**Czech University of Life Sciences Prague**

**Faculty of Economics and Management**

**Department of Management**



# Master's Thesis

**Tourism's Economic Footprint in India: Harmonizing Government Initiatives for the Industry Growth**

**Kirti Sharma**

# CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE

Faculty of Economics and Management

# DIPLOMA THESIS ASSIGNMENT

Kirti Sharma, BA

Economics and Management

**Thesis title**

**Tourism's Economic Footprint in India: Harmonizing Government Initiatives for the Industry Growth**

---

### Objectives of thesis

This thesis focuses on discovering diverse tourism types in India and evaluating its impact on India's economy by GDP and employment creation with case study on Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh for time period of 2013 to 2022. It examines the government's role and initiatives in promoting tourism in these states, aiming to provide recommendations for enhancing existing policies and stimulating tourism growth nationwide. The research seeks to contribute valuable insights for refining and boosting India's tourism landscape.

### Methodology

This economic analysis from 2013-2022 involves collecting data from official sources to evaluate tourism's impact on India's economy through GDP and employment. Using regression analyses, relationships will be modeled between GDP (dependent variable) and factors like domestic and foreign tourist arrivals, tourist expenditure, and government spending on specific tourism infrastructure. Another regression will explore the employment rate's relationship (dependent variable) with income per capita, GDP, government spending on tourism promotion, infrastructure, and transportation. Government initiatives will be assessed using data from articles, books, and official websites for a comprehensive tourism sector analysis.

**The proposed extent of the thesis**
60 – 80 Pages

**Keywords**
tourism, economy, employment, government policies, tourism promotion

**Recommended information sources**
Das, R. (2020, September 12). The Blue Elephant. Notion Press. ISBN 1649837720
Dreze, J., & Sen, A. (2013, July 4). An Uncertain Glory. Penguin UK. ISBN 9781400848775
Joshi, V. (2017, January 1). India's Long Road. Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780190610135
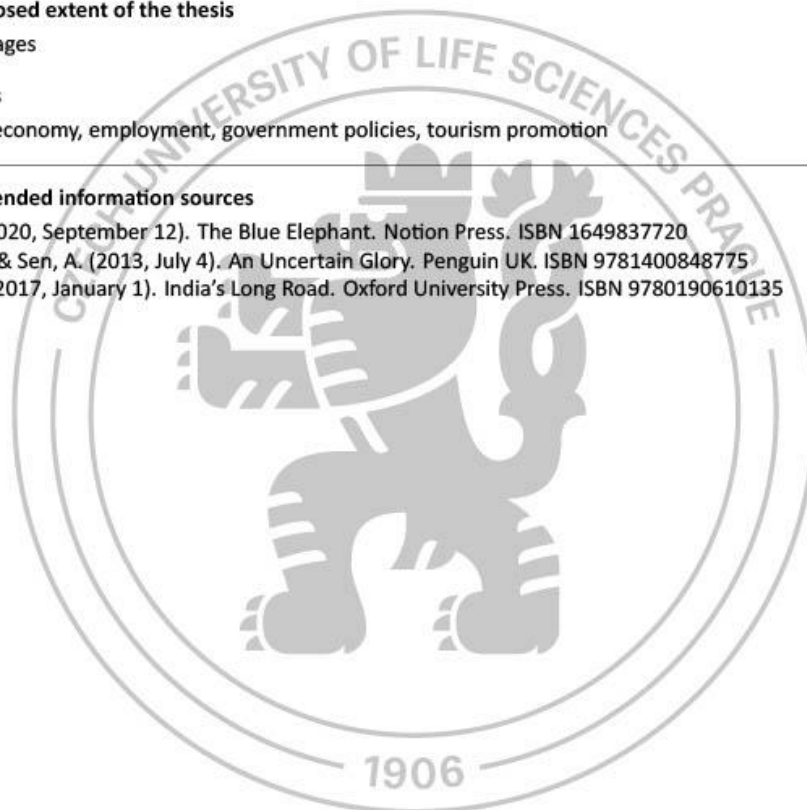
**Expected date of thesis defence**
2023/24 SS – PEF

**The Diploma Thesis Supervisor**
prof. Ing. Mansoor Maitah, Ph.D. et Ph.D.

**Supervising department**
Department of Economics

Electronic approval: 21. 2. 2024

**prof. Ing. Lukáš Čechura, Ph.D.**

Head of department

Electronic approval: 27. 2. 2024

**doc. Ing. Tomáš Šubrt, Ph.D.**

Dean

Prague on 29. 03. 2024

**Declaration**

I declare that I have worked on my master's thesis titled "Tourism's Economic Footprint in India: Harmonizing Government Initiatives for the Industry Growth" by myself and I have used only the sources mentioned at the end of the thesis. As the author of the master's thesis, I declare that the thesis does not break any copyrights.

In Prague on 31 March 2024 _____

**Acknowledgement**

I would like to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to the following individuals and organizations who have supported me to the completion of this thesis:

First and foremost, I would like to thank my thesis advisor, prof. Ing. Mansoor Maitah, Ph.D. et Ph.D., for his guidance, encouragement, and support throughout the thesis process. His insights, feedback, and patience were invaluable and greatly appreciated.

I am indebted to Czech University of Life Sciences for providing me with the necessary resources and facilities to carry out my research. Without their support, this thesis would not have been possible.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my Parents, for their unwavering love, support, and encouragement. Their sacrifices and belief in me have been the driving force behind my academic success.

Thank you all for your invaluable contributions to this thesis.

# Tourism's Economic Footprints in India: Harmonizing Government Initiatives for the Industry Growth

## Abstract

*Embarking on a comprehensive exploration of the intricate dynamics that characterize the tourism landscape in India, this research delves into the multifaceted relationship between tourism, economic development, and the initiatives undertaken by the government. The primary focus is on unraveling the economic footprints left by tourism and understanding the nuanced role that the government plays as a crucial facilitator in steering market-led developments within the industry. This study employs a multi-faceted approach, encompassing an in-depth analysis of government policies, the impact of infrastructural endeavors, and the strategic financial measures employed to foster growth in the tourism sector.*

*Through the examination of case studies and regional analyses, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities inherent in the pursuit of sustainable and economically impactful tourism growth. By scrutinizing the intricate interplay of governmental interventions, market forces, and the evolving demands of the tourism landscape, this study endeavors to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge. The findings of this research are anticipated to be of significant relevance to policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers, offering a foundation for informed decision-making and strategic planning within the dynamic context of India's vibrant tourism sector.*

# Ekonomické stopy cestovního ruchu v Indii: Harmonizace vládních iniciativ pro růst průmyslu

## Abstraktní

*Tento výzkum, který se pustil do komplexního zkoumání složité dynamiky, která charakterizuje turistickou krajinu v Indii, se ponoří do mnohostranného vztahu mezi cestovním ruchem, ekonomickým rozvojem a iniciativami přijatými vládou. Primární důraz je kladen na odhalení ekonomických stop, které cestovní ruch zanechává, a pochopení role, kterou vláda hraje jako zásadní zprostředkovatel při řízení tržního vývoje v tomto odvětví. Tato studie využívá mnohostranný přístup, který zahrnuje hloubkovou analýzu vládních politik, dopadů infrastrukturních snah a strategických finančních opatření používaných k podpoře růstu v odvětví cestovního ruchu.*

*Prostřednictvím zkoumání případových studií a regionálních analýz si výzkum klade za cíl poskytnout podrobné porozumění výzvám a příležitostem spojeným se snahou o udržitelný a ekonomicky efektivní růst cestovního ruchu. Zkoumáním složité souhry vládních intervencí, tržních sil a vyvíjejících se požadavků turistické krajiny se tato studie snaží přispět k existujícímu souboru znalostí cennými poznatky. Očekává se, že zjištění tohoto výzkumu budou mít značný význam pro tvůrce politik, zúčastněné strany v průmyslu a výzkumné pracovníky, protože nabízejí základ pro informované rozhodování a strategické plánování v dynamickém kontextu pulzujícího odvětví cestovního ruchu v Indii.*

**Klíčová slova**: Ekonomika cestovního ruchu, Vládní iniciativy, Udržitelný cestovní ruch, Ekonomický dopad, Rozvoj cestovního ruchu, Růst průmyslu, Politika cestovního ruchu, Destinační management, Kulturní cestovní ruch, Turistika dědictví, Turistická infrastruktura, Ekoturismus, Plánování cestovního ruchu, Marketing cestovního ruchu

# Table of Contents

# 1. Introduction

Tourism plays a vital role in human life, involving the movement of individuals from one country or region to another for a short duration. The tourism industry holds significant importance, especially in countries like India, renowned for its rich heritage, historical landmarks such as the Taj Mahal, various forts, and natural sites. Over the years, the tourism sector in India has gained prominence, offering numerous benefits to the country. Since the year 2000, the industry has contributed significantly to India's foreign exchange earnings, with a growing number of foreign tourists visiting the country. This analysis focuses on the growth and performance of the Indian tourism industry, examining its impact on the overall development of the Indian economy. A key aspect of this research involves the assessment of the National Tourism Policy of 2002 and its implications for the industry's trajectory.

| State | Policy | Description |
|-------|--------|-------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | Heritage Tourism Policy | Aims to promote heritage sites like Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, etc. through infrastructure development and marketing initiatives. |
| Kerala | Responsible Tourism Policy | Focuses on sustainable tourism practices, community involvement, and conservation efforts. |
| Rajasthan | Tourism Development Policy | Focuses on promoting Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage, wildlife, and adventure tourism. |
| Goa | Beach and Water Sports Policy | Encourages development of beach resorts, water sports facilities, and safety regulations. |
| Uttar Pradesh | Adventure Tourism Policy | Promotes adventure sports like trekking, mountaineering, and river rafting in the Himalayas. |
| Gujarat | Ecotourism Policy | Emphasizes on conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, and promotion of eco-friendly tourism activities. |

# An analysis of the Indian travel and tourism sector

Government policies wield a profound influence on the intricate fabric of India's tourism sector, steering economic growth, safeguarding cultural legacies, and nurturing sustainable practices. This impact is particularly pronounced in key states like Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat, where distinctive policies have been crafted to cater to the unique facets of their tourism offerings.



*Picture 1 Incredible India Logo [tourism.gov.in, 2023]*

## Uttar Pradesh

Home to iconic historical sites such as the Taj Mahal, has strategically designed policies to not only showcase its rich cultural heritage but also stimulate economic growth through tourism. Infrastructure development, heritage preservation initiatives, and promotional efforts have collectively transformed the state into a magnet for a diverse range of tourists. The confluence of historical significance and contemporary appeal is a testament to Uttar Pradesh's commitment to positioning itself as a global tourism hub.

## Kerala

Also known as 'God's Own Country,' has taken a pioneering stance in fostering sustainable tourism practices. Government policies underscore responsible tourism, community involvement, and eco-friendly initiatives, aiming not only to preserve the state's natural beauty but also to uplift local communities. The impact of such policies extends beyond economic gains, creating a harmonious balance between tourism development and environmental conservation.

## Rajasthan

A treasure trove of cultural marvels has meticulously tailored its tourism policies to amplify its rich heritage. Initiatives focusing on heritage conservation, robust infrastructure investments, and the orchestration of cultural events have solidified Rajasthan's status as a

preferred destination for both domestic and international tourists. The state's commitment to preserving its historical gems while embracing modern amenities ensures a compelling and comprehensive tourism experience.

### Goa

Famous for its sun-kissed beaches and vibrant nightlife, government policies reflect a judicious approach to balancing tourism development with environmental sustainability. Stringent regulations on coastal development, waste management, and beach cleanliness underscore the state's dedication to preserving its natural allure. Such policies not only attract tourists seeking responsible travel experiences but also contribute to the long-term preservation of Goa's pristine landscapes.

### Himachal Pradesh

Blessed with breathtaking landscapes, has formulated policies that promote adventure tourism while prioritizing environmental conservation. Regulations governing trekking, mountaineering, and sustainable tourism practices are integral to preserving the fragile mountain ecosystem. The government's focus on responsible tourism aligns seamlessly with the state's commitment to maintaining its natural splendour, creating a harmonious synergy between tourism and environmental preservation.

### Gujarat

With its multifaceted historical and cultural heritage, has implemented policies to showcase both its ancient marvels and modern attractions. Strategic investments in infrastructure, the promotion of festivals, and the development of tourist-friendly amenities have positioned Gujarat as a holistic tourist destination. The state's policies not only highlight its cultural richness but also stimulate economic growth through diverse tourism-related activities.

In summation, the multifaceted impact of government policies on tourism in these states extends beyond economic metrics, influencing cultural preservation, sustainable practices, and the overall visitor experience. The nuanced strategies employed by each state contribute to the collective tapestry of India's diverse and dynamic tourism industry, reflecting a commitment to holistic development and responsible stewardship of their unique offerings.

# 2. Objectives and Methodology

## 2.1.  Objectives

This thesis focuses on discovering diverse tourism types in India and evaluating its impact on India's economy by GDP and employment creation with case study on Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh for time period of 2013 to 2022. It examines the government's role and initiatives in promoting tourism in these states, aiming to provide recommendations for enhancing existing policies and stimulating tourism growth nationwide. The research seeks to contribute valuable insights for refining and boosting India's tourism landscape.

## 2.2.  Methodology

This economic analysis from 2013-2022 involves collecting data from official sources to evaluate tourism's impact on India's economy through GDP and employment. Using regression analyses, relationships will be modeled between GDP (dependent variable) and factors like domestic and foreign tourist arrivals, tourist expenditure, and government spending on specific tourism infrastructure. Another regression will explore the employment rate's relationship (dependent variable) with income per capita, GDP, government spending on tourism promotion, infrastructure, and transportation. Government initiatives will be assessed using data from articles, books, and official websites for a comprehensive tourism sector analysis.

# 3. Literature Review

In the 2015 publication on "Travel and Tourism Management," the global significance of tourism takes centre stage, portraying it as the world's largest industry crucial for fostering international cooperation and global peace. The text accentuates tourism's multifaceted role, emphasizing its impact on employment generation, the promotion of ancillary industries, and substantial contributions to foreign exchange earnings. Diverse scholarly concepts, including categorizations by various experts, provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of varied perspectives on tourism encouragement. A significant focus is directed towards the economic aspects, delving into the multiplier effects discussed by economists. Moreover, the book meticulously evaluates government policies spanning the

first to the 12th Five Year Plan in India, offering nuanced insights into the initiatives undertaken to harness tourism's potential as a driver of economic growth. This comprehensive analysis extends beyond economic considerations to encompass a diverse array of topics, positioning the book as a valuable resource for readers seeking a holistic understanding of tourism concepts. The exploration of government schemes and policies is particularly noteworthy, providing practical insights into the initiatives aimed at shaping and fostering the growth of the tourism sector. The discussion delves into the intricacies of policy frameworks, their evolution over the years, and their effectiveness in navigating the dynamic landscape of the tourism industry, emphasizing the pivotal role of well-crafted policies in steering the trajectory of the tourism sector. (Ali, 2015)

A compilation titled "Indian Tourism Industry in the 21st Century: Challenges and Responses" encompasses 21 research papers delving into the Indian tourism sector, contributed mainly by diverse researchers across the country. In the article titled "Overview of Benefits and Opportunities of Tourism," comprehensive insights into the advantages and prospects of the tourism industry in India are provided. Emphasizing the pivotal role of tourism in fostering foreign exchange, generating employment, and fostering socio-economic development, the paper highlights the appeal of countries with rich cultural diversity, traditional crafts, and historical monuments as global tourist destinations. The potential for rapid development in India's tourism sector is underscored, considering investments in hotels, infrastructure, and various tourist services. Additionally, the paper discusses the positive impact of tourism multiplier effects and identifies significant opportunities for development in India's Wildlife Tourism sector. Subsequently, a research paper on the "Impact of Tourism on Economic Development" focuses on the economic ramifications of tourism in India. Initiated in 1967, the tourism industry has witnessed substantial government capital investments during various five-year plans, with the 2002-2007 plan involving an investment of approximately $250 million to spur regional development. Positive effects emanating from the tourism sector include substantial foreign exchange earnings, poverty alleviation, widespread employment, and positive environmental impacts leading to a clean and pollution-free environment. Another research paper on "Eco-Tourism: Current Status and Challenges" explores the establishment of The International Eco Tourism Society in 1990, dedicated to promoting eco-tourism worldwide. The popularity of eco-tourism in India, particularly initiated in Kerala through government cooperation, is discussed alongside challenges such as weather-related issues, pollution

concerns, and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. Additionally, a research paper, "Tourism and Employment," reveals a tourism industry employment multiplier of approximately 2.36 in India. Direct employment in the tourism sector leads to the creation of 1.36 indirect jobs. In essence, a capital investment in the tourism sector yields an additional contribution to widespread employment and addressing poverty concerns. In summary, the collective work of various researchers in the 21st century provides an in-depth understanding of the Indian tourism industry. To provide a more comprehensive perspective, it is essential to integrate insights on government schemes and policies that have influenced the trajectory of the Indian tourism sector during the 21st century. Analysing the impact of governmental initiatives and strategic planning on tourism development would further enrich the understanding of the challenges and responses outlined in the compilation. (Vijaykumar, 2009)

In their 2006 book, "Tourists and Tourism," George P. Babu and Nigam Devesh underscored the significance of tourism and travel within the contemporary competitive market, emphasizing the initiation of various industries in tourist destinations. The book highlights the critical role of traveller satisfaction and behaviour in using such services and maintaining overall traveller contentment. The evolution of the concept of customer satisfaction in the Indian tourism industry is exemplified by Awasthi Ashvini's research paper, "An Assessment of Indian Domestic Tourists Behavioural Intentions and Perceptions of Service Quality of Hotel." Ashvini's study reveals that, 15 to 20 years ago, some Indian companies began exploring customer satisfaction levels to enhance service quality systematically. The paper discusses various models proposed by scholars to comprehend customer behaviour and responses, focusing on key components like customer selection evaluation, options evaluation, usage, and satisfaction. The empirical study presented in the book explores objectives related to service quality components, customer behaviour impact, and service quality assessment. Prof. Macrette's factors, such as product, price, promotion, and location, are crucial in attracting customers, while Brooms and Birnere introduce additional elements to market satisfaction trends. Service evaluation, compared to physical goods, involves marketing skills, operations, human and technological skills, and employee integration, with Prof. Zithem and Berry emphasizing five critical factors: reliability, response, empathy, assurance, and tangibles. The burgeoning hotel industry in tourist destinations plays a pivotal role in serving tourists. Evaluating hotel aspects like accommodation and food quality, based on models by various scholars, can expedite the development of the hotel industry in tourism

locations and foster the creation of ancillary industries, generating employment. The Indian Tourism Ministry assesses services provided by various hotels, attracting foreign tourists in significant numbers, thereby propelling rapid growth in the tourism industry. (Babu & (ed.), 2006)

In 2005, Sheth Ravindra and Gupta Om authored "Tourism in India - An Overview." According to the authors, tourism has been an integral human activity with deep-rooted traditions in India, exemplified by the longstanding practice of pilgrimage to Char Dham. The concept of visiting places like Badrinath, Jagannath Puri, Dwarka, and Rameshwaram for religious purposes has seamlessly integrated into the modern tourism sector, now recognized as India's thriving tourism industry. The development of tourism in Western countries, particularly Europe, originated as a productive process during the industrial revolution, evolving into a significant industry globally, ranking as the world's second largest in the past three decades. The tourism sector plays a crucial role in the socio-economic development of countries, and in India, notable efforts have been directed towards its growth. Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized its importance in the second Five Year Plan, highlighting its potential to foster peace and cooperation within the nation. Subsequently, Indira Gandhi established the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation in 1967, granting official recognition to the tourism industry. The introduction of the first international five-star hotel, Ashok, in Bangalore marked a pivotal moment in India's tourism development. The Sixth Five Year Plan acknowledged tourism's role in generating domestic and foreign income, emphasizing its socio-economic benefits, including international cooperation, employment generation, substantial foreign exchange earnings, and fiscal deficit equilibrium. The book provides a comprehensive account of the tourism sector's evolution in various Indian states, detailing the promotion of renowned destinations and elucidating the marketing systems employed. (Sheth & Gupta, 2005)

The compilation titled "Indian Tourism Industry in the 21st Century: Challenges and Responses" brings together 21 research papers that delve into various facets of the Indian tourism sector, contributed by diverse researchers across the country. In the article titled "Overview of Benefits and Opportunities of Tourism," comprehensive insights into the advantages and prospects of the tourism industry in India are provided. Emphasizing the pivotal role of tourism in fostering foreign exchange, generating employment, and fostering socio-economic development, the paper highlights the appeal of countries with rich cultural

diversity, traditional crafts, and historical monuments as global tourist destinations. The potential for rapid development in India's tourism sector is underscored, considering investments in hotels, infrastructure, and various tourist services. Additionally, the paper discusses the positive impact of tourism multiplier effects and identifies significant opportunities for development in India's Wildlife Tourism sector.. (Chawala, 2003)

In 2002, Ashok Singh edited a book titled "Cultural Tourism in India," which compiles 8 research papers aimed at guiding the development of cultural tourism in the country. One of the state's highlighted for its natural beauty and cultural richness is Gujarat, as detailed by Bharti Pathak in the research paper "Role of State Government in Promoting Cultural Tourism (A case study of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited)." Pathak categorizes Gujarat's offerings, including numerous festivals, fairs, historic temples, crafts, beaches, Dandiras, Garba, and markets. Despite limited tourism development until 1990, the state government emphasized tourism policies, particularly the 1995-2000 policy, leading to accelerated tourism growth. In 2001, the government allocated Rs 1200 Crore for the creation of amusement and water parks to boost tourism, with 203 projects designated for industry development. Gujarat's Ministry of Tourism operates two state-level organizations, the Commissioner of Tourism (CT) and Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL). Initially, CT focused on developing, promoting, and marketing tourism, whereas TCGL handled additional tasks like hotel development, transportation facilitation, and airport infrastructure. TCGL, established in 1975, implemented three key strategies: cultural tourism and historic hotel development, marketing for wildlife and marine life, and organizing festivals for Kutch's extensive development. Through brochures, seminars, hoardings, and more, TCGL effectively promoted these initiatives, contributing significantly to Gujarat's tourism industry and cultural sites. Further marketing efforts by TCGL hold potential for continued growth in cultural tourism, propelling Gujarat's tourism sector to new heights. (Singh, 2002)

In his 2012 book "Tourism: Principles and Practices," Desai Mehboob meticulously explores the multifaceted world of tourism, dividing the text into two sections. The first section provides insights into global tourism principles, emphasizing its significant economic impact and diverse employment opportunities. The author underscores the industry's expansive growth, attributing it to various factors beyond transportation, accommodation, and food. The book delves into the origin of the term "tourist" and offers multiple definitions, favoring

the World Tourism Union's interpretation. Prof. Meslo's five-stage framework is discussed, highlighting the beauty of tourism and emphasizing the global importance of eco-tourism. The United Nations' declaration of 2002 as the International Year of Eco Tourism is acknowledged, stressing the need for special maintenance of tourist destinations and the environment. Crucial elements such as accommodation and transportation in the tourism industry are also addressed. The second section focuses on Gujarat, providing an extensive representation of its tourism status, including holy pilgrimages, historical towns, and sanctuaries. The book covers a wide array of topics, resembling a Ph.D. thesis, and delves into the roles of guides, escorts, and museums in the Indian tourism landscape. (Desai, Tourism: Principles and Practices, 2012)

Desai Mehboob's 2004 publication, "Tourism in Gujarat," serves as a comprehensive resource on the tourism landscape of Gujarat, offering insights into the sector's objectives and intricacies. The book addresses the challenges hindering tourism development in the region, including government indifference, underdeveloped infrastructure, legal and security concerns, visa issues, an unhealthy atmosphere, and hygiene deficiencies, deterring both foreign and interstate tourists. The author contends that the government's support for the tourism industry falls short, providing only 1% of the expenditure compared to the global average of 6.8%. To overcome these obstacles, Mehboob advocates for an enhancement of the 2002 tourism policy, identifying seven key factors, including reception, accessible information, facilities, security, collaboration, structural appropriateness, and cleanliness. The book delves into various tourist destinations in Gujarat, such as Patan, Khambhat, and Gandhinagar, offering detailed information akin to a Ph.D. thesis, covering aspects like museums, history, and tourist destinations in Ahmedabad. (Desai, Tourism in Gujarat, 2004)

In 2015, Thummer Jagruti published an unpublished Ph.D. thesis titled 'Tourism Industry Employment Opportunities: Study in the context of Saurashtra region.' This comprehensive essay focuses on primary data to achieve its main objectives, which include assessing the significance and role of the tourism industry in economic development, studying challenges hindering its progress in Saurashtra, examining direct and indirect employment opportunities, and evaluating the development of ancillary industry and services within the tourism sector. The study involves primary data collection and analysis from 500 individuals, encompassing domestic and foreign tourists as well as those employed in the tourism industry. Key findings indicate that religious tourism is predominant in Saurashtra,

with 40% of travelers expressing dissatisfaction with infrastructural facilities. Additionally, 70% of tourism industry employees lack training, and there is skepticism (90%) about government training for individuals in tourism. Communication challenges arise as 53% of employed individuals are illiterate. Tourists are deterred by various problems such as housing, limited entertainment facilities, a lack of educated guides, fraud, pollution, transport, and language issues. The study concludes that significant development and government efforts are required in the Saurashtra tourism industry. However, it notes limitations in the thesis, such as the absence of discussions on government tourism policies, development efforts, and future prospects. The researcher intends to address these limitations in future studies for a more comprehensive understanding. (Thummer, 2015)

In 2006, Majigauvakar Rupal presented an unpublished Ph.D. thesis titled "Marketing of Tourism - An In-depth Study of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd." at Sardar Patel University, primarily based on primary information. The thesis focuses on the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. (TCGL) and its endeavors to develop the tourism sector, with objectives including the enhancement of Gujarat's tourism industries, gathering information on tourism projects, addressing travel issues, and examining TCGL's marketing policy. The document extensively covers TCGL's services to travelers, detailing various fairs and festivals held in Gujarat, such as Tarnetar fair, Ambaji fair during Bhatt Purnima, Shamlaji fair, International Kite Festival, Kachchh Festival, Janmashtami Festival (Dwarka), and Navratri. Additionally, TCGL provides tour packages for both domestic and foreign tourists. The thesis gathers information from 200 tourists who visited different places in Gujarat through a questionnaire method. The main findings indicate that 61% of travelers find TCGL's services satisfactory, but concerns arise regarding accommodation, sanitation, and ethics. The thesis primarily focuses on TCGL's services and functions for Gujarat's tourism sector development, but it does not delve into other aspects like government investment policy and its significance, representing a notable limitation. Despite this, the unpublished Ph.D. thesis offers valuable insights into TCGL's role in the tourism sector.

In 2006, Lalit Chauhan presented an unexplored Ph.D. thesis titled 'Development of Tourism Industries in Gujarat: Questions and Fate,' relying on published sources. The thesis comprises eight chapters, primarily focusing on the theoretical role of tourism, employing the concept of public choice. It delves into the government's provision of tourism services as a complete public service, subsidized for travelers, and advocates for private sector

entrepreneurs' active involvement. The theoretical framework is a prominent feature of this work. Additionally, the global growth of India's tourism industry is discussed, emphasizing its attractiveness as a destination, as highlighted by Sahar Miller, the editor of Kandenast Traveler Magazine. Despite acknowledging the sector's opportunities, the thesis notes existing challenges, with government efforts to address them through specific tourism policies. The thesis further explores the field of 'eco-tourism' in India, studying various tourist destinations in Gujarat based on primary data from 55 foreign tourists. Key findings include recommendations for educated and trained staff, a robust transport system, effective communication, and improved facilities at tourist sites. Challenges such as hygiene issues, underutilized coastal areas, and deficiencies in historical and religious places in Gujarat's tourism centers are identified. While the thesis provides valuable insights, it acknowledges limitations such as the absence of details on tourist problems, government initiatives for employment in tourism, research methodology, and unclear motives. Efforts have been made in subsequent revisions of the Ph.D. thesis to address and overcome these limitations. (Chauhan, 2005)

In 2015, Ratnadeep Banerjee published an article titled 'Prospects for Tourism Development in India' in 'Plan' magazine, providing insights into the potential for tourism growth, the current state of the industry, and development initiatives in India. According to the Travel and Tourism Compatibility Report-2013 from the World Economic Forum, India ranks 11th in cultural heritage, 9th in natural wealth, 24th in cultural resources in the Asia-Pacific region, and 65th globally. The Ministry of Tourism is actively working towards exploiting these opportunities, emphasizing that a capital investment of Rs. 10 lakhs in tourism generates employment for 78 people, surpassing the manufacturing sector. In 2016, the tourism ministry earned $30.3 billion, creating job opportunities for 245 lakh people. Researchers propose cooperative-based tourism facility development for natural and cultural heritage sites, with projects like the 'Co-operative Tourism Development Project' in rural India implemented by YES Bank. Successful cooperative tourism projects have been executed in Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Additionally, the article highlights the immense potential for heritage tourism in India, with 28 'World Heritage Sites' and suggestions from the United Nations World Tourism Organization. The recommendations include involving local communities, educational institutions, and heritage conservation organizations in projects for generating employment and developing endangered architectural sites. The article emphasizes the importance of planned heritage tourism packages and marketing to

attract tourists to these historical and cultural destinations. Rural areas, such as villages in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, have successfully developed as tourist destinations, showcasing the potential for growth through effective marketing strategies. In summary, the article provides a comprehensive overview of India's tourism sector status and the promising opportunities for its development. (Banerjee, 2015)

In 2015, Manoj Dikshit authored an article titled 'Infrastructural Facilities and Tourism Development' in the Plan magazine, emphasizing the critical role of infrastructure in the advancement of tourism. Given that tourism is primarily consumer-based, relying on services like transportation, accommodation, and food facilities, the significance of infrastructural features cannot be overstated. Scholars such as Smith in 1994, Chop in 1992, Buharis in 2002, and Crouch and Richie in 2000 have stressed the impact of the level of intersection, use, or absence of technology at a location on the tourism experience. They assert that the overall impression of a tourist destination develops based on the visit, underscoring the crucial role of infrastructure. The article contends that tourism's success is contingent on robust public facilities and infrastructural development. India, with its abundant natural resources, holds immense potential to attract tourists, and with well-developed infrastructure, the tourism sector could yield significant employment opportunities and substantial foreign exchange. According to scholar Daloite Taunch, the Indian tourism sector is projected to earn approximately $42.8 billion by 2017. Despite the increasing number of service providers in India's tourism industry, there is a pressing need for quality improvement. In summary, the article underscores the importance of development in the tourism sector, particularly focusing on the crucial role of infrastructure in ensuring a positive and enriching tourist experience. (Dikshit, 2015)

In 2015, Rami Ashish published an article titled "A Study of Tourist Satisfaction in Ahmedabad City," focusing on the role of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL) in the development of the tourism sector in Gujarat. The article extensively discusses TCGL's marketing policy and the importance of disseminating tourism information widely. The primary objective of the article is to assess the level of satisfaction and aspirations of tourists visiting Ahmedabad, a key tourist destination in Gujarat. Utilizing SPSS Software, the author conducted an analysis based on primary data collected through a questionnaire system from 100 tourists at four prominent destinations in Ahmedabad: Kaliko Museums, Sarabhai Foundation, Adalajwadi Wav, and Kocharab Ashram. The findings indicate that

tourists in Ahmedabad were generally dissatisfied with the quality of food, services, safety provisions, and overall infrastructure at the tourist sites. Notably, Kaliko Museum stood out as the only destination with satisfactory service levels. Other locations, such as the Swinging Minarets, faced challenges related to inadequate services, security concerns, environmental issues, and insufficient information. Kocharab Ashram lacked proper transportation facilities. (Rami, 2015)

In 2015, Vijay Kumar authored 'Kushal Bharat: Street Food Vendors' Training,' published in 'Atulya Bharat' magazine, highlighting the substantial number of street food vendors in India, estimated to be over 1 crore. Recognizing their potential contribution to the tourism sector, the article emphasizes the economic development that could result from skill training for these individuals. To address this, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, initiated a scheme in 2009 aimed at providing training to unskilled workers in the tourism sector. Targeting individuals aged 18 to 28, the scheme focuses on imparting skills such as cookery, waiter service, housekeeping, and bakery items. As of 2015, over 230,000 individuals have been trained under this program. Additionally, the article highlights the establishment of the "A New Association of Street Food Vendors of India" in 2014 by the Ministry of Tourism, connecting more than 5 million vendors. This significant initiative aims to not only provide employment but also enhance the skill set of individuals at tourist destinations, ultimately elevating local employment rates and improving the standard of living for these workers. (Vijaykumar, 2009)

In 2015, Prashant Tyagi authored an article titled "Indian Tourism Development: Key Unknown Prospects." The article underscores the potential for rapid development in India's tourism sector, stressing the importance of ancillary sectors such as housing, transportation, and lodging. Tyagi asserts that the simultaneous growth of all industries in the country is achievable through the development of tourism. Given India's cultural and geographical diversity, the possibilities for tourism development are boundless. Maxmullar's statement is referenced, highlighting India's unique wealth and immense potential for tourism development, surpassing that of many other countries. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has recognized the tourism sector as a primary driver of prosperity for India. Additionally, the article advocates for eco-tourism as a means to protect the environment, drawing inspiration from the progress in the Maldives. Overall, Tyagi envisions numerous opportunities for the development of India's tourism sector. (Incredible India, India Tourism Statistics, 2015)

In 2012, Trupti Dhyote wrote an article titled "Khushbu Gujarat Ki: Branding a Fragrance." The article explores the initiation of the Khushboo Gujarat Ki campaign in Gujarat due to the perceived underdevelopment of the tourism industry in the state, attributed to insufficient marketing policies. The Managing Director of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. (TCGL), Sanjay Kole, announced the campaign in the 5th Vibrant Summit in January 2009, appointing Amitabh Bachchan as its brand ambassador for 17 tourism destinations in Gujarat over three years. The campaign was executed in three phases, promoting various destinations like Gir, Dwarka, Somnath, Gandhi Ashram, Dholavira, festivals like Navratri and Ranotsav, and places such as Saputara, Adalaj, Buddha, Jain, Parsi temples. The strategic marketing efforts resulted in a significant growth of over 13.62% in the tourism sector in Gujarat, especially evident in the popularity of the white desert of Kutch among foreign tourists. The Khushbu Gujarat Ki campaign is credited as a turning point in Gujarat's tourism industry, making it globally renowned. (Dhote, 2012)

In 2012, Priyanka Shah and Anu Gupta authored the article "A Study on Promotional Effectiveness of Gujarat Tourism Campaign - Khushboo Gujarat Ki" published in the 'International Global Research Analysis' journal. The study focuses on assessing the effectiveness of the 'Khushboo Gujarat Ki' campaign in promoting tourism in Gujarat. Through primary information collected from 200 online tourists using a questionnaire system and online sources, the study explores the impact of the campaign on Gujarat tourism. Government statistics reveal a growth rate of approximately 4%. The campaign is deemed highly effective, drawing positive attention from both local and international tourists and contributing to the accelerated development of Gujarat's tourism industry. (Shah & Gupta, 2012)

Hitesh Virgami and J.K. Patel's 2012 article, "A Comparative Study of Tourist Resources of Gujarat State," relies on primary sources to explore tourism in Gujarat, focusing on age, gender, and tourism facilities. Data from 797 domestic tourists and 203 foreign tourists are analysed. The study concludes that festivals and fairs in Gujarat attract both domestic and foreign tourists, with 87% expressing satisfaction with facilities and 90% praising the quality of food. The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. (TCGL) receives positive feedback, with 81.5% acknowledging its role in providing excellent facilities. Overall, the study highlights the favourable conditions for the growth of the tourism sector in Gujarat. (Virgami & Patel, 2012)

## 3.1. Government Policies

Research on the role of government policies in Indian tourism, particularly in states like Gujarat, Delhi, Goa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, underscores the significance of proactive policy measures in fostering tourism growth and competitiveness. Government interventions in infrastructure development, marketing strategies, and regulatory frameworks are crucial for enhancing the tourism potential of these states and attracting domestic and international tourists. In Gujarat, for instance, the state government's initiatives such as the "Khushboo Gujarat Ki" campaign and investments in infrastructure have diversified tourism offerings and boosted visitor numbers. Similarly, in Delhi, government policies aimed at improving transportation infrastructure and promoting cultural festivals have enhanced the city's appeal as a tourist destination. Furthermore, Uttar Pradesh's tourism sector has seen notable advancements through initiatives like the "Prasad" project, which aims to improve pilgrimage tourism infrastructure. Overall, government policies play a pivotal role in shaping the tourism landscape of these states, contributing to economic development and cultural preservation. (India Tourism Statistics 2004, 2004)

Research highlights the instrumental role of government policies in diversifying tourism product offerings, promoting heritage and eco-tourism, and enhancing visitor experiences. Initiatives such as the "Khushboo Gujarat Ki" campaign and investment in infrastructure development have contributed to Gujarat's emergence as a preferred tourist destination. These policies aim to showcase Gujarat's rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and diverse tourism attractions to both domestic and international tourists. Furthermore, the state government's emphasis on sustainable tourism practices underscores its commitment to long-term tourism growth and environmental conservation. By implementing innovative policies and promotional campaigns, Gujarat has positioned itself as a prominent tourism destination, attracting millions of visitors annually. (India Tourism Statistics 2004, 2004)

Research emphasizes the importance of government policies in enhancing tourist attractions, improving transportation infrastructure, and facilitating ease of travel for visitors. Delhi's tourism policies focus on heritage conservation efforts, promotion of cultural festivals, and development of iconic tourist landmarks. These initiatives aim to showcase Delhi's rich historical and cultural heritage while providing tourists with memorable experiences. Additionally, the government's investments in transportation infrastructure, including metro expansion and road network improvements, have facilitated seamless travel within the city.

By prioritizing tourism development, Delhi aims to strengthen its position as a leading tourist destination in India, catering to a diverse range of visitors. (Leiper, 1999)

Studies examining the role of government policies in Goa's tourism sector highlight the state's focus on sustainable tourism development, environmental conservation, and community engagement. The Goa government's initiatives, such as beach cleanliness drives and promotion of agro-tourism, aim to strike a balance between tourism growth and environmental sustainability. These policies emphasize the preservation of Goa's pristine beaches, lush landscapes, and vibrant culture, ensuring that tourism development is carried out responsibly. Additionally, community engagement programs empower local communities and foster a sense of ownership and pride in Goa's tourism assets. By implementing these policies, the state government seeks to position Goa as a model for sustainable tourism in India, attracting discerning travelers seeking authentic and environmentally conscious experiences. (Gantzer & Gantzer, 1983)

Research underscores the significance of government policies in heritage conservation, infrastructure development, and promotion of cultural tourism. The Rajasthan government's initiatives, including tourism policies and destination development schemes, aim to showcase the state's rich cultural heritage and architectural marvels to tourists worldwide. Investments in infrastructure such as road networks, airports, and accommodation facilities have improved accessibility and convenience for tourists visiting Rajasthan. Furthermore, the government's efforts to promote cultural tourism through events, festivals, and heritage walks have enhanced visitor experiences and contributed to the state's tourism growth. (Bandyopadhyay & Morais, 2005)

Research on Uttar Pradesh's tourism sector highlights the government's initiatives in tourism infrastructure development, heritage conservation, and promotion of pilgrimage tourism. Uttar Pradesh's tourism policies, such as the "Prasad" project and Uttar Pradesh Tourism Policy, aim to improve tourism infrastructure and enhance visitor experiences. Investments in iconic tourist attractions, pilgrimage sites, and heritage monuments have positioned Uttar Pradesh as a leading destination for religious and cultural tourism. Additionally, initiatives to enhance connectivity and accessibility to tourist destinations aim to attract a diverse range of visitors to Uttar Pradesh. Through strategic policy interventions, Uttar Pradesh aims to capitalize on its rich cultural heritage and historical significance to drive tourism growth and economic development. (Bandyopadhyay & Morais, 2005)

# 4. Practical Part

## 4.1. Data Analysis

To analyse the impact of Tourism on the economics of the selected states, techniques of Multiple Regression Analysis is done with the help of SPSS Software. In this model, GDP & Unemployement are taken as a dependent variable while domestic tourist, Foriegn Tourist, Govt spending on tourism, Govt spending on infrastructure, GDP, Per capita incomer are selected as independent variables.

### 4.1.1. GUJARAT

| Year | Domestic Tourist (In Millions) | Foreign Tourist (In Millions) |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013 | 27.410 | 0.199 |
| 2014 | 30.912 | 0.236 |
| 2015 | 36.288 | 0.285 |
| 2016 | 42.253 | 0.344 |
| 2017 | 48.343 | 0.449 |
| 2018 | 54.370 | 0.513 |
| 2019 | 58.865 | 0.596 |
| 2020 | 19.465 | 0.210 |
| 2021 | 24.525 | 0.011 |
| 2022 | 135.811 | 1.780 |

*Table 1 Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Gujarat [Ceicdata,2022]*
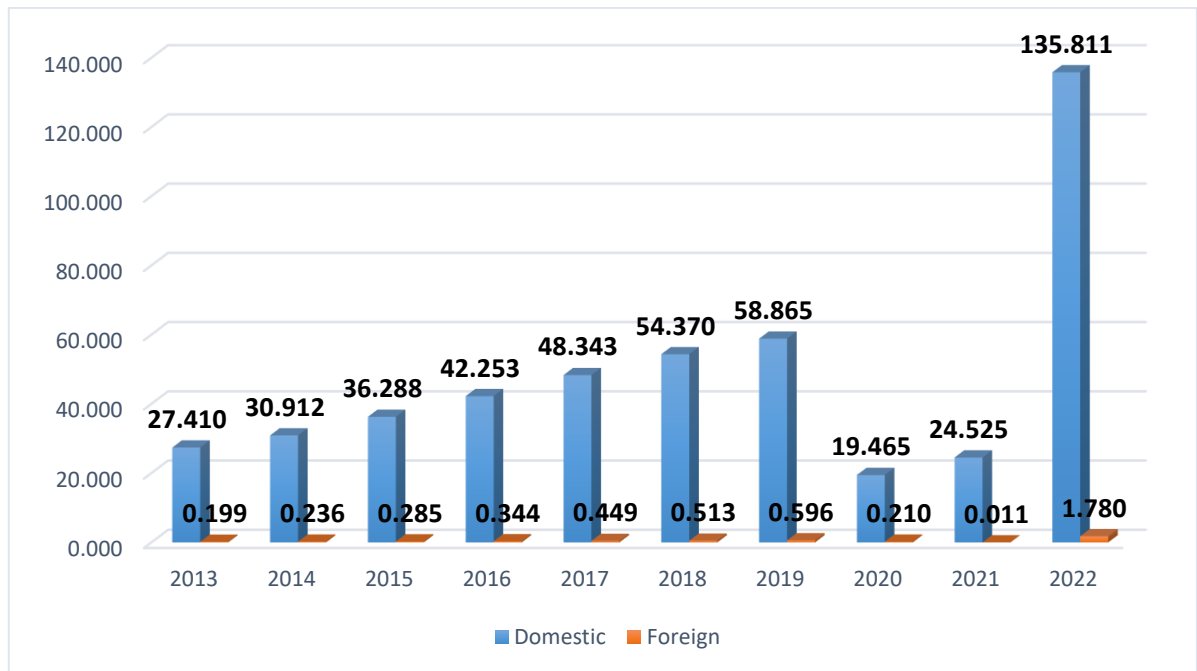
*Graph 1 Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Gujarat [Ceicdata,2022]*

Over the period from 2013 to 2022, Gujarat has witnessed a substantial evolution in both domestic and foreign tourist arrivals. In 2013, the state hosted 27.41 million domestic tourists, with foreign tourist numbers at 0.199 million. The following years demonstrated a consistent upward trend, with domestic arrivals increasing annually, reaching 58.865 million in 2019. However, the tourism sector faced a notable setback in 2020, likely due to the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as domestic tourist figures dropped to 19.465 million. Foreign tourist arrivals were also affected but to a lesser extent, registering at 0.21 million. The year 2021 exhibited a partial recovery, with domestic tourists numbering 24.525 million and foreign tourists at 0.011 million. Remarkably, the year 2022 showcased a remarkable surge in both categories, with domestic arrivals soaring to an impressive 135.811 million and foreign tourist numbers substantially increasing to 1.78 million. This remarkable growth in 2022 suggests a robust revival of the tourism industry in Gujarat, potentially attributed to improved economic conditions, marketing efforts, and a rebound from the pandemic's impact.

**Impact Of Different Factors On GDP:**

| Variation in GDP Explain by Domestic Tourist | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 1 | .504 | .254 | .161 | 51.592 | .397 |
| P Value = 0.137 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Domestic Tourist | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

*Table 2 Impact Of Different Factors On GDP*

Assessing the variation in Gujarat's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) explained by domestic tourist arrivals. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.504, indicating a moderate positive relationship between domestic tourism and GDP. The R Square value of 0.254 signifies that approximately 25.4% of the variability in GDP can be accounted for by variations in domestic tourist numbers. However, the adjusted R Square, at 0.161, suggests that the model might have limitations in explaining the observed variations in GDP. The standard error of the estimate is 51.592, reflecting the average distance between the actual GDP values and those predicted by the model. The Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.397, indicating potential autocorrelation in the model residuals. The predictors include a constant term and the variable representing domestic tourist arrivals, with GDP as the dependent variable. The information provided by this table is crucial for understanding the strength and limitations of the model in explaining the economic impact of domestic tourism in Gujarat.

However, with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.137b, the result suggests that the model might not be statistically significant at conventional thresholds.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 116.312 | 29.457 | | 3.949 | .004 |
| | Domestic Tourist | .847 | .513 | .504 | 1.65 | .137 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP=116.31+0.847Domestic tourist**

| Variation In GDP Explain By Foreign Tourist | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 2 | .506 | .256 | .163 | 51.52 | .410 |
| P Value: 0.136 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign Tourist | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table outlines a regression model investigating the influence of foreign tourist arrivals on the variation in Gujarat's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.506, indicating a moderate positive relationship, with foreign tourism explaining approximately 25.6% of the GDP variation (R Square). However, the adjusted R Square at 0.163 suggests potential limitations in the model's explanatory power. The standard error of the estimate is 51.52, reflecting the average distance between actual GDP values and those predicted by the model. The Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.410, indicating potential autocorrelation in the model residuals. Predictors include a constant term and the variable representing foreign tourist arrivals, with GDP as the dependent variable. While the model demonstrates a positive correlation, caution is warranted in relying solely on foreign tourist arrivals to explain GDP variations in Gujarat. the significance level (Sig.) is 0.136b, indicating that the model might not be statistically significant at conventional thresholds.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 2 | (Constant) | 130.090 | 22.902 | | 5.68 | .000 |
| | Foreign Tourist | 57.775 | 34.814 | .506 | 1.66 | .136 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP=130.09+57.77 Foreign tourist**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model examining the impact of foreign tourist arrivals on Gujarat's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The model includes a constant term and the variable representing foreign tourist arrivals. The coefficient for the constant is 130.090, with a standard error of 22.902. The coefficient for foreign tourist arrivals is 57.775, with a standard error of 34.814. The t-values indicate that both coefficients are statistically significant, with the constant having a significant positive effect on GDP (t = 5.68, p = 0.000), and foreign tourist arrivals having a positive but not statistically significant effect (t = 1.66, p = 0.136). This suggests that while the overall model may be significant, the impact of foreign tourist arrivals alone might not be robust in explaining GDP variations.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY TOURIST EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 3 | .29 | .090 | -.024 | 56.99922 | .502 |
| P value:0.401 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism expenditure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table introduces a new model, investigating the variation in GDP explained by tourist expenditure. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.29, and the R Square value is 0.090, indicating that tourism expenditure explains approximately 9% of the GDP variation.

However, the adjusted R Square is negative (-0.024), suggesting potential limitations in the model's effectiveness. The standard error of the estimate is 56.99922, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.502, indicating possible autocorrelation. The predictors include a constant term and the variable representing tourism expenditure. A significance level (Sig.) of 0.401b, indicating that the overall model may not be statistically significant. This underscores the importance of cautious interpretation and consideration of other factors in understanding the relationship between tourist expenditure and GDP in Gujarat.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 3 | (Constant) | 148.340 | 20.393 | | 7.274 | .000 |
| | Tourist expenditure | .006 | .007 | .299 | .887 | .401 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP=148.340+0.006 Tourist Expenditure**

Above table presents the coefficients for the tourism expenditure model. The constant has a coefficient of 148.340, with a standard error of 20.393. The coefficient for tourism expenditure is 0.006, with a standard error of 0.007. Neither coefficient is statistically significant, suggesting potential limitations in using tourist expenditure alone to explain GDP variations.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 4 | .907[a] | .822 | .800 | 25.17411 | .938 |
| P value: 0.000 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Govt spending on infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table introduces a new model, examining the impact of government spending on infrastructure on GDP. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.907, with an impressive R Square value of 0.822, indicating that government spending on infrastructure explains approximately 82.2% of the GDP variation. The adjusted R Square is 0.800, suggesting a robust model. The standard error of the estimate is 25.17411, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.938. The predictors include a constant term and the variable representing government spending on infrastructure. This model shows a highly significant positive impact of government spending on infrastructure on GDP, providing valuable insights into the crucial role of infrastructure investment in Gujarat's economic development. The F-statistic is 37.047, with a highly significant significance level (Sig.) of 0.000b, indicating that the overall model is statistically significant. This suggests that government spending on infrastructure plays a significant role in explaining the variation in GDP in Gujarat.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 4 | (Constant) | -49.37 | 34.796 | | -1.419 | .194 |
| | Infrastructure | 187.1 | 30.741 | .907 | 6.087 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP=-49.37+187.1Govt Spending On infrastructure**

Above table presents the coefficients for the infrastructure model. The constant has a coefficient of -49.37, with a standard error of 34.796. The coefficient for infrastructure is 187.1, with a standard error of 30.741. The t-values indicate that both coefficients are statistically significant, with infrastructure having a highly significant positive impact on GDP (t = 6.087, p = 0.000). This emphasizes the crucial role of infrastructure investment in influencing the economic output of Gujarat.

**UNEMPLOYEMENT**

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mode l | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 5 | .857ª | .734 | .700 | .81706 | 1.793 |
| P Value: 0.002 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), per capita income | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

*Table 3 Variation In Unemployment Rate Explain By Percapita Income*

Above table introduces a new model examining the impact of per capita income on the unemployment rate. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.857, with an impressive R Square value of 0.734, indicating that per capita income explains approximately 73.4% of the variation in the unemployment rate. The adjusted R Square is 0.700, suggesting a robust model. The standard error of the estimate is 0.81706, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.793. The predictors include a constant term and the variable representing per capita income. with a highly significant significance level (Sig.) of 0.002b, indicating that the overall model is statistically significant. This suggests that per capita income is a significant predictor of the unemployment rate in Gujarat.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coeff. | | Standardized Coeff. | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 5 | (Constant) | -2.207 | 1.111 | | -1.988 | .082 |
| | Per capita income | .002 | .000 | .857 | 4.694 | .002 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate=--2.207+0.02.1 per capita income**

Above table presents the coefficients for the per capita income model. The constant has a coefficient of -2.207, with a standard error of 1.111. The coefficient for per capita income is 0.002, with a standard error of 0.000. Both coefficients are statistically significant, with per capita income having a highly significant positive impact on the unemployment rate (t = 4.694, p = 0.002).

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GDP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 6 | .855[a] | .730 | .697 | .82197 | 1.811 |
| P Value:0.02 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GDP | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table introduces another model examining the impact of GDP on the unemployment rate. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.855, with an R Square value of 0.730, indicating that GDP explains approximately 73.0% of the variation in the unemployment rate. The adjusted R Square is 0.697, suggesting a robust model. The standard error of the estimate is 0.82197, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.811. The predictors include a constant term and the variable representing GDP. a highly significant significance level (Sig.) of 0.002b, indicating that the overall model is statistically significant. This suggests that GDP is a significant predictor of the unemployment rate in Gujarat.

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 6 | (Constant) | -.689 | .806 | | -.854 | .41 |
| | GDP | .023 | .005 | .855 | 4.656 | .00 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= -0.689+0.023 GDP**

Table 4.13 presents the coefficients for the GDP model. The constant has a coefficient of -0.689, with a standard error of 0.806. The coefficient for GDP is 0.023, with a standard error of 0.005. Both coefficients are statistically significant, with GDP having a highly significant positive impact on the unemployment rate (t = 4.656, p = 0.000). This underscores the crucial role of economic output in influencing the unemployment rate in Gujarat.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 7 | .772ᵃ | .596 | .545 | 1.00660 | 1.649 |
| P Value:0.009 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table presents a regression model examining the relationship between government spending on tourism and the unemployment rate in Gujarat. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.772, indicating a strong positive relationship, and the R Square value is 0.596, suggesting that government spending on tourism explains approximately 59.6% of the variation in the unemployment rate. The adjusted R Square is 0.545, implying a robust model. The standard error of the estimate is 1.00660, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.649, indicating minimal autocorrelation. Predictors include a constant term and the variable representing government spending on tourism. with a significant significance level (Sig.) of 0.009b, indicating that the overall model is statistically significant. This suggests that government spending on tourism is a significant predictor of the unemployment rate in Gujarat.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 7 | (Constant) | .459 | .769 | | .597 | .567 |
| | Tourism | 11.413 | 3.324 | .772 | 3.434 | .009 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 0.459+11.41 Govt Spending on Tourism**

Above table presents the coefficients for the tourism spending model. The constant has a coefficient of 0.459, with a standard error of 0.769. The coefficient for tourism spending is 11.413, with a standard error of 3.324. Both coefficients are statistically significant, with

tourism spending having a highly significant positive impact on the unemployment rate (t = 3.434, p = 0.009). This underscores the role of government investment in tourism as a factor influencing the unemployment rate in Gujarat.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 8 | .769[a] | .591 | .540 | 1.01234 | 1.118 |
| P value:0.009 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table introduces another model examining the impact of government spending on infrastructure on the unemployment rate. The correlation coefficient (R) is 0.769, with an R Square value of 0.591, indicating that government spending on infrastructure explains approximately 59.1% of the variation in the unemployment rate. The adjusted R Square is 0.540, suggesting a robust model. The standard error of the estimate is 1.01234, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.118. Predictors include a constant term and the variable representing government spending on infrastructure. with a significant significance level (Sig.) of 0.009b, indicating that the overall model is statistically significant. This suggests that government spending on infrastructure is a significant predictor of the unemployment rate in Gujarat.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 8 | (Constant) | .0.5737 | .961 | | .7462 | .708 |
| | Infrastructure | 14.26 | 4.155 | .9025 | 4.29 | .112 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 0.5737+14.26 Govt Spending on Infrastructure**

### 4.1.2. GOA

| Year | Domestic Tourist (In Millions) | Foreign Tourist (In Millions) |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013 | 2.63 | 0.49 |
| 2014 | 3.54 | 0.51 |
| 2015 | 4.76 | 0.54 |
| 2016 | 5.65 | 0.68 |
| 2017 | 6.90 | 0.89 |
| 2018 | 7.08 | 0.93 |
| 2019 | 7.12 | 0.93 |
| 2020 | 3.26 | 0.30 |
| 2021 | 3.31 | 0.02 |
| 2022 | 7.01 | 0.16 |

*Table 4* Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Goa [ceicdata,2022]

Above Table introduces data on domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in Goa from 2013 to 2022. Domestic tourist numbers have shown a gradual increase, reaching 7.01 million in 2022, while foreign tourist arrivals have also seen growth, reaching 0.16 million in the same year. This information sets the context for understanding tourism dynamics in Goa over the specified period.
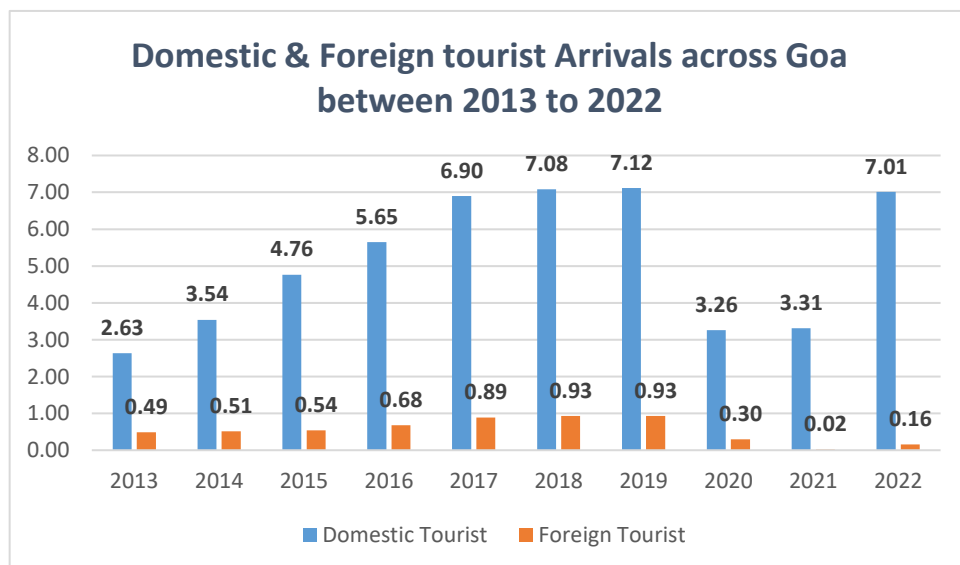


*Graph 2* Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Goa [ceicdata,2022]

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY DOMESTIC TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 1 | .493[a] | .243 | .148 | 1.75574 | .532 |
| P value:0.148 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Domestic | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

*Table 5 Impact Of Different Factors On GDP*

Above table presents a regression model evaluating the influence of domestic tourist arrivals on GDP. The R-squared value of 0.243 indicates that approximately 24.3% of the variation in GDP can be attributed to changes in domestic tourist numbers. The adjusted R-squared value, accounting for predictors, is 0.148. The standard error of the estimate is 1.75574, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.532, suggesting the potential presence of autocorrelation. a p-value of 0.148 suggest that the regression model might not be statistically significant in explaining the variation in GDP based on domestic tourist arrivals.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 6.012 | 1.724 | | 3.48 | .008 |
| | Domestic | .510 | .318 | .493 | 1.60 | .148 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 6.012+0.510 DOMESTIC TOURIST**

Examining the coefficients in table above, the intercept is 6.012, and the coefficient for domestic tourists is 0.510. However, the t-statistic for domestic tourists is 1.60, with a p-value of 0.148, indicating that the coefficient is not statistically significant.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY FOREIGN TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 2 | .06 | .004 | -.120 | 2.01364 | .254 |
| P Value:0.859 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above Table explores the relationship between GDP and foreign tourist arrivals. The low R-squared value of 0.004 suggests that the variation in foreign tourist numbers explains only a minimal proportion of the variation in GDP. with a corresponding p-value of 0.859. This suggests that the regression model may not be statistically significant in explaining the variation in GDP based on foreign tourist numbers

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 2 | (Constant) | 8.83 | 1.308 | | 6.75 | .000 |
| | Foreign | -.385 | 2.097 | -.065 | -.184 | .859 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 8.83-0.385 FOREIGN TOURIST**

Examining the coefficients in above table, the intercept is 8.83, and the coefficient for foreign tourists is -0.385. The t-statistic for foreign tourists is -0.184, with a p-value of 0.859, indicating that the coefficient is not statistically significant. This implies that foreign tourist arrivals may not have a significant impact on GDP, based on the results of this regression model.

| VARIATION IN GDP RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 3 | .413[a] | .171 | .067 | 1.83766 | .509 |
| P value:0.235 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism expenditure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model examining the relationship between GDP rate and government spending on tourism expenditure. The R-squared value of 0.171 indicates that approximately 17.1% of the variation in GDP rate can be attributed to changes in tourism expenditure. The adjusted R-squared value, accounting for predictors, is 0.067. The standard error of the estimate is 1.83766, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.509, indicating potential autocorrelation.

With a p-value of 0.235, suggesting that the regression model might not be statistically significant in explaining the variation in GDP rate based on tourism expenditure.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 3 | (Constant) | 8.167 | .682 | | 11.968 | .00 |
| | Tourist expenditure | .004 | .003 | .413 | 1.283 | .23 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 8.167-0.004 TOURIST EXPENDITURE**

In above table, the coefficients for the regression model examining the impact of government spending on tourism expenditure on GDP rate are presented. The intercept is 8.167, and the coefficient for tourism expenditure is 0.004. The associated t-statistic is 1.283, yielding a p-value of 0.23, suggesting that tourism expenditure may not be statistically significant in explaining the variation in GDP rate. Additional analyses and considerations may be needed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the relationship.

| VARIATION IN GDP RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 4 | .579[a] | .336 | .253 | 1.64455 | .610 |
| P value:0.079 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model exploring the association between GDP rate and government spending on infrastructure. The R-squared value of 0.336 indicates that approximately 33.6% of the variation in GDP rate can be attributed to changes in infrastructure spending. The adjusted R-squared value, accounting for predictors, is 0.253. The standard error of the estimate is 1.64455, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.610, indicating potential autocorrelation. a p-value of 0.079. This prompts further investigation and interpretation of coefficients to draw comprehensive conclusions about the relationship between GDP rate and government spending on infrastructure.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 4 | (Constant) | 10.41 | 1.030 | | 10.11 | .000 |
| | Infrastructure | -3.938 | 1.958 | -.579 | -2.011 | .079 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 10.41-3.938 GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 10.41, and the coefficient for infrastructure spending is -3.938. The t-statistic for infrastructure spending is -2.011, with a p-value of 0.079, suggesting potential significance. Further scrutiny and context-specific considerations are necessary to draw definitive conclusions about the impact of infrastructure spending on GDP rate.

**UNEMPLOYEMENT**

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 5 | .415 | .172 | .069 | 2.61584 | 1.953 |
| P value:0.233 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), per capita income | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

*Table 6 Variation In Unemployment Rate Explain By Percapita Income*

Above table introduces a regression model exploring the relationship between unemployment rate and per capita income. The R-squared value of 0.172 indicates that approximately 17.2% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in per capita income. The adjusted R-squared value, accounting for predictors, is 0.069. The standard error of the estimate is 2.61584, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.953, suggesting potential autocorrelation. with a p-value of 0.233, suggesting that the regression model may not be statistically significant in explaining the variation in the unemployment rate based on per capita income.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 5 | (Constant) | 13.087 | 3.922 | | 3.337 | .010 |
| | Per capita income | -.001 | .001 | -.415 | -1.289 | .233 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 13.08-0.001 Per Capita Income**

In above table, coefficients for the regression model examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and per capita income are presented. The intercept is 13.087, and the coefficient for per capita income is -0.001. The associated t-statistic is -1.289, with a p-value of 0.233, indicating that per capita income may not be statistically significant in explaining the variation in the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GDP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 6 | .582[a] | .338 | .256 | 2.33818 | 1.848 |
| P Value:0.078 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GDP | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and GDP. The R-squared value of 0.338 indicates that approximately 33.8% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in GDP. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.256. The standard error of the estimate is 2.33818, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.848. p-value of 0.078, prompting further investigation into coefficients for a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the unemployment rate and GDP.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 6 | (Constant) | 15.294 | 3.610 | | 4.23 | .003 |
| | GDP | -.829 | .410 | -.582 | -2.02 | .078 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 15.29 - 0.829 GDP**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 15.294, and the coefficient for GDP is -0.829. The t-statistic for GDP is -2.02, with a p-value of 0.078, indicating potential significance. Additional scrutiny and context-specific considerations are necessary for a conclusive interpretation of the impact of GDP on the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 7 | .334[a] | .112 | .001 | 2.70944 | 1.313 |
| P value:0.345 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism expenditure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model examining the association between the unemployment rate and government spending on tourism expenditure. The R-squared value of 0.112 suggests that approximately 11.2% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in tourism expenditure. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.001. The standard error of the estimate is 2.70944, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.313. a p-value of 0.345. Further exploration of coefficients is needed for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of government spending on tourism expenditure on the unemployment rate.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 7 | (Constant) | 8.674 | 1.006 | | 8.621 | .000 |
| | Tourism expenditure | -.004 | .004 | -.334 | -1.003 | .345 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 8.67 – 0.004 Govt Spending On Tourism**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 8.674, and the coefficient for tourism expenditure is -0.004. The t-statistic for tourism expenditure is -1.003, with a p-value of 0.345, suggesting no statistically significant impact on the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 8 | .270ᵃ | .073 | -.043 | 2.76812 | 1.687 |
| P Value:0.451 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model examining the association between the unemployment rate and government spending on infrastructure. The R-squared value of 0.073 suggests that approximately 7.3% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in infrastructure spending. The adjusted R-squared value is -0.043. The standard error of the estimate is 2.76812, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.687. no significant relationship, with an F-statistic of 0.628 and a p-value of 0.451. Further examination of coefficients is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of government spending on infrastructure on the unemployment rate.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 8 | (Constant) | 6.95 | 1.734 | | 4.01 | .004 |
| | Infrastructure | 2.61 | 3.296 | .270 | .792 | .451 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 6.95 + 2.61 Govt Spending On Infrastructure**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 6.95, and the coefficient for infrastructure spending is 2.61. The t-statistic for infrastructure spending is 0.792, with a p-value of 0.451, indicating no statistically significant impact on the unemployment rate.

### 4.1.3. MAHARASHTRA

| Year | Domestic Tourists (In Millon) | Foreign Tourists (In Millon) |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 82.70 | 4.16 |
| 2014 | 92.63 | 4.39 |
| 2015 | 103.40 | 4.41 |
| 2016 | 116.52 | 4.67 |
| 2017 | 119.17 | 5.07 |
| 2018 | 119.19 | 5.08 |
| 2019 | 149.29 | 5.53 |
| 2020 | 39.23 | 1.26 |
| 2021 | 43.57 | 0.19 |
| 2022 | 111.30 | 1.51 |

*Table 7 Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Maharashtra [ceicdata,2022]*

Above table offers a comprehensive overview of the tourist landscape in Maharashtra spanning from 2013 to 2022. The data encapsulates the influx of both domestic and foreign visitors, measured in millions. In 2013, Maharashtra drew in 82.70 million domestic tourists and 4.16 million foreign tourists, and this trend witnessed a progressive increase in subsequent years. By 2019, the state experienced a notable surge, hosting 149.29 million domestic tourists and 5.53 million foreign tourists. However, the year 2020 saw a decline, likely influenced by external factors, as domestic arrivals dropped to 39.23 million and foreign arrivals to 1.26 million. The figures rebounded in 2022, showcasing 111.30 million domestic tourists and 1.51 million foreign tourists. This data serves as a valuable resource for understanding the fluctuations and trends in tourism in Maharashtra.
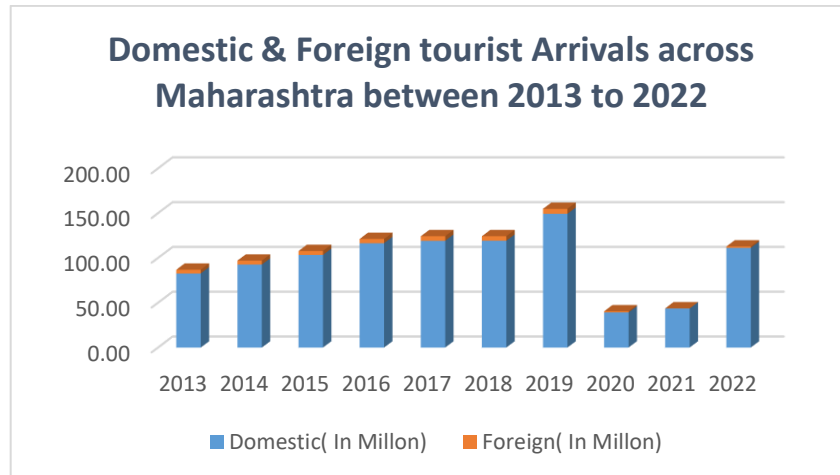
**Graph 3** *Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Maharashtra [ceicdata,2022]*

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY DOMESTIC TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 1 | .029ᵃ | .001 | -.124 | 58.21074 | .326 |
| P Value:0.936 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Domestic | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

**Table 8** *Variation In GDP Explain By Domestic Tourist*

Above table presents a regression model examining the impact of domestic tourist arrivals on GDP. The R-squared value of 0.001 indicates that only a negligible 0.1% of the variation in GDP can be explained by changes in domestic tourist arrivals. The adjusted R-squared value is -0.124, suggesting that the model may not be a good fit. The standard error of the estimate is high at 58.21074, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.326.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 318.45 | 57.845 | | 5.5 | 0.001 |
| | Domestic | -0.047 | 0.561 | -0.029 | 0.083 | 0.936 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 318.45-0.47 DOMESTIC TOURIST**

The table above provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous. The intercept is 318.45, and the coefficient for domestic tourist arrivals is -0.047. The t-statistic for domestic tourist arrivals is -0.083, with a p-value of 0.936, indicating no statistically significant impact on GDP.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY FOREIGN TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 2 | 0.46 | 0.216 | 0.118 | 51.5632 | 0.674 |
| P Value:0.176 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Abobe table introduces a regression model examining the relationship between GDP and foreign tourist arrivals. The R-squared value of 0.216 suggests that approximately 21.6% of the variation in GDP can be explained by changes in foreign tourist arrivals. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.118. The standard error of the estimate is 51.56318, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.674.

The associated ANOVA in the table indicates no significant relationship, with an F-statistic of 2.204 and a p-value of 0.176. Further exploration of coefficients is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of foreign tourist arrivals on GDP

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY TOURISM EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 3 | .445[a] | 0.198 | 0.097 | 52.1606 | 0.829 |
| P Value:0.198 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism expenditure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Table above introduces a regression model examining the relationship between GDP and tourism expenditure. The R-squared value of 0.198 indicates that approximately 19.8% of the variation in GDP can be explained by changes in tourism expenditure. The adjusted R-

squared value is 0.097. The standard error of the estimate is 52.16058, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.829. The associated ANOVA in previous table indicates no significant relationship, with an F-statistic of 1.972 and a p-value of 0.198. Further exploration of coefficients is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of tourism expenditure on GDP.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 3 | (Constant) | 294.526 | 21.502 | | 13.697 | .000 |
| | Tourist expenditure | .083 | .059 | .445 | 1.404 | .198 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 294.526+ 0.083 Tourist Expenditure**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 294.526, and the coefficient for tourism expenditure is 0.083. The t-statistic for tourism expenditure is 1.404, with a p-value of 0.198, indicating no statistically significant impact on GDP.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 4 | .917[a] | .842 | .822 | 23.17061 | .689 |
| P Value:0.000 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Table above presents a regression model examining the impact of government spending on infrastructure on GDP. The R-squared value of 0.842 suggests that approximately 84.2% of the variation in GDP can be explained by changes in government spending on infrastructure.

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.822. The standard error of the estimate is 23.17061, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 0.689.

The associated ANOVA in previous table indicates a significant relationship, with an F-statistic of 42.535 and a p-value of 0.000. This suggests that the regression model is a good fit, and further examination of coefficients is needed for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of government spending on infrastructure on GDP.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 4 | (Constant) | 189.27 | 20.464 | | 9.24 | .000 |
| | Infrastructure | 62.278 | 9.549 | .917 | 6.52 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 189.27+ 62.278 GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table, which explores the relationship between GDP and government spending on infrastructure. The intercept is 189.27, and the coefficient for infrastructure spending is 62.278. The t-statistic for infrastructure spending is 6.52, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating a statistically significant impact on GDP.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY PER CAPITA INCOME | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 5 | .677[a] | .458 | .390 | 2.75973 | 2.217 |
| P Value:0.032 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), per capita income | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and per capita income. The R-squared value of 0.458 suggests that

approximately 45.8% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in per capita income. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.390. The standard error of the estimate is 2.75973, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 2.217.  indicates a significant relationship, with an F-statistic of 6.764 and a p-value of 0.032. This suggests that the regression model is a good fit, and further examination of coefficients is needed for a comprehensive understanding of the impact of per capita income on the unemployment rate.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 5 | (Constant) | -8.996 | 5.440 | | -1.653 | .13 |
| | Per capita income | .007 | .003 | .677 | 2.601 | .03 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**EMPLOYMENT RATE= -8.996+0.007 PER CAPITA INCOME**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is -8.996, and the coefficient for per capita income is 0.007. The t-statistic for per capita income is 2.601, with a p-value of 0.03, indicating a statistically significant impact on the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY GDP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 6 | .599[a] | .359 | .279 | 3.00096 | 1.886 |
| P Value:0.067 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GDP | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table presents a regression model examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and GDP. The R-squared value of 0.359 suggests that approximately 35.9% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in GDP. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.279. The standard error of the estimate is 3.00096, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.886.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | t | Sig. |
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | |
| 6 (Constant) | -7.142 | 5.797 | | | -1.232 | 0.253 |
| GDP | 0.039 | 0.018 | 0.599 | | 2.118 | 0.067 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE= -7.142+ 0.039 GDP**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous. The intercept is -7.142, and the coefficient for GDP is 0.039. The t-statistic for GDP is 2.118, with a p-value of 0.067, indicating no statistically significant impact on the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISUM | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 7 | .463[a] | 0.214 | 0.116 | 3.32293 | 1.718 |
| P Value:0.178 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | | | | |

Above table introduces a regression model examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and government spending on tourism. The R-squared value of 0.214 suggests that approximately 21.4% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in government spending on tourism. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.116. The standard error of the estimate is 3.32293, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.718.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 7 | (Constant) | .880 | 2.961 | | .297 | .774 |
| | GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM | 10.200 | 6.903 | .463 | 1.47 | .178 |
| a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | | |

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE= 0.880+ 10.200 GOVT SEPENDING ON TOURISM**

In above table, the coefficients for the regression model outlined the previous are presented. The intercept is 0.880, and the coefficient for government spending on tourism is 10.200. The t-statistic for government spending on tourism is 1.47, with a p-value of 0.178. These results indicate no statistically significant impact of government spending on tourism on the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 8 | .465[a] | 0.216 | 0.118 | 3.31875 | 1.713 |
| P Value:0.176 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | |

The above table introduces a regression model examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and government spending on infrastructure. The R-squared value of 0.216 suggests that approximately 21.6% of the variation in the unemployment rate can be explained by changes in government spending on infrastructure. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.118. The standard error of the estimate is 3.31875, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.713.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 8 | (Constant) | 0.9 | 2.931 | | 0.3 | 0.766 |
| | INFRASTRUCTURE | 2.03 | 1.368 | 0.465 | 1.486 | 0.176 |
| a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | | | | | |

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE= 0.90+ 2.03 GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE**

The table above provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 0.90, and the coefficient for government spending on infrastructure is 2.03. The t-statistic for government spending on infrastructure is 1.486, with a p-value of 0.176, indicating no statistically significant impact on the unemployment rate.

### 4.1.4. UTTAR PRADESH

| YEAR | Domestic Tourists ( In Millon) | Foreign Tourists ( In Millon) |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013 | 226.53 | 2.05 |
| 2014 | 182.82 | 2.91 |
| 2015 | 204.89 | 3.10 |
| 2016 | 213.54 | 3.16 |
| 2017 | 233.98 | 3.56 |
| 2018 | 285.08 | 3.78 |
| 2019 | 535.86 | 4.75 |
| 2020 | 86.12 | 0.89 |
| 2021 | 109.71 | 0.04 |
| 2022 | 317.91 | 0.65 |

*Table 9 Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Uttar Pradesh [ceicdata, 2022]*

The above table presents data on domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in Uttar Pradesh from 2013 to 2022. The table includes the number of tourists in millions for each year. The data shows fluctuations in both domestic and foreign tourist arrivals over the years, with significant increases observed in some years, particularly in domestic tourism.
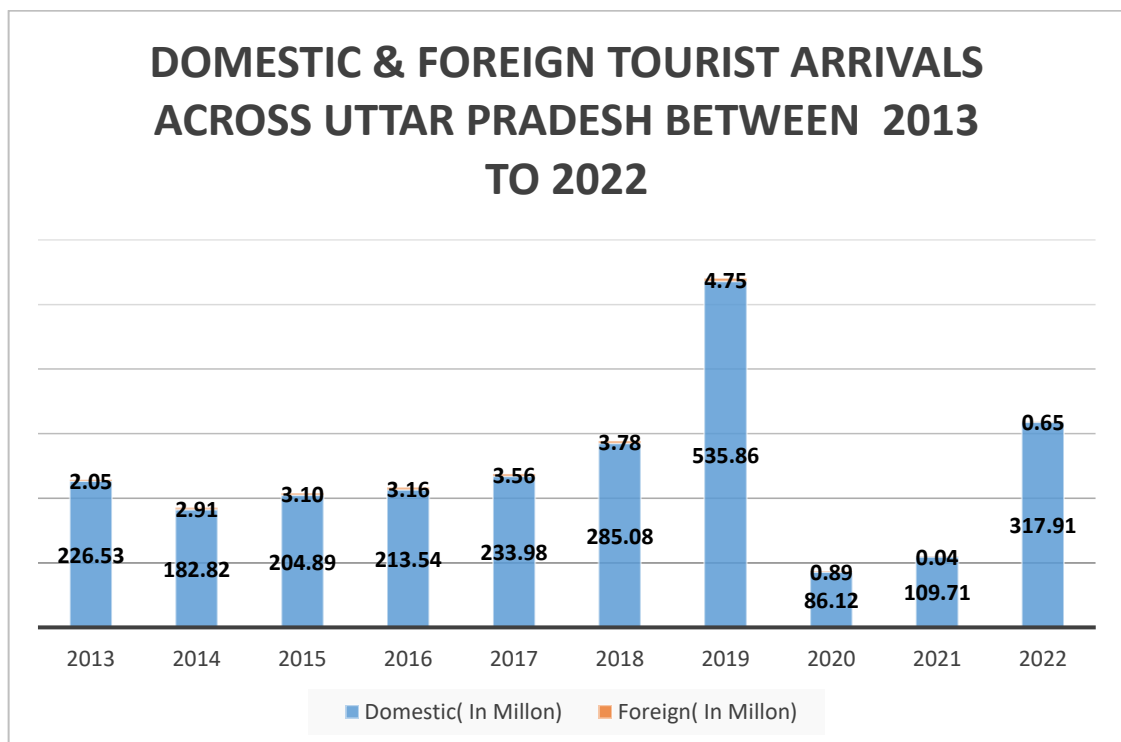


*Graph 4 Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrivals Across Uttar Pradesh [ceicdata, 2022]*

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY DOMESTIC TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 1 | .184[a] | .034 | -.087 | 42.97735 | .248 |
| P Value:0.611 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Domestic | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and domestic tourist arrivals. The model's R-squared value is 0.034, indicating that only 3.4% of the variation in GDP is explained by domestic tourist arrivals. The adjusted R-squared value is -0.087, suggesting that the model's explanatory power is limited. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 0.280 with a p-value of 0.611, indicating a lack of statistical significance. The coefficient for domestic tourist arrivals is 0.060, and the intercept is 175.43. the associated p-value is 0.611, confirming the lack of statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and domestic tourist arrivals.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 175.43 | 30.549 | | 5.7 | 0 |
| | Domestic | 0.06 | 0.114 | 0.184 | 0.52 | 0.611 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 175.43+0.060 DOMESTIC TOURIST**

The above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 175.43, and the coefficient for domestic tourist arrivals is 0.060. The t-statistic for domestic tourist arrivals is 0.52, with a p-value of 0.611, indicating no statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY FOREIGN TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 2 | .311ª | .096 | -.016 | 41.55958 | .405 |
| P Value:0.382 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and foreign tourist arrivals. The R-squared value is 0.096, indicating that 9.6% of the variation in GDP is explained by foreign tourist arrivals. The adjusted R-squared value is -0.016, suggesting limited explanatory power. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 0.854 with a p-value of 0.382, indicating no statistical significance. The coefficient for foreign tourist arrivals is -8.37, and the intercept is 210.733.the associated p-value is 0.382, confirming the lack of statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and foreign tourist arrivals.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 2 | (Constant) | 210.733 | 26.09 | | 8.07 | .000 |
| | Foreign | -8.37 | 9.057 | -.311 | -.924 | .382 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 210.733-8.37 Foreign Tourist**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 210.733, and the coefficient for foreign tourist arrivals is -8.37. The t-statistic for foreign tourist arrivals is -0.924, with a p-value of 0.382, indicating no statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY TOURISM EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 3 | .409ᵃ | 0.168 | 0.063 | 39.8914 | 0.723 |
| P Value: 0.240 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism expenditure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and tourism expenditure. The R-squared value is 0.168, indicating that 16.8% of the variation in GDP is explained by tourism expenditure. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.063. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 1.610 with a p-value of 0.240, indicating no statistical significance. The coefficient for tourism expenditure is 0.005, and the intercept is 181.506. the associated p-value is 0.240, confirming the lack of statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and tourism expenditure.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 3 | (Constant) | 181.506 | 14.243 | | 12.7 | .000 |
| | Tourist expenditure | .005 | .004 | .409 | 1.26 | .240 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 181.506+0.005 TOURIST EXPENDITURE**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 181.506, and the coefficient for tourism expenditure is 0.005. The t-statistic for tourism expenditure is 1.26, with a p-value of 0.240, indicating no statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.34578 | 2.658 |
| P Value:0.000 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

The above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and government spending on infrastructure. The model has a perfect fit, with an R-squared value of 1.000, indicating that 100% of the variation in GDP is explained by government spending on infrastructure. The adjusted R-squared value is also 1.000. The ANOVA results show an extremely high F-statistic of 127896.1 with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance. The coefficient for infrastructure spending is 99.96, and the intercept is -0.040.the associated p-value is 0.000, confirming the statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and government spending on infrastructure.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | T | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 4 | (Constant) | -.040 | .542 | | -.074 | .943 |
| | Infrastructure | 99.96 | .280 | 1.000 | 357.62 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= -0.040+99.96 GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is -0.040, and the coefficient for government spending on infrastructure is 99.96. The t-statistic for infrastructure spending is 357.62, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY PERCAPITA INCOME | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 5 | .612ᵃ | 0.375 | 0.285 | 3.38433 | 1.831 |
| P Value:0.080 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), per capita income | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

The above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between unemployment rate and per capita income. The R-squared value is 0.375, indicating that 37.5% of the variation in unemployment rate is explained by per capita income. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.285. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 4.192 with a p-value of 0.080, indicating potential statistical significance. The coefficient for per capita income is 0.017, and the intercept is -3.216. the associated p-value is 0.080, suggesting potential statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between unemployment rate and per capita income.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 5 | (Constant) | -3.216 | 5.834 | | -.551 | .599 |
| | Per capita income | .017 | .008 | .612 | 2.047 | .080 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE= -3.126+0.017 PER CAPITA INCOME**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is -3.216, and the coefficient for per capita income is 0.017. The t-statistic for per capita income is 2.047, with a p-value of 0.080, indicating potential statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 6 | .670 | .450 | .371 | 3.17499 | 2.062 |
| P Value:0.048 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GDP | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

The above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between unemployment rate and GDP. The R-squared value is 0.450, indicating that 45% of the variation in unemployment rate is explained by GDP. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.371. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 5.716 with a p-value of 0.048, suggesting potential statistical significance. The coefficient for GDP is 57.621, and the intercept is -3.174.the associated p-value is 0.048, suggesting potential statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between unemployment rate and GDP.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 6 | (Constant) | -3.912 | 5.300 | | -.738 | .484 |
| | GDP | .067 | .028 | .670 | 2.391 | .048 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE= -3.912+0.067 GDP**

Above table presents the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is -3.912, and the coefficient for GDP is 0.067. The t-statistic for GDP is 2.391, with a p-value of 0.048, indicating statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mod el | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 7 | .362ᵃ | .131 | .007 | 3.98828 | 1.544 |
| P Value:0.338 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Tourism | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between unemployment rate and government spending on tourism. The R-squared value is 0.131, indicating that 13.1% of the variation in the unemployment rate is explained by government spending on tourism. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.007. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 1.059 with a p-value of 0.338, suggesting no statistical significance. The coefficient for tourism spending is 6.734, and the intercept is 5.316.the associated p-value is 0.338, indicating no statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between unemployment rate and government spending on tourism.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 7 | (Constant) | 5.316 | 3.371 | | 1.577 | .159 |
| | Tourism | 6.734 | 6.544 | .362 | 1.029 | .338 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= 5.316+ 6.734 Govt sepnding On tourism**

Table above displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 5.316, and the coefficient for government spending on tourism is 6.734. The t-statistic for tourism spending is 1.029, with a p-value of 0.338, indicating no statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 8 | .669ᵃ | .447 | .368 | 3.18123 | 2.062 |
| P Vlaue:0.049 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Infrastructure | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between unemployment rate and government spending on infrastructure. The R-squared value is 0.447, indicating that 44.7% of the variation in unemployment rate is explained by government spending on infrastructure. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.368. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 5.666 with a p-value of 0.049, suggesting potential statistical significance. The coefficient for infrastructure spending is 6.708, and the intercept is -3.885. and the associated p-value is 0.049, suggesting potential statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between unemployment rate and government spending on infrastructure.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 8 | (Constant) | -3.885 | 5.311 | | -.731 | .488 |
| | Infrastructure | 6.708 | 2.818 | .669 | 2.380 | .049 |
| a. Dependent Variable: unemployment rate | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate: -3.885+ 6.708 Govt Spending On Infrastructure**

Table 4.67 displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in Table 4.98. The intercept is -3.885, and the coefficient for government spending on infrastructure is 6.708. The t-statistic for infrastructure spending is 2.380, with a p-value of 0.049, indicating potential statistical significance.

### 4.1.5. RAJASHTAN

| Year | Domestic ( In Millon) | Foreign (In Millon) |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 2013 | 30.30 | 14.37 |
| 2014 | 33.08 | 15.26 |
| 2015 | 35.19 | 14.75 |
| 2016 | 41.50 | 15.14 |
| 2017 | 45.92 | 16.10 |
| 2018 | 50.24 | 17.54 |
| 2019 | 52.22 | 16.06 |
| 2020 | 15.12 | 4.46 |
| 2021 | 21.99 | 0.35 |
| 2022 | 108.33 | 4.00 |

*Table 10 Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrival [ciecdata,2022]*

Over the span of the past decade (2013-2022), Rajasthan's tourism landscape has undergone dynamic shifts, as reflected in the domestic and foreign tourist arrivals. The trajectory of domestic tourism showcases a consistent upward trend from 30.30 million in 2013 to an impressive 108.33 million in 2022, signifying a remarkable surge and potential resilience of the tourism sector. In contrast, foreign tourist arrivals experienced fluctuations, with a peak of 17.54 million in 2018, a drop to 4.46 million in 2020 likely due to the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and a subsequent rise to 4.00 million in 2022. The sharp increase in 2022 for both domestic and foreign tourism suggests a robust recovery, underlining the sector's resilience. These trends indicate the significance of ongoing monitoring to gauge the sustained recovery and evolving patterns in tourism, particularly in the post-pandemic landscape.
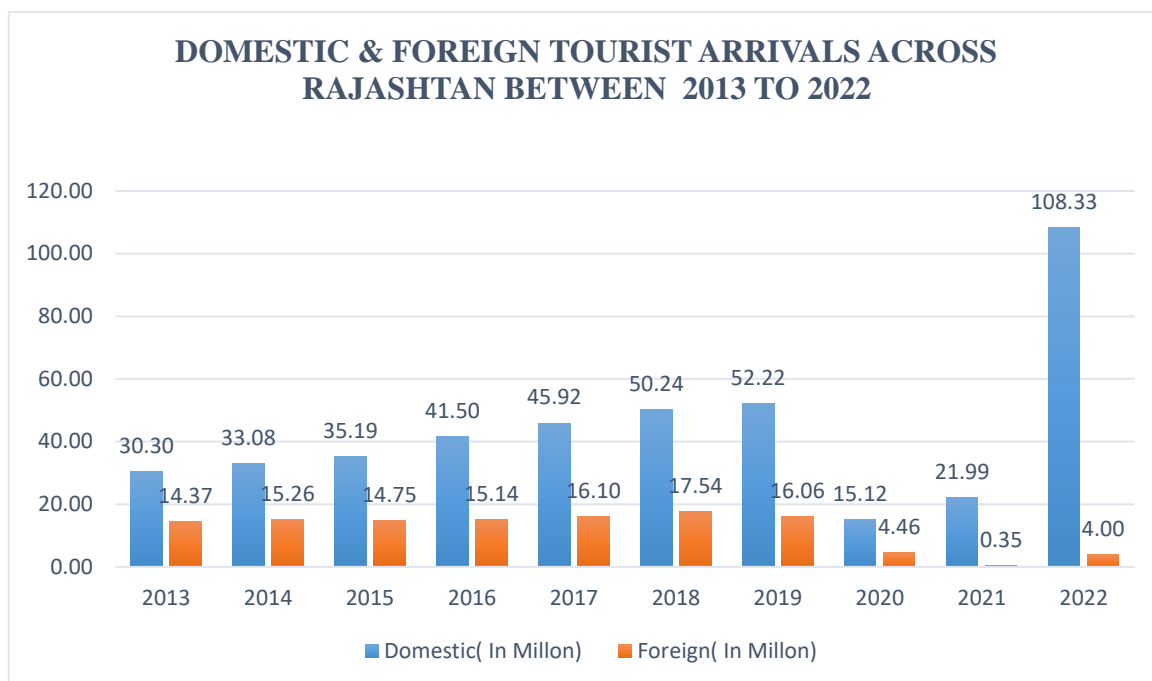
**Graph 5** *Domestic & Foreign Tourist Arrival [ciecdata,2022]*

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY DOMESTIC TOURIST | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 1 | .366[a] | .134 | .026 | 24.81601 | .385 |
| P Vlaue:0.298 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Domestic | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

**Table 11** *Variation In GDP Explain By Domestic Tourist*

Above table shows the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and domestic tourist arrivals. The R-squared value is 0.134, indicating that 13.4% of the variation in GDP is explained by domestic tourist arrivals. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.026. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 1.239 with a p-value of 0.298, suggesting no statistical significance. The coefficient for domestic tourist arrivals is 0.358, and the intercept is 97.6.the associated p-value is 0.298, indicating no statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and domestic tourist arrivals.

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 97.6 | 16.009 | | 6.101 | .000 |
| | Domestic | .358 | .322 | .366 | 1.113 | .298 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 97.6+0.358 Domestic Tourist**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 97.6, and the coefficient for domestic tourist arrivals is 0.358. The t-statistic for domestic tourist arrivals is 1.113, with a p-value of 0.298, indicating no statistical significance.

| **VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY FOREIGN TOURIST** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 2 | .677[a] | 0.458 | 0.39 | 19.6377 | 0.65 |
| P Vlaue:0.032 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), Foreign | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and foreign tourist arrivals. The R-squared value is 0.458, indicating that 45.8% of the variation in GDP is explained by foreign tourist arrivals. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.390. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 6.755 with a p-value of 0.032, suggesting potential statistical significance. The coefficient for foreign tourist arrivals is -2.71, and the intercept is 145.2.the associated p-value is 0.032, suggesting potential statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and foreign tourist arrivals.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 2 | (Constant) | 145.2 | 13.798 | | 10.5 | .000 |
| | Foreign | -2.71 | 1.044 | -.677 | -2.59 | .032 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | | |

**GDP= 145.2-2.71 Foreign Tourist**

The above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 145.2, and the coefficient for foreign tourist arrivals is -2.71. The t-statistic for foreign tourist arrivals is -2.59, with a p-value of 0.032, indicating potential statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY TOURIST EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 3 | .586[a] | .343 | .261 | 21.61534 | .908 |
| P Vlaue:0.075 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), TOURIST EXPENDITURE | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP1 | | | | | |

Above table shows the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and tourist expenditure. The R-squared value is 0.343, indicating that 34.3% of the variation in GDP is explained by tourist expenditure. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.261. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 4.178 with a p-value of 0.075, suggesting potential statistical significance. The coefficient for tourist expenditure is 0.167, and the intercept is 103.870.the associated p-value is 0.075, indicating potential statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and tourist expenditure.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 3 | (Constant) | 103.87 | 8.223 | | 12.63 | 0 |
| | TOURIST EXPENDITURE | 0.167 | 0.082 | 0.586 | 2.044 | 0.075 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP1 | | | | | | |

**GDP= 103.870+0.167 Tourist Expenditure**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous. The intercept is 103.870, and the coefficient for tourist expenditure is 0.167. The t-statistic for tourist expenditure is 2.044, with a p-value of 0.075, indicating potential statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN GDP EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 4 | .711[a] | .506 | .444 | 18.75278 | 1.550 |
| P Vlaue:0.021 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: GDP | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between GDP and government spending on infrastructure. The R-squared value is 0.506, indicating that 50.6% of the variation in GDP is explained by government spending on infrastructure. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.444. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 8.180 with a p-value of 0.021, suggesting potential statistical significance. The coefficient for infrastructure spending is 83.047, and the intercept is 50.016.the associated p-value is 0.021, indicating potential statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between GDP and government spending on infrastructure.

**Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 50.016 | 22.879 | | 2.18 | .060 |
| | INFRASTRUCTURE | 83.047 | 29.037 | .711 | 2.86 | .021 |
| a. Dependent Variable: GDP1 | | | | | | |

**GDP= 50.01+83.047 Govt spending on Infrastructure**

Above tabel displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is 50.016, and the coefficient for infrastructure spending is 83.047. The t-statistic for infrastructure spending is 2.86, with a p-value of 0.021, indicating potential statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY PER CAPITA INCOME | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 5 | .901ᵃ | .812 | .789 | 2.19689 | 1.557 |
| P Vlaue:0.0000 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), PER CAPITA INCOME | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and per capita income. The R-squared value is 0.812, indicating that 81.2% of the variation in the unemployment rate is explained by per capita income. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.789. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 34.603 with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance. The coefficient for per capita income is 0.016, and the intercept is -12.445.the associated p-value is 0.000, indicating statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between the unemployment rate and per capita income.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 5 | (Constant) | -12.445 | 3.563 | | -3.493 | .008 |
| | PERCAPITAIN COME | .016 | .003 | .901 | 5.882 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | | |

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE= -12.44+0.016 PER CAPITA INCOME**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is -12.445, and the coefficient for per capita income is 0.016. The t-statistic for per capita income is 5.882, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GDP | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 6 | .919[a] | 0.844 | 0.825 | 2.00006 | 1.646 |
| P Value:0.000 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GDP1 | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | |

Above table presents the results of a regression analysis examining the relationship between the unemployment rate and GDP. The R-squared value is 0.844, indicating that 84.4% of the variation in the unemployment rate is explained by GDP. The adjusted R-squared value is 0.825. The ANOVA results show an F-statistic of 43.401 with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance. The coefficient for GDP is 0.175, and the intercept is -11.667.the associated p-value is 0.000, indicating statistical significance. Further examination of the coefficients is necessary to understand the relationship between the unemployment rate and GDP.

**Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 6 | (Constant) | -11.667 | 3.068 | | -3.80 | .005 |
| | GDP | .175 | .027 | .919 | 6.58 | .000 |
| a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | | |

**GDP= -11.66+0.175 Unemployment Rate**

Above table displays the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept is -11.667, and the coefficient for GDP is 0.175. The t-statistic for GDP is 6.58, with a p-value of 0.000, indicating statistical significance.

| **VARIATION IN UNEMPLYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISUM** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 7 | .706ª | .498 | .435 | 3.59272 | 2.192 |
| P Vlaue:0.023 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), GOVT SPENDING ON TOURISM | | | | | |
| b. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | |

Above table provides the results of a regression analysis exploring the relationship between the unemployment rate and government spending on tourism. The R-squared value is 0.498, indicating that approximately 49.8% of the variation in the unemployment rate is explained by government spending on tourism. The adjusted R-squared, which accounts for the number of predictors in the model, is 0.435. The standard error of the estimate is 3.59272, and the Durbin-Watson statistic is 2.192, indicating the absence of significant autocorrelation.with a corresponding p-value of 0.023, indicating that at least one of the predictors in the model significantly contributes to explaining the variance in the dependent variable. The dependent variable is the unemployment rate, and the predictors are the constant and government spending on tourism.

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 7 | (Constant) | -3.812 | 4.383 | | -.870 | .410 |
| | GOVTSPENDINGO NTPURISM | 78.218 | 27.776 | .706 | 2.81 | .023 |
| a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= -3.812+78.21 Govt Spending on infrastructure**

Above table provides the coefficients for the regression model outlined in previous table. The intercept (Constant) is -3.812, and the coefficient for Govt Spending on Tourism is 78.218. The t-statistic for Govt Spending on Tourism is 2.81, with a corresponding p-value of 0.023. This indicates that government spending on tourism is a statistically significant predictor of the unemployment rate.

| VARIATION IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EXPLAIN BY GOVT SPENDING ON INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 8 | .704[a] | 0.496 | 0.433 | 3.60033 | 2.191 |
| P Vlaue:0.023 | | | | | |
| a. Predictors: (Constant), INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | |

The findings of a regression study evaluating the connection between government spending on infrastructure and the unemployment rate are shown in unemployement table. The government's expenditure on infrastructure is thought to account for 49.6% of the fluctuation in the unemployment rate, according to the R-squared value of 0.496. 0.433 is the corrected R-squared. There is no discernible autocorrelation, as indicated by the Durbin-Watson statistic of 2.191 and the standard error of the estimate of 3.60033.with a matching p-value of 0.023, suggesting that the variation in the dependent variable is significantly explained by at least one of the predictors in the model. The rate of unemployment is the dependent variable, and government investment on infrastructure and a constant are the predictors.

| Coefficients | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 8 | (Constant) | -3.787 | 4.393 | | -.862 | .414 |
| | INFRASTRUCTURE | 15.632 | 5.575 | .704 | 2.804 | .023 |
| a. Dependent Variable: UNEMPLOYMENTRATE | | | | | | |

**Unemployment Rate= -3.787+15.632 Govt spending on infrastructure**

In Table above, a regression analysis examines the relationship between the unemployment rate and government spending on infrastructure. The model yields an R-square of 0.496, suggesting that approximately 49.6% of the variation in unemployment is explained by changes in infrastructure spending. The coefficient for Infrastructure Spending is 15.632, implying that a unit increase in spending corresponds to a predicted increase of 15.632 units in the unemployment rate. The model is statistically significant, with a p-value of 0.023.

**Shows GDP State Wise**

| YEAR | GUJARAT | GOA | MAHARASHTRA | UTTARPRADESH | RAJASHTHAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 77 | 5.61 | 214.81 | 121.38 | 72.63 |
| 2014 | 91 | 5.64 | 258.89 | 147.57 | 86.47 |
| 2015 | 100 | 7.12 | 265.07 | 150.74 | 91.72 |
| 2016 | 130 | 7.97 | 284.63 | 164.7 | 98.65 |
| 2017 | 150 | 9.84 | 343.47 | 201.35 | 118.8 |
| 2018 | 170 | 9.33 | 316.49 | 193.69 | 111.98 |
| 2019 | 190 | 10.21 | 359.21 | 224.74 | 129.47 |
| 2020 | 210 | 10.12 | 358.47 | 229.33 | 134.71 |
| 2021 | 210 | 10.47 | 363.47 | 227.59 | 141.02 |
| 2022 | 240 | 9.95 | 374.46 | 237.89 | 146.7 |

*Table 12 GDP State Wise (US$ Billion) [Ceicdata,2022]*

Above table provides a comprehensive overview of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan from 2013 to 2022. The data showcases the economic contributions of each state, highlighting growth patterns, disparities, and the overall economic landscape over the years.

| YEAR | GUJARAT | GOA | MAHARASHTRA | UTTARPRADESH | RAJASHTAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 0.5998 | 0.62 | 0.89 | 1.21 | 0.59 |
| 2014 | 0.7268 | 0.61 | 1.26 | 1.48 | 0.65 |
| 2015 | 0.9285 | 0.68 | 1.30 | 1.51 | 0.40 |
| 2016 | 1.1 | 0.62 | 1.63 | 1.65 | 0.68 |
| 2017 | 1.074 | 0.75 | 2.18 | 2.01 | 0.76 |
| 2018 | 1.38 | 0.64 | 1.63 | 1.94 | 0.90 |
| 2019 | 1.29 | 0.42 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 0.98 |
| 2020 | 1.31 | 0.04 | 2.36 | 2.29 | 0.60 |
| 2021 | 1.24 | 0.09 | 3.12 | 2.28 | 1.08 |
| 2022 | 1.37 | 0.07 | 3.36 | 2.38 | 0.97 |

*Table 13 Govt Spending On Infrastructure(US$ Billion) [Ceicdata,2022]*

This table details government spending on infrastructure for Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan from 2013 to 2022. The figures underscore the financial allocations to infrastructure development, revealing variations in investment levels across states and years, and emphasizing the importance of infrastructure for economic growth.

| YEAR | GUJARAT | GOA | MAHARASHTRA | UTTARPRADESH | RAJASHTAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 1500 | 3818 | 1466 | 471 | 842 |
| 2014 | 1600 | 3677 | 1759 | 562 | 999 |
| 2015 | 1800 | 3214 | 1866 | 598 | 1035 |
| 2016 | 2000 | 4186 | 1923 | 612 | 1106 |
| 2017 | 2200 | 4518 | 2294 | 736 | 1304 |
| 2018 | 2500 | 4500 | 2202 | 709 | 1237 |
| 2019 | 2800 | 5848 | 2453 | 823 | 1402 |
| 2020 | 3000 | 5715 | 2467 | 841 | 1438 |
| 2021 | 2878 | 5966 | 2627 | 908 | 1596 |
| 2022 | 3022 | 6215 | 2213 | 740 | 1638 |

*Table 14 Per Capita Income in US $ [Ceicdata,2022]*

This table presents per capita income for Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan from 2013 to 2022. This data provides insights into the standard of living and economic prosperity in each state, reflecting the disparities and trends in income distribution over the specified period.

| YEAR | GUJARAT | GOA | MAHARASHTRA | UTTARPRADESH | RAJASHTAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 2.3 | 9.90 | 3.20 | 4.9 | 2.3 |
| 2014 | 0.8 | 9.60 | 2.20 | 4 | 3.1 |
| 2015 | 0.9 | 9.00 | 1.50 | 5.8 | 2.5 |
| 2016 | 1.33 | 13.00 | 2.30 | 4.70 | 2.63 |
| 2017 | 2.6 | 6.65 | 5.20 | 11.93 | 10.90 |
| 2018 | 4.5 | 5.80 | 4.90 | 15.8 | 11.36 |
| 2019 | 3.3 | 6.00 | 5.50 | 8.8 | 10.4 |
| 2020 | 4 | 5.80 | 13.70 | 11.2 | 12.8 |
| 2021 | 4.5 | 4.80 | 7.20 | 9.4 | 12.2 |
| 2022 | 4.4 | 10.90 | 4.00 | 10.2 | 12.9 |

*Table 15 Unemployment Rate(%) [Ceicdata,2022]*

Displaying employment rates for the mentioned states from 2013 to 2022, above table offers a detailed examination of the labor market dynamics. It shows fluctuations in employment, reflecting the economic conditions and employment opportunities in each state.

| YEAR | GUJARAT | GOA | MAHARASHTRA | UTTARPRADESH | RAJASHTHAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 0.12 |
| 2014 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.13 |
| 2015 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 0.08 |
| 2016 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.14 |
| 2017 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.44 | 0.47 | 0.15 |
| 2018 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.18 |
| 2019 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.46 | 0.71 | 0.20 |
| 2020 | 0.24 | 0.12 | 0.47 | 0.75 | 0.12 |
| 2021 | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.62 | 0.78 | 0.22 |
| 2022 | 0.43 | 0.12 | 0.67 | 0.87 | 0.19 |

*Table 16 Govt Spending On Tourism (Us$ Billion) [Openbudgetindia,2022]*

Above table outlines government spending on tourism for Gujarat, Goa, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan from 2013 to 2022. The figures shed light on the financial commitments to the tourism sector, emphasizing its economic significance and the varying levels of investment across states and years.

| YEAR | GUJARAT | GOA | MAHARASHTRA | UTTARPRADESH | RAJASHTAN |
|------|---------|-----|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 2013 | 511.1005 | 23.4280 | 76.89001 | 409.3892822 | 11.43629 |
| 2014 | 651.3212 | 39.1102 | 108.8673 | 314.3652177 | 15.60306 |
| 2015 | 674.17 | 51.5572 | 128.4535 | 351.9854637 | 17.78191 |
| 2016 | 568.1091 | 42.6772 | 118.9685 | 314.7122724 | 17.15214 |
| 2017 | 593.7395 | 47.8078 | 133.8459 | 364.8299539 | 21.03977 |
| 2018 | 611.495 | 49.2399 | 139.8937 | 436.795656 | 22.08759 |
| 2019 | 600.0864 | 52.0307 | 168.3294 | 684.8102658 | 25.56162 |
| 2020 | 123.5473 | 15.6521 | 42.31239 | 128.820655 | 5.785195 |
| 2021 | 9427.455 | 724.108 | 1025.032 | 10669.391 | 279.0976 |
| 2022 | 394.145 | 228.4989 | 380.9311 | 2502.82333 | 143.1904 |

***Table 17*** *Tourist Expenditure ( US$ Billion) [Datagov,2022]*

Providing insights into tourist expenditure, Table 4.131 showcases the economic impact of the tourism sector for the mentioned states. The data illustrates the revenue generated and economic benefits derived from tourism, highlighting the sector's contribution to the overall economy.

# 5. Results and Discussion

The analysis of outcomes pertaining to the interplay between the economy and Indian tourism reveals a complex web of interconnected relationships and nuanced consequences. One evident finding is the symbiotic relationship fostering mutual growth between economic expansion and the tourism sector. With the flourishing of the Indian economy, the subsequent increase in disposable incomes propels a surge in domestic and international travel. This positive correlation not only spurs heightened investment in tourism infrastructure but also initiates a cascading effect, generating employment opportunities, nurturing small businesses, and significantly contributing to the overall GDP.

In the context of government policies, the outcomes emphasize the role of strategic interventions in fortifying this symbiotic relationship. Policies that prioritize economic growth and income enhancement contribute directly to the expansion of the tourism sector. Initiatives in states like Kerala, Rajasthan, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat have showcased

the effectiveness of government measures in leveraging economic prosperity to bolster tourism. Kerala's focus on sustainable tourism, Rajasthan's emphasis on heritage conservation, and Goa's balance between development and environmental sustainability exemplify how state-level policies can align with national economic goals.

Conversely, the findings also underscore the vulnerability of the Indian tourism sector during economic downturns, emphasizing the significance of resilient government policies. Despite exhibiting robustness in periods of economic prosperity, the industry remains susceptible to the global economic uncertainties, recessions, or financial crises. Government policies that prioritize economic stability and crisis management become crucial in mitigating the adverse effects on the tourism sector. Strategic interventions during economic downturns can include stimulus packages, targeted marketing campaigns, and efforts to boost consumer confidence, safeguarding the industry against potential setbacks.

The outcomes extend to the arena of infrastructure development and accessibility, highlighting the influential role of economic conditions. During economic upswings, increased government investment is channelled towards enhancing transportation networks, hospitality services, and tourist attractions, thereby facilitating seamless access to various destinations. Conversely, economic downturns may necessitate a careful balancing act, with government policies determining the extent of budget allocations for infrastructure development, potentially influencing the overall tourist experience.

The comprehensive exploration of the impact of the economy on Indian tourism reveals a multifaceted relationship intricately entwined with economic, social, and environmental considerations. Importantly, it underscores the pivotal role of government policies, particularly in states like Kerala, Rajasthan, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat, in steering the course of this dynamic connection. At its essence, this intricate relationship signifies the potential for a mutually beneficial growth between economic expansion and the tourism sector in India, contingent on judicious governmental interventions and strategic policy frameworks. Conversely, the vulnerability of the Indian tourism sector during economic downturns is a pivotal aspect that demands careful consideration. Despite its resilience during periods of economic prosperity, the industry becomes susceptible to the far-reaching impacts of global economic uncertainties, recessions, or financial crises. These economic downturns cast a shadow over consumer spending habits, leading to a reduction in travel expenditures. The dependence on foreign tourists exacerbates this vulnerability, as their travel plans are intricately linked to economic conditions in their respective home countries.

Consequently, economic fluctuations may result in diminished tourist arrivals, thereby impacting the revenue generated by the tourism industry.

The discussion also extends to the realm of infrastructure development and accessibility, shedding light on the dynamic role played by economic conditions. During phases of economic upswing, increased investment is directed towards augmenting transportation networks, hospitality services, and tourist attractions. This strategic development not only enhances the overall tourist experience but also contributes to the sector's sustained growth. Conversely, economic downturns may impose budget constraints, limiting the pace of infrastructure development and potentially hindering the overall accessibility and attractiveness of tourist destinations.

Consumer spending patterns, deeply intertwined with economic conditions, represent a critical aspect of the discussion. Economic prosperity typically translates into heightened discretionary spending on travel, entertainment, and leisure activities. Conversely, economic challenges prompt individuals to curtail non-essential expenses, directly impacting the tourism sector. Understanding these spending dynamics is pivotal for businesses and policymakers, guiding the formulation of tailored marketing strategies and incentives that align with prevailing economic conditions to ensure sustained engagement in the tourism sector.

## 5.1. Future Scope

The prospective trajectory of research in Indian tourism holds great promise through a thorough exploration of the integration of cutting-edge technologies, including augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and artificial intelligence (AI). A comprehensive inquiry into how these technologies can seamlessly enhance the overall tourist experience in India becomes imperative for the future. This research could delve into the potential applications of AR and VR, creating immersive virtual tours, personalized recommendations, and culturally enriching experiences. Understanding the effective harnessing of these technological advancements has the potential to transform the tourism industry into a more technologically advanced and consumer-centric landscape.

An essential future exploration in Indian tourism lies in the promotion and study of sustainable tourism practices. This avenue of research would underscore minimizing the environmental impact of tourism activities and fostering responsible tourism that prioritizes the well-being of local communities. Strategies and policies aimed at achieving a delicate

balance between economic growth, environmental conservation, and the preservation of cultural heritage could be a central focus. Examining successful case studies and developing innovative approaches will be integral to establishing a sustainable framework for the Indian tourism industry.

Another promising dimension for future research involves crisis management within the tourism sector. This line of inquiry would delve into the development of strategies for an effective response to natural disasters, pandemics, and other unforeseen events with the potential to significantly impact tourism. Evaluating the resilience of the Indian tourism industry and proposing adaptable frameworks for mitigating risks and crises will be essential. This research could contribute valuable insights and practical solutions to ensure the industry's ability to navigate and recover from unexpected challenges, fostering long-term sustainability.

Cultural heritage preservation through tourism represents a nuanced and multifaceted domain worthy of extensive research. Investigating methods to balance the economic benefits of tourism with the imperative to protect India's rich historical sites, artifacts, and traditions is a complex yet crucial endeavour. This research may emphasize the significance of community engagement and education as integral components of sustainable cultural heritage management. Innovative approaches that empower local communities and tourists alike to be stewards of cultural preservation can form the basis for responsible and mutually beneficial tourism practices.

To make future policies in tourism more effective, the government should consider a holistic approach that integrates technological advancements, sustainable practices, crisis management strategies, and cultural heritage preservation. Policymakers need to prioritize the integration of cutting-edge technologies to enhance the tourist experience while ensuring sustainability and minimizing environmental impact. Sustainable tourism practices should be at the forefront, emphasizing responsible tourism that prioritizes local communities' well-being. Crisis management strategies should be developed to effectively respond to unforeseen events, ensuring the industry's resilience and long-term sustainability. Cultural heritage preservation should be approached with innovative methods that involve community engagement and education, creating a framework for responsible tourism. Government policies should reflect these considerations, ensuring a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach to the future of tourism in India. Delving into the behaviour and preferences of tourists visiting India provides an opportunity for a comprehensive research

agenda. Utilizing advanced data analytics and social science methodologies, this research could uncover intricate insights into tourist motivations, decision-making processes, and satisfaction levels. The synthesis of this information could inform the development of targeted marketing strategies, personalized services, and tailored experiences, thereby enhancing overall tourist satisfaction and loyalty.

In the realm of eco-tourism, there exists a promising area for exploration in various regions of India. Research in this domain might involve the identification of ecologically sensitive areas suitable for promotion as eco-tourism destinations. Emphasizing biodiversity conservation, community involvement, and low-impact tourism practices, this research could contribute to the creation of a sustainable eco-tourism framework. Assessing the economic feasibility and long-term viability of these initiatives would be integral to the study, ensuring that eco-tourism developments align with both environmental and economic goals.

## 5.2. Limitations

The impact of Indian tourism on the economy is undoubtedly significant, contributing to job creation, revenue generation, and cultural exchange. However, amid its positive aspects, several limitations and challenges must be acknowledged for a comprehensive understanding. One notable concern is the uneven distribution of tourism benefits across different regions of India. While popular tourist destinations thrive, less-visited regions face challenges in tapping into the economic advantages associated with tourism, perpetuating regional disparities and socio-economic inequalities.

Infrastructure constraints pose another substantial challenge. In many tourist destinations, particularly those in remote areas, insufficient development of transportation, accommodation, and other essential facilities can hinder the sector's growth potential. Seasonal dependence further complicates matters, as Indian tourism experiences peaks during specific months. This seasonality poses challenges in maintaining a steady flow of economic benefits throughout the year, leading to financial instability for businesses reliant on tourism during off-peak seasons and impacting overall economic contributions.

Environmental impact is a critical consideration, with the surge in tourism contributing to degradation in ecologically sensitive areas. Overcrowding, pollution, and strain on natural resources can harm the environment. Balancing economic gains with sustainable environmental practices becomes essential for responsible tourism. These challenges, among

others such as reliance on foreign tourists, limited diversification of tourism products, and potential cultural commodification, underscore the need for careful planning and sustainable strategies in leveraging Indian tourism for long-term economic growth. Recognizing and addressing these limitations is vital for fostering an inclusive and sustainable tourism industry in India.

# 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the economic footprint of tourism in India is formidable, offering substantial prospects for robust growth and development. The comprehensive data presented in Tables in practical part underscores the intricate interplay between diverse economic indicators, government expenditures, and various facets of the tourism sector. The ANOVA analyses delve into the statistical significance of models attempting to unravel the variations in GDP and unemployment rates, shedding light on the complex relationships with factors such as domestic and foreign tourism, tourist expenditure, and government spending on infrastructure and tourism. While some models exhibit strong explanatory power, such as the impact of infrastructure spending on GDP and the correlation between per capita income and unemployment rates, others may not reach conventional levels of statistical significance. The state-wise GDP figures provide a nuanced understanding of regional economic contributions, accentuating the importance of regional tourism and targeted government investments. Employment rates and per capita income further reflect the socio-economic dynamics influenced by tourism activities.

Synthesizing these findings emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to harnessing the economic potential of tourism, necessitating coordinated efforts from the government. Strategic investments in infrastructure and focused spending on tourism initiatives emerge as pivotal factors in fostering economic growth, generating employment opportunities, and enhancing overall well-being. This analysis serves as a foundational framework for policymakers, offering insights into the diverse economic landscapes of different states in India. The implications are substantial, stressing the need for tailored interventions to optimize the economic benefits of tourism across the nation.

In the realm of government policies and schemes, the impact of strategic interventions becomes apparent, underscoring the positive outcomes of policies that prioritize infrastructure development, sustainable tourism practices, and regional economic growth. States such as Kerala, Rajasthan, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat exemplify how targeted

policies can amplify the positive economic effects of tourism by emphasizing heritage conservation, sustainable tourism, and responsible development. However, continuous evaluation and adaptation of these policies are imperative, requiring periodic assessments to gauge their effectiveness in the face of evolving economic and global conditions. Collaboration between states, sharing best practices, and aligning policies with changing market trends are crucial for enhancing the overall impact of governmental interventions in the dynamic and evolving landscape of the tourism sector. Moreover, suggesting improvements to existing policies is essential, exploring avenues to streamline bureaucratic processes, incentivize private sector investments, and leverage technology for effective promotion and management of tourist destinations can contribute to a more robust and sustainable tourism ecosystem. In conclusion, acknowledging the positive impact of existing government policies on India's tourism sector, there remains room for continual improvement and innovation, ensuring that the nation maximizes its potential as a global tourism hub, fostering economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and ensuring sustainable development.

# 7. References

1. ACNielsen ORG-MARG. (2007). Consultant Report written for the Ministry of Tourism GOI. *Consultant Report written for the Ministry of Tourism GOI*. New Delhi.
2. Adhaduk, D. (2015). Tourism and National Development. *Harmony-5*.
3. Ali, A. B. (2015). *Travel and Tourism Management*. Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited.
4. Babu, G., & (ed.), N. D. (2006). *Tourists and Tourism*. Delhi: Abhijeet Publications.
5. Bandyopadhyay, R., & Morais, D. (2005). Representative dissonance, India's self and western image. *Annals of Tourism Research, 32*, 1006-1021.
6. Banerjee, R. (2015). Probability for Tourism Development in India. *Plan*.
7. Chauhan, L. (2005). *Development of tourism industry in Gujarat, questions and futures*. Ph.D. dissertation, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
8. Chawala, R. (. (Ed.). (2003). *Global Tourism*. New Delhi: Sonali Publication.
9. Desai, M. (2004). *Tourism in Gujarat*. Ahmedabad Gurjar Library Office.
10. Desai, M. (2012). *Tourism: Principles and Practices*. Ahmedabad Gurjar Library Office.
11. Dhote, T. (2012, January). Khusboo Gujarat ki: Branding a Fragrance. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*.
12. Dikshit, M. (2015). Infrastructure Facilities and Tourism Development. *Plan*.
13. Divya Bhaskar. (2016, July 14).
14. Divya Bhaskar. (2018, March 22).
15. Gantzer, H., & Gantzer, C. (1983, June). Managing Tourists and Politicians in India. *Tourism Management*, 118-125.
16. Ghosh, P. (1999). *Name it, India has got it, except tourists; The Rediff Business Special/Tourism in doldrums*. Retrieved from Name it, India has got it, except tourists; The Rediff Business Special/Tourism in doldrums: http://www.rediff.com/business/1999/mar/29tour1.htm
17. GOI, Ministry of Tourism, Market Research Division. (2008). *GOI, Ministry of Tourism, Market Research Division*. New Delhi.
18. Gujarat News. (2016, December 02).
19. *Incredible India, India Tourism Statistics*. (2015). Retrieved from Incredible India, India Tourism Statistics: insert URL here
20. *India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) Tourism and Hospitality*. (2016). Retrieved from India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) Tourism and Hospitality: insert URL here
21. India Tourism Statistics 2004. (2004). *India Tourism Statistics 2004*. New Delhi.
22. *Indian Railways Yearbook 2006-2007*. (2007). New Delhi.
23. Leiper, N. (1999). A conceptual analysis of tourism-supported employment which reduces the incidence of exaggerated, misleading statistics about jobs. *Tourism Management, 20*, 605-613.
24. *Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Annual Report*. (2015-16). Retrieved from Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Annual Report: insert URL here
25. *Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Annual Report*. (2016-17). Retrieved from Ministry of Tourism, Tourism Annual Report: insert URL here
26. Mukhopadhyay, S. (2010). *Tourism Economics*. New Delhi: Ane Books Pvt. Ltd.
27. National Tourism Policy 2002. (2002). *National Tourism Policy 2002*. New Delhi.

28. Rami, A. (2015, June). A Study of Tourist Satisfaction in Ahmedabad City. *KAAV International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Business Management, 2*.
29. Shah, P., & Gupta, A. (2012, January). A Study on Promotional Effectiveness of Gujarat Tourism Campaign: Khusboo Gujarat ki. *International Global Research Analysis, 1*.
30. Sheth, R., & Gupta, O. (2005). *Tourism in India- An Overview (Vol.1).* Delhi: KALPAZ Publications.
31. Singh, A. (. (Ed.). (2002). *Cultural Tourism in India.* Jaipur: Raj Book Enterprises.
32. Thummer, J. (2015). *Employment Opportunities in the Tourism Industry: Study in the context of Saurashtra region.* Master's thesis, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
33. Times of India. (2018, March 23).
34. Tribe, J. (2014). *The Economics of Recreation, Leisure and Tourism.* London and New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.
35. *UNWTO, Tourism Annual Report Spain*. (2015). Retrieved from UNWTO, Tourism Annual Report Spain: insert URL here
36. Vansiya, Y., & Ragothama, S. (2012, June). Tourism Development in Gujarat: Progress and Prospects. *New Jersey Monthly Magazine (NJRIM)*.
37. *Vibrant Gujarat, Development of Aero Sports of Amreli*. (2017). Retrieved from Vibrant Gujarat, Development of Aero Sports of Amreli: insert URL here
38. *Vibrant Gujarat, Development of Film City*. (2017). Retrieved from Vibrant Gujarat, Development of Film City: insert URL here
39. *Vibrant Gujarat, Development of Wildlife and Ecotourism Circuit*. (2017). Retrieved from Vibrant Gujarat, Development of Wildlife and Ecotourism Circuit: insert URL here
40. *Vibrant Gujarat, Tourism Sector Profile*. (2017). Retrieved from Vibrant Gujarat, Tourism Sector Profile: insert URL here
41. Vijaykumar, A. (2009). *Indian Tourism Industry in 21st Century: Challenges and Responses.* New Delhi: Sonali Publications.
42. Virgami, H., & Patel, J. K. (2012, June). A Comparative Study on Tourist Resources of Gujarat State. *EXCEL International Journal of Multi Disciplinary Management Studies, 2*.
43. *World Economic Forum, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report*. (2017). Retrieved from World Economic Forum, The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report: insert URL here
44. *World Travel & Tourism Council, Travel & Tourism Economic Impact*. (2016). Retrieved from World Travel & Tourism Council, Travel & Tourism Economic Impact: insert URL here

# 8. List of pictures, tables, graphs and abbreviations

## 8.1.  List of Tables

## 8.2.  List of graphs

## 8.3.  List of pictures

# Appendix