

Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism Economy

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 Pandemic in India is a part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2) (contributors, 2021.). The first case of COVID-19 in India was reported in Kerala on 30th January 2020. This pandemic has had economic consequences beyond the spread of the disease itself and attempt to quarantine it. It is one of the kind of humanitarian disasters which has affected people, business and all the sectors worldwide, causing recession with more than a one third of the Indian population at the time being placed on lockdown (Sanjita Jaipuria, 29 Nov 2020.). Tourism is one the sectors most affected by the pandemic; indeed 60% of tourism jobs were lost during the first wave of COVID-19. The tourism economy has been massively affected by the spread of coronavirus due to the imposed travel restrictions and slump in demand among travelers. Tourism industry plays crucial role in India's economic development contributing larger share in the employment generation augmenting country's foreign exchange earnings (FEE). Rich social and normal legacy, verifiable and strict spots draws in worldwide traveler appearances (ITAs) towards India. This paper would analyze the impact of pandemic on tourism in five most tourist attracted places in India (namely: Agra, Goa, Amritsar, Shimla, Jaipur). The study is based on secondary data and studies the shift of tourism during the pandemic, its impacts, declining GDP contribution, resulting FEE. The research study also aims at providing the ways to revive the tourism sector.

Keywords : COVID-19 , SARS-COV-2, ITA, FEE

INTRODUCTION

Beginning of the 20th century marked the people into the mobile world and made them assume to maintain the status quo in mobility until the COVID 19 arrived (Baum, 2020). In only the initial start of few weeks, Coronavirus has altogether Ely changed the lives of people , giving rise to tremendous human suffering and challenging the most

basic foundations of societal well being. Beyond the immediate impacts on health and incomes ; the pandemic has also severely impacted all the sectors of the economy with the short and medium term impacts of COVID-19 . This pandemic has threaten millions of lives and lifestyles of people worldwide; as a consequence of which most of the countries declared

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lockdowns as a preventive measure for social distancing in order to cater for the spread of COVID-19(Khan et al.,2021).



Figure 1

GENESIS OF THE PANDEMIC (COVID-19)

Covid pandemic otherwise called the COVID-19 PANDEMIC is the continuous worldwide pandemic of a Covid illness ; which is brought about by extreme intense respiratory condition Covid 2 (SARS-COV-2) (Wikipedia, 2021). Although the origin of this virus is unknown but the identification of this virus was first

marked in WUHAN, China , in December 2019 ; which was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30th January 2020 and a pandemic on 11th March 2020 ; by World Health Organization (WHO) (Wikipedia, 2021). As of the newfangled data , variants of the virus have emerged and become dominant in many countries, with the Delta , Alpha and Beta variants being the most virulent: since 2021 (Wikipedia, 2021).

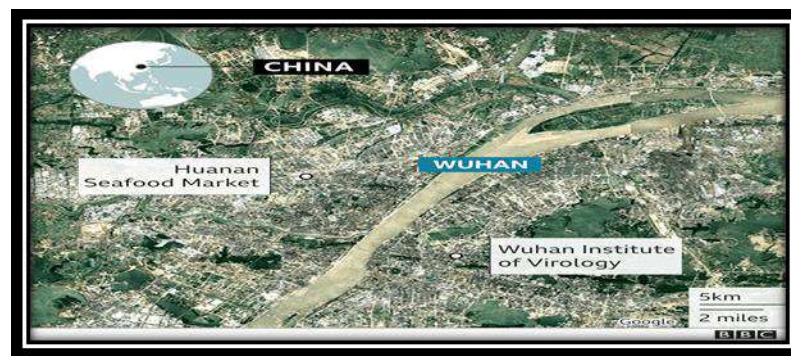


Figure 2

PANDEMIC IN INDIA

2020

On twelfth January 2020, the WHO affirmed that a novel Covid was the reason for a respiratory disease in a bunch of individuals languishing. On 30th January 2020, India announced its first instance of COVID-19 in Thrissur, Kerala ; which rose to 3 cases by third February 2020 which incorporated the understudies getting back from Wuhan, China. No gradual cases were accounted for in February however by the beginning of March, 22 new cases were accounted for , along with 14 tainted individuals from an Italian Tourist bunch . A few group with go history to the influenced nations and get together with the COVID positive individuals prompted the abrupt expansion in the quantity of Covid patients in the country. A Sikh minister, who had a movement narrative to Italy and Germany turned into a very spreader of this dangerous infection by going to a Sikh celebration in Anandpur Sahib during March. On 31st March, a Tablighi Jamaat assemblage occasion in Delhi, which had occurred in March , arose as a COVID-19 area of interest. A considerable lot of the explorers who got back from Hazur Sahib from Nanded tried positive along with 27 transport drivers and conductors who were the piece of the vehicle plan. In July 2020, it was assessed that essentially 57% of the occupants of Mumbai's ghettos may have been tainted dependent on the counter acting agent tests. An administration board on COVID-19 expressed in October 2020 that the pandemic had crested in India, and could go under control by February 2021. This forecast depended on a numerical reenactment alluded to as the "Indian Supermodel", accepting that India arrives at group insusceptibility. That month, another SARS-CoV-2 variation, Lineage B.1.617, was recognized in the country (Wikipedia, 2021).

2021

India started its inoculation drive program on sixteenth January 2021. Precisely following one year of first revealed case in the country; on nineteenth January 2021 Lakshadweep turned out to be last locale of India

to report its case. By February 2021, fall in the everyday cases were noticed, roughly lessening to 9,000 cases each day. In any case, by early April 2021 a significant second influx of diseases grabbed hold over the country with ruinous outcomes; on ninth April, India outperformed 1 million dynamic cases, and by twelfth April, India overwhelmed Brazil to have the second-most COVID-19 cases around the world. By late April, India passed 2.5 million dynamic cases and was announcing a normal of 300,000 new cases and 2,000 passings for every day. On 30th April, India revealed more than 400,000 new cases or more 3,500 passings in a single day (Wikipedia, 2021).

Because of appeal, the immunization program started to hit with request supply issues; commodities of the Oxford–AstraZeneca antibody were suspended to satisfy homegrown need, there have been deficiencies of the natural substances needed to fabricate immunizations locally, while reluctance and an absence of information among less fortunate, country networks has additionally affected the program (Wikipedia, 2021).

The subsequent wave had set a significant strain on the medical care framework, including a deficiency of fluid clinical oxygen because of disregarded admonitions which started in the primary wave itself, strategic issues, and an absence of cryogenic big haulers. Because of which an enormous number of new oxygen plants were declared; the establishment trouble was being imparted by the middle, coordination to outside nations concerning oxygen plants got as a type of help, and DRDO. Numerous nations sent crisis help to India as oxygen supplies, drugs, unrefined substance for immunizations and ventilators. This mirrored a strategy shift in India; similar guide offers had been dismissed during the most recent sixteen years' (Wikipedia, 2021).

The quantity of new cases had started to consistent drop by late-May; on 25 May, the nation detailed 195,994 new number of cases—its least day by day increment since thirteenth April. Notwithstanding, the death rate has stayed high; by 24th May, India recorded more than

300,000 number of passings credited to COVID-19. Around 100,000 passings had happened in the beyond 26 days, and 50,000 in the beyond 12 days. In May

2021, WHO announced that two variations first found in Quite a while will be alluded to as 'Delta' and 'Kappa' (Wikipedia, 2021).

Figure 3

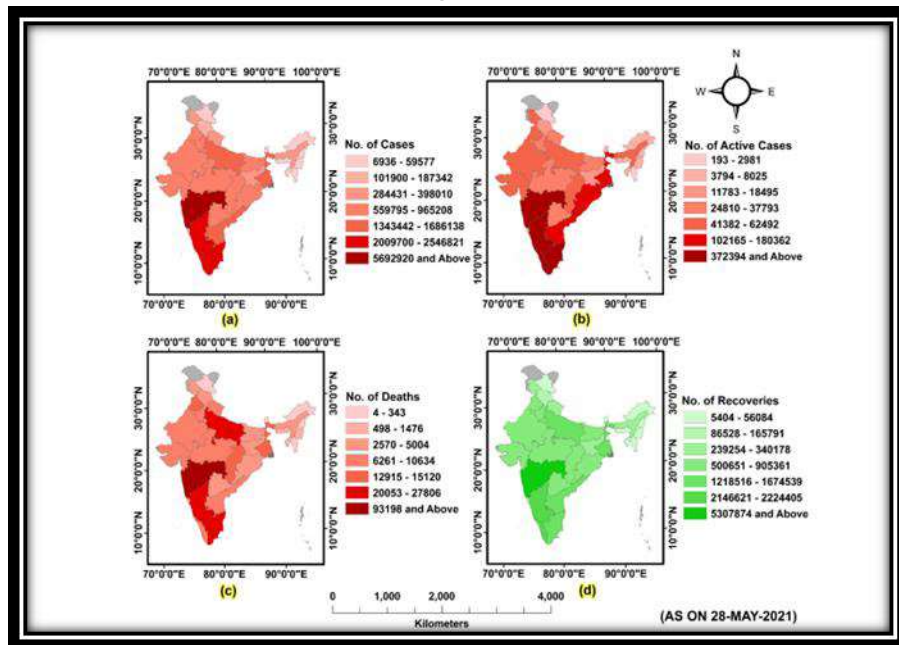
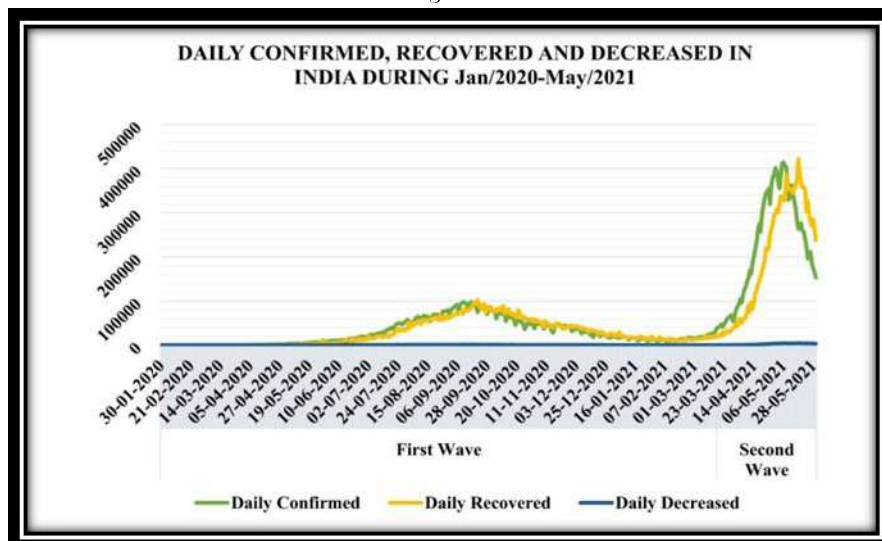


Figure 4



Source: (Chandel, 2021)

Multiple factors behind the second wave are analyzed as:

- Lineage of Corona virus,
- a lack of preparations as temporary hospitals were often dismantled after cases started to decline after the first wave,
- lack of new facilities,
- health and wellbeing safeguards being ineffectively executed or authorized during weddings, celebrations (like Holi on 29 March, and the Haridwar Kumbh Mela which was connected to somewhere around 1,700 positive cases somewhere in the range of 10 and 14 April remembering cases for Hindu diviners), games (like IPL), state and nearby decisions in which government officials and activists have held in a few states, and openly puts.
- A financial lull put squeeze on the public authority to lift limitations, and there had been a sensation of transcendence dependent on the expectation that India's young populace and youth vaccination plan would dull the effect of the infection. Models might have disparaged projected cases and passings because of the under-revealing of cases in the country (htt).

QUARANTINE: CHRONICLE OF LOCKDOWN

One year after the declaration of complete lockdown in March 2020, the results of India's severe COVID-19 lockdown measures and inadequate strategy reactions keep on being felt, be it as far as occupation misfortune and financial slump or expanded minimization of weak segments of society.

- Migrant Crisis - The countrywide lockdown to contain the spread of COVID-19 pushed the work transients towards a lamentable circumstance set apart by vagrancy, hunger and unexpected human torments (SWAN 2020). A new overview among transient

specialists led in April 2020 uncovered that 90% of them were not paid their wages in different states, 96% didn't get proportions from the public authority outlets, and 70% didn't get prepared food during lockdown 1.0 (Hindu, 2020).

- Impact on livelihoods and economic slowdown - Many studies examining the COVID-19 effect on weak laborers, including our own, have shown that around 60%-80% of laborers (independently employed, relaxed just as salaried specialists without employer stability) lost work during the lockdown in April and May 2020. the CMIE information show a breakdown in profit during the initial half year of the pandemic (March 2020 to August 2020), with a normal family having 17% lower pay in ostensible terms comparative with that very months in 2019. The economy has contracted by 15.7% in the primary portion of the year, and areas with social separating prerequisites keep on being under limitations and a few states are seeing an upsurge in new cases. The bank credit to business area keeps on being stifled and private venture keeps on being low even after the staged unwinding of the limitations.
- Impact on tourism sector - A review on the effect of Covid on the travel industry led by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has announced that the pandemic caused "huge" paid positions misfortunes in the travel industry area after the lockdown was executed (COVID-19: Examining the Impact of Lockdown in India after One Year, 2021).

How Covid-19 hits Tourism sector

The travel industry is one of the quickest developing monetary areas and is a significant driver of financial development and improvement. In 2018 there were 1,407 million global vacationer appearances, a six percent increment on the past year.⁴ Tourism receipts added up to \$1,480 billion, an expansion by 4.4.

percent, higher than worldwide GDP development as in the past 8 years. Traveler transport merits another \$250 billion. The travel industry sends out represent seven percent of worldwide exchange labor and products, or \$1.7 trillion. The travel industry is a significant wellspring of business around the world. The work market makes them recognize highlights. The business is work concentrated in nature. A high extent of the positions are embraced by ladies, 54%, altogether higher than in most different areas, and youthful representatives, which means the business is viewed as comprehensive.

Nonetheless, ladies are bound to be business visionaries in the travel industry than in different areas and most ladies hold low talented positions in the travel industry area, making them defenseless against shocks. There is additionally a lot of backhanded work in development and framework advancement, in addition to providing food and drink and gifts to sightseers. Moreover, numerous representatives have direct contact with sightseers in travel services, carriers, ships, inns, eateries, malls and different vacation spots. Coronavirus is a wellbeing and monetary emergency on a worldwide scale. While little is known as of now about numerous parts of the illness (like asymptomatic transmission, protection measures, potential medicines, the probability of an antibody and long haul impacts), it is by and large concurred that the infection is effectively contagious and that the casualty rate is low when contrasted with past pandemics like SARS. Fatalities are vigorously slanted towards more seasoned individuals and those with existing infirmities.

To slow the spread of the infection, numerous nations have supported or ordered the utilization of clean practices, for example, hand washing, social (spatial) removing and seclusion. Government have presented a large number of strategy estimates like designated testing and following, lockdown measures, updating general wellbeing offices and conclusion of boundaries. The actions have affected numerous enterprises and the conveyance of individual administrations, bringing about request and supply side shocks. Worldwide the

travel industry is among the monetary areas generally affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UN WTO) gauges a deficiency of 850 million to 1.1 billion worldwide vacationer appearances, \$910 million to \$1.1 trillion in trade incomes and 100-120 million positions, contingent upon whether the lines are opened in July, September or December. Most objections were completely shut in April and May 2020, opening just in certain districts gradually for the northern summer. UN WTO projections reflect impressive vulnerability about the span of the pandemic, notwithstanding the public authority reaction to help financial movement (Badri Narayanan Gopalakrishnan, 2020).

CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO INDIAN ECONOMY

Before The Pandemic

The travel industry in India is significant for the nation's economy and has developed quickly. The World Travel and Tourism Council determined that travel industry produced ₹16.91 lakh crore (US\$240 billion) or 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and upheld 42.673 million positions, 8.1% of its all out business. The area is anticipated to develop at a yearly pace of 6.9% to ₹32.05 lakh crore (US\$450 billion) by 2028 (9.9% of GDP). In October 2015, India's clinical the travel industry area was assessed to be worth US\$3 billion, and it is projected to develop to US\$7-8 billion by 2020. In 2014, 184,298 unfamiliar patients headed out to India to look for clinical treatment.

Over 10.93 million unfamiliar vacationers showed up in India in 2019 contrasted with 10.56 million of every 2018, addressing a development of 3.5%. Homegrown vacationer visits to all states and association regions numbered 1,036.35 million of every 2012, an expansion of 16.5% from 2011. In 2014, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were the most famous states for vacationers. Agra, Goa, Amritsar, Shimla and Jaipur were the five most visited urban areas of India by unfamiliar travelers during the year 2015. The Travel

and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2019 positioned India 34th out of 140 nations in general. India worked on its positioning by 6 puts over the 2017 report which was the best improvement among the top 25% of nations positioned. The report positions the value intensity of India's travel industry area thirteenth out of 140 nations. It specifies that India has very great air transport framework (positioned 33rd), especially given the nation's phase of improvement, and sensible ground and port foundation (positioned 28th).

The nation additionally scores high on normal assets (positioned fourteenth), and social assets and business travel (positioned eighth). Nonetheless, some different parts of its travel industry foundation remain to some degree immature. The country has numerous lodgings per capita by worldwide examination and low ATM

entrance. The World Tourism Organization detailed that India's receipts from the travel industry during 2012 positioned sixteenth on the planet, and seventh among Asian and Pacific nations.

The Ministry of Tourism plans public arrangements for the turn of events and advancement of the travel industry. All the while, the Ministry counsels and works together with different partners in the area including different focal services/offices, state legislatures, association regions and private area agents. Purposeful endeavors are being made to advance specialty the travel industry items, for example, country, voyage, clinical and eco-the travel industry. The Ministry of Tourism keeps up with the Incredible India crusade zeroed in on advancing the travel industry in India (Wikipedia, 2021).

Table 1: International Tourists Arrivals (ITA) AND Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE)

YEAR	ITA (MILLIONS)	%change in ITA'S	FEE (RS.CROR ES)	%change in FEE
1997	2.37	3.8	10,511	4.6
1998	2.36	-0.7	12,150	15.6
1999	2.48	5.2	12,951	6.6
2000	2.65	6.7	15,626	20.7
2001	2.54	-4.2	15,083	-3.5
2002	2.38	-6.0	15,064	-0.1
2003	2.73	14.3	20,729	37.6
2004	3.46	26.8	27944	34.8
2005	3.92	13.3	33123	18.5
2006	4.45	13.5	39025	17.8
2007	5.08	14.3	44362	13.7
2008	5.28	4.0	51294	15.6
2009	5.7	-2.2	3754	4.8
2010	5.78	1.8	66172	23.1
2011	6.31	9.2	83036	25.
2012	6.58	4.3	95067	15.1
2013	6.97	5.9	107563	12.5
2014	7.68	10.2	120367	11.9
2015	8.03	4.5	134844	12
2016	8.80	9.7	154146	14.3
2017	10.04	14.0	177874	15.4
2018	10.56	5.2	194881	9.6
2019	10.93	3.5	211661	8.6

Source: (Wikipedia, 2021)

AFTER THE PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the travel industry because of the subsequent travel limitations just as drop popular among explorers. The travel industry has been hugely influenced by the spread of Covid, as numerous nations have presented travel limitations trying to contain its spread. The United Nations World Tourism Organization assessed that worldwide global vacationer appearances may diminish by 58% to 78% in 2020, prompting a likely deficiency of US\$0.9-1.2 trillion in worldwide the travel industry receipts (Wikipedia, 2021).

In a significant number of the world's urban communities, arranged travel went somewhere around 80-90%. Clashing and one-sided travel limitations happened provincially and numerous vacation destinations all throughout the planet, like exhibition halls, carnivals, and sports settings shut. UNWTO revealed a 65% drop in worldwide vacationer

appearances in the initial a half year of 2020. Air traveler travel showed a comparative decay. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development delivered a report in June 2021 expressing that the worldwide economy could lose over US\$4 trillion because of the pandemic (Wikipedia, 2021).

In Indian setting the travel industry area has been seriously influenced because of COVID-19. The travel industry area is most income producing area yet due pandemic impact it goes in bad figures. As off now the Indian government expects asset to battle against COVID-19 Pandemic. For that reason, they have extremely restricted assets for acquiring. Among every one of the assets the travel industry is one of them, so this review investigate the area at a huge scope to see what the COVID-19 circumstance meaning for the travel industry area for that Agra, Shimla, Jaipur, Amritsar and Goa are picked as a review region, since they are most favored objective for the travel industry movement.

Table 3: Monthly differences between 2019 and 2020

Month	2019	2020	Difference	Percentage Loss
April	774651	470	774181	99.94
May	615136	1329	613807	99.78
June	726446	4480	721966	99.38
July	818125	6503	811622	99.21
August	800837	11619	789218	98.55
September	751513	18469	733044	97.54
October	945017	30917	914100	96.73
November	1092440	60156	1032284	94.49
December	1226398	79910	1146488	93.48

Source: (Chandel, 2021)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Srivastava (2011) in the research paper Economic potential of tourism: A case study of Agra identifies the areas to be improved for tourism, and examined tourism as a growing industry in terms of earning

revenue, foreign exchange and providing employment opportunities in Agra. Mishra (2018) in research paper growth of tourism and its impact on gdp and foreign exchange earnings studied the impact of tourism on GDP of India and also analysed the relationship between foreign tourist arrival (FTA) and foreign

exchange earnings (FEE). Marinko et al. (2021) in their pioneering study on potential effects of Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism industry estimated the impact of the pandemic crisis on the tourism industry worldwide and concluded that recovery of the tourism industry would take more time than the average expected recovery period of 10 months.

Stefan et al.(2020) in their paper compared the impacts of COVID-19 to previous epidemic/pandemics and other types of global crises and explored how the pandemic might change society, the economy, and tourism. As International and interior portability was confined, incomes created by movement and the travel industry would negatively affect the GDP development rate. Chaudhary et al. (2020) in their study assessed the impact of Covid-19 on affected sectors such as aviation, tourism, retail, capital markets, MSMEs, and oil. As International and inward versatility was confined, incomes produced by movement and the travel industry would negatively affect the GDP development rate.

Kumar (2020) in his study analysed how the Covid outbreak broke the backbone of the tourism industry across the country causing a massive loss in employment to 38 million people associated with the industry. The concentrate likewise featured industry affiliation endeavors to seek after a progression of reliefs from the focal government, for example, expanding the credit reimbursement proposition by the RBI by 90 days to a half year and complete exception in GST for one year for the travel industry, travel, and neighborliness areas. Abirami (2020) in her study attempted to discover whether tourism marketing was effective to customers after covid-19 in Kerala and whether customers were willing to go to tourist places after covid-19 and the concentrate likewise endeavored to dissect whether the travel industry advertising arrived at the clients through web-based media just as checked whether clients were ready to go after Coronavirus.

Hrout and Mohamed (2015) carry out research on nature and characteristics of employees working in the tourism and hospitality industry in Pulau Pinang,

Malaysia. The nature and conduct of the representatives have been examined through investigation of records. Hinch and Higham (2001) carry out a study on how sport tourism activities has gone up due to the availability of various sports. Game the travel industry's commitment in varying backgrounds is some way or another there. Exploration centers around different parts of game that go about as an instrument of traveler. Advitot (2015) carry out a research on the existing tourist destinations in and around Solapur. The review mirrors the inflow of traveler to Solapur contrast with Maharashtra state is most noteworthy in the long stretch of September. Though unfamiliar travelers inflow is truly insignificant.

Kakkar and Sapna (2012) this study generally focus on impact of tourism on Indian economy and they mainly focus on how India is emerging as a global tourist centre because of innovation and creating value for tourist. The contribution of travel and tourism to country's GDP will grow after passing of time as expected to grow from 4.5% in 2011 to 4.9% in 2021. Simultaneously the contribution of travel and tourism towards employment will grow from 7.5% in 2011 to 8.17% by 2021. Dawn and Pal (2011) this research article gives information of various scopes of medical tourism and its strengths and weaknesses in India. They likewise distinguish the primary issues and openings moved by Indian clinical the travel industry area which can defeat homegrown and worldwide troubles on overhauling its clinical benefits.

Goyal (2014) analyses whether India is ready for raising medical tourism or not? She mainly focuses on the health care industry and increasing medical tourism in India. She likewise talks about the accessibility of possible field in Indian conditions and regardless of whether India is completely ready to deal with such enormous inflow of sightseers from different regions of the planet. The review calls attention to different potential regions should have been improved. Sikiru and Salisu (2021) explain that the lockdown and mobility ban due to the COVID-19 pandemic negatively influence the hospitality sector with regard to

the travel and tourism stock fluctuations. The examination likewise analyzes the effect of long-standing supporting of gold on movement and the travel industry stock and presumes that the consideration of gold for the differentiated portfolio lessens the danger on returns during the emergency stage.

Kumudumali (2020) in the research paper Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism Industry: A review illustrated the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the tourism industry with data available. The discoveries assisted with confronting difficulties in the travel industry, and systems to beat viral diseases in what's to come are suggested. Bakar and Rosbi (2020) study the correlation between the COVID-19 epidemic and the job losses in the world's tourism industry. To measure the economic downfall of the tourism industry, the study employed the demand and supply curve analysis. The outcomes demonstrate that the COVID-19 dread has dropped the interest for going and the travel industry because of the lockdown and portability limitations. Accordingly, the travel industry area's income continues to decay with the lessening sought after according to the interest and supply hypothesis and market balance.

Chen et al. (2020) studied the post-pandemic effects of the COVID-19 on the tourism industry of china due to the published contents such as newspaper articles. The review utilizes a mechanized substance investigation approach and welcomes further examinations covering enthusiastic elements identified with a wellbeing emergency, methodologies to control the scourge, and the promoting content of the travel industry items use after the pandemic for wellbeing security. This drive advances the SEM undertakings' travel industry rehearses under wellbeing and social specialists'

encounters and builds the future maintainability of the travel industry business in China.

OBJECTIVE

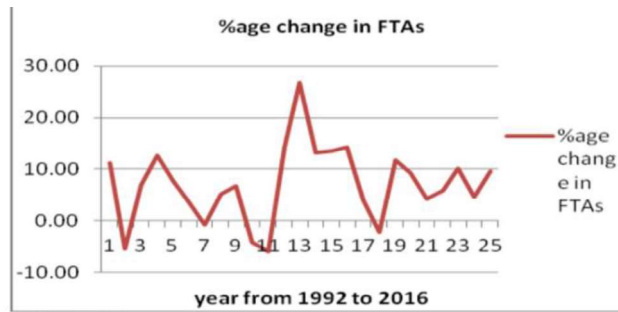
- Trend of tourism during the pandemic in most visited tourist places of India (Agra, Shimla, Amritsar, Goa and Jaipur)
- Declining GDP due to less tourism
- Effect on International tourist arrival and Foreign exchange earnings.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper has been examined the patterns, openings, difficulties and future possibilities of the travel industry in India. It has concentrated on the effect of GDP on the travel industry and the travel industry commitment in GDP of India and furthermore analyzed the effect of the travel industry. The examination depends on optional information. Information and data introduced in current review are gathered from different reports ready by public and global offices on COVID-19 pandemic. Data are gathered from different true sites. A few diaries and e-substance identifying with effect of COVID-19 on the travel industry area are alluded.

This paper has utilized explorative strategy to draw deductions based on past writings and furthermore done patterns examination, to show the present moment just as long haul varieties exists in the factors taken for the review reason. The time-frame for the review has been taken from 1997 to 2021.

DATA INTERPRETATION



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt

Source: (Mishra, 2018)

India is a huge country with special social, extraordinary otherworldly legacy and moral qualities alongside unmistakable customs. This selective sui generis draw in homegrown and unfamiliar explorers. Our moral worth says that "Athithi Devo Bhava", invites and satisfies the unfamiliar appearances. Our rich profound qualities including example of bhakti-sadhna, yoga, reflection, Indian way of thinking charmed unfamiliar vacationers. The verifiable and compositional destinations, painstaking work, games uniquely different association matches and competition, instructive offices, IT ventures, comprehensive developments, celebrations, fairs untamed life asylums, explorer focuses, strongholds, colleges, repositories, sea shores, sanctuaries, public parks, and so on in the Country invited by people groups all throughout the planet.

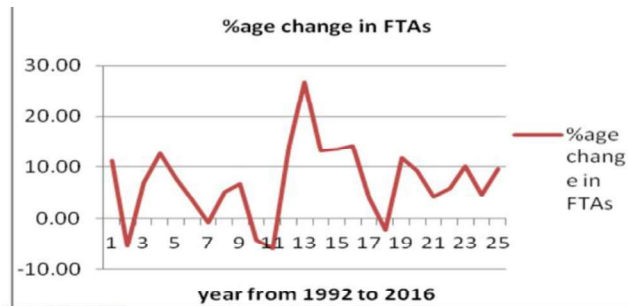
As above diagram shows that there are direct vertical patterns with steep incline implies quick expanding in unfamiliar traveler appearances (FTAs) throughout entry of the time. In 2001, all out FTAs were increments to 25,37,282 from 16,77,508 out of 1991. Anyway rate change of FTAs recorded - 4.2% in 2001, trailed by - 6.0 % in 2002. All together, it accounted - 2.2% in 2009 subsequent to accomplishing most elevated development ever in 2008 by 26.8%. The complete FTAs increment untouched high in 2016 to 8.8 mn in entire number alongside 9.7% development of the area. Unfamiliar Exchange Earnings (FEEs) straightforwardly identified with FTAs, improve unfamiliar trade hold.

Charges comes from installments made by outsiders on labor and products, needed to buy homegrown cash. Business visit is the principle wellspring of FEEs. Unfamiliar trade income are relies upon similar swapping scale between objective nation and a country from where a vacationer has a place with. In the event that conversion standard deteriorates (or downgrading happens), homegrown money would less expensive than unfamiliar cash (or dollar). Devaluation in INR initiates unfamiliar vacationer appearances. It very well may be seen in 1996, FEEs was 10046 crore tumbles from most elevated 84300 (1995) crore in INR terms, despite the fact that it in expansions in rate from 18.2% to 19.2. While in dollar profit increment to USD 2832mn in (9.6%) 1996 from 2583mn (13.7%) in 1995. In rate it is opposite in contrast with INR. This is occurred because of progress in unfamiliar swapping scale (Mishra, 2018).

The COVID-19 flare-up made basic difficulties for the worldwide the travel industry area. In this way, UNWTO gauges that worldwide global traveler appearances could decrease between 20% to 30 percent with a deficiency of US\$ 30 to 50 billion. The accessible information in UNWTO has brought up a 22% abatement in global traveler appearances in the principal quarter of 2020, with a 57% decrease of vacationer appearances in March. This addresses a deficiency of 67 million global sections in the principal quarter of 2020 contrasted with a similar period last year. On account of the locales, Asia and the Pacific

area, the primary district to experience the effect of COVID-19, encountered a 35% abatement in traveler appearances in the main quarter of 2020. With a 19%

decrease in traveler appearances, Europe was the second-most influenced district in the travel industry.



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Gov

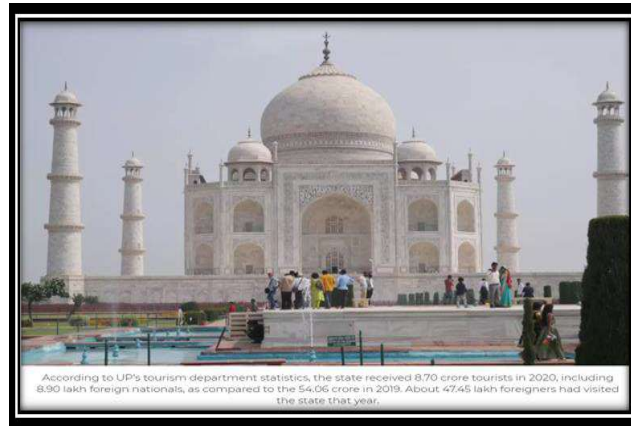
Global Tourist Inflow to India March 2020 coming up next are the significant features in regards to FTAs and FTAs on e-Tourist Visa during the long stretch of March, 2020: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs):

- FTAs in March 2020 were 3,28,462 when contrasted with 9,78,236 in March 2019 enlisting a development of -66.4%.
- FTAs during the period January-March 2020 were 24,62,244 when contrasted with 31,79,792 in January-March 2019 enrolling a development of -22.6%.
- The rate portion of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during March 2020 among the best 15 source nations was most elevated from Bangladesh (26.07%) trailed by UK (10.63%), USA (10.03%), Russian Fed (5.12%), Canada (4.12%), Sri Lanka (3.98%), Malaysia (3.14%), Australia (2.64%), France (2.50%), Germany (2.31%), Nepal (2.24%), Thailand (1.95%), Afghanistan (1.66%), Myanmar (1.56%) and Singapore (1.49%).
- The rate portion of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during March 2020 among the best 15 ports was most elevated at Delhi Airport (28.39%) trailed by Mumbai Airport (11.57%), Haridaspur Land Check Post (11.56%), Chennai Airport (6.32%), Goa Airport (5.56%), Kolkata Airport (4.24%), Bengaluru Airport (3.64), Gede Rail Land Check Post (2.95%),

Ghojadanga Land Check Post (2.67%), Sonauli Land Check Post (2.45%), Hyderabad Airport (2.11%), Cochin Airport (1.95), Amritsar Airport (1.92%), Ahmedabad Airport (1.72%) and Trichy Airport (1.29%)(htt1).

Trend of tourism during the pandemic in most visited tourist places of India (Agra, Shimla, Amritsar, Goa and Jaipur)

AGRA- Pandemic struck the travel industry of Agra hurled a murmur of help after its opening. Presently those associated with the travel Industry are expecting an inversion in the fortunes, which were hit with an incredible drop of 84% in vacationer footfall in UP 2020. In Agra the footfall plunged by 75% as the three world legacy locales stayed shut enemy very nearly 9 months. In 2019, 1.08 crore travelers including 16.80 lakh outsiders visited Agra; the numbers boiled down to 26.97 lakh, remembering 4.47 lakh outsiders for 2020. Agra alone has seen a deficiency of over Rs. 800 Crore in income between the two lockdowns and more than 5500 individuals have lost their positions in the friendliness area alone (Jaiswal, 2021).



SHIMLA- Hit by the Covid pandemic and lockdowns, the travel industry area in Himachal saw an uncommon fall of 81.4 % in traveler appearances during 2020 when contrasted with the earlier year (2019). The state got 31,70,714 homegrown and 42,665 unfamiliar sightseers in 2020 contrasted with 1,68,29,231 homegrown and 3,82,876 unfamiliar vacationers in 2019, a drop of 81.6 % and 88.86 % separately. The traveler appearance was least include in the pinnacle vacationer season from April to June and the entirety of homegrown and unfamiliar sightseers was 197 and 60. The relative numerics were 53,62,378 and 1,25,399 out of 2019. The effect of the lockdown can be measured from the way that out of absolute 31,70,714 homegrown and 42,665 unfamiliar sightseers who visited the state during 2020, the pre-lockdown long stretches of January, February and March represented 21,63,634 homegrown and 31,648 outsiders. The numerics infer that main 10,07,080 homegrown and 11,017 outsiders visited the state from April to December. The greatest number of 21,111 unfamiliar sightseers visited Shimla locale while Kangra, Kullu and Solan areas got just 9,921, 7,080 and 3,228 unfamiliar visitors.

Indeed, even after the lockdown and relaxations in Covid pandemic limitations, just 9,26,444 vacationers visited the state in October, November and December against 24,97,715 in the comparing a very long time in 2019. The the travel industry affiliations fault choices like night check in time and shutting markets for helpless inflow of sightseers. The travel industry and partnered industry has experienced a deficiency of Rs 2,500 crore (approx) in 2020, said president, Manali Hoteliers Association, Anup Thakur. Misfortunes among March and October were over 95%, said president, Federation of Himachal Hotels and Restaurant Associations, Ashwani Bamba. According to the information with the Tourism Department, the state penetrated the one crore mark in 2009 with 1,14,37,155 sightseers visiting the state while the biggest number of 1,96,01,533 travelers visited the state in 2017. There was a continuous expansion in traveler inflow from 2009 excepting 2013 and 2018 when a negative pattern was seen, yet 2020 was the most noticeably terrible. In any case, the measurements don't mirror the specific number of vacationers as travelers visiting more than one spot are counted independently while the quantity of sightseers remaining in illicit lodgings and different facilities are not represented (Lohumi, 2021).

VISITORS' INFLOW IN PAST 12 YEARS		
Year	Total inflow	Foreign tourists
2009	1,14,37,155	4,00,583
2010	1,32,65,602	4,53,616
2011	1,50,89,401	4,84,518
2012	1,61,46,332	5,00,284
2013	1,51,29,835	4,14,249
2014	1,63,14,400	3,89,699
2015	1,75,31,153	4,06,108
2016	1,84,50,520	4,52,770
2017	1,96,01,533	4,70,992
2018	1,64,50,503	3,56,568
2019	1,68,29,231	3,82,876
2020	32,13,379	42,665

GOA- Goa Tourism Development Corporation directed a state wide study through KPMG to evaluate the effect of Covid-19 on Goa Tourism. According to the study, the business misfortune during lockdown has been assessed at ₹2,062 crore. Expected misfortune for the 2020-21 season has been fixed at ₹7,239 crore and the potential occupation slices were to the tune of 1.22 lakh (58%).Goa's travel industry area straightforwardly contributes 16.43% towards the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and furthermore gives work to almost 35% of the state's populace that is reliant upon the area, as per official appraisals (Souza, 2021).

JAIPUR- the vacationer convergence since March in the desert state has been extensively low. The information on vacationer appearances from the Rajasthan the travel industry division, imparted to The Wire, shows that in 2020, the state has seen a fall of 69.3% in Indian traveller appearances. Last year, 3,96,85,822 Indian sightseers had visited different places in Rajasthan while this year, the number remained at 1,21,75,524. Essentially, this year, the unfamiliar vacationer appearances additionally dropped by 59.54%, when contrasted with 2019. Last year, 10,92,724 outsiders had visited the state while just 4,42,011 outsiders could show up this year, that too before the public lockdown was forced in March. Among January and March this year, Indian traveler appearances remained at 1,14,26,296 (93.84%) out of

the 1,21,75,524 total Indian vacationer appearances till September in 2020. The unfamiliar traveler appearances during this period remained at 4,39,689 (99.47%) out of the 4,42,011 all out unfamiliar vacationer appearances till September this year (Can't Even Pay Our Staff: Rajasthan Sees 69% Drop in Tourist Arrivals This Year, 2020).

AMRITSAR- The travel industry and friendliness industry in Amritsar is gazing at a square future in the wake of the lockdown forced because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Prior to the lockdown, the region had a normal footfall of almost 1 lakh homegrown and global vacationers on non-weekend days, and 1.5 lakh on ends of the week, as per the Punjab the travel industry office (htt1).

SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Term measures are the moment activities needed to revive the travel industry by pulling it from monetary sand trap. Somewhat, these endeavors will protect the travel industry area from the new issues made by COVID-19:

All sub-areas of the travel industry are searching for their base endurance and are trusting that break alleviation will pay rates, Equated Monthly Installment

(EMI), premium, and so on. The banks have effectively proclaimed that all banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are qualified to permit a ban to the tune of 90 days on advances. Nonetheless, the Indian Confederation of Commerce (ICC) proposed that, given the measure of harm, the public authority ought to stretch out this to no less than six additional months;

Moreover, the ICC encouraged that there ought to be a six to multi month ban, on all head and interest installments as well as on charge installments. There ought to likewise be a suspension of advances and overdrafts; An unmistakable idea additionally presented by the ICC was that a total Goods and Service Tax (GST) occasion for a time of a year to be given to the travel industry for its endurance;

On their part, the public authority of India declared 1.7 lakh crore (Indian Rupee) as a unique bundle for the areas that were seriously influenced by COVID-19. In any case, specialists and business societies proposed that the Indian government should build the help add up to 2.5 lakh crore;

In the wake of the Coronavirus episode, the ICC requested the Reserve Bank from India (RBI) to facilitate the functioning capital smash of India's travel industry. Furthermore, ICC recommended that, for the Indian the travel industry, the banks should clear the credits quicker, especially to help the movement and cordiality fragments ;

Specialists in the travel industry area recommended an aid on term credits and advances presented for the sake of working capital, or the loan cost ought to be diminished; Moreover, the ICC firmly proposed an extract exception (especially for alcohol), the expulsion of charges for grant reestablishment of any impending licenses only in the travel industry of India; Further, the specialists recommended the exchange of assets from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to the travel industry to oversee exceptional compensations.

The public authority of India should help the medical care accreditation offices in created and agricultural nations to offer wellness declarations for visa purposes; this will urge unfamiliar vacationers to visit India's traveler regions. Each vacationer ought to get a testament from their nation of origin and produce it at the hour of migration; this will make a mutually advantageous arrangement; The public authority of India and the travel industry specialists ought to guarantee an extraordinary degree of wellbeing and safety efforts at all levels for both homegrown and unfamiliar sightseers. Ideally, those specialists should target homegrown travelers first and afterward leisurely spotlight on global sightseers; this is on the grounds that worldwide organizations will require some investment to visit India (Patel, 2020).

CONCLUSION

This review centers around the effect of the COVID-19 flare-up on the India's travel industry . The episode of COVID-19 is an original pandemic that seriously affected the way of life of most of individuals across the globe. The basic monetary shock to each individual and each industry in many nations is the normal component of the Covid infection. Coronavirus altogether affects financial development worldwide and which makes a monetary downturn due to isolating, travel limitations, and social separating. The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) detailed that the 100% travel limitations on worldwide objections in 2020 had the hardest hit on the travel industry, contrasted with different exchanges. Past researchers additionally assessed the adverse consequence of an infection flare-up on the travel industry. The inaccessibility of adequate information in regards to the flare-up of COVID-19 is more difficult to bring up a particular effect on the travel industry. The review found the decrease of International traveler appearances and FEE on the planet and locales on the planet in 2020. It additionally further assessed an abrupt diminishing noticeable all around movement industry, lodging industry, and business.

The consequence of our review uncovered that COVID-19 has brutally affected the worldwide economy. The travel industry is one of the areas that has been seriously influenced by the spread of the infection. In creating provinces, yet in addition in created nations, the travel industry area is battling for its endurance because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In India, because of the fast spread of the clever infection, both homegrown and unfamiliar travelers dropped their arranged excursions. Subsequently, the majority of flights were dropped, lodgings and eateries were shut, and residencies were unfilled. A sizable number of individuals, who are straightforwardly and by implication reliant upon the travel industry area, have lost their positions and again came into the endless loop of neediness. Altogether, the increase of COVID-19 has contrarily affected the Indian economy at a bigger degree and presented both short-and long haul difficulties.

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