



## New Delhi as a Tourism Region

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## ABSTRACT

*Tourism is a travel for recreation, leisure, religious, family or business purposes, usually for a limited duration. In India during 2012, the Foreign Tourist Arrivals increased to 6.58 million from 6.31 million in 2011. Delhi has excellent blend of rich cultural heritage, modern lifestyle and is also the venue for important events related to business, sports and entertainment accompanied with world class airport facilities, strategic position, attractions and growing economy which led to an increase in tourism. The present study New Delhi as a tourism region shows that among all the tourist sites of Delhi, Qutub Minar attracted 61.4 per cent of Foreign Overnight Visitors followed by Domestic Overnight Visitors 51.9 per cent and Domestic Day Visitors 13.9 per cent. Red Fort witnessed 45.1 per cent of Domestic Overnight Visitors, 32 per cent Foreign Overnight Visitors and 21.8 percent of Domestic Day Visitors respectively. In Delhi Zoo and Pragati Maidan there was 25.1 per cent and 21 per cent of domestic overnight visitors as compared to foreign overnight visitors 3.6 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively in 2011. A trend in tourism is analysed from the secondary data that out of total 27, 06, 126 tourists in 2004, 68.98 per cent were Indian and remaining 31.02 per cent were foreigners which increased to 54.19 per cent of Indian and 45.81 per cent foreigners in 2007. In 2008 percentage of Indian tourist declined to 47.69 and foreign tourist increased to 52.31 per cent.*

**KEYWORDS :** Domestic, GIS, Overnight, Tourist

## 1.1 Introduction

Tourism is travel for recreation, leisure, religious, family or business purposes, usually for a limited duration (Wikipedia). It is a temporary nature of movement of people to destinations outside their normal home and workplace, the activities undertaken during the stay and the facilities created to cater for their needs (Mathieson and Wall 1982). It is commonly associated with international travel to another place within the same country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Tourism is also an important source of income for many countries. Thus, the importance of tourism was recognized in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations". It focuses on leisure and recreational activities and is usually viewed as being multi-dimensional, possessing physical, social, cultural, economic and political characteristics (Boniface and Cooper 1987).

In India during 2012, the Foreign Tourist Arrivals increased to 6.58 million from 6.31 million in 2011. The growth rate in FTA during 2012 over 2011 was 4.3 per cent as compared to 9.2 per cent in 2011 over 2010. The share of India in FTA was 0.64 per cent in 2012 and also it rank declined to 41 in 2012 from 38 in 2011. The foreign tourist entered India through air, land and sea route. About 91.7 per cent of them came to India by air and remaining entered through land and sea route. Top fifteen countries sourced India with foreign tourist were USA, UK, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Canada, Germany, France, Japan, Australia, Malaysia, Russian Fed., China (main), Singapore, Nepal and Republic of Korea which accounted for about 71.37 per cent of the total FTA during 2012. FTA played an important role in foreign exchange earnings for country India. It earned US \$17.74 billion in 2012 as compared to US \$16.56 billion in 2011. In 2012, 1036.3 million (Provisional) tourist visited India as compared to 864.53 million tourists in 2011 with a growth rate of 19.9 per cent (India Tourism Statistic 2012). In Delhi total number of domestic tourists and same day visitors were estimated at 131.56 lakhs out of that 30 per cent were the same day

visitors. A steady trend of rise in foreign tourist since Commonwealth game declined in 2013-14 due to 2012 December gang rape and recorded 30 per cent fall in tourist inflow. This study is an attempt to see the New Delhi as tourism region. In this paper only the most striking and mostly visited places by the visitors have been discussed.

## 1.2 Objectives:

The objectives of the study are mentioned below:

- I. To prepare the tourism map of New Delhi;
- II. To estimate number of visitors; and
- III. To analysed the trend of tourism in New Delhi.

## 1.3 Data Base and Methodology

- LISS III Orthorectified satellite imagery, 2008 ( from ISRO Geoportal 2 DBhuvan)
- Delhi and India administrative boundary map (from census of India)
- Delhi tourism statistics, 2008, 2010, and 2011

Present research work on Delhi as a tourism region is based on available secondary sources of data. Satellite imagery is used to identify the tourism places in Delhi. The tourist places are identified with the help of SOI toposheet, image interpretation and googleearth. Arc GIS 9.3 is used to prepare the tourism map of Delhi. On the other side statistical data have been represented through line graphs and maps.

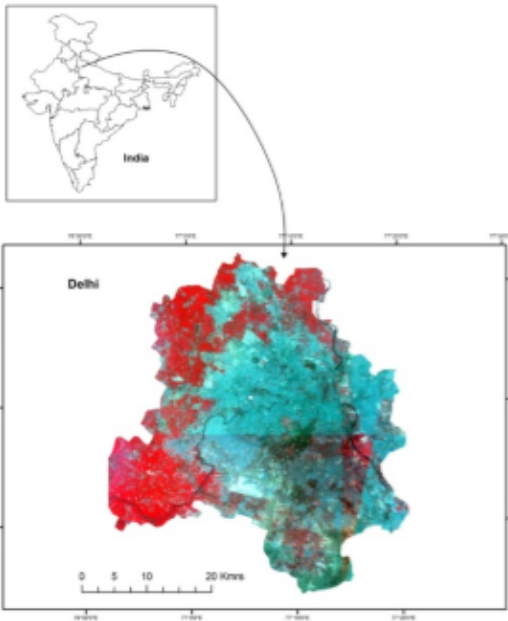
## 1.4 Study area

Delhi, a third largest city of India as well as the capital of country lies between Latitudinal parallel: 28°3'N to Longitudinal meridian: 77°13'E. Its total area is.....and holds a total population of 16.78 million with an density of 11320 and sex-ratio 868 (Census 2011). Delhi is a remarkable city consisting of two parts – Old Delhi, which was once the capital of Muslim India between 17th and 19th centuries is a labyrinth of narrow lanes lined with crumbling havelis and formidable mosques and another a

New Delhi, created as capital of India by the Britishis composed of spacious, tree-lined avenues and imposing government buildings. Historically, Delhi is recognised as the seat of power for several rulers and many empires as well as number of times the city was built and destroyed and rebuilt again. Delhi city importance not only lies in its past glory and magnificent monuments but also has a rich and diverse cultures. City is sprinkled with dazzling gems: captivating ancient monuments, fascinating museums and art galleries, architectural wonders, a vivacious performing-arts scene, fabulous eating places, bustling markets and existing Indraprastha once a capital of Pandavas of Mahabharata during mythological era. Apart from this, Delhi has been the political hub of India. All the remains of past deed and done of Rulers and Empires and their intellectual activities left Delhi since many decades till date as the remarkable tourist region. (<http://www.delhitourism.gov.in>).

on each Independence Day. Inside is a veritable treasure trove of buildings, including the Drum House, the Hall of Public Audiences, the white marble Hall of Private Audiences, the Pearl Mosque, Royal Baths and Palace of Color. **Raj Ghat** is located on the bank of river Yamuna built in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a black marble platform which marks the spot of Mahatma Gandhi's cremation done on 31 January, 1948. The memorial has the epitaph Hē Ram, believed to be the last words uttered by Mahatma Gandhi.

Location of Study Area



**Some Tourist Places in Delhi: Akshardham Temple**-Swaminarayan Akshardham Temple is the World's Largest Comprehensive Hindu Temple built in five years is located in East Delhi. It was inaugurated on 6 November, 2005. It is a breathtaking grandeur, beautifully designed, and shows the essence of India's ancient architecture, traditions and timeless spiritual messages. **Humayun's Tomb**-Humayun's Tomb was built in 1565 A.D. by his senior widow Bega Begam. This garden tomb is located near crossing of Mathura road and Lodhi road and is the example of first Mughal architecture in India. It has the most notable features like garden squares (chaharbagh) with pathways water channels, centrally located well proportional mausoleum topped by double dome. **India Gate**-India Gate foundation stone laid by His Royal Highness in 1921 and designed by Edwin Lutyens is located at the centre of New Delhi. Its 42 metre in height built in the memories of the Indian soldiers who lost their life in fighting for British Army during World War – I, Afghan War of 1919 and Indo-Pakistan War of December 1971.

**Jama Masjid**-Jama Masjid is a great and largest mosque located in old Delhi with a courtyard having holding capacity of 25,000 devotees. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan and decorated with three gates, four towers and two 40 m-high minarets. **Qutab Minar**-Qutab Minar built by Qutab-ud-din Aibak in 1193 at Mehrauli is 73 m-high tower of victory over Delhi's last Hindu Kingdom. **Quwwat-ul-Islam** a first mosque in India is built at the foot of the tower. A pillar of iron of 7 m-high is built in the courtyard of mosque. **Red Fort**-Red Fort is a wall made of red sandstone rising 33m above the clamour of Old Delhi. It was built in 1638 and was designed to keep the invaders out and at present it keeps out mainly the noise and confusion of the city. Its main gate the Lahore Gate attracts a major crowd

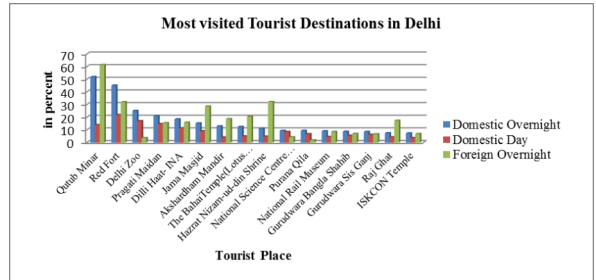


Figure 1.2

The figure 1.2 gives the details of popular destinations mostly visited by the number of domestic and foreign tourists in 2010. Among all the tourist sites of Delhi, Qutub Minar attracted 61.4 per cent of Foreign Overnight Visitors followed by Domestic Overnight Visitors 51.9 per cent and Domestic Day Visitors 13.9 per cent. Red Fort witnessed 45.1 per cent of Domestic Overnight Visitors, 32 per cent Foreign Overnight Visitors and 21.8 per cent of Domestic Day Visitors respectively. In Delhi Zoo and Pragati Maidan there was 25.1 per cent and 21 per cent of domestic overnight visitors as compared to foreign overnight visitors 3.6 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively. The domestic day visitors were 17 per cent and 14.7 per cent. The other site such as Dilli Haat-INA, Jama Masjid, Akshardham Mandir, The Bahai Temple and Hazrat Nizam-ud-din shrine ranged within 18.4 per cent to 11.2 per cent by Domestic Overnight Visitors and Domestic Day Visitors showed a record of 11.3 per cent, 9 per cent, 4.1 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 4.7 per cent. The remaining important places of attraction like National Science Centre Museum, Purana Qila, National Rail Museum, Gurudwara Bangla Shahib, Gurudwara Sis Ganj and Raj Ghat saw 9.3 per cent, 9.3 per cent, 9 per cent, 8.6 per cent, 8.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent of Domestic Overnight Visitors in the premises while comparatively 8.4 per cent, 6.7 per cent, 4.5 per cent, 5.5 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 4.2 per cent of Domestic Day Visitors crowded the places. According to statistical data, the domestic and foreign overnight visitors were maximum than the domestic day visitors. Among the type of visitors, overnight visitors were more in per cent than domestic day visitors. The foreign overnight visitors also maintained a comparable record by visiting the tourist site.

Delhi Tourism Map

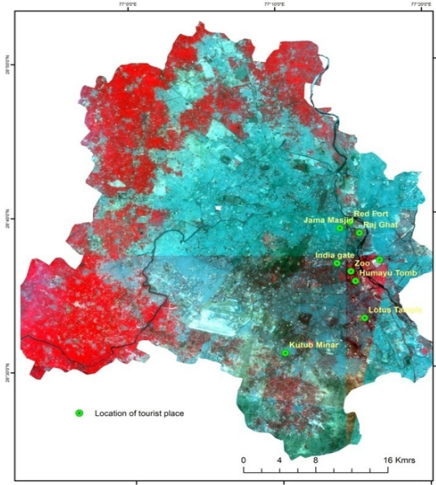


Figure 1.3

The figure 1.3 shows the location of the major tourist places of Delhi. These sites attract a large number of tourists as because they are accompanied with curiosity and some amazing facts. Delhi has excellent blend of rich cultural heritage, modern lifestyle and is also the venue for important events related to business, sports and entertainment accompanied with world class airport facilities, strategic position, attractions and growing economy which led to an increase in tourism.

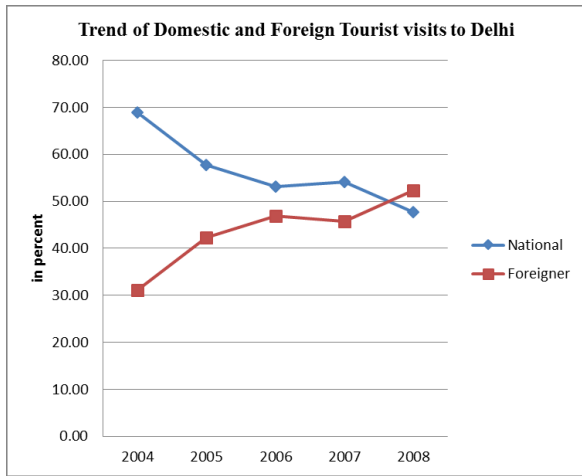


Figure 1.4

A trend of domestic and foreign tourist visits to Delhi is analysed from the figure 1.4 which reflects that, out of total 27,06,126 tourists in 2004, 68.98 per cent were Indian and remaining 31.02 per cent were foreigners which increased to 54.19 per cent of Indian and 45.81 per cent foreigners in 2007. In 2008 percentage of Indian tourist declined to 47.69 and foreign tourist increased to 52.31 per cent.

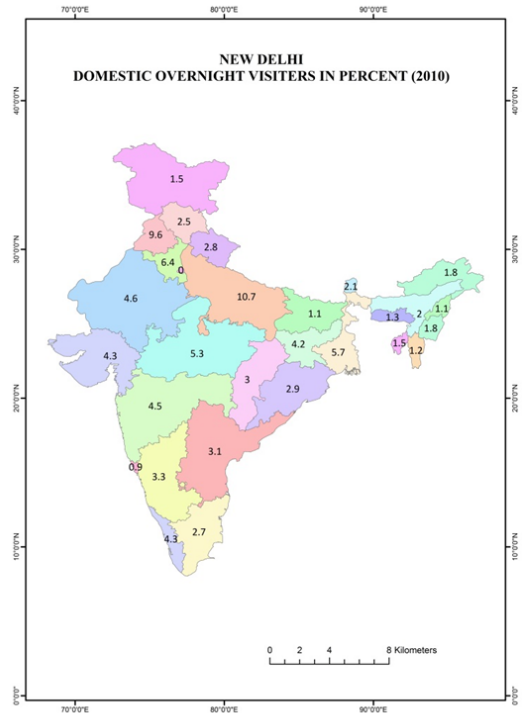


Figure 1.6

The figures 1.5 and 1.6 show the percentage shares by various States/UTs of Domestic Overnight and Day Visitors during 2010. The top five states in Domestic Overnight Visitors in 2010 with their respective shares are Uttar Pradesh (10.7 per cent), Punjab (9.6 per cent), Haryana (6.4 per cent), West Bengal (5.7 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (5.3 per cent). These five states account for about 37.7 per cent of the total Domestic Overnight Visitors in the country. In respect of Domestic Day Visitors in 2010, the top states with their shares in per cent are Uttar Pradesh (3.64 per cent), Haryana (3.08 per cent) and Punjab (1.12 per cent). These three states account for about 7.84 per cent of the total Domestic Day Visitors. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Jharkhand together account for about 21.9 per cent of the total DOVs and 0.74 per cent of total DDVs. States such as Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh with their respective share of overnight visitors is 3.3, 3.1 and 3.0 per cent which is more than day visitor tourist share 0.08, 0.07 and 0.07 per cent. The overall analysis of figure above shows the Domestic Overnight Visitors share is more than the Domestic Day Visitors.

**1.6 Conclusion**

In the conclusion it is found that among all the tourist sites of Delhi, Qutub Minar attracted 61.4 per cent of Foreign Overnight Visitors followed by Domestic Overnight Visitors 51.9 per cent and Domestic Day Visitors 13.9 per cent which recorded a highly visited site by the tourists. These sites attracted a large number of tourists as because they are accompanied with curiosity and some amazing facts. A trend of tourism showed that foreign tourist increased from 31.02 percent in 2004 to 52.31 percent in 2008.

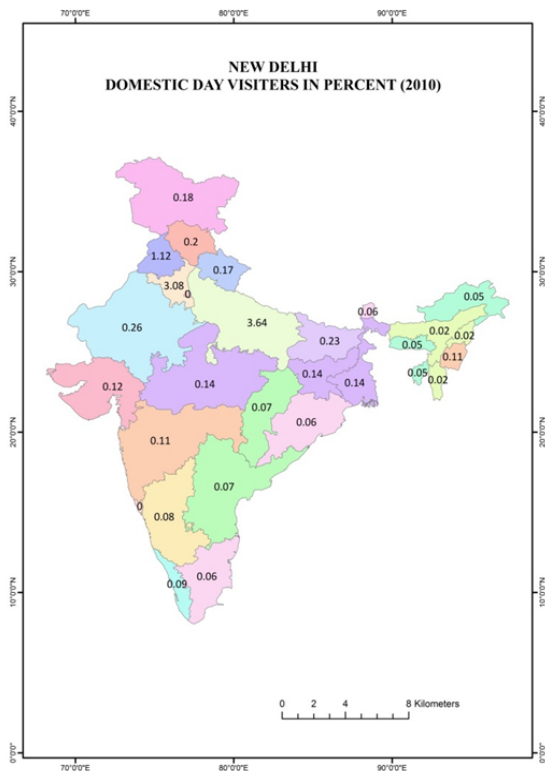


Figure 1.5

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