

The Scope of Tourism in Jharkhand

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Abstract: Jharkhand is known as "The Land of Forests," and it is the perfect place for people who love nature and wildlife. This state has a lot of natural beauty, like hills, mountains, forests, and waterfalls. It's a great place to go on vacation, especially for people who want to spend time in nature. Jharkhand has a lot of natural beauty, and it also has a lot of things to see and do, like holy shrines, museums, and wildlife sanctuaries. All of these things contribute to Jharkhand tourism. Tourism is becoming an important activity and business in the modern world, and it plays a key role in the Indian economy. There is a lot of potential for sustainable pilgrimage tourism destinations in Jharkhand, and the government of the state has been doing everything it can to help develop sustainable tourism in the state. It will also help the weaker members of society get jobs, live better, and make more money by making them a part of different tourism projects. This will help the region and the state as a whole.

Keyword: Tourism in Jharkhand, Government Initiative, GDP

I. Introduction

Tourism refers to both international and domestic tourists. By tourism, we mean the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal place of work and residence. It has potentiality to provide employment to a wide spectrum of job seekers from the unskilled to the specialized, even in the remote parts of the country. Tourism has become an important socio-economic activity because it provides enormous scope for economic development of a particular area. According to Ziffer, tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals as well as any existing cultural aspects found in these areas. The tourism industry, unlike many other industries, is a composite of several service providers. Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. The number of tourists worldwide has been increasing and it is expected that this number would shortly touch 1.5 billion. Tourism as an industry contributes about 11% of the world's work force and 10.2% of the global gross domestic products. The importance of this industry is evident from the fact that a new job is added to this sector every 2.5seconds. In India, temple towns, historical monuments and sea beaches have been the attractions for tourists. But now a days, there has been a change in the fabric of tourism. Nature, heritage, and recreational destinations are gaining more importance. Recently, eco-tourism has become a top attraction for the tourists. In India, tourism has gained economic importance and it is growing rapidly. Tourism generated Rs.8.31 lakh Crore or 6.3% of the nation's GDP in 2015 and supported 37.315 million jobs, which is 8.7% of its total employment. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.5% and it will generate Rs. 8.36 lakh Crore by 2025 (7.2% of GDP). About 8.02 million foreign tourists arrived in India in 2015 recording a growth rate of 4.4%, compared to 7.68 million in 2014 with a growth rate of 10.2% over 2013. The number of domestic tourists who visited all states and Union Territories was 1036.35 million in 2012, an increase of 16.5% from 2011. In terms of receipts from tourism, India ranked 16th in the world during 2012, and 7th among Asian and Pacific countries.

Jharkhand as a state has rich cultural heritage and bestowed liberally with bounties of nature. It is a beautiful state with lush green forest, captivating wild life, enthralling waterfalls, exquisite handicrafts, sprawling water bodies, enchanting classical and folk dances and music and above all hospitable and peace-loving people. The state of Jharkhand is blessed with immense bio-diversity, lovely climate, rich cultural and historical heritage, religious places of worship and ethnic aspects which makes it a preferred tourist destination. Tourism in Jharkhand has grown considerably in recent years on account of more infrastructural facilities, improvement in existing tourist locations, development of new tourist destination and growth of hotels and restaurant facilities in the state.

Launching the policy on Saturday, Chief Minister Hemant Soren said some of the key areas in this would be employment, economic growth, and sustainable development and preservation of art, culture, and heritage. "Jharkhand has been seen as a reservoir of minerals since the time of British rule. It has been a centre for extracting minerals. Yet, the backwardness of the state's tribal people is no surprise to anyone. We are now shifting our focus from extraction to attraction through this policy," Soren said. Among other areas touched upon in the new policy are religious, ecological, cultural, rural, adventure, wellness, and mining tourism. It also aims to set up tourism economic zones and a tourism development board, besides strengthening the Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation. Highlighting the scope for eco-tourism, Jharkhand Development Commissioner Arun Kumar Singh said: "People can relax in the forests. Jharkhand has world-class infrastructure, with two airports at Dhanbad and Deoghar and no safety or security issues." A key strategy highlighted in the new policy involves conducting public awareness campaigns, particularly among tribal people, organising buyer-seller meetings to market tourism products, and training stakeholders in tourism promotion, marketing and tourism-related services.

1.1 Investment avenues for developemnt of tourism industry in Jharkhand

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the tourism industry are to be encouraged through build-operate-transfer (BOT), build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT), and built-lease-transfer (BLT) modes. Foreign investments and technological collaboration with overseas investors will also be introduced to boost the sector. The government is aiming to encourage Indian and foreign private investment and participation in tourism infrastructure projects. The new tourism policy includes strategic joint ventures with private tour operators for setting up tourist packages and services, upgrading tourist information centres, and conducting a detailed assessment of tourism potential in every district. “Jharkhand is nature’s hidden treasure, an example of culture and sustainable living. Its culture and scenic beauty have a huge untapped potential to attract tourists. These can help the state become a must-visit destination,” Soren said. The state also plans to introduce the Jharkhand Tourism Home Stay Scheme, a bed-and-breakfast scheme of the state’s tourism ministry, on the lines of “Incredible India”. After unveiling of the new policy, a teaser in the promo series ‘Postcards from Jharkhand’, highlighting the beauty and culture of Jharkhand, was also unveiled. The Jharkhand government has produced the series in collaboration with the National Geographic channel. “Jharkhand is nature’s hidden treasure, an example of culture and sustainable living. Its culture and scenic beauty have a huge untapped potential to attract tourists. These can help the state become a must-visit destination,” Soren said. The state also plans to introduce the Jharkhand Tourism Home Stay Scheme, a bed-and-breakfast scheme of the state’s tourism ministry, on the lines of ‘Incredible India’.

1.2 Improving connectivity

The policy proposes to enhance connectivity within the state through road permits to tour operators and aggregators. The state government will persuade the Union railway ministry to expand the railway network in the state. It has offered relief to airlines, assuring that the existing nominal fees/charges to encourage airlines to use state-owned landing facilities will not be increased during this policy period.

1.3 Benefits offered

The government will provide a single-window system and 20-25 per cent capital investment subsidy (up to Rs 10 crore) and a reimbursement of 75 per cent of net goods and services tax paid for five years, to those investing in the state’s tourism sector. Other incentives include not levying holding tax for five years, reimbursing electricity duty and stamp duty, and captive power generating subsidy of 30 per cent up to Rs 5 lakh. The fiscal incentives include an interest subsidy at 50 per cent (up to Rs 20 lakh) for five years. The government will also provide special provisions for women, ex-servicemen, the differently-abled, and people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Speaking on the benefits offered, Soren said: “We have been watching mineral wealth and mines for long. Even today, many states are shining because of Jharkhand’s mineral wealth, but Jharkhand is still afflicted by various problems. That's why we formulated this policy to accelerate economic development in rural areas.” Talking of the effect of Covid-19 on the tourism industry, he said: “Many people suffered losses during the pandemic, especially those associated with the tourism industry. This new policy will help them.” Singh said: “The unexplored state of Jharkhand, with exclusive availability of uranium, gold, bauxite and coal mines has a huge potential to be tapped and used for the state’s development.”

1.4 Tourist protection

A security force will be set up by involving ex-servicemen. To prevent tourists being exploited by service providers, legislation for facilitating tourism trade has also been enacted.

II. Background

Kumar & Mishra (2018), Jharkhand is popular for tribal culture and uniqueness of its inherent natural beauty attributing significantly on Tourism Industry of Jharkhand. There has been visible change and impact on socio-economic factor because of tourist influx in the Jharkhand state. The inherent beauty and nature have made the state popular for tourism. The attraction towards various important tourist spots revolves mostly within the domestic tourism. The paper attempts to ascertain the impact of tourism traits, like economic Development, Cost of living, Infrastructure Development, Socio-Cultural and the Environment affect through primary data collected from the responses of residents of six dominant tourist circuits of Jharkhand. The respondent's views were ascertained on five-point Likert Scale. The data so collected was subjected to analysis for identifying the impact of various tourism traits on the prospects of Jharkhand Tourism.

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Prajapati et al. (2017), In recent years, tourism has become an undeniable fact of modern life. It is a firmly established and significant factor of economic development throughout the world. Its positive effects are the creation of jobs, generation of income, promotion of intercultural relations and mutual understandings. Tourism is a powerful economic force providing employment, foreign exchange, income and tax revenue. It is with this backdrop, this paper attempts to examine the economic impacts of tourism in the context of the socio-economic growth and development of Jharkhand, a beautiful state of India and known for its luxuriant forest, captivating wild life, enthralling waterfalls, exquisite handicrafts, sprawling water bodies, enchanting classical and folk dances and music, and above all hospitable and peace-loving people. The state of Jharkhand is blessed with immense bio-diversity, moderate climate, rich cultural and historical heritage, religious places of worship, and ethnic aspects to make the state the ultimate destination for tourists. Tourism in Jharkhand has grown considerably in recent years on account of fair infrastructure facilities, improvement of existing tourist locations, development of new tourist destinations, and strong growth of hotel and restaurant industry in the state. This is visible from the fact that the arrival of both domestic and foreign tourist to the state shows an increasing and so also the inflow of money through tourist expenditure. Jharkhand has emerged as a more preferred destination in India for foreign tourists as the state registered over 360 per cent growth in terms of visitors from abroad between 2010 and 2011. Hence, the government should formulate plans and policies such that tourism activities are promoted to lead a stable and sustainable growth of the state.

Ahmad & Hussain (2017), Tourism is a vital source of income generator for many regions and countries, and India is no exception. In real sense, it directly affects not only the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of any national society but also on international relations. It brings in large amounts of income into a local economy in the form payment for goods and services needed by the tourists. It is a potent way of transferring capital from rich regions to poor ones, particularly in the era of liberalisation and globalisation. Further, it also creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism. In recent years, India has gained good exponential growth in the Tourism Industry and Hazaribagh (Jharkhand) is one of the most preferred destinations of both domestic and overseas travellers. Jharkhand and markedly Hazaribagh, rich in natural and cultural heritage, have remained underdeveloped and unexplored area until now. Besides these, the area has potential to attract the tourists on the basis of rich art and craft along with some tribal festivals. The paper examines the development potential of tourism in Hazaribagh. It also explores as how development of tourism in Hazaribagh can pay off economically and socially deprived population, particularly the tribal people of the region.

Hazra & Sengupta (2013), For many local communities in developing regions and elsewhere, the existence of large attractions nearby generates both the benefits and income. This paper examines some of the capability of the complex part i.e., the relationship among the local people (host) communities, their local mining heritage sites and heritage tourism structures. Jharkhand (India) is used to illustrate the heritage potentials, local participation and the role of heritage tourism management in developing countries. It further offers some reflections on how tourism planning and marketing strategies might encourage, small scale local tourism enterprises for the benefit of both the host and guest people in this study. This paper focuses on the important issues on increasing profit on tourism point of view. It uses a data set of tourists (domestic/international) over the period 2005–2010 to evaluate their different changes of scopes in the tourist area of Jharkhand and calculating the data's by taking help of PCT (percentage) method. The results have a positive impact on changes under different variables retunes to assumptions.

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Hazra & Sengupta (2012), This study focuses attention on the issues for preserving and exploring the mining heritage sites of Jharkhand. As Jharkhand is in the very initial phase of tourism development through mining activity. The study revealed substantial enthusiasm among market opportunities through tourism. So, the mines of Jharkhand is taking initiative from this year because promotion of tourism have increased from US\$ 1.23 billion in January 2010 to US\$ 1.27 billion in January 2011, registering an increase of 3.3 per cent. It further offers some reflections on how tourism planning and management might encourage mining heritage sites as tourist sites in future. These impacts are the ways in which tourism is contributing to changes in individual behaviour of the local areas, social as well as political impacts of tourism, safety levels at mining heritage sites. The impact depends on the nature of societies, which the host and the tourists represent. The urgency of the hour is to do something for the growth and development of the indigenous people lives, at surrounding mining areas (developments of the rural areas).

Chatterjee et al. (2011), This study aims at developing and marketing of tourism in Jharkhand, India, which acts as a major incentive to promote local economy, socio-cultural changes and life style of the people residing around the tourist locations of Jharkhand. The purpose of this study is to explore the main purpose of tourism for which both the foreign and domestic tourists visit this state. To find out an effective marketing strategy to promote Jharkhand tourism, a pilot survey has been conducted at different tourist destinations of Jharkhand. It has been observed that it due to the development of tourism, which leads to improved civic amenities like communication, sanitation, transport facilities and standard of living for the people in the destination area. This study emphasizes on the various issues and, problems of the Tourism in Jharkhand. This paper also gives an emphasis to in and out an effective marketing strategy for tourism promotion in the state.

Jeyaseelan (2009), In recent times, the Tourism, Eco-Tourism and Tourism industries are increasingly use remote sensed satellite imagery, aerial photography, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR, a remote sensing system used to collect topographic data) and Geographic Information System (GIS) for new presentation and proposal strategies that will maximize the promotional appeal of tourism and their main assets, which include a unique landscape and scenery, an impressive cultural heritage and a wide range of sports facilities and other tourist amenities. Resort, hotel, property owners, tour guides and travel agents use satellite images, GIS mapping and 3D visualization for tourists to acquire any information on their desired location.

Pusa (2009), This study explores local residents' perceptions or attitudes towards eco-tourism development in Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary. For this survey, researcher itself went to this sanctuary and asked to the local residents about their perceptions regarding eco-tourism development in their area. Total 210 responses were analysed for this research. The collected data were analysed using descriptive analysis and factor analysis. From the MANOVA test, researcher finds that respondents with different age and gender having different attitudes towards eco-tourism development in their area. The results indicate that eco-tourism is seen as a development tool during the last few years. Its positive impacts outweigh the negative impacts, mainly because it offers more economical opportunities and has increase the social wellbeing and level of education. Eco-tourism has increased the traffic problems within the sanctuary, this being mentioned by the local respondents as most negative impacts, but regardless, they are proud of the continuous growth of eco-tourism in their area from last few years and they have the positive willingness to support future actions for eco-tourism development. The scope of further studies is discussed.

Chand & Patil (2007), Gastronomy has been an important attribute in development of niche travel & niche destination. Literature supports that there is a relationship between tourism & gastronomy yet the use of gastronomy as a tourism product has been concise to presentation & offering of local cuisines to tourists. Gastronomy tourism can be pull factor for many tourism's market segments. Due to diverse geographical conditions in India not all states can avail the pre-tested 4S formula (sun, sand sea & sex) to promote tourism. Gastronomy tourism however can be unique tool to tourism development. The study was undertaken in Jharkhand which is the 28th State of Indian Union offering tribal gastronomy which can be a pull factor for not merely special interest tourists but also urban & International tourist population. Though Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar on 15th Nov 2000 however the region's rich history & culture goes thousands of years beyond its present stature. The various regional delicacies are influenced by culinary trend from neighbouring states e.g., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa & Chhattisgarh still many of the local food & beverages are prepared in their own way which can be both a relishing as well as learning experience for gastronomy tourists.

III. Places to Visit in Jharkhand

Ranchi is one of the best places to visit in Jharkhand that offers you the divine view of some of the best waterfalls in India. It is the capital of Jharkhand and is known as 'the City of Waterfalls.' Ranchi is one place, which is so rich in mineral resources that it is named as the 'Manchester of the East.' Surrounded by serene mountains and hills and swamped with heavenly waterfalls, Ranchi never disappoint its tourists and instead offer them the best sojourn to be cherished for lifetime.

Some of the popular tourist attractions in Ranchi are:

- Hundru Falls
- Dassam Falls

- Jonha Falls
- Panch Gagh Falls
- Birsa Zoological Park
- Ranchi Lake
- Kanke Dam
- Jagannath Temple
- Nakshatra Van
- Sun Temple
- Pahari Mandir
- Rock Garden
- Deer Park

Jamshedpur

'The Steel City of India' Jamshedpur is the largest city in Jharkhand and is home to India's first private iron and steel company 'Tata Steel.' This well-planned city has several tourist attractions that offer a great experience to the tourists, especially nature lovers who can seek comfort in exploring the natural beauty of this place. Also, known as an Industrial city, Jamshedpur was founded by Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata, the great Industrialist and founder of the Tata Group. The city is surrounded by rich greenery and offers plenty of attractions for tourists to have a delightful holidaying experience.

Some of the great attractions in Jamshedpur include:

- Dalma Hills
- Jubilee Park
- Jubilee Lake
- Jayanti Sarovar
- Tata Steel Zoological Park
- Tribal Culture Centre
- Hudco Lake
- Bhuvneshwari Temple

Hazaribagh

This picturesque destination largely contributes to the wildlife tourism in Jharkhand, thanks to its abundant greenery, great hills, and lovely weather. Situated at an altitude of 2019 feet, Hazaribagh is a land of flora and fauna, well known for its health resort. As its name suggests, Hazaribagh means a city of thousand gardens, however, this doesn't mean the city has just gardens; there are several temples, hills, waterfalls, and wildlife sanctuaries that offer a delightful experience to the tourists.

Some of the best places to visit here are:

- Canary Hill
- Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Hazaribagh National Park
- Isko Village
- Suryakund
- Rajarappa temple
- Urwan Tourist Complex
- Konar Dam

Deoghar

Deoghar is one of the best places to visit in Jharkhand, when it comes to religious tourism. With so many Hindu temples that are mainly dedicated to Lord Shiva, Deoghar promises its tourists a rather joyous holidays, thanks to its abundant natural beauty and tranquil surroundings. Deoghar has so much to see and experience that tourists from far across the country visit this place in a large number to explore its distinctive beauty. Also known for its ancient temples like Baba Baidyanath, which is considered to be one of the twelve 'Jyotirlingas' in India, Deoghar promises a divine sojourn to people in search of peace and serenity.

Some important places of worship & tourist attractions in Deoghar include:

- Basukinath
- Trikuta Hills
- Satsanga Ashram
- Harila Jori
- Shivganga
- Rikhia Yogashram

- Jaisar Children's Park
- Nandan Pahar
- Kathikund
- Kundeshwari
- Ajgaibinath
- Hathi Pahar

Giridih

Once a part of Hazaribagh, Giridih is now a separate city, which came into existence in 1972. It is known for its mining towns and verdant hills that are covered with lush green forests with a major plantation of Sal tree, bamboo, Semal, Mahua, and Palash. Also known as the 'Land of Hills,' Giridih is widely visited by Jain pilgrims and is often termed as 'The land of Jain Pilgrims.' There are several Jain Temples and various Jain buildings & sites in Giridih that makes it a desirable destination amid nature lovers and pilgrims. Beautiful valleys, charming hills, dams, and temples in Giridih contribute in the tourism in Jharkhand.

Major tourist destinations in Giridih include:

- Parashnath Hills
- Usri Fall
- Khandoli Park and Dam
- Madhuvan
- Jharkhandi Dham
- Harihar Dham
- Langta Baba Samadhi Sthal
- Surya Temple
- Devari Temple

Sahibganj

This not so popular destination is actually a lovely place, mostly preferred by families, children, couples, and solo travellers for sightseeing, photography, and trekking. The pleasant weather and exquisite surroundings of this picturesque city makes it an ideal destination, which can be visited in any season, be it summer, monsoon, or winter. Tourists from distant cities visit Sahibganj to enjoy the scenic beauty surrounding the city and explore a few ancient sites that are worth viewing here. There aren't many attractions in Sahibganj, but for a memorable sojourn in this lovely city, one must definitely visit the places like:

- Mary's Church
- Rajmahal
- Mangalhat
- Moti waterfall
- Shivgadi Temple
- Bhagwa Kuan
- Shukravasini Temple
- Teliagarhi Fort
- Binduvasini Temple
- Raksisthan Temple

Dhanbad

Also, known as the 'Coal Capital of India,' Dhanbad is one of the fastest growing cities in the country, which offers a wide opportunity to tourists to explore the distinctive beauty of the state. It is a renowned mining city of Jharkhand, which has more attractions to its credit than just the coal mines. Surrounded by picturesque valleys and lush green forests, Dhanbad offers views of great dams, refreshing lakes, and temples, which remain a major point of attraction here. A lot of devotees visit Dhanbad to pay a visit to Dalmi, a religious site where the idols of Goddess Durga, Lord Shiva, Lord Ganesha, and Nandi are placed. The city has several Buddhist and Jain sites too that gives tourists a more enlightening holiday experience.

Jharkhand Tourism

The key aspects of the Jharkhand Tourism Policy focus on providing civic amenities and adopting ways of beautification for sites like Deoghar, Parasnath, Madhuban and Itkhori. With its aim to elevate the potential of religious tourism, religious tourist units will also be set up in the state. Further, with its aims to embrace eco-tourism, provisions are also being made to provide accommodations to tourists in forest rest houses and tree plantations along with the development of eco-circuits. To introduce tourists to encountering the majestic and shining society of Jharkhand, there is a push to organise food festivals, inter-state cultural exchange programmes and conferences to showcase the vibrant and diverse culture of the state. Efforts are also being made to overcome issues between rural and urban areas. There will be some

activities to be included promoting local cuisines, showcasing rural life, while publicizing and promoting tourist specific villages to enhance the potential of rural tourism. Village Tourism Committees (VTC) and Rural Tourism Subcommittee to be shaped in such a manner. The Policy also strives to cater to modern travellers by making ample room for their preferences and likings. Promotion of adventure tourism activities such as paragliding, gliding, water sports, rock climbing, etc have been proposed. Moreover, Annual Adventure Sports Events are to be organised and regulatory frameworks for ensuring safety standards are to be set up. Water sports activities would be created and stretched to various water bodies in the State like Tilaiya, Kelaghagh, Kanke dam, Hatia dam, Massanjore, Chandil, Pataratu, Getalsud etc. The strategy intends to mark Jharkhand as a haven to "Rest and Recuperate" by means of expanding tourist units under the ambit of wellness tourism. Exciting getaway options will be available for those looking searching for a break from the everyday and high-speed city life. Mining Tourism is another idea of gaining traction nationally and internationally to exhibit the mineral strength of the state.

IV. Government Initiative

The State Government has a firm belief that development of tourism sector would not only generate immense employment opportunities directly or indirectly but also contribute in accelerated economic development by raising the income level of the people. As a result of this, the State Government has accorded tourism the status of industry in Jharkhand. The continuous efforts of the Tourism Department have yielded good results. The number of tourists visiting the state (both domestic and foreign) has increased and it has been shown in the table given below.

Table I- Table showing the number of tourists visiting Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Period	National	International
1.	Nov.2000 to Dec. 2000	23,991	172
2	Jan. 2001 to Dec. 2001	450447	3111
3	Jan.2002 to Dec.2002	346830	2322
4	Jan.2003 to Dec.2003	386506	3141
5	Jan.2004 to Dec.2004	477507	4620
6	Jan.2005 to Dec.2005	2164483	5766
7	Jan.2006 to Dec.2006	2138685	3180
8	Jan.2007 to Dec.2007	4906394	4004
9	Jan.2007 to Dec.2007	6030028	5803
10	Jan.2008 to Dec.2008	7606160	8303
11	Jan.2009 to Dec.2009	6430083	8244
12	Jan.2010 to Dec.2010	6800000	15695
13	Jan.2011 to Dec.2011	1079600	72467
14	Jan.2012 to Dec.2012	1256582	31909
15	Jan.2013 to Dec.2013	2456580	45995
16	Jan.2014 to Dec.2014	3360000	154731

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Jharkhand

From the above table, it is evident that there has been an increasing trend of the tourists (both national and international) in Jharkhand. In the year 2000, its number of national visitors was only 23991 which increased to 3360000 in 2014. Similarly, with respect to international visitors it is clear that in 2000 172 visitors came to Jharkhand and it increased to 154731 in 2014.

V. Conclusion

People who have a deep appreciation for the natural world will find that Jharkhand, often known as "The Land of Forests," is the ideal destination for them. This state is home to a wide variety of scenic natural features, including waterfalls, hills, mountains, and forests. People that are interested in getting out into the great outdoors will find it to be an excellent vacation destination. In addition to its abundant natural splendour, the state of Jharkhand is home to a wide variety of tourist attractions, including religious sites, museums, and protected areas for animals. The tourist industry in Jharkhand benefits from all of these factors. Tourism is rapidly becoming one of the most significant industries and pursuits in the contemporary world, and it is also an essential component of India's economy. There is a lot of untapped potential for eco-friendly pilgrimage tourist locations in Jharkhand, and the state government has been doing all it can to assist in the development of eco-friendly tourism in the state. By including them in a variety of tourist initiatives, it will be possible for less fortunate people of society to get employment, improve their standard of living, and boost their financial standing. Both the local community and the state as a whole will benefit from this.

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