.3	3.2	8.6	6.1	1.3	7.6	5.1
Other European* (% age)	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.3	8.7	10.3	9.0	6.7	8.9
Russia* (% age)	6.1	1.7	6.5	3.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	3.0	3.1
SAARC* (% age)	5.5	3.6	6.9	10.6	13.2	15.7	1.4	11.5	10.1
South Africa* (% age)	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.0
UK* (% age)	16.2	19.6	14.5	14.7	16.6	13.0	24.0	21.0	16.3
USA* (% age)	14.0	12.7	11.5	13.8	12.9	14.7	10.3	16.5	13.4
Other* (% age)	11.1	11.0	7.0	5.6	6.4	6.8	8.3	2.7	6.6
Total* (% age)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source:- Federaton of Hotel & Restaurant Association of India
(Sixth Annual Editon of the Indian Hotel Industry Survey 2002-2003)

TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND TOURIST TRANSPORT OPERATORS

In order to encourage quality standards and services, the Ministry of Tourism approves travel agents, tour operators, tourist transport operators and adventure tour operators in the country as per guidelines-(Annendix-IV to VII). As on 31st Dec.2003,186 travel agents, 340 tour operators, 154 tourist transport operators and 13 adventure tour operators are registered with Ministry of Tourism. The State-wise distribution of these units is given in the table below:-

TABLE-6.1

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF RECOGNISED TOURIST TRANSPORT OPERATORS, TRAVEL AGENCIES, TOUR OPERATORS AND ADVENTURE TOUR OPERATORS

S. No.	State/UT	No.of Tourist Transport Operators	No. of Travel Agencies	No. of Tour Operators	No. of Adven- tureTour Operators
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	0	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1	-	3	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	1	-
5.	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	1	4	1
7.	Gujarat	2	3	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	7	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1	4	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	10	11	4	-
13.	Kerala	17	2	14	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1	-
15.	Maharashtra	11	40	30	-

S. No.	State/UT	No.of Tourist Transport Operator(s)	No. of Travel Agencies	No. of Tour Operators	Adventure Tour Operators
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	-	-	3	-
21.	Punjab	3	2	1	-
22.	Rajasthan	6	-	6	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	20	8	-
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	5	-
27.	Uttranchal	-	-	1	-
28.	West Bengal	-	10	9	1
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	1	1	-
30.	Chandigarh	3	1	-	-
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	64	85	238	11
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	Pondicherry	2	2	-	-
	Total	154	186	340	13

Source:- Administrative Records of Ministry of Tourism.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND CATERING INSTITUTES

There are 21 Central Government sponsored Institutes of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and 14 Food Craft Institutes offering specialised courses in hoteliering and catering in the country. Food Craft Institutes at Gangtok, Lajpatnagar (Delhi) and Jodhpur have been upgraded to the level of Institute of Hotel Management by the respective State Governments. Inclusive of these three, there are 24 Institutes of Hotel Management which offer the 3-Year Degree Programme in Hospitality and Hotel Administration. A list of all these 24 Hotel Management Institute and Food Craft Institute is given at Appendix-VIII. All these Institutes are affiliated to the National Council for Hotel Management at apex level which regulates academics for all the Institutes. The Council conducts common examination for all the courses that the affiliated Institutes offer. The three year B.Sc. Degree Programme in Hospitality and Hotel Administration is offered in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University for which certification is jointly carried out by the University. Certification for all other Diploma and Certificate Courses is done by the National Council. Details of courses offered by Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes, entry level qualification and duration; students on roll; course-wise in take of students in Diploma Courses; and out-turn of students during 2002-03 are given in following tables:

TABLE - 7.1
COURSES OFFERED THROUGH THE AFFILIATED INSTITUTES

Sl. No.	Course	Duration	Qualifications	Age Limit	Institute where course is available
1.	M.Sc. Hospitality Administration	2 Years	Degree in HMCT/ Diploma in HMCT with any other Degree	-	Bangalore and Delhi (Pusa)
2.	Degree Programme in Hotel Management and Catering Tech.	3 Years	Class XII of 10+2 system or equivalent	22 Years	Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Delhi-Pusa, Delhi Lajpat Nagar, Gangtok, Goa, Gwalior, Gurdaspur, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, Shimla, Srinagar, Shillong, and Thiruvananthapuram
3.	Post Graduate Diploma in Acco. Operation & Mang.	1½ Years	Graduation in any System	25 Years	Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi Gwalior, Hyderabad, Shimla, Faridabad (FCI)
4.	Post Graduate Dip. in Dietetics and Hospital Food Service	1 Year	Graduation with Science or Bachelor in Home Sc.	25 Years	Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai
5.	Craftsmanship Course in Food Production	1½ Years	10 th Class pass of 10+2	22 Years	Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Goa, Gwalior, Kolkata, Mumbai, Shimla

Sl. No.	Course	Duration	Qualifications	Age Limit	Institute where course is available
6.	Craftsmanship Course in F&B	24 Weeks	10 th Class pass of 10+2	22 Years	Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Goa, Gwalior, Shimla
7.	Certificate Course in Hotel & Catering Management	6 Months	Class XII of 10+2 system or equivalent	28 Years	Mumbai
8.	Diploma in Food Production	1½ Years	10+2 or equivalent	22 Years	IHM at Ahmedabad, Chennai, Patna, Gangtok, Jodhpur FCIs at Ajmer, Chandigarh, Darjeeling, Faridabad, Udaipur, Pondicherry
9.	Diploma in F&B Service	1½ Years	10+2 or equivalent	22 Years	IHM at Delhi (Pusa), Gangtok, Jodhpur FCIs at Ajmer, Chandigarh, Darjeeling, Faridabad, Udaipur, Pondicherry
10.	Diploma in Front Office	1½ Years	10+2 or equivalent	22 Years	IHM at Chennai and Jodhpur FCIs at Ajmer, Chandigarh, Darjeeling, Udaipur
11.	Diploma in House Keeping	1½ Years	10+2 or equivalent	22 Years	FCIs at Ajmer, Chandigarh, Udaipur and Pondicherry
12.	Diploma in Bakey & Confectionery	1½ Years	10+2 or equivalent	22 Years	IHM at Delhi (Pusa), Chennai FCIs at Chandigarh, Faridabad

TABEL 7.2

INSTITUTES OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, CATERING TECHNOLOGY & APPLIED NUTRITION

STUDENTS ON ROLL IN 3-YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME DURING 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Institute	Actual No. of students admitted in 1 st Year	No. of Students in 2 nd year	No. of students in 3 rd year	Total No. of students in all three years
1.	Ahmedabad	132	107	90	329
2.	Bangalore	149	153	107	409
3.	Bhopal	174	133	98	405
4.	Bhubaneswar	152	119	115	386
5.	Chandigarh	151	154	87	392
6.	Chennai	148	144	91	383
7.	Delhi-Pusa	150	116	129	395
8.	Delhi-LajpatNagar	46	39	32	117

Sl. No.	Institute	Actual No. of students admitted in 1 st Year	No. of Students in 2 nd year	No. of students in 3 rd year	Total No. of students in all three years
9.	Gangtok	40	16	18	74
10.	Goa	152	139	140	431
11.	Gurdaspur	124	81	25	230
12.	Guwahati	85	58	65	208
13.	Gwalior	127	101	95	323
14.	Hyderabad	147	141	114	403
15.	Jaipur	107	103	75	285
16.	Jodhpur	41	28	19	88
17.	Kolkatta	210	173	145	528
18.	Lucknow	130	137	116	383
19.	Mumbai	186	180	184	550
20.	Patna	64	27	27	118
21.	Shimla	108	51	32	191
22.	Srinagar	23	13	21	57
23.	Shillong	27	18	0	45
24.	Thiruvananthapuram	115	118	117	350
	Total	2788	2349	1942	7079

TABLE 7.3

COURSE-WISE INTAKE OF STUDENTS IN DIPLOMA COURSES FOR 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Institute	Food Production	Front Office	House Keeping	F&B Service	Bakey & Confectionery
1.	Ajmer	23	24	26	25	-
2.	Chandigarh	68	34	31	68	29
3.	Darjeeling	24	11	-	09	-
4.	Faridabad	39	-	-	36	14
5.	SIHM, Gangtok	10	-	-	07	-
6.	SIHM, Jodhpur	21	19	-	20	-
7.	Udaipur	28	23	10	23	-
8.	Pondichery	29	-	17	23	-
9.	IHM, Delhi - Pusa	-	-	-	24	27
10.	IHM, Ahmedabad	25	-	-	-	-
11.	IHM, Chennai	38	02	-	-	40
12.	IHM, Patna	12	-	-	-	-
	Total	317	113	84	235	110

TABLE 7.4

**INSTITUTE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, CATERING
TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED NUTRITION**

**OUT-TURN OF STUDENTS IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT & CATERING TECHNOLOGY
INSTITUTES DURING 2002-2003**

Sl. No.	Institute	3 rd Year of 3-year Diploma	P.G. Diploma in Accomm. Operation	Craft Course in Food Production	Craft Course in F&B Service	P.G. Diploma Course in Dietetics	Certificate in Hotel & Catering Management
1.	Ahmedabad	97	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bangalore	123	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bhopal	122	06	21	-	-	-
4.	Bhubaneswar	98	25	32	21	-	-
5.	Kolkatta	150	18	28	17	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	130	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chennai	104	10	80	42	08	04
8.	Gangtok	07	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Goa	142	-	59	19+24	-	-
10.	Gurdaspur	28	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Guwahati	60	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gwalior	76	03	19	03	-	-
13.	Hyderabad	101	23	37	21	-	-
14.	Jaipur	95	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Lucknow	131	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mumbai	174	30	64	25+24	26	20+8
17.	New Delhi-Pusa	143	18	26	-	29	-
18.	New Delhi - Laj-ngr	27	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Patna	12	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Shillong	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Shimla	33	29	26	04+10	-	-
22.	Srinagar	07	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Thiruvananthapuram	99	23	-	-	-	-
24.	FCI Faridabad	-	22	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAYS AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO STATES

The Annual Plan 2003-04 aims at positioning tourism as a major engine of economic growth and harnessing its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Plan activities of the Ministry of Tourism essentially relate to the following:

- (i) Infrastructure Development.
- (ii) Product Development.
- (iii) Human Resource Development.
- (iv) Promotion and Marketing.
- (v) Market Research and Information Technology and
- (vi) Monitoring and Evaluation

Since most of the infrastructural components and delivery systems are within the purview of the State Governments or Private sector, the infrastructure for tourism is mainly being developed by providing financial assistance to State/UT Governments, and by providing various incentives to Private entrepreneurs. The following tables give details of Annual Plan Outlays for the Ministry of Tourism for the Annual Plan 2003-04 and 2004-05 as also State-wise financial assistance provided during the year 2003-04.

TABLE 8.1
ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY (2003-04)
MINISTRY OF TOURISM

(Rs. in Million)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan (2003-04) B.E.
I	Central Sector Schemes (CS)	
1.1	Externally Aided Projects	50.00
1.2	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits	600.00
1.3	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITTM/ NIWS/NIAS/NCHMCT	175.00
1.4	Capacity Building for Service Providers	20.00
1.5	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	560.00
1.6	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	120.00
1.7	Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure	100.00
1.8	Total -CS Schemes (1.1 - 1.7)	1625.00
II	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	
2.1	Computerization and Information Technology	90.00
2.2	Market Research including 20 years perspective plan	30.00
2.3	Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development	1000.00
2.4	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	180.00
2.5	Total - CSS schemes (2.1 - 2.4)	1300.00
2.6	Total-CS & CSS schemes (1.8 + 2.5)	2925.00
III	10% Lump sum provision for NE Region & Sikkim Capital Revenue	225.00 100.00
3.1	Total - North East Region & Sikkim	325.00
3.2	Grand Total (2.6 + 3.1)	3250.00

Source :- Planning Division, Ministry of Tourism

TABLE 8.2
ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY (2004-05)
MINISTRY OF TOURISM

(Rs. in Million)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan (2004-05) B.E.
I	Central Sector Schemes (CS)	
1.1	(a) Externally Aided Projects (b) UNDP Endogenous Projects	75.00 25.00
1.2	Assistance to IHMs/FCIs/IITM/ NIWS/NIAS/NCHMCT	250.00
1.3	Capacity Building for Service Providers	30.00
1.4	Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	900.00
1.5	Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	140.00
1.6	Incentives to Accommodation Infrastructure	100.00
1.7	Construction of Building for IISM at Gulmarg Kashmir (J&K Package)	60.00
1.8	Total -CS Schemes (1.1 - 1.7)	1580.00
II	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	
2.1	Computerization and Information Technology	170.00
2.2	Market Research including 20 years perspective plan	30.00
2.3	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits	850.00
2.4	Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development	1400.00
2.5	Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects	180.00
2.6	Revival of Tourism in J&K (J&K package)	90.00
2.7	Tourism Infrastructure Development Fund	200.00
2.8	Total - CSS Schemes (2.1 - 2.7)	2920.00
2.9	Total-CS & CSS Schemes (1.8 + 2.8)	4500.00
III	10% Lump sum provision for NE Region & Sikkim Capital Revenue	350.00 150.00
3.1	Total - North East Region & Sikkim	500.00
3.2	Grand Total (2.9 + 3.1)	5000.00

Source :- Planning Division, Ministry of Tourism

TABLE 8.3
**STATE-WISE TOURISM PROJECTS SANCTIONED
DURING THE YEAR 2003-04**

S. No.	State/UT	No of Project Sanctioned	Amt. Sanctioned (Rs. in Million)	Amt. Released (Rs. in Million)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	94.65	89.64
2	Assam	3	31.35	31.30
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6	104.46	70.00
4	Bihar	6	101.94	91.39
5	Chattisgrah	6	100.50	36.40
6	Goa	2	3.68	3.48
7	Gujarat	8	92.05	81.58
8	Haryana	16	121.53	87.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	18.23	8.50
10	J&K	5	89.50	89.50
11	Jharkhand	2	110.90	77.46
12	Karnataka	14	93.27	79.25
13	Kerala	6	60.85	56.42
14	Madhya Pradesh	10	62.19	39.45
15	Maharashtra	10	93.18	91.46
16	Manipur	1	8.24	2.47
17	Meghalaya	2	4.02	2.49
18	Mizoram	5	56.77	18.68
19	Nagaland	4	71.10	22.08
20	Orissa	5	41.96	13.85
21	Punjab	2	9.60	1.23
22	Rajasthan	14	164.48	141.43
23	Sikkim	8	115.11	68.15
24	Tamilnadu	14	133.98	85.05
25	Tripura	6	45.02	13.52
26	Uttaranchal	4	23.04	20.39
27	Uttar Pradesh	7	111.58	91.63
28	West Bengal	10	71.74	38.43
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0
30	Chandigrah	2	1.00	0.80
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Delhi	17	331.63	322.21
33	Daman & Diu	1	26.51	23.86
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	1	24.52	7.36
	Total	207	2418.58	1807.38

Source : Planning Division, Ministry of Tourism

9.1 DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY - 2002

In order to (i) estimate the total number of domestic tourists by different purposes of travel, and (ii) estimate the total magnitude and patterns of tourist expenditure, a nation wide large scale house hold survey was got conducted by the Ministry of Tourism through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) during 2002-03. The survey was part of an integral approach by the Ministry of Tourism in developing and formulating Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for India. The survey methodology and the framework used by the NCAER for the survey was consistent with the most recent methodological advances in qualifying tourism and its role in the economy, as embodied in the United Nation's frame work for Tourism Satellite Account. Besides use of data in developing TSA for India, it is expected that the findings of the survey will also help generate important stylized facts — the critical buildmg blocks of a broader exploration and understanding— of domestic tourism in India.

Survey Design/Sample Size

The survey conducted by NCAER covering almost 8,00,000 households across the country was completed in two rounds with a reference period of six months each, the first from January-June 2002, and the second from July-December 2002. The survey design adopted was a three stage stratification in which readymade frame was used for the first two stages, and a sampling frame was developed for the last stage. The same sampling design was adopted for both the rounds with respect to coverage, stages of selection, stratification variables and sample size. A statement indicating the sample selection procedure and sample size is given at the end of major findings of this study.

Important Definitions used in the Survey

Tourist: The UN/WTO (World Tourism Organisation) defines visitors as “any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Tourist Households: A household in which at least one member was a tourist during the reference period.

Tourist trips: A trip is defined as consisting of both travel to the destination(s) as well as return to the usual environment of the visitor. A trip is counted as part of tourism if it conforms to the definition of tourist travel given earlier.

Tourist Expenditures: All expenditures related to acquisition of goods and services for a trip, made by the visitor or on behalf of the visitor before, during and after the trip.

The summary of the major findings is as follows: -

Demographic Profile of Tourist Households

- 196 million households are estimated for the country in 2002 - 141million in rural areas and 55 million in urban areas. Of these, 87 million (44 per cent) households are tourist households, with 65 million (75 per cent) in rural areas.
- Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are the five highest ranked States in terms of share in total tourist households in the country.
- Top five States with respect to number of tourist households per 1000 households are Delhi, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.
- At the all India level, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) formed one-fourth and one-third of the total domestic tourist households respectively.
- Over half of the rural tourist households depend on agricultural income (cultivators and agricultural wage earners) and 64 percent of urban tourist households depend on salaried jobs and businesses.
- Nation-wide, the average annual income of tourist households was about Rs. 64,199; Rs. 55,780 for rural tourist households and Rs. 89,191 for urban tourist households.
- For the country as a whole, about 19 percent and 29 percent of tourist households belong to the 'least' income and 'low' income categories respectively, together accounting for 48 per cent of total tourist households.
- Middle income households constituted 46.7 percent of the total tourist households at the aggregate level.
- 39 per cent of the total rural tourist households were landless and 34 per cent were marginal and small farmers.

Characteristics of Tourists' Trips

- A total of 230 million trips were undertaken by domestic tourists in the country in 2002; 61 million (27 percent) were accounted for by urban residents and 169 million by rural inhabitants.
- Average number of trips per household in the country was 1.17 and average number of trips per tourist household was 2.64.
- Travel for social purposes accounted for the largest percentage of trips in both urban and rural areas.

- Social travel is relatively uniformly distributed regionally across the country.
- Regional distribution of trips shows the Southern region as dominant in accounting for most types of trips classified by purpose of travel, followed by the northern region.
- Top five states ranked according to their relative shares in total trips are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- Karnataka has the highest percentage of BT and LH trips, and Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the social and other trips categories.
- Top five states ranked according to trips per 1000 tourist households are Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- In rural areas, households involved in cultivation or agricultural wage earning account for the largest share of all purposes of travel except business trips.
- In urban areas, salaried and other wage-earning households represent the greatest share in trips of all types (excepting BT travel).
- Trips for BT are accounted for overwhelmingly by households involved in business or trade as primary occupation (in both rural and utban areas).
- Middle-income households represent the highest percent of trips in each category of travel by purpose as well as for all trips taken together.
- The major mode of transport for tourist trips in the country is by bus, representing at least 70 percent of all trips across all purposes of travel. Together bus and train account for at least 90 percent of trips in each category of travel.

Tourist characteristics

- Total estimated domestic tourists in 2002 at the national level are 549.4 million, of which 157.1 million (29 percent) were urban inhabitants and 392.4 million rural.
- On an average, there were 2.8 tourists per household and 6.3 tourists per tourist household for the country as a whole.
- Close to two thirds of all tourists at the all India level travelled for social purposes.
- The Southern states account for the highest share of tourists for LH, RP and social travel.
- The Northern region accounts for the highest share of tourists for BT and “others” categories of travel.

- Top five states ranked according to their relative shares in total tourists are Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- Top five states ranked on the basis of tourists per 1000 tourist households are Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
- For the country as a whole, more than a third of tourists have education till the primary level and about 10 percent are graduates.
- Over two-thirds of the tourist population belonged to the age group of 15 - 50 years.

Expenditures

- The average expenditure per trip at the all India level is Rs. 1389. It is Rs. 2044 for urban areas and Rs. 1170 for rural areas.
- Average expenditure per trip is the highest for travel related to leisure and holiday trips. This is followed by BT trips and RP trips are the third highest category.
- Social trips, account for the lowest average expenditure per trip.
- Average expenditure per urban trip is much higher than that for the rural one, the difference being most stark for social trips.
- Expenditure by occupation categories shows that expenditure per trip at the national level is highest for tourists belonging to households depending on business as the primary occupation. This is followed by the professional and self-employed categories.

Package Tours

- Out of a total of approximately 229 million trips made, a mere 3.9 million (about 1.7 percent) were organised as package tours.
- Half of the package trips were made for religious and pilgrimage purposes and about 28 percent for leisure and holiday purposes.
- Package trips comprise 7.8 percent of all LH trips in the country and 6.2 percent of RP trips.
- Salaried, middle-income households accounted for the largest share of package trips.
- Average total expenditure on package trips was Rs. 1588. The average cost of package trips by urban households was Rs. 2129 and was Rs. 1288 for rural

households. Travel costs accounted for the largest share of total expenditure on package trips in both rural and urban areas.

Same Day Trips

- There were 243 million same day tourists in India in December 2002.
- The largest share of same-day trips was accounted for by trips for social purposes followed by the category “others” and by RP.
- The average expenditure on a same-day trip for all purposes taken together was Rs. 119 in urban areas and Rs. 78 in rural areas.
- Expenditure on travel for business & trade purposes is the highest at the all India level in case of same day trips.
- The lowest expenditure per trip is found in travel related to RP in both urban and rural areas.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY (2002)

	Urban	Rural	All India
Estimated households (Million)	55.2	140.6	195.7
Estimated tourist households (Million)	21.9	64.9	86.8
Number of trips (Million)	60.9	168.6	229.4
Number of package trips (Million)	1.3	2.6	3.9
Number of tourists (Million)	157.0	392.4	549.4
Number of same day tourists (December 2002)	67.0	176.0	243.0
Number of trips per household	2.78	2.60	2.64
Number of tourists per trip	2.58	2.33	2.39
Average expenditure (Rs.) per trip	2,043	1,160	1,389
Average expenditure (Rs.) per package trip	2,129	1,288	1,558
Average expenditure (Rs.) per same-day trip	119	78	89
Distribution of tourists by purpose (%)			
Business & Trade (BT)	10.7	6.6	7.7
Leisure & Holiday (LH)	8.7	5.0	6.0
Religious & Pilgrimage (RP)	16.2	12.9	13.8
Social	52.9	61.0	58.9
Others	11.6	14.4	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

SAMPLE SELECTION AND SAMPLE SIZE

Selection of rural sample

Over 70 percent of India's population live in about 600,000 villages spread over 550 districts in 32 states. To provide adequate geographical coverage of sample tourist households within a state, the districts were cross-classified by rural population and income from agriculture to form homogeneous strata. The number of such strata in a state was determined on considerations of the range of the stratification variables and the resulting frequency in each stratum. From each of effective strata a pre-assigned number of districts, depending on the size of the stratum, were randomly selected. A total number of 221 districts were selected as the first stage and the distribution of number of sample districts among various states was done in the proportion of rural population of the state in 2001 (Census 2001).

Villages formed the second stage of selection procedure. District-wise lists of villages are available from census records (Census 1991) along with population. About 2 to 6 villages were selected independently from each sample district by adopting probability proportional to rural population of the village. A total of about 856 villages were covered for the study.

The households in the sample villages were listed through specially designed listing proforma by asking questions about all members of households on auxiliary information related to the study such as household composition, Individual member's age, gender, education, occupation, income, visited some place as tourist in the last 60 days. Also, during the listing, the information on purpose of trip and number of trips made by all members of tourist households during last 6 months was asked. The list of tourist households was used as sampling frame to select a tourist household to collect the detailed information for the domestic tourism survey. To ensure adequate representation from various tourist purposes, the listed tourists in the sample villages were stratified into nine categories (purposes). A maximum of 10 tourists was systematically (circular) selected from each sample place and distributed among various categories (strata) in the proportion of total tourists listed in each of the non-empty stratum.

Selection of urban sample

The process of selection of tourist households in the urban areas was more or less similar to that in rural areas. According to the 2001 census, there are about 4,850 cities/towns in the states/Union Territories (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) of India. The population of cities/towns in India varies from less than 5000 to over a crore. There are 64 cities with population exceeding 10 lakh. All the cities were selected with a probability one. The remaining cities/towns were grouped into seven strata on the basis of their population size and from each stratum a sample of towns was selected independently.

A progressively increasing sampling fraction with increasing town population class was used for determining the number of towns to be selected from each stratum. The sampling fraction was used at the state level.

In all, 687 cities and towns thus selected constituted the first stage of sample for urban areas. These accounted for over 15 per cent of the total cities/towns of the country but what more importantly will cover a major part of the urban population.

The NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) block maps were used to select urban blocks. A sample of such blocks was selected independently from each sample city/town and constituted the second stage unit for the urban sample. The number of blocks from each city/town thus selected varied between 2 and 60, depending upon the size of city/town and the total number of such blocks.

As in the case of the selected villages, all households in the selected urban blocks were listed, stratified and then sample of tourist households were selected.

SAMPLE SIZE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

RURAL SAMPLE

	First round	Second round
States	24	33
Districts	221	222
Villages	858	837
Households		
Listed	96,000	96,000
Selected	8,580	8,370

URBAN SAMPLE

States	24	33
Towns/Cities	666	358
UFS blocks	3,100	1,663
Households		
Listed	320,000	320,000
Selected	31,000	16,630

9.2 TAXES LEVIED BY STATE/CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE INDIAN TOURISM SECTOR AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the objective of removing anomalies and inconsistencies in the tax system that currently constrain the tourism sector, the Department of Tourism commissioned a study to examine and analyze existing tax structure and evolve suitable tax structure for enhancing the tourism potential in the country. M/s CRISIL Advisory Services was entrusted to conduct a detailed study on tourism related taxes in India. The scope and terms of reference of the study were as follows:

- To study the prevalent tax structure for the tourism industry covering all States/Union Territories.
- To examine the competitive positioning of India vis-a-vis the major competitors in South and South East Asia with respect to the impact of these taxes on travel and tourism.
- To suggest a model tax structure.
- To examine the impact of tax structure on Government revenues.
- To make suitable recommendations that would rationalize the tax structure and have a positive and significant impact on increasing India's share of the global inbound tourist arrivals.
- To indicate the international tax rules and examine how tax rates have impacted tourism growth in India's neighbouring countries.

Based on the study conducted by the consultant, the issues concerning taxation were grouped as (i) Core Problem-Abnormally High Taxes (ii) Recommendations (iii) Need for Rationalizing Taxation in Tourism and (iv) Impact of Reduction in Taxation on Tourism, details of which are given in the following paras.

CORE PROBLEM: ABNORMALLY HIGH TAXES

One of the fundamental problems plaguing the Indian tourism sector is a multitude of Central and State level taxes, which lead to an increased cost to the tourists.

A comparison of the Corporate Tax level in India, which affects the hospitality sector, in comparison with our neighbours, shows India's poor competitive positioning.

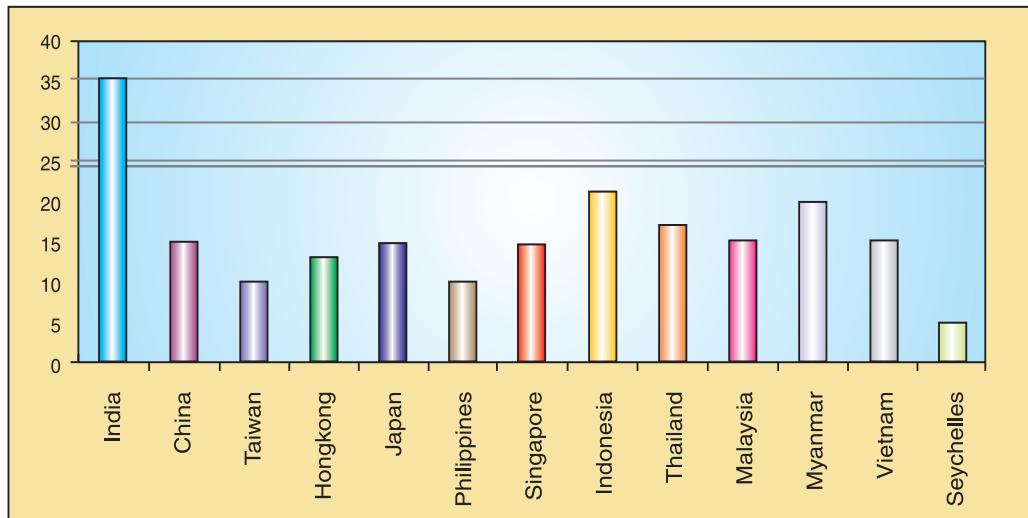


Figure 1 : Corporate Taxes in competing tourist destinations

On the indirect taxes front also, India fairs poorly as compared to competing destinations. The following figure showcases tourism related major indirect taxes benchmarked across comparable locations.

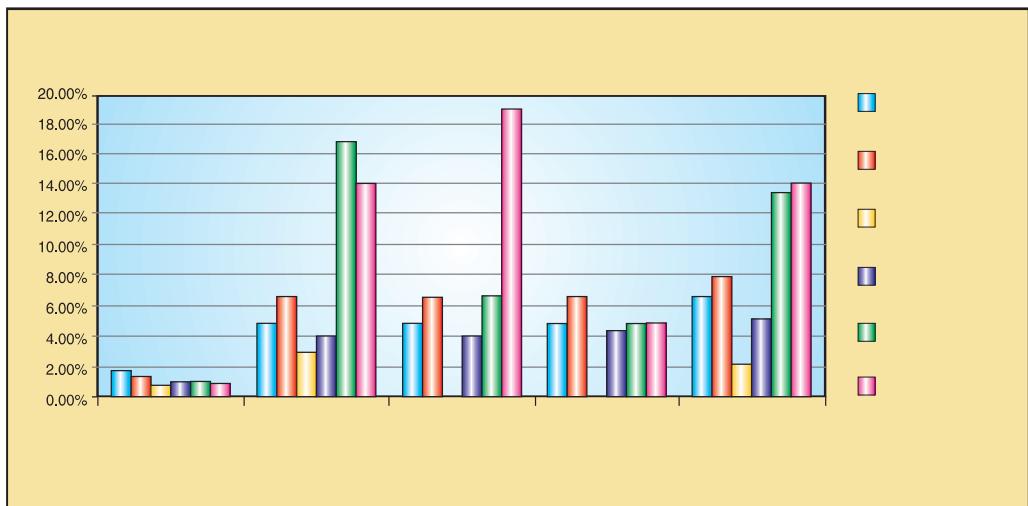


Figure 2 : Other Taxes in competing tourist destinations

The following table describes the tax rates prevalent in competing tourist destinations.

Table 1: Benchmarking of tourism related taxes¹ to taxes across comparable tourist destinations

Cities/Taxes	Airport related	Accommodation related	Food & Beverage related	Car rentals related	Total taxes	Rank
Kuala Lumpur	1.70%	4.76%	4.76%	4.76%	6.46%	7
Bangkok	1.26%	6.54%	6.54%	6.54%	7.80%	8
Hong Kong	0.72%	2.91%	0.00%	0.00%	2.18%	2
Singapore	0.94%	3.85%	3.85%	4.38%	4.98%	3
New Delhi	0.94%	16.67%	6.54%	4.76%	13.18%	19
Mumbai	0.90%	13.79%	19.03%	4.76%	13.90%	21
Lowest rates	0.53%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.97%	1
Highest rates	7.66%	20.00%	20.00%	33.22%	24.25%	52 ²

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are summarized under the following categories:

- Taxes Impacting Price of offering to the Tourist
- Incentives to increase Tourism Expenditure & Volumes
- Promoting Investments in the Tourism Sector

TAXES IMPACTING PRICES TO THE TOURIST

1. EXPENDITURE TAX

Multitude of central and state taxes is the fundamental problem plaguing the tourism sector. There is an urgent need to rationalise tax structure and thereby incentivise the sector. Expenditure Tax of 10% is charged in hotels 'wherein room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are Rs.3000 or more per day' while, simultaneously, States levy Luxury Tax ranging from 5% to 25% on the hotel tariff. Taking into account heavy administrative costs of collection of HET by Central Govt. and Luxury Tax by State Govt.s,

1. All tax percentages are percentages of the total item cost.
 2. The sample contains 52 cities with 1 being most competitive and 52 being least competitive.

the net benefit to the economy is considerably smaller and is not compatible with the loss in revenue accruing due to diversion of tourists to lesser-taxed destinations. The problem has got magnified due to increase in the threshold limit, which used to be Rs.2000 per day per individual to Rs.3000 per day during Union Budget 2002-03. With the removal of the words “per individual”, the benefits of raising the threshold limit were nullified and therefore benefits could not be passed on to tourists.

The revenue stream that the Union Government shall have to forego on abolishing Expenditure Tax would not be substantial, and would be more than matched by the benefits that could accrue³ from the increased flow of tourists who are currently diverted to other less taxed destinations.

Reinstatement of the words “per individual” in respect of the amendment increasing the limits to Rs.3000.

2. SERVICE TAX ON HOTEL SECTOR

Service Tax is applicable at a uniform rate of 5% across all classes of services being offered by hotels. Hotels were granted exemption in December 2001 for 3 months from the purview of service tax in respect of outdoor catering as levied by mandap keepers. This exemption was further extended in the current year's budget. It is now levied at the rate of 3% on banquets and 5% on activities like event management, health club, fitness centre, beauty parlours, dry cleaning services etc. provided by hotels. The primary rationale for exemption from service tax is avoidance of double taxation.

Exemption from service tax for hotels with effect from FY 2003-2004.

3. CUSTOMS DUTY ON IMPORTED LIQUOR

Hotels were provided special concessions for import of consumer items including liquor for the bonafide consumption and use of their guests under the Special Import License system till 31.03.2001. This system ended with the lifting of Quantitative Restrictions from 31.03.2001. Under the WTO Negotiations for Market Access under the Agreement of Agriculture (AoA), India had bound its tariffs at 100% for primary products, 150% for processed products (this is the relevant category for liquor) and 300% for edible oils, except for certain items (comprising about 119 tariff lines), which were historically bound at a lower level in the earlier negotiations.

Although in Union Budget 2002-03, the rates of basic duty have been brought down to 182% from 210%, the same remain at considerably high levels. As regards the additional customs duty, 75 per cent is levied on imported liquor costing up to \$25 per case. Liquor costing above \$25 per case attracts a CVD of 50 per cent. Special additional duty is capped at 4%.

-
3. The total collection of expenditure taxes by the central Government is estimated at Rs 330 Crores.

With the additional duties and sales tax levied by the State Governments the cost of alcoholic spirits sold in hotels to bona fide guests is exorbitant⁴. The international precedence for liquor related levies also do not substantiate the current level of taxes⁵. Rationalization of the tax on liquor is therefore important to make Indian hotels competitive internationally and enable them to extend facilities, considered important by tourists, on par with the hotels in competing destinations.

Reduction in customs duty on liquor to 150% and removal of additional custom duty and special additional duty.

4. SERVICE TAX ON TOUR OPERATORS

The services provided by a tour operator typically includes a wide range of services covering transportation, boarding and lodging arrangements, local sight-seeing and guide services, etc. which are procured through sub-agencies. Even though 60% abatement is provided, taxation of the gross service amount leads to double taxation and increases the burden for the tourists.

Service Tax should be computed based on the value of service provided, in the nature of VAT; rather than on the gross amount.

5. CONCESSION UNDER SECTION 10(5)(B) OF IT ACT, 1961

Hotel industry was getting a concession under section 10(5)(B) of Income Tax Act, under which income tax on salaries of specified class of technicians was being paid by the employer. Chefs in the hotel industry were specified under this category of preferred technicians by notification of Ministry of Finance. This section has been abolished from 2002-03.

Concessions under Section 10(5) (B) of IT Act should be restored and spa consultants should also be included.

6. INLAND AIR TRAVEL TAX

In the current context, domestic air travel is much more expensive than international destinations located at a similar distance. The disparity between Foreign Travel Tax (FTT) and Inland Air Travel Tax (IATT) is one of the major factors. FTT constitutes between 2%-3% of the ticket price while IATT effectively constitutes 12%-13% of the total ticket price, except for north-eastern states where the latter has been exempted. (As discussed in Annexure 3).

IATT should be applied at the rate of 5% of the basic ticket price.

4. With a multitude of Central and State taxes on imported liquor, the cost gets increased by as much as 400% in certain instances.
5. The international precedence is presented in Annexure 1.

7. AVIATION TUEBINE FUEL

The cost of domestic air travel is too high in India as compared to international standards. The primary reason for this is costly Aviation Turbine Fuel, which constitutes close to 40% of an airlines operating cost. This in turn is due to the structure of duties and levies prevalent in India.

The basic customs duty of 20% with a CVD of 16% results in a total tax of 39.2%. The differential rates of sales tax being charged by state governments further complicates the duty structure⁶. This has led to increased costs to the airlines, which in turn gets passed on to the consumer.

The Kelkar Committee recommendations are presented in the table below.

Table 2 : Kelkar Committee Recommendations on Duty Structure for ATF, FO, and LSHS

Description of Goods	2002-2003	2003-04	2004-05
Basic Customs Duty	20%	15%	10%

Our recommendations are as follows.

1. The Basic Customs Duty should be levied in line with the Kelkar Committee recommendations.
2. The Central Excise Duty should be brought down to 4% as it is one of the primary reasons resulting in increased cost of travel.
3. As regards the sales tax levied on ATF, it could be levied uniformly across states at the CST level of 4% on ATF.

INCENTIVES TO INCREASE TOURISM EXPENDITURE & VOLUMES

The following pointers could be used to crystallise policy incentives to increase Tourist Expenditure and Volumes in India.

8. NEW INCENTIVES TO BE INTRODUCED

Different countries have adopted various approaches to incentivise tourism expenditures and volumes. (Details are provided in Annexure 4). It is strongly recommended that similar measures be adopted in the Union Budget India.

6. It varies between 15% in Nagaland and 34% in Kerala.

1. Refund of CST/VAT paid on goods brought out of India subject to certain minimum amount worth of purchases. (*This could be in the form of a VAT/CST refund form, which is stamped by the customs authorities on departure subject to furnishing of original invoice. Such a system is prevalent in Thailand.*)
2. 100% Deduction on Foreign Exchange brought in by tour operators who bring in at least 500 foreign tourists a year through group inclusive tours that enter and exit the country either by air, sea or land, will be exempted from tax in respect of income derived from the business of operating such tours, till 2010. This would be applicable to travel operators that are registered and approved by the Ministry of Tourism. (*This could be by means of an additional Section that superceeds Sec 80 HHD incase no. of foreign tourists brought in are more than 500.*)
3. 100% Deduction on Foreign Exchange for local companies that organise international conferences in India earned from bringing at least 500 foreign participants into the country in respect of income derived from such international conferences.

9. RESTORATION OF LEAVE TRAVEL CONCESSION FACILITY

The LTC facility available to government servants has been withdrawn by the Government. This has prevented government servants from travelling as they used to do in the past. Government employees constitute a significant portion of the total number of travellers and thus withdrawal of LTC facility has in part contributed to decline in the business to the tourism industry. The events of September 11 and consequent developments have further aggravated the position. Therefore restoration of LTC facility would go a long way in mitigating hardship to the tourism industry.

Restoration of Leave Travel Concession Facility to Government servants.

10. DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE UNDER SECTION 194-1 OF THE IT ACT, 1961⁷

The provisions of Section 194-1 of the Income Tax Act are applicable to the payments made by the tour-operators and travel agents to various hotels on behalf of foreign tourists for the services provided to the tourists by the hotels.

Tax is deducted @ 20% with a 1% additional surcharge for the FY 2002-2003. (*Tax is deductible if payment to payee during the year is expected to be Rs. 1,20,000 or more*)

The tourism industry typically experiences cancellations to the tune of 50%, which is a situation peculiar to the Tourism sector alone. With tax refunds in India being a long

7. This issue stands subjudiccd because of various pending court cases. (Source: Memorandum submitted by TAAI).

and tedious process, the cashflow of the service provider suffers and leads to a liquidity constraint.

Tax Deduction at Source pertaining to payments made to hotels under Section 194-1 of the Income Tax Act should be reduced to 5%.

PROMOTING INVESTMENTS

In this section, we present various measures that could spur investments and infrastructure creation in the tourism sector. The rationale for most of the arguments in this sector is inadequate infrastructure that needs to be corrected in the short term in order to achieve growth targets in tourism.

11. DEPRECIATION ON HOTEL BUILDINGS AND ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

Hotel Buildings are synonymous to a ‘Plant’ in case of a manufacturing enterprise and operate through the year. A large number of F&B facilities like conference rooms, banquets, bars remain open upto 18 hours a day. Moreover, the investments to be made are also capital intensive and the facilities require periodic renovation, up-gradation and up-keep much like plant and machinery.

In due consideration of this, it would be necessary to provide to Hotels depreciation rates that match the nature of investment and operations. The relevant provisions of section 32 of the IT Act may be amended,

The depreciation rate on hotels should be reverted to 20% from the current rate of 10%. The depreciation on electricity fittings including fans should be brought back to Plant and Machinery and made eligible for the 25% block.

12. AMALGAMATIONS, DEMERGERS ETC. UNDER SECTION 72 A OF IT ACT, 1961

In case of an amalgamation of an ‘*industrial undertaking*’ with another, Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act provides for ‘the accumulated loss and the unabsorbed depreciation’ to be treated as loss or depreciation respectively in the balance sheet of the amalgamated company thus enabling the amalgamated company to set off and carry forward the loss and allowance for depreciation.

Hotels, being under the service industry, are not considered an ‘industrial undertakings’ and thus denied the concessions under this clause. Since the Hospitality sector is vibrant and amalgamations and takeovers often happen for strategic reasons, it is recommended that these concessions by making the provisions of Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act applicable to the services sector as well.

Moreover, Applicability of Section 72 (A) to hotel companies would stimulate further investment by strategic investors including venture capitalists in the hospitality sector and

help revival of loss making hotel units thereby meeting the demand of hotel room's requirements as envisaged in the 10th Planning Period.

Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act should be amended such that it is made applicable to the Hospitality sector also by using the word 'undertaking' in lieu of 'industrial undertaking'.

13. DEPRECIATION ON POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND ECO-GENERATIONS SYSTEM

India requires to seriously address issues pertaining to pollution control and power generation and adopt measures that will motivate the hotel industry to make the investments required to be environment friendly and energy efficient. The reduction of the depreciation rates allowed on pollution control equipment and eco-generation system under Sec 32 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 from 100% to 60% in last years budget would act as "a deterrent to such initiatives.

It is recommended to increase the depreciation rate to 100% in order to incentivise hotels to install such pollution control equipment and energy generating devices.

14. INFRASTRUCTURE STATUS FOR THE TOURISM INDUSTRY UNDER SECTION SECTION 80 IA AND 10(23) G OF THE IT ACT, 1961

The WTTC in its status report on tourism in India has underlined the need to 'open up the accommodation sector' stating that, if India is to achieve its full potential in tourism, it needs a 'manifold increase' in the number of rooms for all categories of visitors.

Other sectors like roads, power, telecommunications, airports, ports etc. have been recognized as 'infrastructure' and given higher incentives under the Income Tax Act. These benefits also need to be extended to tourism, duly recognizing its multiplier effect on the employment generation, income earning and foreign exchange earning potential of the economy. Such a step would boost the much-needed expansion of the accommodation sector.

Sec 80IA allows a deduction of an amount equal to 100% of the profits and gains derived from an infrastructure project for ten consecutive assessment years.

Sec 10(23) G allows the Net Income after taking into account all related expenses of an Infrastructure Finance Fund/Company to be exempt from tax if it has earned income by way of financing an enterprise which is wholly engaged in the business of developing and/or maintaining and/or operating an Infrastructure Project as defined in Sec 80 IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

It is strongly recommended that Tourism should be declared as an infrastructure industry and the following measures be taken.

- (i) Hotels and convention centres should be included in Sec 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ii) Entitlement to tax-exempt income on investment under Section 10(23) G of the Income Tax Act, 1961

15. BENEFITS TO TOURISM SECTOR UNDER 80IB OF THE IT ACT, 1961⁸

Section 80IB covers the deductions available to hotels classified under two categories, Specified and Non-Specified. Income Tax exemption of 30% and 50%, for a period of 10 years, is available to hotels, except in the four metro cities. This section also covers the deductions available to convention centres and multiplex theatres. This incentive is not available to hotels coming into operation after 01.04.2001.

The following options in decreasing order of priority presents alternatives that could be used to extend benefits to the hotel sector.

OPTION 1 (Most Preferred)

- (i) Extend the exemption available for Specified hotels and Non-specified hotels till 2010.
- (ii) Allow deductions to convention centers/multiplex theatres in parity with hotels for a consecutive period of 10 years*.
- (iii) Allow deductions to hotels and multiplex theatres coming up in Metro cities.

Alternately

OPTION 2 (Less Preferred)

- (i) Include hotel/multiplex theatre located at a place within the municipal jurisdiction of Metro Cities on a selective basis (depending on the needs of the metro) to avail of the exemption u/s 80IB*.

In addition to the above, extend the scope of exemption availability under Section 80IB across all persons (*includes individuals, partnership firms, association of persons*) resident in India.

*In Dubai, where there are many convention centres coming up there is tax waiver for 15 years.

8. This recommendation could be ignored if Infrastructure Status is granted to the Tourism Industry.

70% of all foreign visitors land in either Delhi or Mumbai.

16. FOREIGN EXCHANGE BENEFITS OF THE TOURISM SECTOR

WTTC has recognized tourism as the second largest contributor of foreign exchange earning to the Indian economy. In 2002 International Tourist Arrivals to India touched 2.6 millions demonstrating the immense potential of the sector to be a foreign exchange earner.

It would therefore be justifiable to extend to the Sector the benefits available to the other export oriented units (EOUs) in the country. Such a measure would provide the required incentive to the hoteliers to boost the foreign exchange revenue and bring in the much needed vibrancy in export earnings through-import of foreign travellers and tourists.

Annexure 2 describes the various foreign exchange benefits available to the tourism sector in India.

The following sequential order in decreasing order of priority presents options that could be used to extend benefits to the hotel sector.

OPTION I(Most Preferred)

The category of hotels whose major revenue comes as foreign exchange (analogous to EOU) should be extended the same benefits as in Sec 10B.

Alternately

OPTION 2

Deduction under Sec 80 HHC is comparable to the deduction under Sec 80HHD; the primary difference being that Sec 80 HHD deals with tourism related services. Therefore, the following recommendations are submitted in this regard.

1. Although the quantum of deduction available under Section 80 HHC and 80 HHD were brought at par in the last budget, the treatment of the deduction is a little different because Sec 80 HHD prescribes re-investment for certain pre-defined purposes to avail the entire amount of deduction permissible. (*Refer Annexure 2 for detailed explanation*)
2. The stipulation on reinvestment of applicable percentage of foreign exchange' earnings should be removed and hence treatment should be brought on par with Sec 80HHC.
3. Since deductions are applicable upto assessment year 01.04.2004, deduction of 20% of profits derived from services provided to foreign tourists should be made applicable from assessment year 01.04.2005 till 01.04.2010.

17. SECTION 115JB OF THE INCOME TAX ACT FOR HOTEL INDUSTRY

In any case, if Option 1 and Option 2 are not acceptable, the following recommendation should be accepted.

For the calculation of Book profit for the MAT provisions under Sec. 115 JB, Sec 80HHD profits should be allowed as a deduction on par with the deduction available to Sec 80HHC/E/F profits, as under these relevant sections all the assesses deal with foreign Exchange.

NEED FOR RATIONALISING TAXATION IN TOURISM

1. LOW TOURIST ARRIVALS

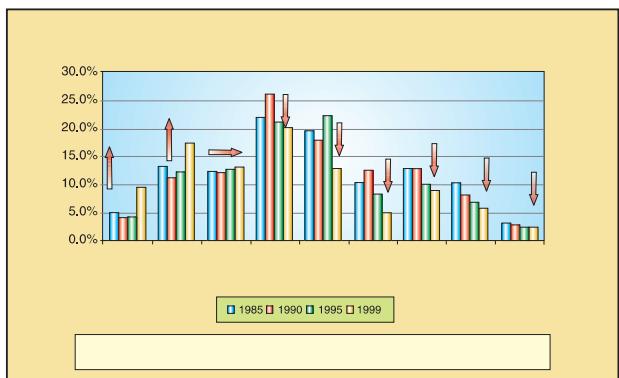
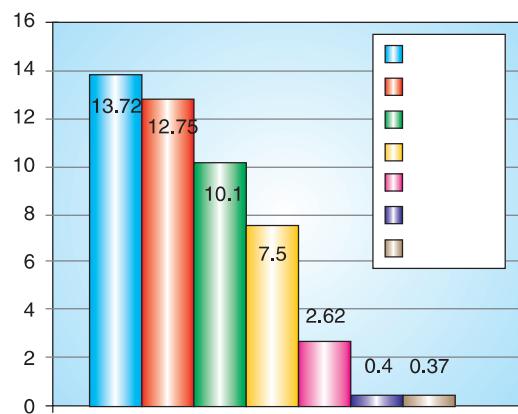
Indian tourist arrivals are the third lowest among the competing destinations, despite the size of the landmass and the variety of tourism offerings that are possible. A comparison of tourist arrivals across some chosen international destinations, which are competition to India, is provided below.

India's share in the world tourism arrivals (0.38%) has remained 'virtually stagnant over the last decade' (WTTC Report) revealing India's inability to augment its share of the global tourist market over the years.

2. LOSING MARKET SHARE

India is losing out on the market share, vis-a-vis competing destinations. As is evident from the adjacent figure, from 1990 onwards India's market share has come down in respect of the major source countries.

On the other hand, competition is increasing. The number of countries with over 1 million tourist arrivals has increased from 15 in 1950 to 70 in 1999, whereas India's rank is at 40.



3. FACTORS CAUSING THE DECLINING TRENDS

The unimpressive quantum of Indian tourist arrivals is hardly surprising in light of the below mentioned facts.

1. India is considered to be one of the highest taxed regimes in comparison to similar destinations.

The WTTC, in its Status Report on India, underlies the “unscientific & unthinking approach to one of the country’s premier economic sectors (that) cuts across both Central and State policies and acts as a deterrent for tourism growth” and calls for the evolving of a “uniform taxation system conducive to tourism growth”

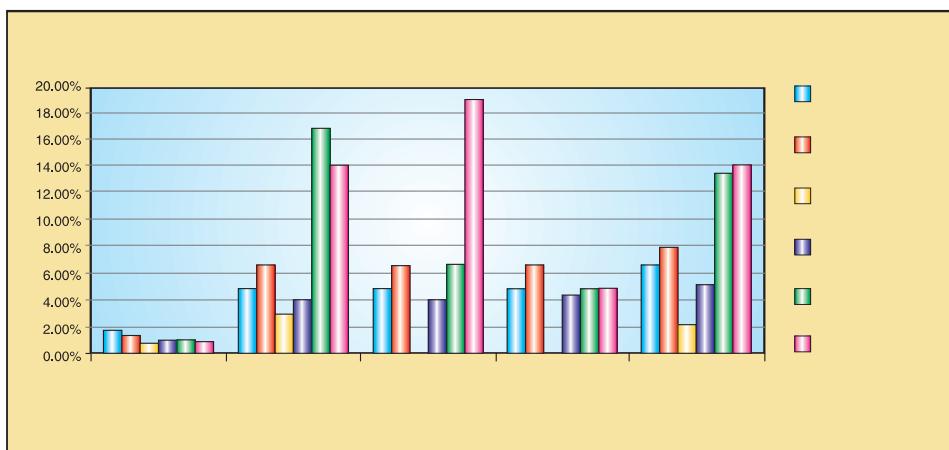
2. Infrastructure supporting the tourism sector in India is grossly inadequate,

From augmenting airline seat availability to upgrading basic tourist amenities, increasing accommodation, improving aesthetics, all measures to improving tourism infrastructure have been emphasized by WTTC as imperative to realizing India’s tourism potential over the next decade.

We present some interesting facts and figures to substantiate the above two points.

(a) High Taxation on Tourists Related Services

The findings of the World Travel & Tourism Tax Barometer⁹ clearly indicate that among the constituents of taxation in tourism viz. Meal taxes, Lodging taxes. Car rental taxes and Airport arrival/departure taxes, India is clearly a high cost destination in respect of Accommodation related taxes and Food and beverage tax, particularly in comparison with the competing neighbours. (See figures below and Annexure 4).



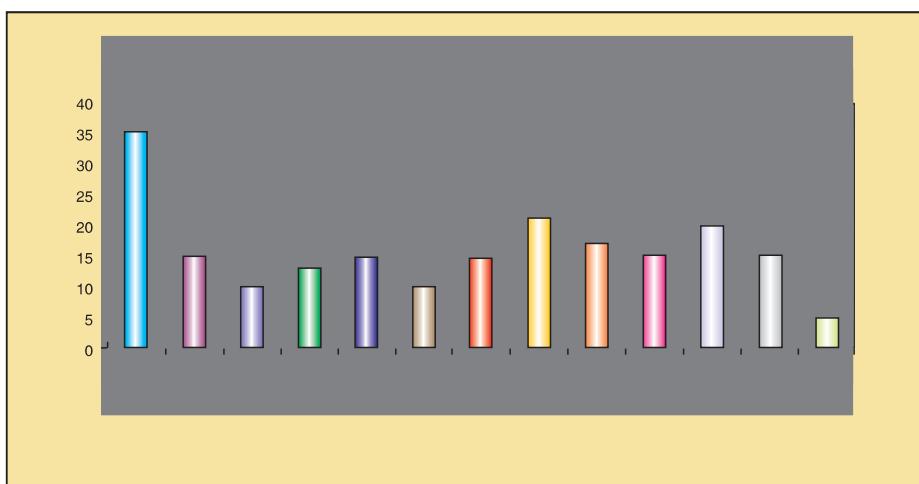
9. Development the World Travel Tourism Tax Policy Centre.

As can be seen above, Accommodation and Food and Beverage related taxes contribute to a large tax burden for tourists and are almost 2-3 times higher than competing destinations. Moreover, on analyzing the various sub-components, the following points are clear:

- Tax burden in respect of Accommodation and Food and beverages on tourists to India are higher than comparable destinations, reflecting in the ranking amongst destinations. The result is higher prices and a consequent reduction in duration of stay by an average tourist.
- Taxes on car rentals, though comparable as a% of item costs vis-a-vis most destinations, this has been increasing at a rapid pace. New Delhi and Mumbai have experienced 400% car rental tax amount in US dollars since June 1994.
- New Delhi has the third highest tax rate on accommodation at 16.67% just behind Copenhagen and Buenos Aires at 20.00% and 17.35% respectively.
- New Delhi and Mumbai score poorly on the lodging barometer with both of them being in top 5 highest tax charging destinations in US dollar terms.

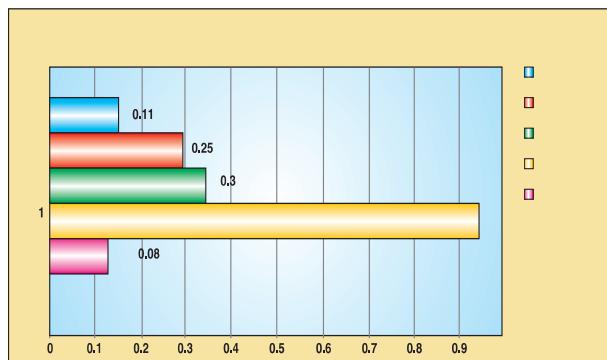
(b) Corporate Tax Burden on the Hotel Industry

A comparison of the Corporate Tax level in India, which affects the hospitality sector, in comparison with our neighbours, shows India's poor competitive positioning. This dimension alone would justify greater incentives to the Hotel Industry under the Income Tax Act so as to enable the industry to compete effectively at a global level.



(c) Lack of Incentives for Tourism Infrastructure

India is vastly under-roomed and new hotel projects are required to meet the vast unmet potential demand from the tourism sector. Another fact that bears testimony to the poor infrastructure in India is that whereas 3.8 million Indians holiday abroad annually, only 2.6 million tourists visit India¹⁰. The adjacent figure compares India with competing tourist destinations on room count.



Investments in the sector have not been forthcoming at desired levels due to lack of incentives available to potential investors. Various countries provide tax holidays and other incentives to facilitate development of necessary tourism infrastructure.

4. A CASE FOR RATIONALISATION OF TAXATION ON TOURISM

The World Travel & Tourism Council, in its report 'India: The Tourism Imperative', August 2001, has recommended "Both Central and State governments should evolve a taxation regime, which yields revenue but is not unduly harsh. Tourism cannot be 'flogged' till it becomes unremunerative. The WTTC would like to point out that New York City has recently brought down its taxation levels and actually sizeably increased revenues from heightened tourism activity."

It can be argued that that tourism supply, in the long run, is very elastic with respect to total tourism costs. There have been several studies on the price elasticity of taxation and tourism in several countries and most point to price elasticity of greater than one. The price elasticity manifests itself either in the form of greater tourist volume, higher spending or increased duration of stay or a mix of the same. The objectives that are being sought by rationalisation of the tax structure are.

1. Increase tourist arrivals to India.
2. Increase average expenditure by tourists visiting India.
3. Increase average duration of stay of tourist visiting India.
4. Creation of an enabling environment for investments in tourism infrastructure

10. Source : The Agra Retreat : A Report by WTO

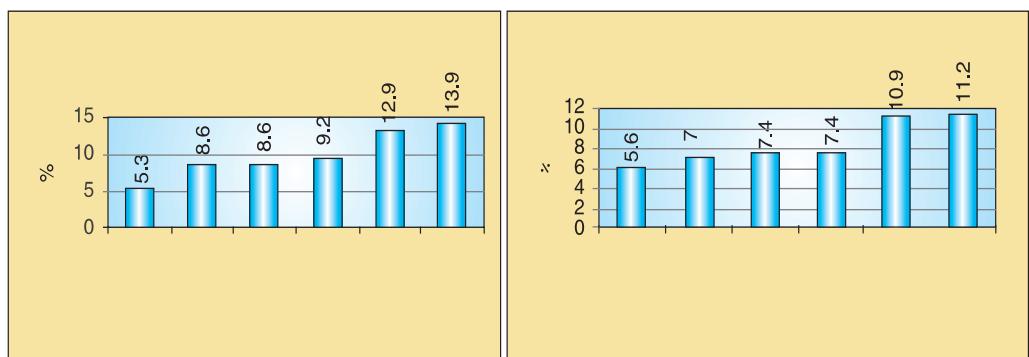
IMPACT OF REDUCTION IN TAXATION ON TOURISM

1. TRAVEL & TOURISM : THE WORLD'S LARGEST INDUSTRY

Travel & Tourism is the world's largest industry, accounting for 11% of the world's GDP, 8% of world's employment and 9% of world's investments. Tourism is one of the five top export categories for 83% of Countries world-wide." Therefore, India needs to take a holistic view to encourage the growth of Tourism rather than view various segments in isolation like aviation, hotels, airports, entertainment complexes, etc.

2. TRAVEL & TOURISM : IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The Travel & Tourism industry provides tremendous opportunity to India in terms of contribution to its GDP and employment generation. A comparison across countries of Travel & Tourism industry's contribution in terms of GDP and employment generation is presented in the following figures.



According to CII estimates, an additional 1 million visitors can help generate revenues of Rs.4,300 crore annually. Similarly, according to WTO, for every Rs. 1 million of investment, tourism can help create 47.5 jobs, as against only 12.6 jobs in manufacturing and 44.7 jobs agriculture. Thus, Government policies, which would focus at increasing tourist arrivals in the country and facilitate investments in tourism infrastructure, would lead to significantly higher multiplier effect on the key economic parameters of the Indian economy..

The above results are further substantiated by similar findings of various international governments. According to an official report of the Swedish government, the hotel and restaurant industry demonstrate the highest impact on employment. In Ireland, the employment of people associated with hotels increased from 26000 in 1982 to 42000 in 1996 with a VAT decrease from 18% to 12.5% in the same period. A study commissioned by MKB Nederland¹² demonstrates the impact on employment of the application of the

11. Source : World Tourism Organization

reduced rate of VAT to labour intensive services in the Netherlands. In this study, the hospitality sector is classified as one of the most labour intensive sectors and therefore one where the labour element would most benefit from the reduced rate. The study shows that a cut in VAT will generate employment not only in the sector experiencing the VAT cut, but also in the overall economy.

These cases and studies show the close relationship that exists between VAT rates on the hospitality industry and employment. It can be inferred that a general reduction in VAT rates applicable to the hospitality industry has a pronounced positive impact on employment generation.

3. WTTC FORECASTS FOR TOURISM GROWTH IN INDIA LINKED TO PROACTIVE REFORM MEASURES

In its Manifesto adopted at the 1st Annual Regional Meeting, the WTTC has recognized 'an enormous opportunity' for 'prosperity for India through Travel and Tourism'. According to WTTC research, the Travel and Tourism economy in India generates employment for 17.7 million people, forming 5.6% of the total employment in the year 2000. WTTC forecasts that, by the year 2010, global Travel and Tourism will generate 24.8 million jobs, accounting for 6.5% of total employment worldwide. If by 2010 India were to generate the same level of employment as the world average then a further 25 million jobs would be created in India over the next decade, giving an enormous boost to the economy.

According to WTTC India is fully poised to seize this opportunity given its "outstanding wealth of natural reserves and rich cultural heritage, its thriving business community and high levels of entrepreneurship"

However, this opportunity can be seized only if India adopts a fundamentally new and proactive approach to tourism development. Among the many measures proposed by WTTC, rationalising of taxation and evolving a uniform taxation system conducive to tourism forms a significant recommendation.

12. The Institute for small and medium-sized businesses in Netherlands.

ANNEXURE 1 : INTERNATIONAL PRECEDENCE OF LIQUOR RELATED TAXES

Table 3: Benchmarking of duties on liquor across comparable tourist destinations

Country	Import Duty on Liquor
Sri Lanka	NA •
Malaysia	RM 120 to RM425 per ten liters Sales Tax 20% VAT 5%
Thailand	Custom Duty (55.8%) Municipal Tax (10% of Excise Tax) Health Tax (2% of Excise Tax) VAT 7%
Hong Kong	NA
Singapore	SgSO.80 per litre for Beer and Nil for others GST 3%
Nepal	110%
Mainland China	34.4% or above of CIF price as import duty Consumption Tax 10% VAT at 17%

ANNEXURE 2 : RELEVANT SECTIONS OF STATUTES GOVERNING FOREX TRANSACTIONS

Table 4 : Relevant Sections of Statutes governing Forex transactions

Relevent Statute	Brief Description
Income Tax Act, 1961,Section 10B	This section details the incentives provided to a 100% Export Oriented Undertaking involved in the produce or manufacture of articles, things or computer software. The assessee can claim deduction of 90% from the profits of the business for a period often consecutive years.
Income Tax Act, 1961, Sec 80HHC	Sec 80 HHC grants a deduction of 50% (for AY 2003-2004) from the profits ¹³ of the business in respect of certain assesses, viz.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who exports goods manufactured or processed by him ● Who exports goods manufactured or processed by others ● Who exports manufactured as well as trading goods ● Supporting manufacturer
Income Tax Act, 1961, Sec 80 HHD	Resident Indian person (including company) <i>engaged in the business of a hotel, tour operator, travel agent</i> shall be allowed a deduction of a sum equal to the aggregate of. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 25%¹⁴ of the profit derived by the assessee from services provided to foreign tourists. ● Not exceeding 25%¹⁵ of the profit derived by the assessee from services provided to foreign tourists provided the P&L account is debited and the reserve account is credited and the reserve account is used for certain predefined purposes like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction/expansion of hotel ● Construction of convention halls/centers ● Purchase of new cars and new coaches by tour operators already so approved or by travel agents Purchase of sports' equipment for mountaineering, trekking, golf, river rafting and other sports in or on water ● Subscription to equity shares forming part of any eligible issue¹⁶ of capital made by a public company
Income Tax Act, 1961, Sec 115(J) B	This section prescribes that the minimum tax paid by a company should be 7.5%/ <i>plus surcharge</i>) of the book profits of the company.

Note : No deduction benefit is available under Sec 80 HHC and 80HHD from the year 2005

13. Profits of the business is defined as Profits*Export Turnover/Total Turnover

14. This is relevant for AY 2003-2004.

15. This is relevant for AY 2003-2004.

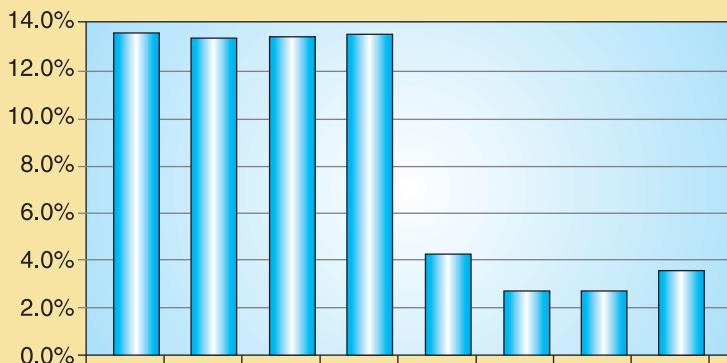
16. An eligible issue is defined as a public issue the proceeds of which would be used for construction of hotels/tourism related projects.

ANNEXURE 3 : DISPARITIES IN IATT/FTT

Foreign Travel Tax is applied at Rs.500 for every departing international passenger, whereas the Inland Air Travel Tax is computed at the rate of 15% of the basic price of ticket for domestic passenger for travel by air.

Over the years, the disparities between IATT and FTT have become highly pronounced, which is a cause of concern for domestic air travel and thereby impacts tourism.

The following figure provides a graphical representation of the IATT/FTT as a percentage of the total ticket cost. It is evident from the following figure that FTT constitutes between 2%-3% of the ticket price (one-way departing from India) while IATT effectively constitutes 12%-13% of the total ticket price (one-way trips within India), except for north-eastern states where the latter has been exempted.



ANNEXURE 4 : TAX INCENTIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Measures to Increase Tourist Expenditures

1. Singapore offers a refund of 3% GST paid on goods which are brought out of Singapore subject to certain minimum amount worth of purchases and other stipulations. The government has recently introduced a refund system for tourists.
2. London has a VAT regime in place for visiting tourists, which allows non-European Union residents to claim, back the VAT paid on goods. Some retailers hold VAT refund forms, which will need to be completed by the retailer and the purchaser at the time of sale. Receipts must be kept and presented along with the completed forms to Customs. If everything is correct and in order, the form can then be posted for a refund.
3. Certain other countries also have a provision of VAT refunds for tourists.

Increasing Volume Of Tourist Arrivals

Some of the relevant examples could be emulated for ensuring that the taxation regime is progressive. For instance, in Malaysia, the following incentives are available for promoting tourism in groups and encouraging larger volumes of tourists.

1. Incentives to promote tourism by potential importers.

Single deduction is allowed on payments for hotel accommodation for a maximum of 3 nights to companies providing hospitality to potential importers invited to Malaysia as a follow-up to trade and investment missions organised by government agencies or industry and trade associations.

2. Incentives in the form of tax exemptions related to tourist volumes.

Tour operators who bring in at least 500 foreign tourists a year through group inclusive tours that enter and exit the country either by air, sea or land, will be exempted from tax in respect of income derived from the business of operating such tours. This incentive is effective until the year of assessment 2006. It will be given to travel operators that are registered and approved by the Ministry of Culture Arts and Tourism.

Local companies that organise international conferences in Malaysia will be eligible for income tax exemption on income earned from bringing at least 500 foreign participants into the country.

9.3 IMPACT OF CIVIL AVIATION POLICIES ON TOURISM IN INDIA

There has been a general feeling in the Tourism Industry that there is a severe shortage of air seats capacity into and out of the country; and also that Air Fares for domestic as also international air travel are one of the highest in the world. In order to have an objective assessment of the situation on this count, the Department of Tourism had commissioned a study on Impact of Civil Aviation Policies on Tourism in India through M/S CRISIL And Mahajan Aibara. The main objective of the study was to identify and analyse the current civil aviation policies and practices in India, and its impact on the tourism industry in India with a focus on the international tourists; and to make recommendations, *inter-alia* on Seat Capacity Augmentation and Tariff Structures/ Pricing. Main findings of the study are as follows:

1. Air Seat Capacity

Going by the facts that (a) once average passenger load factors exceed 70%, especially in geographic areas/locations where there is high seasonal variation on a given route, there is a capacity constraint, and potential customers are being turned away (b) more than 95% of all international visitors to India are arriving by air (c) there has been a continuous increase in outbound and inbound traffic from/to India with 6.6 million inbound and outbound trips made between India and other countries in 2001, showing a growth of 21% from 1995, the study revealed that:

- (i) On an average, domestic and international air traffic world-wide has grown at 10% annually in the last about 57 years from 1945 and 2002;
- (ii) GDP growth and falling prices of air fares have contributed substantially to increased air travel;
- (iii) Countries with developed economies exhibit higher levels of air transport activity i.e., relatively higher disposable per capita income results in the propensity of people to spend on air travel;
- (iv) Seat capacity on all international routes to India registered a growth of 40% between 1989 and 2000, whereas China saw a growth of 485% and even countries like UK and USA with a relatively higher base than India, recorded a higher growth rate of 101% and 61% respectively;
- (v) Air services, air seat capacity and pricing are proving to be critical barriers to India's ability to become competitive in the global tourism market;
- (vi) Three of India's key source/emerging markets like Canada, Australia and Spain currently have no direct air services; and a number of our key source markets like

Canada, Australia, Italy, Netherlands, Israel, Switzerland, Spain, Korea and South Africa are currently not served by an Indian flag carrier on a direct service;

- (vii) As per the available information from ICAO, load factors by the top 20 city pairs to India for the year 2002, is as follows:

City Pair	Load Factor during 2002
Chennai-Singapore	83.6%
Delhi-London	74.1%
Mumbai-London	76.1%
Mumbai-Singapore	84.1%
Chennai-Colombo	65.6%
Mumbai-Frankfurt	77.7%
Delhi-Bangkok	85.3%
Delhi-Amsterdam	78.3%*
Chennai-Kuala Lumpur	75.2%
Mumbai-Amsterdam	77.2%*
Delhi-Paris	74.1%*
Delhi-Frankfurt	78.6%
Delhi-Singapore	80.8%
Delhi-Hongkong	72.1%
Mumbai-Bangkok	80.5%
Mumbai-Paris	77.2%*
Trivandrum-Colombo	52.0%
Delhi-Kathmandu	61.6%*
Bangalore-Singapore	68.6%*
Kolkata-London	71.0%

* : These figures pertain to the year 2001

Note : The city pairs listed above do not include the important Gulf routes, as data for them is not available with ICAO. It is felt that had it been included, some of the Gulf routes like Dubai, Riyadh and Muscat would have figured prominently on the list of top 20 city pairs.

- (viii) The average load factors on almost all key source and destination markets has been more than 70% as shown below:

AVERAGE LOAD FACTORS FOR KEY MARKETS

Market	2000	2001	2002	Remarks (from/to)
UK	75.4%	75.3%	79.8%	Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata
Germany	83.3%	78.5%	80.4%	Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore
Netherlands	NA	77.7%	83.3%	Mumbai, Delhi
France	NA	75.6%	79.4%	Mumbai, Delhi
Malaysia	68.4%	66.8%	82.3%	Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad
Singapore	77.5%	72.0%	81.5%	Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata Bangalore, Triv., Hyderabad
Thailand	80.3%	72.3%	77.5%	Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata

- (ix) Discussions with British Airways and Virgin Atlantic reveal that the UK Airlines are extremely keen to increase seat capacities on any of the Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata routes as market demand is sufficient to support double present capacity;
- (x) Representatives of Malaysian Airlines stated that they are seeking considerable increase in capacity on Chennai and other routes;
- (xi) Since Sept. 2001, Air seat capacity to Europe and America has been reduced by 2,42,000 seats per annum in each direction;
- (xii) Delhi and Mumbai have been subjected to significant reduction in seat capacity (41,968 for Delhi and 97,900 for Mumbai). Strategic importance of Mumbai and Delhi as financial/political centers needs to be taken into account.

2. Ticket Prices to India

The study revealed that:

- (i) Airfares for city pairs with restrained capacity tend to be expensive, thus impeding growth of inbound international tourist traffic. Leisure-tourists do choose from a variety of destinations which have broadly comparable pairs;

- (ii) If allowed increase in frequencies and seat capacities into India, airlines would achieve volumes of scale, that would allow them to decrease fare prices without it negatively impacting yields to the airlines;
- (iii) Looking at the spread of pricing, India (Mumbai) appears to be the most expensive, relative to competitive destinations (except Beijing);
- (iv) South East Asian/Pacific destinations are well integrated as substitute for India with holiday makers;
- (v) Indexed cost of Air Tickets for four of India's key source markets are:

London	Paris	Frankfurt	Singapore
Sydney (59)	Manila (71)	Manila (69)	USA (39) {LA}
Singapore (75)	Singapore (77)	Bangkok (80)	Sydney (50)
Dubai (78)	Jakarta (79)	Dubai (94)	Dubai (76)
Bangkok (80)	Bangkok (82)	Mumbai (100)	Colombo (96)
Hongkong (89)	Mumbai (100)	Hongkong (100)	Mumbai (100)
Mumbai (100)	Hongkong (119)	Beijing (135)	
Beijing (119)	Beijing (142)		

3. Conclusion

The Air Seat capacity, Air connectivity and Pricing are proven to be critical barriers in India's ability to become competitive in the global tourism market. The Government need to take a stance on these key issues so as to ensure adequate frequencies/capacity to core markets for tourism, and to safeguard consumer interests.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TOURISM FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI) was set up to meet the loan requirements of tourism industry in the country. The amount of loans sanctioned and released by TFCI to various categories of tourism industries during 2003-04 with comparative picture of last year are given in the following tables:-

TABLE 10.1
ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY TFCI

	2003-04 (Rs. In Million)	2002-03 (Rs. in Million)
Assistance sanctioned		
Rupee Loan	4686	3127
Leasing	-	-
Subscription to Equity/ Preference Share		
Mutual fund/Debenture	5755	5243
Guarantee	-	40
Total	10441	8410
Assistance disbursed		
Rupee Loan	2977	4027
Leasing	-	-
Director Subscription to Equity/ Preference Share	4951	5443
Mutual Fund/Debenture Guarantee	-	-
Total	7928	9470

Source : Tourism Finance Corporation of India

TABLE 10.2
**PROJECT WISE AND PURPOSE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY TFCI DURING 2003-04**

(Rs. in Million)

Purpose	New		Expansion		Renovation/ Eq. Finance		Expansion/ Acq/Rest		Total	
Type of Project	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
5-Star Hotel	5 (38)	279.20 (4569.06)	0 (13)	0.00 (767.60)	0 (14)	0.00 (430.80)	0 (7)	0.00 (784.50)	5 (72)	279.20 (6552.50)
4 Star Hotel	1 (25)	18.50 (1855.60)	0 (4)	0.00 (345.70)	0 (3)	0.00 (59.50)	0 (2)	0.00 (79.00)	1 (34)	18.50 (2339.80)
3 Star Hotel	8 (202)	152.00 (7624.40)	0 (19)	0.00 (1023.70)	0 (11)	0.00 (374.30)	1 (18)	8.00 (1083.10)	9 (250)	160.00 (10105.50)
2 Star Hotel	1 (18)	5.00 (293.30)	0 (1)	0.00 (38.80)	0 (0)	0.00 (7.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (4.30)	1 (19)	5.00 (343.40)
Heritage	1 (16)	4.90 (246.40)	0 (3)	0.00 (83.00)	0 (2)	0.00 (42.50)	1 (1)	19.00 (45.60)	2 (22)	23.90 (417.50)
Unclassified	0 (2)	0.00 (121.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0 (1)	0.00 (2.40)	0 (1)	0.00 (5.60)	0 (4)	0.00 (129.00)
Amusement Park/ENT Complex/Water Park	3 (23)	55.00 (866.90)	0 (2)	0.00 (9.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	3 (25)	55.00 (875.90)
Restaurants	1 (11)	42.50 (205.40)	0 (3)	0.00 (183.50)	0 (3)	0.00 (10.90)	0 (1)	0.00 (30.50)	1 (18)	42.50 (430.30)
Tourist Cars/ Coaches	0 (2)	0.00 (24.10)	0 (3)	0.00 (132.60)	0 (2)	0.00 (60.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0 (7)	0.00 (216.70)
Palace on Wheels	0 (1)	0.00 (115.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0 (1)	0.00 (100.00)	0 (0)	0.00 (0.00)	0 (2)	0.00 (215.00)
Others	0 (21)	444.50 (1244.30)	0 (3)	0.00 (360.00)	0 (1)	0.00 (12.00)	0 (0)	15.50 (87.90)	0 (25)	460.00 (1704.20)
Total	20 (359)	1001.60 (17166.00)	0 (51)	0.00 (2943.90)	0 (38)	0.00 (1099.40)	2 (30)	42.50 (2120.50)	22 (478)	1044.10 (23329.80)

Source : Tourism Finance Corporation of India

Note : Figures within parenthesis indicates the Cumulative hotels total.

11.1 DEFINITIONS FOLLOWED IN INDIA

1. Arrivals

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

2. International Visitor

An international visitor is any person visiting the country on a foreign passport and the 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"

3. Foreign tourist

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 sport);
- (ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

The following are not regarded as 'foreign tourists':

- (i) Persons 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 travellers on cruises).

The following category of travellers are not included in the data series on foreign tourism:

- (a) Nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes along Indo-Nepal border;
- (b) All Nationals of Bhutan entering India from Bhutan by land;

4. Excursionist

A visitor in accordance with the foregoing definition and staying less than 24 hours in the country is treated as "Same Day Visitor".

5. Cruise Passenger

A visitor, as defined above, who arrive in the country aboard cruise ships and do not spend a night at an accommodation establishment in the country is treated as a cruise passenger.

6. Ports

Ports are the points of entry of foreign tourists into India. These include:

Name of Port	Type of Port	Name of Port	Type of Port
Agartala	Land Checkpost	Kailashahar	Land Checkpost
Agra Port	Airport	Kakinada	Seaport
Ahmedabad	Airport	Kandala	Seaport
Alang	Seaport	Karimaganj	Land Checkpost
Amritsar	Airport	Kolkata	Airport
Attari Road	Land Checkpost	Lalgolaghat	Land Checkpost
Banbasa	Land Checkpost	Lucknow	Airport
Bangalore	Airport	Mahadipore	Land Checkpost
Bedi Bender	Seaport	Mankachar	Land Checkpost
Bhavnagar	Seaport	Marmagoa	Seaport
Calicut	Airport	Muhurighat	Land Checkpost
Calicut	Seaport	Mumbai	Airport
Changrabandha	Land Checkport	Mumbai	Seaport
Chennai	Airport	Nagapattinam	Seaport
Chennai	Seaport	Nhava Sheva	Seaport
Cochin	Airport	Paradeep	Seaport
Cochin	Seaport	Patna	Airport
Coimbatore	Airport	Port Blair	Airport
Dabolim	Airport	Port Blair	Seaport
Dalaighat	Land Checkpost	Radhikapore	Land Checkpost
Dalu	Land Checkpost	Ranga	Land Checkpost
Dawki	Land Checkpost	Raniganj	Land Checkpost
Delhi	Airport	Raxual	Land Checkpost
Gauriphanta	Land Checkpost	Rupaidiha	Land Checkpost
Gaya	Airport	Sonauli	Land Checkpost
Gede	Land Checkpost	Srimantapur	Land Checkpost
Ghojadanga	Land Checkpost	Sutarkandi	Land Checkpost
Guwahati	Airport	Trichy	Airport
Haridaspore	Land Checkpost	Trivandrum	Airport
Hilli	Land Checkpost	Tuticorin	Seaport
Hyderabad	Airport	Varanasi	Airport
Jaigaon	Land Checkpost	Visakhapatnam	Seaport
Jaipur	Airport		

7. Regions

The regional classification of countries used for the presentation of data in this publication are the following:-

1. Africa comprise the continent of Africa including Egypt and the adjoining islands.
2. Australasia include Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the Pacific Island groups like French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia etc.
3. East Asia comprise China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Macau, etc.
4. West Asia comprise 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 sub continent.
6. South East Asia comprise countries of Indo-China including Myanmar & ASEAN countries.
7. North America includes Canada and U.S.A.
8. Central and South America comprise of countries in the Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands.
9. Eastern Europe comprise of all the countries of former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and others.
10. Western Europe includes all the countries of Europe excluding East European countries, Turkey and Cyprus.

8. 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/agra-shalas/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 hometown or native place on leave or a short visit for meeting relations and friends, attending social and religious functions etc., and stay in their own homes or with relatives and friends and not using any sight seeing facilities.
- iv) Foreigners resident in India.

9. 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.

10. Travel receipts/Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

These are receipts of the country as a result of consumption expenditure i.e. payment made for goods and services acquired by foreign visitors in the economy out of foreign currency brought by them . They also include receipts from excursionists but exclude international air fares.

11. Accommodation establishments

Places in which rooms are provided to tourists for stay and classified variously as hotel, tourist bungalow, travellers' lodge, youth hostel, etc.

12. Approved hotels

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

13. Occupancy

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.

11.2 INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS

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

Domestic Tourism : Residents of a given country travelling only within their country.

Inbound Tourism : In relation to a given country residents travelling in the given country.

Outbound Tourism : In relation to a given country, residents travelling in another country.

Internal Tourism : Domestic and Inbound Tourism.

National Tourism : Domestic and Outbound Tourism.

International Tourism : Inbound and Outbound Tourism.

Visitors : All type of travellers engaged 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 the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

International Visitors include :

- * **Tourist (overnight visitors)** : A visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.
- * **Same-Day Visitors** : A visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes cruise ships and 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 an 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.
- * **Some-Day visitors** : Visitors who do not spend one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

11.3 SOURCES OF DATA

1. Arrival Statistics

Statistics of foreign tourist arrivals contained in this publication are compiled from disembarkation cards filled in by the foreign tourists at the time of their entry into India through various airports/seaports/land checkposts.

2. Foreign exchange earnings

Statistics of foreign exchange earnings included in this publication are the estimates prepared by the Reserve Bank of India as part of Balance of Payments Statistics.

3. World tourism statistics

Statistics of world tourism movements and international tourism receipts are collected from various publications and bulletins of World Tourism Organisation (WTO).

4. Domestic tourism statistics

The domestic tourism statistics included in this report are based on the figures furnished by the State Tourism Departments and surveys conducted by the Department.

5. Hotel statistics

Statistics of number of hotels, number of rooms and estimated average occupancy are compiled from approval records of the Department and the periodical monthly information on occupancy furnished by the approved hotels. Major findings of the Survey conducted by the Federation of Hotel & Restaurant Association of India for the year 2002-2003 about Hotel Occupancy and Analysis of Guests have also been added in the publication.

TABLE 12.1
MONTH-WISE FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA DURING 2003 AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 2001 AND 2002

Month	Foreign Tourist Arrivals			Percentage Change	
	2001	2002	2003	2002/01	2003/02
January	283750	228150	274215	-19.6	20.2
February	262306	241133	262692	-8.1	8.9
March	248965	216839	218473	-12.9	0.8
April	185338	159789	160941	-13.8	0.7
May	151098	144571	141508	-4.3	-2.1
June	176716	134566	176324	23.9	31.0
July	224432	178231	225359	-20.6	26.4
August	196517	162594	204940	-17.3	26.0
September	162326	163089	191339	0.5	17.3
October	181605	213267	260569	17.4	22.2
November	209685	245661	290583	17.2	18.3
December	254544	296474	319271	16.5	7.7
Total	2537282	2384364	2726214	-6.0	14.3

TABLE 12.2

**MONTH-WISE FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS (IN RS. CRORE)
DURING 2003 AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 2001 AND 2002**

Month	Foreign Exchange Earnings			Percentage Change	
	2001	2002	2003	2002/01	2003/02
January	1501.05	1228.68	1505.06	-18.1	22.5
February	1404.94	1294.42	1441.82	-7.9	11.4
March	1258.01	1176.90	1199.12	-6.4	1.9
April	1289.39	1102.45	1153.00	-14.5	4.6
May	957.25	946.76	1013.79	-1.1	7.1
June	1119.36	905.79	1263.21	-19.1	39.5
July	1241.70	1253.98	1488.52	1.0	18.7
August	1090.42	1127.49	1353.66	3.4	20.1
September	877.88	1107.53	1263.82	26.2	14.1
October	958.08	1111.26	1421.06	16.0	27.9
November	1171.51	1351.30	1584.74	15.3	17.3
December	1474.41	1588.44	1741.20	7.7	9.6
Total	14344.00	14195.00	16429.00	-1.0	15.7

**MONTH-WISE FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS (IN MILLION US \$)
DURING 2003 AND CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 2001 AND 2002**

Month	Foreign Exchange Earnings			Percentage Change	
	2001	2002	2003	2002/01	2003/02
January	322.27	253.04	315.10	-21.5	24.5
February	301.65	266.58	301.85	-11.6	13.2
March	270.08	242.38	251.05	-10.3	3.6
April	275.04	225.34	245.06	-18.1	8.8
May	204.19	193.52	215.47	-5.2	11.3
June	238.77	185.14	268.47	-22.5	45.0
July	262.65	258.06	323.73	-1.7	25.4
August	230.66	232.03	294.40	0.6	26.9
September	185.69	227.91	274.87	22.7	20.6
October	199.64	230.15	312.23	15.3	35.7
November	244.12	279.87	348.20	14.6	24.4
December	307.24	328.98	382.57	7.1	16.3
Total	3042.00	2923.00	3533.00	-3.9	20.9

TABLE 12.3

**TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
DURING 2002 & 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrival 2002	Prop. to the total (%)	Arrival 2003	Prop. to the total (%)	% Change (2003/02)
NORTH AMERICA					
CANADA	93598	3.9	107671	3.9	15.0
U.S.A.	348182	14.6	410803	15.1	18.0
OTHERS	0	—	0	—	—
TOTAL	441780	18.5	518474	19.0	17.4
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA					
BRAZIL	3622	0.2	4528	0.2	25.0
MEXICO	3105	0.1	3563	0.1	14.8
OTHERS	10945	0.5	13563	0.5	23.9
TOTAL	17672	0.7	21654	0.8	22.5
WESTERN EUROPE					
AUSTRIA	13801	0.6	16903	0.6	22.5
BELGIUM	13945	0.6	17309	0.6	24.1
DENMARK	10230	0.4	11327	0.4	10.7
FINLAND	7673	0.3	8001	0.3	4.3
FRANCE	78194	3.3	97654	3.6	24.9
GERMANY	64891	2.7	76868	2.8	18.5
GREECE	3207	0.1	3455	0.1	7.7
IRELAND	5793	0.2	7083	0.3	22.3
ITALY	37136	1.6	46908	1.7	26.3

TABLE 12.3

**TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
DURING 2002 & 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrival 2002	Prop. to the total (%)	Arrival 2003	Prop. to the total (%)	% Change (2003/02)
NETHERLANDS	31669	1.3	40565	1.5	28.1
NORWAY	7475	0.3	8400	0.3	12.4
PORTGUAL	7262	0.3	8158	0.3	12.3
SPAIN	19567	0.8	30551	1.1	56.1
SWEDEN	15330	0.6	18098	0.7	18.1
SWITZERLAND	21606	0.9	24463	0.9	13.2
U.K.	387846	16.3	430917	15.8	11.1
OTHERS	1158	0.0	1306	0.0	12.8
TOTAL	726783	30.5	847966	31.1	16.7
EASTERN EUROPE					
CZECH REPUBLIC	2561	0.1	3466	0.1	35.3
POLAND	4468	0.2	6336	0.2	41.8
C.I.S	27973	1.2	38526	1.4	37.7
OTHERS	5626	0.2	6924	0.3	23.1
TOTAL	40628	1.7	55252	2.0	36.0
AFRICA					
EGYPT	2688	0.1	3382	0.1	25.8
KENYA	17275	0.7	16563	0.6	-4.1
MAURTIUS	14425	0.6	16308	0.6	13.1
NIGERIA	5997	0.3	5713	0.2	-4.7

TABLE 12.3

**TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
DURING 2002 & 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrival 2002	Prop. to the total (%)	Arrival 2003	Prop. to the total (%)	% Change (2003/02)
SOUTH AFRICA	18238	0.8	23873	0.9	30.9
TANZANIA	7459	0.3	8515	0.3	14.2
OTHERS	17375	0.7	18999	0.7	9.3
TOTAL	83457	3.5	93353	3.4	11.9
WEST ASIA					
BAHRAIN	3754	0.2	4182	0.2	11.4
ISRAEL	25503	1.1	32157	1.2	26.1
OMAN	13256	0.6	12352	0.5	-6.8
SAUDI ARABIA	8663	0.4	9961	0.4	15.0
TURKEY	3354	0.1	5528	0.2	64.8
U.A.E	22027	0.9	21374	0.8	-3.0
YEMAN ARAB REP.	6772	0.3	7717	0.3	14.0
OTHERS	9233	0.4	10325	0.4	11.8
TOTAL	92562	3.9	103596	3.8	11.9
SOUTH ASIA					
AFGHANISTAN	6012	0.3	10079	0.4	67.6
IRAN	11815	0.5	17539	0.6	48.4
MALDIVES	18826	0.8	18345	0.7	-2.6
NEPAL	43056	1.8	42771	1.6	-0.7
PAKISTAN	2946	0.1	10364	0.4	251.8

TABLE 12.3

**TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
DURING 2002 & 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrival 2002	Prop. to the total (%)	Arrival 2003	Prop. to the total (%)	% Change (2003/02)
BANGLADESH	435867	18.3	454611	16.7	4.3
SRI LANKA	108008	4.5	109098	4.0	1.0
BHUTAN	4123	0.2	4082	0.1	-1.0
TOTAL	630653	26.4	666889	24.5	5.7
SOUTH EAST ASIA					
INDONESIA	8694	0.4	9078	0.3	4.4
MALAYSIA	63748	2.7	70750	2.6	11.0
MYANMAR	3037	0.1	3609	0.1	18.8
PHILIPPINES	7647	0.3	8091	0.3	5.8
SINGAPORE	44306	1.9	48368	1.8	9.2
THAILAND	19649	0.8	25754	0.9	31.1
OTHERS	2210	0.1	3276	0.1	48.2
TOTAL	149291	6.3	168926	6.2	13.2
EAST ASIA					
CHINA (MAIN)	15422	0.6	21152	0.8	37.2
CHINA (TAIWAN)	7785	0.3	12685	0.5	62.9
JAPAN	59709	2.5	77996	2.9	30.6
KOREA (SOUTH)	29374	1.2	35584	1.3	21.1
OTHERS	3134	0.1	3089	0.1	-1.4
TOTAL	115424	4.8	150506	5.5	30.4

TABLE 12.3

**TOURIST ARRIVALS IN INDIA BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
DURING 2002 & 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrival 2002	Prop. to the total (%)	Arrival 2003	Prop. to the total (%)	% Change (2003/02)
AUSTRALASIA					
AUSTRALIA	50743	2.1	58730	2.2	15.7
NEW ZEALAND	10811	0.5	13283	0.5	22.9
OTHERS	1707	0.1	1836	0.1	7.6
TOTAL	63261	2.7	73849	2.7	16.7
OTHERS	9366	0.4	10233	0.4	9.3
STATELESS	13487	0.6	15516	0.6	15.0
GRAND TOTAL	2384364	100.0	2726214	100.0	14.3

Source : Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 12.4

QUARTERLY BREAKUP OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		1st Quarter Jan.-Mar.	2nd Quarter April-June	3rd Quarter July-Sept.	4th Quarter Oct.-Dec.
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	107671	32.7	12.9	16.5	37.9
U.S.A	410803	24.4	19.5	20.7	35.4
Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	518474	26.1	18.1	19.9	35.9
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA					
Brazil	4528	24.1	14.1	20.9	40.9
Mexico	3563	25.3	19.6	22.3	32.8
Others	13563	28.7	17.8	20.1	33.4
Total	21654	27.2	17.3	20.6	34.9
WESTERN EUROPE					
Austria	16903	29.4	15.6	23.9	31.1
Belgium	17309	23.9	16.7	25.4	34.0
Denmark	11327	32.2	16.0	18.8	33.0
Finland	8001	48.0	10.0	9.3	32.7
France	97654	28.1	17.3	27.1	27.5
Germany	76868	29.6	16.0	22.6	31.8
Greece	3455	30.3	10.8	21.2	37.7
Ireland	7083	28.7	19.0	20.9	31.4
Italy	46908	29.0	12.7	24.2	34.1
Netherlands	40565	27.3	15.3	24.1	33.3

TABLE 12.4
QUARTERLY BREAKUP OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		1st Quarter Jan.-Mar.	2nd Quarter April-June	3rd Quarter July-Sept.	4th Quarter Oct.-Dec.
Norway	8400	31.8	17.6	17.9	32.7
Portugal	8158	30.4	19.1	21.7	28.8
Spain	30551	17.3	12.1	42.4	28.2
Sweden	18098	39.2	13.3	13.3	34.2
Switzerland	24463	31.2	14.0	20.5	34.3
U.K.	430917	35.0	14.5	18.4	32.1
Others	1306	23.5	18.0	23.1	35.4
Total	847966	31.9	14.9	21.5	31.7
EASTERN EUROPE					
Czech Republic	3466	30.7	14.4	22.2	32.7
Poland	6336	30.4	13.5	20.7	35.4
C.I.S.	38526	34.6	17.1	18.6	29.7
Others	6924	31.8	14.2	21.2	32.8
Total	55252	33.5	16.2	19.4	30.9
AFRICA					
Egypt	3382	21.9	21.1	26.7	30.3
Kenya	16563	25.6	17.8	23.6	33.0
Mauritius	16308	24.8	18.2	24.0	33.0
Nigeria	5713	25.1	21.5	24.5	28.9
South Africa	23873	26.2	14.7	20.1	39.0
Tanzania	8515	24.3	18.6	22.9	34.2

TABLE 12.4

QUARTERLY BREAKUP OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		1st Quarter Jan.-Mar.	2nd Quarter April-June	3rd Quarter July-Sept.	4th Quarter Oct.-Dec.
Others	18999	26.0	18.1	23.4	32.5
Total	93353	25.3	17.7	23.0	34.0
WEST ASIA					
Bahrain	4182	21.9	22.5	36.9	18.7
Israel	32157	21.3	19.9	26.7	32.1
Oman	12352	20.4	23.3	37.1	19.2
Saudi Arabia	9961	18.9	22.9	36.0	22.2
Turkey	5528	30.1	9.7	17.6	42.6
U.A.E.	21374	14.4	25.4	48.7	11.5
Yemen Arab Rep.	7717	22.6	21.8	34.8	20.8
Others	10325	22.5	19.9	31.0	26.6
Total	103596	20.3	21.4	34.3	24.0
SOUTH ASIA					
Afghanistan	10079	34.4	19.1	17.1	29.4
Iran	17539	32.9	15.4	24.7	27.0
Maldives	18345	25.0	19.5	27.2	28.3
Nepal	42771	26.1	22.0	25.9	26.0
Pakistan	10364	13.0	10.0	29.5	47.5
Bangladesh	454611	22.6	22.2	25.2	30.0
Sri Lanka	109098	27.7	19.9	26.7	25.7
Bhutan	4082	26.7	19.1	28.3	25.9

TABLE 12.4
QUARTERLY BREAKUP OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		1st Quarter Jan.-Mar.	2nd Quarter April-June	3rd Quarter July-Sept.	4th Quarter Oct.-Dec.
Total	666889	24.1	21.3	25.5	29.1
SOUTH EAST ASIA					
Indonesia	9078	26.9	18.4	24.2	30.5
Malaysia	70750	25.5	16.3	21.5	36.7
Myanmar	3609	29.0	16.2	21.8	33.0
Philippines	8091	28.0	18.7	24.3	29.0
Singapore	48368	23.3	18.6	21.0	37.1
Thailand	25754	29.1	17.3	20.7	32.9
Others	3276	25.7	17.3	28.2	28.8
Total	168926	25.7	17.4	21.6	35.3
EAST ASIA					
China(Main)	21152	29.7	10.9	22.8	36.6
China(Taiwan)	12685	24.8	12.9	34.9	27.4
Japan	77996	30.3	15.1	26.6	28.0
Korea(South)	35584	35.5	11.6	24.8	28.1
Others	3089	23.5	13.4	24.3	38.8
Total	150506	30.8	13.5	26.3	29.4
AUTRALASIA					
Australia	58730	24.5	14.6	20.1	40.8
New Zealand	13283	24.6	15.5	19.5	40.4
Others	1836	35.2	12.4	17.8	34.6

TABLE 12.4**QUARTERLY BREAKUP OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		1st Quarter Jan.-Mar.	2nd Quarter April-June	3rd Quarter July-Sept.	4th Quarter Oct.-Dec.
Total	73849	24.8	14.7	19.9	40.6
Others	10233	32.9	17.0	21.8	28.3
Stateless	15516	45.5	15.4	14.8	24.3
Grand Total	2726214	27.7	17.6	22.8	31.9

Source : Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 12.5
**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in number)	Proportion to the total (%)							
		0-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years & above	Not reported
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	107671	15.9	7.8	14.9	16.7	16.5	12.8	12.9	2.5
U.S.A	410803	19.0	7.8	11.9	17.3	18.7	13.5	8.2	3.6
Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	518474	18.4	7.8	12.5	17.2	18.2	13.3	9.2	3.4
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA									
Brazil	4528	2.4	7.5	22.9	25.6	21.4	11.2	8.6	0.4
Mexico	3563	3.5	11.5	26.4	19.5	19.1	11.2	8.1	0.7
Others	13563	5.4	7.0	22.4	23.7	18.9	13.2	8.6	0.8
Total	21654	4.5	7.9	23.1	23.4	19.4	12.5	8.5	0.7
WESTERN EUROPE									
Austria	16903	9.5	8.2	17.6	22.6	19.1	15.2	7.0	0.8
Belgium	17309	5.5	8.8	18.9	22.0	22.1	13.8	8.3	0.6
Denmark	11327	5.9	9.5	19.3	20.6	19.4	17.4	7.3	0.6
Finland	8001	4.8	8.7	21.4	23.4	22.9	14.1	4.3	0.4
France	97654	6.4	8.6	19.9	19.1	21.2	15.5	8.6	0.7
Germany	76868	4.7	7.2	17.5	25.7	20.8	15.6	8.0	0.5
Greece	3455	1.9	5.2	20.7	25.2	24.5	15.7	6.6	0.2
Ireland	7083	5.2	13.0	29.6	19.5	16.7	9.0	5.3	1.7
Italy	46908	2.5	4.1	20.3	25.4	22.6	16.2	8.4	0.5
Netherlands	40565	5.8	6.8	19.9	23.2	21.5	15.5	6.6	0.7
Norway	8400	11.6	13.3	17.5	20.1	19.1	11.8	5.5	1.1

TABLE 12.5

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in number)	Proportion to the total (%)								
		0-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years & above	Not reported	
Portugal	8158	6.1	7.5	18.1	22.4	19.7	11.7	13.9	0.6	
Spain	30551	2.4	5.9	32.4	23.4	19.7	9.4	6.3	0.5	
Sweden	18098	6.8	13.1	20.1	17.1	19.5	16.3	6.5	0.6	
Switzerland	24463	4.3	9.3	19.2	19.9	21.1	17.0	8.9	0.3	
U.K.	430917	9.8	9.3	15.6	18.0	20.6	14.8	11.2	0.7	
Others	1306	5.7	11.5	18.0	22.7	22.4	12.3	7.0	0.4	
Total	847966	7.6	8.5	18.0	20.1	20.8	14.8	9.5	0.7	
EASTERN EUROPE										
Czech Republic	3466	1.4	13.3	36.9	18.1	15.6	10.7	3.7	0.3	
Poland	6336	1.9	8.8	28.9	19.1	23.6	11.6	5.8	0.3	
C.I.S.	38526	3.0	8.6	23.1	27.0	23.8	10.0	3.3	1.2	
Others	6924	4.0	8.7	25.1	25.1	21.9	9.8	4.9	0.5	
Total	55252	3.5	9.6	26.7	23.6	21.3	9.8	5.0	0.5	
AFRICA										
Egypt	3382	2.9	4.5	20.3	31.1	24.1	9.8	6.9	0.4	
Kenya	16563	9.7	11.2	16.5	19.7	19.7	11.3	11.0	0.9	
Mauritius	16308	6.7	11.9	15.5	21.9	22.6	11.6	9.3	0.5	
Nigeria	5713	2.4	8.5	38.1	27.7	12.0	3.6	7.1	0.6	
South Africa	23873	6.9	8.4	17.9	22.0	21.4	12.9	9.7	0.8	
Tanzania	8515	9.6	10.3	19.1	22.2	18.2	9.6	10.1	0.9	
Others	18999	6.1	13.3	22.4	22.9	18.4	8.0	8.1	0.8	
Total	93353	7.1	10.5	19.6	22.5	19.9	10.4	9.3	0.7	

TABLE 12.5
**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in number)	Proportion to the total (%)							
		0-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years & above	Not reported
WEST ASIA									
Bahrain	4182	12.7	15.1	13.3	16.0	18.6	10.5	12.5	1.3
Israel	32157	1.9	24.9	24.5	11.6	15.9	9.5	11.4	0.3
Oman	12352	9.1	20.7	20.9	16.9	14.8	7.4	9.0	1.2
Saudi Arabia	9961	8.6	8.9	18.5	24.7	17.4	10.2	11.0	0.7
Turkey	5528	2.1	6.0	24.1	25.7	20.9	11.8	9.1	0.3
U.A.E.	21374	21.2	17.1	13.5	14.3	14.9	8.2	8.9	1.9
Yemen Arab Rep.	7717	8.8	21.4	19.7	16.9	12.9	7.5	11.7	1.1
Others	10325	6.6	10.8	23.0	25.1	17.8	7.6	8.4	0.7
Total	103596	8.8	18.2	20.2	16.7	16.0	8.9	10.3	0.9
SOUTH ASIA									
Afghanistan	10079	11.3	10.4	17.7	15.1	11.8	5.3	27.7	0.7
Iran	17539	6.5	13.2	19.5	21.4	19.5	7.3	12.2	0.4
Maldives	18345	11.1	14.5	24.9	21.4	12.6	7.6	6.5	1.4
Nepal	42771	6.7	15.1	22.7	22.0	14.6	5.0	13.1	0.8
Pakistan	10364	16.6	14.6	16.1	19.0	14.8	9.7	8.3	0.9
Bangladesh	454611	3.8	12.7	26.4	26.4	18.4	7.5	4.7	0.1
Sri Lanka	109098	7.3	10.3	18.4	21.1	18.4	13.5	9.8	1.2
Bhutan	4082	5.9	17.5	28.4	20.6	11.9	3.3	11.6	0.8
Total	666889	5.2	12.5	24.4	24.6	17.8	8.3	6.8	0.4
SOUTH EAST ASIA									
Indonesia	9078	4.2	8.3	24.0	24.9	21.2	10.0	6.9	0.5

TABLE 12.5

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (in number)	Proportion to the total (%)								
		0-14 Years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years & above	Not reported	
Malaysia	70750	8.4	9.2	17.2	23.9	20.8	11.4	8.3	0.8	
Myanmar	3609	1.3	4.9	17.5	23.0	22.2	18.3	12.6	0.2	
Philippines	8091	3.7	5.6	29.9	30.2	20.2	5.6	4.1	0.7	
Singapore	48368	8.5	6.1	16.3	26.8	21.1	9.8	10.5	0.9	
Thailand	25754	8.1	9.5	18.6	22.7	21.0	10.8	8.9	0.4	
Others	3276	3.1	12.3	26.5	20.5	21.3	9.3	6.3	0.7	
Total	168926	7.7	8.1	18.3	24.8	21.0	10.6	8.8	0.7	
EAST ASIA										
China(Main)	21152	1.4	6.9	30.7	30.4	17.2	7.3	5.7	0.4	
China(Taiwan)	12685	2.3	4.5	21.0	24.0	23.9	13.7	10.3	0.3	
Japan	77996	2.4	14.9	22.1	18.7	18.0	13.8	9.6	0.5	
Korea(South)	35584	5.1	15.0	23.7	27.5	15.7	6.6	5.9	0.5	
Others	3089	6.0	11.9	25.3	27.0	15.6	6.6	7.0	0.6	
Total	150506	3.0	12.9	23.7	23.0	17.8	11.0	8.2	0.4	
AUTRALASIA										
Australia	58730	10.5	9.1	17.0	21.4	21.4	11.9	7.3	1.4	
New Zealand	13283	11.5	8.2	19.4	22.0	19.3	9.9	7.6	2.1	
Others	1836	3.4	9.4	19.6	19.5	22.4	15.1	10.1	0.5	
Total	73849	10.5	9.0	17.5	21.4	21.1	11.6	7.4	1.5	
Others	10233	5.4	9.0	23.4	22.4	19.4	10.5	9.2	0.7	
Stateless	15516	4.6	9.5	20.5	23.8	20.4	14.3	6.4	0.5	
Grand Total	2726214	7.2	10.0	19.5	21.6	19.4	11.5	7.7	3.1	

Source : Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 12.6

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO GENDER - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Male	Female	Not reported
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	107671	43.2	32.1	24.7
U.S.A	410803	50.9	37.0	12.1
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	518474	49.3	36.0	14.7
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA				
Brazil	4528	46.2	39.3	14.5
Mexico	3563	38.8	39.0	22.2
Others	13563	46.1	34.3	19.6
Total	21654	44.9	36.2	18.9
WESTERN EUROPE				
Austria	16903	46.6	35.9	17.5
Belgium	17309	50.4	33.7	15.9
Denmark	11327	49.8	32.8	17.4
Finland	8001	47.9	41.4	10.7
France	97654	49.0	37.6	13.4
Germany	76868	54.4	29.4	16.2
Greece	3455	51.3	27.8	20.9
Ireland	7083	47.1	34.6	18.3

TABLE 12.6

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO GENDER - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Male	Female	Not reported
Italy	46908	50.2	33.1	16.7
Netherlands	40565	48.9	32.2	18.9
Norway	8400	50.5	32.2	17.3
Portugal	8158	60.8	31.5	7.7
Spain	30551	39.0	35.9	25.1
Sweden	18098	48.8	38.9	12.3
Switzerland	24463	47.0	37.6	15.4
U.K.	430917	50.9	37.8	11.3
Others	1306	49.2	36.3	14.5
Total	847966	50.2	36.1	13.7
EASTERN EUROPE				
Czech Republic	3466	54.5	28.9	16.6
Poland	6336	47.3	32.4	20.3
C.I.S.	38526	49.1	27.2	23.7
Others	6924	25.0	45.9	29.1
Total	55252	46.2	30.3	23.5
AFRICA				
Egypt	3382	74.7	12.5	12.8
Kenya	16563	62.1	34.5	3.4

TABLE 12.6
**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO GENDER - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Male	Female	Not reported
Mauritius	16308	43.3	47.8	8.9
Nigeria	5713	77.1	16.0	6.9
South Africa	23873	49.3	46.3	4.4
Tanzania	8515	59.4	37.5	3.1
Others	18999	60.4	28.8	10.8
Total	93353	56.3	37.1	6.6
WEST ASIA				
Bahrain	4182	63.5	31.5	5.0
Israel	32157	60.0	30.2	9.8
Oman	12352	68.8	21.8	9.4
Saudi Arabia	9961	74.5	16.8	8.7
Turkey	5528	48.0	27.7	24.3
U.A.E.	21374	46.3	34.2	19.5
Yemen Arab Rep.	7717	74.6	23.3	2.1
Others	10325	67.1	18.7	14.2
Total	103596	60.9	27.0	12.1
SOUTH ASIA				
Afghanistan	10079	49.1	17.7	33.2
Iran	17539	58.2	30.3	11.5

TABLE 12.6

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO GENDER - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Male	Female	Not reported
Maldives	18345	57.5	41.2	1.3
Nepal	42771	51.1	23.3	25.6
Pakistan	10364	53.0	39.3	7.7
Bangladesh	454611	75.6	21.5	2.9
Sri Lanka	109098	59.6	36.1	4.3
Bhutan	4082	56.5	21.6	21.9
Total	666889	69.6	25.0	5.4
SOUTH EAST ASIA				
Indonesia	9078	53.1	30.2	16.7
Malaysia	70750	57.1	31.3	11.6
Myanmar	3609	56.1	34.0	9.9
Philippines	8091	59.6	26.6	13.8
Singapore	48368	58.0	32.4	9.6
Thailand	25754	45.0	36.5	18.5
Others	3276	48.2	24.5	27.3
Total	168926	55.2	32.1	12.7
EAST ASIA				
China(Main)	21152	54.3	24.1	21.6
China(Taiwan)	12685	38.2	37.6	24.2

TABLE 12.6
**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS
ACCORDING TO GENDER - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Male	Female	Not reported
Japan	77996	53.3	25.2	21.5
Korea(South)	35584	52.1	24.0	23.9
Others	3089	46.8	31.2	22.0
Total	150506	52.3	25.9	21.8
AUTRALASIA				
Australia	58730	51.5	33.4	15.1
New Zealand	13283	51.2	32.9	15.9
Others	1836	48.5	37.5	14.0
Total	73849	51.4	33.4	15.2
Others	10233	47.7	34.4	17.9
Stateless	15516	52.5	42.4	5.1
Grand Total	2726214	55.7	32.1	12.2

Source : Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 12.7

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING
TO MODE OF TRAVEL TO INDIA - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Air	Sea	Land
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	107671	98.8	0.3	0.9
U.S.A	410803	98.8	0.5	0.7
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	518474	98.8	0.5	0.7
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA				
Brazil	4528	98.7	0.1	1.2
Mexico	3563	96.1	1.2	2.7
Others	13563	97.9	0.6	1.5
Total	21654	97.7	0.7	1.6
WESTERN EUROPE				
Austria	16903	98.0	0.2	1.8
Belgium	17309	98.0	0.2	1.8
Denmark	11327	97.7	0.3	2.0
Finland	8001	98.4	0.1	1.5
France	97654	98.2	0.1	1.7
Germany	76868	96.9	0.8	2.3
Greece	3455	90.6	8.3	1.1
Ireland	7083	96.7	0.4	2.9

TABLE 12.7

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING
TO MODE OF TRAVEL TO INDIA - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Air	Sea	Land
Italy	46908	98.5	0.1	1.4
Netherlands	40565	97.6	0.2	2.2
Norway	8400	97.6	1.1	1.3
Portugal	8158	99.2	0.1	0.7
Spain	30551	98.4	0.2	1.4
Sweden	18098	97.9	0.0	2.1
Switzerland	24463	97.8	0.1	2.1
U.K.	430917	98.8	0.4	0.8
Others	1306	98.0	0.2	1.8
Total	847966	98.3	0.4	1.3
EASTERN EUROPE				
Czech Republic	3466	90.4	0.2	9.4
Poland	6336	91.4	2.1	6.5
C.I.S.	38526	93.8	5.1	1.1
Others	6924	93.2	4.3	2.5
Total	55252	93.3	4.3	2.4
AFRICA				
Egypt	3382	94.3	5.1	0.6
Kenya	16563	99.7	0.1	0.2

TABLE 12.7

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING
TO MODE OF TRAVEL TO INDIA - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Air	Sea	Land
Mauritius	16308	99.6	0	0.4
Nigeria	5713	97.2	0.0	2.8
South Africa	23873	98.0	0.1	1.9
Tanzania	8515	99.8	0.1	0.1
Others	18999	98.9	0.4	0.7
Total	93353	98.7	0.4	0.9
WEST ASIA				
Bahrain	4182	99.9	0.0	0.1
Israel	32157	91.1	0.0	8.9
Oman	12352	99.9	0.0	0.1
Saudi Arabia	9961	99.6	0.0	0.4
Turkey	5528	94.2	2.4	3.4
U.A.E.	21374	100	0.0	0.0
Yemen Arab Rep.	7717	99.9	0.0	0.1
Others	10325	97.1	2.6	0.3
Total	103596	96.6	0.4	3.0
SOUTH ASIA				
Afghanistan	10079	100	0.0	0.0
Iran	17539	97.5	0.6	1.9

TABLE 12.7

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING
TO MODE OF TRAVEL TO INDIA - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Air	Sea	Land
Maldives	18345	99.8	0.2	0.0
Nepal	42771	98.3	0.0	1.7
Pakistan	10364	47.6	2.3	50.1
Bangladesh	454611	9.7	0.0	90.3
Sri Lanka	109098	99.1	0.2	0.7
Bhutan	4082	99.9	0.0	0.1
Total	666889	37.3	0.1	62.6
SOUTH EAST ASIA				
Indonesia	9078	96.4	2.7	0.9
Malaysia	70750	99.3	0.2	0.5
Myanmar	3609	90.4	4.4	5.2
Philippines	8091	82.2	17.6	0.2
Singapore	48368	99.4	0.2	0.4
Thailand	25754	96.0	0.5	3.5
Others	3276	94.4	0.1	5.5
Total	168926	97.5	1.3	1.2
EAST ASIA				
China(Main)	21152	96.7	0.7	2.6
China(Taiwan)	12685	98.6	0.0	1.4

TABLE 12.7

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING
TO MODE OF TRAVEL TO INDIA - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)		
		Air	Sea	Land
Japan	77996	94.0	2.0	4.0
Korea(South)	35584	93.7	0.4	5.9
Others	3089	97.0	0.4	2.6
Total	150506	94.8	1.2	4.0
AUTRALASIA				
Australia	58730	97.4	0.7	1.9
New Zealand	13283	96.9	0.5	2.6
Others	1836	98.9	0.1	1.0
Total	73849	97.4	0.6	2.0
Others	10233	99.3	0.2	0.5
Stateless	15516	99.5	0.0	0.5
Grand Total	2726214	83.1	0.5	16.4

Source : Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 12.8

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO
PORT OF DISEMBARKATION - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)				
		Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Others
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	107671	20.1	2.6	6.6	62.8	7.9
U.S.A	410803	36.8	3.1	8.7	32.3	19.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	518474	33.3	2.9	8.4	38.6	16.8
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	4528	47.5	1.8	6.4	36.5	7.8
Mexico	3563	22.4	3.1	3.1	56.7	14.7
Others	13563	25.4	1.7	3.6	59.6	9.7
Total	21654	29.5	2.0	4.1	54.3	10.1
WESTERN EUROPE						
Austria	16903	16.5	1.8	6.1	59.2	16.4
Belgium	17309	30.9	3.1	10.2	47.6	8.2
Denmark	11327	24.2	2.1	9.5	48.1	16.1
Finland	8001	16.9	1.9	4.4	29.4	47.4
France	97654	22.3	1.8	24.3	44.1	7.5
Germany	76868	29.6	3.5	11.2	43.3	12.4
Greece	3455	26.8	2.1	5.5	45.7	19.9
Ireland	7083	28.1	7.8	6.4	34.6	23.1

TABLE 12.8

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO
PORT OF DISEMBARKTION - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)				
		Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Others
Italy	46908	29.9	3.2	9.5	45.5	11.9
Netherlands	40565	27.8	2.8	9.1	51.3	9.0
Norway	8400	21.6	3.0	11.6	55.1	8.7
Portugal	8158	69.4	1.5	2.1	18.3	8.7
Spain	30551	20.3	3.5	5.5	63.5	7.2
Sweden	18098	25.6	4.0	7.4	34.2	28.8
Switzerland	24463	27.7	2.5	8.1	44.1	17.6
U.K.	430917	33.4	2.6	4.8	30.8	28.4
Others	1306	24.0	4.1	8.9	51.3	11.7
Total	847966	30.0	2.7	8.5	38.3	20.5
EASTERN EUROPE						
Czech Republic	3466	26.4	1.4	3.2	51.4	17.6
Poland	6336	19.2	1.9	3.6	55.8	19.5
C.I.S.	38526	4.8	0.3	0.9	64.8	29.2
Others	6924	20.0	1.8	4.1	72.7	1.4
Total	55252	9.7	0.7	1.8	63.9	23.9
AFRICA						
Egypt	3382	39.2	1.3	3.8	42.0	13.7
Kenya	16563	83.7	0.2	1.9	11.4	2.8

TABLE 12.8

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO
PORT OF DISEMBARKATION - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)				
		Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Others
Mauritius	16308	54.2	0.1	18.0	26.6	1.1
Nigeria	5713	74.2	0.7	0.4	19.6	5.1
South Africa	23873	75.4	0.5	6.6	12.2	5.3
Tanzania	8515	86.7	0.1	2.4	7.9	2.9
Others	18999	56.1	0.5	4.6	32.7	6.1
Total	93353	68.9	0.4	6.5	19.9	4.3
WEST ASIA						
Bahrain	4182	60.5	0.1	2.6	19.9	16.9
Israel	32157	50.8	1.5	0.7	35.8	11.2
Oman	12352	50.6	0.1	19.9	5.1	24.3
Saudi Arabia	9961	59.7	0.4	3.2	24.1	12.6
Turkey	5528	18.2	0.9	1.9	63.1	15.9
U.A.E.	21374	48.4	0.1	1.1	4.9	45.5
Yemen Arab Rep.	7717	87.5	0.1	0.6	2.6	9.2
Others	10325	43.3	1.2	3.2	30.1	22.2
Total	103596	51.8	0.7	3.7	22.4	21.4
SOUTH ASIA						
Afghanistan	10079	3.0	0.1	0.1	94.8	2.0
Iran	17539	52.8	0.1	1.8	37.2	8.1

TABLE 12.8

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO
PORT OF DISEMBARKTION - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)				
		Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Others
Maldives	18345	1.1	0.1	6.2	5.7	86.9
Nepal	42771	8.6	7.0	0.4	70.5	13.5
Pakistan	10364	28.3	0.3	1.1	17.1	53.2
Bangladesh	454611	0.4	7.0	0.1	1.1	91.4
Sri Lanka	109098	5.6	0.2	61.3	5.8	27.1
Bhutan	4082	0.6	43.0	0.8	52.0	3.6
Total	666889	3.7	5.5	10.3	9.4	71.1
SOUTH EAST ASIA						
Indonesia	9078	36.8	2.1	10.9	33.7	16.5
Malaysia	70750	9.1	1.8	56.0	19.5	13.6
Myanmar	3609	9.9	61.0	6.2	11.6	11.3
Philippines	8091	34.5	2.7	11.5	24.6	26.7
Singapore	48368	17.8	3.2	39.6	21.5	17.9
Thailand	25754	11.1	15.4	7.8	45.6	20.1
Others	3276	15.4	11.2	7.5	49.1	16.8
Total	168926	14.8	5.8	37.3	25.5	16.6
EAST ASIA						
China(Main)	21152	20.7	4.4	9.7	53.1	12.1
China(Taiwan)	12685	8.5	3.0	5.8	80.2	2.5

TABLE 12.8

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO
PORT OF DISEMBARKATION - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total (%)				
		Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Delhi	Others
Japan	77996	15.1	7.3	8.3	58.1	11.2
Korea(South)	35584	15.2	6.7	18.2	48.0	11.9
Others	3089	15.0	1.2	5.4	74.2	4.2
Total	150506	15.4	6.3	10.6	57.2	10.5
AUTRALASIA						
Australia	58730	25.3	5.6	15.2	37.1	16.8
New Zealand	13283	32.3	4.5	9.4	39.2	14.6
Others	1836	15.0	1.2	5.4	74.2	4.2
Total	73849	27.2	5.3	14.0	37.3	16.2
Others	10233	29.6	1.5	4.8	60.4	3.7
Stateless	15516	34.4	0.1	4.3	11.1	50.1
Grand Total	2726214	24.1	3.7	10.5	30.8	30.9

Source : Bureau of Immigration

TABLE 12.9

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF VISIT - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		Business	Conference	Education	Tourism* and Others
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	107671	3.8	0.2	0.4	95.6
U.S.A	410803	6.2	0.4	0.4	93.0
Others	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	518474	5.7	0.3	0.4	93.6
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA					
Brazil	4528	9.4	0.9	0.7	89.0
Mexico	3563	7.0	0.6	0.6	91.8
Others	13563	6.2	1.2	0.7	91.9
Total	21654	7.0	1.0	0.7	91.3
WESTERN EUROPE					
Austria	16903	6.8	0.3	0.5	92.4
Belgium	17309	9.4	0.4	0.7	89.5
Denmark	11327	11.5	0.5	0.4	87.6
Finland	8001	8.3	0.5	0.7	90.5
France	97654	7.1	0.3	0.4	92.2
Germany	76868	13.2	0.6	0.5	85.7
Greece	3455	11.9	0.9	0.5	86.7
Ireland	7083	10.2	0.4	0.4	89.0

* For the purpose of this table, the purpose "tourism" indicate recreation, holiday & leisure etc.

TABLE 12.9

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF VISIT - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		Business	Conference	Education	Tourism* and Others
Italy	46908	9.4	0.4	0.3	89.9
Netherlands	40565	10.0	0.5	0.6	88.9
Norway	8400	7.9	0.5	0.6	91.0
Portugal	8158	4.0	0.2	0.3	95.5
Spain	30551	4.2	0.3	0.2	95.3
Sweden	18098	9.9	0.4	0.5	89.2
Switzerland	24463	7.9	0.3	0.5	91.3
U.K.	430917	5.8	0.2	0.3	93.7
Others	1306	6.0	0.2	0.2	93.6
Total	847966	7.3	0.3	0.4	92.0
EASTERN EUROPE					
Czech Republic	3466	12.1	0.8	0.3	86.8
Poland	6336	9.7	0.5	0.3	89.5
C.I.S.	38526	11.2	0.6	0.8	87.4
Others	6924	4.8	1.0	0.8	93.4
Total	55252	10.4	0.6	0.7	88.3
AFRICA					
Egypt	3382	17.1	1.4	0.6	80.9
Kenya	16563	6.1	0.6	0.6	92.7

TABLE 12.9

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF VISIT - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		Business	Conference	Education	Tourism* and Others
Mauritius	16308	4.0	0.5	1.3	94.2
Nigeria	5713	23.1	0.7	0.5	75.7
South Africa	23873	8.0	0.5	0.6	90.9
Tanzania	8515	6.5	0.6	1.1	91.8
Others	18999	10.0	1.3	2.4	86.3
Total	93353	8.5	0.8	1.1	89.6
WEST ASIA					
Bahrain	4182	4.1	0.2	1.5	94.2
Israel	32157	11.7	0.3	0.4	87.6
Oman	12352	3.1	0.3	1.3	95.3
Saudi Arabia	9961	8.8	0.3	0.7	90.2
Turkey	5528	14.9	0.9	0.3	83.9
U.A.E.	21374	2.1	0.2	0.2	97.5
Yemen Arab Rep.	7717	6.4	0.2	4.1	89.3
Others	10325	13.8	0.6	1.3	84.3
Total	103596	8.1	0.3	0.9	90.7
SOUTH ASIA					
Afghanistan	10079	5.3	0.6	0.6	93.5
Iran	17539	6.9	0.9	2.7	89.5

TABLE 12.9

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO PURPOSE OF VISIT - 2003

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		Business	Conference	Education	Tourism* and Others
Maldives	18345	0.3	0.1	0.2	99.4
Nepal	42771	4.6	1.6	1.2	92.6
Pakistan	10364	3.6	2.9	0.3	93.2
Bangladesh	454611	0.7	0.1	0.1	99.1
Sri Lanka	109098	3.0	0.7	0.2	96.1
Bhutan	4082	1.3	0.8	0.5	97.4
Total	666889	1.6	0.4	0.3	97.7
SOUTH EAST ASIA					
Indonesia	9078	10.2	2.7	1.2	85.9
Malaysia	70750	4.6	0.5	0.9	94.0
Myanmar	3609	3.0	0.8	0.4	95.8
Philippines	8091	10.7	2.1	0.9	86.3
Singapore	48368	10.1	0.7	0.2	89.0
Thailand	25754	4.7	1.1	0.9	93.3
Others	3276	6.4	4.0	1.5	88.1
Total	168926	6.8	0.9	0.7	91.6
EAST ASIA					
China(Main)	21152	19.9	2.2	0.5	77.4
China(Taiwan)	12685	6.5	0.8	0.8	91.9

TABLE 12.9

**CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ACCORDING TO
PURPOSE OF VISIT - 2003**

Country of Nationality	Arrivals (In number)	Proportion to the total(%)			
		Business	Conference	Education	Tourism* and Others
Japan	77996	12.1	0.5	0.6	86.8
Korea(South)	35584	7.4	0.8	0.5	91.3
Others	3089	7.3	1.4	0.9	90.4
Total	150506	11.6	0.8	0.6	87.0
AUTRALASIA					
Australia	58730	8.8	0.7	0.5	90.0
New Zealand	13283	7.7	0.4	0.4	91.5
Others	1836	4.7	1.0	0.2	94.1
Total	73849	8.5	0.6	0.5	90.4
OTHERS					
Stateless	15516	13.1	0.7	0.9	85.3
Grand Total	2726214	6.0	0.4	0.5	93.1

Source : Bureau of Immigration

* For the purpose of this table the purpose Tourism indicate recreation, holiday & leisure etc.

GENERAL TERMS, CONDITIONS & APPLICATION FORMAT FOR PROJECT APPROVAL AT PROJECT LEVEL & CLASSIFICATION OF HOTELS

Hotels are an integral part of a tourist's visit to a place and the services offered by them can make or mar a visit completely. With the aim of providing standardized, world class services to the tourists, the Government of India, Department of Tourism has a voluntary scheme for classification of fully operational hotels in the following categories:-

1. Star Hotels:- 5 Star Deluxe, 5 Star, 4 Star, 3 Star, 2 Star & 1 Star
2. Heritage Hotels:- Heritage Grand, Heritage Classic & Heritage

The Hotel & Restaurant Approval & Classification Committee (HRACC) inspects and assesses the hotels based on facilities and services offered.

Project approvals are also given in all the above-mentioned categories at the project implementation stage.

Classified hotels/approved projects are eligible for various concessions and facilities that are announced by the Government from time to time besides, getting worldwide publicity through the Indiatourism Offices located in India and abroad.

Details of the criteria set and the documents required are given in this document

For classification and project approvals in the 5 Star Deluxe, 5 Star, 4 Star and all the three Heritage categories the applications along with the requisite fees may be sent to:-

Member Secretary (HRACC)/Hotel and Restaurants Division,
Department of Tourism, Government of India,
C-1 Hutmants, Dalhousie Road, New Delhi 110011.

For classifications and project approvals in the 3 Star, 2 Star and 1 Star categories the applications along with the requisite fees maybe sent to the Regional Director, Indiatourism Office in whose region the hotel/project is located:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Regional Director,
Indiatourism,
West & Central Region
121,M. Karve Road
Mumbai 400 020 | 2. Regional Director,
Indiatourism
Northern Region
88, Janpath
New Delhi 110001 |
|--|---|

3. Regional Director,
Indiatourism,
Southern Region
154, Anna Salai
Chennai 600002
4. Regional Director,
Indiatourism
Eastern Region
Embassy, 4, Shakespeare Sarani
Kolkata 700007
5. Regional Director,
Indiatourism
North Eastern Region
G.L.Production Complex
G.S.Road, Guwahati-781007

Approval at Project Level

1. The Department of Tourism approves hotels at project stage based on documentation, which enables the hotels to get certain benefits from the govt. as announced from time to time. The documents required for project approvals are listed below.
2. Project approvals are valid for 5 years. Project approvals of the Govt. of India, Department of Tourism cease 3 months from the date that the hotel becomes operational even if all its rooms are not ready. The hotel must apply for classification within these 3 months.
3. The Department of Tourism, Govt. India reserves the right to modify the guidelines/terms and conditions from time to time
4. Application form. This covers
 - i. Proposed name of the hotel
 - ii. Name of the promoters with a note on their business antecedents
 - iii. Complete postal address of the promoters/tel./fax/email
 - iv. Status of the owners/promoters
 1. If Public/private limited company with copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association
 2. If Partnership, a copy of partnership deed and certificate of registration
 3. If proprietary concern, name and address of proprietor/certificate of registration
 - v. Location of hotel site with postal address
 - vi. Details of the site
 1. Area (in sq. meters)

2. Title – owned/leased with copies of sale/lease deed
3. Copy of Land Use Permit from local authorities
4. Distances from Railway station, airport, main shopping centers (in Kms)

vii. Details of the project

1. Copy of feasibility report.
2. Star category planned
3. Number of rooms and area for each type of room (in sq.ft.)
4. Number of attached baths and areas (in sq.ft.)
5. Details of public areas – Lobby/lounge, restaurants, bars, shopping, banquet/conference halls, health club, swimming pool, parking facilities.
6. Facilities for the physically challenged persons.
7. Eco-friendly practices and any other additional facilities (please indicate area in sq.ft for each facility mentioned above at 5, 6 & 7)
8. Date by which project is expected to be completed and operational.

viii. Blue prints/sketch plans signed by owners and architect showing

1. Site plan
2. Front and side elevations
3. Floor plans for all floors
4. Detail of guest room and bath room with dimensions in sq.ft.
5. Details of Fire Fighting Measures/ Hydrants etc.
6. Details of measures for energy conservation and water harvesting.

ix. Air-conditioning details for guest rooms, public areas

x. Local approvals by

1. Municipal authorities
2. Concerned Police Authorities
3. Any other local authority as maybe required.
4. Approval/NOC from Airport Authority of India for projects located near Airports

The above mentioned approvals/NOCs are the responsibility of the promoters/concerned company as the case may be. The Department's approval is no substitute for any statutory approval and the approval given is liable to be withdrawn in case of any violations without notice.

xi. Proposed capital structure

1. Total project cost

- a. Equity component with details of paid up capital
- b. Debt – with current and proposed sources of funding

- xii. Letter of acceptance of regulatory conditions.
- xiii. Please indicate whether the promoter intends to give a few rooms or all rooms on a time-share basis.
- xiv. Application Fee

- 5. In the event of any changes in the project plans, the approval must be sought afresh.
- 6. Authorised officers of the Department of Tourism should be allowed free access to inspect the premises from time to time without prior notice
- 7. The hotel must immediately inform the Department of the date from which the hotel becomes operational and apply for classification within 3 months of this date.
- 8. The fees payable for the project approval and subsequent extension, if required are as follows. The demand draft maybe payable to "Pay & Accounts Officer, Department of Tourism, New Delhi".

Star Category	Amount in Rs.
5 - Star	15,000
4 - Star	12,000
3 - Star	8,000
2 - Star	6,000
1 - Star	5,000
Heritage Category	12,000

- 9. The promoters must forward regular progress reports for each quarter failing which the project approval would be considered withdrawn.
- 10. All documents must be valid at the time of application and a Gazetted officer or Notary must duly certify copies furnished to the Department. Documents in local languages should be accompanied by a translation in English/official language and be duly certified.
- 11. Projects, where it is proposed to let out part or whole of the hotel on time share basis will not be eligible for approval.
- 12. For any change in the category the promoters must apply afresh with a fresh application form and requisite fees for the category applied for.

13. Any changes in the project plans or management should be informed to the, Department of Tourism/Regional Directors Office (For 3, 2 & 1 Star categories) (for 5-D, 5, 4 Star and Heritage categories) within 30 days otherwise the approval will stand withdrawn/terminated.
14. Applicants are requested to go through the checklist of facilities & services contained in this document before applying.
15. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.
16. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Tourism reserves the right to modify the guidelines/terms and conditions from time to time.

HOTEL CLASSIFICATION/RECLASSIFICATION

1. Classification for newly operational hotels must be sought within 3 months of completion of approved hotel projects. Operating hotels may opt for classification at any stage. However, hotels seeking re-classification should apply for reclassification one year prior to the expiry of the current period of classification.
2. If the hotel fails to reapply 1 year before the expiry of the classification order, the application will be treated as a fresh classification case.
3. Once a hotel applies for classification/ re-classification, it should be ready at all times for inspection by the HRACC. No requests for deferment of inspection will be entertained.
4. Classification will be valid for 5 (Five) years from the date of issue of orders or in case of reclassification from the date of expiry of the last classification provided that the application has been received within the stipulated time mentioned above, along with all valid documents. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.
5. Hotels which propose to let out part of or all its rooms on time-share basis are not eligible to be classified
6. Hotels applying for classification must provide the following documentation.
 - a. Application Form detailing
 - i. Name of the hotel
 - ii. Name and address of the promoters/owners with a note on their business antecedents
 - iii. Complete postal address of the hotel with tel. no/fax/email
 - iv. Status of the owners/promoters
 1. If Public/private limited company with copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association
 2. If Partnership, a copy of partnership deed and certificate of registration
 3. If proprietary concern, name and address of proprietor/certificate of registration.
 - v. Date on which the hotel became operational.
 - vi. Details of hotel site with postal address and distance from Airport/Railway Station/City Centre/Downtown shopping area (in kms)
 - vii. Details of the hotel

1. Area (in sq. metres) with title – owned/leased with copies of sale/lease deed
 2. Copy of Land Use Permit from local authorities
 3. Star category being applied for
 4. Number of rooms and area for each type of room in sq.ft. (single/double/suites)
 5. Number of attached baths
 6. Details of public areas – Lobby/lounge, restaurants, bars, shopping area, banquet/conference halls, health club, swimming pool, parking facilities, facilities for the physically challenged persons, Eco-friendly practices and any other additional facilities. The area for each facility should be indicated in sq.ft
 7. Detail of guestroom and bathroom with dimensions in sq.ft.
 8. Details of Fire Fighting Measures/Hydrants etc.
 9. Details of measures for energy conservation and water harvesting and other Eco- friendly measures and initiatives.
 10. Air-conditioning details for guest rooms, public areas
- viii. Certificates/No Objection Certificate's (attested copies)
- a) Certificate/licence from Municipality/Corporation to show that your establishment is registered as a hotel
 - b) Certificate/licence from concerned Police Department authorizing the running of a hotel
 - c) Clearance Certificate from Municipal Health Officer/Sanitary Inspector giving clearance to your establishment from sanitary/ hygienic point of view
 - d) No Objection Certificate with respect to fire fighting arrangements from the Fire Service Department (Local Fire Brigade Authorities)
 - e) Public liability insurance
 - f) Bar Licence (necessary for 4*, 5* & 5*-D only)
 - g) Money Changers Licence (necessary for 4*,5*& 5*-D only)
 - h) Sanctioned building plans/occupancy certificate
 - i) If classified earlier, a copy of the earlier "Certificate of Classification issued by Department of Tourism
 - j) For Heritage property, certificate from the local authority stating age of the property and showing new and old built up areas separately.
 - k) Any other local authority as maybe required.
 - l) Approval /NOC from AAI for projects located near Airports

- m) Please indicate whether a few rooms or all rooms are to be let out on a time-share basis.
- n) Application fees

The above-mentioned approvals/No Objection Certificates are the responsibility of the Owners/promoters/concerned Company as the case may be. The Department's approval is no substitute for any statutory approval and the approval given is liable to be withdrawn without notice in case of any violations or misrepresentation of facts.

7. All applications for classification or re-classification must be complete in all respects – application form, application fee, prescribed clearances, NOCs, certificates etc. - incomplete application is liable to be rejected.
8. Hotels will qualify for classification as Heritage hotels provided a minimum 50% of the floor area was built before 1935 and no substantial change has been made in the facade. Hotels, which have been classified/, re-classified under Heritage categories prior to issue of these Guidelines will continue under Heritage categories even if they were built between 1935-1950.
9. The application fees payable for classification/reclassification are as follows. The demand draft maybe payable to "Pay & Accounts Officer, Department of Tourism, New Delhi".

Star Category	Classification/Reclassification fees in Rs.
1-Star	6,000
2-Star	8,000
3-Star	10,000
4-Star	15,000
5- Star	20,000
5-Star Deluxe	25,000
Heritage (Grand, Classic & Heritage categories)	15,000

10. The classification committee will consist as follows
 - (a.) For 4*, 5* and 5* Deluxe and Heritage category - Chaired by Chairman (HRACC) or his representative. Representatives from FHRAI/ HAI/ IATO/ TAAI/ IHM /RD/ local Indiatourism office/Director(T) of the concerned State Govt. or his representative(who should be a Gazetted officer) /Member Secretary will constitute the other members of the Committee. In case of Heritage category, a representative of IHHA will be a member of the committee.

- (b.) For 1*, 2* & 3*, the committee will be Chaired by Secretary (T) of the concerned State Govt. or his nominee who should not be below the rank of a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. In his absence the Regional Director, Indiatourism who is also Member Secretary, Regional HRACC will chair the committee. The recommendations will be sent to HRACC Division (Department of Tourism, Government of India) within 3 weeks. Other members will be representatives from FHRAI/ IATO/ TAAI / IHM.
 - (c.) The Chairman and any 3 members will constitute a quorum
 - (d.) The minutes will be approved by the Chairman (HRACC).
 - (e.) In case of any dissatisfaction with the decision of HRACC the hotels may appeal to Secretary (T), Government of India for review and reconsideration within 30 days of receiving the communication regarding classification/reclassification. No requests will be entertained beyond this period.
11. Hotels will be classified following a two stage procedure
- a. The presence of facilities and services will be evaluated against the enclosed checklist.
 - i. New projects will be required to adopt environment friendly practices and facilities for physically challenged persons.
 - ii. Existing hotels being classified will need to conform to a phased plan for adding Eco-friendly practices and facilities for physically challenged persons, which should be completed by 31st December, 2003.
 - b. The quality of facilities and services will be evaluated against the mark sheet
12. The hotel is expected to maintain required standards at all times. The Classification Committee may inspect a hotel at any time without previous notice. The Committee may request that its members be accommodated overnight to inspect the level of services.
13. Any deficiencies/rectification pointed out by the HRACC must be complied with within the stipulated time, which has been allotted in consultation with the hotel representatives during inspection. Failure to do so will result in rejection of the application.
14. The committee may assign a star category lower but not higher than that applied for.
15. The hotel must be able to convince the committee that they are taking sufficient steps to conserve energy and harvest water, garbage segregation, and disposal/recycling as per Pollution Control Board (PCB) norms and following other Eco-friendly measures.

16. For any change in the star category/heritage category the promoters must apply afresh with a fresh application form and requisite fees for the category applied for.
17. Any changes in the plans or management of the hotel should be informed to the HRACC, Govt. of India, Department of Tourism within 30 days otherwise the classification will stand withdrawn/terminated.
18. Applicants are requested to go through the checklist of facilities and services contained in this document before applying.
19. Incomplete applications will not be considered. All cases of classification would be finalised within three months of the application being made.
20. The Govt. India Department of Tourism reserves the right to modify the guidelines/terms and conditions from time to time

Format for Undertaking

To,
The Secretary (T)
Govt. of India,
Department of Tourism
New Delhi.

UNDERTAKING

I have read and understood all the terms and conditions mentioned above with respect to project approval/classification/reclassification in 1/2/3/4/5/5-D/Heritage category and hereby agree to abide by them. The information and documents provided are correct and authentic to the best of my knowledge.

Signature and name in block letters
Seal of the applicant

Place:

Date:

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5*D	Yes/No	Comments
General							
Primarily transient, full time operations, 7days a week in season	N	N	N	N	N		Max 10% of rooms for commercial use in hotel block or as per local law. At least one room equipped for the physically challenged
Establishment to have all necessary trading licences	N	N	N	N	N		These documents are already detailed in General Terms and Conditions
Establishment to have public liability insurance	D	D	D	D	D		
24 hrs. lifts for buildings higher than ground plus two floors	N	N	N	N	N		Mandatory for new hotels. Local laws may require a relaxation of this condition.Easy access for physically challenged persons.
Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Public areas and kitchens fully serviced daily	N	N	N	N	N		
All floor surfaces clean and in good repair	N	N	N	N	N		Floors may be of any type
Guest rooms							
Minimum 10 lettable rooms. All rooms with outside window/ventilation	N	N	N	N	N		
Minimum size of bedroom excluding bathroom in sq.ft.	120	120	140	140	200		Single occupancy rooms may be 20 sq ft less
Airconditioning	25%	25%	50%	100%	100%		Airconditioning/ heating depends on climatic conditions & architecture. Room temp should be between 20 & 28 Degrees C. For 4*, 5* and 5* Deluxe ,(the % is of the total no. of rooms)
A clean change of bed and bath linen daily & between check-in's	N	N	N	N	N		Hotels may have a guest triggered system.For 1* & 2* on alternate days.Definitely required between each check-in.
Minimum bed width for single (90cm) and double beds (135cm)	D	N	N	N	N		
Mattress Minimum 10cm thick	D	D	N	N	N		Coir, Foam or spring. Foam covered if cotton
Minimum bedding 2 sheets, pillow & case, blanket, mattress protector/ bed cover.	N	N	N	N	N		Blankets available in airconditioned rooms and as per Seasonal requirement in non AC rooms. Mattress protector is desirable in 1* and 2* and necessary for all others

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5*D	Yes/No	Comments
Sufficient lighting. 1 per bed	N	N	N	N	N		
A 5 amp earthed power socket	N	N	N	N	N		
A bedside table and drawer	N	N	N	N	N		1 per two twins and two for a double bed
TV with remoter - cable if available			N	N	N		
A writing surface with sufficient lighting			N	N	N		
Chairs	N	N	N	N	N		Preferable one per bedding
Ward robe with minimum 4 clothes hangers per bedding	N	N	N	N	N		In 1* & 2* these may be without doors
Shelves or drawer space	N	N	N	N	N		
A wastepaper basket	N	N	N	N	N		
Opaque curtains or screening at all windows	N	N	N	N	N		
Drinking water + 1 glass tumbler per guest	N	N	N	N	N		Water treated with UV + filtration is necessary
A mirror, at least half length (3')	N	N	N	N	N		
A stationary folder containing stationery and envelopes	D	D	N	N	N		
A 'do not disturb' notice			N	N	N		
Night spread/ bedcover with nightly turndown service			N	N	N		
In room safe					N		
Minibar/Fridge					N		Contents must conform to local laws
Iron and ironing board on request				N	N		
Suites				N	N		2% of room block with a minimum of 1
Bathrooms							
Percentage of rooms with dedicated (private) bathrooms with room	25%	75%	ALL	ALL	ALL		Dedicated bathrooms need not be "attached" but must have private access
Minimum Size of Bathroom in square feet	30	30	36	36	45		25% of bathrooms in 1* & 2* to be Western style WC
Communal Bathrooms on same floor as rooms for 1* & 2*. Acess not through Public areas, Kitchens etc	N	N	NA	NA	NA		All bathrooms, shower stalls lockable. Toilet area to have sanitary bin with lid

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/D	Yes/No	Comments
1 bath towel and 1 handtowel to be provided per guest	N	N	N	N	N		If no attached/ dedicated bath, to provide in room
One W.C. brush per toilet seat	N	N					
Guest toiletries to be provided. Minimum 1 new soap per guest	N	N	N	N	N		Where bathroom is not attached, toiletries provided in room
A clothes-hook in each bath/shower room	N	N	N	N	N		
A sanitary bin	N	N	N	N	N		In communal bathrooms, these must have a cover
Each Western WC toilet to have a seat and lid, toilet paper	N	N	N	N	N		
Floors and walls to have non-porous surfaces	N	N	N	N	N		
Hot and Cold running water available 24 hours	D	D	N	N	N		
Shower closet	N	N	N	N	N		Where bath-tubs are offered, a shower with shower curtains will suffice
Bath tubs				D	D		In 4* plus hotels, some rooms should offer this option to guests.
Water saving taps/shower					N		
Energy saving lighting	N	N	N	N	N		In public areas
Bottled toiletry products	D	D	D	N	N		
Hairdryers	D	D	D	N	N		Where not provided in bathroom, must be available on request.
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Public Areas							
A lounge or seating in the lobby area	N	N	N	N	N		Size would depend on check in pattern.
Reception facility or means to call attention	N	N	N	N	N		Manned minimum 16 hours a day. Call service 24 hours
Accommodation, F&B and other tariffs available	N	N	N	N	N		
Heating and cooling to be provided in enclosed public rooms				N	N		Temperatures to be between 20 - 28 degrees celcius
Public rest rooms for Ladies and Gents with soap and clean towels, a washbasin with running hot and cold water, a mirror, a sanitary bin with lid in unisex & ladies toilet	N	N	N	N	N		In 1* and 2* hotels, this may be unisex.(4* & above should have facility for physically challenged persons)

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5*D	Yes/No	Comments
Ramps with anti-slip floors and handrails at the entrance. Minimum door width should be 32" to allow wheelchair access and other facilities for the physically challenged	D	D	D	N	N		Wheelchair access with suitable table in atleast one restaurant.
Public restrooms to have low height urinal (24" Max)	N	N	N	N	N		
Facilities for aurally/visually handicapped	D	D	D	N	N		
Food & Beverage							
Dining Room serving Breakfast & Dinner	D	N	N	N	N		Meal times to be displayed. Service to start by 7am and finish no earlier than 11pm. Minimum one hour per meal service. Breakfast may be Continental. 1* hotel without dining room must offer service in rooms. A separate dining room is not required where there is a restaurant offering this facility.
Multi cuisine restaurant on premises	D	D	N	N	N		
Speciality restaurant			D	N	N		Maybe relaxed for 4 * hotels located at rural/ hilly areas and pilgrim centres
24 hours coffee shop			D	D	N		
Full service of all 3 meals in Dining room	D	D	N	N	N		
A cooked breakfast be available	D	N	N	N	N		
Room Service of full meals				N	N		In 1* this is necessary if no Dining room. 3* must offer light (pre-plated) meals
Room Service of alcoholic beverages				N	N		If permitted by local law
Crockery & Glassware unchipped	N	N	N	N	N		Plastic ware accepted in pool area
Cutlery to be at least stainless steel	N	N	N	N	N		Plastic ware accepted in pool area
Silverware					N		Necessary in 5* D hotels speciality restaurants only
Bar				N	N		If permitted by local laws
Kitchens							
Refrigerator with deep freeze	N	N	N	N	N		Capacity based on size of F&B service
Segregated storage of meat, fish and vegetables	N	N	N	N	N		Meats & fish in freezers. Vegetables must be separate

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5*D	Yes/No	Comments
Tiled walls, non-slip floors	N	N	N	N	N		
Segregated storage of meat, fish and vegetables	N	N	N	N	N		Meat & Fish in freezers. Vegetables must be separate.
Head covering for production staff	N	N	N	N	N		
Daily germicidal cleaning of floors	N	N	N	N	N		
Clean utensils	N	N	N	N	N		
Six monthly medical checks for production staff	N	N	N	N	N		
All food grade equipment, containers	N	N	N	N	N		
Ventilation system	N	N	N	N	N		
First-aid training for all kitchen staff	N	N	N	N	N		
Drinking water	N	N	N	N	N		Water treated with UV + filtration is acceptable
Garbage to be segregated-wet and dry	N	N	N	N	N		To encourage recycling
Wet garbage area to be airconditioned for 3 * to 5 * Deluxe categories			N	N	N		
Receiving and stores to be clean and distinct from garbage area	N	N	N	N	N		
Staff Quality							
Staff uniforms for front of the house	N	N	N	N	N		Uniforms to be clean and in good repair
Front office staff English speaking			N	N	N		This may be relaxed outside the metros/submetros
Percentage of staff with minimum one year certificate course from Government recognised catering/ hotel institutes	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%		This may be relaxed for hotels in rural, pilgrimage and hill areas
Staff Welfare/Facilities							
Staff rest rooms	D	D	N	N	N		
Staff locker rooms	D	D	N	N	N		
Toilet facilities	N	N	N	N	N		
Dining area	D	D	D	N	N		
Guest Services							
Valet (Pressing) services to be available	D	N	N	N	N		

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5D	Yes/No	Comments
Laundry and Dry-cleaning service to be provided	D	D	D	N	N		Service can be next day. In resort destinations, hill, rural & pilgrimage areas drycleaning services may be relaxed
Paid transportation on call	D	D	N	N	N		Guest should be able to travel from hotel.
Shoe cleaning service			N	N	N		May be charged. Shoe cleaning machines are acceptable in corridors for 4*, 5* /5D*
Ice (from drinking water) on demand	D	D	N	N	N		Ice machines accessible to guests are acceptable. Maybe placed in corridors for 4*, 5* & 5*D
Acceptance of common credit cards	D	D	N	N	N		
Assistance with luggage on request	N	N	N	N	N		
A public telephone on premises. Unit charges made known	D	D	N	N	N		There should be at least one telephone no higher than 24" from floor level in 5/5D*
Wake-up call service on request	N	N	N	N	N		
Messages for guests to be recorded and delivered	N	N	N	N	N		A prominently displayed message board will suffice for 1* & 2*
Name, Address and telephone numbers of doctors with front desk	N	N	N	N	N		Doctors on call in 3,4,5 5* deluxe
Stamps and mailing facilities	D	D	N	N	N		
Newspapers available	N	N	N	N	N		This may be in the lounge for 1*, 2* and 3* hotels
Access to Travel desk facilities	N	N	N	N	N		This need not be on premise for 1 to 3* hotels
Left luggage facilities	D	D	N	N	N		This must be in a lockable room/ 24 hour staffed area
Provision for emergency supplies - toiletries/first aid kit	D	D	N	N	N		This may be a chargeable item
Health/Fitness facilities	D	D	D	D	N		Indian system of treatments should also be preferably offered
Beauty Saloon and Barbers Shop				D	N		
Florist				D	D		
Shop/kiosk	D	D	N	N	N		Newstand, toiletries, novelties, games in resorts
Money changing facilities	D	D	D	N	N		
Bookshop	D	D	D	N	N		

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5*D	Yes/No	Comments
Safety & Security							
Staff trained in fire fighting drill	N	N	N	N	N		Quarterly drill or as per law
Security arrangements for all hotel entrances	N	N	N	N	N		
Each bedroom door fitted with lock and key, viewport/ peephole & internal securing device			N	N	N		A safety chain/ wishbone latch is acceptable in place of viewport/ peephole
Safekeeping facilities available	N	N	N	N	N		
Smoke detectors	N	N	N	N	N		
Safe-keeping facilities available	N	N	N	N	N		
Smoke detectors	N	N	N	N	N		These can be battery operated
Fire and emergency procedure notices displayed in rooms behind door	N	N	N	N	N		
Fire and emergency alarms should have visual & audible signals.	N	N	N	N	N		
First aid kit with Over the Counter medicines with front desk	N	N	N	N	N		
Communication Facilities							
A telephone for incoming & outgoing calls in the room	D	N	N	N	N		4* plus should have direct dial and STD/ISD facilities. 1*,2* and 3* may go through exchange
PC available for guest use with internet access	D	D	N	N	N		This can be a paid service. Upto 3*, PC can be in executive offices. Internet subject to local access being available
E-mail service	D	D	N	N	N		Subject to local internet access being available
Fax and photocopy service	N	N	N	N	N		
In Room internet connection/ dataport	D	D	D	D	N		Subject to local internet access being available
Business Centre	D	D	D	N	N		This should be a dedicated area. In resort destinations, tourist and pilgrimage centres this maybe relaxed
Swimming Pool			D	D	N		This can be relaxed for hill destinations
Parking Facilities	D	D	N	N	N		Should be adequate in relation to the no. of rooms & banquet/ convention hall capacities.

CHECKLIST FOR FACILITIES & SERVICES	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*/5*D	Yes/No	Comments
Conference Facilities			D	D	D		
Note: D= Desirable, N= Necessary. There is no relaxation in the necessary criteria except, as specified in the comment column.							

Government of India
Department of Tourism (H&R Cell)
Hotel Classification

Mark sheet for quality

Criteria	Max Marks	Score	Comments
Exterior & Grounds	8		Exteriors, Approach 2/ Landscaping 2/ Exterior lighting 2/ Parking 2
Guest Rooms	10		Furniture 2/ Furnishings 2/ Décor 2/ Room facilities & amenities 2/ Linen 2
Bathrooms	8		Facilities 2/ Fittings 2/ Linen 2/ Toiletries 2
Public Areas	8		Furniture 2/ Furnishings 2/ Décor 2/ Restrooms 2
Food & Beverage	8		Choice of cuisine, menu 3/ décor 2/ food quality 3
Kitchens	8		Equipment 3/ State of repair 2/ food storage 3
Cleanliness	8		Overall impression
Hygiene	8		Pot & Dish Washing 2/ drinking water 2/ staff facilities 1/ pest control 2/ garbage disposal 1
Safety & Security	8		Fire fighting equipment 2/ signage 2/ awareness of procedures 2/ public area and room security 2
Communications	6		Phone service 2/ e-mail access 2/ internet access 1/ PC and other equipment 1
Guest Services	5		Overall impression
Eco-friendly practices	5		Waste management, recycling, no plastics 1/Water conservation, Harvesting 1/pollution control-air, water, sound, light 2/ Alternative energy usage 1/
Facilities for Physically challenged persons	5		At least a room for physically challenged persons 1/ public toilet in lobby1/telephone in public places 1/ ramps etc 1/facilities for aurally or visually handicapped 1
Staff quality	5		Overall impression
TOTAL	100		

Comments

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HRACC Members

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

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Qualifying Score

5*D	90 %		
5*	80 %		
4*	75 %		
3*	65 %		
2*	55 %		
1*	50 %		

GUIDELINES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF HERITAGE HOTELS

Definition:

'Heritage Hotels' cover running hotels in palaces/castles/forts/havelies/hunting loges/residence of any size built prior to 1950. The facade, architectural features and general construction should have the distinctive qualities and ambience in keeping with the traditional way of life of the area. The architecture of the property to be considered for this category should not normally be interfered with. Any extension, improvement, renovation, change in the existing structures should be in keeping with the traditional architectural styles and constructional techniques harmonising the new with the old. After expansion/renovation, the newly built up area added should not exceed 50% of the total built up (plinth) area including the old and new structures. For this purpose, facilities such as swimming pools, lawns etc. will be excluded. Heritage Hotels will be sub-classified in the following categories:

Heritage:

This category will cover hotel in Residences/Havelies/Hunting Lodges/Castles/Forts/Palaces built prior to 1950. The hotel should have a minimum of 5 rooms (10 beds).

Heritage Classic:

This category will cover hotels in Residences/Havelies/Hunting Lodges/Castles/Forts/Palaces built Prior to 1935. The hotel should have a minimum of 15 room (30 beds).

Heritage Grand:

This category will cover hotels in Residence/Havelies/Hunting Lodges/Castles/Forts/Palaces built prior to 1935. The hotel should have minimum of 15 rooms (30 beds).

Room & Bath Size:

No room or bathroom size is prescribed for any of the categories. However, general ambience, comfort and imaginative readaptation would be considered while awarding sub-classification 'classic' or 'grand'.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Heritage:

General features and ambience should conform to the overall concept of heritage and architectural distinctiveness.

Heritage Classic:

General features and ambience should conform to the overall concept of heritage and architectural distinctiveness. The hotel should provide at least one of the under mentioned sporting facilities.

Heritage Grand:

General features and ambience should conform to the overall concept of heritage and architectural distinctiveness. However, all public and private areas including rooms should have superior appearance and decor. At least 50% of the rooms should be airconditioned (except in hill stations where there should be heating arrangements). The hotel should also provide at least two of the under mentioned sporting facilities.

SPORTING FACILITIES:

Swimming Pool, Health Club, Lawn Tennis, squash, Riding, Golf Course, provided the ownership vests with the concerned hotel.

Apart from these facilities, credit would also be given for supplementary sporting facilities such as Golf, Boating, Sailing, Fishing or other adventure sports such as Ballooning, Parasailing, Wind-surfing, Safari excursions, Trekking etc. and indoor games.

CUSINE:

Heritage:

The hotel should offer traditional cuisine of the area.

Heritage Classic:

The hotel should offer traditional cuisine but should have 4 to 5 items which have close approximation to continental cuisine.

Heritage Grand:

The hotel should offer traditional and continental cuisine.

MANAGEMENT:

The Hotel may be managed and run by the owning family and/or professionals.

Note: Classification in any of the above categories will be given keeping in view the overall standard of the property. The hotel would be judged by the quality of service and the years of experience that the owner/staff have had in the business.

GENERAL FEATURES:

There should be adequate parking space for cars. All public rooms and areas and the guest rooms should be well maintained and well equipped with quality carpets/area rugs/good quality durries, furniture, fittings etc. in good taste and in keeping with the traditional lifestyle. If carpeting is not provided, the quality of flooring should be very good (This is not to suggest that old and original flooring whether in stone or any other material should be replaced unnecessarily). The guest rooms should be clean, airy, pest free without dampness and musty odour, and of reasonably large size with attached bathrooms with modern facilities (e.g. flush commodes, wash basins, running hot and cold water, etc.). There should be a well appointed lobby and/or lounge equipped with furniture of high standard with separate ladies and gents cloak rooms with good fittings.

FACILITIES:

There should be a reception, cash and information counter attended by trained and experienced personnel. There should be money changing facilities and left luggage room. There should be a well equipped, well furnished and well maintained dining room on the premises and, wherever permissible by law, there should be an elegant, well equipped bar/permit room. In the case of Heritage Grand and Heritage Classic. Bar is "desirable in the case of Heritage Basic." The kitchen and pantry should be professionally designed to ensure efficiency of operation and should be well equipped. Crockery, cutlery, glassware should be of high standard and in sufficient quantity, keeping in view the lifestyle and commensurate with the number of guests to be served. Drinking water must be bacteria free; the kitchen must be clean, airy, well lighted and protected from pests. There must be a filtration/purification plant for drinking water. There must be three tier washing system with running hot and cold water; hygienic garbage disposal arrangements; and frost free deep freezer and refrigerator (where the arrangement is for fresh food for each meal, standby generator will not be insisted upon).

SERVICES:

The hotel should offer good quality cuisine and the food and beverage service should be of good standard. There should be qualified, trained, experienced, efficient and courteous staff in service and clean uniforms and the staff coming in contact with the guests should

understand English, Housekeeping at these hotels should be of the highest possible standard and there should be a plentiful supply of linen, blankets, towels, etc. which of the highest possible standard and should be a plentiful be of high quality. Each guest room should be provided with a vacuum jug/flask with bacteria free drinking water. Arrangements for heating/cooling must be provided for the guest rooms in seasons. Places which have telephone lines must have at least one phone in the office with call bells in each guest room. Arrangements for medical assistance must be there in case of need. The staff/room ratio must be in keeping with the number of guest room in each property. These hotels must be run on a professional basis while losing none of their ambience and services.

The hotel should be environment friendly. The gardens and grounds should be very well maintained. There should be an efficient system of disposal of garbage and treatment of wastes and effluents.

The hotel should present authentic and specially choreographed local entertainment to the guests. They should also have, wherever possible, arrangements for special services such as wildlife viewing, water sports, horse/camel/elephant riding or safaris etc.

APPLICATION PROFORMA FOR APPROVAL OF HERITAGE HOTEL PROJECT

1. Proposed name of the Hotel:

2. Name of Promoters:

(a note giving details of business antecedents may be enclosed)

3. Complete Postal address of the Promoters.

4. Status of owners/Promoters:

Whether:

(a) Company

(if so, a copy of the Memorandum & Articles of Association may be furnished)

OR

(b) Partnership firm (If so, a copy of partnership Deed and Certificate of registration under the Partnership Act may be furnished)

OR

(c) Proprietary concern (Give name and address of the proprietor)

5. Location of the property alongwith postal address:

6. Details of the property

(a) Area

(b) Title

Whether outright purchase/ownership (if so, a copy of the registered sale deed should be furnished)

OR

On Lease

(if so, a copy of the registered lease deed should be furnished)

(c) Whether the required land use permit for the conversion into hotel has been obtained. (If so, a copy of certificate from the concerned local authorities should be furnished).

- (d) Distance from Railway Station:
- (e) Distance from Airport:
- (f) Distance from main shopping Centres:
7. Details of the Hotel Project (a copy fo the project/feasibility report should also be furnished).
- (a) No. of guest rooms and their area:
- | | Number | Area |
|--------|--------|------|
| Single | | |
| Double | | |
| Suites | | |
| Total: | | |
- (b) No. of attached baths and their area:
- (c) How many of the bathrooms will have long baths or the most modern shower chambers (Give break-up):
- (d) Details of public areas: Number Area of each
- i) Lounge/Lobby
 - ii) Restaurants/Dinning room:
 - iii) Bar (if any):
 - iv) Shopping (if any):
 - v) Banquet/Conference Halls (if any):
 - vi) Health Club(if any):
 - vii) Swimming Pool (If any):
 - viii) Parkig facilities:
- (e) Blue prints of the sketch plans of the project. A complete set duly signed by the

promoter and the architects should be furnished including/showing among other things, the following:-

- i) Site Plan:
- ii) Front and side elevations:
- iii) Floorwise distribution of public rooms/guest rooms and other facilities.

8. Approval:

Whether the hotel project has been approved/cleared by/under the following agencies/ Acts wherever applicable:

- (a) Municipal authorities;
- (b) Urban Lands (Ceiling), Act:
- (c) Any other local/State Govt. authorities concerned.

9. Proposed Capital Structure:

- (a) Total estimated cost:
 - (i) Equity:
 - (ii) Loan:
- (b) Equity Capital so far raised:
- (c) (i) Sources from which loan is proposed to be raised:
 - (ii) Present position of the loan:

10. Acceptance of Regulatory conditions:

(This should be furnished in the prescribed proforma, as per sample attached):

11. Application Fee:

Demand Draft for Rs.12,000/- for hotel projects planned for Heritage, Hotel category drawn in favour of "Pay & Accounts Officr, Department of Tourism, New Delhi" must be attached with the application:

12. If you are interested in availing of any or all of the following benefits of the Income Tax Act, 1961, kindly mention Yes/No against each of the following provisions:

Section 80 IA

SEction 80 HHD

Signature

Full name and designation of the applicant:

Place:

Dated:

GUIDELINES FOR APPROVAL OF CONVENTION CENTRES

Meetings, Incentives, Conference and Exhibitions (MICE) are, today becoming an important segment of the tourism industry. With the opening up of India's-economy, MICE Tourism is likely to grow further in the future. Our country therefore needs more Convention and Exhibition Centres to meet the requirement of this lucrative segment tourism. Taking this fact into consideration, therefore, the Ministry of Tourism has decided to grant approval to Convention Centres to encourage investment and standardise facilities at the Convention Centres.

APPROVAL

Approved Convention Centres, being essential tourism infrastructure are eligible for various benefits including among other things, income tax concessions, under the Income Tax Act and priority consideration of its various requirements like telephone, telex, LPG etc. by the Government authorities at Municipal, State and Union levels or a semi or quasi-Government body.

The approval can be applied for at project/planning stage. A Convention Centre approved at the project stage will be eligible for consideration for allocation of foreign exchange for its essential import of equipment and provisions. On completion and becoming functional it will get worldwide publicity through tourist literature published by the Ministry of tourism and distributed through its offices in India and Overseas. Approved Convention Centres will also be eligible to apply to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Tourism Finance Corporation of India and the State Financial Corporations for loan. However, application for loan and incentives are considered by the respective Ministries/ Departments and Financial Institutions in the context of request to produce a detailed feasibility studies etc. and the project approval by the Ministry of Tourism should not in any way be construed as an assurance for the grant of any incentive or loan thereto.

General Features :

It is very essential that the proposed Convention Centre should contain at least one Convention Hall, two mini Convention Halls, one Exhibition Hall, one Restaurant & parking facilities as per details, given below :-

1. CONVENTION HALL

Convention Hall as the name suggests should have audio visual Conferencing equipment, facility for high fidelity recording, video projection/video graphs etc. and

skilled manpower at various levels. The seating capacity in the hall may be in a classroom style in the following category:-

- a) Above 1500 pax or
- b) 1200-1500 pax or
- c) 800-1200 pax or
- d) 300-800 pax

2. MINI CONVENTION HALLS

Mini Convention halls are equally important in Convention Centres as these halls are required for various seminars, committees, meetings etc. The seating capacity therefore, may be in a theatrical, or classroom style-to seat as follows:-

- a) 200-300 pax or
- b) 100-200 pax or
- c) 50-100 pax or
- d) 20-50 Pax

3. EXHIBITION HALL

Exhibition Hall is another important feature in Convention Centre. Delegates to the Convention as well as Trade related, promoters take part in Trade shows to promote their products during Conventions. As such, it is essential that such exhibition hall should have a capacity to accommodate at least 20 booths of 3 mts by 3. mts in size excluding passages in between the booths.

4. RESTAURANTS

Restaurants in the Convention Centre should conform to the existing guidelines of HRACC laid down by the Ministry.

5. PARKING

Parking facilities for not less than 50 cars and five coaches.

6. RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR DELEGATES/PARTICIPANTS

Applicable only, if promoters, desire to have residential accommodation in the convention complex and then guidelines laid down by the Ministry in respect of star category hotels will apply.

7. In addition to the above facilities convention centres should include the following infrastructural facilities:-
- i. Landscaped forefront
 - ii. Exhibition Management Centre
 - iii. Administrative facilities for corporate office including ISDN Internet etc.
 - iv. Trade Show/Fair facilities such as Tourist office, Bank and Money changing facilities, Travel Desk, STD/ISD, Press Lounge, VIP Lounges etc.
 - v. Technical facilities such as plant room, electric substation, stores, electric power back-up system, fire hydrant etc.
 - vi. Gate Complex for stipulating entry and exit.
 - vii. Information Booths
 - viii. Public Convenience
 - ix. Stationery Shops and Kiosks
 - x. Public Address system
 - xi. First Aid with Doctor on Call facilities.
 - xii. Security Office and booths for Security arrangements
 - xiii. Storage Complex for custom storage and handling etc.
 - xiv. Fire safety arrangements.
 - xv. Locker facilities

In order to enhance the value of the above facilities there must be space for other ancillary activities also. This could include the following:

- a) Handicraft shops, Souvenir shop
- b) Facilities, for the physically disabled persons.
- c) Other facilities for enhancing customer satisfaction.

APPLICATION

1. The application for approval of a Convention Centre should be submitted, in the Prescribed form complete in all respects, to the Director General of Tourism, C-1, Hutments, Dalhousie Road, New Delhi-110011.
2. The Powers to approve Convention Centres at a Project Stage/Operational Stage/ Re-approval will be exercised by the Chairman (HRACC).
3. The Re-approval is required to be done after 3 years. The application fee is nonrefundable and is payable by Demand Draft to the Pay & Accounts Office, Ministry of Tourism, New Delhi. The fee for Project Approval/operational Approval and Re-approval will be as follows:-

1) Approval at the project stage	Rs. 5,000/-
2) Approval at Operational Stage	Rs. 10,000/
3) Re-approval	Rs. 5,000/-

REQUIREMENT

Various documents and information to be furnished about Convention Centre Projects when applying for project approval are given in details in the application form. However, the basic requirements are indicated so that these are sent alongwith the application:-

- i) A Project Report establishing the Feasibility of the proposed Convention Centre, describing the amenities to be provided at the Convention Centre particularly mentioning any special or distinctive features.
- ii) The site selected should be suitable for the construction of a Convention Centre intended for use by domestic as well as international business travellers. While selecting the site such aspects as its accessibility from airport/railway station/ shopping areas etc. making it a convenient location, may be kept in mind as also that its environs are not pollution prone, crowded, noisy, unhygienic etc.
- iii) A Land Use Permission Certificate from the concerned State/local authority certifying that it is permissible to construct a Convention Centre on the site selected. Blue Prints of the Sketch Plans of the Project duly approved by the State authority and signed by the Architect and the promoters should be furnished.
- iv) Ownership Deed of the Land
- v) Urban Land Ceiling Certificate, if applicable

- vi) Approval of International Airports Authority of India/Director General of Civil Aviation if the project is near an airport.
- vii) Name and Business antecedents of the promoters.
- viii) Proposed ownership structure, giving full details as to whether the new undertaking will be owned by individual(s) or a firm or a company.
- ix) Estimated Cost of the project and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the funds to meet the required investment.
- x) The Ministry has prescribed some Regulatory Conditions to be adhered to by promoters of approved Convention Centre Projects. The Promoters should furnish the acceptance of these regulatory conditions in the prescribed form. The Regulatory Conditions and the form of their Acceptance have also been appended.

REGULATORY CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF CONVENTION CENTRE PROJECTS

All convention Centres approved by the Ministry of Tourism are required to furnish the following information:-

1. Documents relating to its legal status i.e. if the Company is incorporated under the companies Act, a copy of its Memorandum and Articles of Association if it is a Partnership, firm, a copy of the Partnership Deed and the Certificate of Registration under the Partnership Act; if it is a Proprietary Concern, Name and Address of the Proprietor etc.
2. Any licence and/or Approvals required from the local administration/Police and/or other concerned authorities for the construction/operation of the Convention centre should be obtained directly by the promoters from the concerned authorities. The approval by the Ministry will not in any way substitute for them. This Ministry's approval will be deemed to have been withdrawn in case of violation of any condition as and when brought to its notice.
3. In the event of the promoters making any changes in the plans of the project as submitted in the plans of the project as submitted earlier, the approval of this Ministry will have to be applied, for afresh.
4. As a project which has been approved from the point of view of its suitability for foreign clientele the promoters will be eligible for grant of loan from Central/State Financial Institutions and priority in the procurement of building material, telephone and telex connection etc. However, this approval should not in any way be construed as an assurance for the grant of these facilities since this would fall within the jurisdiction of the concerned authorities and the rules prescribed for the purpose.

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED AFTER THE CONVENTION CENTRE/HOTEL BECOMES FUNCTIONAL

1. The Convention Centre must immediately inform this Ministry the date from which it becomes functional, and apply for approval within 3 months thereafter.
2. The Convention Centre will submit the following information to the Director General, Ministry of Tourism so as to reach on or before 31st May each year for the preceding financial year:-
 - (a) A bank certificate in regard to foreign exchange deposited by the Convention Centre/Hotel.
 - (b) No. of Conventions/Conferences/Seminars held and the no. of participants as per proforma given below:-

No.	Name of Conference/ Seminar Domestic/International	Date	No. of Participants	Name of Organisation
1	2	3	4	5
6.				6
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

- (c) Total, bed capacity offered by the Hotel as Under (provided the Convention Centre is having residential accommodation)

Single Rooms:

Double Rooms:

Suites:

- (d) Number of rooms occupied on a permanent/ Semi Permanent basis by residents/staff officers etc.

- (e) A specimen copy of the current tariff card (applicable to Convention Centre having residential accommodation)
 - (f) List of the names of the Senior Executives with their designation, experience etc.
 - (g) Total number of persons employed.
 - (h) Annual Report of the Convention Centre/Hotel and a statement showing the audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account within 4 months of the close of the financial year.
 - (i) Statistical returns in regard to the number of events held guests, rooms, occupancy, income and employment on quarterly basis as prescribed by the Ministry of Tourism from time to time.
3. The Regional Director/Director/Manager of the Government of India Tourist Offices of the region and the Director General, Ministry of Tourism would be kept informed from time to time of facilities introduced or withdrawn and of any additions or alterations made in regard to Convention Centre.
 4. The hotel tariff should be prominently displayed in each room. This card shall also indicate all taxes, service charge etc. (where applicable)
 5. Normally, no rooms will be let out for purposes other than residential. However, with the prior approval of the Ministry of Tourism not more than 10 per cent of the rooms in the hotel will be let out to any person or company for residential or commercial purposes.
 6. The Convention Centre should at all times adhere to the high standard of maintenance and services for which it has been approved and in all dealing with its guests observe practice worthy of an establishment of repute.
 7. The officers of the Ministry of Tourism or any other officer deputed by it to inspect premises from time to time will be allowed free access with or without prior notice.

**IN THE EVENT OF BREACH OF ANY OF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS
BY THE CONVENTION CENTRE THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM
SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW APPROVAL.**

APPLICATION PROFORMA FOR APPROVAL OF CONVENTION CENTRE

1. Proposed name of the Convention Centre
2. Name of Promoters:
(a note giving details of business antecedents may be enclosed)
3. Complete Postal address of the Promoters
4. Status of owners/Promoters: Whether
 - (a) Company
(if so, a copy of the Memorandum & Articles of Association may be furnished)

(OR)
 - (b) Partnership firm:
(if so, a copy of partnership Deed and Certificate of registration under the Partnership Act may be furnished)

(OR)
 - (c) Proprietary Concern (give name and address of the Proprietor)
5. Location of Convention Centre alongwith Postal address:
6. Details of the site
 - (a) Area
 - (b) Title
Whether outright purchase (if so, a copy of the registered sale deed should be furnished)

(OR)
On lease
(if so, a copy of the registered lease deed should be furnished)
 - (c) Whether the required Land-Use Permit for the construction of Convention Centre

on it has been obtained (if so; a copy of the Certificate from the concerned local authorities should be furnished).

- (d) Distance from Railway Station:
- (e) Distance from Airport:
- (f) Distance from main city centres:

7. Details of the Convention Centre Project:
(copy of the Project/Feasibility Report
should be furnished)

(I) No. of Convention Halls
(Please indicate seating Capacity)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

(II) No. of Mini Convention Halls
(Please indicate Seating Capacity)

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

(III) Exhibition Hall
(Please indicate area)

(IV) Restaurant
(Please indicate area)

(V) Parking
(Please indicate area and no. of
cars/coaches that can be parked)

(VI) Star Category of accommodation unit planned (if applicable).

i). No. of guest rooms and their area:

Number	Area
--------	------

- a) Single
- b) Double
- c) suites

Total:

ii) No. of attached baths and their area:

- (a) How many of the bathrooms will have long baths or the most modern shower chambers (Give breakup)
- (b) Details of Public areas :

Number	Area of Each
--------	--------------

- 1. Lounge/
Lobby/Reception
- 2. Restaurants
- 3. Bar
- 4. Shopping
- 5. Banquet/Catering Facilities
- 6. Health Club
- 7. Swimming Pool

NOTE: It may be ensured that areas of guest rooms and attached bathrooms confirm to the minimum standards laid down by the Ministry of Tourism for Restaurant and for different star categories of Hotels.

(h) Blue prints of the sketch plans of the project. (A complete, set duly approved by State Authorities and signed by the promoter and the architect should be furnished,

including/showing among other things, the following:-

- (i) Site Plan
- (ii) Front and side elevations
- (iii) Floorwise distribution of public areas/guest rooms and other facilities
- (iv) (a) Area of Convention Halls/Mini Convention Hall/Exhibition Hall
- (b) Area of guest rooms with dimensions (if applicable)
- (c) Area of bathrooms with dimensions

8. Airconditioning:

- (a) Whether all the Convention Halls and guest rooms will be airconditioned.
- (b) Whether all the public areas will be airconditioned.
- (c) Give details of type of airconditioning

9. Approval

Whether the Convention Centre project has been approved/cleared by/under the following agencies/Acts wherever applicable:

- (a) Municipal authorities
- (b) Urban Lands (Ceiling) Act
- (c) Any other Local/State Govt. Authorities concerned.

10. Proposed Capital Structure:

- a) Total estimated Cost
 - (i) Equity
 - (ii) Loan
- b) Equity Capital so far raised

- c) (i) Sources from which loan is proposed to be raised
- (ii) Present position of the loan
11. Acceptance of Regulatory Conditions
(This should be furnished in the prescribed Proforma)
12. Application Fee-Demand Draft No. Dated
drawnon (Bank)
13. If you are interested in availing of any or all of the following benefits of the Income Tax Act 1961 kindly mention Yes/No against each of the following provisions:

Section 80- HHD/1A

Any other

Signature

Full Name and Designation of the

Applicant

Place

Dated

FORMAT OF ACCEPTANCE OF REGULATORY CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF CONVENTION CENTRE PROJECT AND CONDITION TO BE FULFILLED AFTER THE CONVENTION CENTRE/HOTEL BECOMES FUNCTIONAL

To

The Director General
Ministry of Tourism
New Delhi

Sub:-Acceptance of Regulatory Conditions for approval of Convention Centre Project & condition to be fulfilled after the Convention Centre/Hotel becomes functional.

Dear Sir,

I have received a copy of the Regulatory Conditions for approval of Convention Centre Projects prescribed by the Ministry of Tourism for Convention Centre on its approved list, and wish to confirm that I have read and understood the same and hereby agree to abide by the same and such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the Ministry of Tourism for approval of Convention Centre.

Yours faithfully,

(Name in Block Letters) Managing Director/

Partner/Proprietor

Name of the Convention

Centre.....

Dated:

(Note : This letter should be in the Company' Letter Head)

GUIDELINES FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED TRAVEL AGENT [WITH EFFECT FROM 27.11.2003]

1. The aims & objectives of the scheme for recognition of Travel Agent is to encourage quality standard and service in this category so as to promote tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme open to all bonafide travel agencies.
2. **Definition:** A Travel Agency is one which makes arrangements of tickets for travel by air, rail, ship, passport, visa, etc. It may also arrange accommodation, tours, entertainment and other tourism related services.
3. All applications for recognition shall be addressed to the Additional Director General (Tourism), Ministry of Tourism, Transport Bhawan, No.1, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001.
4. The following conditions must be fulfilled by the Travel Agency for grant of recognition by Department of Tourism:-
 - i) The application for grant of recognition shall be in the prescribed form and submitted in duplicate.
 - ii) The travel Agency has a minimum paid-up capital (or capital employed) of Rs.3.00 lakhs duly supported by the audited balance sheet/Chartered Accountant's Certificate.
 - iii) The Travel Agency should be approved by International Air Transport Association (IATA) or should be General Sales Agent (GSA)/Passenger Sales Agent (PSA) of an IATA member Airlines.
 - iv) The Travel Agency should have been in operation for a minimum period of one year before the date of application.
 - v) The minimum office space should be 250 sq.ft. Besides, the office may be located in a neat and clean surrounding and equipped with telephone, fax and computer reservation system etc. There should be sufficient space for reception and easy access to toilet facilities.
 - vi) The Travel Agency should be under the charge of a full time member who is adequately trained, experienced in matters regarding ticketing, itineraries, transport, accommodation facilities, currency, customs regulations and travel and tourism related services. Besides this, greater emphasis may be given to

effective communication skills, knowledge of foreign languages, other than English. There should be minimum of four qualified staff out of which at least two should have Diploma/Degree in Travel and Tourism from recognised University, IITM or Institutions approved by AICTE.

The academic qualifications may be relaxed in case of exceptionally experienced personnel in Airlines, Shipping, Transport and PR agencies, Hotel and other Corporate Bodies and those who have worked for 3 years with IATA/UFTA Agencies.

The academic qualifications may also be relaxed in cases where the travel agency companies are located at North-east, religious, remote and small cities. There should be a minimum of two qualified staff.

- vii) The Travel Agency is an income-tax assessee and has filed Income Tax Return for the current assessment year.
 - viii) The Travel Agency should employ only Regional Guides trained and licensed by the Department of Tourism, Government of India and State level Guides as well as local guides approved by State Governments.
 - ix) For outsourcing any of the services relating to tourists, the travel agencies shall use approved specialised agencies in the specific field of activity.
5. Recognition as travel agency will be granted for 3 years and renewal thereafter for 5 years on an application made by travel agency along with fee.
6. The Travel Agency will be required to pay a non-refundable fee of Rs.3,000/- while applying for the recognition and renewal of Head Office as well as each Branch Office. The fee will be payable to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Department of Tourism, in the form of a Bank Draft.
7. Recognition will be granted to the Head Office of the Travel Agency. Branch Offices will be approved along with the Head Office or subsequently, provided the particulars of the Branch Offices are submitted to Department of Tourism and accepted by it.
8. The Travel Agency granted recognition shall be entitled to such incentives and concessions as may be granted by the Government from time to time and shall abide by the terms and conditions of recognition as prescribed from time to time.
9. The decision of the Government of India in the matter of recognition shall be final. However, the Government of India may in their discretion refuse to recognise any firm or withdraw/withdraw at any time recognition already granted with the approval of the competent authority. Before such a decision is taken, necessary Show Cause Notice would invariably be issued and the reply considered on merit. This will be done as a last resort and circumstances in which withdrawal is resorted would also be indicated.

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED TRAVEL AGENCY

1. Name of the Organisation
Address of Head office
Address of the Branch offices (if any)
2. Nature of the Organisation
Year of registration/commencement of business (with documentary proof)
.....
3. Name of Directors/Partners etc
Details of their interests, if any, in other business may also be indicated.
.....
4. Particulars of staff employed
Name Qualifications Experience Salary Length of Service with the firm
1.
2.
3.
5. Details of office premises Space in sq.ft.
Location commercial residential Reception area
accessibility to toilets
6. Name of Bankers (please attach a reference from your Bankers)
7. Name of Auditors
A balance-sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the travel business, as prescribed under Company Law, must be submitted by each applicant. These audited statements should be in respect of your establishment for the last completed financial year or for the calender year immediately preceding the date of submission of your application. Also furnish details of your turnover in the following proforma:-

Particulars of the Travel Agency concerned

- a) Paid up capital (capital employed)
- b) Loans :
 - i) Secured
 - ii) Unsecured
- c) Reserves
- d) Current liabilities and provisions
- e) Total (a to b) :
- f) Fixed assets (excluding intangible assets)
- g) Investment

- h) Current assets
- i) Intangible Assets
- j) Total (f to i)

Notes:

- i) Intangible assets should include goodwill preliminary expenses, tenancy and business rights, deferred revenue expenditure, accumulated loss etc.
- ii) Reserves should include balance of profit and loss Account and exclude taxation reserve.
- iii) Current liabilities and provisions would include taxation reserve.
- iv) Current assets should include sundry debts, loans advances, cash and bank balance
8. Copy of acknowledgement in respect of Income tax return for the current assessment year should be enclosed
9. Whether any other activities are undertaken by the firm besides travel related activities
.....
10. Indicate membership of International Travel Organisations, if any
11. Letter of approval of IATA and Certificate of accreditation for current year should be enclosed. GSAs/PSAs of IATA airlines should be enclosed (documentary proof in this regard).
12. Indicate the Air/Shipping/Railway ticketing agencies held by the firm
13. Enclosed Demand Draft of Rs. 3000/- for Head Office and Rs.3000/- for each Branch Office as fee for recognition/renewal.

Please mention the D.D. No..... Date Amount

Please mention the D.D. No..... Date Amount

Signature of Proprietor/Partner/Managing Director

Rubber Stamp

Place:

Date:

NB. I This application should be submitted in duplicate along with supporting documents.

II Reference number of Department of Tourism should be quoted if the application is for renewal of recognition

GUIDELINES FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED TOUR OPERATOR

[WITH EFFECT FROM 27.11.2003]

1. The aims & objectives of the scheme for recognition of Tour Operator is to encourage quality standard and service in this category so as to promote tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme open to all bonafide tour Operators.
2. **Definition:** A tour operator is one which makes arrangements for transport, accommodation, sight seeing, entertainment and other tourism related services for tourists.
3. All applications for recognition shall be addressed to the **Additional Director General(Tourism)**, Ministry of Tourism, Transport Bhawan, 1, Parliament Street, New Delhi- 110 001.
4. The following conditions must be fulfilled by the Tour Operator for grant of recognition by Department of Tourism:
 - i) The application for grant of recognition shall be in the prescribed form and submitted in duplicate.
 - ii) The Tour operator should have a minimum paid up capital (or capital employed) **of Rs.3.00 lakhs** duly supported by the latest audited balance sheet/Chartered Accountant's certificate.
 - iii) The turn-over in terms of foreign exchange by the firm from tour operation only should be a minimum of **Rs. 10.00 lakhs** duly supported by Chartered Accountant's certificate.
 - iv) The Tour operator has an office under the charge of a full time member of their staff, who is adequately trained/experienced in matters regarding transport, accommodation, currency, customs regulations and general information about travel and tourism related services. However, greater emphasis may be given to effective communication skills and knowledge of foreign language other than English.

There should be a minimum of four qualified staff out of which at least two should have Diploma/Degree in Travel and Tourism from recognised university, IITM or an institution approved by AICTE.

The academic qualifications may be relaxed in case of experienced personnel in

Airlines, Shipping, Transport, PR Agencies, Hotels and other corporate bodies and those who have 2 years experience with Department of Tourism approved tour operators.

Similarly, for the agencies located at North-east, religious, remote and small cities, there should be a minimum of two qualified staff.

- v) The Tour Operator should have been in operation for a minimum period of one year before the date of application.
 - vi) The minimum office space should be of 250 sq. ft besides the office may be located in neat and clean surroundings and equipped with telephone, fax and computer reservation system etc. There should be sufficient space for reception and easy access to toilets.
 - vii) The Tour operator should be an income tax assessee and should have filed Income Tax Returns for the last or current assessment year.
 - viii) Tour Operators should employ only Regional Guides trained and licenced by the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India and State level Guides as well as local guides approved by the State Governments.
 - ix) The tour operator shall contract/use approved specialized agencies in the field of Adventure Options and related services for the tourists.
5. The recognition as Approved Tour Operator shall be granted for three years and renewal thereafter every five years on an application made by the tour operator along with the required fee.
6. The tour operator will be required to pay a non-refundable fee of Rs.3000/- while applying for the recognition and renewal of Head Office as well as each Branch Office. The fee will be made payable to the Pay & Accounts Officer, Department of Tourism in the form of a Bank Draft.
7. Recognition will be granted to the Headquarter Office of the Tour Operator. Branch offices will be approved along with the Headquarters Office or subsequently, provided the particulars of the Branch offices are submitted to Department of Tourism and accepted by it.
8. Tour operator granted recognition shall be entitled to such incentives and concessions as may be granted by Government from time to time and shall abide by the terms and conditions of recognition as prescribed from time to time by the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

9. The decision of the Government of India in the matter of recognition shall be final. However, the Govt. of India may in their discretion refuse to recognise any firm or withdraw/withhold at any time recognition already granted with the approval of the Competent Authority. Before such a decision is taken, necessary show cause notice would invariably be issued and the reply considered on merit. This will be done after careful consideration and generally as a last resort. Circumstances in which withdrawal is resorted would also be indicated.

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED TOUR OPERATOR

1. Name of the Organisation
Address of Head office
Address of the Branch offices (if any)
2. Nature of the Organisation
Year of registration/commencement of business (with documentary proof)
.....
3. Name of Directors/Partners etc.
Details of their interests, if any
In other business may also be indicated.
.....
4. Particulars of staff employed

	Name	Qualifications	Experience	Salary	Length of Service with the firm
1				
2				
3				
5. Details of office premises Space in sq.ft.
Location area commercial residential
Reception area..... accessibility to toilets
6. Name of Bankers (please attach a reference from your Bankers)
7. Name of Auditors
A balance-sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the tour operation business, as prescribed under Company Law, must be submitted by each applicant. These audited statements should be in respect of your establishment for the last completed financial year or for the calender year immediately preceding the date of submission of your application. Also furnish details of your turnover in the following statement:-

Particulars of the Tour Operator concerned

- a) Paid up capital (capital employed)
- b) Loans :
 - i) Secured
 - ii) Unsecured
- c) Reserves

- d) Current liabilities and provisions
- e) Total (a to d) :
- f) Fixed assets (excluding intangible assets)
- g) Investment
- h) Current assets
- ii) Intangible Assets
- j) Total (f to i)

Notes:

- i) Reserves should include balance of profit and loss Account and exclude taxation reserve.
 - ii) Current liabilities and provisions would include taxation reserve.
 - iii) Current assets should include sundry debts, loans advances, cash and bank balance
 - iv) Intangible assets should include goodwill preliminary expenses, tenancy and business rights, deferred revenue expenditure, accumulated loss etc.
- 8 Copy of acknowledgement in respect of Income tax return for the current assessment year should be enclosed
- 9 Whether any activities are undertaken by the firm should be enclosed
- 10 Please indicate membership of International Travel Organisations, if any
.....
11. a) Give details of volume of tourist traffic handled and domestic tourist traffic separately. (Please submit a certificate from a chartered accountant). This certificate should show the receipts from tour operation only during the financial year or the calendar year immediately preceding the date of submission of your applications).
- b) Clientele : special tourist groups handled, if any, their size, frequency, etc.
 - c) Steps taken to promote domestic tourist traffic and details of the groups handled, if any.
 - d) Special programmes if any, arranged for foreign tourists
12. Number of conferences handled, any, and the total number of passengers for such conferences with details of locations, etc.
13. Number of incentive tours handled.

Please enclose Demand Draft of Rs. 3000/- for Head Office and Rs.3000/- for each Branch Office as fee for recognition/renewal.

Please mention the D.D. No.....Date Amount

Signature of Proprietor/Partner/Managing Director

Rubber Stamp

Place:

Date:

NB. I This application should be submitted in duplicate along with supporting documents.

II Reference number of Department of Tourism should be quoted if the application is for renewal of recognition.

GUIDELINES FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED TOURIST TRANSPORT OPERATOR [WITH EFFECT FROM 27.11.2003]

1. The aims & objectives of the scheme for recognition of Tourist Transport Operator is to encourage quality standard and service in this category so as to promote tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme open to all bonafide tourist transport operators.
2. **Definition:** A Tourist Transport Operator Organisation is one, which provides tourist transport like cars, coaches, boats etc. to tourists for transfers, sightseeing and journeys to tourist places etc.
3. All applications for recognition shall be addressed to the **Additional Director General(Tourism)**, Transport Bhawan, No.1, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001.
4. The following conditions must be fulfilled by the Tourist Transport Operator for grant of recognition by Deptt. of Tourism:-
 - i) The application for grant of recognition shall be in the prescribed form and submitted in duplicate.
 - ii) The applicant should have been in the tourist transport hire business for a minimum period of one year at the time of application.
 - iii) The Tourist Transport Operator has operated in the above period a minimum number of 4 tourist vehicles with proper tourist permits issued by the concerned STA/RTA for tourist vehicles. Out of these four tourist vehicles, at least two must be cars.
 - iv) The applicant has adequate knowledge of handling the tourist transport vehicles for transferring tourists from the Airport, Railway Stations etc. and for sightseeing of tourists both foreign and domestic. The drivers should have working knowledge of English and Hindi/local languages.
 - v) The drivers of the tourist vehicles have proper uniform and adequate knowledge of taking the tourist for sight seeing.
 - vi) The applicant should have proper parking space for the vehicles.
 - vii) The Tourist Transport Operator is registered with the appropriate authority for carrying on the business of operating tourist transport vehicles.

5. (a) For Ex-Defence personnel, the condition of being in the business of tourist transport vehicles for 1 year is relaxable to 6 months and having 4 vehicles is relaxable to 2 tourist vehicles provided the candidate is sponsored by the Director General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. However, the ex-Defence personnel who apply under this scheme must themselves operate the tourist transport business and should not be hireman of other financiers.

(b) The condition of being in operation for one year for recognition as an approved tourist transport operator can be relaxed to six months and number of tourist vehicles to three in the case of those applicants who have their business at the centres identified and declared for the purpose by the Department of Tourism from time to time. A current list of such centres can be made available on request.
6. The Tourist Transport Operator is required to pay a non-refundable fee of **Rs. 3,000/- while applying for the recognition for Head Office and each Branch Office. The same fee is payable at the time of renewal of Head Office as well as Branch Offices.** The fee will be made payable to the Pay & Accounts Officer, Department of Tourism in the form of a Bank Draft.
7. The applicant should be income tax assessee and should submit copy of acknowledgement certificate as proof of having filed income tax return for current assessment year.
8. The decision of the Government of India in the matter of recognition shall be final. The Government of India may in their discretion refuse to recognise any firm or withdraw/withhold at any time recognition already granted without approval of the competent Authority. Before such a decision is taken, necessary show cause notice would invariably be issued and the reply considered on merit. This will be done after careful consideration and generally as a last resort circumstances in which withdrawal is resorted would also be indicated.
9. Recognition on approval Tourist Transport Operator shall be granted for a period of 3 years and renewal thereafter every 5 years on the basis of application made by the operator alongwith the required fee.
10. Tourist Transport Operator granted recognition shall be entitled to such incentives and concessions as may be granted by Govt. from time to time and shall abide by the terms and conditions of recognition as prescribed form time to time.

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED TOURIST TRANSPORT OPERATOR

1. Name of the firm with address, telephone, telex and fax number
2. Nature of the firm and date of registration/commencement of business with documentary proof.
3. Name of Directors/Partners etc. Details of their interests, if any, in other business may also be indicated.
4. Particulars of the staff employed (including drivers) please indicate Name, qualification, experience, length of service, salary etc.
5. Details of office premises. Please indicate space in sq. ft., location, whether commercial or residential, reception area, accessibility to toilets.
6. Name of the Bankers (attach reference from your Bankers).
- 7.. Name of the Travel Agents/Tour Operators/Hotels/Airlines with whom most business is transacted.
8. Please attach a copy of the audited balance sheet and profit & loss statement duly certified by the Chartered Accountant for the year preceding the date of application along with copy of acknowledgement certificate in respect of Income Tax Return for current assessment year.
9. Please indicate the loans and mortgages as on the date of application.
10. Number of vehicles viz. AC Coaches, Non-AC Coaches, Mini Coaches, cars and boats operated as tourist vehicles with their Make, Model and Registration (Attach list of vehicles.)
11. Attested copies of valid permits issued by RTA/STA for tourist vehicles and R.C. Books of Tourist Vehicles should be furnished.
12. No. and date of Bank Demand Draft for Rs.3,000/- as recognition fees for Head Office and Rs.3000/- for each branch office in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Deptt. of Tourism, New Delhi (similar fees is payable for renewal also).

Signature _____

Designation_____

Rubber Stamp of Company

Date:

Place:

- N.B.** i) This application should be submitted in duplicate along with supporting documents.
ii) Reference number of Department of Tourism should be quoted if the application is for renewal of recognition.

RULES FOR RECOGNITION AS ADVENTURE TOUR OPERATOR

[EFFECTIVE FROM 4.1.1999]

1. The goal of the scheme of recognition shall be to promote Adventure Tourism in India. This is a voluntary scheme open to all Bonafide Adventure Tour Operators.
2. Definition: An Adventure Tour Operator is one who is engaged in activities related to Adventure Tourism in India namely water sports, aero sports, mountaineering and trekking and salaries of various natures etc. In addition to that he may also make arrangements for transport, accommodation etc.
3. All applications for recognition shall be addressed to the Director General of Tourism, Transport Bhawan. Parliament Street. New Delhi-110001.
4. The following conditions must be fulfilled by the Adventure Tour Operator for grant of recognition by the Ministry of Tourism:-
 - i) The application for grant of recognition shall be in the prescribed proforma and submitted in duplicate.
 - ii) The Adventure Tour Operator should have a minimum paid up capital (capital employed) of Rs. 2.00 lakhs duly supported by latest audited balance sheet/ chartered Accountant's certificate.
 - iii) The turnover in term of foreign exchange or Indian rupees by the Firm from Adventure Tourism related activities only should be a minimum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs duly supported by a certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.
 - iv) The Adventure Tour Operator should have a proper Office with the minimum spaces of 250 sq. ft. The office should be located in neat and clean surroundings and equipped with telephone, fax and computer/computer reservation system etc. The office may be located preferably on Ground Floor or first floor, if situated in residential area with sufficient space for reception and easy access to toilets. The Tour operator should have minimum of 2 experienced and well qualified executive staff under its direct employment. Either owner/Director himself or their operations-chief employed should be well qualified in the activity the operator wants to pursue, which is determined by (i) certification by any national or international institute in the activity or minimum of eight years of practical experience.
 - v) The Agency must clearly indicate its specialisation of activities or activity it wishes to pursue as business viz trekkings, watersports, aerosports, scuba diving, Safaris etc.

- vi) The operator must have his own Adventure equipment as well as specialised trained staff.
 - vii) The field staff members of the party must be qualified for activity or must have minimum of 5 years of practical experience. The staff member must obtain an Adventure certificate from the specialised organisations like IMF (for Mountaineering/trekkings) NIWS Goa for Water Sports/Aerosports etc.
 - viii) Field members of the company must be qualified in Red Cross first- aid activity and be specially certified.
 - ix) The party must sign an undertaking for adherence to sustainable ecological practice and protection of environment in keeping with guidelines for eco-tourism and safety and security guidelines of Ministry of Tourism.
 - x) It will be mandatory to distribute a copy of the eco-tourism guidelines to each client.
 - xi) The agency must maintain in its office premises all the maps and reference materials concerning the particular activities it desires to pursue as business.
 - xii) The party must have printed brochure clearly describing its i) present activities ii) its area of operation iii) its commitment to follow eco-tourism guidelines.
 - xiii) The firm should have Adventure or other such word of description, identifying it, as specialised operator in its registered name.
 - xiv) It will be desirable to take up members-ship of the PATA Green Leaf programme, that is propagating the eco awareness cause.
 - xv) The Tour Operator should have filed Income Tax Return for the current assessment year.
5. Although a lot of activities come under Adventure Tourism, the Ministry of Tourism had decided to grant recognition primarily to the following four categories of Adventure Tour Operators to begin with :-
- i) Operator dealing with water sports.
 - ii) Operator dealing with aero-sports.
 - iii) Operators dealing with safaris of various types.
 - iv) Operators dealing with mountaineering and trekking.
- Separate safety guidelines for water sports. Aero-sports mountaineering and trekking which have to be followed by Adventure Tour Operators have been appended for reference at Annexure I. It may be noted that in a number of adventure activities, a lot of risk is involved and therefore, it must be ensured by the adventure tour operator that safety guidelines are strictly followed. In case the Tour Operator is making arrangements through sub-agents, it will be

the responsibility of the Principal Tour Operator to ensure that sub-agents provide proper equipment to clients and all safety measures are followed to. The Adventure Tour Operator may also kindly ensure that their counterpart abroad must obtain an undertaking from the foreign tourists that in case of any loss, damage/accident etc. the travel agency will not be responsible and the client must be covered by the medical, insurance and should include the cost of repatriation fee if he/she is to continue the tour.

6. The recognition as approved adventure tour operators shall be granted for three years and renewal thereafter every five years on an application made by the tour operator alongwith the prescribed fee.
7. The Tour Operator will be required to Pay a non-refundable fee of Rs. 2000 (Rupees two thousand only) while applying for the recognition. The fee will be made payable to the Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Tourism in the form of a Bank Draft. The fee for recognition of each Branch Office will be Rs. 1000/- Fee for renewal will be Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 500/ for Head and Branch Offices respectively.
8. Recognition will be granted to the Headquarters Office of Adventure Tour Operators. Branch Offices will be approved alongwith headquarter office or subsequently provided particulars of Branch Offices are submitted to the Ministry of Tourism and accepted by it.
9. The decision of the Government of India in the matter of recognition shall be final. However, the Government of India may in their discretion refuse to recognise any firm or withdraw/withdraw at any time recognition already granted with the approval of the Competent Authority. Before such a decision is taken, necessary show cause notice would be issued and the reply considered on merit. Termination will be done only after careful consideration and generally as a last resort. Reasons for withdrawal would be mentioned in the show cause notice and final order. In special circumstances such as threat to the security of the state detailed reasons may be withheld.
10. For recognition of adventure tour operator a panel of members who are specialized in such activities will be included as inspection team members.
11. The Adventure Tour Operators granted recognition shall be entitled to such incentives and concessions as may be granted by Government from time to time and shall abide by the terms and conditions of recognition as prescribed from time to time by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
12. While submitting the application, Adventure Tour Operator must indicate the arrangements for emergency lift and evacuation of clients in case of mishap.
13. An undertaking to be signed in the prescribed proforma's enclosed. Each operation must be conducted with insurance cover for life/equipment. The Ministry of Tourism would not be responsible for any claims by clients of the approved operator.

APPLICATION FORM FOR RECOGNITION AS APPROVED ADVENTURE TOUR OPERATOR

1. Name and address of Head Office and Branch Offices.
2. Nature of the firm and the year when the firm was registered or commenced business, with documentary proof.
3. Name of Directors/Partners etc. The detail of their interest, if any, in other business may also be indicated.
4. Give particulars of staff employed, their qualifications, experience, salary and length of service with the firm.
5. Give details of premises like space in sq. ft. location (whether in commercial or residential area), floor of building, reception area and accessibility to toilets.
6. Name of Bankers (Please attach a reference from your Bankers).
7. Name of Auditors. A balance-sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to tour operation business, as prescribed under Company Law, must be submitted by each applicant. These audited statements should be in respect of your establishment for the last completed financial year or for the calendar year immediately preceding the date of submission of your application. Also furnish details of your turnover in the following statement:-

Particulars of the Tour Operator concerned

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Paid up capital
(capital employed) | (f) Fixed assets
(excluding intangible assets) |
| (b) Loans | (g) Investments |
| (i) Secured | |
| (ii) Unsecured | |
| (c) Reserves | (h) Current Assets |
| (d) Current liabilities and provisions | (i) Intangible Assets |
| (e) Total :_____ | (j) Total |

Note:-(i) Intangible assets should include goodwill, preliminary expenses, tenancy and business rights, deferred revenue expenditure, accumulated loss etc.

- Notes: (i) Reserve should include balance of profit and loss Account and exclude taxation reserve.
- (ii) Current liabilities and provisions would include taxation reserve.
- (iii) Current assets should include sundry debts, preliminary expenses, tenancy and business rights, deferred revenue expenditure, accumulated loss etc.
8. Copy of acknowledgement in respect of Income Tax Return for the current assessment year should be enclosed.
9. Whether any activities are undertaken by the firm besides tour operation.
10. Membership of International Travel organisations.
11. (a) Give details of volume of tourist traffic handled upto the date of application showing foreign and internal tourist traffic separately. Please submit a certificate from Chartered Accountant. This certificate should show the receipts from tour operation only during the financial year or the calendar year immediately preceding the date of submission of your application.
- (b) Clientale: Special tourist groups handled, if any, their size, frequency etc.
- (c) Steps taken to promote domestic tourist traffic and details of the groups handled, if any,
- (d) Special programmes, if any, arranged for foreign tourists.
12. Number of conferences handled, if any, and the total number of passengers for such conferences with details of locations etc.
13. Number of incentive tour handled.
14. Are you dealing with adventure tours: Yes or No
15. If Yes, please indicate whether trained man power is available to operate such tours. Please give details of the persons employed in your organisation who are trained and also attach copies of their certificates of training they have undertaken.
16. Whether the agency has its own equipments or it is to be hired from another handling agency. Give details of the equipments available.
17. If handling agency is located outside or at operational area, is that also approved by the Ministry of Tourism.
18. Give details of the facilities available with them (handling agency located outside) including trained man power, equipments etc.

19. In case of emergency, please indicate what are the equipments available for emergency lift up/evacuation of the persons. In respect of emergencies the following undertaking has to be signed by the Adventure Tour Operator.

UNDERTAKING

- I, Shri/Smt undertake the responsibility for operation of this Adventure Tour (specify details) for efficient handling of the operation and bear the damages (to life or property of dislocation of environment) being the principal agent. I also promise that the guidelines for operation of (Adventure Sports) as circulated by MOT will be followed in letter and spirit.
20. In case on any change in the scope of activities, the same may be brought to the notice of the Department within one month.
21. Please indicate the type of insurance facilities available with the company whether group or personal.
22. Whether porters used for adventure purposes are also trained arid insured.
23. Any additional information the organisation would like to give with reference to the Adventure Tourism Activities undertaken by the firm.
24. Please enclosed Demand Draft of Rs. 2,000/- for Head Offices and Rs. 1,000/- for each Branch Office as fee for recognition and mention the D.No. date and amount in this column (Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 500/- for Head Office and each Branch office respectively if the application is for renewal of recognition).

Signature of Prop./Partner/Managing Director

Rubber Stamp of the Firm

Place:

Dated:

- N.B.** I. This application should be submitted in duplicate alongwith supporting documents.
- II. Reference number of Ministry of Tourism should be quoted if the application is for renewal of recognition.

I. INSTITUTES OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT (IHM)

1. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition Ahmedabad
2. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bangalore
3. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal
4. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneshwar
5. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Kolkata
6. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Chandigarh
7. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Chennai
8. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa
9. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, Gurdaspur
10. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati
11. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior
12. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition Hyderabad
13. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur
14. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow
15. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai
16. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology & Applied Nutrition, New Delhi
17. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Patna
18. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shimla
19. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong
20. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar
21. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Thiruvananthapuram

II. LIST OF FOOD CRAFT INSTITUTES

1. Food Craft Institute
Kidmath Tourist Bungalow
Pushkar Road
Ajmer-305004
2. Food Craft Institute
University Polytechnic Campus
Aligarh-202002
3. Food Craft Institute
Kalamassery
Alwaye-683104
4. Food Craft Institute
Sector 42-D
Chandigarh-160036
5. Food Craft Institute
Lewis Jubilee Sanatorium
Darjeeling-734101
6. Food Craft Institute
Badkal Chowk,
Faridabad-121001
7. Food Craft Institute
Pathrajpur,
Jajpur (Distt)
Orissa
8. Food Craft Institute of Hospitality Crafts
Govt. of Pondicherry
Uppalam Road
Pondicherry-605001
9. Food Craft Institute
Thuvakkudi
Tiruchirapalli-620015
10. Food Craft Institute
Chetak Circle
Behind Luv Kush Stadium
Udaipur-313001
11. Food Craft Institute
Visakha Valley School Campus
Visakhapatnam-530040

Source : National Council for Hotel Management.