Tourism is the fastest growing industry of the world and has tremendous potentialities for earning foreign exchange, yielding tax revenue, providing employment, promotion of the growth of ancillary industries and development of industrially backward regions.

The revolution in transport and communication is a path breaking development of 20th century. The boundaries of space and time have been broken. The whole world appears to have shrunk into a small community. It has provided an opportunity to the people of different culture and backgrounds to interact at desired frequency coupled with this development the natural human instinct of man to know the unknown has amplified the scope of travel and tourism in modern world. However, we should not construe that man failed to undertake, Journeys and travels in ancient period. In fact, our ancient accounts reveal that man is a born tourist but it taxed their energy and time in
those times nevertheless. Modern means of transportation has made tourism important economic activities, which were hitherto only a pass time/ religious travel for our ancestors.

It can make most valuable contribution towards making good the balance of payment gap, which is likely to occur specially in developing countries.

The contribution of tourism in term of foreign exchange accruals is shown under the item “invisible” in the balance of payment of data. Apart from tourism (travel) transportation, insurance, investment income and transfer comprise the invisible group. Tourism and private transfers have emerged as the major benefactors to the nation by way of their contribution in terms of net foreign exchange inflow.

1 Tourism is a light industry requiring little capital. There is no other industry requiring so much little, capital,” there is no other industry in which so little capital as this (Excluding investment of infrastructure) would be expanded which in turn, would yield foreign exchange in a short time.

2 This industry has shown fastest growth during the last three decades. It involves movement of millions of people from one end of the world to

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1 Economic Times
2 M.M. Anand : Tourism and Hotel Industry in India.
another. As long, back as in 1860, Thomas Cook, the pioneer of organized mass tourism proclaimed in England that”

The God’s earth in all its fullness and beauty is for the people.

The people with the advent of industrialization started morning in large numbers to places away from their usual places of residence and work with a view to seeking change. Tourism is a painless procedure for transfer of real resources from developed countries to developing countries. It can be studied from the perspective of economics, sociology and international relations. We must welcome the friendly visitors from abroad for economic reasons for tourism brings foreign exchange, but ever more so because this leads to greater understanding and mutual appreciation. Travel always enabled man to broaden his mental horizons when people travel to neighboring lands they gain an insight in to the customs and traditions, way of life of others people and are thus able to perceive the underlying unity of human society.

The dictionary meaning of tourism is travelling for pleasure. It is derived from the word tour (French) which means “circle” As generally understood tourism is moving from residence to destination and back again for pleasure business health, religion and education. Tourism consists of certain components of which may be considered as basic transportation, accommodation catering and shopping. A tourist in order to get his destination has to travel and therefore some mode of transport is necessary for this the mode of transport may be motor car,

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3 A.K. Bhatia : Tourism Development (Principle) and practice.
a coach, an Aero plane, a ship or a train, which enable a traveler to reach his predetermined destination.\(^4\)

The locale may be used to include the holiday destination and what is an offer to tourists the holiday destination may offer, national attraction like sunshine, scenic beauty or sporting facilities etc. at these places of attraction accommodation is essential for providing and rest. After having reached his destination, a tourist must have some kind of accommodation, which provides him food and sleep. In the absence of these, the tourists will not be motivated to go to a particular place. Thus, infrastructure of tourism includes air terminals, rail and road transportation, taxi, service, hotels, sarais, dharma shalas retaining room facilities at all important railway stations and airports in the country, shopping and sightseeing tours and tour operation and finally the respective facilities such as booting, fishing, skiing entertainment like cinema, night clubs, festival and music and dance. These all combine to form the infrastructure of tourism.

\(^4\) Moraji Desai: Message to pacific area travel Association conference delegates, Jan23 to 26, New Delhi.
The government of India setup three separate corporations via: - India tourism, Hotel Corporation, India tourism corporation Ltd. and tourism transport, undertaking Ltd. in 1965 in the department of tourism on the recommendation of Ojha Committee (1963). The main functions of these corporations were to construct and manage hotels in the public sector, to produce materials for tourist publicity and to provide transport by road facilities to tourists. Due to miss-management of these units, the governments setup in October 1968 a public sector undertaking namely the Indian Tourism development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) in Delhi under the department of tourism by amalgamating these three separate corporations.

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5 Inder Sharma – A view from the Topi (Indian Hotliers & Caters, New Delhi)
6 P.N. Seth : Successful Tourism Management (sterling Publishers p. Ltd. New Delhi)
The corporation started functioning with effect from October 1, 1968, on 28th March 1970, the Ashoka Hotel limited started functioning.

ITDC is an autonomous public sector undertaking functioning under the Ministry of Tourism and civil aviation in India and in close co-operation with the department of tourism, government of India and in consultation with the state department of tourism.

ITDC has played a major pioneering and catalytic role in the growth of tourism in India. India tourism Development Corporation has matured into a front rank leader in the country travel industry Unique in concept, it has more than met the demands of a catalyst in tourism development while achieving and maintaining profitability. The corporation’s major contributions have been in the field of infrastructure and promotion, ITDC has set trend in the hotel in hotel architecture, interior, décor, cuisine, in providing the visitors a truly Indian experience, helping in the process of the revival of Indian arts and crafts and reviving faith in Indians.

ITDC is the only chain in India, which offers a range of accommodation facilities from five-star deluxe to budget hostelries, The Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi is the common main’s Hotel with more than 500 Rooms.

The success of this experiment has spurred stage governments into building similar properties in their areas low priced packages for senior
citizens, students and budget travelers, reflect the corporation’s sense of special obligation.

ITDC is working on a three-pronged business strategy to achieve market leadership in each market location and segment, accelerate the tempo of its activities and maximum foreign exchange earnings. Towards these brand aims. ITDC has undertaken a comprehensive plan of product renovation, staff training and aggressive marketing. It has gone into signing new projects with state governments, private, entrepreneur as well as overseas and it is re-modeling the content and style of its duty free shops.

The main functions of ITDC are as follows:-

a)  **Accommodation:** To provide comfortable accommodation for tourists at most reasonable charges ITDC has 4200 rooms in 45 hotels that include deluxe palace, first class and budget choices.

b)  **Travel & Tours:** To provide well-equipped cars, tourist buses and coaches for sightseeing.

c)  **Guides:** To provide special tourist guides at places of historical importance and of interest to tourists.

d)  **Duty Free Shops:** To provide duty free shops at all international airports in the country for the shopping of tourists.

e)  **Entertainment:** To provide entertainment facilities to tourists by way of organizing cultural shows music centers, sound and light show etc.
f) **Publicity Consultancy:** To provide tourists publicity that sells India’s attractions abroad and to make Indians aware of the economic importance of tourism.

g) **Conference and Conventions:** A division handles international conferences, with all in build facilities to include tour programmes banqueting, theme parties and the detail of the conference.

h) **Management Consultancy:** Joint Venture and Consultancy collaborations with state government, tourism corporations and private sector entrepreneurs.

ITDC is not only a profit making Organisation in the Country but doing so in the face of stiff competition from private sector, hotel and transports enjoying a lead of several decades in the trade. Since inception, the corporation has been making profit and earning valuable foreign exchange to the country. The head quarters of the corporation are in New Delhi.

**STATE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

In India, every state has separate, State Tourism Development Corporations to promote tourist trade in the state, Ministry of tourism on the pattern of the Indian Tourism development corporation (ITDC).

These corporations provide commercial services, which mainly relate to promoting tourism and serving tourists by way of providing, accommodation, catering, transportation, boating, sightseeing, trips, bar facilities etc.
Now in these days STDC’s have to face stiff competition in the field of transportation and boarding and lodging from the operators in the private sectors.

These are the undertaking of the government of the state and thus enjoy government patronage, which results in several benefits such as liberal subsidies from the government long-term loans at a lower cost from banks and the public at large etc. On the other hand, the state government appoints the top authority that is the managing director of a STDC. Generally, these deputations lacks in accountability in respect of the performance of the corporation as they have different attitudes towards these activities.\(^7\)

STDC’s promote cultural tourism by organizing fairs and festivals at different places in their states. They bring together domestic and foreign tourists.

STDC’s create employment opportunities directly in their hotels, motels, bungalows, transport, lodge and midways, one important characteristic of the employment level touches the bottoms.

\(^7\) R.N. Kaul, Dynamics of Tourism (A Trilogy)
RAJASTHAN:

Rajasthan is located in the northwestern part of the subcontinent. It is bounded on the west and North West by Pakistan, on the north and northeast by the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. On the east and southeast by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and on the southwest by the state of Gujrat, the tropic of cancer passes through its southern tip in the Banswara district. The state has an area of 132,140 square miles (342,239 square kilometers). The capital city is Jaipur. In the west, Rajasthan is relatively dry and infertile; this area includes some of the Thar deserts, also known as the Great. Indian Deserts, in the southwestern part of the state, the land is wetter, hilly and more fertile. The climate varies throughout Rajasthan, on an average winter temperature range from 8° to 28°C (46° to 82°F) and summer temperatures range from 25° to 46°C (77° to 115°F). Average rainfall also varies; the western deserts accumulate about 100 mm (about 4 inches) annually, while the southeastern part of the state
receives 650mm (26 inch) annually most of which falls from July through September during the monsoon season.

Rajasthan has single-chamber legislative assembly with 200 seats. The state sends 35 members to the Indian national parliament 10 to Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and 25 to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) Local government is based on 30 administration districts.

**History:**
Archaeological and historical evidence shows a continuous human habitation of the area dating back 100,000 years. Between the seventh and the 11th Century, A.D. several dynastic arose, with Rajput strength reaching, its peak at the beginning of the 16th C Emperor Akbar brought the Rajput states into the Mughal empire, by the early 19th C they, allied with the Marathas with the decline of the Mughals, the Rajputs. Gradually clawed back their independence through a series of spectacular victories, but by then a new force to reckon with, had emerged on the scene in the form of the British Most Rajput states, entered into alliances with the British, which allowed them to continue as independent states, each with its own maharaja, subject to certain economic and political constraints. These alliances proved to be the end of the Rajput Kingdoms. The present form of Rajasthan came into being after the Independence in 1947.
ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Rajasthan economy is mainly agricultural millet; wheat, maize (corn) and cotton are grown. Though parts of the state are extremely dry, and are covered by the Thar Desert, the total cultivable area in the state is 27465 thousand hectares, and the sown area, 20167 thousand hectares. Tourism is also an important part of economy.

Primarily an agricultural and pastoral economy, Rajasthan have good mineral resources, Rajasthan accounts for India’s entire output of Zinc concentrates, emeralds, and garnets, 94% of its gypsum, 76% of silver, 84% of asbestos, 68% of feldspar and 12% mica. It has rich salt deposit at Sāmbhar and elsewhere and copper mines at Khetri and Dariba. The white marble is mined at Makrana near, Jodhpur; the main industries are textiles, the manufacture of rags and woolen goods, vegetable oils and dyes. Heavy industries include the construction of railway rolling stock, copper and Zinc smelting.

The chemical industry also produces caustic soda, calcium carbide and sulphuric acid, fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides. The principle industrial complexes are at Jaipur Kota, Udaipur and Bhilwara.

Having much arid land, Rajasthan needs extensive irrigation. It receives water from the Punjab Rivers, also from the western Yamuna (Haryana) and Agra Canals (Uttar Pradesh), and from Sabarmati and Narmada Sagar projects to the south. There are thousands of tanks (village ponds or lakes), but they suffer from drought and silt Rajasthan shares the
Bhakra Nangal project with Madhya Pradesh, both are used to supply water for irrigation and for drinking purposes. The Rajasthan canal, renamed the Indira Gandhi canal in the mid-1980’s for the late prime minister, carries water from the Beas and Sutlej rivers in Punjab some 400 miles to irrigate desert land in north western and western Rajasthan.8

Electricity supplies are obtained from neighboring states and from the Chambal Valley project. There is a nuclear energy plant at Rawatbhata, near Kota. Rajasthan is well connected by rail, air and roads. Total length of roads was 77377km as on March 1999. Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Kota Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur are main rail Junctions of the state; Regular air services connect Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur with Delhi and Mumbai.9

TOURIST CENTRES:
Rajasthan has several tourist rights, especially in ancient and medieval. Architecture, places of interest is Mount Abu, Ajmer, Alwar (Sariska tiger Sanctuary) Bharatpur (Keoladeo bird sanctuary), Bikaner, Jaipur (the Pink city), Jodhpur, Udaipur, Pali, Jaisalmer and Chittorgarh. Tourism was given industry status in 1992.10

8 www. rajasthantourism.com
9 www. 123 india.com/rajasthan/history.
10 www. tourism.com
RAJASTHAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

Rajasthan tourism Development Corporation is a pioneering and popular unit to promote tourism in the state of Rajasthan.

The corporation was incorporated on 24th Nov.1978 but actually, it started to function with effect from April 1979. R.T.D.C. is a company registered under companies’ act 1958 with its headquarter at Jaipur. This company is fully owned by Govt. of Rajasthan.

R.T.D.C. gives us the opportunity to experience charm of the most refined lodging and cuisine at budgeted price. Let yourself enjoy its privileged offer to discover the authenticity of this exotic state and stay especially made for us.
**R.T.D.C. MOTTO:** It serves customers with-

- **R** - Respect
- **T** - Truth worthiness
- **D** - Dedication
- **C** - Care

R.T.D.C. acts as a catalyst to establish develop; execute project and scheme that accelerate tourism in the state managing numerous restaurants, cafeteria motels and bars. To enhance the experience of the tourists the corporation also organizes packing tours, fairs, festivals, and entertainment, shopping and transport services.

R.T.D.C. through its well-established marketing network in India and abroad plays a vital role in promoting the tourism in impact services markets at domestic and international level.

The corporation pioneered budget lodging has become the most recognized trademark in the travel industry. It has been successfully attracting customers and in the race to meet the challenges of the future. Achieving quality is an ongoing process that the whole company is firmly committed to the cornerstone of our quality process in the creation and nurturing of a “Culture of customer device”. In fact exceptional customer service is important to its business, because it believes that a warm and cordial reception of the guest is the key of hospitality. The tourist demand service above the ordinary, a travel experience that is brazenly romantic and adventurous.
R.T.D.C. also has successful history of public private partnership (P.P.P.) in Jal Mahan Tourism Project with 100 acres of land at the threshold of Jaipur city, in which a multi component tourism product having hotels, conversation centre for above 1500 people with food courts, craft bazaar and recreational centre are in course of implementation. Yet another successful P.P.P. is done for Tijuana fort, a Nazpool property of Govt. of Rajasthan.

The authorized capital of corporation was Rs.2.50 crores against which Rs.98.96 lacks were subscribed and paid up by the Government of Rajasthan during the year 1979-80, which was raised to above 20 crores.

The R.T.D.C. at the time of formation took over 15 tourist Bungalow, 1 youth hostel, 3 Midways and 1 cafeteria, which were originally run by the government. Presently there are 36000 rooms available for tourists and by the year 2012 an additional 2000 Hotel rooms would be required for tourists in the state with this objective the state government had in 2006 announced a New Hotel policy proposing several concessions. The concessions in The Hotel Policy 2006 were to be extended to the star category of Hotel, heritage hotels and tourism units such as camping sites, holiday resorts, etc. are providing accommodation for tourist. It also provides cheap accommodation to budget class tourists. R.T.D.C. received special commendation Award under the PATA (Pacific Asia Travel Association) gold award 1997 for the palace on wheels.
Table No.: 2.1
TOURIST ARRIVAL IN RAJASTHAN DURING THE PERIOD 1997 TO 2010
(Fig. in lacks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist</th>
<th>Domestic Tourist</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% change over previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6.05</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>68.95</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>64.03</td>
<td>69.94</td>
<td>-2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>66.75</td>
<td>72.38</td>
<td>-4.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6.23</td>
<td>73.74</td>
<td>79.97</td>
<td>10.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>77.57</td>
<td>83.65</td>
<td>-2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>87.28</td>
<td>-29.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td>125.45</td>
<td>131.73</td>
<td>46.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9.71</td>
<td>160.38</td>
<td>170.05</td>
<td>54.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>11.31</td>
<td>187.87</td>
<td>199.18</td>
<td>16.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>234.83</td>
<td>247.03</td>
<td>7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>14.01</td>
<td>259.20</td>
<td>273.21</td>
<td>14.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14.77</td>
<td>283.58</td>
<td>298.36</td>
<td>5.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>255.58</td>
<td>266.32</td>
<td>-27.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12.78</td>
<td>255.43</td>
<td>268.22</td>
<td>19.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Annual reports of R.T.D.C.
The table reveals that in 1997 foreign tourist arrival was 6.05 lacks, which was decreased in 1998 and reached to 5.91 lacks and in 1999. It also decreased and reached to 5.62 lacks and after that, there is increase in 2000, the number of arrivals reached to 6.23 lacks, and in 2001. It was again decreased and reached to 6.08 and 4.28 lacks in 2002, after this increase and decrease there is a continuous increase in next six years and reached to 14.77 lacks in 2008 and, in 2009, it again decreased
to 10.73 lacks. After this decreased there is, also a slight increase in 2010 to 12.78 lacks.

The number of domestic tourists in Rajasthan reached a Figure of 62.90 in 1997, which in the succeeding 11 years, continuously increased and reached 283.58 lacks in 2008. Moreover, it was decreased to 255.58 lacks in 2009 after a decrease it again decreased to 255.43 lacks in 2010.

Total inflows of foreign tourist in Rajasthan continuously increased after 1999, because before 1999 it was declined year by year but after 1999. It was increase in 2000 at 10.74% which declined to (-2.38%) in 2001 and (-29.57 %) in 2002. After that, decrease there is a continuous increase. In tourist inflows according to change over previous years and it reached to 14.28% in 2007 and decline to 5.47% in 2008 and there is again a decrease in 2009 at (-27.36%) and increased to 17.11% in 2010.

Total inflows of domestic tourist in Rajasthan continuously increased year by year it was 1.80% increase in year 1997 which reached to 10.38% increase over previous year, in year 2007 which decrease to 9.11% in 2008 and Again decrease to (-9.87%) in 2009 and reached to (-0.06%) in 2010.

The table also indicates that the total change in percentage over previous year was 1.44% In 1998, 3.48% in 1999, 10.48% in 2008, 4.60% in 2001 and 4.34% in 2002, 50.92% in 2003, 29.09% in 2004, 17.13% in
2005, 24.02% in 2006, 10.60% in 2007, 9.21% in 2008, (-10.74%) in 2009 and reached to 0.71% in 2010.

**MADHYA PRADESH:**

Madhya Pradesh is a state in Central India. Its Capital is Bhopal and the largest city is Indore.

The another name of Madhya Pradesh is the “heart of India” due to its geographical location in India, Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in the Country by area. With over 75 million inhabitants, it is the sixth largest state in India by the population. It borders the states of Uttar Pradesh to the northeast Chhattisgarh to the southeast, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west, and Rajasthan to the northwest.
Madhya Pradesh has a topography that is crossed from north to south by plains separated by upland areas. The state has three main seasons winter (November through February) summer (March through May) and the monsoon season (June through, September). During the winter average temperatures range from 10° to 27° C (50° to 81° F) summers are hot, with an average temperature, of 27° C (85° F) and a high temperature that at times reaches 48° C (118° F). There is an average annual rainfall of about 1200mm (nearly 50 inch) of which 90 percent falls during the monsoon season.

**HISTORY**
The history of Madhya Pradesh goes back to the time of Ashoka, the great Mauryan ruler. Major portion of central India formed part of the Gupta Empire (300-550 A.D.). In the first half of the seventh century, it was part of domains of famous emperor Harsha. The close of the tenth century was a period of confusion. In the early eleventh century, the Muslims entered Central India first Mahmud of Ghazi & then Mohammad Gori who incorporated certain parts with sultanate of Delhi. It also formed part of Mughal Empire with the rise of Maratha. Until the death of Madhoji Scindia in 1794, Marathas ruled supreme in central India, but after that, independent & smaller states came into being. The disintegrated smaller states pared way for British suzerainty. Some grate women rulers like Rani Kamla Devi & Rani Durgawati have carved a nick for them in history.
Between 12\textsuperscript{th} and 16\textsuperscript{th} Centuries, the region saw continuing struggles between Hindu and Muslim rulers and invaders.

The fortified city of Mandu in the southwest was the scene of frequent battles. Madhya Pradesh finally fell to the Mughals.

When India becomes independent in 1947, the British Indian province of Central Provinces and Berar formed – Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh created in 1950 from the former British Central Provinces and Berar and the princely states of Makrai and Chhattisgarh with Nagpur as the Capital of the state. The new states of Madhya Bharat Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were merged into Madhya Pradesh and the Marathi speaking southern region Vidarbha, Which included Nagpur, was ceded to Bombay state, Bhopal become the new Capital of the state. In November 2000, as part of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, the southeastern portion of the state split off to form the new state of Chhattisgarh.

**ECONOMY & INFRASTRUCTURE:**

Madhya Pradesh gross domestic product (nominal G.D.P.) for 2010-11 was 5 259, 903 crore (Approximately US$ 47120000000). The per capital figure was US$ 583, the fourth lowest in the country between 1999 and 2008, the annualized growth rate of the state was very low 3.5% the state’s G.D.P. growth rate has improved significantly, rising to 8% during 2010-11 and 12% during 2011-2012.
The most important crops are rice, wheat, sorghum (jowar), Corn (maize), pulses (legumes such as pea, beans, or lentils) and peanuts (groundnuts). Rice is grown principally in the east, where there is more rainfall, while in western, Madhya Pradesh wheat and sorghum is more important. The state is the largest soya bean producer in India other crops include linseed, sesame, sugar-came, and cotton, as well as inferior millers, which is grown in hilly areas The state is a large producer of opium (in the western district of Mandas or near Rajasthan) and marijuana (in the south western district of Khandwa (East Nimar).

Madhya Pradesh is Rich in minerals though these resources have not been fully exploited. The state has the largest reserves of diamond and coppers in India other majors mineral reserves include those of coal, coal bed methane, manganese and dolomite.

Madhya Pradesh has six ordnance Factories, 4 of which are located at Jabalpur (vehicle factory), Grey Iron foundry, Gun Carriage Factory, Ordnance Factory Khamaria) and one each at Katoi and Itarsi. The factories had run by the ordnance factories Board and manufacture variety of products for the Indian Armed Forces.

The state’s tourism industry is growing fueled by wild life tourism and a number of places of historical and religious significance Sanchi and Khajuraha are frequented by external tourists Besides the major cities Bhedaghat, Bhimbetha, Bhojpur, Maheswar, Mandu, Orchha, Pachmashi, Kanha and Ujjain are the other popular tourist destinations.
In comparison with other Indian states, Madhya Pradesh was poorly served with transport and communications facilities. The main railroads that pass through the state were originally laid down to connect the parts of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta with their hinterland. Important railway junctions include Bhopal, Ratlam, Khandwa Bilaspur and Katni. Also connecting the state with other parts of India are airports at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Ranipur, Jabalpur, Rewa, Bilaspur and Khajuraha, as well as several national highways.

**TOURIST CENTRES:**
Khajuraha, once the Capital of Chandella rulers is 595km from Delhi. The embodiment of the great artistic activity, of the 9th to the 12th centuries, only 22 temples out of 85 have survived Ujjain where Kumbha Mela is held every 12th year. Sanchi with ancient Buddhist monuments, Bhopal the lake-city and Gwalior with beautiful forts, Indore the largest city the state, Panchmarhi the hill station, Mandu the historical town and Anarkantak among the other tourists attractions. Kanha National Park near Jabalpur is one of the most beautiful wild life sanctuaries in India.

Besides, Gwalior city, MP’s other attractions are:- Udaygir, an excursion from Bhopal, with notable care sculptures of religious themes, the medieval city of orchha with exquisite palace and cenotaphs, the Khajuraha temples, care paintings at Bhimbetka, Sanchi, Unmatched repository of Buddhist art and architecture, the City of love, Mandu.
TOURISM IN THE STATE:
The uniqueness of the state arises from its rich heritage legendary pilgrim centers, scenic beauty and unparalleled, wildlife. Tourism has contributed to 16 percent of the Net State Domestic Product (N.S.D.P.) in Madhya Pradesh for the last five year (2006-2010). Tourism is a priority sector with the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the private sector is being encouraged to invest in the sector.
The tourist inflow has doubled in the last four years. Calculate as per the data provided by the state government. The total number of tourists visiting Madhya Pradesh in 2008 was 223,40,660. This almost doubled to 443,89,000 in 2011.

Table: 2.2

TOURIST ARRIVAL IN MADHYA PRADESH DURING THE PERIOD 1997 TO 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist</th>
<th>Domestic Tourist</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Change Over Previous Year</th>
<th>% Change over Base year 1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>96.17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>42.43</td>
<td>43.53</td>
<td>-54.73</td>
<td>-54.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>47.36</td>
<td>48.56</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>-49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>43.23</td>
<td>44.41</td>
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<td>-53.82</td>
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<td>1.80</td>
<td>44.25</td>
<td>46.05</td>
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<td>-52.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1.21</td>
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<td>46.47</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>-106.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-19.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.5043</td>
<td>380.795</td>
<td>383.299</td>
<td>64.45</td>
<td>298.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Annual Report of M.P.T.D.C.
The table shows an increasing trend in foregone tourist. In 1997, foreign tourist arrival was 1.16 lacks, which was decreased to 1.10 lacks in 1998, again increased to 1.20 in 1999, and again decreased to 1.17 in 2000. After that there was also an increase in 2001 and it was reached to 1.80 in 2001 and after that, there is a continuous increased and the figure of tourist arrivals reached to 3.9 lacks in 2005 after that there is again decreased in 2006 and reached to 1.89 lacks.

After that there is again increase in 2007 and reached to 2.342 and there is again increase in 2008 to 2.517 and after that there is a little decrease and again increased and reached to 2.5043 lacks in 2010.

On the other hand, the number of domestic tourists in Madhya Pradesh has a wise trend. In 1997, it was 95 lacks, which was decreased to 42.43 lacks in 1998 again increased and reached to 47.46 lacks in 1999 then decreased in 2000 and reached to 43.23 after that there, is continuous increase till 3 years and reached to 75.21 in 2003. After that again decreased in 2004 to 48.42 lacks this was, increase to 80 lacks in 2005 and after that there is a continuous increase and reached to 380.795 lacks in 2010.

Total of inflow of tourist in Madhya Pradesh also have a mix trend and percentage increase compared to the previous year showed a fluctuating trend. It was decrease in 1997, 54.73% then increased by 11.55% in 1998 again decreased by 8.54% in 1999, then increased by 3.69% in 2000, 915 in 2001, 67.41% in 2002 and after that, there is also
decrease in 2003 by 34.055 and again increased in 2005 by 63.31%. After that, there is a continuous increase year by year. It reached 33.83% in 2006, 25.82% in 2007, 58.12% in 2008, and 4.32% in 2009 and at last, it is 64.45% increase area previous year in 2010.

The table also indicates that the change over base year 1997 was decreased year by year because no. of arrivals of tourist in 1997 was decreased year by year because no. of arrivals of tourist in 1997 is very high. After that year there is a fluctuating trend in arrivals but in total calculation in comparison to base year was decreased year by year are (-54.73%) in 1998, (-49.50%) in 1999, (-53.82%) in 2000, (-52.1%) in 2001 106.95% in 2002, (-19.24%) in 2003, (-46.74%) in 2004, (-13.01%) in 2005. Moreover, after that, there is a continuous increase year by year and arrival of tourism had increased year by year after 2005. It reached 16.76% in 2006, 46.91% in 2007, and 13.23% in 2008 and in 2009 1.42.35% and reached to 298.56% in 2010.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**
Himachal Pradesh the land of internal snow peaks is a charming mountain state. Blessed with Charming Crystal Lakes, pretty flowers, ancient shrines and beautiful people; Himachal Pradesh is one of the loveliest states in India. Himachal Pradesh had bordered on the north by Jammu and Kashmir State on the west and southwest by Punjab state on the south by Haryana state on the south east by Uttar Pradesh state on the east by Tibet (an autonomous region of china). The Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges in the northwest dominated by the Great Himalayas in the north and east and marked with lower ridges of the Shivalik ranges in the south- east envelop Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal has five mighty snow-fed rivers flowing through it- the Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna. Climatically, this state is divisible into two regions- the south, which is as warm as the plains, and the north where the summers are temperate and winters are extremely cold.

Himachal Pradesh has a single- chamber legislative assembly with 68 seats, the state sands seven members to the Indian National Parliament three to the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and four to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) Local government had based on 12 administrative districts Shimla, also a beautiful hill resort is the Capital of this state.

**HISTORY:**
The earliest known inhabitants of this region were tribal’s called Dasas, who entered the hills from the Gangetic plains, between the third and second millennium B.C. The Aryans joined them around 2000 BC and a
number of tribal republics, called the janapada, began to emerge in geographically separate regions of this state, the close of the 10th Century saw the entry of Muslim rulers, in North India, through the northwestern passes. The Mughals were followed by British, who were so taken up by the beauty of the state, that they made it the summer seat of the British viceroy. After Independence, 30 princely state of the area were united and Himachal Pradesh was formed on 15 April 1948. With the reorganization of Punjab on November 1, 1966, certain areas belonging to it were also included in Himachal Pradesh It was declared a state of the Indian Union with Shimla as the Capital on January 25, 1971.

**ECONOMY AND INFRASTRUCTURE:**

The state’s economy is almost entirely based on the land, with about percent of the people depending on farming horticulture, and lives took rising for their livelihood. The main crops are wheat, corn (maize), barley, rice and potatoes, one of the chief fruit and vegetable producing states. In India, Himachal Pradesh produces apples, plums, peaches, apricots, and pomegranates, as well as ginger and mushrooms.

There is small-scale mining of state, gypsum, limestone, barite, dolomite, and pyrite, Himachal Pradesh main industries include iron foundries, resin and turpentine factories, breweries and fertilizers and electronic units. It now has 144 large and medium units, and 21,143 small-scale units, which provide employment to over 1, 00,000 people. The wearing of woolen garments is the main craft industry.
Except for the scenic, narrow gauge rail line from Kalka (in Haryana) to Shimla and the narrow gauge track connecting Pathankot (Punjab) and Jagindarnagar through the Kangra Valley, there are no railways or waterways in the state. Roads are the communications lifeline of Himachal Pradesh. The state owned transport system operates more than 140 bus routes in Himachal Pradesh.\(^\text{11}\)

**TOURIST CENTRES**

Main tourist centers are Sheila Paramour, Dharamsala, Kullu- Manali and Chamba-Dalhousie – Temples at Bhima Kali Sarahan, Hat Koti, Jwalajee, Chamunda Devi, Chintpurni, Renuka and Rewalsar, Deoth Siddh and Naina Devi are major attractions for pilgrims. Hang-gliding competitions was held in Kangra Valley, Solang Nallah slopes are getting popular for winter sports.\(^\text{12}\)

There is an art gallery in Naggar and museums in Chamba, Shimla and Dharamshala. The beautiful tourist resort of Khajjiar in Chamba district has been christened as the Switzerland of Himachal Pradesh.\(^\text{13}\)

\(^{11}\) www.Rajasthan tourism.com
\(^{12}\) www. 123 india.com/Rajasthan/history.
\(^{13}\) www. tourism.com
HIMACHAL PRADESH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
Initially the forest department of H.P. Government managed Tourism under the name of ‘Tourist Traffic’. The budget for the same was added in the main budget of forest department and tourist traffic as one of its sub-heads, In mid fifties tourism was added with public relations department and it was designated as department of public relations and Tourism. District Public Relation Officer had to look after the affairs of tourism also.

In September 1966, a separate independent Department of Tourism with separate Directorate came into existence. Wild flower hall was taken from public relation department in the year 1968-69. The process of re-shaping tourism started and Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. a company was incorporated on the 1st day of September 1972. Apart from promoting tourism in the Himachal, H.P.T.D.C. is entrusted with all the commercial activities like running of Hotels and catering establishment in the state.

The Himalchal Pradesh tourism Development Corporation (A Government of Himachal undertaking) was incorporated in 1972 with an authorized Share Capital of Rs.200 lacks, which was raised to 1,500 lacks recently. The main object of the Corporation is to make suitable arrangements of accommodation, transportation, catering, bar and entertainment facilities for the tourists at various tourist attraction places in the state. Prior to the formation of this corporation the department of tourism, government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla performed the said work.
The corporation at the time of formation took over very less accommodation center. At present, the corporation has large number of hotels, Tourist Bungalows, Tourist Inns, Tourist Huts, Tourist Lodge, Youth Hostel, Yatri Niwas, Honeymoon cottage, Honeymoon Hut, club House, log cabin and tents, These units contain rooms of various categories like luxury rooms, Deluxe rooms, semi deluxe rooms, super deluxe rooms, regular rooms, economy rooms, cottages, family suits, lodge etc.

In 1976 HPTDC owned total 24 vehicles, which went to 71 in 2000 beside these HPTDC also provide facility of trekking, Catering, skiing, Para gliding, golf and car rallies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>foreign Tourist</th>
<th>Domestic Tourist</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% Change over Previous year</th>
<th>% Change over base year 97</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>38.30</td>
<td>38.92</td>
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<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
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<td>Domestic Tourist</td>
<td>% Change over Previous Year</td>
<td>% Change over base year 97</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>15.0</td>
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<td>150.0</td>
<td>7.14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources – Annual reports of HPTDC
The table shows an increasing trend in foreign tourist arrival at Himachal Pradesh. The table reveals that in 1997 foreign tourist arrival was 63 lacks, which increased to 75 lacks in 1998, again it increased and reached to 1.11 lacks in 2000. That there is a continuous increase to 2.5 lacks in 2005 and 4.5 in 2006 and 7 lacks in 2007 and with the continuous increase, it reached to 15 lacks in 2010.

The number of domestic tourists in Himachal Pradesh reached the figure of 38.30 in 1997 which in the succeeding seven years continuously increased and reached 58.5 lacks in 2004 again increased and reached to 77.5 in 2005 and 95.5 in 2006 and again increased year by year and reached to 128 lacks in 2009 and 135 lacks in 2010.

Total inflow of tourist in Himachal Pradesh has a mix trend and the percentage increase compared to previous year showed a fluctuating trend. It increase to 7.78 in 1998 which declined to 5.91 in 1998 and again decrease to 5.35 in 2000 then increase and reached to 33.33% in 2004 and after that there is also an increase in 2005 and declined to 9.16% in 2008 and again declined in 2009 to 6.87% and increase in 2010 to 7.14%.

The table also indicates that the change over base year 1997 was 7.78% in 1998 and 14.15% in 1999 and 20.27% in 2000 and after that, it increased to 54.16% in 2004 and 105.54% in 2005 and after that, it increased every year, reached to 259.71% in 2009 and again increases, and reached to 285.40% in 2010.
IMPORTANCE AND NEED OF STDC’S

Greater the number of turnover through which the tourist money passes the greater is its spread and deeper is the impact on the economy in consequence. This unbroken series of conversion of the payment made by the tourists into incomes results in the multiplier effect of tourism. Tourism has economic, social, political, cultural and aesthetic importance.

The role of STDC’s in India has been increasingly realized because of their contribution to national income and social political cultural and aesthetic fields. There is large no. of other enterprises in every state, which offer goods and services to tourists directly or indirectly.

Economic importance of tourism can be studied in relation to its contribution to increase in income foreign exchange earnings, employment, return on investment, conservation of resources etc. A STDC earns valuable foreign exchange, which helps build up favorable balance of payment of the country STDC’s assist to gain and maximize benefits to the country particularly in the field of taxes, foreign exchange earnings and trade. STDC’s earn foreign exchange every year by providing facilities to tourists and contribute to make the balance of payments situation favorable to India

STDC’s Create employment opportunities directly in their hotels, bungalows, transport, lodge and midways, one important characteristic of the employment generation by STDC’s is the seasonality. It is
observed that during the peak season, employment opportunities reach very high level and in the off-season, the employment level touches the bottom.

**OBJECTIVES OF STATE TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

- Construction and Management of hotels, motels, restaurants, tourist’s bungalows, guesthouses and beach resorts at various places for accommodating tourists.
- Provision of transport facilities to tourists.
- Provision of entertainment facilities to tourists by way of organizing, Cultural shows, music concerts, sound and light shows etc.
- Provision of publicity services to assist India’s promotion of tourism abroad as a tourist destination and projecting the national importance of tourist at home.

With these objective of STDC’s has provided a wide range of services essential for promotion of tourism. It is primarily concerned with the establishment of a solid infrastructure of tourism industry and provisions of commercial service essential for the growth of tourist traffic.

**R.T.D.C.**

The main objective of the corporation is to make suitable arrangement of accommodation, transportation and the Department of tourism government of Rajasthan Jaipur performed catering facilities for the tourist and prior to formation of the corporation the said work.
M.P.T.D.C.
Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation’s objective is to offer accommodation facilities for the tourist and provide motels, Hotels, tourist bungalows and lodges, Multi-cuisine and specially restaurants bars and cafeteria offer a choice of catering services and many more facilities.

H.P.T.D.C.
The main object of the corporation is to encourage tourism in Himachal Pradesh by making suitable arrangement of accommodation transportation and catering facilities to the tourists.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:
The state tourism development corporation started with an object of promoting tourism by taking over all kind of commercial activities of tourism industry in the state, which were performed by the directorate of tourism of the concerned state governments.

S.T.D.C’s have started commercial activities while the work of publicity and development of new tourist places in the state remains in the hands of the state directorates of tourism.

The main commercial activities of functions of STDC’s are as follows:-
- To provide comfortable accommodation facility to tourists both from the country and abroad at various tourist attraction place by carrying on the business of state Hotels, Motel, Tourist Bungalow, Tourists Huts, Holiday campus, Rest Houses, Tented colonies etc.
• To provide cheap accommodation to middle class or low-income tourists at various places by carrying on business of youth Hostels, retiring room facilities at railway stations and airports, camping sites, positions and dormitories, yatri ghar etc.
• To provide catering facilities to tourist by way of hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, canteens, coffee houses are managed by STDC’s.
• To provide better transportation facilities to tourists by establishing transport units, travel and transport counters in the state. STDC’s have their own tourist buses, coaches, taxies, besides. The facilities provided by the state road. Transport corporation, private buses, cars and taxies, railway and airlines.
• To provide entertainment to tourist by organizing fairs and festivals, dance, music nightclubs, sports, swimming pools and son-et Lumiere (Sound and light show) at various tourist attraction places in the state.
• To provide bar facilities at various places and at midways to tourists in the state.
• To provide shopping facility by establishing and managing shops (duty free shops, bazaars, emporia etc.) at various places of tourist’s attraction to tourist in the state.
• To construct run and maintain tourist information bureaus and centers in the state and out of the state,
• To maintain and develop all places of tourist interest e.g. wild life sanctuaries Historical Movements, forts, temples, recreational sports etc. in the state,
• To provide distribute and sell tourists publicity materials e.g. Books, magazines, periodical folders, guides, maps, pamphlets, posters, diaries, calendars, slides and films.

• To plan and execute schemes for development of tourist complexes and tourist resort in the state.

• To acquire land by purchase lease or otherwise and construct maintain, develop hotels, motels, tourist bungalows, cafeteria, picnic sports etc.

• To operate and promote establishment, undertaking and enterprises what so over which in the opinion of the STDC’s are likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of tourism.

• To organize or conduct package tours for tourists

• To act as travel Agents for Airlines, Railways shipping companies and road transport.

• To organize exhibition of painting sculpture, jwellery and other works of art.

• To provide services like laundry shop to tourists in the unit of STDC’s.

• To promote social and cultural tourism in the state.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION OF STATE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

At the beginning of the twentieth century, tourism was organized in many countries by individual’s tourism interest which soon formed groupings with the state generally playing a rather distant and indirect organizational role that was usually limited to tourist publicity. However, rapid economic progress and the ensuring growth of the tourist traffic,
particularly, after the Second World War, underlined the need for systematic tourism promotion and development by the state under its control and guidance. The national importance of the tourist industry from the economic, social and cultural and political view points as well as the important relationship that it bears to foreign countries, necessitated centralized of the hands of the state.

Tourism has become key sector with ramifications in all aspects of a nation’s life. To foster and develop it on a scale proportionate to its national importance, as well as to mobilize all available national resources to that end. It is necessary to centralize the policy making power in the hands of the state which can thus take appropriate measures for creating a suitable frame work for the promotion and development of tourism by the various sectors concerned.

Tourism demand is vast, expanding and highly diversified calling for equally vast and diversified units of supply. Increasing competition for tourist traffic between countries calls for new marketing promotional and pricing policies resources conservation and utilization and balanced development activities require planning and effective legislation.

The financial and technical resources required for successful promotional and development strategy in tourism are beyond the means of the private sector tourism is a capital-intensive industry where profitability in long term. The private sector has to have recourse to public funds and requires large investments, which are only feasible with state assistance. In developing countries the state’s role is even more
vital in paving the way for the private sector, which is often shy, limited and untrained in modern techniques.

The essential aim of state intervention in tourism is to complement and stimulate the activities of the private sector in order to help achieve the priority objectives of national tourist policy. As a general principle, a government does not seek to undertake itself what the private sector is able and willing to do governments normally try to spread the cost of tourism development among as many different interest as possible.

The actual extent of the role of the state in tourism varies according to the conditions and circumstances peculiar to each country (Politics economic institutional system, socio-economic development degree of tourism development). In centrally planned economies, the state in the role initiator, executor and administrator of all tourism programmes. In the market economy countries, the role of the state in tourism, as in other sectors of economics and social life, has been expending.

In developing tourism state might per sue non-economics aims which are of primordial importance to it. Its tourist’s policy may be guided by social consideration provision of recreational facilities for the health and welfare of the people, maintenance of full employment and economic viability, avoidance of social dislocation prevention of the degradation of the natural environment, or cultural and political considerations preservation of ancient movements and cultural heritage, promotion of national unity and international understanding.
The main forms of the state’s role in tourism can be, co-ordination, planning legislation and regulations, role of entrepreneur and role of stimulator.

Tourism is a multiform activity, with numerous component units having divergent and often conflicting interests, It therefore devolves on the state, which is concerned with the optimum promotion and development of tourism in national interests to harmonize and co-ordinate all tourist activities.

The state has an important role to play in enhancing and applying tourism legislation aimed at safeguard the interest of the travelling public and building up a viable tourism industry, whose efficient functioning would help to build up the tourist image of the country by providing satisfaction to the visitors.

Tourism legislation concerns the operation and management of tourist enterprises Hotels, accommodation establishment travel agencies) including financial and fiscal incentive, organisation of tourism inside the country, utilization of land and other resources for tourism development frontier, formalities, generation of tourism demand (holiday legislation) and business wise activity are of ancillary interest to tourism.

The state’s role as stimulated relates to the aggregate of measures it may take to promote tourism development by the private sector, It includes measures to be taken to attract national and foreign private capital investments, in tourism by extending various financial and fiscal
incentives. Government assistance is required to maximize final net profitability of the private capital invested in tourist projects either by lowering the normally heavy costs of investment in other sectors and countries.

Sectorial organisations are concerned with particular industries participation in tourism. They are based on the main group of the providers of tourist’s services such as transport services, the hotel and catering industry etc. The tourist organization on the other hand: is quite distinct from sectorial organisation. It is based on the tourist destination and is defined by reference to the interest of a geographical area as a destination, which many be a country, region or individual tours, the tourist organisation provides the frame work in which tourism operates. Its purpose is to maximize the opportunities offered by tourism to the destination.

In any destination, tourism requires the involvement and participation of several organisation and interests. Each of these usually provides only one component of the total tourist product. However, each has an interest in the destination, which extends beyond its own exclusive contribution to it. Tourism, being essentially a co-operative venture, therefore necessitates co-ordination of the activities of the various interests at a particular destination. This is provided by the tourist’s organisation at different levels.
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
(R.T.D.C)

CHAIRMAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR
C.M. (FINANCE)

EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR

(A) Hotel Catering
1. Sr. Manager
2. Manager
3. Asstt. Manager
4. Admin officer
5. Office Asstt. etc.

(Dy.G.M. (Finance)
1. A.A. Officer
2. Accountant
3. Accountant Asstt.

* Construction & Repair & Maintenance of Building
* Architect

Superintendent Eng.

1. Asstt. Engineer
2. Junior Engineer.
3. Garden Superintendent

(B) Reservation, Marketing & Publicity

(C) Personal & General Admn. Dep.
1. Personal
2. Purchase /Share
3. Beer wholesale Trade\(^{14}\)

Sources: Annual Report of Rajasthan Tourist Development Corporation.

\(^{14}\) Annual Report : Rajasthan tourism development corporation.
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
(H.P.T.D.C)

CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTOR
MANAGING DIRECTOR
GENERAL MANAGER

(1)

Administrative Discipline
Deputy General Manager
Assistant General Manager
Superintendent
Sr. Assistant
Assistant
Sr. Clerk
Clerk Cum typist

(2)

Accounts Discipline
Finance Manager
Sr. Account’s officer
Assistant Account Officer
Accountant
Auditor
Accounts Clerk

(3)

Information & Publicity Discipline
Tourism Dev. Officer
Sr. Dy. T.D.O.
Dy. TDO
Information Clerk.
TRANSPORT DISCIPLINE
Assistant General Manager

Transport (Operation)
Manager T&T
Traffic Superior
Traffic Assistant
Electrician/Tyreman/welder/
Guides
Drivers
Cleaner Cum Washer boy

Transport (Maintenance)
Service Manager (Forman)
Head Mechanic
Auto
Fitters
Work shop Helpers

CATERING DISCIPLINE
General Manager (Hotels)

(1) House Keepings
T.D.O. (Manager)
Sr. Dy. T.D.O.
Dy. T.D.O.
House Keeper
Asstt. House Keeper
Linen Keeper
House man
Sweeper/Room Boy
Trainee

(2) Food & Beverages
T.D.O. (Manager)
Sr. Dy. T.D.O.
Dy. T.D.O.
Maitre De-Hotel
Captain
Waiter
Asstt.Waiter
Trainee Waiter

(3) Front Office
T.D.O. (Manager)
Sr. Dy. T.D.O.
Dy. T.D.O.
Sr. Receptionist
Telephone Operator
Telephone Operator
Security Guard
Bell Boy
Doorman

(4) Kitchen
T.D.O. (Manager)
Sr. Dy. T.D.O.
Dy. T.D.O.
Hear Pantry Man
Masalchi
Trainee Pantry
Man

### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF M.P.T.D.C

**Chairman**

**Managing Director**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Director</th>
<th>GM [Finance]</th>
<th>Executive Engineer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**[A] Hotel & Catering**

| 1. Sr. Manager | 1. A.A. Officer | * Construction & Repair & Maintenance of Building |
| 2. Manager     | 2. Accountant   |
| 4. Admin. Officer |

**[B] Reservation, Marketing & Publicity**

| 2. Junior Engineer |

**[C] Personal & General Admin. Department**


1. Personal

2. Purchase/ Store

3. Beer Wholesale Trade

**Sources:** Annual Report of Madhya Pradesh Tourist Development Corporation.