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Chhattisgarh Tourism: Problems and Prospects

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Introduction

In present time the tourism is the world's largest industry and plays a key role in developing an economy. In Indian economy the tourism industry is one of the most worthwhile industries and contributes substantially to foreign exchanged earned. In economic terms the travel and tourism industry provides three key things, first 'to give vigor to economy', Second 'It offers people jobs' and third 'It stimulates development'. As per the national statistics, for every investment of ₹10 Lakhs in tourism, 47.5 jobs are created directly and 89 jobs in the sub-sector of hotels and restaurants are created. It is estimated that every foreign tourist creates one job, while 17 domestic tourists creates one job (Gupta & Mirjha, 2016).

According to the World Travel and Tourism Council the tourism generated \$ 121 billion or 6.4 % of the India's GDP in 2011. It was responsible for 39.3 million jobs, 7.9 % of Indian's total employment. The GDP of the tourism sector has expanded 229 % between 1990 and 2011. The World Travel and Tourism Council predicted the annual growth to be 8.8 % between 2011 and 2021. This gave India the fifth rank among the countries with the fastest growing tourism sector. In India there are several places for tourism attractions spread almost in all the states but still there are several states that did not attracts foreign and domestic tourists according to the availability of the tourist places. One of the states having a large scope in tourism sector is the Chhattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh is the 10th largest state and ranked as 16th most populated state of India and located in central India. Earlier it was the part of state of Madhya Pradesh and was recognized as a separate state in the year 2000 with Raipur as its capital city presently comprising 27 districts. The state shares its borders with the state of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh. The State of Chhattisgarh is blessed with rich cultural heritage and is a land of some ancient caves, waterfalls, temples, Buddhist sites, rock paintings, wildlife, and hill plateaus of India. This State is located on the oldest rocks of Indian subcontinent. Here one can find the Archean granites and gneisses, Gondwana formations bearing coal deposits and old Deccan Trap formed from volcanic basalt flows capped with laterite. The plain of Chhattisgarh is bounded by Chota Nagapur plateau to the north, the Maikal range to the West, the hills of Raigarh to the northeast, the Raipur upland to the southeast and Bastar plateau to the south.