

## TOURISM AND ITS IMPORTANCE

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### ABSTRACT

Tourism is an activity and is very generic in nature and is such defies a common and a standard definition. Many people and many organizations have defined tourism in various ways.. For some communities, tourism is one of the few options for economic survival. For others tourism is a combination of positive and negative factors (the most common situation). Finally, there are communities where tourism has generated a large number of negative externalities, for which the population was not ready. To avoid these unpleasant situations planning and strict control by the community and authorities are needed

### TOURISM AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Tourism is an activity and is very generic in nature and is such defies a common and a standard definition. Many people and many organizations have defined tourism in various ways. Some of the common important definitions are given below-

1. Tourism is defined as the inter relationship arising from the intersection of
  - Tourism
  - The supplies
  - The Government of the host occurs destination in the process of affecting catering to tourist
2. Tourism as a product can be defined as an amalgam of 3main compound
  - Attraction of the destination
  - The facilities of the destination
  - The accessibility of it
3. One of the rarely definition given in 1910 by tourism the sum total of operation mainly of an economic nature which directly relates to entry stay and movement of foreigner inside

- and outside of a certain country city or region
4. According to W.T.O (world trade organization)UN body tourism is the movement of people work for a period of not less than a year.

Tourism involves journey and service like transport, accommodation, catering's viewing etc.Tourism sites are offers not contrast with sites where and offer work and his residence is situated.

### FACTORS THAT PROMOTED TOURISM

It is impotent to study the commonly used which promoted tourism during all periods.

- Motivation- the value of new experience and the transformation of travel from swivel to an impotent in the qualitylife.
- Holiday-to get away from day to day work and talking a break to roself make away to travel.

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- Business- the movement of people for business reasons has been a great on city to another for trading.
- Mode of travel- the invention of wheel railways airlines ,etc .and net work of route vehicles ,cost of travel documention and convent encase all have been instrument in the growth
- Education education has always been a goralmotivation for travelers to place for studios research, thesisetc.
- Health-visits the over the world people travelling for religions particularly. India where travel for dip in holy pigging travelled.
- Religion-all over the world people travelling for religions particularlyIndia where travel for dip in holy river visit to cities temples pilgrims travelled
- Visiting friends-visiting friend's s relations tends to provide to different places.

## **TOURISM IN INDIA**

India requires citizens of most countries to have a valid passport and apply for a visa at their local Indian embassy or consulate, before they travel. They can apply directly by mail or in person, or through their local travel services company. India has recently implemented an online method for citizens of 40 countries to apply and receive an e-Tourist Visa. Nationals of Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal do not require a visa. Citizens of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, DPR Korea, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, South Africa and Uruguay are not required to pay a fee when obtaining Indian visa. A Protected Area Permit (PAP) is required to enter the states of Nagaland and Sikkim and some parts of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal. A Restricted Area Permit (RAP) is required to enter the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and parts of Sikkim. Special permits are needed to enter Lakshadweep Islands.

E-Tourist Visa- In order to boost tourism numbers, the Indian Government decided to implement a new visa policy, allowing visitors to obtain a visa on arrival at 16 designated international airports by obtaining an Electronic Travel Authorization online before arrival without the need to visit an Indian consulate or visa centre. As a result of this, 56,477 tourists arrived on e-Tourist Visa during the month of October, 2015, as compared to 2,705 during the month of October, 2014 marking to a growth of 1987.9%. During January–October, 2015 a total of 2,58,182 tourist arrived on e-Tourist Visa as compared to 21,995 during January–October, 2014 registering a growth of 1073.8%.The facility will be made available to citizens of about 180 countries in several phases. On 27 November 2014, India introduced its visa on arrival enabled by ETA facility for tourists and business visitors, to citizens of following countries- Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu and Vietnam. The facility was extended to China, Macau and Hong Kong on 30 July 2015. The facility was further extended to citizens of Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, East Timor, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Malta, Malaysia, Mongolia, Monaco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Seychelles, Slovenia, Spain, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Surinam, Sweden, Taiwan, Tanzania, Turks and Caicos Islands, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela on 15 August 2015. The visa on arrival requires a tourist to apply online on a secure Government of India website, at least 4 to 30 days before the date of travel. If approved, the passenger must print and

carry the approved visa with the travel documents. The visa allows holders of Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) to enter and stay anywhere in India for 30 days. The ETA can be obtained twice in a single calendar year. The visa on arrival facility is expected to be expanded to about 180 countries over time. In April 2015 the scheme was renamed to e-Tourist Visa in order to avoid confusion.

## **CONCLUSION**

We can presume that tourism has different results, which are impacted by countless, particularly the capacity and eagerness of the group to acknowledge changes. For a few groups, tourism is one of only a handful couple of choices for monetary survival. For others, tourism is a blend of positive and negative factors (the most widely recognized circumstance). At long last, there are groups where tourism has produced countless externalities, for which the populace was not prepared. To keep away from these obnoxious circumstances arranging and strict control by the group and experts are required. Guilder and trust that the test for the tourism

business is acquiring benefits that will exceed the expenses, and taking measures to.

Certain tourism goals have moved toward becoming communities for this illicit exchange, frequented by pedophiles and bolstered by systems of pimps, cabbies, lodging staff, house of ill-repute proprietors, amusement foundations, and visit administrators who sort out bundle sex visits. At the global level, there are operators who give data about specific resorts where such practices are typical. Albeit sexual abuse of kids is an overall wonder, it is more predominant in Asia than somewhere else.

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