CHAPTER - III
3.0. INTRODUCTION :-

The present Chapter deals with the supply side and demand side of tourism sector. The supply of tourism sector explains that host people have the monopoly power to sell the existing activities or items (i.e, touristic resources in terms of natural, cultural and traditional resources and touristic facilities in terms of man-made and symbiotic facilities) to the tourists due to their uniqueness. Bond and ladman¹ are of the opinion in this context that "The natural physical features, along with the exotic characteristics of culture and history give the state a supply side of advantage of tourism." on the otherhand, william and shaw² give more flexibility to the concept of resources by stating that" Tourism resources are heterogeneous and are not fixed; but the availability of such factors may differ, as a result different countries may project them accordingly.

The touristic resources (i.e, natural resources) leads to creation and utilisation of tourist facilities which in turn complements existence and development of tourist (i.e, natural and cultural etc.) resources. The availability of tourist resources are well enjoyed only by the facilities provided either by Government machineries or by private endeavour. Thus, tourist resources and tourist facilities attract tourists (i.e tourists' activities) or tourist expenditures. Hence, supply factors of tourism influences the demand factors of tourism through the linking factor called Government machineries of tourism (i.e, department of state tourism and state tourism development corporation) or private agency who market the publicity of the available activities there by influencing the demand side of tourism.

Hence, tourist demand or demand side of tourism completely depends on the supply factors of tourism. The factors mentioned in the supply side are the products which are sold by hosts to the aliens (or tourists) who demand that simultaneously making some expenditure on it. If the supply side of tourism is more strong it attracts tourists and also their activities. The components of (or factors affecting) Supply side and demand side of tourism are shown in Table 3.1.

Thus the ongoing chapter includes various types of touristic resources and facilities in Orissa along with the demand factors of state tourism which are described as under :-
3.1. TOURIST RESOURCES :-

The national committee on tourism\(^3\) reported that "The immense tourist resources of India include history, culture, sea, sun, sand, sanctuaries, etc., which means that tourist resources are an amalgam of these items."

3.1.1. Natural Resources :-

The importance of natural resources is described in the world bank study\(^4\) which states that "climate, culture and history can attract tourists to a centre." The report prepared by the Tata economic consultancy service\(^5\) for the department of tourism reveals that "Reliance is placed on natural assets in the matter of tourism growth." Douglas\(^6\) has opined that natural resources including climate are very good tourism assets. It is also stated that even though no conventional method is available for its measurement, logical techniques can be applied in the area. Hence, it is confirmed that the natural resources (like climate, natural beauty) attract tourists to a site. The climate consists of temperature; rainfall; and natural summer resort whereas natural beauty consists of wildlife; land forms; hills and mountains; lakes, lagoons and marshes; bays, islands and coastlines, shorelines and sand bars; ports; rivers; waterfalls, springs, ponds and pools; tidal rivers; beaches; and flora and fauna. The details of these are explained below.

i) Temperature :-

All most the whole of Orissa, with the only exception of the coastal plains and high mountainous region of undivided Koraput district, has got a mean annual average or moderate temperature, but undivided Cuttack district experiences a higher temperature because of low elevation and its peculiar island location like location at the apex of the Mahanadi delta. All this happened due to the moderating influence of bay of Bengal on the coastal plains and influence of the high configuration in the inland areas\(^7\). Pleasantly cool temperature is one of the major attractions for tourists who come from burning hot and severing cold temperature to relieve themselves in the various parts of the state. Puri, Konark, Bhubaneswar-called as golden triangle of Orissa mainly attracts tourists in the month of November to March. The temperature of Puri in the winter season specially in month of December is (27.2) as maximum in noon and (17.7) as minimum in night time.\(^8\)
ii) **Moderate rain fall :-**

The coastal plains of undivided Puri district and Ganjam district, the river valleys of undivided Sambalpur district and the rolling plains of the upper catchment basins of the Mahanadi are the regions of low annual rainy days. The tourists are interested to visit these above places. The eastern ghat region, hills of simlipal in undivided Mayurbhanj district, mankarnachha in undivided Kendujhar district and South Western Orissa of undivided Koraput district are the region of high annual rainy days.

iii) **Natural Summer resort :-**

One famous natural summer resort of Orissa is Daringbadi (Phulabani) commonly known as Kashmir of Orissa. There are many other hill resorts mostly in the Western Orissa. After cold, crisp weather tourists like to enjoy bright warm sunshine which welcomes them to the state and convey warm greetings of the weather.

iv) **Wild life and Wilderness :-**

There are 18 smaller sanctuaries which home to a wide varieties of wild life (i.e, bird life, reptiles, water creatures etc.) in the state. Among the small sanctuaries, the Ushakothi Sanctuary well known for its elephant, tiger, panthers and Sambar reserves near Sambalpur; lakhari valley sanctuary of Ganjam known for its elephant reserve; Tikarpada (Angul district) sanctuary-known for its Gharial reserve; Bhitarakanika Sanctuary (Kendrapara) known for its Ridley sea turtle and crocodile reserve; Nalabana sanctuary known for its bird reserve; Karlapat sanctuary in Kalahandi district known for its tigers, sambar, leopards, gaur and chital reserves. Besides these, Nandankananan zoo is famous for its white tiger reserve; Similipal national park in Mayurbhanj district is known for its tiger project and Chandaka sanctuary near Nandankanan zoo is known for its elephant reserve. The lion safari and tiger safari facility is available only in Nandankanan zoo in Orissa for the tourists. Besides this, Debrigarh Wild life in Bargarh district; Belghar wild life in Kandhamal district are the house of wild life at where tourists can enjoy their days of stay.

v) **Land forms :-**

The state has exceptionally well land scapes and land forms specially in its western side where rich green wood and sloppy ground surrounded by high
mountaineous and quite plain lands in its coastal belt (i.e., eastern Orissa). Generally, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulabani are major undivided district where sloppy land forms, and rich green woods are seen whereas quite plain lands is seen in Puri and Ganjam district especially.\(^{17}\) The green coconut trees are abundant, which is a favourite choice of the tourist, in eastern Orissa's coastal belt.

vi) **Hills and Mountains:**

The mountaineous portions of Orissa cover about 75% of the entire state and it is slopped from west to east.\(^{18}\) As these places have been mainly gathered by the tribal people of Orissa, tourists who are interested in tribal tourism or hill and mountain tourism visit these places. Most of the hill forests are seen in these areas. These cover the undivided district of Koraput, Kalahandi, Phulabani, Kendujhar, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj and some part of Ganjam.\(^{19}\) The hill tops or mountain peaks are of equal importance for those who love nature and trekking. As there is shifting cultivation the hill tops are bare of vegetation. Deomali in Koraput is the highest hill top or Peak in Orissa. Koraput has 10 Peaks; followed by 7 in Ganjam; 4 in Kalahandi; 3 each in Sundargarh, Phulbani and Kendujhar; 2 in Dhenkanal and one each in Puri, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj districts.\(^{20}\) These districts are undivided districts. There are 3 major hills namely Mahendragiri in Gajapati, Nilagiri in Balasore and Gandhamardan in Bargarh district.

vii) **Lakes, Lagoons and Marshes:**

There is one natural salt water or brackish water lake called Chilika lake (longest natural lake of India which is also named as idyllic lake) and one natural fresh water lake Ansupa lake at Cuttack (picturesque lake whose nick name is old ox-bow lake) and Kanjia lake of Cuttack district. These Three are famous for its natural scenery.\(^{21}\) There are 3 old lagoons namely Sara lake, The Samagarapata and the Tampara lake initially cut off from the Bay of Bengal are fresh water lagoons near Puri coast in Puri district. There is one marsh viz., Udyankhanda on the coast at Ichhapuram on the border of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh whose water is brakish.\(^{22}\) These places occupies international fame amongst tourists from abroad.

viii) **Bays, islands and coast line**

Orissa has a long coast line in which tourists see beautiful green coconut
trees and natural beauties. It stretches from the marshes of Ichhapuram in the south to the east of Subarnarekha in the north east. This is famous as it is a built up coast or prograded coast or natural coast and suitable to swim by the tourists.\(^{23}\)

The only one bay, the Hukitora bay off Jambu is another touristic spot in Orissa. The shortt's island and wheeler islands off Maipura and Dhamara mouths, only a few kilometres inside the bay of Bengal are two famous depositional islands off Orissa coast.\(^{24}\)

Besides these, there are 3 types of Shore lines namely, Rocky shore lines between deltas, Sandy shore lines and the alluvial and silty deltaic shore line which have been developed along the coast of Orissa.\(^{25}\)

There are also several sand bars and sand dunes ridges parallel to the coast line with the height between 16 to 27 metres and length between 1 to 4 kms. These have originated owing to recent coastal uplifts.\(^{26}\)

ix) **Natural ports:**

Tourists visit the natural harbour like Paradeep which is the deepest natural port of India. Minor ports like Chandabali and Gopalpur and small fishing port like Dhamara also attract tourists who want to enjoy the fishing activity.\(^{27}\)

x) **Rivers:**

Orissa is blessed with beautiful rivers like The Mahanadi, The Subarnarekha, The Brahmani, The Baitarani, The Burhabalanga, The Salandi, The Salia, The Rushikulya and The Bansadhara.\(^{28}\) As most of the rivers fall into the bay of Bengal of Orissan coastal belt\(^{29}\) tourists coming to Puri district, Ganjam district, Cuttack district, Balasore district and Khurda district enjoy the River flowing scene. Therefore, the state is properly known as hexadeltaic region or "gift of rivers."\(^{30}\)

xi) **Water falls and Springs, pools, ponds, all day springs and hot spring:**

Almost every corner of the Orissa is a place of tourist attraction. There are Large number of well known springs on the eastern and western slopes of the eastern ghats of the state out of which most of them (i.e. 3 numbers) are in undivided Puri district; followed by 2 each in undivided Balangir district, undivided Kendujhar district, undivided Sambalpur district and undivided Dhenkanal district; one each in undivided Ganjam district, undivided Cuttack district, undivided
Sundargarh district and in undivided Kalahandi district. These have excellent scenic beauty.

Besides these there are five hot springs in Orissa from which high percentage of sulphur is exited regularly from the ground. They are Bansakela of Kalahandi district, Atri of undivided Puri district, Taptapani hot spring of undivided Ganjam district, Deuljhar (near Athmallik) hot spring of Dhenkanal district and Tarabalo (near Bhubaneswar) hot spring. All these hot springs are used as ideal health resort by the tourists or people having religious faith.

Most of the well known water fall galore are seen in Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Koraput and Deogarh (a part from undivided Sambalpur district) in the western side of Orissa. Among these the Bada Ghagra, Sana Ghagra, Khandadhar, Phurli Jharana, Pradhanpat are famous. Most of the water falls are in Keonjhar district at where tribal culture is seen.

There are various tanks or ponds in the state of which the important ones are the Bindusagar, the Devipadapara, the Papanasini, the Kedargouri (for medicinal properties), the Brahma Kund, the Gosagar, the Kapila hrud at Bhubaneswar and Indradyumna tank, Markandaya tank, Sweta ganga tank, Siva ganga tank (Parvati sagar), Narendra tank at Puri to which visitors often visit for sacred bath.

There are 3 noted pools in Orissa known as the Lalita kunda on the hill of Udayagiri, the Akash ganga on the hill of Khandagiri and the Gupta ganga pool on the hill of Nilgiri to which tourists are often attracted for their sacred bath.

There are 5 all day springs in Orissa to which many tourists are attracted. They are Kedargouri at Bhubaneswar, Barunei at Khurda, Chandikhol at Cuttack, Kapilas at Dhenkanal and Nirmal Jhar at Ganjam.

xii) **Tidal rivers :-**

The tidal sections of the rivers and their distributaries are continued to the lower reaches of the rivers in the state coastal plains. They vary as per the shape of the mouth, depth of the channel and extension of the sand bars in the river mouth. It is looking beautiful for the tourist.

xiii) **Beaches :-**

Along the coastal belt of Orissa tourists enjoy Golden beach at Puri;
shallow beach at Chandipur; Romantic beach at Konark; Blue beach at Gopalpur-on-sea; solitude beach at Balighai; maiden or calm beach at Talasari and virgin beach at pati-sonapur. Puri dominates in beach tourism. They have an unique beauty of their style.

Flora, Fauna, Aves, Reptilia, Amphibian, Pisces, orchids:

One third portion of the total geographical area of Orissa is occupied by the forests in which various types of flora, fauna, orchids, Aves, Reptiles, Amphibian, Pisces, Prawns and Crabs are there.

a) Flora:

Orissa has a diversified and rich flora because of the existence of a variety of climates and considerable varied range of altitudes. Here people witness various type of tropical forests consisting of tropical semi ever green forests, tropical moist deciduous forests, tropical dry deciduous forest and central Indian sub-tropical hill forest which are grown with the sal tree, teak tree, bamboo brakes, cane brakes, wood-lands of Sauanannah type and scrubs particularly in western side of the state where hills and mountains are there along with tribal concentration points. These are seen in mainly Koraput, Phulbani, Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Kalahandi and Ganjam districts while the littoral and swamp forest is seen along the coastal belt of the Orissa especially stretching from Chandipur of Balasore district to Gopalpur-on-sea of Ganjam district. Here, most of the cocoanut tree, mangroves (Hental) and casuarine (Jhain) forests, wild rice grass forests and palm trees are seen mainly which attracts visitors by enriching the coastal beauty.

Tourists are interested to visit these flora, when the upper canopy of the tree is almost entirely leafless mostly in March-April, Whereas the under woods and the shrubs remains ever green.

a-1) Orchids:

Those who are interested in orchids must come to Orissa as there is more than 112 species of orchids according to Mishra (1970) in Orissa. Now there are 130 species of orchids flower in Orissa and it is flowered between April-July.

a-2) Useful plants in the lap of nature:

Those who are coming for study and research must find various species of medicinal plants; oil yielding plants; resin and Gum yielding plant; fibre yielding
plant; dye-yielding plants; timber-yielding plants; plants used as tanning materials; plants used in perfumery and plants used for paper manufacturer according to Bal (1942) and panigrahi (1963) and saxena et al (1979). All these are mainly seen in hilly and tribal region of Orissa where the deep forest is seen.44

a-3) Tribal beauty in nature's lap:-

Those who are interested to learn tribal culture must come to the western Orissa (i.e., Koraput, Phulbani, Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Balangir, Ganjam and Sambalpur district especially) to witness the magico-religious functions and choice of medicinal plant (i.e., medicinal activity) of the tribal people for the use of treatment of their wounds from the nature gifted- Plants (flora), fauna, birds fauna, or aquatic fauna and from the mining product like stone, gold, silver etc. of the deep hilly forests of Orissa.45

b) Fauna :-

There is large number of opportunity to witness various types of fauna such as mammalian fauna, acquatic fauna, bird fauna, reptilia fauna, amphibia fauna, pisces fauna, prawns and crabs fauna etc. in the states of Orissa by the tourists. Details of these are shown in appendix -1.

3.1.2 OTHER RESOURCES :-

Lawson and Bovy46 have mentioned that "Resources are the inherent attractions of an area. These resources include tradition, folk lore, songs, customs, way of life and attitude." Cultural tourism can take on many forms. Ritchie and zins (1978)47 have identified "12 aspects of local culture that can attract tourists to particular destinations such as i) handicrafts; ii) language; iii) Traditions; iv) gastronomy; v) art, music and paintings; vi) the history of the region; vii) the types of work engaged in by residents and the technology which is used; viii) architecture; ix) religion; x) educational system; xi) dress and xii) leisure activities".

Thus, other resources (hospitality resources) includes the cultural and traditional wealth of the area which compliments the successful hosting of tourists. The finest natural resources and physical facilities are of no importance if the tourists are not welcomed or are resented. A favourable attitude towards visitors should be created by hosts through good programmes of public information and publicity using host's cultural and traditional assets.
i) CULTURAL HERITAGE :-

Orissa has rich cultural heritage consisting of monuments viz., Rock edicts, Forts, Caves, Stupas (Vihars), Temples, Mosques etc. and other archeological sites; sculptures from caves, temples and archeological sites etc.; museums of historical importances; Reputed theatres; film halls etc. which is the great attractions to alien tourists and domestic tourists as well. These are explained below :-

a) **Rock edicts, caves, stupas and vihars (monastery) :-**

13th rock edict of Asoka at Dhauli and rock edict of Asoka at Jaugarh city of Ganjam edicted in 3rd B.C and the caves and stupas and Viharas are built during the period of 3rd. B.C. and 11th century A.D. in Orissa.⁴⁸

b) **Forts or historical buildings :-**

There are many forts or historical buildings which attract tourists in Orissa in a large number. They are :- Jaugarh of Ganjam; Sisupal garh of Bhubaneswar; Barbati fort of Cuttack; Sarang garh fort; Kasia garh fort; Teligarh fort; Raibania fort; Amarabati fort; Jajpur fort and Chowdwar fort. Besides this the ruined great palace named as Mahavijaya Prasad of Kharabela period is of great touristic importance.⁴⁹

c) **Caves :-**

There are many historical caves to which tourists are attracted. The important caves are :- Ranigumpha, Manchapuri cave, Swargapuri cave, Ganesh Gumpha, Bagha gumpha and Jagannath gumpha at Udayagiri; Tattwa gumpha, Ananta gumpha, Navamani gumpha, Barbhuji gumpha and Mahavir gumpha at Khandagiri and Pancha Pandava gumpha at Dhauli and gumpha mundia at Bhubaneswar.⁵⁰
d) **Stupas and Vihars :-**

There are some important stupas and vihars to which tourist of Buddhist and Jains group are attracted specially are :- The Maha stupa at Ratnagiri; a small brick stupa at Udayagiri of Cuttack; Portable monolithic stupas and brick walls of ancient buddhist establishment at lalitagiri of Cuttack; stone stupa on parabhadhi hill; Jayarama vihar at Budhi Padraka; Puspagiri Vihar Monastery;
Ratnagiri Maha Vihar; and Vihars at Udayagiri, Lalitagiri, Boudh, Solampur, Khiching and Kuruma.\textsuperscript{51}

e) **Temples :-**

Orissa is betterly known for its temples and is called as "The Temple State" in the country. There are different shape styles of temples which attract Hindu tourists and non-Hindu tourists for their fine arts and archeology. They are shown in appendix-2.

f) **Islamic Monuments :-**

There are some Islamic monuments which are touristic importance in the state to which basically muslims and Hindu tourists are attracted are :- The palatial garden masion called as Lal bagh palace at Cuttack, The Jami Mosque at Cuttack, The Mosque at Dewan Bazar, The Mosque inside Qadam Rasul at Cuttack, Sahi Mosque inside Barbati fort at Cuttack, The Ujale Khan Mosque at Muhammedia bazar, The Qadam-i-Rasul at Cuttack, Mosque at Jajpur, The Qadam-Rasul and Bhujakhia pir of Balasore and The Tomb of Saint Bokhari Sahi at Kaipadar ; built during the period of 1568-1751 A.D.\textsuperscript{52}

g) **Sculpture :-**

There are sculptures which are made of stone,bronze, terracotta, ivory and woods to which tourists are heavily attracted to the state . These are shown in the appendix-3

h) **Museums :-**

There are 16 number of Museums in the state of Orissa to which tourists are interested to visit. They are located at Puri, Dhenkanal, Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Salepur, Mayurbhanj, Berhampur, Jaypore, Bhawani Patna, Sambalpur, Konark,Belkhandi of Kalahandi, Kharial, Nayagarh, Koraput and Baripada. These museums house a very good collections of armoury, anthropology, natural history, archaeological interests, textiles, art, craft and manuscripts for which tourists often visit.\textsuperscript{53} The important museums are shown in appendix-4.

i) **Cultural and other Academies :-**

Besides these, there are several type of cultural academies\textsuperscript{54} to which tourists are attracted. They are :-
i) The Lalita Kala Academy at Bhubaneswar.

ii) Urdu academy at Bhubaneswar.

iii) The Sangeet Natak Academy at Bhubaneswar.

iv) Odissi research centre at Bhubaneswar.

v) Orissa Sahitya academy at Bhubaneswar.


These academies provide cultural education on the state's culture to the interested tourists and scholars.

j) **Libraries** :-

There are district libraries in almost every district of Orissa to cater to the library interest of the tourists. Besides these, there is sophisticated or modern library called Dr. H.K. Mahatab state library at Bhubaneswar.55

k) **Theatres** :-

Though there is lot of private theatrical organisation in different parts of the state, state government has owned two for giving recreation to the tourists. They are :-56

k-1) Ravindra Mandap at Bhubaneswar.

k-2) and the Bhanja Kalamandap at Bhubaneswar.

l) **Film halls** :-

There are a good number of film halls in rural areas, towns and cities of Orissa to provide better recreational facility to the tourists in their leisure period.57 Beside this, there are 3 studios at Bhubaneswar.58

m) **Religious institutions** :-

There are a lot of religious institutions like Dharmasalas in various parts of the state to provide accommodation to all types of tourists irrespective of their caste, religion, appearance.59

n) **Recreational clubs** :-

There are Rotary club, Lions club, Local clubs and associations for
promoting interests in games and sports or for extending educational, medical and other services relating to culture to the tourists or visitors.\(^{60}\)

**o) Educational institutions:**\(^{61}\)

The Indian Institute of Travel and Tourism Management institute at Bhubaneswar has been opened by central government in 1996; The Kausalya ganga fish research institute; and central rice research institute at Cuttack to which scholars from all over India and abroad come to have advanced studies. Besides this the crocodile breeding research institute at Tikarpara gorge has some attraction.

**p) Electronic medias:**

There are 11 numbers of broad casting centers and 7 numbers of T.V. centres in the state to promote the state's culture before the visitors around the world.\(^{62}\)

**q) Cultural institution:**

The Utkal Sangeet Samaj, The Utkal Sahitya Samaj, The Utkal Natya Sangha and The Sahitya Sansad have been opened where various cultural programmes are organised to which visitors are often attracted.\(^{63}\)

**r) Socio cultural institutions:**

There are some Socio cultural institutions and they are :\(^{64}\) i) Utkal Samilani, ii) Samaj, iii) Prajatantra Prachar Samiti, iv) Visuba milan, v) Kalinga varati, vi) Utkal Sangeet Samaj, vii) Utkal Sahitya Samaj, viii) Utkal Natya Sangha, ix) Sahitya Sansad. Through this institutions visitors are benefited in terms of taking Socio-cultural help.

**i'O TRADITIONS**

Traditions are truthful picture of the moral consciousness of community. The traditions are of a great attraction to the visitors comming from islands, abroad and overseas. Finest pieces of these traditions in the state are fair and festivals; arts and hadicrafts; and folk culture. The details of these are explained below.

**a) Fairs and festivals of Orissa:**

The fairs and festivals of Orissa are a sum total of the cultural heritage of
Orissa which is otherwise known as tradition. The festivals of Orissa can be divided into two categories- domestic (or family) and community (or Sarba Janina). Festivals can also be divided into two different categories- traditional and organised.

Many of the festivals are observed at more than one place on the same occasion, while the rituals remain the same, the way they are observed differ from place to place at times. Those who have no time to visit all the places to see the difference can choose the place where they are best observed. Details of fairs and festivals are given in the appendix-5 and 6.

a-1) Fairs :-

There are organisation of various types of fair which has of world wide as well as regional importance and these fairs are attracted by large number of tourists from various lands. They are shown in the appendix-5.

a-2) Festivals :-

Festivals represent a kind of telescoping the social history of the peoples concerned. Hence, festivals are soul of Orissa which is clear from the saying that Bara Mase Tera Parab (i.e, 13 festivals in 12 months). There are festivals which has of national, international and regional importance for the tourists. They are shown in appendix-6.

b) Arts and handicrafts :-

Arts and handicrafts of Orissa have great attractions to the tourists and fine pieces of arts and handicrafts are good presents for tourists. It includes various types of paintings, weavings, carvings, handicrafts, folkarts, cooking arts. The details of these arts and handicrafts are given in appendix-7.

c) Folk culture :-

Folk culture of Orissa has great tradition to which a large number of tourists are attracted. There is various dimensions of Folk culture and each presents of fine piece of traditional surprise before the eyes of the visitors. They are folk dances, folk plays, folk tales, folk musics, clasical dances. The deatils of these folk culture are given in appendix-8.

The life style of Orissan people is simple and they have innocent and fine society which is betterly known from their existing cultural and traditional activities. Basically, for these activities tourists are attracted to this state.
3.2. TOURIST FACILITIES :-

Lawson and Bovy\(^2\) have brought out a clear distinction between resources and facilities by stating that: "The development of tourism (or recreation) involves the provision of physical facilities, either specific (hotel, public beach) or of a more general nature (roads, tele-communications). Facilities are essentially 'created attractions' as distinct from the 'inherent attractions' which are considered as resources." Negi\(^3\) opines that "Tourism facilities consists of 1) infrastructure and 2) super structure. Infrastructure includes factors like water, power, sewage, roads, railways, airways, seaways, parks, harbours, airports, night lighting and other tourism installations; Superstructure includes hotels, catering, entertainments, monuments tour organisations, sports, shopping centres, financial institutions, press, other media, traffic terminals, buildings, police, customs, immigrations etc."

Thus, facilities are to be created to enjoy the touristic resources as they are complementary to each other. One without other is meaningless. So the amalgam of resources and facilities can make tourism growth in the host area. An integrated package of man-made (or infrastructural facilities; super structural facilities; public utility services etc.) facilities viz., water supply system, power supply system and Electricity, accommodation, night lightings, better communication system, transportation or accessibility system and safety are the basic minimum needs or urgent needs for Orissa to achieve tourism growth.

3.2.1 MAN-MADE FACILITIES :-

i) SAFE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM :-

During tourist season Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Ganjam and some western part of state face acute shortage of safe drinking water or supply of unhygienic water which create health disorder. To face this problem the government has started hand pump schemes or has supplied clean water in Orissa.\(^4\)

ii) SANITATION FACILITIES :-

Safe drinking water supply provision is being made through public stand posts, hand pump tube wells in the state and along with this under ground sewerage facilities are being provided to the developed areas of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Sunabeda and Rourkela steel plant town ship. Besides this, pollution reducement of major rivers like Mahanadi, Kathajodi at Cuttack, Brahmani at...
Talcher and Dharmasala, Baitarini at Chandbali is being operative in the state to encourage water based tourism. Besides these, the community or Sulabh latrine, toilet cum bath complex, ladies lavatories, drainage system and scavenging free town are being emerged in the state to keep the visitor's health good, creating better environment.

iii) ACCOMMODATION :-

Except Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Ganjam, other tourists centres don't have the moderate type of accommodation system suitable for foreign tourists. Now O.T.D.C. and department of tourism, government of Orissa take step to privatise their all the 31 number of accommodation units running in Orissa for the foreign tourists especially and domestic tourists generally.

iv) ELECTRICITY AND POWER SUPPLY :-

Though there is good supply of electricity at Puri, Konark, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Ganjam it is not in better position as most of the time in tourist season or in summer season there is failure of electricity or power cut for a long hour due to heavy demand for power compared to its supply in the state. Other tourist centres including above mentioned centres yet require more facility for power.

v) NIGHT LIGHTINGS :-

This facility is though available in Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and tribal villages of Orissa is not satisfactory as most of the lightings are remained in not providing light sufficiently. So all the tourist spots yet don't come full under night lightings.

vi) COMMUNICATION :-

There is emerging good facility of communication in the state of Orissa. There are more and more S.T.D services for tourists. Along with this the I.S.D.N. service, E-mail and internet service or facility are provided to the tourists in Puri, Bhubaneswar, Balasore and Rourkela. This Integrated services digital networking (I.S.D.N) service is also available in some part of the country.

vii) SAFETY OF LIFE AND MONEY :-

Deployment of tourist police is runned successfully at Puri, Konark,
Gopalpur, Chandipur and Joshipur tourist spot to provide deterrence against the unscrupulous elements - undermining safety, security and confidence of the tourists following the model existing in Kerala, Goa, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. Other centres do await this facility in Orissa eagerly.

viii) **TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES :-**

It is an admitted fact that transport has been the cause and effect of the growth of tourism. Kaiser and Helber have stated that "without transportation, there is simply no tourism. Even at an early stage in a tourism survey, therefore, it is important to look at transportation situations and recruitments with some breadth and depth." Not only the quantity of transportation but also its quality largely attract the tourists. So in this context "There are 7 different qualities of various modes of transport which are as :- a) safety; b) speed; c) punctuality; d) comfort; e) frequency; f) penetration and g) price. So far as penetration and frequency are concerned, road transport is considerably ahead of the other modes due to wide spread network at its disposal."

a) **Road transport :-**

The surface is mainly used by the people and tourists to reach different destination in the state. On the one hand some of the districts remain in continuous link with other part of the state and neighbouring parts of the country, there are some tribal and other backward areas which are accessible only in good weather conditions (i.e, road to the crocodile research centre at Bhitarkanika becomes muddy during rainy days and transportation is difficult), especially in summer. For remaining part of the year, they remain cut off from the rest of the world. Orissa state road transport corporation buses, Orissa road transport buses, private buses and taxies are major means of transport in the state. During tourist season Orissa tourism development corporation (O.T.D.C.) at Bhubaneswar starts the services of ordinary, video coach, delux coach and A/C coach Buses and taxis, motor vans etc. from Puri, Bhubaneswar to various important tourist spots of Orissa. Besides this, had the opportunity come to its disposal for out bound package tour it conducts as was in on 5th october'97 to Nepal by the employees of the Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd. for 20 days. state transport corporation can't participate in surface transportation, as it faced heavy loss in the past. The state requires the service of this. Along with this O.T.D.C launches picnic package programme for the school and college students.
b) **Rail transport :-**

The existing railway lines passes through the fringes of the state leaving the central areas untouched. Inspite of this, induction of super fast train services (Dmu's) and computerisation of reservation and modernisation of the rail stations in the state are being availed to the visitors.92

c) **Air transport :-**

There is good number of air strips and helipads in the state and efforts are being made from state government to establish a taxi stand, to extend the runway of Bhubaneswar air port and to make a link with the other air station lying outside state and to build a sophisticated terminal building for serving the interest of the tourists.93

d) **Water transport :-**

The state Government is providing inland water transport services to the visitors through motorised lunches in different in-accessible areas which are not connected with regular road or rail transport. At present 4 mechanised lunches and 5 country boats are running on 8 different water routes (i.e, Chandbali to Aradi, Rajanagar and Talchuan, from Balugaon to Krishnaprasad, Kalijai, Nuapada and Satapada and from Nuagarh to Sribantapur and along with this, the crew training institute at Chandbali has been established to impart/teach about crew.94

Besides this, there are one major port (i.e, Paradeep which awaits to welcome the tourists coming by water or sea route) and other minor ports and fishing harbours at Dhamara, Chudamani, Bahabalpur and fishing Jetty at Krushna Prasad, Satapada and Lalitpada in the state to attract tourists loving water based tourism.95

3.2.2 OTHER FACILITIES OR SYMBIOTIC FACILITIES :-

Boating, Rowing, Trekking, Rope way, river rafting etc., herbal massage parlour etc. and recreational facilities etc. are the symbiotic facilities.

i) **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES :-**

There are 7 numbers of sport stadiums in which sports, culture, religious, academical activity have been organised to which tourists are attracted.96 There are 10 numbers of good parks and gardens which is designed for recreational activities of the tourists. Most of them are in Bhubaneswar, followed by Cuttack
and Rourkela. The only one planetorium called Samanta Chandra Sekhar Planetoriums established in 1990 at Bhubaneswar has been opened to where visitors are attracted for its special scientific display. Besides this, the capital city of the state attracts visitors for having its noted film studio, T.V. studio and Bansivilla studio.

ii) **ARTIFICIAL FRESH WATER RESERVOIRS/ARTIFICIAL LAKE TOURISM FACILITIES**

In pre-independence era there are only two artificial lake in Orissa but after independence there is large number of artificial fresh water reservoirs on the various rivers in Orissa. Most of the reservoirs are on the Mahanadi basin followed by Brahmani basin. The Hirakud, Rengali, Machhakund and upper Indravati and upper Kolab are famous artificial fresh water reservoir in the state to which more tourists are attracted to see the project. The scenic beauty around these reservoir is a bonus to the visitors.

iii) **RESEARCH BASED TOURISM FACILITIES**

Tourists who are visiting Orissa for research purpose have found the following tourism activities in the state. They are:- The sun temple museum of Archeological survey of India (ASI) which offers good collection of ruined sculptures of Konark temple for the visitors to see at Konark; the Kalanagar at Gandamunda in Bhubaneswar which produces a rich variety of Orissan handicrafts like stone sculptures, patta paintings, brass castings, horn toys, silver filigree and terra cotta figurings for display and sale to the visitors; and Tribal research institute's museum in Bhubaneswar which gives information about tribal culture of the state to the visitors visited to this institute. All these facilities undoubtedly attract tourists, giving them information about respective area of study.

iv) **ADVENTURE TOURISM FACILITIES**

The adventurous tourism facilities in the state include boating, cruising, canoeing kayaking, paddling, rowing, hill trekking, terrain trekking, surfing and swimming facilities.

a) **Boating facilities**

The boating facility at Nandanakanan zoo, at Chilika lake, at Tikarpada and at Ansupa lake in Cuttack district often attracts those visitors who are interested in this activity. Besides this National sailing championship at Chilika lake, Barkul is being organised.
b) **Cruising facilities:**

Cruising facility through the use of motor launches of Orissa tourism development corporation (O.T.D.C.) at Barkul and Rambha and of revenue department at Balugaon is available for the visitors to visit islands in the Chilika lake.\(^{109}\)

c) **Kayaking, Canoeing, Rowing and Paddling facilities:**

The state provides a water sports complex at Barkul with Kayaking, Canoeing, Rowing and Paddling facilities for those visitors who are interested in water sports tourism.\(^{110}\) O.T.D.C. organises water sports in Chilika lake at the water sports complex, located at Barkul.\(^{111}\)

d) **Swimming and Surfing facilities:**

Tourists often find the swimming and surfing facilities at golden beach located in Puri.\(^{112}\)

e) **Trekking facilities:**

Hill trekking and terrain trekking facilities are often available in the state due to its good number of hills and mountains and a long coastal belt. The terrain trekking facility is available for visitors in the area between Konark and Gopalpur-on-sea covering 160 kms. along the coastal belt of the state.\(^{113}\) Besides this, the hill trekking facilities at Nilagiri hill, Gandhamardan hill, and Mahendragiri hill are also available for which the tourists are often attracted.\(^{114}\)

v) **WATCH TOWER AND MINAR FACILITIES:**

There are watch towers facility for the visitors for seeing the animals living in Ushakothi wild life sanctuary in Sambalpur district.\(^{115}\) Besides this, there are two minarets called Gandhi minar and Nehru minar from which the scenic sight of Hirakud dam can be seen.\(^{116}\) All these attracts tourists to the state.

vi) **ROPE WAY AND TOY TRAIN FACILITIES:**

There are rope way and toy train facilities at Nandanakanan zoo\(^{117}\) for those who often visit for the recreational purpose.

vii) **FISHING AND ANGLING FACILITIES:**

There are fishing facilities at Ansupa lake\(^{118}\) and angling facilities at Tikarpada\(^{119}\) for those who love eco-tourism or nature tourism.
viii) HEALTH RESORT FACILITIES :-

The state provide or witness the bath complexes or health resort facilities at Taptapani\textsuperscript{120} and Atri\textsuperscript{121} for those visitors who visit the state for their health disorders. Besides this, there is summer resort facility at Daringibadi,\textsuperscript{122} alternatively named as the Kashmir of Orissa, for those visitors who often visit the state during summer season.

ix) GUIDE SERVICE FACILITIES :-

There is guide service facility for Bhitarkanika wild life sanctuary for those visitors who often like to visit this sanctuary.\textsuperscript{123}

All these above facilities have major opportunities to attract the tourists to the lap of the state. Besides this, the state Government\textsuperscript{124} and Orissa tourism advisory board\textsuperscript{125} have unanimously decided to construct beach park at Puri; serpent park at Patia Padmakesh (Aripur) near Bhubaneswar; Buddha park at Chandrasekharapur (Bhubaneswar); an observatory tower at Gahir matha; light and sound system (i.e, son-et-lumier facility) at Khandagiri (Bhubaneswar); Golf course at regional plant resource centre in Bhubaneswar ;and water sports complex in Cuttack district to attract tourists to the state.

3.3 MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE :-

There are various types of tourist attraction spots in diferrent districts of orissa which are placed in appendix-9.

3.4. DEMAND OF TOURISM :-

The demand side of tourism industry is represented by the domestic tourists and foreign tourists and their respective activities. As attractiveness (i.e., strength of supply side of tourism or tourism/tourist resources, tourism/tourist facilities) is purely a subjective term, it could be betterly assessed or considered from the point of view of tourists (i.e., buyers) and their activities. Hence, an attempt is made to discuss about demand side of tourism with the help of following analysis. This analysis includes the matter of tourist generating area; different seasons; different motivations; different financing groups; different age groups; different package tours; different purpose of visit; different sex groups; different pattern of tourist; different mode of transport; visiting frequency and different income groups.
i) **TOURIST GENERATING AREA** :-

The table 3.2 shows the tourist generating area of Orissa. The major share of foreign tourists are coming from Europe continent (53.55% of foreign tourists in 1981-82 and 60.7% of foreign tourists in 1998-99) to Orissa and the lowest share are coming from Africa continent (2.16% of foreign tourists in 1981-82 and 0.9% of foreign tourists in 1998-99) to Orissa. The major part of the domestic tourist are coming from eastern India (the share is being 59.36% of domestic tourists in 1981-82 and 43.45% of domestic tourists in 1998-99) to Orissa and the lowest share are coming from western India (the share is being 7.78% of domestic tourists in 1981-82 and 7.15% of domestic tourists in 1998-99) to Orissa.

ii) **DIFFERENT SEASONS** :-

The table 3.3 shows the different time of visit of tourists in Orissa. 65.99% of the foreign tourists and 56.37% of the domestic tourists arrive during peak tourist season and 33.83% of the foreign tourists and 43% of the domestic tourists arrive during the lean tourist season.

iii) **DIFFERENT MOTIVATION** :-

Table 3.4 shows the different source of motivation for travelling in Orissa. 31% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 35% of the foreign tourists interviewed came to Orissa with the recommendation of their friends and relatives which is the major share of motivation. The travel and tour operators sent only 3.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 2.3% of the foreign tourists interviewed to Orissa which is the lowest share of motivation.

iv) **DIFFERENT FINANCING GROUPS** :-

Table 3.5 exhibits the different source of finance for travelling in Orissa. 67% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 91% of the foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa through self financing which is the major share of financing the travel in Orissa. 1.8% of domestic tourists interviewed comes through L.T.C financing while 7% of the foreign tourists interviewed comes through official financing which are the lowest share of financing the travel in Orissa.

v) **DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS** :-

The table 3.6 shows the distribution of tourists by the age groups in Orissa. 59% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 49.4% of the foreign tourists interviewed are belonging to the age group between 31-50 years and 18-30 years re-
spectively. These are the major broad age groups to visit Orissa. 0.3% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 0.8% of the foreign tourists interviewed are belonging to age group below 18 years. These are the lowest or minor age groups to visit Orissa.

vi) **DIFFERENT PACKAGE TOURS**

Table 3.7 exhibits tourist arrival under different types of tours in Orissa. 96.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 95.5% of the foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa under non-package tours while 3.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 4.5% of the foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa under different package tours. Thus, majority of tourists interviewed prefers non-package tour to package tours to visit Orissa.

vii) **DIFFERENT PURPOSE OF VISIT**

The table 3.8 shows the distribution of tourists on the purpose of visit in Orissa. 39.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 83.2% of the foreign tourists interviewed prefer holidaying tourism. This is the major tourism activity for both type of tourists in Orissa. 2.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed prefers tourism relating to visiting friends and relatives while 0.8% of the foreign tourists interviewed prefers pilgrimage tourism. These are the minor tourism activities for domestic tourists and foreign tourists in Orissa respectively.

viii) **DIFFERENT SEX GROUPS**

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of tourists by sex in Orissa. 95.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 68.5% of the foreign tourists interviewed are male group while 4.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 31.5% of the foreign tourists interviewed are female groups who visit Orissa.

ix) **PATTERN OF TOURIST**

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of tourist by pattern of travelling plan in Orissa. 54% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 71% of the foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa individually. These are the major share of tourists who come under such pattern. And 11% of the domestic tourists interviewed come in group while 13% of the foreign tourists interviewed come with family. These are the lowest share of tourists who come under group and family pattern respectively.

x) **DIFFERENT MODE OF TRANSPORT**

Table 3.11 shows the mode of transport for arrival of tourists in Orissa. 84.9
% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 65.7% of the foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa by rail. This is the major mode of transport which is preferred by both domestic and foreign tourists. 0.2% of the domestic tourists interviewed and 0.2% of the foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa by sea route. This is the minor mode of transport which is preferred by both the domestic and foreign tourists. The second preference of the visit is by road and air which constitute 12.3% and 26.1% of the domestic tourists interviewed and foreign tourists interviewed respectively.

xi) VISITING FREQUENCY :
Table 3.12 shows the visiting frequency of tourists to Orissa. 80.6% of the foreign tourists interviewed are first time visitors and the remaining foreign tourists interviewed repeat their visits more than once while 46.5% of the domestic tourists interviewed repeat their visits.

xii) DIFFERENT INCOME GROUPS :
Table 3.13 shows the distribution of tourists by income groups in Orissa. Majority of the foreign tourists interviewed belongs to lower middle income groups whose percentage is 42% and only 15% of the foreign tourists belong to lower income group.

3.5 SUMMARY :
Following conclusions are emerged from the study :

1. Cool temperature experienced during the month of November to March in every parts of the state of Orissa is very conducive to the foreign tourists.

2. Coastal plains of low annual rainy days attracts tourists to the state.

3. Summer resort located at hill areas are of prime importance for the tourists to get rid of heavy hot or sunshine.

4. A good number of wild life sanctuaries, zoo, safaries in which the wild animals live are worth seeing for the visitors who love nature and ecology.

5. Two kinds of land forms such as sloppy land forms, plain land forms attract visitors to the state.

6. The state provides a good base for tribal tourism and trekking tourism as most of the area of state (i.e, 3/4th of the entire area of state) is covered by mountains and hills at which tribal people and their culture are witnessed.

7. A good number of lakes, lagoons, marshes, bays, islands and beaches,
rivers, tidal rivers are seen in the state to which tourists are attracted.

8. Different types of shore lines, water falls, springs (i.e., all day springs and hot springs), pools and ponds or tanks are witnessed in the state which are of tourist importance.

9. Various types of flora, fauna, orchids, aves, reptiles, amphibia, pisces, prawn and crabs are seen in the lap of the nature of the state to which visitors may be attracted.

10. A good number of monuments and sculptures such as rock edicts, forts, caves, stupas (Vihars), temples, mosques, sites of archeological remains, stone and non-stone sculptures; museums of historical importance; cultural academies; libraries; reputed theatres, film halls and studios; religious institutions; recreational clubs; educational institutions; electronic medias; the cultural institutions; have been witnessed by the state of Orissa with regard to her cultural heritage to serve tourists interest.

11. Different types of traditions viz., fairs; festivals; Arts and handicrafts and folk culture etc. are inherent in activity of host people (Orissa) for which tourists may often be attracted.

12. A good number of man made facilities available in the state such as safe drinking water; better off sanitation system; super structural facilities (i.e., accommodation facilities); electricity and power supply; normal availability of street lights or night lighting system; sound communication system; tourist police facilities; sound transportational facilities except air services, which are very essential for every tourism industry to grow.

13. Besides the man made facilities, there are good number of symbiotic (joint effort of nature and man) facilities in the state which are often needed by the visitors. They are such as :- recreational facilities; artificial fresh water reservoirs facilities; research based tourism facilities; adventure tourism facilities such as boating, Cruising, kayaking, canoeing, rowing and paddling, swimming and surfing, trekking, watch tower and minar facilities; rope way facilities; fishing and angling facilities; health resort facilities; guide service facilities.

14. Major part of domestic tourists interviewed are coming from eastern India While major part of foreign tourists interviewed are coming from Europe to Orissa.
15. Major part of domestic and foreign tourists interviewed arrive during peak tourist season which covers the month of January to March and October to December.

16. Major part of the domestic and foreign tourists interviewed get motivated by the friends and relatives or are coming with the recommendations of friends and relatives to Orissa.

17. Major part of the domestic and foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa through self financing.

18. The major group of domestic tourists interviewed belong to the age group of 31-50 years and the major group of foreign tourists interviewed belong to the age group of 18-30 years who visit Orissa.

19. Majority of foreign tourists and domestic tourists interviewed prefer non-package tours to package tours to visit Orissa.

20. Holidaying tourism occupies the major purpose for domestic and foreign tourists interviewed to visit Orissa.

21. Majority of domestic and foreign tourists interviewed are males who visit Orissa.

22. Major share of domestic and foreign tourists interviewed visit Orissa individually.

23. Main mode of transport of domestic and foreign tourists interviewed is rail. The importance of air as a mode of transport is becoming popular among the foreign tourists interviewed though a greater number of foreign tourists interviewed visit by rail.

24. While major part of the domestic tourists interviewed repeat their visit the major part of foreign tourists interviewed are first time visitors.

25. Maximum number of foreign tourists interviewed in 1984 march belong to lower middle income group.

Thus, Orissa has diverse tourism potentiality which are as- scenic spots; religious centres; sea beaches; sites of archaeological remains; water sites, wildlife activities; art and craft traditions; and inherent cultural activities mainly, for which visitors (tourists) may often be attracted.
Chapter III

Tourist resources (inherent attractions)

Natural resources
Cultural heritage
Other resources

Tourist facilities (created attractions)

Man made facilities
Symbiotic facilities (facilities gifted by nature which is shaped by man)

Table 3.1
Table of components or factors of Demand & Supply side of state tourism industry.

Source:

N. B.:
1. Tourist facilities complements to tourist resources while tourist resources leads to creation of tourist facilities.
2. Supply side tourism relates to sale of touristic resources and facilities to tourist by hosts.
Table-3.2
Tourist generating area of Orissa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourist market area</th>
<th>1981 to 1982 (Average)</th>
<th>1998 to 1999 (Average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign tourists :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>53.55</td>
<td>60.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>18.88</td>
<td>14.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>5.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>16.49</td>
<td>17.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total :</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic tourists :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern India</td>
<td>59.36</td>
<td>43.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern India</td>
<td>14.51</td>
<td>19.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central India</td>
<td>8.58</td>
<td>8.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern India</td>
<td>9.77</td>
<td>15.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western India</td>
<td>7.78</td>
<td>7.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total :</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Statistical bulletin of various years, Dot, Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

N.B. :-(1) Europe consists of western and eastern Europe.
(2) Asia consists of West, South, East and South-East Asia.
(3) America consists of north and central and South America.
(4) Australasia consists of Australia, New Zealand.
(5) Eastern India includes West Bengal and Assam.
(6) Northern India includes Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and New Delhi.
(7) Central India includes Madhya Pradesh.
(8) Southern India includes Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.
(9) Western India includes Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Table 3.3
Different Time of visit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Jan-Mar/Oct-Dec</th>
<th>April-Sept.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>56.04%</td>
<td>60.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>62.06%</td>
<td>60.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>65.88%</td>
<td>56.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>69.42%</td>
<td>55.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>54.36%</td>
<td>68.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>68.11%</td>
<td>52.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>66.11%</td>
<td>54.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>68.44%</td>
<td>53.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>69.41%</td>
<td>53.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>68.05%</td>
<td>54.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>69.92%</td>
<td>54.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>67.66%</td>
<td>54.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>67.46%</td>
<td>54.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>71.55%</td>
<td>54.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>65.47%</td>
<td>49.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>67.39%</td>
<td>56.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>65.99%</td>
<td>56.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistical bulletin of various years, Department of tourism Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
Table 3.4
Source of motivation for travelling in Orissa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of motivation</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends and Relatives</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist information bureau</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and tour operators</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines and brochures</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other source</td>
<td>2832</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 3.5
Source of finance for travelling in Orissa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of finance</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self</td>
<td>4313</td>
<td>1064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTC</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table 3.6

*Distribution of tourists by age groups*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broad age groups</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-30</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-50</td>
<td>3798</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 50</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## Table 3.7

*Tourist arrival under different types of tours.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of tours</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package tours</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-package tours</td>
<td>6212</td>
<td>1116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


N.B.: Package tour: pre-paid organised trip.
### Table 3.8
**Distribution of tourists on purpose of visit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose/Types of tourism activity</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holidaying</td>
<td>2543</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>1107</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting friends and relatives</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilgrimage</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other purpose</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table 3.9
**Distribution of tourists by sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sex</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6147</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3.10
**Distribution of tourists by pattern of travelling plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern of travelling plan</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>3476</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>2253</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


N.B.: Individual tourist - a tourist travelling alone.
Family tourist - a tourist travelling along with his family members.
Group tourist - more than three not belonging to one family but travelling together.

### Table 3.11
**Mode of transport for arrival of tourist**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail</td>
<td>5465</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.12
Visiting frequency of tourists to Orissa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of time visited</th>
<th>No. of tourists interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dom</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrice</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More time</td>
<td>2994</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6437</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 3.13
Distribution of tourists by income groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of income groups</th>
<th>No. of tourists (foreign) interviewed</th>
<th>% of tourists (foreign) interviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High income group</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle income group</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle income group</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower income group</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - TOURIST SURVEY REPORT MARCH 1984. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM, GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA.
REFERENCES :


10. Ibid.


   ii) Quoted from *exotic Orissa*, department of tourism and culture, Government of Orissa.


15. Ibid.

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17. *Orissa state gazetteers,Orissa* (1990),Government of Orissa vol.-I,Ch.-I.

18. Ibid., P. 33

19. Ibid.
20. Ibid., P. 36
21. Ibid., P. 38-39
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23 Ibid., P. 39
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25. Reference Orissa, 1999, P. 22
26. Ibid.
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35. Ibid., P. 23
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Quoted from Orissa tourism news letter, April-June 1997, department of tourism, Government of Orissa.
40. Ibid, P.P. 79-89.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid., P. 95.
50. Ibid., P.P. 101-103.
51. Ibid., P.P. 103-106.
52. Ibid., P.P. 112-113.
53. Ibid., P.P. 232-237.
   Quoted from *Orissa tourism news letter (Nov.99-Feb.2000)*, department of tourism, Government of Orissa
54. Researcher collected information having a discussion with the officials of tourism and culture department Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, dated on 2nd Nov.2000.,
   Quoted from Panda, P.K. (1990)., *Orissa today*, Janapriya Prakashan, Cuttack P. 14.
55. Researcher had often visited state library to collect some information regarding research matter and from this institution, came to know that there are district libraries in almost every district of Orissa.


57. Ibid., P. 220.


Quoted from *Orissa tourism news letter (Nov. 99-Feb.2000)*, department of tourism, Government Orissa.


64. Ibid.


66. Ibid.

67. Ibid.

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and quoted from *Orissa-The Soul of India, (Major fairs and festivals)*, published by department of Tourism, Goverment of Orissa.


76. Ibid., P.P. 15/10.
Quoted from the Oriya daily-samay, 3-10-2000.
80. Ibid., P. 11/10.
81. While working for research work, researcher finds this fact at their sources.
82. Information obtained from post-master general, Orissa and general manager, telecommunication, Orissa, Bhubaneswar and various issues of statistical abstract of Orissa, D.E.S., Government of Orissa.
83. The Oriya daily, Dharitri, 31-12-2000. P.P. 1 and 7.
84. Information and copy obtained from Indumati Mishra, Assistant director, Research cell, department of tourism, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
Quoted from Orissa tourism news letter (Oct.-Dec.-98), department of tourism., Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.


93. Ibid., P. 12/10.

94. Ibid., P. 12/9.

95. Ibid.


97. Ibid.


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123. *Orissa tourism news letter (Jan-Feb'99)*, department of tourism, Government of Orissa.
