CHAPTER – 4

SOCIAL BENEFITS AND AMENITIES:

India is located in South Asia and has a population of 1.2 billion people. This world country’s diverse landscape, culture and festivals have allowed the promotion of tourism through the “Incredible India” campaign annually. India attracts more than 5 million foreign tourists for business and social pleasures.

Social performance reflects the impacts of corporate activities upon society. This embodies the performance of its economic functions and other actions taken to contribute to the quality of life. Corporate social performance is measured through social benefits. There are many social benefits and products and services provided employment opportunities additional direct employee’s benefits payments to other segments of society staff equipments and facilities environmental improvements free day care centers providing jobs to the weaker sections of the society.

Society benefits are concerned with the theory and application of criteria for appraising the desirability of investment division in public sector in terms of national objective. It provides a systematic and comprehensive format a framework for economic calculus and a philosophy for making such choice optional allocation of scarce resources to competing alternative uses or projects such that investment in those projects will field the maximum benefit to the society. Social benefits are concerned mostly with net utility gain to
society from the public works or public utility concerned like tourism. The facilities and benefits provided by the tourism may be included in social benefits.

Tourism is unique because it involves industries without smoke, education without classroom, integration without legislation and diplomacy without formality.

The importance of tourism was highlighted when the U.N. general assembly designated 1967 as the international tourist year. It recognized that tourism is a basic and desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all people and governments.

The so-called mania declaration supports the view that tourism in an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on social cultural educational and economic sectors of societies.

The world tourism can contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order that will help to eliminate the widening economic gap between developed and developing countries and ensure that the steady acceleration of economic and social development and program in particular of the developing countries.

Tourism is the world’s largest export industry. Tourism provides a major contribution to foreign exchange earnings of several developing and even developed countries in the world - Tourism generates 16% of world
G.N.P. Domestic tourism is assumed to be nine times greater than international tourism.

Today tourism is a major item of international trade perhaps the biggest international business activity after all international tourism is the largest single item in the world’s foreign trade and for some countries, it is already the most important industry and earner of foreign exchange.

The economic gap between rich and poor countries has widened over the past decades. To create new industries and to transform rural life of a developing country like India is a gigantic task. The relevance of tourism in this situation in that income from international tourism can bring the foreign exchange essential for major investments.

By appreciating other people’s ways of life and institutions, tourism may create good will for a country. Tourists travel to participate in many events like conference exhibitions etc their visits also provide an opportunity to improve cooperation as well as to project an image of a country to the outside world. When tourist come in contact with other people, social exchange takes place tourists often carry back home with them new ideas and a new outlook on life.

Tourism has an educational significance. It has a beneficial effect, which is brought about through contact between people of different races, and nationalities. Tourism is a form of culture contact between people of different countries. Tourism involves cultural exchanges and results in
cultural environment of those who travel as well as of those at the receiving end.

Culture factors attract tourists to destinations architecture, historical monuments and tourists often visit birthplaces of famous men. Culture in tourism is main attraction. Without culture to make the difference, every place would see blandly. The same without different cultural heritage places around the world would have little to offer that would attract for the purposes of tourism world heritage sites are nothing but cultural sites such as the pyramid in Egypt, the tower of London, the Taj Mahal of India, the Great Wall of China.

In bringing together people of different background from different countries, tourism has a political and social significance domestic tourism promotes similar interaction between people and places and contributes to that knowledge which may enhance understanding. The main economic significance of tourism money earned in places of normal residence is spent in places visited is common for all tourism lies in the purchasing power generated in received areas through the expenditure of visitor who tend to spend at a much bigger rate than when they are at home.

International tourist expenditure introduces an additional aspect of economic significance, as different countries have to balance their transactions with the rest of the world. International tourism enters into
the balance of payment accounts of individual countries and is of major significance in international trade in world trade in goods.

Tourist expenditure increases the incomes of the destination by an amount greater than itself. The expenditure is amplified and this is known as the multiplier. The multiplier itself is the numerical coefficient indicating how much income will increase because of tourist expenditure.

Tourism in an integral part of modern life as a force for social changes tourism has had an impact of the same order as the industrial revolution. In the last three decades, tourism has transformed the way the world looks and works.

No place in the world in isolated. The realms of space have been conquered and many remote corners of the globe are now accepted holiday centers. Distance is no longer so much costly. This has transformed not only world economic but also human lifestyles.

Social benefits or amenities provided by the tourism are numerous they may be divided into two parts:-

1. Social benefits or amenities to tourists
2. Social benefits or amenities to employees
SOCIAL BENEFITS AND AMENITIES TO TOURISTS

Tourism provides social benefits to tourists in different ways and provides different types of amenities following are the description of some benefits and Amenities provided by the tourism department tourists:-

ACCOMMODATION:-

Various government bodies have created accommodation facility and public agencies along with charitable trust etc. this activity is the main activity of several STDC’s. The corporation puts emphasis on providing tourist’s accommodation at reasonable tariff to suit every body’s pocket:-

Accommodation facility by RTDC:-
Rajasthan tourism development corporation (RTDC) is a well-established brand name in tourism industry operating 33 hotels, 10 motels and 1 restaurant in Rajasthan state. During important fairs and festivals, tented tourist villages are set up to provide ethnic tourism experience.

Hotels are strategically situated with its pan presence in the state motels offer a refreshing break on the important state and National highways.

Hotel and Motels provide travelers an experience of Rajasthan with safety and security variety of rooms such as suite, AC, Non AC, Standard, Huts, tents provide solution suiting to traveler. Variety of North/South Indian dishes, continental and Chinese cuisine along with traditional Rajasthan dishes is served RTDC. Hotels and Motels are recently renovated and upgraded to provide better facilities and services to the guests. New furnishings furniture linen etc. is introduced. The hotel and motel are standardized for categorization in three to one star and heritage categories. Available facilities are such as bars, travel counters, shopping arcades, indoor and outdoor games for children and city sightseeing tours make the stay in RTDC hotel a complex experience. Rajasthan offers wide range of accommodations. Rajasthan offers you grand heritage hotels with cheap accommodations to suit every budget.

The advantage of visiting Rajasthan is our chance to stay in luxurious palaces now converted into heritage hotels with the recent conversions
into hotels these once for-bidden eras have opened their door to the world.

We have divided the hotel categories in 15-hotel class, but here we have grouped the entire hotel category in the following broad accommodation range based on the tariff.

Accommodation in Rajasthan can be broadly classified into the following categories:-

- **Cheap Hotels**: Tariff range from 60 Rs. (2 USD)
  To 600 Rs. (10 USD) (One Star Hotel)

- **Budget Hotels**: Tariff range from 600 Rs. (12 USD)
  To 1000 Rs. (22 USD)
  (Two star Hotel, Budget Hotel, Resort, and Heritage)

- **Deluxe Hotels**: Tariff range from 1200 Rs. (23 USD)
  To 4000 Rs. (80 USD)
  (Three star Hotels, four-star hotels, Deluxe Resorts, Deluxe Heritage)

- **Luxury Hotels**: Tariff Range from 4000 Rs. (80 USD) to 35000 Rs. (400 USD, 5 star hotel, grand heritage hotel)

- **Government Accommodation**: These are like tourist bungalows, Dak Bungalows, circuit house mostly occupied by the government officials. State / central government manage them. The tariff ranges are very normal for the government officers.
• Railway retiring rooms: - Located on most of the railway station in Rajasthan. You can stay in the retiring when you have the railway tickets. The tariff range from 100 Rs. (2 USD) to 800 Rs. (20 USD)

• Paying guest accommodation: - Promoted by the state government. This gives the chance of staying with a local family in their houses. This gives you an opportunity to interact with the local families and letter understanding of the local culture and traditions.

• Others: - other option of staying in Rajasthan (Tented Accommodation, Apartments)
Himachal Pradesh tourism development corporation (HPTDC) is a pioneer in the development of tourism infrastructure in Himachal. Formed in 1972; it provides a complete package of tourism services including accommodation activate having the largest chain of finest
hotels and restaurants in the state with 57 hotels having 1070 rooms with 2320 beds. HPTDC also runs 60 restaurants and cafes scanning a varied cuisine, including Himachal delicacies. All these properties are set in superb locations in the lap of the nature.

It has to its credit its contribution towards the economic growth of the state while discharging its social responsibilities to all sections of the society it has developed various type of accommodation at different places in Himachal Pradesh. These are mainly situated in Shimla, Solen, Mandi, Kullu, Kangra, Chamber and simou district since its incorporation, number of complexes / units have been added, from its own financial resources or assistance.

The highest charge amongst the hotels of HPTDC Ltd is in the palace total chair. The rent of Maharaja suit is Rs. 16800/- C.P at prime time and Rs. 16000/- F.P at prime time and Maharani Suit in Rs. 9400/- C.P at prime time and 9000/- E.P at prime time and Rs. 7000/- at leisure time. Raj Kumar suite in Rs. 8400/- C.P. at prime time and Rs. 8000/- E.P at prime time and Rs. 6000/- at leisure time, Raj Kumar suite at Rs. 7400/- C.P at prime time and Rs. 7000/- E.P at prime time and Rs. 5500/- at leisure time. Mehman suite Rs. 6400/- C.P at prime time and Rs. 6000/- E.P at prime time and Rs. 4500/- at leisure time. Dewan suite Rs. 5900/- C.P. at prime time and Rs. 5500/- E.P. at prime time and Rs. 4000/- at leisure time. Vazeer suite Rs. 4400/- C.P at prime time and 4000/- E.P at prime time and Rs. 3500/- at leisure time DBK Semi Deluxe at Rs. 3900/- C.P at prime time Rs. 3500/- E.P at prime time Rs. 3000/- at leisure time.
Himneel Block at Rs. 3600/- C.P at prime time and Rs. 1600/- at leisure time and during May-June and 23\textsuperscript{rd} December to 2\textsuperscript{nd} January the above rooms can optionally be sold on MAP or C.P basis (Veg. Food).

HPTDC opened a five star Hotel Meghdoot at Shimla. This Hotel was converted into Governor’s residence first but now it has been designated as a state guesthouse.

Hotel holiday home popularly known as triplets at Shimla is a hotel with four-star facilities. This is the biggest unit of HPTDC computerized central reservation unit has also been established in this hotel.

HPTDC also provide tented accommodation in peak seasons if there is no sufficient accommodation or it cannot be constructed. These have generally been raised at Nal dehra, Creneno, Dharamshala, Shagsu, Kullu Manali, and Manikerven.

**Accommodation facility by M.P.T.D.C.:**

Madhya Pradesh is emerging tourism state of India. For development of any tourist destination good accommodation facility is must recognizing the importance of accommodation facility. Madhya Pradesh state tourism Development Corporation (M.P tourism) has developed best accommodation facilities in almost all important tourist destinations of Madhya Pradesh.
Wildlife of Madhya Pradesh is special attraction for tourists. State have world known tiger reserves like kasha National park, Bandhargarh, Pench tiger reserve, kanha national park etc. Thousands of tourists visit these places and count is still increasing. To accommodate such a high number of visitors, number of wild life resorts are opened in such national parks exploiting the tourist movement some big players of hotel industry have also opened their resorts Taj group of Hotels have opened four luxury wildlife resorts in Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, Oberoi group is also on the way to open luxury wild life resorts in Madhya Pradesh. One can find best wild life resorts and lodges in kanha, Bandhargarh, Pench and Panna national parks.

Apart from wildlife sector, on can find three UNESCO world heritage sites in Madhya Pradesh These world heritage sites are khajuraho, Sanchi and Bhimbetka, Visited by large number of international tourists throughout the year similarly pilgrimage and heritage destinations in and around Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior have made enough room for Hotel industry to venture in these destinations.

M.P.T.D.C. has its hotel in AmarKantak. It is the only good accommodation in Amarkantak. Amarkantak hotel are of budget category. It has hotel in Bandargarh National Park at bhedaghat at Bhopal, at Chitrakoot, at Gwalior, at Indoor, at Jabalpur, at Kanha National Park, at Khajur, at Maitiar, at Mandu, at Orchha, at Panchmarhi, at pipariya, at Raipur, at Rookhad, at Sanchi, at Satna, at Shivpuri, at Ujjain and at Waidhan. In these hotels, M.P.T.D.C. provides suits, Ac
Rooms, Air cool Rooms, ordinary Rooms, Bed Facility, and Tented Accommodation etc. Besides these hotels and motels some other facility are also provided such as Bar, beer show, shops and conference rooms.

**Tariff of M.P.T.D.C. hotels & motels are as per below:-**

- **Maharaja suite (A.C)**: 3990 per room per day
- **Maharani suite (A.C)**: 2490 per room per day
- **A.C. deluxe suite**: 1490 to 2150 /-
- **A.C. deluxe (Single)**: 790/- to 2990/-
- **A.C. deluxe (Double)**: 890/- to 2990/-
- **A.C. Room (Single)**: 690/- to 1690/-
- **Non A.C. Room**: 390/- to 1200/-
- **Extra Bed Charges**: 100/- to 300/-
- **Dormitory Beds**: 75/- to 90/-

Tariff of accommodation in M.P.T.D.C. are different from place to place but these are average charges for accommodation.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**AIR TRANSPORTATION**

Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur & Jaisalmer are the main airports in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is linked by air to the other ports of the country. All these four cities are great historical places and have a big potential for tourism. Air transportation assists to improve tourism in Rajasthan.
Himachal Pradesh is marginally linked by air to the others part of the country. There was only one air-stripe at bunter (Kullu Valley) up to 1987. In the department of tourism, civil aviation wing was established only in 1965. The jubhar hatti (Shimla) air-stripe was started for Dornier planes on 24th may 1987. It is uni directional because surrounding hills. The third one at Gaggal (Kangra) was made operational from 13th may 1990. There is also a proposal to establish aero sports institute at Gaggle with hostel and hangar facilities. Keeping in the view the scope of area sporting Himachal Pradesh, training hand gliding, Para gliding and powered hang gliding are proposed to be provided to promote the adventure sports. Helipads are also available at dobra kawar rohru Bankufer Rampur Chamba and Bhurmaur for the convenience of the people but this facility has also resulted in the increase of tourist traffic to the state.

Madhya Pradesh is liked with several cities of India. It has big network of air transport Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior and Guma are the main airports in Madhya Pradesh.

**ROAD & RAIL TRANSPORT**

Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab & Delhi cover Rajasthan some national highways cross the state and it is connected with rest all the major cities in India by train. There are a number of goods trains.

Railway & RTDC jointly operate a tourist train. “Palace an wheel” which plays an important role in the working of RTDC besides this RTDC also
operates some luxury buses and operates & provides cars, buses & Jeeps to tourists.

It is the only viable mean of transportation in the state. HRDC is the main agency in this sector. Which in planning fleet of 1656 buses on 1892 routes against 1810 identified routes 80% of routes are nationalized and rest 20 percent is in the hand of private operators. In addition to these small vehicles (taxis) are also available for travelling through roads within and outside the state. The department of transport of the government of H.P and state transport authority regulate all the transport vehicles and their activities in the state.

As well as Rajasthan & Himachal, Madhya Pradesh has also a big network of Road & Train transportation. M.P.T.D.C. is also providing tourist buses, cars & taxies.

**TRANSPORTATION SERVICE BY R.T.D.C**

Transportation is one of big part of total revenue generate by RTDC from transportation RTDC provides package tours. Tariff of each tour is previously decided by RTDC.

RTDC operates different types of package tours keeping in mind the varied interests of tourists. RTDC operates Raj Brahmin package tours from different state of India such as Delhi and Ahmadabad. These tour packages also cover sightseeing trips of marvelous architecture, arts and crafts, wildlife, adventure, fairs and festivals. RTDC divides its tours by way of transportation during palace on wheels tours and heritage on
wheels tours, tourist will have unique royal experiencing of touring via railway.

RTDC also provides Cars, Buses, and Taxies for transportation. They have some cars, buses and taxies but if they need, more they hire taxies from some travel agents and provide to their customers. There are taxies in most of the town of Rajasthan and most of them metered. The metered taxies are a great help for the tourists for communication hand pulled rickshaws are also common in Rajasthan that can be used to cover shorter distances. The three wheelers powered by a two-stroke motor cycle engine with a driver up front and seat for two passengers behind makes an auto rickshaw a common means of transportation. In almost all the cities of Rajasthan, you will find auto rickshaws. Somewhat a large auto rickshaw these look like three wheeled vehicles, which operate like minibuses. They are also ideal for a particulars route they follow. The smaller regional tours as Nawalgarh in shekhawati have horse driven carriages know as tangas. These are meant for exclusive experience bicycle getting. Bicycle & wandering around on a cycle is a very good idea. However, as it may be demanding in terms of physical sturdiness to cover longer distances, you should be fit enough so as not to get tired very soon. There are numerous interstate and intra state buses plying in Rajasthan. Jeeps are another mode of transportation in Rajasthan. They usually ply on the intra city routes. Jeep centers are a variation of the jeeps. These open jeeps ply in the cities of Rajasthan. They offer an excellent view and superb experience to the passengers in the rural towns and deserts areas of Rajasthan. Camel carts are very common
means of transportation. It is easy to commute in the desert areas through a camel cost. Bullock carts are used by the Rajasthanies to carry goods from one place to another. In addition, sometimes they are used for transportation purposes.

Rajasthan state road Transport Corporation buses that run all around Rajasthan and to many neighboring states are categorized into five types of services starting from ordinary & express buses that cover. Villages & smaller towns, the fleets boast of several luxury coaches for corporation’s semi deluxe. Deluxe and Air conditioned services apart from these RSRTC also runs numerous city buses in the city of Jaipur and in the most popular mean of public transportation in this growing metropolis.

Deluxe buses more popularly known as silver line buses cover the entire spread of the state and have regular runs to almost all major cities of the neighbouring states several private travels services those run by tour operators. Travel agents are also available chauffeur driven private cars and taxis for long distance travel are available in the major tours of Rajasthan.
TRANSPORTATION TARIFF OF RTDC ARE AS BELOW:-

RTDC Transport Tariff for Local Package and Outstations from Jaipur
(w.e.f. 1st April 2012)

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<td>3250</td>
<td>4125</td>
<td>4375</td>
<td>4750</td>
<td>27.50</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Besides this RTDC also operates “palace on wheels” with Indian railway joint venture it is a very popular & profitable activity for them and maximum foreign exchange generating activity.

**THE PALACE ON WHEELS:-**
The palace on wheels is related as are of the top ten luxury train journeys in the world. It offers you a heart-rending trip to the splendid forts and places of Rajasthan in just seven days discover the royal history of Taj Mahal in Agra. The journey to the hinterland of the desert states every Wednesday evening at 1800 hrs from Delhi and ends on the following Wednesday early in the morning.

The very mention of Rajasthan evokes visions of Maharajas, Palaces, Forts, deserts, camels and people in brightly coloured affaire. It is through such a landscape that the palace on wheels one of the ten most luxurious trains of the world winds its way on its weeklong journey. The fourteen deluxe saloons, equipped with all modern day amenities are task fully decorated and offer a once in a lifetime experience of living in a lifetime experience of living in royal splendor.

The journey takes the traveler through Delhi, Jaipur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bharatpur and Agra, and
offers a variety of sightseeing and deserts safaris based with dance & music to make the journey truly memorable.

The seven day give traveler a unique opportunity to leisurely explore Rajasthan while the “Khidmatgars” do their at most to make the tour as comfortable as possible.

The pleasure of living in a mobile palace is all yours from the moment you arrive at the station to board the palace on wheels and this wonderful experience does not come to an end on the just seventh day but lingers in the memory of the traveler long after the journey is over. Each coach has four coupes and is provided with wall-to-wall carpeting. Two restaurant cars, the maharaja & the maharani offer continental, Rajasthan and Indian cuisine for the guests. Besides a well stocked bar and a lounge car are attached to make the journey a memorable experience. The centrally air conditioners and self-sufficient train leaves Delhi every Wednesday.

**HERITAGE ON WHEELS**

Heritage on wheel is one in the lifetime experience of luxury railway tour, heritage on wheel in operated by RTDC and Indian Railway which takes tourist to visit Bikaner, Nawalgarh, Ramgarh (Mahansar) and mandawa. Travelling via this tourist train itself is an unforgettable experience on board this train has two restaurants named Maharaja and Maharani well stocked bar cum lounge well experience staff in traditional uniform of Rajasthan ready to serve variety of cuisine including Rajasthani, nine saloons with heritage ambiance. Each saloon
has a capacity to accommodate eight guests in four bedrooms with two bathrooms on sharing basis. Heritage on wheels tours covers, shekhhawati, region, Bikaner, Nawalgarh, Ramgarh (Mohansar), Mandawa including Gajner and Tal Chappar.

**TRANSPORTATION ACTIVITY BY MPTDC**

Madhya Pradesh state tourism development corporations also provide package tour and transportation facility they are also operating buses and coaches and providing cars facility from Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur and Gipsy from Bandhargarh National Park, Kanha National Park and Pachmarhi.

The transport department functions under the provisions of section 2013 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988. Madhya Pradesh motor vehicles taxation act 1924 (Amended 1993) and the rules framed under these two acts.

The transport commissioner (T.C) heads the transport department. He is assisted by deputy transport commissioner specializing in enforcement, administration and finance in the head office.

**TRANSPORT ACTIVITY BY HPTDC**

Tourist vehicle owned by HPTDC Ltd in 1972-1974 were placed at the disposal of HRTC due to non-availability of adequate know how within the organization. But on recommendations of the committee on public under taking of Vidhan Sabha, The HPTDC Ltd. Created its own
independent transport wing in October 1974 i.e., w.e.f. 17.10.1976 to look after the operation of tourists. Vehicles in the Pradesh for facilitating the inflow of tourists and their consequent dispersal to places of tourists interest with in the state keeping in the view the availability of tourist’s traffic and convenience of the tourist. The HPTDC transport wing has acquired a sophisticated flock of tourist vehicles including air-conditioned coaches equipped with modern facilities live videos, public address system, provision for cold drinks, complementary, distribution of sweets etc, during the journey. In addition to these coaches, cooperation has imported cars also its bus coaches are mainly located at Shimla, Manali, Dharmshala, Chandigarh and Delhi from where beside local sightseeing tours, it organizes package tours to Himachal Pradesh as well as other places of tourist interest in the country.

There are two types of operations performed by the transport wing. The first is the stage carriage operation and the second is contract operation. A night route has been assigned to HPTDC by the HRTC from Shimla to Dharamshala and vice versa. It is a helping hand to HRTC and is not an overlapping activity. It also operates airport service at Shimla and Bhuntar for the convenience of the tourists under the contracted carriage operations. It caters the day-to-day needs of the tourists whenever needed. These facilities are also engaged for important international, national meets and conferences package and LTC tours also organized during off-season periods.
HPTDC operates daily Volvo/Luxury coach service from New Delhi to Manali, New Delhi to Shimla and New Delhi to Dharamshala and vice versa. HPTDC also operates coaches on the famous Manali route from July to September. This 480 KM journey is made in two days through several high passes with a night stay dinner and breakfast.

**Road Transport**

Himachal is connected by road with all the major centre of North and Rest of India, National Highway No. 20, 21 and 22 pass through the state. Some of the important entry points are - Parwanoo with Kalka, Kala Amb with Ambala, Paonta sahib with Dehradoon, Swarghat with ropar and Chandigarh, Chahki with Hoshiarpur.

**Rail Transport:-**

There are three way to enter Himachal by train first from kalka which in connect Shimla second in Nangal in Punjab which connect and the third is by pathankot which connects Palampur up to Joginder nagar.

**Transport tariff of HPTDC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>For per seat (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long distance route bus services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manali – Delhi &amp; Vice Vera A/c Volvo coach</td>
<td>1220/- (One way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manali – Leh &amp; Vice Versa – 1st July to 15th Sep.</td>
<td>Rs. 2200/- (Per seat one way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night Stay at keylong</td>
<td>Tpt. Charges Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Price (one way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimla – Delhi &amp; Vice Versa Deluxe coach</td>
<td>800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimla – Mumbai &amp; Vice Versa Deluxe coach</td>
<td>500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sightseeing tours around Shimla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimla–kufi–Fagu – Chini Bunglow – Naldehra &amp; Back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sightseeing tours around Manali</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manali-kothi-Rahla-Fall-Rohtangpass &amp; back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Per KM, rate of non-A/C deluxe coaches**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of vehicle</th>
<th>Rate per KM from till area</th>
<th>Rate per km for high till area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non ac 35 seats deluxe coach</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non ac 27 seats deluxe coach</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non ac 12 seats semi deluxe coach</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above transportation tariff are inclusive of all taxes i.e. passenger tax, service tax, road tax, and retention charges. The minimum condition of chargeable km's a day would be 200 km.
CATERING

Catering service by RTDC:-

Rajasthan is famous for its hospitality and its foods. RTDC operates several restaurants and provides catering facility in its hotels, motels and tourist bungalows besides this RTDC run some midways and restaurants on the highways crossing Rajasthan.

RTDC restaurants now open their welcome doors to outside catering. After years of successfully managing their food outlets with a professional touch, RTDC now offers exquisitely developed sumptuous menus for-

- Corporate lunches
- Birthday parties
- Anniversary Dinner
- Kitty parties
- Marriage parties
- Theme parties and so on

Any occasion that calls for gourmet food can be catered to and managed by the experienced professional staff managers, these restaurants with services at their best.

Catering service by HPTDC:-

HPTDC has statewide network of catering services to the tourists of different taste, categories and classes visiting various parts of state. There is a chain of restaurants, café and fast food counters/corners, coffee shops, softy corners serving continental foods. The corporation in all of its complexes/units generally provides some facilities also 30 cafes
have been opened in places like waysides, tourist spots and town for the convenience of tourist. In addition to these, HPTDC is also operating subsidized canteens in Himachal Pradesh secretariat complex and at Himachal Bhawan, New Delhi.

Catering facilities for marriages, lunch, dinner, banquets, parties etc. are available at Hotel Holiday, home, Shimla. There is regency hall in theatre style, having capacity of 200 people, one dragon hall in same style having capacity of 150 people.

Their catering suits the budget class tourists. The employees of HPTDC on Mani Mahesh yatra and fair serve free foods packets, tea etc, at Hadsar to Pilgrims and Yatris.

**Catering service by MPTDC:-**

MPTDC operate canteen and restaurants in all their hotel, motels, tourist bungalows and tourist villages. MPTDC also provide lunch facility with the looking of conference room and manage parties.

**Other Activities of RTDC**

Transportation, catering and accommodation are the main activities of RTDC which it is done as compose to other tourism development corporation. Besides this beer trade and beer bar are the activities, which is more revenue generating and profitable activity of RTDC. Sightseeing facility boating facility and organization of Fair & Festival are the activities from which some revenue are generated by RTDC.
Camel festival (Bikaner), Nagous Fair Desert festival (Jaisalmer) elephant festival (Jaipur), Gangour fair (Jaipur), Dussehra Mela (Kota), Marwar Festival (Jodhpur) and pushkar fair are the main fair & festival of Rajasthan.

Other activities of HPTDC:-
The corporation has pioneered the development of adventure activities and winter sports in the country. These activities have helped in imparting Himachal a favorable image of sports cum adventure destination. The corporation has promoted and developed tracking, land gliding skiing golfing etc.

Efforts are about to eliminate seasonal character of tourism by attracting tourists to the Pradesh in the off seasons through wide publicity and offering concessions in rent and by further developing winter sports at Shimla kurfi, Narkanda, Manali etc. and water sports in Renuka, Gobind Sagar, Pong Darn etc.

Recreation
The New Year and Christmas eyes are organized at various units of HPTDC the corporation had organized a French film festival at Shimla in collaboration with the ministry of information and Broad casting. New Delhi international year of youth (1985) war celebrated by organizing short tracks for the students and by arranging special package tour for them.
ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES

Skiing:

During the winter season, the corporation organizes (January, February and March) courses of seven days, 10 days and 21 days with the collaboration by Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering and Department of Tourism at Narkhand, Shimla. Two to three thousand participants have already taken training so far. The corporation participates in the National Skiing competitions in 1985; corporation bagged two prizes in this competition.

Trekking:
Himachal’s topography and terrain suits the needs of trekkers. A large number of student’s youth and others interested in trekking come to Himachal HPTDC facilitates and encourages them for this purpose. It is trying to make Himachal Pradesh trekkers paradise. The corporation had been organizing National Himalayan trekking programme since 1984 in celebration with the Youth Hostel Association of India (YHAI) in the kullu valley in the month of May and June in September and October. It had also organized such programme in Sarahan and Sangla valleys. This programme has become very popular and thousand of persons from different part of the country had taken part in this programme corporation is trying to standardize the trek routes, some of them have been standardized trekking equipments are generally made available at Manali, Rasian, Narkanda and Dalhousie.

**Hand Gliding / Para Gliding:**
The national Himalayan hang gliding rallies are organized at billing in the Kangra valley since 1985. The domestic and foreign participants are increasing year by year. An international Para-gliding competition with the joint collaboration of ITDC and department of tourism was organized in Kangra valley.

**Golf:**

There is a golf course at Naldehra 23 km from Shimla where HPTDC organizes golf tournaments every year for this, corporation had framed the requisite, which have been published in the shape of brochure. Matches between civil and army teams are also arranged from time to time.

**Himalayan Car Rallies:**

The corporation takes interest in organizing and participating in car rallies. HHH in chosen as the control room. The HPTDC corporations
vehicles won first prize in the year 1983 also provide food, stay and other facilities.

**Other Activities of MPTDC:-**

Transportation, catering and accommodation are the main activities of MPTDC, which are done as compared to other tourism development corporations, besides this some other activities, are also done by MPTDC but at very small level.

Sightseeing facility, boating facility, and organization of Fair festival are the activities from which some revenue is generated by MPTDC.

**SOCIAL BENEFITS AND AMENITIES PROVIDED TO THE EMPLOYEES:**

Tourism is one of the biggest public sectors in the country and it employs large number of people under different categories. It has a separate department to deal with the employees problems and tries to manage them effectively from the very beginning of the industrial venture labour has been an important factor of production and service even today no technical development has been able to undermine the place of labour in the industrial field. The main reason behind it is that labour is the only factor of production, which can employ other factors of production in the best possible manner. The main objective of an enterprise is to get maximum production at minimum cost and this cannot be achieved unless the labour forces is not motivated in the right direction.
Tourism provides a number of amenities facilities to its employees and to the society as a whole for the management of gigantic organization like the tourism in a smooth efficient and economic way. One of the prime requirements is a large number of personals with the requisite qualification and training in the various disciplines, connected with the working of the tourism have a work force of over employees and nearly casual labour apart from being the largest employees in the country. The tourism also earnestly strives to be a model employer providing various amenities to the staff. Such as employment opportunities, subside red having educational and medical facilities staff benefit fund recreation etc. some of the amenities provided by the tourism are as follows:-

**Recruitment:**
Tourism industry is a very wide industry and is essentially concerned with providing services for people who stay away from home on business or holiday.

Recruitment criteria, Tourism Industry, Travel can be leisure travel involving package tour, pilgrim travel, adventure travel or simply business travel work at every functional level in the industry involves communicating directly with people. Travel agents assess the needs of tourists and businesspersons and arrange for them the best possible travel assistance.

HRD services are an acclaimed international placement agency, which offers lucrative openings in any industrial and businesses sector
recruitment in tourism industry. It serves as the intermediary between various travel & tourism agencies and prospective job seekers. It provides you the ladder to reach your world of dreams.

In today’s competitive world, looking for an ideal job is quite painful. HRD makes you journey secure and hassle free in your professional world recruitment criteria in tourism industry. It offers you lucrative openings, guides you to achieve your goals, and provides exclusive help and assistance to reach your destination. HRD understands your interests, needs, and directs you accordingly.

Tourism recruitment policy provides a very good channel for prospective job seekers recruitment criteria in tourism industry. It offers brilliant placement services in various, Travel & tourism agencies. Job in the travel & tourism industry offers lucrative pay and great career growth.

Travel & tourism has a world of careers related to it. It opens a completely new world of job opportunities.

Career options in the travel and tourism industry are varied and tremendous. The main ones are tourism department, Airlines, Travel agencies, Hotels, Tour operators and tourist guides. Travel and tourism industry in likely to increase with opulent plans and programmes for future, thus creating a demand for skilled and trained Indian personnel in numerous spheres of the National and international industry.
HRD services assist you to understand your interests in travel & tourism sector and offer you lucrative openings in travel & tourism sector.

**Employment:**
Tourism provides employment several times more than normal manufacturing industries several type of business firms such as hotels, motels, restaurants, transport agencies, travel agents, tour operators, gift shops, cars and rickshaws, drivers and guides etc. flourish from tourism. It employs large number of people and provides a wide range of jobs, which are intended from unskilled to highly specialize one. Then, there are other supporting industries, small and large, which in turn cater to the needs of tourism industries directly, or indirectly providing and supplying the requirements of the tourists. The basic infrastructure like roads, airports, water supply and other public utilities and the construction of hotels and other accommodation units creates jobs to thousands of workers both skilled and unskilled. Tourism is highly labour or employment intensive industry. Primary or direct employment in tourism refers to those employees directly involved in tourism businesses such as hotels, restaurants and sightseeing secondary or indirect employment is the employment created in the construction of tourist infrastructure and supra structures or in agriculture because of tourist demand for food. This indirect employment depends on how closely the tourism is linked to the local economy. The closer the link is the more secondary or indirect jobs will be created the following link ranks various businesses, with the highest employer at the top:-
• Food service
• Public transportation
• Entertainment
• Accommodation
• Travel arrangers
• Automobile transportation

The segment of tourism industry and business that grown faster than any other in the past thirty years and which in projected to grow faster than the present growth rate between 7% to 9%. The impact of tourism on employment generation in the economy is related to the income creation in the first and subsequent rounds of spending of tourist money on consumer goods industry. In view of this, the realistic method of apportioning employment to the tourism sector would be based on ratio of aggregate state income and income generated from tourism. That affect of tourism on employment generation at various stages subsequent to the initial spending stage and in various sectors of the economy. Finally, the impact, which the tourism industry has made on the employment, is more pronounced. Tourist industry is a gold mine to generate direct as well as indirect employment. The tourism industry in India generated direct employment of 6.5 million and another 8 million that were employed indirectly. The multiplier effect to employment in tourism was estimated to be around 33 percent compared to the 16 percent in manufacturing industry.
Tourism has emerged as one of the largest industry both in terms of gross domestic products (G.D.P) and employment in the world today. It generates exports, boosting taxes and stimulating capital investment. Currently, it employs more than 260 million people (100 million of whom work directly in the industry) or 8.78% of total employment and generates over 9.1% of global G.D.P. in 2011. India has a large unexploited potential for foreign and domestic tourism that has been steadily increasing for the past couple of decades.

Table: 4.1

Estimated Employment for tourism sector (in lacks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Due to foreign tourist</th>
<th>Due to Domestic Tourist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>20.46</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>17.44</td>
<td>37.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>24.52</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>25.83</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>26.54</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>26.34</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>28.79</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Report
The above table shows that the direct employment in the Indian economy in 1999-2000 due to foreign tourist was at about 20.46 lacks and in 2002-2003 due to foreign and domestic tourists were 17.44 lacks and 37.44 lacks respectively i.e. employment has doubled in the domestic sector compared to the foreign sector. Thereafter, employment increased and these are estimated at about 28.79 lacks and 57.00 lacks respectively in 2008-2009. Thus in 2002-2003 every foreign and seven domestic tourists generate about one job per year and in 2008-2009. It grew by two and ten respectively i.e. two foreign tourists and ten domestic tourist generates one job per year. Investment in tourism sector has increased by domestic rather than foreign tourists.

**Promotion:-**

The problems of promotional strategies in tourism are somewhat different from the problems of traditional product marketing. The differences are the result of the characteristics of tourism supply and
demand. Tourism first is a service sector activity in manufacturing activities; goods are produced, stored and sold. The inventory process serves as a way of linking these stages of production and consumption. Tourism supply cannot be stored. Airline seats, hotel rooms, or restaurants seats not sold today lose that particular sale forever. A second important factor that makes tourism different from other industries relates to its demand. Tourism demand in highly elastic seasonal in nature and subject to qualitative factors like taste and fashion as well as other factors of demand and price so marketing is a basic problems of tourism industry in India. Effective marketing is a prerequisite for the success of tourism development. There is no other industry, which benefits more from Governments marketing efforts than that of the tourism products internationally Indian tourism needs to adopt a tourism products and market opportunity.

**Training:-**

Training enables an individual to do a job in correct effective and efficient manner. Therefore, it is also regarded as the corners stone of sound human resources management. Employees must be trained systematically and scientifically to handle the job.

Keeping the view into consideration the human resource management of tourism department has established different training programmes at different levels from the top management to lower level. Tourism have developed their own facilities for conducting extensive training programme for their officers and staff to enable them to improve upon
their skill and abilities and to equip them with the latest technological
development. Training institutions on tourism may be divided into two
broad categories those that serve the needs of the entire system and
those that caters to the requirements of tourism.

Govt. of India initiated training programmes in the field of hotel
management catering and nutrition in the year 1962 under the
department of food, ministry of Agriculture. To begin with, four
institutes of Hotel management, catering technology and applied
nutrition were set up at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata for
inner party training in hospitality relating craft disciplines. Twelve food
craft institutes were also set up at different places in the country
consequent to transfer of the programme to the ministry of tourism in
October 1982, format of the various training programmes was
reoriented and remolded keeping in view the professional workforce
requirements of the country fast expanding accommodation and
catering industry. In order to harness the resources and to provide a
central thrust to the programme ministry of tourism established. The
National Council for Hotel Management and catering technology
(NCHMCT) in the year 1982 Main objectives for setting up the council at
the apex level were:-

1. To advise the Government on coordinated development of hotel
management and catering education
2. To collect, collate and implement international development in the
area of human resource development for the hospitality sector.
3. To affiliate institutes and prescribe courses of study and instructions leading to examinations conducted by it.

4. To standardize courses and infrastructures requirements for institutes imparting education and training in hospitality management

5. To prescribe educational and other qualifications experience, etc for members of staff in the affiliated institutes an organize faculty development programmes.

6. To award certificates and diplomas in Hospitality and Hotel Administration because of vast expansion and modernization of the country hospitality industry, hotel management and catering education programmes gained tremendous popularity and the profile of students seeking admission to these courses also underwent a transformation. As a result, courses offered by the National council are of international standard, which have been recognized by the hospitality industry. At present, there are 41 Institutes of hotel management comprising 21 central IHM’s, 8 state IHM’s and 12 private IHM’s and 5 food craft institutes.

**Salary:-**

In tourism, the only monetary criteria that are available to assess the value of work on a regular basis are the salaries that are already paid for the work. These salaries comprise several components each of which contains a number of different features. The value of these components feature in all jobs affect each other and are also continually influenced
by such economic pressures which have very little to do with either the 
supply of labour or the demand for its product. Changes in the value of 
money and in the cost and standard of living, group or peer and 
individual pressures industrial action or in action, job evaluation itself 
with its aims at parity, new towns, re-developments taxation, and local, 
national and industrial wage settlements all have their effect on the 
salary and its value.

Range of typical starting salaries 17000-18000 (2008) a typical salary for 
a managerial post is around 20000-30000, salary levels vary between 
local authorities and are dependent upon the employing organization, 
the importance they tourist information centers (TIC) sits within the 
general tourism structure. Centers are usually open seven days a week 
during the summer and six days during winter, although this various 
across authorities. Although working hours may vary depending upon 
the location of the centre, they would typically work a 37-hour week 
over a five-day period this is likely to include weekends. It is not unusual 
for staff to work shifts and rotates for weekends and bank holidays 
hours are often longer during the busier summer period than in winter. 
Self employment/freelance work is rarely possible as there is little scope 
for settings up and running a tourist information centre without 
considerable financial support career breaks are possible part time and 
seasonal work is very frequent in Tics, but not at managerial level. Jobs 
are available in most areas centers exist in most cities and many towns 
and rural areas of interest to tourists and visitors they can also be found 
in ports motor way services and airports. At present, the majority of
centre managers are women. This is possibly because of the tendency in previous year for tourist information managers to be promoted from assistant or administrative positions absence from home at night and overseas work or travel are uncommon, following are the table showing salary and wages and bonus for the year 2002-2008 for both the units:-

Table 4.2
Table showing the salary & wages and bonus given to employees:-
(In lacks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Salary &amp; wages</th>
<th>Bonus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘A’ unit</td>
<td>‘B’ unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td></td>
<td>163.18</td>
<td>759.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td></td>
<td>190.72</td>
<td>784.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td></td>
<td>198.66</td>
<td>830.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td></td>
<td>216.99</td>
<td>891.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td></td>
<td>272.38</td>
<td>931.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td></td>
<td>308.29</td>
<td>1018.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td></td>
<td>346.54</td>
<td>1177.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Report
The above table shows that the salary and bonus given to employees in different years in year 2001-02. It was to employees 163.18 lacks in unit (A) and 759.45 lacks in units and bonus in also given to employees 4.5 lacks in unit (A) and 26.11 lacks in unit (B). It was increased to 190.72 lacks in unit (A) and 784.52 lacks in unit (B) of salary & wages and 4.5 lacks in unit (A) and increased to 25.44 lacks in unit (B) of bonus in 2002-03. After that there is a continuous increase in salary & wages and it
was reached to 346.54 lacks in unit (A) and 1177.25 lacks in unit (B) in the year 2007-08 and bonus was fluctuating every year and it was reached to 9.5 lacks in unit (a) and 47.86 lacks in unit (B) in year 2003-04. After that, there are ups & downs in it and finally in 2007-08 it was reached to 6.40 lacks in unit (A) and 32.155 lacks in unit (B) in the year 2007-08.

**PROVIDENT FUND**

A provident fund the object of which is to make some provisions for employees against their retirement or for their familiar in the extent of their dying while still in service of the tourism was created at the turn of the century. The report of the tourism for the year 1901 recorded “the money in this fund cannot be attached by the court of law for can it be alienated or hypothecated by the employee. Every monthly paid employee who is neither pensionable nor a menial servant is obliged to be a member of this fund and is required to subscribe a monthly amounts varying indifferent tourists but not exceeding 1/12 of his salary. At the close of the half year the tourists distributer as bonus among the depositors a first contribution equal to one half of such subscriptions, and a second contribution if the earnings permit of this being done not exceeding one half of such subscription or one percent of net earnings. In the case of more proper us tourism the double contribution is now generally obtained by depositors. Later, the terms of government contribution were modified and the tourism administration contributed every month on amount equal to the employee’s contributions. At the time of retirement, an employee also received special contribution to
the provident fund for good and efficient service the system sufferedrom the shortcoming that on retirement many employees spent this
entire sum that on retirement. Many employees spent the entire sum
that they had received as retirement benefit on special obligations, and
some others entered into unprofitable business ventures, which left the
family destitute. To remedy the situation government introduced a
pension scheme for employees and created a pension fund in 1964
following are the table showing contribution to provident fund during
year 2001-2008 to both the units of employees:-

Table: 4.3

(In lacks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Particulars (provident fund)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘A’ unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>16.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>15.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>15.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>17.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>34.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>37.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Report
The above table reveals that the contribution for provident fund in year 2001-02 was 1.24 lacks in unit (A) and 80.54 lacks in unit (B) which was increased to 16.13 lacks in unit (A) and 81.11 lacks in unit (B) in 2002-03. Which was again increased to 15-64 lacks in unit (A) and 85.11 lacks in unit (B) in 2003-04, which was again increased to 15.69 lacks in unit (A) and 89.15 lacks in unit (B) in year 2004-05. Again increased to 17.61 lacks in unit (A) and 89.19 lacks in unit (B) in year 2005-06 which was again increased to 34.24 lacks in unit (A) and 199.01 lacks in unit (B) in year 2006-07 which was reached to 37.14 lacks in unit (A) and 140.71 lacks in unit (B) in year 2007-08.

**STAFF WELFARE:**
Staff welfare measures can be classified into two groups:-

a). Those required by statutes and

b). Those, which pertain to social welfare-welfare measures required by statutes, are obligatory. However, the social welfare measures cover programmes, which have their basis on voluntary participation of
tourism, and the administration we shall first deal with important legislative measure of the man of labour legislation that was enacted in the process of liberalization. Following world war I three important measures, which substantially improved the environment in which employee worked, deserve mention first was the workmen’s compensation Act 1923 which provided for adequate compensation to workmen for injuries caused by accidents, arising out of and in the cause of their employment.

**FAMILY WELFARE ACTIVITIES:**
The family welfare programmes on tourism maintained a steady progress in the achievement of the different family welfare methods. Maternity and child health services played an important role, besides the nutritional care rendered to be beneficiaries expanded immunization programme had been intensified. The adoption of small family norms and the use of various methods of contraception were intensively propagated. The extension of education approach and the use of different media played an important role. The functioning of the implementation committee had paid a good dividend to maintain the progress of family welfare programme.

Much importance has been given to the spacing methods like IUD and conventional contraceptives and the achievements there in showing considerable increase programmes to project the children and expectant mothers against precious communicable disease recorded much letter coverage. The message for adoption of small family norms are intensively propagates.
Staff welfare:-

Tourism welfare schemes cover a wide spectrum of activities covering education Medicare, housing, sports and recreation, canteens and staff benefit fund.

Free uniforms to children’s in primary classes and reimbursement of tuition bus and scholarships for technical education are some of the benefits provided to the children of employees. A unique feature is the staff benefit fund whose main aim is to give additional facilities to the employees and their families in the sphere of educations recreation medical care sports, scouting and cultural activities indigenous systems of medicine, viz. Ayurvedic and homeopathic Dispensaries are also run with the help of this fund.

Canteen and refreshment facility to employees and housing quarters. Welfare programme and excellent facilities through institutes clubs and library holiday packages.

1. Educational facilities
2. Educational assistance
3. Subsidized hostels
4. Technical scholarships

TOURISM EMPLOYEES WELFARE FUND:

The tourism employee’s welfare fund has been set up under the tourism employee’s welfare fund act 2002 to provide for the social and economic welfare of employees of tourism enterprises and their families.
Therefore, the object of the fund shall be to set up schemes and projects and generally to carry but such other activities as may be considered desirable for promoting the welfare of employees of tourism enterprises and their families.

Functions of the tourism employee’s welfare fund board:-

a. To carry out such activities and do all such acts and things as appear requisite and advantageous for the furtherance of the objects of the fund.

b. Grant loans from the fund to employees for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as it may determine.

c. Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph invests, any surplus remaining in the fund in such manner as the Izard may determine.

d. To acquire, purchase; take on lease, hire, hold enjoy movable and immovable property of every description and mortgage, transfer or otherwise dispose of or deal in any movable or immovable property belonging to the fund upon such terms as the board may think fit.

e. Receive payment in consideration of the services provided by the fund.

f. To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures or other security in any company