

The analysis is qualitative in nature. The research tool used for analyzing the data amassed from different secondary sources is comprehensive literature review, content analysis, and the descriptive analysis. For understanding the effect of COVID-19 outbreak on the Indian tourism sector, various published government reports, World Health Organization statistics, working papers, company websites, research papers, scholarly articles, historical records, as well as statistical databases are reviewed.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Indian Tourism Sector

Tourism in India has been a significant source of foreign exchange earnings. Foreign exchange earnings increased from USD 3.4 billion in 2000 to USD 28.59 billion in 2018, showing positive signs of growth. Ministry of Tourism (2019) had targeted to reach USD 50 billion in earnings from tourism by 2022. However, during 2020 alone, due to pandemic, the foreign exchange earnings fell to US\$ 6.15 billion and thus achieving USD 50 by 2022 looks a remote possibility (Statista, 2020).

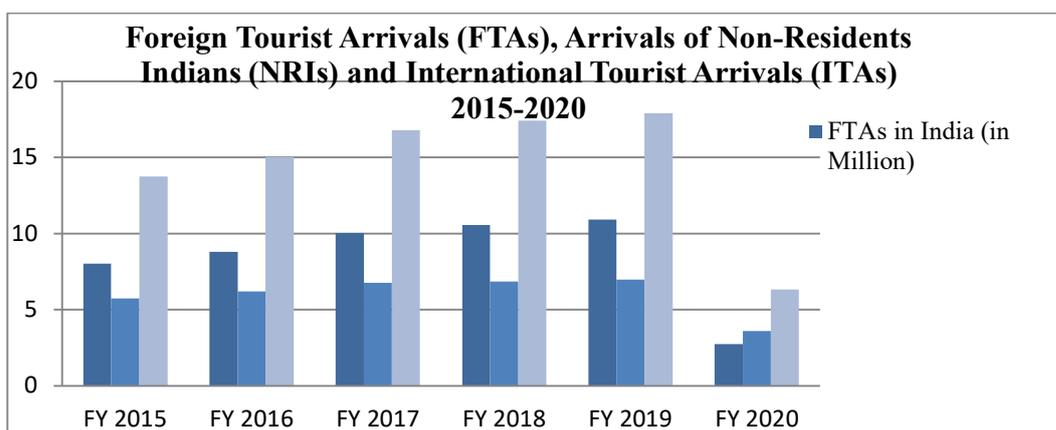


Figure 1: FTAs, NRIs and ITAs arrival to India during the financial period 2015-2020.

Note: FY stands for Financial Year.

Source: Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India.

Figure 1 accounts the changes in foreign tourist arrivals in India, arrivals of non-resident Indians and international tourist arrivals during 2015 to 2020. It has been observed that the FTAs, NRIs and ITAs have increased over the years from 2015 and 2019. However, after the outburst of Covid-19 in 2020, the FTAs, NRIs and ITAs have declined significantly. Due to lockdown and imposed restrictions, significant loss of tourist arrival was seen in 2020.

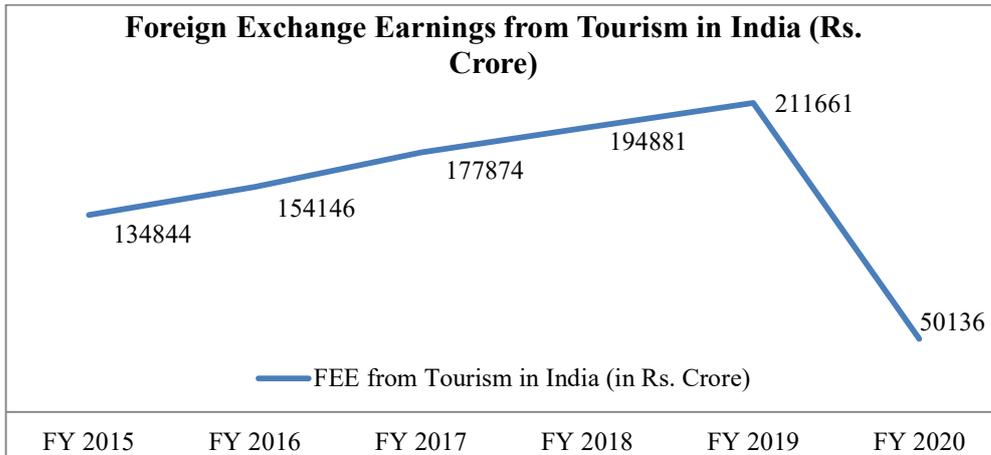


Figure 2: Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism in India (in Rs. Crore), 2015-2020.

Note: FY stands for Financial Year.

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

The decline in Foreign Tourist Arrival (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from inbound tourism are visible. Previously, the SARS outbreak led to travel restrictions and advisories. Once again, the vulnerabilities of the tourism industry are exposed due to travel restrictions imposed by various countries keeping public health in mind (Zhang, et al., 2020) (Figure 2).



Figure 3: Foreign Tourist Visits (Million) to all states/UTs in India 2015-2020.

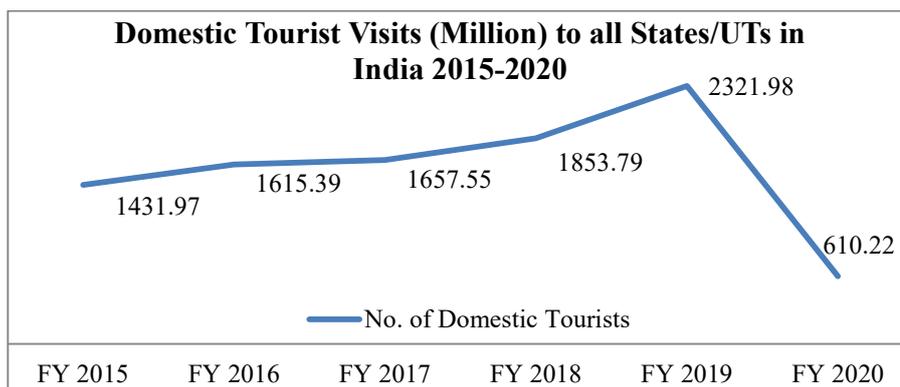


Figure 4: Domestic Tourist Visits (Million) to all States/ UTs in India 2015-2020.

Note: FY stands for Financial Year.

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

Muthukrishnan (2020) has pointed out that this pandemic will end up damaging industries for successive years. As the travel restrictions on both international and national flights continue, foreign and domestic tourists' arrivals continued to decline which is shown in fig.3 & 4. The impact of the multiplier effect of tourism on the Indian economy, and simultaneous decline in the Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism caused devastation for the Indian economy. Therefore, scholars have phrased this pandemic outbreak as 'a recipe of disaster' (Singh & Neog, 2020).

During the lockdown period, India had cancelled travel to over 80 countries, due to which the international flights were being suspended. The domestic flights were operational with regulations. Recently, after a decision of reopening international flight operations, the government retreated again and all international flight operations have been suspended till 30th January 2022 with the apprehension of new variant Omicron. The Indian domestic travelers and FTAs witnessed a significant decline in 2020 (**Figure 3**). India's foreign tourists (FTA) arrival stood at 10.9 million and the foreign exchange earning stood at Rs. 210,971 crores during 2019 (**Figure 4**) Along with this, the cancellation of various events, functions and festivals caused a great job loss to many organizers and companies.

Pandemic has caused a catastrophic impact on revenue and employment in Indian economy (Suman & Kumar, 2021). Before the pandemic, India's travel and tourism industry was growing rapidly. The Indian tourism industry reckon for ₹16.91 lakh crore that is 9.2% of India's GDP in 2018 and braced 8.1% of its employment. Tourism has significant contribution to GDP and supported an extensive job market directly and indirectly throughout the world.

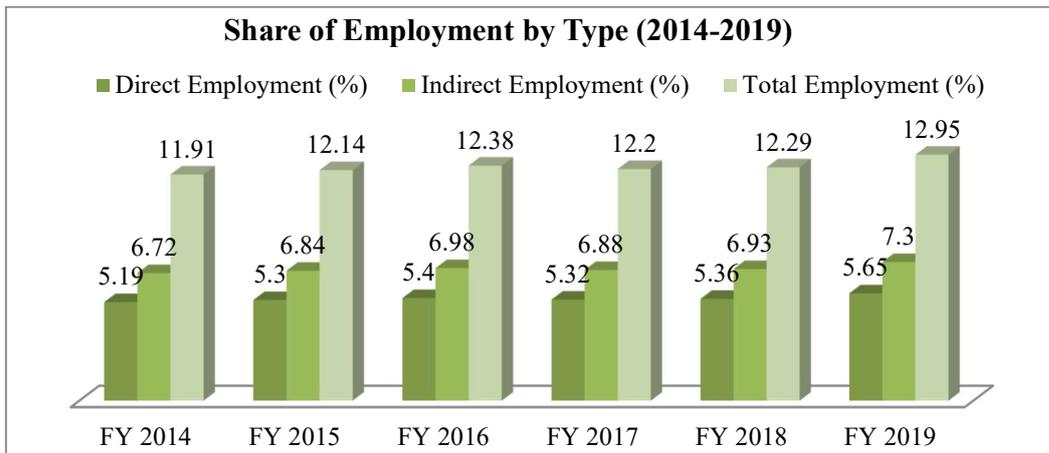


Figure 5: Distribution of employment in the travel and tourism sector across India from 2014 to 2019.

Note: FY stands for Financial Year.

Source: Statista, 2021.

India is a major destination for many international tourists, creating several employment opportunities and generating taxes in India. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), tourism, being a strong driver for economic growth in the country, has created about 87.5 million jobs, with 12.29% of total employment in 2018-19, thereby contributing INR 194 billion to India’s GDP in the year 2019. Moreover, the sector recorded a 3.2% growth from 2018, with 10.8 million foreign tourists arriving in India and a foreign exchange earning of USD 29.9 billion in 2019. During the financial year 2019, the tourism industry of India contributed to nearly 13 percent of the total employment of the country. Thereby, the share in employment slightly increased compared to the previous year (**Figure 5**). The share of indirectly employed people in the industry is higher than the share of directly employed people. In comparison to financial year 2014, the share increased by more than one percent. In total, nearly 90 million people had been employed in the tourism industry in 2019. Unfortunately, it has been one of the worst-hit sectors by COVID-19, compelling people to confine themselves to the safety of their homes. Almost all the countries across the globe have commenced strict travel and tourism restrictions to fight against the pandemic’s spread. The WTTC is estimating losses of up to \$2.7 trillion around the world in 2020, with up to 100 million jobs at risk.

Due to emerging lockdowns, restrictions, there is a 66.4% decline in overseas tourists’ arrivals in India in March 2020 as compared to its previous year (TAN, 2020). COVID-19 has rendered every unit of the tourism sector inactive. According to the Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO), the hotel, aviation and travel sector together may incur losses of about INR 8,500 crore due to travel restriction imposed on foreign tourists by India. It has been estimated that there would be about 40-50 million direct and indirect job losses in India, with an annual loss in revenue of around USD 17 billion in India (FICCI, 2020, Scroll 2020). (Radhakrishnan, 2020) also predicted that 70% of the jobs would be lost in the tourism sector during the pandemic (**Figure 6**).

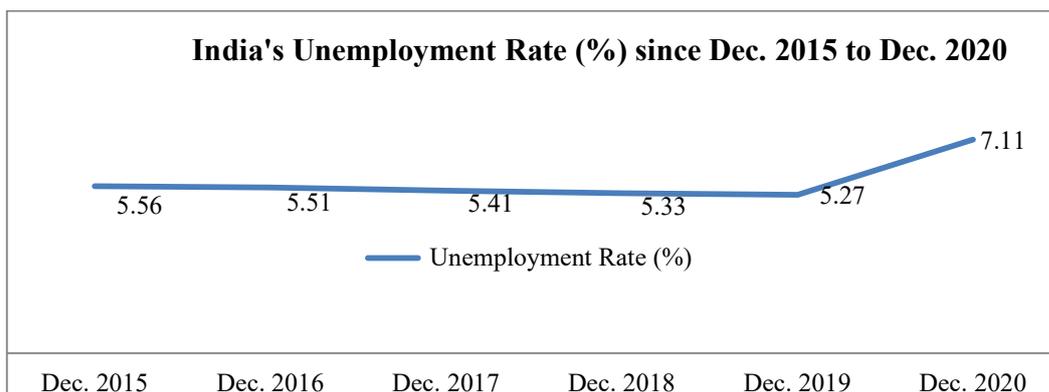


Figure 6: Changes in Unemployment Rate in India during 2015-2020.

Source: World Bank.

Figure 5 shows the changes in unemployment rate in India during the period 2015 to 2020. There is always decline in unemployment till December 2019, but due to pandemic, India’s unemployment rate for 2020 increased to 7.11%, showing an increase of 1.84% over 2019 figure. Unemployment rate in India is increasing due to massive job losses in tourism market as tourism is a multidisciplinary sector offering huge job opportunities from grass root to higher level offering significant contribution to the growth of an economy. Along with tourism, other interlinked sectors like local transportation, airline, railway, hospitality sector, entertainment, food and beverage, manufacturing and other connected industries are also adversely affected. As a result, there is hike in the unemployment rate because of the suspension of commercial activities for a long time leading to people losing jobs countrywide. With the tourism industry among the hardest hit due to the pandemic, it is estimated that about 21.5 million people working in the sector lost their jobs during the nine-month period from April 2020-December 2020 (The Hindu, July 28, 2021) (**Figure 7**).

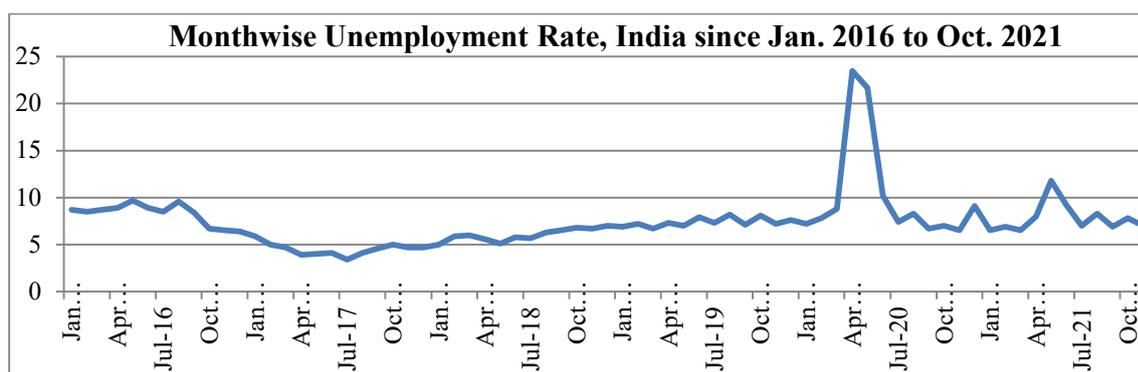


Figure 7: Month-wise Unemployment Rate in India, Jan.16- Oct. 21.

Source: Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Survey.

The Indian tourism and hospitality industry are gazing at a likely job loss of around 38 million, which is 70% of the total workforce due to the pandemic (Scroll,

2020). The travel and tourism companies in India are dealing with the miserable journey of canceled bookings from travelers which led to a “complete paralysis” in the market. The situation was worse between the periods February 2020 to late March 2020. If this shift resume as the Covid-19 destruction progresses, it will obstruct nation employment. Therefore, the lockdown throughout at simultaneous time impacted the overall economic activities and tourism activity which resulted in huge loss to this industry and comprehensive job loss.

The facts and analysis indicate that tourism industry keeps tight correlation with the economic growth of the economy of a nation, since tourism is linked with every sector of the economy. COVID-19 has severe adverse impact on the travel and tourism industry all over the world. Both domestic and international tourists cancelled their bookings due to the pandemic, and simultaneously, businesses are losing their revenue, and employees are losing their jobs. For the Indian travel and tourism industry, special stimulus package from the government is necessary to survive the current situation and revive after the pandemic. This is possible only after complete reopening of the international flights for tourists.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The pandemic has been a huge shock to the tourism economy, severely impacting people’s livelihood and business enterprises. As the effects are still evolving, the full consequences are not clear. Therefore, policy makers need to learn from the crisis to put up a stronger and resilient tourism economy for the future. While discussing about policy measures, a number of them are outlined here:

Integrated tourism policy approaches to support recovery: Government at all levels, along with the private sector need to adapt crisis response and management mechanisms which entail developing measures, plans and manuals to promptly respond to disaster events in an adequate way to minimize the negative impact to visitors and the tourism industry. Public-private partnership is extremely important in successful tourism crisis management at local, national and international level.

Efficient international co-ordinations are necessary to respond to future crisis: Countries need to work together as the actions taken by one country have implications for travelers and businesses in other countries, and for global tourism structure. Therefore, countries need to develop collaborative systems across borders to safely resume travel, restore traveler and business confidence, stimulate demand and accelerate tourism recovery.

The halt in tourism is having an extensive impact on the economy because of the interlinked nature of the sector with other sectors (e.g., food production, manufacturing agriculture, transport, business services). Therefore sector-specific supports are required to address the particular needs of the tourism workers, stakeholders, tourist destinations, business enterprises for wider economic recovery.

Domestic tourism: Under new normal situation, only the local tourists would be given priority for their prior knowledge and resilient capacity in the vicinity. The global tourism for the restoration of sector and the local economy

would face the upcoming challenge. For sustainable development of the tourism industry, government need to come forward by helping the sector with contactless (as far as possible) scientific mechanism for the hospitality sector, which needs working capital, soft loans and adjournment on loan repayments. All these are inevitable in this condition to revive tourism economy of India.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Coronavirus has a capacity to spread and mutate rapidly. After the first two waves, it is expected to have a third wave, with the new variant named Omicron. The variant may be more transmissible and better able to evade the body's immune responses, both to vaccination and to natural infection, than other prior versions of the virus, experts said (The Indian Express, Nov. 30, 2021). As a result, it is expected that many international flights will not be operational in the upcoming months, and even if it continues, foreign tourists will be apprehensive of possible infection and health concerns and thus would restrict traveling. Various governments also have started controlling international travel again. In such a case, only the promotion of domestic tourism can edge the rage of this global crisis to some extent.

Travel and tourism sector relies heavily on trust. Thus, it may take a longer time to return to routine in the recovery period because tourists need to ensure that the situation is safe and secure before they step out to travel again. Companies need to regain the trust of travelers and ensure disinfecting major tourists' destinations, including hotels and restaurants to accommodate them safe from Covid-19. Tourism industry also needs to offer different stimulus and discount packages for attracting domestic tourist, which will help to recover the losses. The future of tourism sector depends on how the virus transmission would happen and how it is contained. Thus, the policymakers in the tourism industry must develop a new crisis-readiness mechanism to fight the present pandemic crisis and its future movement.

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