

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN HARYANA: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses status, prospects, and challenges of sustainable tourism in Haryana. The natural beauties, temples, nationally protected monuments modern cities etc. draw tourists to this state. Haryana is well-known for handloom and handicraft products. It has a range of holy places of worship- gurudwaras, churches, mosques, and temples. Faridabad, Gurugram and Panchkula districts are popular among the tourist. Tourism sector share nearly 2.7 percent GDP of the state. It has been observed that there is a bright prospect of religious tourism, adventure tourism, heritage tourism, rural tourism, event tourism, and eco-tourism in the state. Still there are many challenges before its tourism sector. The prominent challenges are poor connectivity, abysmal infrastructure, lack of media coverage and lack of alternative means of transport. Therefore, Government should implement policies for mitigating such challenges and improve tourism industry in the state.

Keywords: Development, Hospitality, Revenue, Tourism, and Welfare.

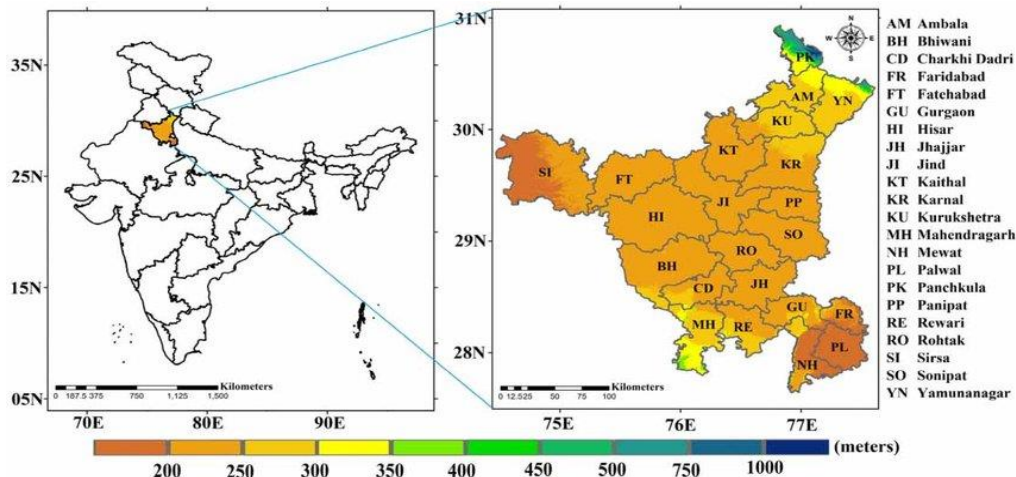
INTRODUCTION

Tourism is the movement of person from one place to another for leisure or economic purpose. Tourist are those people who stays outside their house more the twenty-four hours and not more than one consecutive year. It is a major economic activity in many developed and developing countries. It is a difficult and tiring things and all people cannot bear the cost of traveling (Chawla & Jha, 2019). Technological advancement benefits travellers during the tour. Tourism generates economic benefits. For example, Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. Every year's millions of tourist visits and generates huge sum of revenue for the government. It helps for bloom of other industries, like as transportation, hotel, restaurants, entertainment etc. It increases scope of work for locals Tourism is useful for developing the local economics. It will increase growth of the region (Chanda, 2022).

Tourist places are developing all over the world to attract tourists. Tourism has negative effects on environment and local residents. Plastic pollution, soil pollution and water pollution have serious problem from tourism. It ruins the environment. Tourists are in search of adventure and entertainment exploration to enhance their knowledge (Gouda & Binoy, 2017). Tourism is highly labour intensive industry. It provides services needs to tourists. It is second largest foreign exchange earner in India. It employs large number of unskilled and skilled workers. India is a popular tourist destination in South Asia. It has great potential for tourism. The enchanting landscapes, hill stations, and backwaters make India an attractive country (Chawla et. al., 2019).

THE STUDY AREA

Haryana is a state in northern part of India. It is between 27°39' to 30°35' N latitude and between 74°28' and 77°36' E longitude. Total area of the state is 44,212 km². Chandigarh is the capital of the state. It is bordered by Rajasthan to the west and south, by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north, while river Yamuna forms its eastern border with Uttar Pradesh. The state has 22 districts. Hindi is official language. Hinduism is the main religion of the state. Faridabad and Gurugram are the wealthiest districts and known for their industrial growth, economic prosperity, and commercial establishments.



OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this paper is to study the prospects and challenges of sustainable tourism in Haryana. The subjective objectives of the paper are:

- to study the trends of tourist arrivals in Haryana.
- to study the tourist places in districts of Haryana; and
- to evaluate challenges before the tourism industry in Haryana.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

- Design and Approach:** This study is descriptive in design and has utilized qualitative and quantitative approaches. Secondary data for the study has been collected from government reports, Haryana tourism website, report of international agencies, research papers, published or unpublished thesis's, articles, etc.

- Method of Analysis:** To reveal the tourism practices in general and the future prospects in particular, method of qualitative and quantitative analysis comprising of descriptive analysis, regression analysis, content and text analysis have been performed.

- Hypothesis:**

H₀₁: There is no impact of corona pandemic on tourist arrivals in Haryana.

H_{1a}: There is impact of corona pandemic on tourist arrivals in Haryana.

H₀₂: There is no variation of tourist spots in districts of Haryana.

H_{1b}: There is variation of tourist spots in districts of Haryana.

H₀₃: There is no disparity of tourist arrivals in districts of Haryana.

H_{1c}: There is disparity of tourist arrivals in districts of Haryana.

H₀₄: There is no difference in number of shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in Haryana.

H_{1d}: There is difference in number of shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in Haryana.

H₀₅: There is no difference in person employed in shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in Haryana.

H_{1e}: There is difference in person employed in shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in Haryana.

H₀₆: There is no variation in number of shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in districts of Haryana.

H_{1f}: There is variation in number of shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in districts of Haryana.

H₀₇: There is no variation in person employed in shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in districts of Haryana.

H_{1g}: There is variation in person employed in shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in districts of Haryana.

H₀₈: There is no relation between domestic tourist arrivals and gross state domestic product of Haryana.

H_{1h}: There is relation between domestic tourist arrivals and gross state domestic product of Haryana, and

H₀₉: There is no relation between foreign tourist arrivals and gross state domestic product of Haryana.

H₁₁: There is relation between foreign tourist arrivals and gross state domestic product of Haryana.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Haryana is situated between Himalayan foothills and Aravalli Hills. It is famous for culture, art, agriculture, and industries. It is known as cattle state, and is the second largest producer of milk. Haryana has four main geographical features, namely Yamuna-Ghaggar plain, Lower Shivalik Hills, Bagar region, and Aravali Range's. Dhosi Ka Pahad is main mountain peak. Morni Hills is the only hill station in the state. It is situated in Panchkula district. Karoh Peak, Thakurdwara Temple, Morni Fort, and Tikkar Taal are the popular places in Morni Hills. The diverse flora and fauna, pretty lakes, and lush green landscapes makes the place perfect for adventure seekers. There are many rivers in the state originated from Shivalik Hills. Yamuna River, Ghaggar River, Markanda River, Tangri River, Sahibi River, Dohan River, and Krishnavati River are the popular rivers.

Table 1: Year-wise Tourist Arrivals in Haryana

Year	Tourist Visits		Percentage Shares		Rank	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
2008	5973123	87172	1.10	0.60	17	16
2010	6915269	106433	0.90	0.60	18	17
2011	5988062	130435	0.70	0.67	19	16
2012	6799242	233002	0.66	1.12	20	14
2013	7128027	228200	0.62	1.14	20	13
2014	13442944	547367	1.04	2.43	18	10
2015	7395496	303118	0.52	1.30	21	13
2016	7382995	331291	0.46	1.34	21	16
2017	6050325	193381	0.37	0.72	23	17
2018	4888952	73977	0.26	0.26	23	23
2019	4549017	48046	0.20	0.15	23	24
2020	2114731	17474	0.35	0.24	22	21
2021	2025450	4578	0.30	0.43	22	19

Source: Indian Tourism Statics, 2008-2021.

The table-1 discussed year-wise arrivals of tourists in Haryana. It has observed that the number of tourist visits had been on rise since 2008 and declined after 2019 due to the corona pandemic. Domestic tourist arrival was more than 45.49 lakhs in 2019, which dropped to 21.14 lakhs in 2020. On the other hand, foreign tourist arrivals were 48.04 thousand in 2019, and it was just 17.4 thousand in 2020. Lockdowns, and travelling restriction, due to corona pandemic are main factors behind the sudden drop of the tourist arrivals. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-1 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is impact of corona pandemic on tourist arrivals in Haryana.*

Haryana Tourism has twenty tourism hubs which are located in Mahendergarh, Palwal, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Rewari, Panipat, Sonapat, Sirsa, Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Hisar, Gurgaon, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Bhiwani, and Ambala. These hubs have modern infrastructure, facilities and services. Haryana is officially part of Krishna and Mahabharata tourism development circuit plans of government of Haryana and government of India. State have many natural lakes and boasts several man-made reservoirs. Tilyar Lake, Blue bird Lake, Brahma Sarovar, Surajkund, Karna Lake, Kotla Lake, Sultanpur Lake, Badkhal Lake, and Damdama Lake are prominent lakes. Travellers can involve in adventure activities like boating, camping, and rock climbing.

Table 2: District-wise tourist spots and tourists visited in Haryana

District	Tourist Spots	Number of Visitors		
		Foreigner	Indian	Total
Ambala	1	1	4,796	4,797
Bhiwani	1	-	6,585	6,585
Faridabad	9	959	1,10,400	1,11,359
Gurugram	4	-	86,592	86,592

Hisar	2	-	24,440	24,440
Jhajjar	1	-	24,995	24,995
Jind	1	-	7,074	7,074
Kaithal	1	-	8,794	8,794
Karnal	2	152	3,46,107	3,46,259
Kurukshetra	3	2,820	1,168,874	11,71,694
Palwal	1	-	19,134	19,134
Panchkula	4	-	1,34,501	1,34,501
Panipat	2	-	38,308	38,308
Rewari	2	-	24,887	24,887
Rohtak	2	3	42,445	42,448
Sirsa	2	-	4,956	4,956
Sonipat	1	-	12,986	12,986
Yamunanagar	2	-	11,954	11,954

Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2021-22, p.459.

The table-2 represented year-wise arrivals of tourists in Haryana. It has observed that Faridabad district has highest number of tourist spots, followed by Gurugram and Panchkula. Ambala, Bhiwani, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Palwal, and Sonipat has least number of tourist spots preceded by Hisar, Karnal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, and Yamunanagar. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-2 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is variation of tourist spots in districts of Haryana.* Highest number of tourist arrived in Kurukshetra district, followed by Karnal, and Panchkula districts. Least number of tourist are arrived in Ambala district, preceded by Sirsa, and Bhiwani districts. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-3 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is disparity of tourist arrivals in districts of Haryana.*

Archaeologists discovered cave art in Faridabad's Mangar Bani hill forest. Featuring foliage, animals, and humans were pictured on rocks. Most of them are hidden on the ceilings of the rock shelters. They suspected that cave art is 20,000-40,000 years old. The state has eight wildlife sanctuaries, two national parks, four animal & bird breeding centers, two wildlife conservation areas, one deer park and fifty herbal parks. Sultanpur National Park and Kalesar National Park are the National parks. Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary, Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary, Khol Hi-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary, Abubshahar Wildlife Sanctuary, Saraswati Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary, Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary, Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary, and Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary are the Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Table 3: Persons employed and Number of Shops, Hotels & restaurants and Commercial establishments in Haryana

Year	Shops		Hotels and Restaurants		Commercial Establishments	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
1966	43,554	13,104	3,417	3,370	11,677	12,031
1970	56,663	15,419	2,683	3,141	10,644	13,853
1980	93,299	31,736	3,374	4,624	10,698	17,434
1990	1,31,126	52,206	3,691	6,610	8,420	17,204
2000	1,54,358	76,801	4,107	9,481	11,073	35,501
2010	2,08,782	2,53,433	3,931	13,209	15,237	1,40,456
2017	3,90,959	7,26,924	7,656	57,194	51,044	10,77,246
2018	4,15,190	820,715	8,173	66,444	57,350	13,45,599
2019	4,35,030	8,87,082	8,682	73,153	65,677	15,36,478
2020	4,55,806	9,48,195	9,203	79,421	74,708	17,44,284
2021	4,75,780	10,24,984	9,824	83,323	81,235	19,60,190

Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2021-22, p.165.

The table-3 represented persons employed and number of shops, hotels & restaurants and commercial establishments in Haryana. It has been observed that number of shops, hotels & restaurants and commercial

establishments are increasing continuously since 1966. Among the three categories, number of shops are highest followed by commercial establishments, and hotels & restaurants. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-4 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is difference in number of shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in Haryana.* Number of persons employed in shops, hotels & restaurants and commercial establishments are increasing constantly since 1966. Among the three categories, highest number of peoples are employed in commercial establishments followed by shops and hotels & restaurants. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-5 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is difference in person employed in shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in Haryana.*

Haryana is a land of religious places- temples, churches, mosques, and gurudwaras. Kaleshwar Teerth, Markandeya Temple, Radheshyam Temple, Geeta Mandir, Shiva Mandir, Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple, Birla Mandir, Chilta Temple, Salveshwar Mahadev Temple are the popular places of the Hindu pilgrims. Dargah Bu Ali Shah Kalander, Mazaar of Sheikh Anam Allah, Mazaar of Ghaus Ali Shah, Dargah of Hamza Pir, Dargah of Pir Mubrak Shah, Mazaar of Seikh Junaid, Mazaar of Sant Mir Shah, Tomb of Sheikh Chehli, Dargah Chaar Qutab, Pucka Pul Mazaar, Sheeshe Wali Masjid, Deeni Masjid, Lai Masjid, Mosque of Village Sarai Alawardi, Qazi Ki Masjid, Red Mosque of Rewari, Durgah Pir Jamal, and Mazaar Baba Meeran Nau Bahar are the popular places for Muslim pilgrims.

Table 4: Number of shops, Hotels & restaurants and Persons employed in Districts of Haryana

District	Shops		Hotels and Restaurants		Commercial Estab.	
	Number	Employees	Number	Employees	Number	Employees
Ambala	44,027	51,104	1,057	3,562	4,905	13,860
Bhiwani	27,647	35,569	668	1,255	804	7,345
Faridabad	16,598	16,981	409	1,612	1,368	6,151
Fatehabad	51,148	1,96,313	482	10,043	11,497	56,875
Gurugram	38,564	2,76,476	1,778	39,246	28,660	16,58,157
Hisar	58,436	74,234	1,068	3,251	4,221	19,162
Jhajjar	9,431	23,673	129	662	1,751	17,738
Jind	8,439	16,615	238	665	1,071	6,661
Kaithal	16,411	36,783	222	1,135	1,679	19,308
Karnal	23,166	28,339	410	1,153	306	9,325
Kurukshetra	18,346	25,456	528	1,876	6,083	24,799
Mahendragarh	5,832	3,287	97	287	1,055	3,342
Nuh	877	2,420	25	980	406	3,984
Palwal	8,440	21,203	8	76	453	5,024
Panchkula	13,664	32,083	437	3,069	3,380	21,990
Panipat	32,723	46,180	380	2,825	2,685	19,865
Rewari	7,858	17,599	409	1,869	3,186	16,261
Rohtak	20,423	30,030	179	1,080	2,641	9,762
Sirsa	26,968	32,402	591	2,990	2,579	15,739
Sonipat	18,972	41,542	225	4,068	1,273	14,650
Yamunanagar	27,810	16,695	484	1,619	1,232	10,192

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2021-22, p.165.

The table-4 represented and number and person employed in shops, hotels & restaurants and commercial establishments in districts of Haryana. It has been observed that Hisar district has the highest number of shops followed by Fatehabad and Ambala. On the other hand, Nuh district has the least number of shops preceded by Mahendragarh and Rewari districts. Gurugram district has the highest number of Hotels and Restaurants, followed by the Hisar, and Ambala districts. On the other hand, Palwal district has the least number of Hotels and Restaurants preceded by Nuh and Mahendragarh districts. Gurugram district has the highest number of commercial establishments followed by Fatehabad and Kurukshetra districts. On the other hand, Nuh district have the least number of commercial establishments followed by Palwal and Bhiwani districts. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-6 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is variation in number of shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in districts of Haryana.*

It is also observed that highest number of persons are employed in shops in Gurugram district followed by Fatehabad and Ambala districts. On the other hand, Nuh district has the least number of persons employed in shops preceded by Mahendragarh and Jind district. Highest number of persons are employed in Hotels and Restaurants in Gurugram district, followed by the Fatehabad, and Sonipat district. On the other hand, Palwal district has the least number of persons employed in Hotels and Restaurants preceded by Mahendragarh and Jhajjar districts. *Therefore, the null hypothesis-7 is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted, i.e. there is variation in person employed in shops, commercial establishments, and hotels and restaurants in districts of Haryana.*

Haryana have architectural style of buildings. Saint Pauls Church, Cantonment Church, Holy Redeemer Church, Methodist Mission Church, and St. Mary Orthodox Church are popular for Christian pilgrims. Majority of them are situated in Ambala town, Karnal city, and Sonipat. Gurudwara Badshahi Baag Sahib, Gurudwara Gobindpura Sahib, Gurudwara Shri Gendsar Sahib, Gurudwara Shri Manji Sahib, Gurudwara Shri Mardoun Sahib, Shri Guru TegBahadur Sahib, Gurudwara Shri Garhi Sahib, Gurudwara Shri Manji Sahib, Gurudwara Shri Nim Sahib of Kaithal, Gurudwara Shri Patshahi Shevin Ate Nauvin, Gurudwara Shri Jora Sahib, and Gurudwara Shri Damdama Sahib are popular places of Sikhs pilgrims. Baba Mast Nath Math located in the Asthal Bohar village belonging to Kanphada Yogis. There are three Buddhist monasteries in Kurukshetra.

Medical tourism is growing in Haryana. Faridabad has many good hospitals. The main hospitals in Haryana are Escort Hospital (Faridabad), Asian Institute of Medical Sciences (Faridabad), Max Hospital (Gurgaon), National Brain research Centre (Gurgaon), Medanta-The Medicity (Gurgaon), and Asia for cosmetic and plastic surgery (Gurgaon). The state is very rich heritage of art and culture. Yadavindra Gardens (Pinjore, Panchkula), Raja Nahar Singh Fort (Ballabgarh), and Bhima Devi Temple (Panchkula) are the major heritage and cultural sites. MICE Tourism is growing fastly in the state. It is related to events, conventions, international conferences, business meetings, and exhibitions. Rajhans Convention Centre (Faridabad), Red Bishop Convention Centre (Panchkula), and Tilyar Convention Centre (Rohtak) are the popular MICE destinations. Let's we discuss the popular tourist places in districts of Haryana.

Kurukshetra is a place of religious and historical importance. Brahma Sarovar, Jyotisar Birthplace of Bhagavad Gita, Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Bhadrakali Temple, Sri Krishna Museum, Sthaneshwar Mahadev Temple, Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium, Sheikh Chehli Mausoleum, Bhishma Kund, Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Bala Sundri Mandir Hathira and Sannihit Sarovar are the popular places in Kurukshetra. Ambala is known for cantonment area of Indian Air force and Indian Army. Gurudwara Panjokhra Sahib, Gurudwara Manji Sahib, Sis Ganj Gurudwara, Badshahi Bag Gurudwara, Jain Mandir, Holy Redeemer Church, Lakhnaur Sahib Gurudwara, Rani Ka Talab, and Ambika Devi Mandir are the popular places of Ambala.

Rohtak is the sixth most populous city in Haryana. Asthal Bohar, Meham, Bhindawas lake, and Tilyar Lake are the popular places. Faridabad is famous for henna production. Anandpur Bandh (Dam), Aravalli Golf Course, Dhyankaksh, Gymkhana Club, Mughal Bridge, Nahar Singh Cricket Stadium, Nahar Singh Palace, Rajhans Convention Centre, Rose Garden, Surajkund, and Surajkund (a masonry tank) are the major attractions. Gurugram district is more industrially development. Popular tourist places of the district are Begum Samru Palace, Kingdom of Dreams, Sheetala Devi Temple, Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary, Grey Cottage Farm, Aranya Greens Farm, Rangmanch Farm House, Museocamera, Botanix Farm, and Mosque and Sarai of Ala Vardi Khan.

Panchkula district is popular for its natural beauty. Bhima Devi Temple, Cactus Garden, Mata Mansa Devi Temple, Morni and Tikkar Tal, Nada Sahib, Nahan Kothi, Panchkula Golf Course, and Shivjot Farms & Resort are the tourist attractions of the district. Bhiwani is called as 'Mini Kashi' of India. Tombs of Loharu, Prithviraj Ki Kutcheri, Star Monument, Palace of Dadri, Fort of Loharu, and Ancient Site of Naurangabad are the popular places. According to Puranas, Fatehabad district was a part of Nanda empire. Lat of Feroz Shah, Humayun Mosque, Ashok Pillar, Ancient Site of Kunal, Ancient Site of Bhirrana, and Ancient Site of Banawali are the popular tourist places.

City of Hisar was founded by a Muslim ruler. The popular places of Hisar district are Ruined Qila, Lat Ki Masjid, Jahaj Kothi, Gujari Mahal, Fort of Prithvi Raj, Fort of Hansi, Feroz Shaha Palace and Tahakhanas, Durgah Char Qutab, British Palace, Barsi Gate, Baradari, Ancient Site of Rakhigarhi, Ancient Mound, and Ancient Gumbad are the popular places. Jhajjar district was carved out of Rohtak district. Bua Wala Talab, Group of Tombs and Mosques, Gurukul, Jhajjar Museum, Rattan Garh Farm, and Ancient Temple of Pandvas Bhimeshwari Goddess are the popular places. Jind is one of the oldest district in the state. Jind city is called as 'Heart of Haryana.' Ancient Fort at Safidon, Bodh Stupa, Dhamtan Sahib, Fort of Jind, Hansdehar, Narwana, Pindara, Qilla Jafargarh, Ramrai, and Rani Talab are the major tourist attractions of the district.

Kaithal district is flourishing agricultural area. Ancient Baoli, Ancient Bricks Temple, Ancient Site of Thehpolar,

Forts and Palaces of Bhais, Hanumaan Mandir, Nine kunds, Palace at Pihowa, Tomb of Razia Sultan, Tomb of Sheikh Tayyab, Topiyon Wala Gurudwara, and Vidyakar Teerth (Vridhdh Kedar) and Anjani Teela are the popular tourist places. Karnal district is called as the 'Rice bowl of India.' The popular tourist attractions of the district are Cantonment Church Tower, Dargah Nuri, European Soldiers Grave, Gateway of Old Mughal Sarai, Kalander Shah Tomb, Karna Tank, Kushan Stupa, Miran Sahib Tomb, Naraina, Old Badshahi Bridge, Old Fort, Sita Mai Temple, and Taraori Sarai. Sirsa is one of the oldest district. Tomb of Khawaja Pir, Jama Masjid, Hanuman Temple (Ram Nagria), Gurudwara Guru Gobind Singh, Dera Baba Sarsai Nath, and Ancient site of Ther Mound are the popular places.

Sonipat is another old district in Haryana. The popular tourist destinations of the district are Ancient Pandav Place, Ancient temple of Guru Gorakhnath, Baba Dham, Baba Meer Mukand Sainipura, Buddhist site of worship, Dada Shambhunath, village Nahri, Historical memorial site in village Badkhalsa, Mera Gaon Mera Desh Farm House, Naad Wellness, Indigo Camp Farm, Tirath Satkumbha temple, and Tomb of Khwaja Khizr. Panipat district has historical significance as battle of Mahabharata. Tomb of Bu-Ali-Shah Qalandar, The Original Babri Masjid, The Kala Amb Park, Salar Gunj Gate, Panipat Museum, Obelisk Commemorated to the Third Battle of Panipat, Naad Wellness, Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Ibrahim Lodhi's Tomb, Hemus Samadhi Sthal, Devi Temple, and Bab-i-Faiz Gate are the popular places. The popular tourist places of Rewari district are Baag Wala Talab, Bada Talab, Bhagwati Bhakti Ashram, The Ghanteshwar Mandir, The Red Mosque, Fort of Bawal, and Tombs of Turkiawas.

Yamunanagar district is under the Shiwalik foothills. Adibadri, Ancient Site of Sugh, Bilaspur and Kapalmochan, Buddhist Stupa Chaneti, Ch Devi Lal Herbal Nature Park, Chhachhrauli, Fort of Buria and Rang Mahal, Kalesar Forest Reserve, Kalesar National Park, Kos Minar, Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir, and Sadhaura are the famous tourist places of the district. Palwal is the 21st district of Haryana. The popular tourist attractions of the district are Baba Udasnath Mandir, Dauji Mandir, Panchvati Temple, Pandav Van, Raja Nahar Singh Fort, Roshan Chirag Tomb, Sati ka Talab, and Sayeed Sharif ki dargah. Mahendragarh district is the new education hub of Haryana. Birbal Ka Chhatta, Chor Gumbad, Fortress of Islampur, Jal Mahal, Mirza Alijan's Takhat and Baoli, Pir Turkman Tomb Complex, Shah Quli Khan's Tomb, Shobha Sarowar, Tomb of Ibrahim Khan Suri, Tomb of Shah Wilayat, Tomb of Shah Nizam, and Tripolia Gateway are the popular tourist places.

Surajkund international crafts mela, Mango mela, Baisakhi mela, Pinjore heritage festival, and International Gita Mahotsav are the popular fairs and festivals. Surajkund international crafts mela held in Surajkund, Faridabad district. Rich showcase of regional and international crafts and traditions are the main attractions of the festival. It is the largest crafts fair in the world. It shows unique diversity of Indian traditions and culture. Exhibition of various kinds of mangoes by farmers from across the states of India, scintillating evening performances, food court, crafts bazar, cultural programmes, and competition for school students are the special attractions of the Mango festival.

Haryana tourism organise the Baisakhi celebrations. Visitors can enjoy evening cultural programmes, musical performances, variety of handlooms and handicrafts at the Crafts Bazaar, and delicious fare at the Food Court. The main attraction of International Gita Mahotsav is sacred homage to the immortal Geeta. The weeklong festival is celebrated with Book Exhibitions, Dramas, Bhajans, Bhagwad Katha reading, dance performances, shloka recital, and free Medical check-up camps. Roti and rice is the staple food of the state. The popular delicacies of Haryanvi cuisine are Chaach, Kachri ki Sabzi, Singri ki Sabzi, Hara Dhania Cholia, Mixed Dal, Bathua Raita, Kadhi Pakoda, Besan Masala Roti, Bajra Khichdi, Alsi ki Pinni, Raabri, and Meethe Chawal.

Table 5: Relation between Domestic Tourist arrivals and Gross Domestic Product of Haryana

Year	Number of Domestic Tourist	GSDP*#
2011-2012	5988062	297538.52
2012-2013	6799242	320911.91
2013-2014	7128027	347506.61
2014-2015	13442944	370534.51
2015-2016	7395496	413404.79
2016-2017	7382995	456709.11
2017-2018	6050325	482036.15
2018-2019	4888952	524170.88
2019-2020	4549017	566033.74

Source: Indian Tourism Statics, and Socio Economic Survey 2021-22. Note: * crores in INR at constant (2011-12) prices, # pre-corona pandemic analysis.]

Table – 5 (a) Summary Output

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.415662834
R Square	0.172775592
Adjusted R Square	0.054600676
Standard Error	90909.12494
Observations	9

Table- 5 (b) ANOVA Analysis

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	12082923980	12082923980	1.462032707	0.265857211
Residual	7	57851282983	8264468998		
Total	8	69934206963			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>
Intercept	525407.9772	92392.40102	5.686701194	0.000745538
Number of Domestic Tourist	-0.014928482	0.012346308	-1.209145445	0.265857211

The table 5 (a) shows R Square value is 0.172775592. It means there is poor relationship between number of tourist and gross state domestic product in Karnataka. Table (5-b) shows that p value (0.265) is higher than critical value at 5% level of significance ($p > 0.05$), therefore we will accept the null hypothesis-8. So, it is concluded that there is no relation between domestic tourist arrivals and gross domestic product in Haryana.

Table 6: Relation between Foreign Tourist arrivals and Gross Domestic Product of Haryana

Year	Number of Foreign Tourist	GSDP*#
2011-2012	130435	297538.52
2012-2013	233002	320911.91
2013-2014	228200	347506.61
2014-2015	547367	370534.51
2015-2016	303118	413404.79
2016-2017	331291	456709.11
2017-2018	193381	482036.15
2018-2019	73977	524170.88
2019-2020	48046	566033.74

Source: Indian Tourism Statics, and Socio Economic Survey 2021-22. Note: * crores in INR at constant (2011-12) prices, # pre-corona pandemic analysis.]

Table- 6 (a): Summary Output

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.400281403
R Square	0.160225201
Adjusted R Square	0.040257373
Standard Error	91596.15133
Observations	9

Table- 6 (b): ANOVA Analysis

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	11205222389	11205222389	1.335568072	0.285734497

Residual	7	58728984574	8389854939
Total	8	69934206963	

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>
Intercept	476990.1866	58094.70054	8.21056279	7.71877E-05
Number of Foreign Tourist	-0.246103636	0.212953615	-1.155667804	0.285734497

The table 6 (a) shows R Square value is 0.160225201. It means there is poor relationship between foreign tourist arrivals and gross state domestic product in Haryana. Table (6-b) shows that p value (0.285) is higher than critical value at 5% level of significance ($p > 0.05$), therefore we will accept the null hypothesis-9. So, it is concluded that there is no relation between foreign tourist arrivals and gross domestic product in Haryana.

Haryana have rich folklore and tradition. Popular dances of the state are Phag Dance, Saang Dance, Chhathi Dance, Khoria Dance, Dhamal Dance, Ras Leela Dance, Jhumar Dance, Loor Dance, Gugga Dance, Daph Dance, and Ghoomar Dance. Tourism sector is a growing sector in Haryana. For discussing the current overview of tourism sector of Haryana, we have done the SWOT analysis.

Table 7: SWOT Analysis of Tourism Industry in Haryana

Strength Unique culture Rich history and heritage Politically and socially stable state Hospitable people	Weakness Shortage of infrastructure facilities Lack of fund for development Lack of transparency in policies Insufficient transport facilities
Opportunities Adventure sports and trekking. Eco- tourism is gaining popularity Increased disposable incomes of people	Threat Environmental factors Stiff competition from other states Increase in crime

From the above analysis we can concluded there are scope for development of tourism in the state. Rich cultural heritage, distinct & rich tribal culture unexplored geographical features, large number of English speaking population, evergreen forests, and diversified biodiversity are prominent factor for the potential growth of the tourism sector. Bur, there are also challenges before the tourism industry. Lack of media & print coverage, lack of alternatives means of transport, ethnic conflicts are the challenges before the sector.

CONCLUSION

Haryana has the potentiality for development of tourism industry. The state has many old towns having ancient temples and monuments. Tourism department developing twenty tourism hubs in the state. There are many architectural style of buildings. It has religious significance places for the Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, and Buddhist people. State have many natural lakes and boasts several man-made reservoirs. It has many religious places. It is perfect place for wildlife tourism. It has many wildlife sanctuaries and national parks. It is enriched in art and craft. Haryana tourism organise many celebrations for attracts tourists. Visitors can enjoy evening cultural programmes, musical performances, variety of handlooms and handicrafts at the Crafts Bazaar, and delicious fare at the Food Court.

Lockdowns, and travelling restriction, due to the corona pandemic are the main factors behind the sudden drop of the tourist arrivals in 2020-21. Faridabad district has highest number of tourist spots. Kurukshetra, Karnal, and Panchkula districts are the favourite destinations of the tourist. State have some amazing museums those shows cultural and historical heritage of the region. Although there are many challenges before the tourism industry, but the state has bright prospect in heritage tourism, medical tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism, advantages tourism, sports tourism, and agro-tourism. Environmental pollution, competition from other states, ethnic conflicts, and lack of media & print coverage are the major challenges before the tourism industry.

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