

Impact of covid-19 on Tourism

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Abstract - When covid-19 out broke in India, first there was chaos from all sides of the country. In the fear of this deadly disease people didn't realize that travelling can be the cause of its spread. Many people started rushing to their hometowns carrying the infection to those cities too which were still away from its danger. So government of India dismissed all flights, rails and bus services and that was the point when tourism was dragged towards its decline.

Next 6 months went in the fear of covid-19 and curfew, lockdown in the whole country. This led to drop in foreign tourist arrivals as well as foreign exchange which used to be get attracted with the help of FTA.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism worldwide serves as the backbone of country's economy. Same way Tourism in India contributes largely in boosting Indian economy. India is dependent on domestic as well as international tourism. Tourism in India is considered as an efficient tool in generating employment. Tourism also helps in attracting foreign currency to control adverse balance of payment to some extent. Tourism got its wings since 1950.

HISTORY OF TOURISM IN INDIA

1. In the year 1945 Sir John Sargent Committee was appointed which submitted a report in the year 1946 to setup regional offices at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.
2. In the year 1949 Tourist Traffic Branch was set up in Bombay and Delhi
3. On March,1 1958 Tourist Department in the ministry of Transport and Communication was set up replacing Tourist Traffic Branch
4. Again in the year 1967 the above said branch was promoted to be Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
5. World International Arrivals Post Independence

TYPES OF TOURISM IN INDIA

1. Education tourism
2. Sports tourism
3. Cruise
4. Leisure
5. Heritage
6. Business
7. Wellness
8. Cultural
9. Eco
10. Pilgrimage
11. Wildlife
12. Adventure

Tourism And Covid-19

According to an estimate of the UNWTO 2020, international arrivals dropped by 22% in the first quarter of 2020 and are expected to register a decline between 60 and 80% for the whole year, translating into a loss of between US\$910 billion to 1.2 trillion. Moreover, social distancing has suppressed the hospitality industry where several accommodation facilities were forced to instantly stop their operations and/or significantly downsize them. Among other types of businesses, Hotels and accommodations are considered the preliminary hotspots that transform local epidemic outbreak into a pandemic and the preliminary point for the import of an imminent global pandemic. Following this argument, researchers caution that the COVID-19 pandemic will have a serious impact on travel, tourism, and hospitality worldwide.

When covid-19 out broke in India, first there was chaos from all sides of the country. In the fear of this deadly disease people didn't realize that travelling can be the cause of its spread. Many people started rushing to their hometowns carrying the infection to those cities too which were still away from its danger. So, government of India dismissed all flights, rails and bus

services and that was the point when tourism was dragged towards its decline.

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Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism industry and the effect of government policies in supporting the post-recovery of this industry.

1. The first step which government could think about was to have partial openings in the tourist places.
2. State as well as Central government fixed the limit of tourist gatherings at a particular time.
3. Covid-19 test report was an important document which has to be accompanied by each tourist.
4. Covid-19 test was required to be done 72hours prior to travelling.
5. In the meantime, research for vaccination was at its speed.

Above mentioned steps helped tourism its revival to some extent but still the damages were more.

For which strong and early measures were required. So many luring schemes were out to attract tourists. This led to raise in the number of tourists and so does there was an increase in the number of cases affected by coronavirus.

And this was the point where India got stuck by second wave of coronavirus. Second wave of coronavirus was more deadly than the first. Simultaneously covishield and covaxin turned up to save Indians from the health hazard but still India lost lakhs of young people and approximately 5000 kids were left as orphans.

Still while concluding, the study says that vaccine turned up at the right time else this second wave would have vanished the whole country in one go.

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