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THE TRANSFORMATION OF TOURISM IN THE ECONOMY OF TELANGANA STATE

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ABSTRACT

The Indian tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among the services sector in India. Total contribution by travel and tourism sector to India's GDP is expected to increase from Rs 15.24 trillion (US\$ 234.03 billion) in 2017 to Rs 32.05 trillion (US\$ 492.21 billion) in 2028. India was ranked 7th among 184 countries in terms of travel & tourism's total contribution to GDP in 2017. Travel and tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner for India. During 2018, FEEs from tourism increased 4.70 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 28.59 billion. Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) increased 5.20 per cent year-on-year to 10.56 million in the same period. Foreign tourist arrivals for medical purpose increased from 427,014 in 2016 to 495,056 in 2017(P). During 2018, arrivals through e-tourist visa increased 39.60 per cent year-on-year to 2.37 million. During January 2019, arrivals through e-tourist visa increased by 21.10 per cent year-on-year to 0.29 million. As of 2017-18, 81.1 million people are employed in the tourism sector in India which was 12.38 per cent of total employment in the country. The Government of India has set a target of 20 million foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) by 2020 and double the foreign exchange earnings as well. The state of Telangana is full of diversity and is one of the preferred destinations for domestic and foreign tourists as it is a home for famous heritage monuments, natural spots, and divine shrines. It is endowed with heritage sites, natural beauty, divine spots and adventure destinations. Telangana contributed 6.60% of the total domestic tourists in India during 2015. The tourist visits (including domestic and foreign) in Telangana is nearly about 94.6 Million. Tourist visits have increased by 30% in 2015 from 72.5 Million in 2014. The state has seen increasing number of Tourists from 2014 after its formation as the 29th state.

KEYWORDS

Telangana state, tourism & hospitality, economy, foreign tourist arrival, foreign exchange earning.

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INTRODUCTION

India is a large market for travel tourism and hospitality. It offers a diverse portfolio of niche tourism products - cruises, adventure, medical, wellness, sports, MICE, eco-tourism, film, rural and religious tourism. India has been recognized as a destination for spiritual tourism for domestic and international tourists. In March 2019, Rs 720 crore had been allocated by Uttar Pradesh towards strengthening the infrastructure for tourism.

The launch of several branding and marketing initiatives by the Government of India such as 'Incredible India!' and 'Athiti Devo Bhava' has provided a focused impetus to growth. The Indian government has also released a fresh category of visa - the medical visa or M visa, to encourage medical tourism in the country. Incredible India 2.0 campaign was launched in September 2017. In September 2018, the Indian government launched the 'Incredible India Mobile App' to assist the traveller to India and showcase major experiences for travelling. The Government of India is working to achieve one per cent share in world's international tourist arrivals by 2020 and two per cent share by 2025.

In October 2018, Statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, also known as 'Statue of Unity', was inaugurated as a tourist attraction. It is the tallest statue in the World standing at a height of 182 metre. It is expected to boost the tourism sector in the country and put India on the world tourism map. In February 2019, the visiting hours has been increased by two more hours and has been equipped with e-bike tours.

The Government has also been making serious efforts to boost investments in tourism sector. In the hotel and tourism sector, 100 per cent FDI is allowed through the automatic route. A five-year tax holiday has been offered for 2, 3 and 4-star category hotels located around UNESCO World Heritage sites (except Delhi and Mumbai). Total FDI received by Indian hotel & tourism sector was US\$ 12 billion between April 2000 and December 2018. India is a large market for tourism and hospitality. It offers a diverse portfolio of niche tourism products - cruises, adventure, medical, wellness, sports, MICE, eco-tourism, film, rural and religious tourism. India has been recognized as a destination for spiritual tourism for domestic and international tourists.

The Tourism and Hospitality sector is growing and needs more and more personnel with a higher education, a good grasp of the industry, sound management skills and international experience. Our approach suits future employers: Two of every three graduates start their careers less than three months after graduation or final year of Tourism & Hospitality. The Hospitality and Tourism industry has also expanded and is no longer limited to only five-star Hotel and now includes Airlines, Catering Service, Travel Agencies, Cruise Liners, Health Resorts, Night Clubs, Tourism & Hotel management Colleges and many more. Now a days Hotel & Tourism both domestic & foreign has grown, new avenues such as Ecotourism, Health Tourism have developed in India.

The hospitality & tourism industry this is increasingly being viewed as a viable and attractive career option with best growth prospects. The tourism and hospitality industry is rapidly expanding and the demand for well-trained manpower is constantly on the rise. Moreover, the diversity of role in tourism & Hospitality Management is greater than in any other profession. Hotel requires trained staff for these entire roll. There is high demand for Indian hotel manager and staff in the entire department such as housekeeping, front office, food & beverage (service), food & beverage (production), and many more. In international Tourism & Hospitality industry. Around 20 to 30 % Tourism & Hotel management graduated go to foreign countries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

After completing a general introduction on tourism a next attempt has been made on review of literature on the subject. The literature on various aspects of impact of tourism on economy of Telangana State a brief review of existing literature on different aspects of tourism will be made in this chapter.

M.A. Khan (2005) wrote a book on "Principles of Tourism Development" which deals with hotel industry and tourism, these are the two significant sectors of the modern day economy, tourists are honored guests and the hotels offer them the demanded hospitality. He also focused on the role of information technology in the tourism industry.

Kandari O.P. and Chandra Ashish (2004) wrote a book entitled "Tourism Development Principles and Practices". He noted that planning and assessment are important parts of sustainable development of tourism. He focused on issues of tourism development, particularly from economic, ethnic and environmental perspectives and also explained the Goals and strategies for effective tourism practices, I identified and key issues of carrying capacity and community participation. He also stated that role of tourism in rural development is fundamentally an economic one and can help to sustain and improve the quality of life in rural areas.

Sharma, A. and Kukreja, S. (2013) explains that "Hotel Industry is one of the important components of tourism industry. The definition of tourism industry can't be completed without mentioning the presence of a hotel. A hotel is a place which provides a space to stay, some food & beverages to eat and drink, and some facilities to enjoy. Hotel industry is playing a vital role in earning millions of dollars from foreigners and thus contributing towards revenue generation and increasing employment opportunities to the host community"

Kaur M (2011) in a research article "Tourism and its impact on economy" discussed the importance and impact of tourism in Indian economy. The importance of tourism for economic development has been recognized widely due to its contribution to the balance of payment, GDP and employment. Since last few year Indian tourism has been growing rapidly in the field of employment generation and earning foreign exchange revenue that helps in enhancement of national income. The objective of study was to identify the growth and development of tourism industry in India and to study the contribution of tourism in employment and income generation and earnings of foreign exchange revenue. The results showed that economic growth rate is expanding with the cultural exchange and its impact on economy is recognizable.

Sharma A, Prajapati R, Dhiman S (2014) a research paper entitled "Tourism: A Source of Economic Development in Uttarakhand" examined the tourism practices and evaluates the possible enhancements towards a sustainable tourism in the Uttaranchal Himalaya. The modes of tourism are discussed broadly and suggestions are given appropriately for sustainable development of tourism. It reveals that the pilgrimage tourism has been practicing here for centuries. Presently, mass tourism as mountaineering, trekking, skiing and river rafting is being common. The practices of tourism have a significant impact on the economy as many of the small towns emerged as the major service provider centers and the economy of the region grew tremendously. But, at the same time, its impact fell badly on the environment and the tourist places and pilgrimages have received severe environmental implications. Kedarnath tragedy is a recent example.

Suntikul W (2015) in a research paper entitled "Tourism Development: The Challenges of Achieving Sustainable Livelihoods" reported on research into the potential of tourism to transform this ethnic minority's economic way of life through the introduction of tourism into the local livelihood mix. Sustainable livelihoods issues are investigated through a consideration of both economic and socio-cultural aspects of the local way of life, based on observation and the findings of a survey of local people, semi-structured interviews with village leaders and government officials concerning development of the area.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the significance of tourism in Telangana State
2. To evaluate the contribution of tourism sector to Telangana economic growth
3. To comprehend the present scenario of Telangana Tourism sector
4. To study the various services of Tourism industry
5. To analyze the government initiatives towards Tourism industry.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the secondary data published by various agencies and organizations. The present study makes use of data and information provided by FICCI, India Tourism Statistics, Telangana Statistics reports, Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Economic journals, Internet etc.

TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT

Travel & Tourism generated 25,394,500 jobs directly in 2016 (5.8% of total employment). This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). It also includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists.

By 2027, Travel & Tourism is expected to account for 31,910,000 jobs directly, an increase of 2.1% pa over the next ten years.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS (FEEs) FROM TOURISM IN INDIA

TABLE 1: FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS THROUGH TOURISM

YEAR	FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS	
	Rupees in crores	% change over previous year
2005	33123	
2006	39025	17.8
2007	44360	13.7
2008	51294	15.6
2009	53700	4.7
2010	64889	20.8
2011	77591	19.6
2012	94487	21.8
2013	107671	14
2014	123320	14.5
2015	135193	9.6
2016	154146	14.0
2017	180379	17.0

Source: India Tourist Statistics 2017

The above table showing the Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourism in India during 2005 to 2017. FEEs recorded very high in the year of 2013 (107671 crores) and FEEs recorded low in the year of 2005 (33123 crores). The percentage of changeover previous year earnings of foreign arrival high in the year of 2012 (21.8 %) and very low in the year of 2015 (9.6 %).

TOURISM IN THE TELANGANA STATE

Telangana is the twelfth largest state and the twelfth-most populated state in India with a geographical area of 112,077 km² (43,273 sq mi) and 35,193,978 residents as per 2011 census. On 2 June 2014, the area was separated from the northwestern part of Andhra Pradesh as the newly formed 29th state with Hyderabad as its historic permanent capital. Telangana is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north, Chhattisgarh to the east, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the east and south. The state is strategically located in the Deccan plateau region and situated in the middle of the country. It has an urban population of 38.8%, and Hyderabad, the Capital City constitutes about 30% of the total urban population.

The terrain of Telangana region consists mostly of hills, mountain ranges, and thick dense forests distribution of 27,292 sq. km. as of 2019, the state of Telangana is divided into 33 districts. It has an urban population of 38.8%, and Hyderabad, the Capital City constitutes about 30% of the total urban population.

The cultural hearts of Telangana, Hyderabad and Warangal, are noted for their wealth and renowned historical structures—Charminar, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Paigah Tombs, Falaknuma Palace, Chowmahalla Palace, Warangal Fort, Kakatiya Kala Thoranam, Thousand Pillar Temple and the Bhongir Fort in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district. The historic city Golconda during the Kakatiya reign was once known for the mines that have produced some of the world's most famous gems, including the Koh-i-Noor, Hope Diamond, Daria-i-Noor, Regent Diamond, Nassak Diamond and Noor-ul-Ain. Religious edifices like the Lakshmi Narasimha Temple in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district, Makkah Masjid in Hyderabad, and Medak Cathedral are several of its most famous places of worship.

TOURISM CIRCUITS AND DESTINATIONS

Tourism circuits

The government of Telangana has identified the following tourism circuits in the state.

Mega circuits

- Warangal - Karimnagar Mega Circuit

- Kondapalli - Ibrahimpatnam and surrounding areas Mega Circuit.

Other Tourism circuits

- Rachakonda Fort - Arutla (Temple) - Rangapur Observatory - Galishahid Darga - Allapuram Village (Temples) - Narayanpur (Temples) - Sivanna Gudem Rock Formations - Valley of Bazaras Circuit.
- Guttikonda Bilam Cave-Pidugurali-Kondaveedu Fort- Kotappa Konda Temple Circuit, Guntur District
- Buddhist Circuit Srikakulam

Destinations

The State Government has classified tourist destinations in the following categoriesSource:

Divine Destinations

- Hyderabad, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Rangareddy

Heritage

- Hyderabad, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nizamabad and Karimnagar

Nature

- Hyderabad, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Rangareddy

Adventure

- Bhongir, Vikarabad

The state of Telangana is full of diversity. It is endowed with heritage sites, natural beauty, divine spots and adventure destinations. The top four destinations of Telangana are-

- Hyderabad - Tourist attractions in the city include Charminar, Makkah Masjid, Golconda Fort, Hussain Sagar Lake and Birla Mandir among others
- Warangal - The city includes Kakatiya Kala Thoranam, Ramappa Temple and Laknavaram Lake
- Karimnagar - The famous Vemulawada Temple is situated in this city.
- Nizamabad

Other destinations are Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Medak, Basar, Rangareddy, Hanamakonda, Bhadrachalam and Mahabubnagar.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

CONNECTIVITY

TABLE 2

AIR	RAIL	ROAD
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, located at Shamshabad near Hyderabad is the only International Airport in the state. It connects Hyderabad with various other national and international cities and capitals. The airport offers visa-on-arrival facility for citizens from more than 140 countries, which is a boon for overseas tourists. The state has also other airports connecting Telangana to various cities in the country.	Major cities of Telangana are already connected with the important cities of India. The landmark building Rail Nilayam in Secunderabad is the Zonal Headquarter office of South Central Railway. Secunderabad and Hyderabad are the main divisions of South Central Railway that fall in the state.	The state has a total of 2,573 km of National Highways. There are six national highways that run through the state of Telangana making commuting between cities easier. NH7 is the longest national highway in Telangana that enters the state from Adilabad in the north and goes till Mahbubnagar before exiting the state on its South. The other important highways present in the state include NH16, NH9, NH 221 and NH 202.

MICE (Meetings, incentives, conferencing, exhibitions)

Telangana particularly Hyderabad has a competitive advantage in terms of MICE in India. It has HICC (Hyderabad International Convention Center), HITEX exhibition centre, Leonia International Centre for Exhibitions & Conventions (LICEC), VPR Centre for Exhibitions & Conventions and Shilpakala Vedika which offers an outstanding venue of events, exhibitions, meetings and conventions.

Regulatory and Policy Initiatives

Tourism Policy

The Tourism Policy of Andhra Pradesh, 2010 is applicable to the state of Telangana till the State Government comes up with its own policy. The objectives of the policy are-

- To position the state competitively for attracting private sector investments in the tourism and hospitality sectors.
- To target the incentives to the private sector better as per the state government's priorities in terms of geographical areas and tourism products.
- To focus on maximum generation of employment in the sector through development of human resources by capacity building.

Upcoming projects

Developing tourism circuits

- TSTDC is planning a separate "Ramayana circuit" that will include Bhadrachalam and Rekhapalli in Khammam, Jeedikal in Warangal, Jataprolu in Mahbubnagar and Ramagiri Hills in Karimnagar.
- The State has plans to develop the Kakatiya Heritage Circuit and lesser known areas. The government will promote Jannaram near Kawal tiger sanctuary and Kadem lake resort in Adilabad, Alisagar lake resort in Nizamabad, and Saraswati temple of Basara. Developing tourist destinations
- Kinnerasani reservoir in Palvancha mandal, Khammam District is poised to emerge as a major hub of eco-tourism with the Telangana State Government sanctioning Rs 7 crore for renovation of Kinnerasani sanctuary into a popular tourist destination.
- Towns of Khammam and Warangal will be developed into smart international cities.
- NITI Ayog of Government of India sanctioned a grant of INR 33 crore to develop tourism infrastructure at Nagarjuna, Sagar, Karimnagar, Ramappa, Kinnerasani, Kothagodem and Gajwel.
- The State Government has announced INR100 crores for development of Yadagirigutta devasthanam on the lines of TTD. This project aims at development of Narasumha Abhyaranyan in 400 acres besides construction of parks, marriage halls, meditation centres, Veda patashala and cottages in another 1600 acres.

Others

- Rural tourism projects have been identified in Telangana, by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India are Pochampally Rural Tourism Project, Nalgonda, Nirmal Rural Tourism project, Adilabad, Cherial Rural Tourism Project and Pambarthi Rural Tourism Project Warangal.
- The Telangana tourism department has identified 60 ancient ghadis (palatial houses) of zamindars and forts scattered across the state to acquire and develop into tourist spots. The department is currently in talks with the ASI to take forward the plan.
- "Telangana Kala Bharati" at Hyderabad and "Kaloji Kala Kendram" at Warangal have been proposed for construction to promote culture and to provide world class facilities.
- Business District & Trade Towers are being set up to promote MICE tourism in the state as a Public Private Partnership model, the cost of the project being INR 5290 crore.

Innovative practices

- Adventure and Eco Tourism: TSTDC is organizing adventure clubs at Bhongir Fort for rock climbing activities and trekking, adventure jeep ride into the forest at Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Jannaram in Adilabad District.
- The state has developed jungle resorts on the Telangana-Maharashtra border.

- Cruises: TSTDC owns the largest water fleet about 95 which comprises small and big boats — when compared with any other Tourism Corporation. The corporation operates leisure based cruises and water sports at different lakes and rivers of the State. Parasailing activity at Hussain Sagar, etc., are very popular for leisure cruises apart from American phontoon boats.
- Bathukamma: Bathukamma, the state festival of Telangana is unique floral festival attracts tourists from all over the country and has become an annual feature. Telangana State Government released an amount of INR 10 crores for conduct of this festival in 2014 and plans to conduct this festival on a grand scale every year. Tour packages on the eve of Bathukamma were launched by TSTDC and steps are being taken to attract tourists from all over the country for this unique floral festival.
- TSTDC has launched a Nizam Palaces tour package covering Falaknuma and Chowmahalla palaces a Hyderabad by Night daily tour covering Sound & Light show at Golconda Fort and Taramati Baradari.
- The ‘Zilla Khazana’ programme, launched by Intach, has called for volunteers from across the state to collect basic information about heritage monuments in their village, mandal or district. The information can be very basic and people can also write about the incidents or problems at heritage sites, like say encroachment or similar issues. The aim of the initiative is to document all the heritage structures in the state at a decentralized level, so that protection and restoration becomes easier.
- Cinema City: The State Government has proposed to develop a mega Cinema City spread over nearly 2,000 acres in Rachakonda in Nalgonda-Ranga Reddy border.

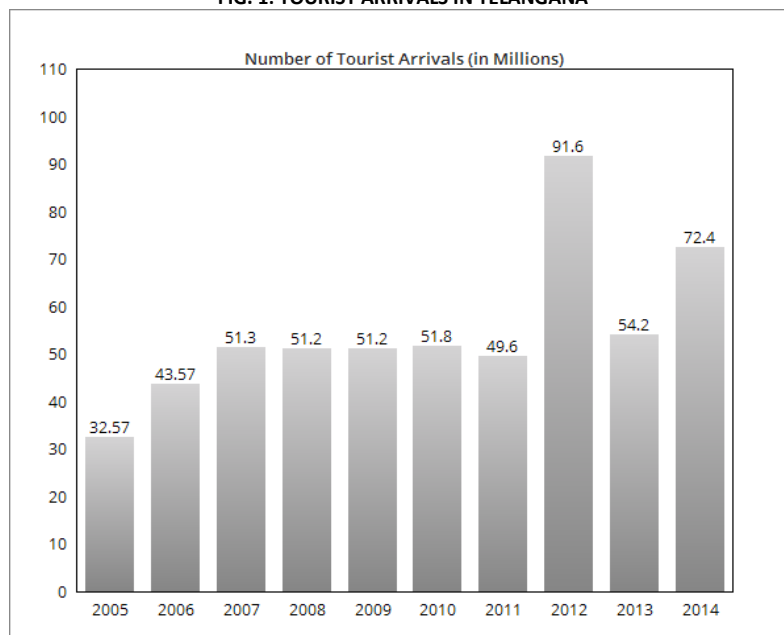
Following table & Figure shows Domestic and Foreign Tourists arrivals in Telangana State (2005 – 2014)

TABLE 3: YEAR WISE TOURIST VISITS IN TELANGANA

YEAR	Arrivals of tourists (in Millions)
2005	32.57
2006	43.57
2007	51.3
2008	51.2
2009	51.2
2010	51.8
2011	49.6
2012	91.6
2013	54.2
2014	72.4

Source: Telangana State Statistical Year Book, 2015

FIG. 1: TOURIST ARRIVALS IN TELANGANA



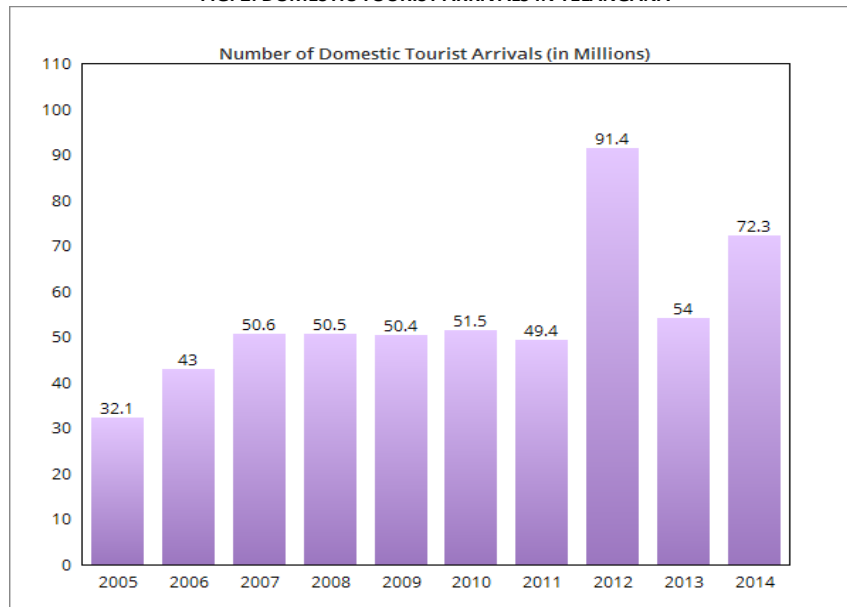
The above Table and figure showing the Tourist arrival in Telangana during 2005 to 2014. The Tourist arrivals increasing from 2005 to 2010 and downfall in the arrival of tourists for the year of 2011. Again in the year of 2012 the arrival of tourists very good but the decreasing was seen in 2013. It was seen very well for the year of 2014.

TABLE 4: DOMESTIC TOURIST VISITS IN TELANGANA

YEAR	domestic tourist arrival (in Millions)
2005	32.1
2006	43
2007	50.6
2008	50.5
2009	50.4
2010	51.5
2011	49.4
2012	91.4
2013	54
2014	72.3

Source: Telangana State Statistical Year Book, 2015

FIG. 2: DOMESTIC TOURIST ARRIVALS IN TELANGANA



The above Table and figure showing the domestic tourist arrival in the state of Telangana during 2005 to 2014. The domestic tourist arrival increasing from 2005 to 2010 and downfall in the arrival of domestic tourists for the year of 2011. Again in the year of 2012 the arrival of domestic tourist very good but the decreasing was seen in 2013 and it was seen very well for the year of 2014.

TABLE 5: YEAR WISE FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVAL IN TELANGANA

YEAR	foreign tourist arrival (in Millions)
2005	0.47
2006	0.57
2007	0.7
2008	0.72
2009	0.75
2010	0.29
2011	0.23
2012	0.22
2013	0.15
2014	0.07

Source: Telangana State Statistical Year Book, 2015

FIG. 3: FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS IN TELANGANA



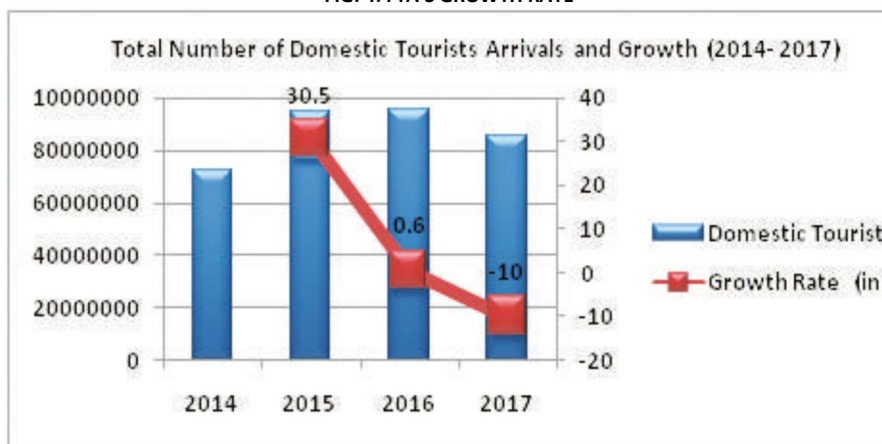
The above Table and figure showing the Foreign Tourist Arrival(FTA) in the state of Telangana during 2005 to 2014. The Foreign Tourist Arrival increasing from 2005 to 2009 and downfall in the arrival of foreign tourists from 2010 to 2014

Table shows Growth Rate of DTAs & FTAs in Telangana State (2014 – 2017)

TABLE 6: GROWTH RATE OF DTAs

Year	Domestic Tourist Arrivals	Growth Rate in (%)
2014	72399113	
2015	94516316	30.5
2016	95160830	0.6
2017	85266596	-10

FIG. 4: FTA'S GROWTH RATE



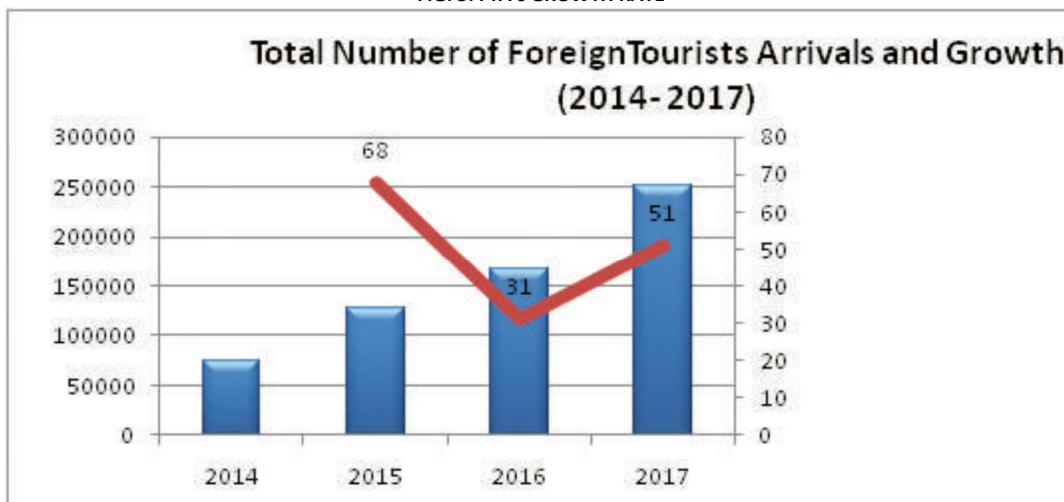
Though there is a huge jump in the total number of domestic tourist's arrivals in 2015 compared to 2014, the next two years 2016 and 2017 recorded negligible and even negative growth rate in DTAs.

TABLE 7: GROWTH RATE OF FTAs

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrivals	Growth Rate in (%)
2014	75171	
2015	126678	68
2016	166570	31
2017	251846	51

Source: Ministry of tourism, Telangana state

FIG. 5: FTA'S GROWTH RATE



It is observed that there is a huge jump in the total number of foreign tourist's arrivals in 2015 compared to 2014, then downfall the total number of foreign tourist arrivals in the year of 2016. Again in the year of 2017 the foreign tourist arrivals increased.

TABLE 8: DISTRICT WISE (ERSTWHILE 10 DISTRICTS) DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS IN TELANGANA STATE

Districts	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	DTA's	FTA's	DTA's	FTA's	DTA's	FTA's	DTA's	FTA's
Adilabad	69,35,126	80	1,63,06,399	67	59,99,969	10	54,73,080	11
Hyd & RR Dist	92,97,426	70051	95,98,946	1,22,838	2,33,94,705	1,63,631	2,71,60,242	2,47,179
Karimnagar	1,19,48,325	0	3,09,27,387	0	11,970,590	0	1,56,99,622	0
Khammam	52,24,220	0	1,13,54,693	9	58,94,061	0	56,36,720	0
Mahbubnagar	53,91,195	2789	68,44,742	1470	94,76,778	942	86,31,974	1136
Medak	19,70,837	0	23,40,260	0	45,99,600	0	1,16,96,040	0
Nizamabad	6880	3	13819	0	6569	0	22,489	0
Nalgonda	83,97,827	10	73,20,908	500	75,87,061	0	72,43,644	2
Warangal	2,32,27,277	2238	98,09,162	1794	2,62,31,497	1,987	37,02,785	3,518
Total	7,23,99,113	75,171	9,45,16,316	1,26,678	9,51,60,830	1,66,570	8,52,66,596	2,51,846

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Telangana state

The above table showing the Domestic and Foreign tourists' arrivals recorded Year Over Year growth in Hyderabad and Ranga reddy Districts. The number of foreign tourists to the State, though recorded a positive growth is very low. Except Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Warangal and Mahbubnagar there were no foreign tourists to other districts. There is a considerable fall in number of tourists in 2017 (8.52 crore) compared to 2016 (9.51 crore)

CONCLUSION

The Tourism industry is very sensitive to creation of employment and is therefore essentially linked to the state of the economy. It's totally like a agriculture industry in India because the Tourism Industry effect by nature up-down like agriculture as per the last one decade data is witnessed of the telangana economic downturns and a historic growth period during this time. After analyzing all the information/data collected from various sources, it may be concluded that the Telangana Tourism Industry is expected to show a healthy growth in the coming years on the base of previous years which provide good and healthy economy to Telangana state, Tourism development programme in the state, favorable government policies to telangana and other international events, those establish the strong economy. Telangana is an extremely important market for Tourism, one that we are always looking for the right opportunities to invest in. With international tourism increasing year-on-year and the continued strength of domestic tourism, we see incredible opportunities for growth to boost trade in Telangana.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Setting up Skill development and training centres for tourist guides.
- Setting up of Tourists Information Centres for convenience of foreign as well as domestic tourists.
- Development of selected tourist circuits and centers which are popular with the tourists instead of spreading limited resources over a large number of circuits centers.
- Restoration and balanced development of national heritage projects of both cultural, historical and tourist importance to exploit advantages of India's unique place as a cultural tourism destination and to utilize tourism as a major force in support of conservation of national heritage.
- Improving regional accessibility to the tourist centre and tourist destination and transport linkages to other important centers of tourist interest within the region.

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