



DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY IN WORLD TOURISM

Prof. Bhosale Dhanaji Balasaheb
(Dept.of Geography , Anantrao Thopate college Bhor).
Research Student.

ABSTRACT:

It Is Crucial To Understand How Tourism Boosts The Economy And Creates Jobs Across The Nation And State. As A Result, The Purpose Of This Paper Is To Investigate The State Of Tourism In Maharashtra And The Role It Plays In Creating Employment. This Research Will Focus On The Indian State Of Maharashtra. This Research Will Use The Exploratory-Cum-Descriptive Research Design. The Information Gathered From A Variety Of Sources, Including Reports From Various Committees And Commissions, Journals, Research Studies, Articles, And Other Published And Unpublished Materials, As Well As Government Publications And Reports. Used A Variety Of Appropriate Cartographic And Statistical Methods To Present The Data. According To The Study, The State Of Maharashtra Provides A Wide Range Of Tourist Attractions. About 12 Million Tourists Visited Maharashtra In 2016. It Includes 11.65 Million Domestic Residents And 0.46 Million Foreigners. There Are 3491 Lodging Options In Maharashtra, Totaling 72142 Rooms. These Options Do Not Include Dormitories, Free Dharamshalas, Tourist Bungalows, Or Company Guest Houses. Direct And Indirect Employment Opportunities Are Provided By Tourism, Which Contributes 12.36 Percent To Employment Generation And 6.88 Percent To Gdp. As A Result, Tourism Contributes To The Nation's Gdp And The Creation Of Local And International Jobs. Keywords: Tourism, The Creation Of Jobs, The Attractiveness Of Sightseeing, Tourists, Services, And The Economy.



KEYWORDS: *Non-interest income in Indian Banks, Income diversification in Indian Banks, profitability in Indian Banks, innovations in Indian Banking, Fee Income in Indian Banks.*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism Is A Major Contributor To The Development Of The Economy And The Creation Of Numerous Jobs. Investors And Young People Want To Work In This Industry Because Of The Substantial Profits It Generates. Because Of Its Benefits To The Economy, It Is Highly Developed In Every Nation. A Significant Factor In The Creation Of Jobs Is The Domestic Market. A Lot Of People Work In The Tourism Industry And Make Money From It. It Becomes A Significant Source Of Revenue. Some Nations And Cities Fully Participate In Tourism And Generate Substantial Revenue. One Of The World's Fastest-Growing Industries Is The Tourism Sector. It Has The Potential To Support Approximately 10% Of The Global Workforce And Create 328 Million New Jobs By 2022. By Creating New Jobs In This Field, Significant Contributions To The Economy Of The Nation Are Made. Tour Guides, Tour Planners, Travel Concealment Agents, Tour Operators, Hotels, Resorts, And Restaurants Are Examples Of Direct Jobs. Interrelated Jobs Are Created In The Tourism And Hospitality Sectors. Numerous Jobs Were Created In Various Other Relevant Sectors, Including The Cruise Industry, Airlines, Amusement Parks, And Event

Management. The Retail Sector, Agriculture, Food Production, And Other Sectors Are All Indirectly Involved In Tourism. The Tourism Industry Is Expanding In A Variety Of Locations. The Country's Gross Domestic Product Was Also Heavily Influenced By The Indirect Tourism Sector, Which Included The Individual; Government And Business Also Make A Lot. In Addition, The Revenue Came From Services Like Hotels, Restaurants, And Various Tourist Attractions. On The Other Hand, Tourism Is Supported By Economic Activities Like Transportation, Medicines, Clothing, Entertainment, Food, And Others. As A Result, Various Forms Of Tourism Contribute Significantly To The Economies Of Various Nations Worldwide. Objective: The Purpose Of This Paper Is To Investigate The State Of Tourism In Maharashtra And How It Contributes To The Creation Of Jobs There.

Due To The Availability Of Basic Infrastructure And The Variety Of Tourist Themes Offered By Maharashtra's Destinations, The Tourism Industry Has Tremendous Growth Potential. The Tourism Industry And Government Agencies Have Not Taken Advantage Of Maharashtra's Rich Cultural And Historical Heritage. The State's Extensive Availability Of Basic Infrastructure Would Make It Ideal For New Private Investments In The State's Tourism Development, Creating Numerous Direct And Indirect Employment Opportunities For State Residents. The Fragmented Approach Of Various Government Departments—Forest, Tourism, Asi, Irrigation, Etc.—Has Hampered Maharashtra's Tourism Development Up To This Point In The Absence Of Effective Mis And Long-Term Planning. For The Next 20 Years, Dcel Has Proposed A Vision Plan For The Sustainable Development Of Maharashtra's Tourism Industry That Places An Emphasis Not Only On Increased Private Participation But Also On Environmental And Socioeconomic Issues. In Addition, The Plan Suggests A Plan For Putting It Into Action That Involves All Relevant Departments In Order To Take An Integrated Approach To Tourism Development.

Tourism Status In Maharashtra:

The State Of Maharashtra Has A Wide Range Of Tourist Attractions. Maharashtra's Tourism Is Also Supported By Government Policies. The Maharashtra Mtdc Oversees And Promotes The Tourism Industry. Maharashtra's Trade And Restaurants Contribute 16% Of The Country's Gross Domestic Product. With Attractive Destinations, The State Has Potential For Tourism. It Includes Heritage Sites, Sanctuaries, Beaches, Hill Stations, And Forts. In Maharashtra, Popular Tourist Destinations Like Sindhudurg, Matheran, Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta Caves, And Murud Janjira, Among Others, Draw Visitors. The State Has Beaches, Forts, Caves, Hills, And Plateau In A Unique Combination. About 12 Million Tourists Visited Maharashtra In 2016. It Includes 11.65 Million Domestic Residents And 0.46 Million Foreigners. The Majority Of Tourists Visit In January. The Majority Of People Had Selected Travel Plus Accommodation Among The Packaged Components. Accommodation Costs Domestic Visitors More Money Than Anything Else. The State's Overall Climate Is Favorable To The Growth Of Tourism.

Today, Tourism Is One Of The Most Important Parts Of International Trade. Through Direct, Indirect, And Induced Impact, It Contributes Nearly 9% Of Global Gdp. It Is Worth \$1.6 Trillion. 6 Percent Of All Exports Worldwide. Taking A Global Perspective, Almost 30% To 40% Of The Population Travels For Leisure Purposes Annually In The United States And Europe, Approximately 8% In China, And Less Than 1% In India. This Demonstrates The Enormous Potential For The Indian Market To Expand. Indian Tourism Currently Contributes 6.7% Of The Country's Gdp, And That Percentage Is Rising. It Is Estimated To Be Worth Approximately \$120 Billion, Employs 37 Million People, And Will Be Larger Than The It Industry By 2020. The Travel And Tourism Industry Is Anticipated To Expand At A Compound Rate Of More Than 7% From 2016 To 2021, Judging By Any Parameter, Such As Type, Purpose Of Visit, Tourist Profile, Average Stay, Mode Of Travel, Competition Forecast, And Emerging Opportunities. The Center And States' Growing Efforts To Promote Tourism, Including Collaborative Tourism And Diversified Service Offerings By Proactive Businesses, As Well As An Increase In Recreational Tourism, Are All Contributing To The Increase In Foreign Tourist Foot Traffic. The Tourism Industry Saw A Significant Improvement As A Result Of The Iconic "Incredible India Campaign's" Conceptualization.

The Salient Features Of The New Tourism Policy Are As Follows:

- (A) Make Tourism A Major Driver Of Economic Growth.
- (B) Make Use Of The Direct And Multiplier Effects Of Tourism To Create Jobs, Boost Economic Growth, And Encourage Rural Tourism.
- (C) Concentrate On Domestic Tourism As A Major Source Of Growth In Tourism.
- (D) Establish India As A Global Brand In Order To Capitalize On The Expanding Global Travel And Trade As Well As The Vast Untapped Potential Of Indian Destinations.
- (E) The Private Sector Is Recognized As A Key Player In Tourism Growth, And The Government Acts As A Proactive Facilitator And Catalyst.
- (F) The Integrated Development Of Identified Tourist Destinations With Participation From The Private Sector And All Infrastructure Departments/State Governments

The Tourism Industry Has A Tremendous Capacity For Creating Jobs; It Is Estimated That 50 Jobs Are Created For Every \$1 Million In Sales. The Multiplier Effect Of Visitors' And Residents' Spending Has A Cascading Effect Across The Economy. The Multiplier Is Estimated To Be 3.2, Which Indicates That An Additional \$3.2 Is Generated For Every Dollar Spent On Tourism. India Celebrates National Tourism Day On January 25 To Raise Awareness Of The Economic Value Of Tourism. Maharashtra Has Recently Become Aware Of The Need To Increase Tourism. Maharashtra's Economy Can Only Grow Strongly If There Is An Effective Tourism Infrastructure In Place. The Coverage Of Tourism And Tourism Infrastructure Is Extensive And Growing. It Includes Facilities Like Medical And Wellness Tourism, As Well As Both Physical And Soft Infrastructure; Escapism Tourism; Tourism For Leisure And Recreation, Tourism To Beaches, Gandhian Tourism, Rural Tourism, Religious Tourism, Tourism To Wineries, And, Most Recently, Tourism To Mines. All Of These Things Necessitate Soft Infrastructure, Which Primarily Consists Of Governance Aspects Like Adhering To The Just-In-Time Principle, Minimizing Waste, Quality And Appropriate Skills, Following Best Management Practices, And Having Lived A Healthy Swatch Life.

Current State- Maharashtra Tourism

The Third Largest State In Terms Of Population And Area, Maharashtra Is A Nation Within A Nation. It Is Also The Second-Most Populous Subnational State In The World, With 112. Million People. Its Capital, Mumbai, Is One Of The World's Largest And Most Lively Cities. It Is Also The Country's Entertainment And Financial Capital. Maharashtra's Second Capital, Nagpur Also Serves As The State's Winter Capital. Because It Is A Regional Tourism Destination, Maharashtra Has Developed Its Own Unique Packages To Promote The Benefits Of Tourism. It Ranks Among The States With The Highest Number Of Foreign Tourists (20.8%) And The Highest Number Of Domestic Tourists (7.2%). Offers A Wide Range Of Tourist Destinations, Including Business, Cultural, Historical, Geographical, Religious, And So On. The Satavahana Dynasty, The Rashtrakuta Dynasty, The Western Chalukyas, The Mughals, And The Marathas All Had Empires In Maharashtra During The Ancient And Medieval Periods. Pandharpur, Dehu, Alandi, The Hazur Sahib Gurudwara In Nanded, The Sai Baba Shrine In Shirdi, And Dikshabhumi In Nagpur Are Among Its Popular Hindu Pilgrimage Destinations. The State's Ancient Forts, Monuments, And Cave Temples Demonstrate The State's Diverse Cultures, Traditions, And History. About 30 Rock-Cut Buddhist Cave Monuments Can Be Found In The Ajanta Caves, Which Are Located In The Aurangabad District Of The Indian State Of Maharashtra. They Were Built Between The Second Century Bce And About 480 Or 650 Ce. Ellora Caves Are Located In Maharashtra, Approximately 100 Kilometers (62 Miles) West Of Ajanta Caves, 300 Kilometers (190 Miles) East-Northeast Of Mumbai, And 29 Kilometers (18 Miles) Northwest Of The City Of Aurangabad. World Heritage Status Is Due To The Incredible Historical And Cultural Sites In Maharashtra. In Addition, It Benefits From A 720-Kilometer Coastline That Runs Along The Lush Konkan Region. The Sahyadri Mountain Range And Western Ghats Feature Picturesque Hill Stations And Water Reservoirs. Several Nature Parks And Sanctuaries For Wild Animals Can Be Found In The Dense Forests Of Maharashtra's Vidarbha Region. Maharashtra's Tourism Capital Is Aurangabad, The State With The Second Highest Urban Density In

India. Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nanded, And Nagpur Are The Major Urban Centers Of Maharashtra.

According To Maharashtra's 2016 Tourism Policy, The State Has Ambitious Plans To Increase Tourism. The Only Metropolis In The World With Wildlife, A Coastline, Mangroves, And Migratory Birds Is Mumbai. Chemical Products, Electrical And Non-Electric Machinery, Textiles, Petroleum, And Related Goods Are Major Industries. India's Wealthiest And Most Developed State, Maharashtra Accounts For 25% Of The Country's Industrial Output And 23.2 Percent Of Its Gdp. The Tourism Sector Received A 70% Increase In The Budget For Infrastructure Development, Promotion, And Publicity Initiatives In The 2016 Budget. Technology's Growing Significance In The Tourism Sector Is Evident. The Country And The State Of India Lack The Necessary Infrastructure To Usher In An Effective Digital Economy, Despite The Government's Efforts To Make The Country A Digital Economy.

Maharashtra's Tourism Policy

Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, And Kerala, Among Other Visionary States, Have Become Increasingly Aggressive In Promoting Tourism. State Rivalry Has Resulted As A Result Of This. "The Tourism Policy Of Maharashtra -2016" Is A Well-Thought-Out Document From The State Of Maharashtra.

Highlights Of The 2016 Policy:

- Prioritize The Tourism Industry As A Means Of Accelerating Maharashtra's Economic Growth And Expanding Employment Opportunities.
- By 2025, The Tourism Industry Must Add One Million Jobs, Grow At A Rate Of 10% Per Year, And Contribute 15% To The Gross Domestic Product (Gdp) Through Activities Related To Tourism.
- Up To Inr 30,000 Crore In New Investments In The Tourism Industry By 2025.
- Link The State's Tourism Businesses To The Package Scheme Of Incentives, 2013 Of The Industries, Energy, And Labor Department, Or Any Subsequent Changes, To Encourage Them. This Policy's Incentives Are Designed To Meet The Needs Of The State's Tourism Industry.
- Key Strategic Interventions Have Been Identified, And Special Incentives Have Been Established For Each Intervention.
- Importantly, Strengthening Tourism Infrastructure, Particularly Through The Ppp Model, A Special Tourism Infrastructure Development Fund, Corporate Social Responsibility, And Other Methods. In This Policy, They Are Defined.
- Implementation Plan And Institutional And Governance Mechanism Receive Sufficient Attention.

Maharashtra's Tourism Strategy

In Order To Achieve Annual Sartorial Growth Of 10%. And A Share Of 15% In The Gsdp For The Creation Of One Million Additional Tourism-Related Jobs

1. Increased Focus On Tourism Units That Are Mega And Msme.
2. Mega Units With A High Employment Rate Should Receive Additional Incentives.
3. Utilize Central And State Skill Development Programs.
4. Take Into Account Activities Like Agro-Rural, Adventure Sports, Events-Based Tourism, And So On. As A Sector Of Thrust.
5. Promotion Of Tourism As A Job-Attractive Industry.

INSTITUTIONAL & GOVERNANCE MECHANISM

Through Step 1, A Three-Tier Institutional And Governance Mechanism Will Be Established. The Chief Secretary's High-Powered Committee For The Mega Projects And The Tourism Strategy 2 Status Review A Steering Committee For The Implementation Of The Maharashtra Tourism Policy For 2016 And The Facilitation Of Investments In The State, Led By The Principal Secretary (Tourism). The Single Window Clearance For The Hospitality Industry And Live Events In Maharashtra Will Be Overseen By

The Principal Secretary (Tourism), And An Events And Exhibitions Board Will Be Established To Facilitate Events And Promote Mice In The State.

The Establishment Of A District Tourism Promotion Committee (Dtpc)

Development Of Special Tourism Districts/Zones

1. The Nagpur, Sindhudurg, And Aurangabad Districts Will Be Designated As Special Tourism Districts.
2. The State Will Also, As Necessary, Notify Any Additional Special Tourism Zones Or Estates.
3. The Incentive Period And Additional Incentives Will Be Given To These Regions.
4. They Will Also Receive Specialized Marketing Support To Position Them As Major State Tourism Destinations.

Development Of Tourism Growth Corridors

1. Divide The State Into Distinct Tourist Cities, Tourist Clusters, And Tourist Corridors To Promote Specific Themes.
2. Set Up A Pilot Project On One Of The State's Major Highways, And After It Yields Positive Results, Repeat The Process On Five Other Major Highways.

Public Private Partnership Model For Growth In Tourism Sector

The Government Of Maharashtra's Department Of Tourism Will Identify, Develop, And Carry Out A List Of Projects Using The Ppp/Jv Model.

Five Step Approach For Marketing And Promotion

1. Create A Strategy For Marketing That Covers All Angles.
2. G2b Meetings, International Road Shows, And Other Events
3. Create A Top-Notch Tourism Website For Maharashtra.
4. Through Theme-Based Tourism, The State Can Increase Its Brand Equity.
5. Special Incentives For The Media That Promote Tourism In Maharashtra.

Maharashtra's Infrastructure Tourism

A Unified Program To Improve Tourism Infrastructure Is The Brand-New Maharashtra Unlimited Initiative From Maharashtra Tourism. As Part Of The Initiative, The Mumbai-Lonavla-Pune And Mumbai-Igatpuri-Nashik Tourist Stretches Will Be Built With Roads, Five-Star Hotels, And Tourism-Related Events In Mind. A Heritage Policy For The State's 450 Forts Is Also In The Works. Since A Long Time Ago, The Tourism Department Has Been Focusing On The Development And Upkeep Of The Forts. Sambhaji Raje, A Kolhapur Social Reformer And Descendant Of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Has Been Selected As The Brand Ambassador For The Same. Tents And Hotels, As Well As Other Tourist Amenities, Are Being Considered For The Government Area Surrounding Forts. The State Also Plans To Develop The Konkan Coast In The Same Way That Other Coastal Areas Like Goa And Kerala Have Developed Amenities And Tourist Facilities. In Order Are Wellness Centers In Lonavla And Igatpuri. It Is Planned To Hold A Boating Competition In Mumbai Similar To The "Boat Grand Prix."

Tourism Has Been Correctly Identified As A Growth Engine By The Government. India's Share Of The Global Tourism Market Is Expected To Rise As A Result Of Improved Road Infrastructure, Improved Regional Air Connectivity, And More Affordable Accommodations. The Growing Tax Disparity Between Independent Travel Purchases And Holiday Packages Is A Major Concern. For Instance, The Consumer Must Pay Tax On Flight Tickets; However, If They Purchase A Vacation Package, They Will Also Be Required To Pay Tax On The Entire Deal, Making Travel More Expensive For The Consumer. To Further Promote Tourism, The 2017 Budget Ought To Eliminate These Disparities And Work Toward A Tax Structure That Is More Lenient. The Development Of Infrastructure Is A Prerequisite For Providing The Industry's Expansion With The Much-Needed Impetus. Infrastructure Investments In The Travel And Tourism Sector Ought To Receive Additional Incentives. The Emerging Branded Budget Hospitality Sector Can Be Opened Up With A Lower Tax Rate For Hospitality Businesses And A Lower Interest Rate

For Real Estate Development. The Tourism Industry Now Provides A Much Wider Range Of Services Than Ever Before. It Is Now Absolutely Necessary To Include All Of These Services In The Main Industry. When Compared To Well-Known Tourist Destinations Around The World, Indian Tourism Suffers From Facilities That Are Poorly Managed, Inefficient, Unreliable, And Least Cost-Effective.

Tourism And Its Contribution To The Economy

Because Of Its Complexity, Tourism Is An Activity That Is Difficult To Define And Even More Difficult To Comprehend. It Is Not A Product Or Service; Rather, It Is A Unique Combination Of Both Or Neither. Simply Put, It Is Traveling For A Purpose, Whether It Be Leisure, Business, Or Another Purpose. Because It Encompasses A Multitude Of Objects That Range From The Ordinary To The Extraordinary, I Consider It A One-Of-A-Kind Experience. It Is Important To Know, In Addition To Its Definition, That This Mixture Has The Ability To Provide An Experience That Can Only Be Felt By The Traveling Masses Who Are Always Ready To Savor Its Glory. Because It Has The Power To Drive Economies, Add Value, And Serve As A Platform For Creating Opportunities And Aspiration, Tourism Is Embraced In Some Form By Almost Every Nation On The Planet.

International Tourism Has Both Incoming And Outgoing Effects On A Country's Balance Of Payments, And Domestic Tourism Can Be Domestic Or International. Today, Tourism Is A Major Source Of Revenue For Many Nations And Has A Significant Impact On The Economies Of Both The Source And Host Nations. The Three Main Types Of Tourism Are Domestic Tourism, Which Involves Residents Of A Nation Traveling Only Within That Nation, Inbound Tourism, Which Involves Non-Residents Traveling Within The Nation, And Outbound Tourism, Which Involves Residents Traveling To Another Nation. In The Language Of Tourism, The Terms "Travel," "Tourism," And "Hospitality" Are Often Used Interchangeably. Numerous Offshoots Of Tourism Are Emerging As Part Of Its Evolution And Greater Recognition By Various Governments. Agrotourism, Heritage Tourism, Wellness/Medical Tourism, Wildlife Tourism, And Cultural Tourism Are All Examples Of What Are Referred To As "Niche Tourism." I've Deliberately Left Out Two Significant Subgroups That Could Be Attributed To A Particular Nation And Will Be Discussed Separately. These Are Referred To As "Leisure Tourism And Spiritual Tourism" Not Only Due To Their Large Market, But Also Due To Their High Growth Potential And Need To Be Included In India's Mainstream Tourism.

Major Tourism Segments In India

- ❖ In 2015, Domestic Travel Spending Accounted For 82.5 Percent Of Direct Travel And Tourism Gdp, While Visitor Exports (Also Known As Foreign Visitor Spending Or International Tourism Receipts) Accounted For 17.5 Percent.
- ❖ In 2015, Leisure Travel Spending—Both Domestic And International—Accounted For 83.2 Percent Of Direct Travel And Tourism Gdp, While Business Travel Spending Contributed 16.8 Percent.
- ❖ Domestic Travel Spending Is Expected To Increase By 6.6% In 2016, Reaching Inr 6,284.4 Billion, And By 7.8% Annually In 2026, Reaching Inr 13,305.5 Billion. Visitors' Exports Are Anticipated To Rise By 5.3% In 2016 To Inr 1,315.9 Billion And By 7.2% Annually In 2026 To Inr 2,625.6 Billion.
- ❖ In 2015, Travel And Tourism Contributed 8.7% Of Total Employment, Or 37.3 Million Jobs, Including Jobs Indirectly Supported By The Industry. In 2026, This Number Is Expected To Rise To 46.4 Million Jobs.
- ❖ Travel And Tourism's Overall Contribution To Gdp Is Three Times Higher Than Its Direct Contribution.

The Aforementioned Data Support The Notion That Leisure Travel Has Enormous Untapped Potential And Provides A Ready Platform For Exponential Growth. The Majority Of The Niche Tourism Segments Discussed In This Paper, Including Spiritual Tourism, Could Be Considered Leisure Travel. New Investments Are Needed To Make This Market Profitable. To Enhance The Tourism Experience, The Tourism Basket Offers A Diverse Selection Of Goods And Services. Timeshares—A Form Of Vacation Ownership—Are One Such Product, And Among Its Peers, They May Be The Fastest-Growing Segment. Let Us First Examine Some Tourism Statistics For A Moment. The Leisure Tourism Sector Includes The

Timeshare And Vacation Ownership Industries. It Would Be Appropriate To Briefly Mention It. Since Its Inception In Europe In The 1960s, This Idea Has Become A Popular Leisure-And-Vacation Format And A First Choice For A Wide Range Of Customer Demographics. Today's Leisure Travelers Can Choose From Numerous Domestic And International Destinations. Timeshare And Vacation Ownership Are Becoming Increasingly Popular Choices For Holidaymakers Worldwide. In Over 120 Countries, 5,300 Resorts Offer Vacation Interval Products To More Than 16 Million Households.

The Ministry Of Tourism

A Draft Of The Indian Government's 2015 National Tourism Policy Is Currently Awaiting Final Approval. All Parties Involved In The Travel, Tourism, And Hospitality Sectors Have Provided Suggestions For The Policy Draft. Together With The States, The Center Is Placing A High Priority On Expanding The Country's Tourism Industry. The Proposed Policy Is Comprehensive And Radical. Although It May Not Be Possible For Me To Discuss The Policy In My Article, It Is Important To Note That The Policy Places An Emphasis On Domestic Tourism, Which Will Serve As A Foundation For Attracting Tourists From Abroad. The Policy Discusses Each Niche Market In Detail, Most Of Which Are Offshoots Of The Domestic Leisure Market And Merit Special Attention. Other Areas Include Making Tourism A National Priority By Including It On The Concurrent List Of The Constitution, Reviewing Restrictive And Obstructive Clauses In The Current Hotel Classification Guidelines, And Providing Hotels With Benefits That Are Applicable To All Recognized Hospitality Segments Like Timeshare Resorts, Home Stays, And So On.

CONCLUSIONS

The State Of Maharashtra Has A Wide Range Of Tourist Attractions. Maharashtra's Tourism Industry Is Becoming An Important Source Of Employment. It Significantly Contributes To The Development Of The Economy And The Creation Of Numerous Jobs. A Lot Of People Work In The Tourism Industry And Make Money From It. It Becomes A Significant Source Of Revenue. About 12 Million Tourists Visited Maharashtra In 2016. It Includes 11.65 Million Domestic Residents And 0.46 Million Foreigners. There Are 3491 Lodging Options In Maharashtra, Totaling 72142 Rooms. These Options Do Not Include Dormitories, Free Dharamshalas, Tourist Bungalows, Or Company Guest Houses. The Months Of December, January, And February Saw The Highest Occupancy Rates—70-85%. Foreign Visitors Prefer To Travel By Air, Bus, Train, And Taxi, Whereas Domestic Visitors Prefer To Travel By Train, Bus, And Personal Vehicle. Because They Are Directly Related To Tourists, The Cruise Lines, Hotels, Resorts, Airlines, Taxi Services, Vehicle Rentals, Lodging Units, Bus Services, Entertainment Services, Tour Organizers, Tour Planners, And Guides, Among Other Industries, Provide Direct Employment. Indirect Employment Sectors Include Construction, Manufacturers, Suppliers, And Others That Provide Materials And Services To The Industry. As A Result, Tourism Has A Positive Economic Impact On The Country's Gdp And The Creation Of Local And International Jobs.

REFERENCES

- 1) "Andhra Pradesh Top Tourist Destination: Tourism Ministry".
- 2) "India Tourism Statistics 2022" (Pdf). www.tourism.gov.in.
- 3) "Aurangabad". www.maharashtratourism.gov.in.
- 4) "Mumbai, A Land Of Opportunities". The Times Of India. 20 July 2011.
- 5) J. S. Mishra (2004). Mahakumbh, The Greatest Show On Earth.
- 6) Glushkova, Irina. "6 Object Of Worship As A Free Choice." Objects Of Worship In South Asian Religions: Forms, Practices, And Meanings 13 (2014).
- 7) Feldhaus, Anne (2003). Connected Places : Region, Pilgrimage, And Geographical Imagination In India
- 8) Incredible India, Maharashtra (Pdf).
- 9) Kohli, M. S. (2002). Mountains Of India : Tourism, Adventure And Pilgrimage. New Delhi:

-
- 10) Kulkarni, Sushant (2021). "Explained: What Is Maharashtra's Jail Tourism Initiative Launched From Pune's Yerawada Jail?".