



Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Tourism

Sunil Choudhary^a, Sheethu George^b, Dr. Monika Kalani^c

^{a,b} Student, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab

^c Professor, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab

ABSTRACT

With Novel Corona Virus pandemic, whole world was shut down and no one was allowed to move from their place and the netizens were not even allowed to migrate from their place. There was also a huge effect of covid 19 upon tourism sector in India & employment related to tourism sector. This pandemic didn't just effect tourism sector it even impacted economy, regional developments, job opportunities, and foreign exchange rates.

This research aims to examine how Covid-19 has affected India's tourist industry.. Research has emphasized decrease in number of tourists to India during covid 19 period of the period of time. And also, to find the tourist's attitude while traveling during the pandemic. The result showed that most of the tourists preferred not to come during the Corona period, they kept their health above visiting different places. To find the number of tourists arriving we have collected secondary data from the government website of tourism.

Keywords: COVID-19, Tourism, Interpretation, Analysis.

1. Introduction

Tourism emerged as a migration and exotic experience for the privilege few from the early 19th century. As the times passed the face of tourism evolved into three major categories. Migration, urbanization and recreational are the main types of tourism now exist. Migration is a continuation of 19th century phenomenon; this has been in only accessible to a very privileged few. With the progress of time the urbanization took form, because of this journey to and from caused spatial separation off workplace and home in developed countries. This also increased more international settlement for better profession. Currently the recreational tourism counts for largest tourist masses.

This pattern of recreational tourism has two influential functions, due to the advent of urban economic system which improved mobility and uniformity of living. This new phenomenon of recreational tourism has exhibited exceptional growth rate as to other categories, majorly driven by developed countries lifestyles.

India is known for its unique diversity, which has been preserved from ancient times to the present. As a large country with a large population, it offers an array of physical characteristics and cultural practices. This diversity can be seen in the country's different races, religions, castes, languages, landforms, plant and animal life, and more. India is a large country, covering a total area of 3,287,263 square kilometers. Its physical features are diverse, including dry deserts, lush forests, snowy Himalayas, a long coastline and productive plains. Some areas in India are incredibly fertile and are considered among the most fertile regions in the world, while others are not productive and have difficulty supporting plant life.

Such geographical features along with tourist attraction for exotic culture and unique heritage have attraction features of India. Main attraction of Indian tourism 40 UNESCO heritage sites spread across India. In modern economy creative and cultural industries are growing, becoming a key component to the economy. Direct & indirect contribution of tourism showed potential growth of sustainable development goals.

India being one of the oldest and unique, characterizes an astonishing cultural diversity throughout the states. There is hardly any culture in the world which shows such unique and varied as India's. The years of foreign control, religious groups, and spiritual finds have endowed India with a profoundly diverse cultural heritage. India known for never being rigid have led country to survive with pride in the modern era.

Indian cuisine is diverse and delicious, and visitors can enjoy a wide variety of traditional dishes. From the famous street food to the fine dining restaurant, Indian culinary scene is wide and varied. Different regions of India have their own unique culinary traditions and specialties, and tourists can try these while travelling, such as the seafood found in Goa, the meat dishes of the North-west and the vegetarian food from Gujarat and Rajasthan. India offers a variety of options for those interested in learning about its cuisine, such as cooking classes and food tours. These opportunities allow visitors to not only learn about the country's traditional dishes but also to try their hand at preparing them. All of these elements make Indian food a significant part of the country's tourism industry and a major draw for visitors.

There are three primary sectors of the Indian economy: agriculture, industry, and services, with Indian tourism falling under services. The tourism and hospitality industries have an impact on socioeconomic development. International travel brings in foreign exchange, which boosts the value of the local

currency and creates more job chances. According to the survey, shopping accounts for about 40% of all travel expenses. Medical tourism is one of India's fastest-growing market categories; the range of available treatments, together with their affordability, add value to the country's appeal as a travel destination.

A high growth pattern has continued into the present for the number of international tourists visiting India, which has increased significantly in recent years. Insights into the condition of India's tourism business are gained via the Ministry of Tourism's efforts to track and publish statistics on several sorts of visitor arrivals, including FTAs, NRIs, and ITAs. This data may also be used to guide future policy decisions.

One of major change in people life was they began to explore more exotic experiences, wedding saw more and more changes as the social media flourished during the time, and the majority of us researched and reviewed recent films, cultures, and fashion trends. In terms of travel and celebrations, this increased exposure has sparked a preoccupation with trying to recreate captivating events. Its focal point is wedding tourism. More and more couples are opting to have their nuptials, or at least the vacation portion of their trip, in a magical location, be it a domestic spot or an international locale. The universalized conscious production of these numerous shifts, as well as the adaptable nature of the new work environment, are both highly valued by their respective users. Throughout their imprisonment, individuals were required to work from home alone, even as parties and employees maintained or increased production among the skilled workforce. There has been a rise in the popularity of "staycations," or vacations spent at one's own residence, thanks to the option of working from anywhere in the world. people go to get away from it all by booking a guesthouse or a hotel with a nice outlook and staying there for a while. location people reserve for extended periods of time (we're talking weeks or months here) at low rates as a sense of network connectivity and continuous capacity supply, in order to remain and work in beautiful settings related to bureaucracy.

With information gathered from numerous papers and reports, considers the effects of COVID-19 on the Indian tourism business. According to a study from FAITH, a significant portion of MSMEs, including 52,000 travel agencies, 115,000 tour operators, 15,000 adventurers, 911,000 tourist and transportation, 53,000 hotel businesses, and five lakh eateries, were suffering from a lack of cash flow. In contrast to other infections, which typically spread among populations with poor hygiene and unhygienic food, healthcare, and security typically represent the poorer segments of society, Study also demonstrated that covid-19 was first contracted and spread through a population that participated in international travel. A study stresses the significance of effective, healthy communication between the public and the government. Rebranding tourism and retraining staff are long-term solutions.

With the various data and information collected from papers and articles across multiple journals and publication this study indent to find the covid-19 impact on the Indian tourism industry. With the pre pandemic being of the dawn of Indian tourism in international aspects, showing immense and potential growth. The pre-pandemic tourism industry having the total numbers of FTAs in India during 2019 from all source countries were 1,09,30,355 in number. During the time GDP contribution is expected around 10.35 between 2019 and 2028. From the further study the FTAs have significantly increased as compared to last years. The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) increased by 437.3% from 92,728 in August 2021 to 498,243 in August 2022. January -August 2022 the FTA during the period shows around 3,263,219 as compared to 638,524 in the January-August 2021.

Among the top 15 source countries, Bangladesh contributed the highest percentage of foreign tourist arrivals in India in August 2022 (24.89%), followed by the United States (16.93%), the United Kingdom (10.74%), Australia (3.77%), Canada (3.44%), Sri Lanka (3.18%), Nepal (2.56%) and so on. problems and practical answers for the post-pandemic rehabilitation of the Indian tourism sector. utilizing seven-step revitalization frameworks in the post-pandemic era. The study also sheds insight on the public's mood during lockdown, indicating that 79% of individuals felt nervous and suffered from grief (22%) and fear (40%) due to the potential for COVID-19 infection and the impact on the economy. The seven-step framework is addressed as a single scaled focus on safety and cleanliness, with the idea that taking the necessary precautions to stop new infections should be given top priority. The second step is for the government to support the ailing tourism industry.

The industry can benefit from a better providing of debt repayments, liquidity, etc. Promoting handicrafts and artwork serves as the third phase, assisting the local population who depend on tourists and related retail marketplaces. The implementation of standard operating procedures for monitoring and auditing is a very important component where the safety operation among hotels and restaurants should be guided with oversight and guidance from authorities.

The post covid-19 or post pandemic era for tourism has a lot of potential. The emergence of advanced technology and integration of such technologies in the industry have picked up the trend. The post pandemic era the industry is more aware and adopting of higher safety and hygiene standards. The behavioral change and the preference change is very significant as cashless payment and contactless services make the tourism industry very streamline and more efficient. Moreover, the change in trip preferences such as, the short distant trips with frequent numbers and free and independent travel style has emerged. This post pandemic tourism industry has new challenges and new possibilities.

Effect of covid 19 on tourism sector in India.

Impacts on India's tourist industry from the COVID-19 epidemic have been substantial. Domestic and foreign travel dropped drastically as a result of the countrywide shutdown and travel limits imposed to prevent the virus from spreading. People were not able to journey because many popular tourism spots in India were shut down. This had a major impact on the hospitality industry, with many hotels, resorts, and restaurants shutting down temporarily or permanently. The transportation sector, including airlines and trains, also saw a significant decline in business. The restrictions on international travel also had a major impact on the Indian tourism sector. Many foreign tourists cancelled or postponed their plans to visit India due to the pandemic, leading to a decline in the number of international visitors. The Indian government also suspended all regular visa services, which further impacted the sector. The tourism sector is considered as an important source of revenue for the Indian economy and employs a large number of people. The decline in tourism has had a major impact on the livelihoods of those working in the sector, and many people have lost their jobs as a result of the pandemic. The Indian

government has announced several measures to revive the tourism sector, such as the "Dekho Apna Dash" campaign to encourage domestic tourism and the introduction of e-visas for international travellers. The Indian government also allowed the reopening of tourist destinations and some relaxation on travel restrictions in a phased manner, but the recovery of the sector is still uncertain and it will take time to bounce back to the pre-pandemic level.

1st lockdown

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced 21-day lockdown from 25 March to 14 April to curb the spread of the coronavirus in the country. was imposed. The prime minister's announcement comes amid rising numbers of COVID-19 cases in the country. According to ICMR, 536 confirmed cases and 10 deaths have been reported across India so far. A nationwide lockdown has added India's 1.3 billion population to a list of countries that have imposed similar measures, including Spain, Italy, and New Zealand. Prime Minister Modi implemented his one-day lockdown, also known as the 'Janata curfew', in his first speech on March

19. The NDMA (24 March 2020) was satisfied with the spread of the covid 19 pandemic which was declared by the WHO and has been said to be considered dangerous and take necessary preventions and measures to be safe from this noble coronavirus. Seeing this the government has imposed a lockdown of 21 days period. After this seeing, no changes in the reducing cases of corona ministry of home affairs (17 may 2020) have announced the extension of the lockdown till 31st May 2021.

2nd lockdown.

In Maharashtra cases were increasing rapidly day by day then cm Thackrey warned people in march 2021 to impose a complete lockdown and night curfew. Schools and offices were completely shut at that time. And finally, on April 4 2021 Maharashtra cm

buddha Thackery (30 march 2021) announced a lockdown until 30 April. And from 5 April onwards lockdown has been imposed due to the covid 19-second wave.

After seeing this several other states also started imposing the second lockdown like Tamandu, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Bihar, MP, UP, Haryana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Goa, Mizoram, Meghalaya, & many other major states.

Unlock 1

Where lockdown being imposed for so long the ministry of home affairs (30 May 2020) has decided to give some relief to the netizens. But the unlock period was into different phases 1 phase would be effect from 8 June 2020 when there will be an allowance of going to the religious place of worship for the public, hotels and restaurants and other hospitality services will be opened and shopping malls will also be opened. but there were certain procedures and policies for the same.

In phase 2 where schools and colleges and educational institutes will be opened after the consultant with the state at UTs, this decision was totally based on the state government to be taken

In phase 3 the normal the situation of the public utilities was been considered back to normal like international air travel of passengers except with the permit of MHA, the metro rails were also given permission, cinema halls, gyms, & auditoriums were also permitted to be opened but with certain rules and norms.

Unlock 2

Like all the states have imposed their own lockdown for the second stage as same as they have opened the second lockdown on their state situation depending on the condition of their own states. If we talk about the norms of any one state let's take Jharkhand the state executive committee(30.06.2021) hereby directs all the departments of the government on 01.07.2021 and all the district administrations to ensure that the state can be free from lockdown but there were certain conditions on which the unlock would be some of them were all shops would be open till 8 pm only in all the districts, movie halls/multiplexes, restaurants private offices are permitted to operate on 50% capacity only, swimming pools, gyms stadiums can be open but at certain time phrase.

2. Literature Review

(Roy, 2022) The paper studies the potential entrepreneurial opportunities with respect to Uttarakhand tourism. This research qualitative and quantitative based. Contribution of Uttarakhand tourism for state economy, unemployment and stakeholders' perception related to industry scoped is studied. With use of both primary and secondary data collection, collection of primary data from interviews and questionnaire while secondary data sourced from published surveys reports from Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board and Ministry of Tourism, Government of Uttarakhand, RBI bulletins, annual reports of Tourism Department, Government of India, research papers and magazines etc. From the perception of the stakeholders, the destinations such as Nainital, Haridwar, Mussoorie, Rishikesh have potential to compete both domestically and internationally. With 60% of the participant agreeing to Uttarakhand tourism is at developing stage.

(Nain, 2018) paper cast information on tourism and hospitality contribution to Indian economy (2006-2017). It describes Indian economy has 3 main classification Agriculture, Industry and Service; Indian tourism comes under service sector. Tourism and hospitality sector have an influence in development factor to socio-economic growth. International tourism causes foreign currency inflow to country, strengthening the national currency value and increase the job opportunities in the local area. From the survey it is estimated that approximately 40% of tourism expenditure is spent on shopping.

One of the fastest growing segments in India is medical tourism, treatment options and scale along with the cost effectiveness add the value to Indian tourism attraction.

In 2015 report from WTTC's India benchmarking, for every 1 million USD spent in tourism and travel India generates 1.3 million USD in GDP. (Arti A. Parmar, 2021) 9.5

% of national GDP contribution has been accounted for as per World Travel & Tourism Council's Economic Impact report (2017), which is considered as 3rd largest foreign exchange earnings.

According (India Tourism Statistics 2019, chapter 2) data from the Ministry of Tourism, India has seen a steady growth in foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) over the past several decades. In 1981, the number of FTAs in India was 1.28 million, but by 1991, this number had grown to 1.68 million. By 2001, the number of FTAs had reached 2.54 million, and by 2018, this number had grown to 10.56 million. This represents a 5.2% increase in FTAs over 2017, and a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.75% from 2001 to 2018. In addition to tracking FTAs, the Ministry of Tourism has also begun compiling and disseminating data on arrivals of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) since 2014.

Overall, the data suggests that India has seen a significant increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting the country in recent years, with a strong growth trend continuing into the present. The Ministry of Tourism's efforts to track and disseminate data on different types of tourist arrivals, including FTAs, NRIs, and ITAs, provides valuable insights into the state of India's tourism industry and may inform future policy decisions.

(Alam, 2022) researcher explains, in the pre COVID-19 era i.e., before the year 2020, the Indian tourism sector had shown substantial growth and potential in various parameters including the sector's contribution to the nation's GDP, foreign exchange, and employment generation. It's one of India's most important utility industries, right up there with building. With a total of 26.7 million people given employment in 2018, India's tourist industry was the eighth largest contributor to the country's gross domestic product. An FICCI-Yes Bank study named "India Inbound Tourism: Unlocking the Opportunities" found that India is one of South Asia's most promising tourist destinations. The same pattern continued in 2019 within the Indian tourist industry. The World Travel and Tourism Council estimates that India's travel and tourism industry will expand by 4.9% in 2020, placing it 10th among 185 nations in terms of its addition to national GDP. According to the 2021 report of IBEF, in terms of foreign exchange, India made US\$ 29.96 billion from tourism sector in the year 2019 recording a YoY growth of 4.80%. The figures presented by these various reports have a clear indication that the Indian tourism sector has a promising future ahead in terms of the industry's growth and its substantial contribution to the country's economy in the days to come.

The tourist business in India has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic. As reported by Ministry of Tourism, international visitors to India fell by 84.3% in 2020 compared to 2009. This decline in tourism has led to a significant loss of revenue for the country, with the Ministry of Tourism estimating that the industry suffered a loss of over \$40 billion in 2020.

Due to the strict policies and regulations put forward by the Indian government along with the travel restrictions, the tourism industry faced heavy setbacks and difficulty to operate and recover. The Indian government has put forward various policies and measures to revive the tourism industry, these measures include new visa policies, promotion of tourism and nationwide cleanliness and hygiene campaign.

(Singh, 2021) discusses about the spread of covid-19, its impact on Indian tourism industry, economy and recommendations to recover from such. Author has used data from pieces of published magazines. In which describes tourism has generated 8.0% of employment. Estimation of 38 million job loss. In fiscal year 2018-2019 tourism industry employed 12% of total employment, approximately 8.75 crore employed people. As for the recovery of the industry from covid-19 impact, the paper suggests focusing on domestic tourism and attempting to profiting from it. Promotion of the Indian heritage and culture to enhance the Indian tourism industry. Suggestion of rapid reaction force for any case when there is a case of infection at hotels. Using FF and E reserves to back up the hotel's owners. Development of plan for three stages namely surviving (short-term), revitalizing (medium-term), and thriving (long-term). Suggestion for government to seek sustainable tourism startups and business which is already engaged in.

(Kumar, 2020) Author takes on the entry of covid-19, where Kerala was subjected to first case report on 30th January 2020. Kerala has rich history for tourism due to its beautiful landscapes, climate, culture and Ayurveda treatments. Noting down the very first 21 days lockdown announcement on 24th march by then 20 lives were lost and 1000 confirmed cases. This lockdown restricted both the international and domestic travels.

Since the debut of the new malware in November, withdrawal rates have skyrocketed in this sector. With March being the month where cancellations hit an all-time high of 80%, WTTC reports that the value of the risk in the sector is believed to be in the tens of thousands of crores. (2020). The effect of covid 19 on the tourist sector, which employs tens of thousands of people and features more than 2,000 lodgings and 1,000 eateries registered with FHRAI (2020). In 2020, Sarovar (Tourism Breaking News-2020) predicted a 12-15% drop in income per bed. (UNWTO-2020) claims that as a result of CoV19, foreign travel fell by 30%. The loss of foreign tourist revenue is projected to be \$300-\$400 billion, or about one-third of \$1.5 trillion expected to be produced this year.

As other developing nations India also faced major setbacks economically during covid-19. The tourism industry according to WTTC (2021), which accounts of 4.7% during 2021 compared to 6.9% during 2019 shows negative growth of 36.3%. as of 2020 the FTAs to the India had declined by 75.5% YoY to 2.68 million and sharp declination of 67.2% on e-tourist visa during month of January to November.

(Gautam, 2021) presents a paper with study of effects and challenges of covid-19 in hospitality and tourism sector in India. The future aspects and prevailed conditions are assessed in the study. The paper further discuss that the primary forms of stress such as armed conflict, natural disaster and manmade disaster, pandemic etc. impact of covid-

19 on tourism sector is widely studied, airline industry, pilgrimage tourism are adversely affected. This pandemic affected many people and caused many employees in jeopardy.

(B. V, 2021) paper aims to provide restoration of Indian tourism industry from covid- 19 pandemic effects. The study collected data from various scholars, articles. With the data SWOT analysis of promoting approach for tourism and travel sector. SWOT analysis has showed many aspects of the covid-19 related approach and their correspondence. Various data from multiple source are used to study and analyze the situation and get useful insights.

(Khan, 2022) One of the significant changes that brought by covid-19 pandemic is behavioral change in people. This paper studies the behavioral and preference change in the tourism sector customers. The study further studies the new tourism and hospitality trends. Changes in the post covid behavior and preference regarding choice of accommodation, transportation and destination. There has been a significant increase in the short distance trips, free and independent travel trends. With the cashless payment, safety and hygiene, contactless services. these trend are further studied for asses the behavioral and preference change occurred dur to the covid-19 pandemic.

(Shetty, 2021) This research uses information culled from a wide range of papers and studies to consider how COVID-19 has affected India's tourist sector. According to an FAITH study, nearly 90 percent of the world's micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)—including 52 thousand travel agencies, 115 thousand tour operators, 15,000 adventurers, 911,000 tourists and carriers, 53,000 hotels, and 5 lakh eateries—experienced financial pressure due to insufficient cash flow.. Stidy also showed that unlike the other infection which usually spread among groups with lack of hygiene and unsafe food, healthcare and security usually representing poor section of society, but covid-19 were first infected and spread through section which part of international tourism. Study calls on the importance of proper healthy communication among government and people. As a long term measures rebranding of tourism, reskilling and digitalization skills, building the trust factor by crisis management action plan and providing funds and financial help to the industry.

(Dash, 2021) the paper deals with study of challenges and workable solutions for the post pandemic era Indian tourism industry recovery. With seven step frameworks to revive in post pandemic era. The study also enlighten us with the data public sentiment during lockdown revealing 79% people being anxious and suffer for sadness (22%) and fear(40%) due to both economic impact and risk of covid-19 infection. The seven step frameworks is discussed as one scaled focus on safety and hygiene, through proper precaution prevent further infection should be prioritized. Step two being support to the declining tourism sector for government. Having better offering of debt payments, liquidity etc. can help the industry. As the third step promoting handicrafts and artworks helping the local residence which depended on tourism and the related shopping markets. Standard operating procedure for monitoring and auditing, this is a very crucial part where the safety operation among the hotels and restaurants should be directed with perview and guidance from authorities to implement standard operating procedures. Evolving the tour packages for faith, medical and ecotourism. Sixth step talks about the power of digital communication, this can be powerful and very effective device in launching awareness campaign in order to promote the safety and hygiene. NITI Aayog stressed the role of a provision for experimental tourism for post pandemic economic revival. The final step takes around providing financial support to the tourism employs and contract staff. This section also provides the importance of regulation comes into play in the sectors. Crisis management solution for the events must well planned. The pandemic showed relation between small scale business and supporting small sections of the economy.

3. Objectives of the study:

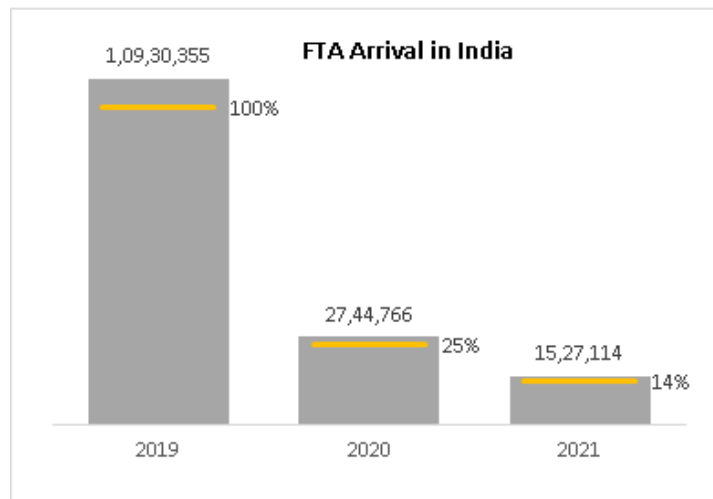
- To fine the effect of covid 19 on tourism in india.
- To observe the trends of tourism in india post COVID 19.
- To find how tourism has effected Indian Economy pre and post COVID 19.

4. Analysis

1. Arrival of foreign tourist in India from 2018-2021.

Year	Growth 2017/16 (%)	Growth 2018/17 (%)	Growth 2020/19 (%)	Growth 2021/20 (%)	Growth 2021 (%)
JAN	9.58	2.59	0.7	-91.5	6.2
FEB	3.34	14.7	-6.6	-89.2	7.22
MAR	2.34	-0.27	-66.4	-59.3	8.76
APR	8.88	-11.13	-99.6	2691.4	5.15
MAY	7.96	-5.97	-99.4	425.1	1.29
JUN	4.99	-0.46	-98.8	319.9	2.36
JULY	-3	5.84	-98.5	472.9	4.75
AUG	27.28	0.28	-97.5	369.2	6.07
SEP	-2.84	-4.01	-96.3	310.6	7.57
OCT	7.17	1.87	-95.6	361.3	12.53
NOV	29.06	7.24	-93.5	271.8	17.28
DEC	17.73	8.08	-92.6	250.8	20.8
TOTAL	8.81	1.41	-74.9	-44.4	100

Interpretation



Increase in covid cases the number of tourist arrival in india has decreased as we can see in the above chart there were 10930355 number of tourist visit in india and we can see that there is huge decline in 2020 to 2744766 because of increase in number of covid cases and effect of lockdown by which there was restriction of travelling and it has decreased in 2021 as well as compared to 2019 and 2020 to 1527114. In 2021 people were more concious about health so they avoided traveling and there was also implication of 2nd lockdown.

2. Nationality wise tourist Arrival in india from 2019-2021.

Year	2019	2020	2021
North America	17%	19%	33%
Central and South America	1%	1%	0%
Western Europe	20%	23%	22%
Eastern Europe	4%	6%	3%
Africa	3%	3%	5%
West Asia	4%	4%	3%
South Asia	31%	27%	26%
South East Asia	9%	8%	3%
East asia	7%	5%	2%
Australias	4%	4%	3%
G. Total	100%	100%	100%

Interpretation

India is an diverse country so the number of tourist arrival is from all over the country, As we can see in the chart that the number of tourist from. North america has increased from 17% in 2019 to 19% in 2020 then 33% in 2021. In western europe there is only

a normal change 20%, 23%, 22% in 2019, 2020, 2021 repectively. But in South asia there is decrease in number of tourist visit in india it has fallen from 31% to 27% and then to 26% respectively. and there is also a decrease in south east asia from 9% to 8% and then a severe decrease to 3% in 2021.

3. Arrival of foreign tourist in India according to Travel Mode from 2019-2021.

YEAR	ARRIVALS	% distribution by mode of travel				
		Total	% FTA	Air	Sea	Land
2019	10930355	1	0.718996582	77.4	0.9	21.7
2020	2744766	1	0.180550163	79.2	1.5	19.3
2021	1527114	1	0.100453256	87.5	0.7	11.8

4. FTAs in India according to the Age group.

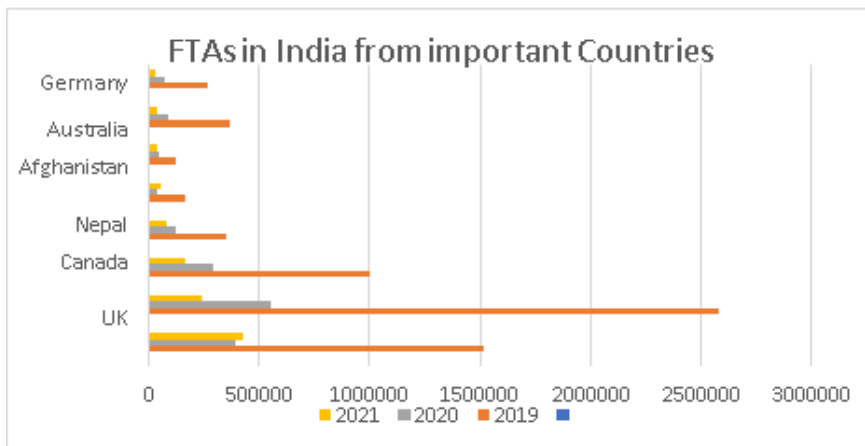
YEAR	% Distribution by Age Group (in years)						
YEAR	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Above
2019	9.2	8.3	18.6	21.3	19.8	14.1	8.8
2020	7.7	7.7	18.4	20.2	19.7	15.6	10.7
2021	13.6	8.4	15.8	21	21.8	13	6.4

5. FTAs

for important countries from 2019-2021.

Year	USA	Banglades	UK	Canada	Nepal	Afghanista	Australia	Germany
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2019	1512032	2577727	1000292	351859	164040	124120	367241	264973
2020	394092	549273	291874	122868	40822	47561	86758	72558
2021	429860	240554	164143	80437	52544	36451	33864	33772

Interpretation



India has been major attention of tourism from the major countries in the world if we talk about some major countries tourist visit in India the we can see that the majorly there is decrease in all the countries but the number of tourist affected from USA, Bangladesh and UK has severely dropped from 2019 to 2020 to 2021 There is less impact from Afghanistan Nepal and Canada and the countries like Germany, Australia had an average impact but simantiously it has decreased because of the impact of covid 19.

5. Conclusion

Tourism in India is crucial to the country's development and prosperity. Seven or fewer of the 14 measures in India's 2019 WEF Travel and Tourism Competitiveness, Index score were above the global average, placing India in the top 25 nations globally. Third biggest in the world in terms of domestic ticket sales, India is a rapidly expanding market for international airlines. Due to an increase in COVID instances and the concurrent extend of lockdowns, the Indian T&T sector saw an income drop of Rs 1,250 crore in 2020, a decrease of 40% from 2019, as reflected by the CARE value. One of the hardest-

hit sectors is travel and tourism because of the widespread restrictions enacted to limit the epidemic. These restrictions include the closing of several boundaries.

According to the most recent data from the UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, foreign visitor visits (staying guests) in the time between January and December of 2020 were down 72% from the same period in 2019.

The study shows the Negative impact of covid 19 on the tourism sector in India, how timely the covid increase, and the fall in the number of tourist visits in India. It also emphasized the tourist behaviour pattern in India according to the age group, continent, gender, and the occasion of the visit of tourists in India. This covid has impacted the tourism sector but also it impacted the people or businesses who are dependent on the tourism sector i.e., tourist guides, tourist spots, small businesses, hotels and hospitality, public and private transport, and many more. In this research, we have taken the secondary data which was already available in the internet research and also from the government's official website. After the analysis of the data, it showed a clear vision of the stop down in foreign tourist arrival in India during the pandemic period.

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