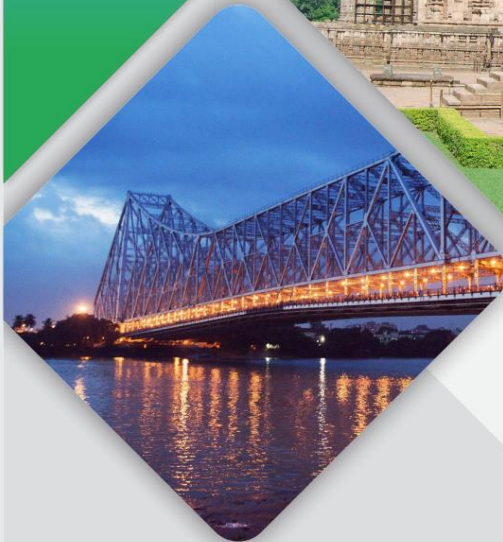


Incredible India

# STUDY ON VISIT OF NATIONALS OF BANGLADESH TO INDIA



Submitted to:



**Ministry of Tourism**  
(Market Research Division)  
Govt. of India

Submitted by:



**Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management**  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha  
(An Autonomous Body under Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India)

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## **Project Team**

### **Project Director**

Prof. Sandeep Kulshreshtha (Director, IITTM)

### **Chief Investigator**

Prof. Sarat Kumar Lenka (Nodal Officer, IITTM Bhubaneswar)

### **Investigators**

Dr. Soumendranath Biswas (Assistant Professor, IITTM, Bhubaneswar)

Shri Prasanth Udayakumar (Assistant Professor, IITTM, Bhubaneswar)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study conducted by IITTM commissioned by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India aims at studying the profile, spending nature and other characteristics statistics of Bangladeshi tourists visiting India. By generating foreign exchange revenues, inbound tourism stimulates economic growth, creates employment opportunities and contributes increases in investments. Moreover, tourism receipts are important sources of balance between current account and balance of payments deficits. Hence it is generally assumed that the expansion of tourism should have a positive effect on economic growth. The economic benefits cannot be assured by the increased inflow of tourists rather the spending nature of the inbound tourists are more important. This fact necessitates a study of this kind since the number Bangladesh nationals visiting India increases year after year, but there is no subsequent growth in the tourism receipts earned.

The study was based on the 5000 samples collected from Haridaspur land check post, Chitpur railway station and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport, Kolkata which are the major three entry/exit points for Bangladesh nationals visiting India. The research instrument was designed on the basis of the Terms of Reference (ToR). The questionnaire was bi-lingual with questions both in English and Bengali since many of the tourists are convenient only with regional language. The questions and responses were coded and entered in the computer using Microsoft Excel software. Required analysis was done with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences 22.0 version. A combination of various statistical tools has been used to get the output.

The survey conducted among the tourists reveals that majority of the Bangladeshi nationals visiting India comes under the annual income category “below 2 lakhs Bangladesh Taka (BDT)”. Most of the respondents have education up to matriculation and very few are post graduates. It has been found that majority of the people visiting with tourist visa are engaged with other activities. However only very few people recorded their purpose of visit as “business” and majority of them claimed that they came for either religious purpose or for leisure purpose.

A considerable amount of people stays 5 – 9 days in India during their visit but prefer to stay either with friends and relatives or in budget category hotels. Many of them have already visited India six or more times. Almost 73% of the tourists have prepared their travel itinerary by themselves without the assistance of travel agents or tour operators. Many of them have dependent on public buses for local transportation within in India. Only a couple of tourists seek the help of tour operators for packages and out of which only nominal number of people opted packages costing 45,000 BDT to 75,000 BDT. The survey reveals that majority of them spend below 10,000 BDT which is about INR 8,000 during their stay in India.

## CHAPTER I

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- |  |
|--|
| <p><b>1.1 Global Tourism Trend</b></p> <p><b>1.2 Recent Tourism Trend in Asia as a whole</b></p> <p><b>1.3 Present scenario of Tourism Sector in India</b></p> <p><b>1.4 Inflow of Bangladesh Tourist to India</b></p> <p><b>1.5 Background of The Study</b></p> |
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#### 1.1 Global Tourism Trends

Tourism industry is considered as one of the catalysts in the socio-economic development particularly for developing countries like India. Since 1950 the phenomenon of tourism has been remarkable in term of growth, spread and diversification. As per the records of UNWTO, 2017 was a record year for international tourism. International tourist arrivals grew for the eighth consecutive year, a sequence of uninterrupted growth not recorded since the 1960s. Destination worldwide welcomed 1,323 million international tourist arrivals, some 84 million more than in 2016. 2017 was highly important year for the global tourism community. In late 2015, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, a global recognition of tourism's transformative contribution to the development agenda. The activities and events took place throughout the year in 2017 in the framework of the International Year, served to lead economic growth, social inclusion and cultural and environmental preservation.

The following points have been summarized from the latest report of UNWTO regarding the year 2017;

- ❖ International tourist arrivals reached 1,323 million in 2017.
- ❖ 2017 saw growth in International arrivals of some 84 million or 7%, over 2016.
- ❖ Tourism has grown above average, at around 4% per year, for eight straight years.
- ❖ 393 million more people travelled internationally for tourism between 2008 and 2017.

The Following table shows the prediction done by UNWTO regarding the region-wise tourist arrivals growth in 2018.

**Table: 1.1 International Tourist Arrivals Forecast**

Region	Arrival in 2017	Arrival in 2018
Europe	3.5%	4.5%
Asia and Pacific	5%	6%
The Americas	3.5%	4.5%
Africa	5%	7%
Middle East	4%	6%

The following table shows the list of World's top tourism spenders in 2017 as per the data given by UNWTO

**Table: 1.2 World's Top Tourism Spenders in 2017**

Country	Spending in USD	Spending/tourist in USD
China	258 US\$ Billion	185
USA	135 US\$ Billion	415
Germany	84 US\$ Billion	1015
UK	63 US\$ Billion	960
France	41 US\$ Billion	640

### 1.2 Recent Tourism trend in Asia as a whole

Asia and the Pacific is the most visited region in the world after Europe, having received 303 million international tourists in 2016 – around one quarter of the world's total. By 2030 UNWTO predicts this number will reach 535 million. The “consumer class”, with its specific characteristics, has now been recognized by professional and academics alike as the engine behind the average 6% annual growth in international arrivals between 2005 and 2015, far above the world average of 4%. In tandem with the technologically-savvy millennial generation that is setting the pace of global tourism growth, these consumers and the resultant tourism expansion present a major challenge to the region to deliver the required transport and accommodation infrastructure, and improve human capital development in terms of education, training, policy and planning.

### 1.3 Present scenario of tourism sector in India

Tourism is a major engine of economic growth and an important source of foreign exchange earnings in many countries including India. It has great capacity to create large scale employment of diverse kind – from the most specialized to the unskilled and hence can play a major role in creation of additional employment opportunities. It can also play an important role in achieving growth with equity. The Ministry of tourism has the main objective of increasing and facilitating tourism in India. Augmenting tourism infrastructure, easing of visa regime, assurance of quality standards in services of tourism service providers, etc. are some of the responsibilities of the Ministry.

The Foreign Tourist Arrival's (FTAs) in India continued to grow from 1.28 million in 1981, 8.80 million in 2016. During the year 2016, FTAs in India registered a growth of 9.7% over 2015. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in FTAs in India during 2001 to 2016 was 8.64%. The following are some of the highlights of India tourism as per the latest statistics of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

- ❖ The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2017 increased to 10 million as compared to 8.8 million in 2016. The growth rate in FTAs during 2017 over 2015 was 14 % as compared to 9.7% during 2016 over 2015.
- ❖ The share of India in international tourist arrivals in 2016 was 1.18%. India accounted for 4.72% of international tourist arrivals in Asia Pacific region in 2016, with rank 8th.
- ❖ About 84.1% of the FTAs entered India through air routes followed by 15.0% by land routes and 0.9% by sea routes. Delhi and Mumbai airports accounted for about 46.9% of the total FTAs in India.
- ❖ The top 15 source markets for FTAs in India in 2016 were Bangladesh followed by United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Germany, China, France, Russia Federation, Japan, Singapore, Nepal and Afghanistan. The top 15 countries accounted for about 73.49% of total FTAs in India in 2016.
- ❖ Tourism continues to play an important role as a foreign exchange earner for the country. In 2017, foreign exchange earnings (FEEs) from tourism were US \$ 27.4 billion as compared to US \$ 22.4 billion in 2016.
- ❖ Number of domestic tourist visits in India during 2016 was 1614 million (P) as compared to 1432 million in 2015, with a growth rate of 12.68%.
- ❖ Number of Indian national departures from India during 2016 was 21.87million as compared to 20.38 million in 2015, registering a growth rate of 7.3%.

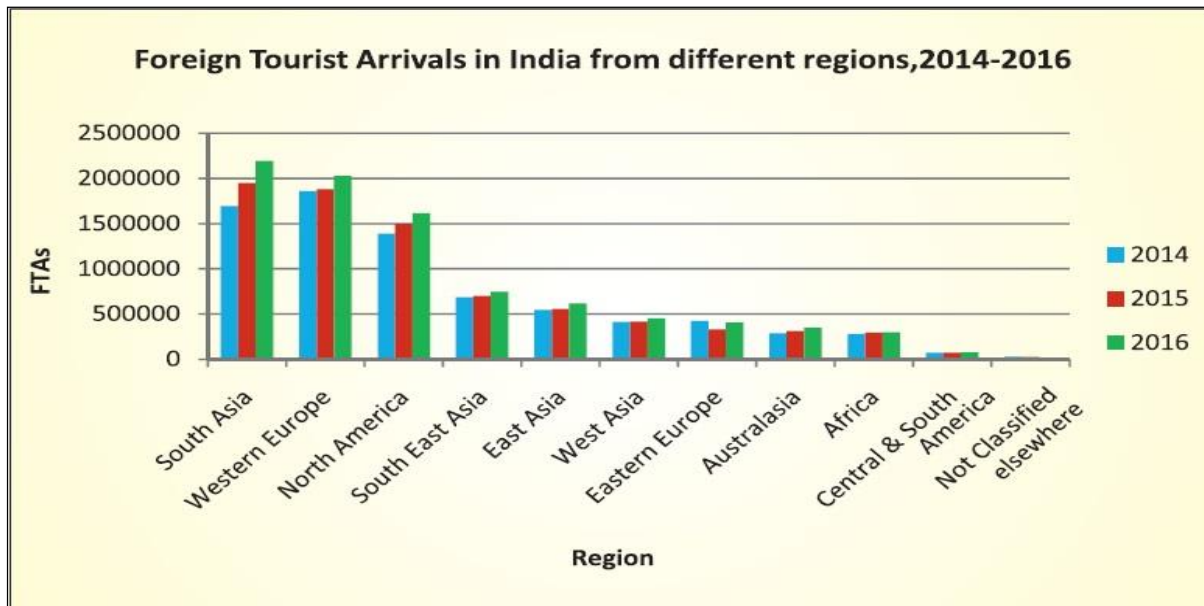
The growth rate in FTAs in India in 2016 as compared to 2015 was highest for Russian Federation (32.09%) followed by Argentina (31.62%), Iran (27.33%), Sudan (24.73%), Bahrain (24.04%), and Portugal (22.02%). Some of the countries for which significant decline in FTAs were observed during 2016 include Nigeria (26.05%) followed by Pakistan (16.17%), Kazakhstan (10.53%), Tanzania (9.66%), Yemen (7.26%) and Myanmar (7.16%).

The top 10 countries for FTAs in India during 2016 are Bangladesh, USA, UK, Canada, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Australia, Germany, China and France.

While analyzing region wise the growth was maximum from Eastern Europe (22.64%) followed by South Asia (12.76%), Australasia (11.79%), Central and South America (11.15%, East Asia (11.12%), West Asia (8.20%), North America (7.98%), Western Europe (7.94%), South East Asia (6.54%) and Africa (2.9%).

The percentage share in FTAs in India during 2016 was the highest for South Asia (24.93%) followed by Western Europe (23.05%), North America (18.33%), South East Asia (8.47%), East Asia (7.01%), West Asia (5.13%), Eastern Europe (4.61%), Australasia (3.96%), Africa (3.42%) and Central and South America (0.89%). The following graph gives the trends in FTAs in India during the last three years from all the regions.

**Figure: 1.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India (2014-16)**



The peak and lean months for arrivals of tourists from top 15 source markets for India during 2016 are presented in the below table. For 8 countries, namely USA, UK, Bangladesh, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Russian Fed and Singapore, December was the peak month. For China, Germany and Japan, November was peak month. Peak months for other countries were February (France), August (Sri Lanka), October (Nepal), and December (Afghanistan). Peak month for each of these countries accounted for more than 10% of FTAs except for the United Kingdom and Nepal for which the peak month accounted for 9.6% and 9.9% respectively.

**Table: 1.3 Lean and Peak months of FTAs in India from top 15 Countries during 2016**

<b>LEAN AND PEAK MONTHS OF FTAs IN INDIA FROM TOP 15 COUNTRIES DURING 2016</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Lean Month (% Share)</b>	<b>Peak Month (% Share)</b>
1	Bangladesh	June(4.0%)	December (12.7%)
2	United States	September (5.1%)	December (14.4%)
3	United Kingdom	November (6.8%)	December (9.6%)
4	Canada	May (4.3%)	December (13.3%)
5	Malaysia	April (6.3%)	December (11.4%)
6	Sri Lanka	June (5.9%)	August (13.0%)
7	Australia	May (4.3%)	December (18.9%)
8	Germany	June (4.6%)	November (11.6%)
9	China	June (5.7%)	November (11.0%)
10	France	May (4.7%)	February (12.3%)
11	Russia Fed	June (1.5%)	December (18.7%)
12	Japan	June (6.5%)	November (10.5%)
13	Singapore	April (6.7%)	December (13.3%)
14	Nepal	May (6.7%)	October (9.9%)
15	Afghanistan	June (4.6%)	December (11.4%)

The following table shows the latest figures of Foreign Tourist Arrivals and Foreign Exchange Earnings as per the statistics provided by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (provisional)

**Table: 1.4 Tourist Inflow and Foreign exchange earnings (2017 & 2018)**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>Tourist Inflow(Lakhs)</b>		<b>Foreign Exchange Earning (Rs. Crores)</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
January	9.83	10.66	16,097	17,725
February	9.56	10.53	15,260	17,407
March	9.05	9.05	14,953	17,294
April	7.40	7.50	14,692	15,713
May	6.30		12,403	
June	6.70		13,088	
July	7.88		14,986	
August	7.24		13,922	
September	7.23		13,867	
October	8.76		14,354	
November	10.05		16,640	
December	11.76		19,514	
Total	101.76		179,776	

Bangladesh has been the largest amongst tourist generating markets for India in the year 2016. The arrivals from Bangladesh grew to 1380409 in 2016 from 192509 during 1981, with a CAGR of 5.8%. The following graph shows the yearly trends in the tourist's arrivals from Bangladesh during 2001 – 2016.

**Figure: 1.3 Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India from Bangladesh, 2001-16**

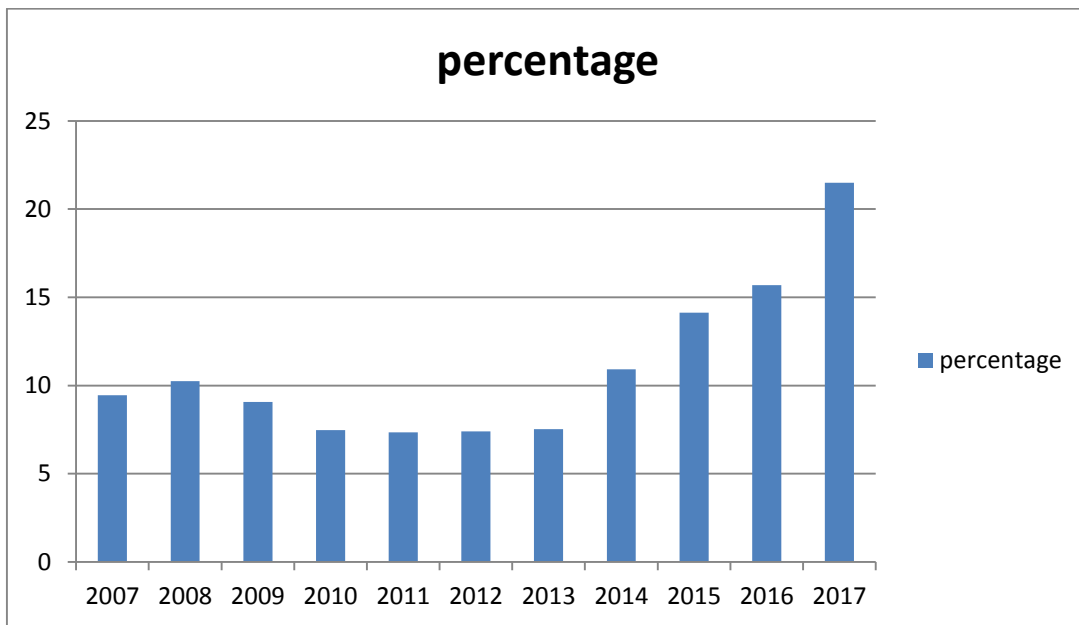
The most preferred mode of travel for nationals from Bangladesh in 2016 was land (85.6%) of which road accounted for 73.5% and rail accounted for 12.10% followed by air route (14.4%). 54.7% of the Bangladesh nationals disembarked at Haridaspur. During 2016, out of total arrivals from Bangladesh, 71.9% were male and 28.1% were female. The dominant age group was 35 -44 years with 26.4% tourists, followed by the age groups 25- 34 years (21.8%) and 45-54 years (20.9%). Arrivals were maximum during 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter July-September (26.4%) followed by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter October -December (25.5%).

The below table and graph show the percentage share of Bangladeshi tourists visited India from 2007 to 2017. The analysis of the graph shows that the percentage is fluctuating upto 2012. After that it is increasing in an increasing rate.

**Table: 1.5 Percentage of Bangladesh tourist arrivals to India**

YEAR	PERCENTAGE
2007	9.45
2008	10.25
2009	9.07
2010	7.47
2011	7.34
2012	7.40
2013	7.53
2014	10.92
2015	14.13
2016	15.08
2017	21.49



**Figure: 1.3 Percentage of Bangladesh tourist arrival in India**

#### 1.4 Background of the study

Despite of the increased number of Bangladeshi tourist arrivals, the exact purpose of their visits is not known clearly. The information on visa type for the year 2016 reveals that 77% of them were on Tourist Visa, 7.3% on Medical Visa and 5.9% on Business Visa per capital spending of the visitors from Bangladesh is also low as compared to visitors from all countries. As per the International Passenger Survey (IPS), the average package cost of visitors from Bangladesh was Rs. 52,022 against 'All Countries' average package cost of Rs. 2,09,381. The average non-package cost of visitors from Bangladesh was Rs. 21,167 against 'All Countries' average non-package cost of Rs. 1,43,386. The facts mentioned above highlight the need of a survey, dedicated to look into the profile, purpose and expenditure pattern of visitors from Bangladesh.

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY**

- 2.1 Objectives of the Study**
- 2.2 Coverage**
- 2.3 Methodology of the Study**
- 2.4 Sample Size**

#### **2.1 Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study is as follows:

1. To study the demographic profile of nationals of Bangladesh visit to India.
2. To study their purposes of visit along with duration of stay in different places in India.
3. To find out the types of accommodation and transport etc. they are using during their stay in India.
4. To analyse the per capita spending on different components of tourism during their visit to India.
5. To analyse the average package costs of Bangladeshi visitors visiting India.

#### **2.2 Coverage**

1. The study has been conducted mainly based on the primary data. However, secondary sources of data also have been used as per the need.
2. The categories of respondents are only nationals of Bangladesh visiting to India and returning from India through Kolkata International Airport, Haridaspur Land Check post and Chitpur (New Kolkata) Rail Station. As per the ToR given by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, data was supposed to collect from NSCB airport, Haridaspur check post and Gede Railway Station. Since the arrival/departure point has been shifted from Gede to Chitpur from September 2017, data has been collected from Chitpur Railway Station instead of Gede Station.

#### **2.3 Methodology of Study**

Since the purpose of the study is to analyse different aspects of visitors of Bangladesh, the descriptive approach based on both qualitative and quantitative data has been gathered using different survey methods.

### **2.3.1 Secondary/ Literature Survey**

An extensive review of available secondary documents / literatures has been consulted in order to assure the judicious use of available research in successful completion of the study.

- Relevant documents have also been collected from the media houses, publication divisions of private and public sector, academic Institutes and different reports also has been consulted.
- Various travel literatures published by the Government of Bangladesh for the tourists travelling outside the country has been also referred.

### **2.3.2 Primary Survey**

Considering the objective of the study, the primary data has been collected through field survey from the nationals of Bangladesh during their return from India through Kolkata International Airport, Haridaspur land Check Post and Chitpur (New Kolkata) railway station. The structured questionnaire which was used to gather information from the tourist mainly focuses on the following aspects

- ✓ Basic information relating to their demographic profile.
- ✓ Per-capita spending during their visit to India.
- ✓ Mode of entry, purpose of entry, length of stay etc.
- ✓ Activities under taken in the India, during their stay.

It was observed that, most of the Bangladeshi tourists entering to India and returning to their country through Chitpur Railway Station and Haridaspur Land Check Post are unable to speak and understand English or Hindi and they speak only Bengali. So, to facilitate for collection of the data, the enumerators were selected from West Bengal, who were well versed with Bengali, Hindi and English language and deployed in all three places under the study. The enumerators were selected for all three places among the students of Dept. of Tourism, Burdwan University West Bengal, Dept. of BTM, Haladia Govt. College Kolkata. Enumerators were giving 2 days orientation training regarding the procedures and the methods of collection of data from Bangladeshi nationals. Further, before the collection of the data for the study, a pilot study was undertaken. As situation demanded the questionnaire were printed in bi-language (English and Bengali) to facilitate the tourists. For the convenience of the tourist information relating to spending pattern and cost of package tour, the value has been taken in Bangladesh Taka (1 BDT = 0.08 INR)

**Table: 2.1 :The Flight details of Kolkata Airport from which the data has been collected.**

Sl. No	Name of the Air Lines	Flight Details	Departure Time	Frequency of Operation
01	Air India	AI-230	1915 (Evening)	Daily
02	Biman Bangladesh	BG-092	0845 (Morning)	Daily
03	Biman Bangladesh	BG-096	2045 (Evening)	Daily
04	US Bangla	BS-202	1430( Afternoon)	Daily
05	Spice Jet	SG-71	Morning	Daily
06	Jet Airways	9W-274	Morning	Daily
07	NOVO	VQ-724		Daily

**Table: 2.2 Details of the Trains running between Bangladesh and West Bengal from which the data has been collected.**

Train Name	Train Number	Days of Operation	Departure Time
Maitree Express	13107	Monday	0710 Morning
Maitree Express	13107	Tuesday	0710 Morning
Maitree Express	13107	Wednesday	0710 Morning
Bandhan Express	13129	Thursday	0710 Morning
Maitree Express	13107	Friday	0710 Morning
Maitree Express	13107	Saturday	0710 Morning
No Trains on Sunday		Sunday	

## 2.4 Sample Size

The proposed sample size of the study was 5000. Since the total number of days for the survey was 14, an average of 360 samples was collected per day from all the three survey locations under the study. The number and period of collection of samples from each survey locations are shown below:

**Table: 2.3 The number and period of collection of samples**

Place	Total number of samples collected	Date of collection
<b>Kolkata International Airport</b>	500	08.02.2018 to 21.02.2018
<b>Chitpur Railway Station</b>	1500	08.02.2018 to 11.02.2018, and 27.03.2018 to 05.04.2018
<b>Haridaspur land Check Post</b>	3000	08.02.2018 to 21.02.2018
<b>Total</b>	5000	

At all the places under the study, the data was collected at the point of immigration by the enumerators with the help of immigration officers. However, particularly in case of Kolkata International Airport the data was collected between the point of immigration and point of security check.

## CHAPTER III

### PROFILE OF BANGLADESH

- 3.0 Introduction**
- 3.1 History of Bangladesh**
- 3.2 Geography and Climate of Bangladesh**
- 3.3 Economy of Bangladesh**
- 3.4 Culture, Religion and language of Bangladesh**
- 3.5 Bangladesh Tourism**
- 3.6 Secondary Data Analysis**
- 3.7 Medical Tourism for Bangladesh**

#### **3.00 Introduction**

Bangladesh is a country in South Asia located between 20°34' to 26°38' north latitude and 88°01' to 92°42' east longitude, with an area of 147,570 square km and with the boarder on the west, north, and east with India, on the southeast with Myanmar, and the Bay of Bengal is to the south.

The territorial waters of Bangladesh extend 12 nautical miles, and the exclusive economic zone of the country is 200 nautical miles. There is a large marshy jungle coastline on the Bay of Bengal and popularly known as the Sundarbans – one of the largest mangrove forests in the world, the home of Royal Bengal Tiger. Bangladesh located in the Ganges Delta- the largest delta in the world having densely vegetated lands often called the Green Delta. The densely populated delta is formed by the confluence of the Ganges (Padma), Brahmaputra (Jamuna), and Meghna rivers and their tributaries as they flow down from the Himalaya situated near the north-western frontier of the country, creating the largest river in delta in the world. On the south is a highly irregular deltaic coastline of about 600 km, fissured by many rivers and streams flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

Bangladesh has a subtropical monsoon climate characterized by wide seasonal variations in rainfall, moderately warm temperatures, and high humidity. The warmest month is April and January is the coldest month in the country. Heavy rainfall is characteristic of the climate of Bangladesh with only the exception of the relatively dry western region of Rajshahi, where the annual rainfall is about 160 centimeters and the other regions have at least average rainfall of 200 centimeters.

Bangladesh gained independence from Britain in 1947, becoming East Pakistan. On 16th December, 1971, Bangladesh achieved its sovereign independence after a bloody liberation war against the Pakistani Army on 26th March. Many countries in the world considered Bangladesh

is a good neighboring friend of India. The country's maritime territory in the Bay of Bengal is roughly equal to the size of its land area. Bangladesh is the world's eighth most populous country. Dhaka is its capital and largest city, followed by Chittagong, which has the country's largest port.

Bangladesh is the most densely populated non-island nation in the world. With approximately 125 million inhabitants living in an area of 55,813 square miles, there are about 2,240 persons per square mile. The majority of the population (98 percent) is Bengali, with 2 percent belonging to tribal or other non-Bengali groups. Approximately 83 percent of the population is Muslim, 16 percent is Hindu, and 1 percent is Buddhist, Christian, or other. Annual population growth rate is at about 2 percent.

The official and main language is Bangla, but there are many small tribal language groups. Dhaka is the capital. Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Barisal and Rongpur are the major cities. Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country.

### **3.1 History of Bangladesh:**

After the demise of British Empire in 1947, Bengal was partitioned as a province of West Pakistan with being renamed as East Pakistan. Dhaka was declared as its capital. Despite of adequate resources and demographic weight of East Pakistan, the entire Pakistan's government and military was largely dominated by the upper classes from the west.

The government of Pakistan — dominated largely by the west — declared Urdu as the only official language of the entire Pakistan which triggered a massive dissatisfaction among the people of the east. On 21 February, 1952, Bengali students in East Pakistan rose up for the mother tongue and protested against this decision. As police open fired to their possession, several students died for defending their language. The glorified sacrifice of these martyrs is now observed not only in Bangladesh but also all over the world as International Mother Language Day.

Displeasure on the west in the issues of economic and cultural domination resulted into the emergence of Awami League as the strongest political voice of East Pakistan. In his historic speech before hundred thousands of people at the SuhrawardyUdyan on March 7, 1971, the president of Awami League and the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, called upon all the people of East Pakistan to launch a decisive struggle against the Pakistani occupation and take a all-out preparation for the War of Liberation.

After a lot political unrest and provincial discrimination, Bangladesh Liberation War (Muktijuddho) was commenced after Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declared Bangladesh's independence just before getting arrested in the early hours of 26 March 1971 by Pakistani military.

Amidst the sacrifice of countless Bangladeshi souls, Pakistani Army finally surrendered to the Bangladesh-India Allied Forces on 16 December 1971. The nine month long Bangladesh's Liberation War was won on that day. And Bangladesh, with a lot of promise and hopes, starts its glorious journey.

### **3.2 Geography and Climate of Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh has a very fertile alluvial soil which gives the country abundant crops every year. With a grand and resourceful Bay of Bengal at its south, Bangladesh is called the land of rivers. As a river in country, about 700 rivers including tributaries flow through the country in which the souls and livelihood of Bangladeshi people are strongly connected. Apart from these rivers, the country also has plenty of haors, baor, jheel, beel.

Covered with diversified natural wonders and wildlife, this country sees a wide range of Hills in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the southeast and Sylhet division in the northeast. What make these areas more interesting and exotic are the tribal people inhabited here for a long period of time. The Sundarbans — home of the majestic Royal Bengal Tiger — are the largest littoral mangrove forest in the world as well as the most important and the biggest forest of Bangladesh. This land is the safest sanctuary for a diverse range of wildlife. The careless look of amazing deer, a rare glimpse or a sudden terrifying roar or even footprints of Royal Bengal Tiger on the swampy land of Sundarbans satisfy any adventure seekers. Apart from some these, the growing urban landscapes manifest the truly blend of modern and traditional setting of Bangladesh too. With rising architectural wonders and topnotch urban facility the country has its major urban areas in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Sylhet. Even in these urbanized areas, there are some archeological heritages which reminds traditional and cultural root.

### **3.3 Economy of Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh is now considered as one of the leading countries having a GDP growth which has been acclaimed internationally because of exports from Bangladesh including garments, manpower etc. Bangladesh is a developing country with a large population. The market-based economy of Bangladesh is the 46th largest in the world in nominal terms, and 33rd largest by



purchasing power parity; it is classified among the Next Eleven emerging market economies and a Frontier market.

In the decade since 2004, Bangladesh averaged a GDP growth of 6.5% that has been largely driven by its exports of readymade garments, remittances and the domestic agricultural sector. The country has pursued export-oriented industrialization; with its key export sectors include textiles, shipbuilding, fish and seafood, jute and leather goods. According to the IMF, Bangladesh's economy is one of the fastest growing major economies of 2016, with a rate of 7.1%. Dhaka and Chittagong are the principal financial centers of the country.

Transport is a major sector of the economy. Aviation has grown rapidly, and includes the Biman Bangladesh Airlines and other privately owned airlines. Bangladesh has a number of airports: three international and several domestic and STOL (short take off and landing) airports. The Dhaka International Airport connects major international destinations of the World including some major airports of India.

Readymade garments (RMG) industry is the source of major foreign currency. In a recent time, there is a competition in the sector from the competitors. So the searching of alternatives has emerged besides maintaining the position in RMG. The promising alternative in this case may be Tourism. Bangladesh is a country of natural beauty. Some of her parts are covered by Hills and some other parts by the rivers. It has the longest beach of the world, the Sundarbans with Bio diversity.

### **3.4 Culture, Religion & Language Of Bangladesh:**

#### **3.4.1 Culture**

Bangladesh has a rich and diverse culture which has similarity to eastern India, is reflected in the architecture, literature, music, painting, clothing, discourse etc. Clothing, one of the most important aspects of the culture of Bangladesh, defines the Bangladeshi people very skillfully. Saree, a finely embroidered cloth worn by the Bangladeshi woman and made by the skilled hands of Bangladeshi artisans is now a global fashion trend. Festivals, held throughout the year with great zeal and zest, play a significant role in culture. Some festivals are based on social and political significances with marking their communal and national value, some are religious, and some are even observed seasonally. This is why this land is called the Land of Festivals.

### **3.4.2 Religion:**

In the matter of faith and belief, the majority of Bangladesh population is Muslims. As per the Bangladesh Demographics Profile 2018, the distribution of religion wise population of Bangladesh is Muslim 89.1%, Hindu 10%, other 0.9% (includes Buddhist, Christian). Further, Bangladesh's government recognizes 27 ethnic groups under the 2010 Cultural Institution for Small Anthropological Groups Act which is only 1.1% and others (more than 98%) are Bengali (CIA World Fact Book January 20, 2018). Even though religion is one the major thing that constitutes human identity, in Bangladesh, there exists no boundary between the people of various religions. With some powerful Islamic architectural heritage, Muslims in Bangladesh are unique for their peaceful values and devotions.

A century old traditional root and continuing faith is still keeping the Hindu culture and ritual in Bangladesh as unique as the neighboring country. The age old background of Buddhism in Bangladesh is clearly noticeable in many archeological wonders. But the ritualistic practice of Buddhism is still intact and as astonishing as many other countries. Even though, the era of Christianity in Bangladesh started during the late sixteenth to early seventeenth century, the union and togetherness of Bangladeshi Christian population is well-built.

### **3.4.3 Language:**

The official language of Bangladesh is Bangla (or, Bengali). Dated even before the birth of Christ, Bangla was widely spoken in this region, and now spoken by more than 200 million people all over the world. Based on usage, Bangla is divided in two forms: sadhu bhasha (formal language) and cholitobhasha (common language).

If opting for second language, most Bangladeshi people chose English as they have practical efficiency in English and its interactive usage in common situation.

### **3.5 Bangladesh Tourism:**

Tourism was considered an industry in 1999. The Bangladesh Parjatan Sangstha was formed soon after the liberation war of 1971, aimed at developing the tourism industry of the country. The organization was restructured as Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) in 1973, and they subsequently drew up a five-year plan for developing the industry as part of the government's First Five Year Plan (1973-78). Under the plan the government was expected to provide the necessary facilities and develop the natural beauty of the country in a manner that would be

attractive to tourists. The second, third, and fourth five-year plans and two year plans were intended to implement by the past Bangladesh governments to develop tourism sector but these plans have not been implemented (BPC, 2007) properly by the government due to various impediments including ministerial legacy problems (Islam, 2007; BTO, 2005).

While BPC remains the leading public sector body in the tourism industry of Bangladesh, the private sector has also invested in the sector quite successfully. These private entrants into the sector have entered the industry through developing hotels, or tour operators. As many as thirty two tour operators functioning in the country, some of whom cater to domestic tours while others offer both domestic and outbound tours (Bangladesh Monitor, 2007). Thirty two such private tour operators are members of an association named “Tours Operator Association of Bangladesh (TOAB)”, formed to carry out their activities more efficiently, to lobby the BPC and the government for the realization of justified rights (Siddiqi, 2006), and to promote the country’s tourism together.

Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) is an autonomous body under the ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism established in 1972. Basic target of BPC is to expand the tourism sector and provide the service for local and foreign tourist. Another important institution supporting the development of tourism is Bangladesh Tourism Board. Bangladesh Tourism Board established in 2010 to meet the strong demand for private sector and the tourism professionals. It is affiliated with United Nations World Tourism Organizations (UNWTO).

### **3.5.1 Outbound Tourism:**

In recent years, Bangladeshis have been travelling abroad extensively. Two factors have contributed to new trend: (i) rising per capita income; and (ii) the myriad of budget carriers which has opened up in Bangladesh. These budget carriers offer extremely lucrative packages for travelling, especially in the South Asian region countries like India, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore etc. In addition, this rising trend has been exacerbated by an increase in medical tourism to other countries such as Thailand, Singapore, and India. While the main reason behind this is level of medical facilities available in the country. Another reason would be best medical facilities available in other neighbouring countries like India in a reasonable price. The increase in outbound travel also indicates that a lot of domestic tourists prefer to travel abroad rather than within the country suggesting that the local tourist spots/facilities are unable to attract the domestic tourists in large numbers.

To capitalize on the potential of tourism, the government framed a new Tourism Policy in 2010, which underlines the development of eco-tourism, community tourism, rural tourism, pilgrimage

tourism, riverine tourism, archaeological tourism and other forms of tourism in the context of Bangladesh's traditions and cultures. The policy also emphasized private sector led tourism. A tourism board has been formed for marketing and publicity abroad. A law titled 'Exclusive Tourist Zone and Tourism Protected Area' was recently enacted to attract foreign investment and sustainable development of the sector.

**Table 3.1: Tourist arrival and departure for Bangladesh**

	Number of tourist (1000s)		Growth (%)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
1995	156.00	830.00	-	-
1996	166.00	911.00	6.4	9.8
1997	182.00	866.00	9.6	-4.9
1998	172.00	992.00	-5.5	14.5
1999	173.00	1103.00	0.6	11.2
2000	199.00	1128.00	15.0	2.3
2001	207.00	1075.00	4.0	-4.7
2002	207.00	1158.00	0	7.7
2003	245.00	1414.00	18.4	22.1
2004	271.00	1565.00	10.6	10.7
2005	208.00	1767.00	-23.2	12.9
2006	200.00	1819.00	-3.8	2.9
2007	289.00	2327.00	44.5	27.9
2008	467.00	875.00	61.6	-62.4
2009	267.00	2254.00	-42.8	157.6
2010	303.00	-	13.5	-
<b>Average Growth (1995-2009) (%)</b>			6.8	14.8

Source: World Bank Databank

**Table 3.2 : Entry of Bangladesh Nationals to India through Check-posts**

Entry Check-posts	Bangladeshi nationals (in Percent)
Delhi Airport	1.2
Mumbai Airport	0.6
Chennai Airport	0.6
Haridaspur Land Check-post	54.7
Kolkata Airport	11.9
Others	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: India Tourism Statistics 2017

**Table 3.3 :International Tourism Expenditure and Receipts for Bangladesh**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>International Tourism Expenditure as % Total Imports</b>	2.57	2.67	2.74	2.93	2.82	2.83	2.16	2.20
<b>International Tourism Receipts as % of Total Exports</b>	0.76	0.63	0.55	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.36	0.40

International tourism, expenditures (% of total imports): 'International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. These expenditures may include those by residents travelling abroad as same-day visitors, except in cases where these are important enough to justify separate classification.

International tourism, receipts (% of total exports): 'International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification.

International tourism expenditures as percentage of imports increased from 2005 onwards till 2008, from 2.57% to 2.93%, remained stable around 2.8% for two subsequent years and dropped sharply in 2011 and 2012- the average rate for the period being 2.62%. International tourism receipt as percentage of exports was at a high of 0.76% in 2005 and since then has been on a declining trend, eventually reaching 0.4% of total exports in 2012. As the earnings from international tourism did not grow at the same rate, its share in the export earnings declined.

International tourism expenditure as percent of GDP has been increasing since 1995 and peaked in the year 2000 reaching 1% of GDP as shown in the above table. Since 2000 to 2012, it has been hovering around 0.7% of GDP range with some years recording marginally higher rates. The average international tourism expenditure as percentage of GDP for Bangladesh from 1995-2003 was 0.73% of GDP and from 2004-2012, the average percentage was 0.76% which is a marginal increase.

**Table: 3.4: International Tourism Expenditure and Expenditure for Travel Items (2002-12)**

Year	In US\$ (in Million)			In % of GDP	
	Expenditures	Expenditures for travel items	GDP	Expenditures	Expenditures for travel items
1995	234	234	37,940	0.62	0.62
1996	251	135	40,666	0.62	0.33
1997	314	178	42,319	0.74	0.42
1998	294	151	44,092	0.67	0.34
1999	375	211	45,695	0.82	0.46
2000	471	290	47,125	1.00	0.62
2001	341	165	46,980	0.73	0.35
2002	309	113	47,571	0.65	0.24
2003	389	165	51,914	0.75	0.32
2004	442	161	56,561	0.78	0.28
2005	375	136	60,278	0.62	0.23
2006	444	140	61,901	0.72	0.23
2007	530	156	68,415	0.77	0.23
2008	735	184	79,554	0.92	0.23
2009	651	249	89,357	0.73	0.28
2010	835	261	100,360	0.83	0.26
2011	819	332	111,906	0.73	0.30
2012	829	295	116,034	0.71	0.25

### 3.5.2 Travel & Tourism's Contribution to GDP

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2016 was BDT421.4bn (2.2% of GDP). This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation. The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP is expected to grow by 6.1% pa to BDT806.6bn (2.1% of GDP) by 2027 (WTTC, 2017).

The direct contribution of Travel & Tourism to GDP in 2012 was BDT 193.0 bn (2.1% of GDP). This primarily reflects the economic activity generated by industries such as hotels, travel agents, airlines and other passenger transportation services (excluding commuter services). But it also

includes, for example, the activities of the restaurant and leisure industries directly supported by tourists. So, it is positive sign for the country to expand and develop its tourism industry for the rapid expansion and development of its slowly growing economy.

### **3.6 Medical Tourism for Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh is a densely populated country. Health care ought to be one of the basic privileges of the community of the country. According to Bangladesh Economic Review 2010, 990 person lives in per/sq. kilometer. Unfortunately medical facilities are not easily available in Bangladesh for which each year a section of patients of the country visit foreign countries for medical ground. Medical Tourism is one of the fastest growing healthcare industries. The world is in a healthcare crisis, given the ageing population, increasing cost and long waiting period patients from developed countries as well as from poor countries such as Bangladesh due to low quality or absence of health care are making choices and starting to travel to relatively better developing countries or developed countries such as India, China, Singapore, Thailand, South Korea, Malaysia, USA,UK, Australia, Japan and Germany etc. with the main objective of obtaining immediate health care, plastic surgery, organ replacement and reproductive combining with related tourism activity like Ecotourism and Spiritual Tourism.

A huge number of patients are visiting outside the country each year for medical purposes. Most important health care services are not right of entry uniformly and the marginalized people of rural as well as slum dwellers of the urban areas are treated in a highly discriminatory nature to access health care management. Even those who are lower middle class and middle class people, they do not also get proper treatment facilities. Moreover, maximum upper class people of the country do not trust health care supporting personnel including doctors, nurses. If there is no other alternative, in that case when seriously sick, the people of the country take treatment in the country.

## CHAPTER- IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Introduction

**4.2 Section(A) :** Data Analysis (Haridaspur)

**4.3 Section (B):** Data Analysis (Chitpur, New Kolkata, Railway Station)

**4.4 Section (C) :** Data Analysis (NSCB Int. Airport)

**4.5 Section (D):** Data Analysis of Land, Rail & Air

**4.6 Section (E):** Comparative Study- Haridaspur, Chitpur& NSCB Int. Airport

#### 4.1 Introduction

For any research, data analysis is very important as it provides an explanation of various concepts, theories, frameworks and methods used. It eventually helps in arriving at conclusions. The data collected from the proposed entry/exit points are being entered in Microsoft excel. Analysis has been done and interpreted in graphs and figures with the help of Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) which is a software package used for interactive, or batched, statistical analysis.. Separate analysis has been done for each exit/entry points and finally combined analysis has been done for all the three entry/exit points.

#### 4.2 Section (A) :Data Analysis (Haridaspur)

##### Demographic Profile of the Respondents (N=3000)

The data pertaining to the demographic characteristics of the respondents play a significant role in expressing and giving responses about the research question basically in social science research. In the present research the identification of the demographic profile of the responses related to tourists visit to India through Haridashpur Land Port of entry has been done.

The following table 4.A.1 shows the profile of the tourists related to gender. Out of 3000 number of respondents, 87.40 percent (2623 no.s) are male and 12.50 percent (376 no.s) are female.

**Table 4.A.1: Frequency distribution of Gender (N=3000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	2623	87.4	87.4
Female	376	12.5	99.9
Transgender	1	0.03	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	



**Fig.4.A.1: Frequency distribution of Gender**

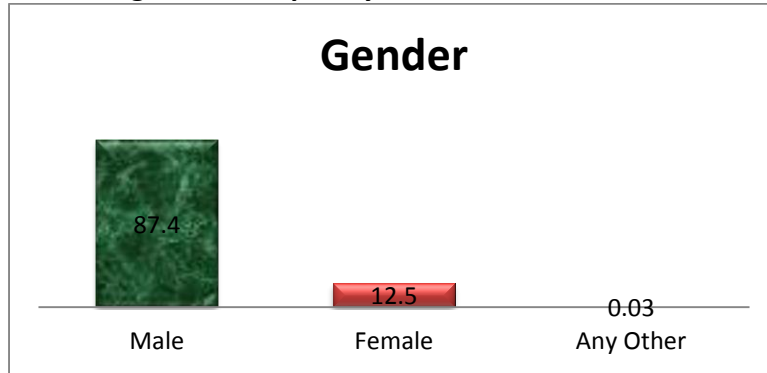
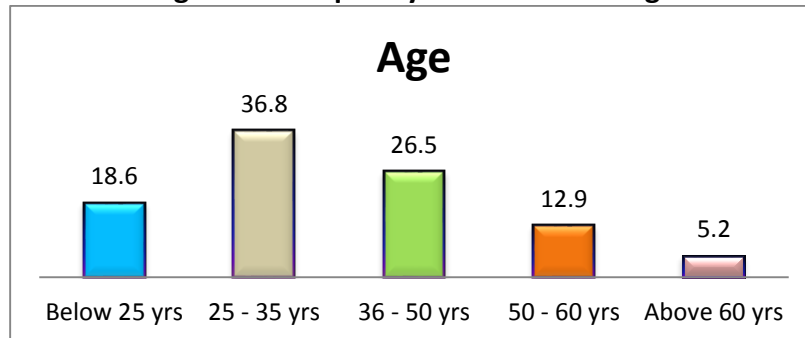


Table 4.A.2 and figure 4.A.2 presents the frequency distribution of age of tourists visited India through Haridashpur Land Port. Out of 3000 number of respondents, majority of them i.e. 36.8 per cent (1104 no.s) of the tourists belong to the age group of 25 to 35 years ,followed by another 26.50 per cent (794 no.s) belong to 36 to 50 years age group.

**Table 4.A.2: Frequency distribution of Age (N=3000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 25 yrs	558	18.6	18.6
25 - 35 yrs	1104	36.8	55.4
36 - 50 yrs	794	26.5	81.9
50 - 60 yrs	387	12.9	94.8
Above 60 yrs	157	5.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.2: Frequency distribution of Age**

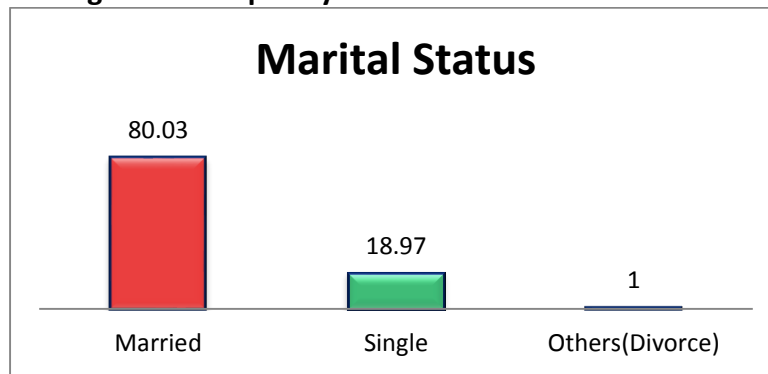


The following table 4.A.3 and figure 4.A.3 shows the frequency distribution of marital status of tourists coming through Haridashpur Land Port of entry to India. Out of 3000 number of respondents, majority of the tourists i.e.80.03 percent (2401 no.s) are married and 18.97 percent (569 no.s) are unmarried.

**Table 4.A.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status (N=3000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	2401	80.03	80.03
Unmarried	569	18.97	99
Others(Divorce)	30	1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

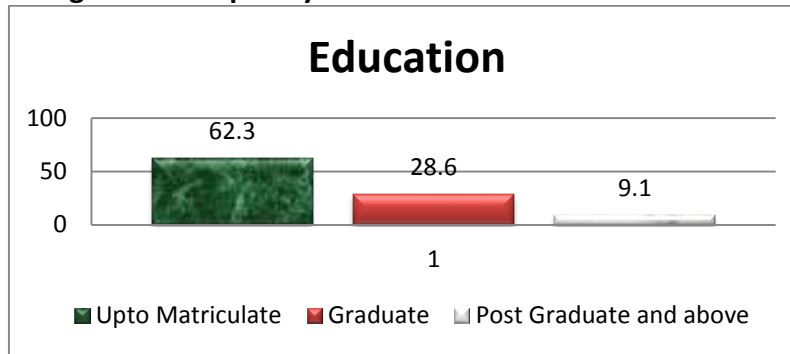
**Fig.4.A.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status**



The following table 4.A.4 and figure 4.A.4 shows the educational status of tourists coming through Haridashpur Land Port of entry to India. Out of 3000 number of respondents, majority of tourists i.e. 62.30 percent (1869 numbers) are having education up to matriculate ,followed by 28.60 per cent (858 numbers) graduates. Further, few number of respondents belong to post graduate and above category

**Table 4.A.4: Frequency distribution of Education (N = 3000)**

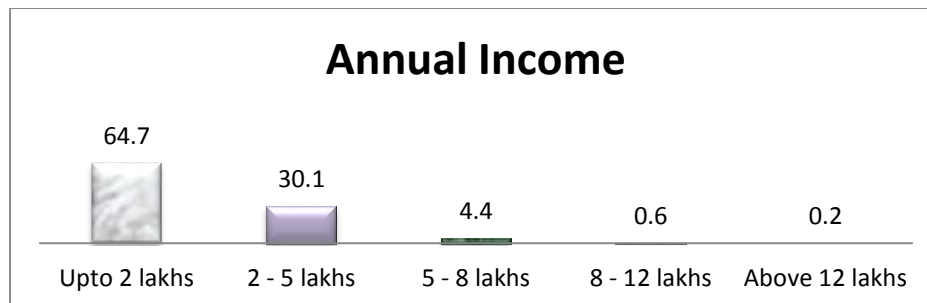
Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto Matriculate	1869	62.3	62.3
Graduate	858	28.6	90.9
Post Graduate and above	273	9.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.4: Frequency distribution of Tourists Education**

The following table 4.A.5 and figure 4.A.5 shows the frequency distribution of annual income of Bangladeshi visitors. Out of 3000 respondents, majority 64.70 percent (1941 no.s) of the respondents are having annual income of less than 2 lakh Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) which is 1.6 lakh INR, followed by 30.10 percent (904 no.s) gets in between 2 to 5 lakhs Bangladeshi Taka which is 1.6 lakh to 4 lakh INR.

**Table 4.A.5: Frequency distribution of Annual Income in BDT (N= 3000)[1 BDT = 0.80 INR]**

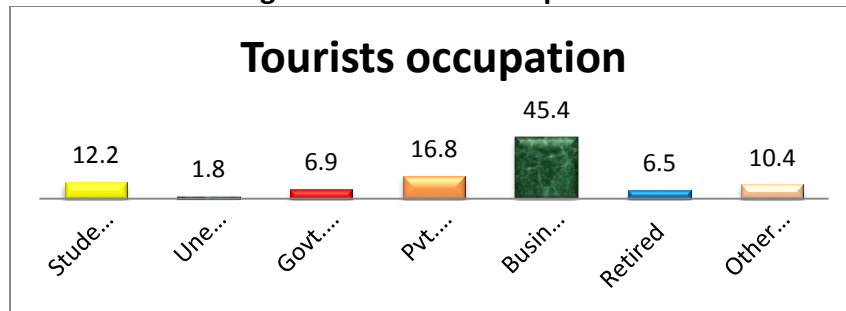
Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto 2 lakhs	1941	64.7	64.7
2 - 5 lakhs	904	30.1	94.8
5 - 8 lakhs	133	4.4	99.3
8 - 12 lakhs	17	0.6	99.8
Above 12 lakhs	5	0.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.5: Tourists Annual income in BDT (1BDT=0.80 INR)**

The following table 4.A.6 and figure 4.A.6 shows the frequency distribution of occupation of tourist visiting India through Haridaspur Land Port. Out of 3000 number of respondents, majority of them i.e. 45.40 percent (1363 no.s) are businessmen followed by 16.80 percent (504 no.s) are private sector employees. Least number of govt. employees (6.9%) are coming to India.

**Table 4.A.6: Frequency distribution of Occupation (N= 3000)**

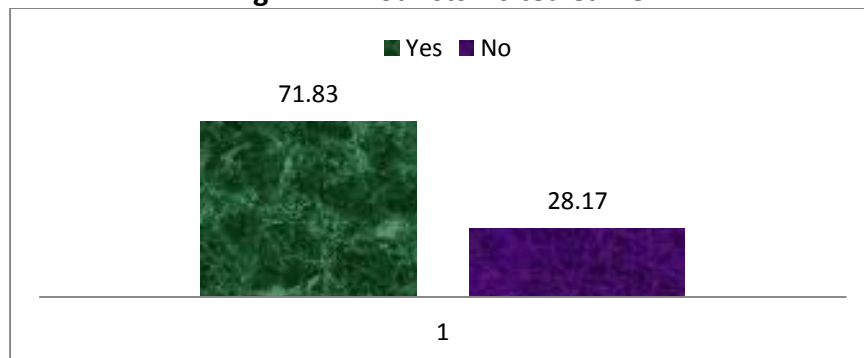
Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Student	366	12.2	12.2
2	Unemployed	53	1.8	14
3	Govt. Employee	208	6.9	20.9
4	Pvt. Sector Employee	504	16.8	37.7
5	Business	1363	45.4	83.1
6	Retired	194	6.5	89.6
7	Others(house wife, widow)	312	10.4	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.6: Tourists occupation**

The following table 4.A.7 and figure 4.A.7 shows the response of the tourists regarding their frequency of visit. The summary of response reveals that, maximum of the tourists are repeat visitors i.e 2155 (71.83%) and only 28.17 % (845 no.s) are first time visitors.

**Table 4.A.7: Frequency distribution of Visited Earlier (N = 3000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Yes	2155	71.83	71.83
2	No	845	28.17	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

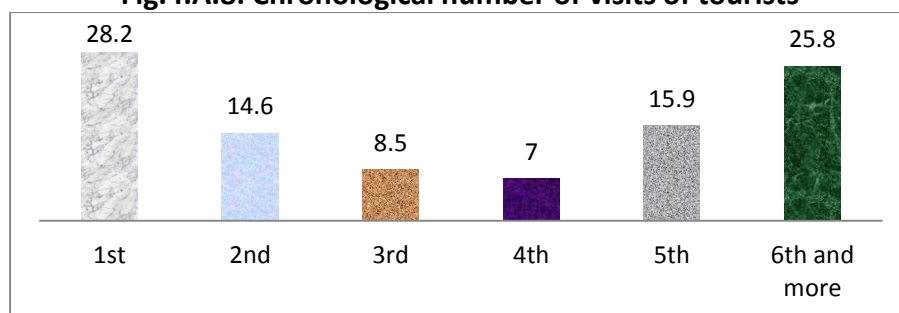
**Fig.4.A.7: Tourists visited earlier**

The following table 4.A.8 and figure 4.A.8 indicates the repeated visits of Bangladesh tourists to India. Out of 3000 number of respondents, 28.20% (845 no.) are 1<sup>st</sup> time visit to India followed by 25.80 percent (774 no.s) who have visited more than 6 times, 15.90 % are visiting for the 5<sup>th</sup> time and 14.60 % are visiting for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time. Some of the tourists visit India several times in a year. This indicates that many Bangladeshi visitors are repeat visitors to India.

**Table 4.A.8: Frequency distribution of Chronological number of visit (N= 3000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	1 <sup>st</sup>	845	28.2	28.2
2	2 <sup>nd</sup>	437	14.6	42.7
3	3 <sup>rd</sup>	255	8.5	51.2
4	4 <sup>th</sup>	211	7	58.3
5	5 <sup>th</sup>	478	15.9	74.2
6	6 <sup>th</sup> and more	774	25.8	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.8: Chronological number of visits of tourists**

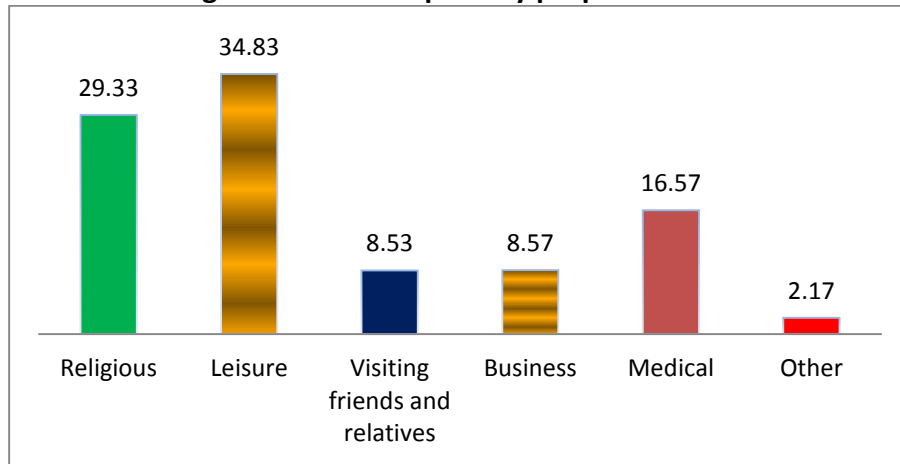


The following table 4.A.9 and figure 4.A.9 shows the response of the tourists regarding the purpose of visit to India. The response says maximum 34.83 percent (1045 no.s) tourists are coming to India for Leisure purpose and followed by 29.33 percent (880 no.s) for religious purpose and 16.57 % for medical purpose.

**Table 4.A.9: Frequency distribution of Primary Purpose of Visit**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Religious	880	29.33	29.33
2	Leisure	1045	34.83	64.17
3	Visiting friends and relatives	256	8.53	72.70
4	Business	257	8.57	81.27
5	Medical	497	16.57	97.83
6	Other	65	2.17	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.9: Tourists primary purpose of visit**

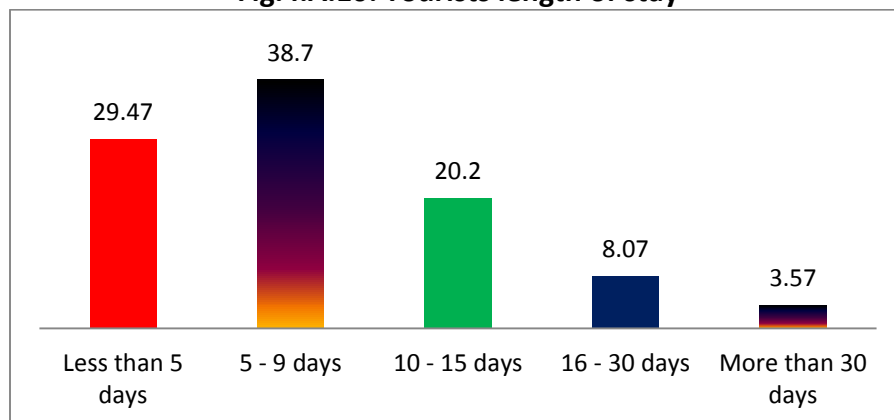


The following table 4.A.10 and figure 4.A.10 shows the length of stay of tourists in India. Out of total 3000 respondents, majority of the respondents i.e. 38.70 percent (1161 no.s) are staying between 5 to 9 days, followed by 29.47 percent (884 no.s) are staying less than 5 days.

**Table 4.A.10: Frequency distribution of Length of Stay (N = 3000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Less than 5 days	884	29.47	29.47
2	5 - 9 days	1161	38.70	68.17
3	10 - 15 days	606	20.20	88.37
4	16 - 30 days	242	8.07	96.43
5	More than 30 days	107	3.57	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.10: Tourists length of stay**

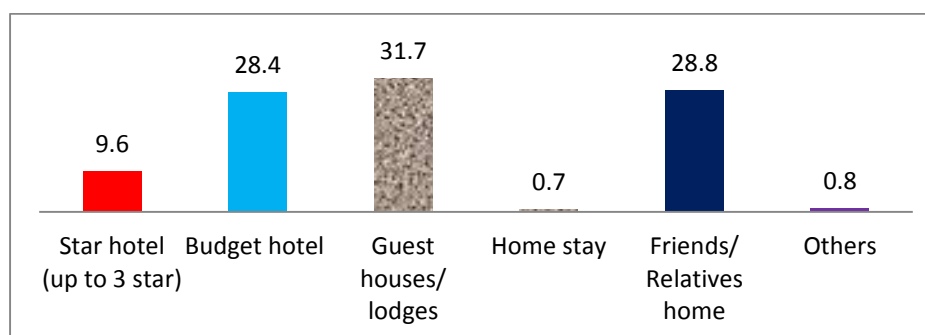


The following table 4.A.11 and figure 4.A.11 presents the response regarding the choice of their accommodation in India during their visit. The table reveals that majority i.e. 31.70 percent (952 no.s) of the tourists prefer to stay in guest houses/lodges, followed by 28.80 percent (863 no.s) prefer to stay in the house of their friends/ relatives and 28.4 percent (853 no.s) stay in budget hotels.

**Table 4.A.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Star hotel (up to 3 star)	288	9.6	9.6
2	Budget hotel	853	28.4	38.0
3	Guest houses/ lodges	952	31.7	69.8
4	Home stay	20	0.7	70.4
5	Friends/ Relatives home	863	28.8	99.2
6	Others	24	0.8	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit**

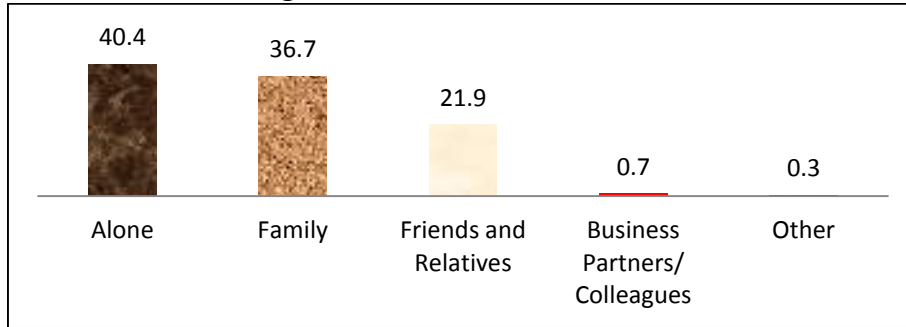


The following table 4.A.11 and figure 4.A.11 shows the response of the tourists regarding their accompaniment during visit to India. Out of 3000 number of respondents, majority i.e. 40.40 percent (1212 no.s) are coming to India alone followed by 36.70 percent (1100 no.s) with their family and 21.90 percent with their friends and relatives.

**Table 4.A.11: Frequency distribution of tourist travel with**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Alone	1212	40.4	40.4
2	Family	1100	36.7	77.1
3	Friends and Relatives	657	21.9	99.0
4	Business Partners/ Colleagues	22	0.7	99.7
5	Other	9	0.3	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.A.11: Tourists Travel with**

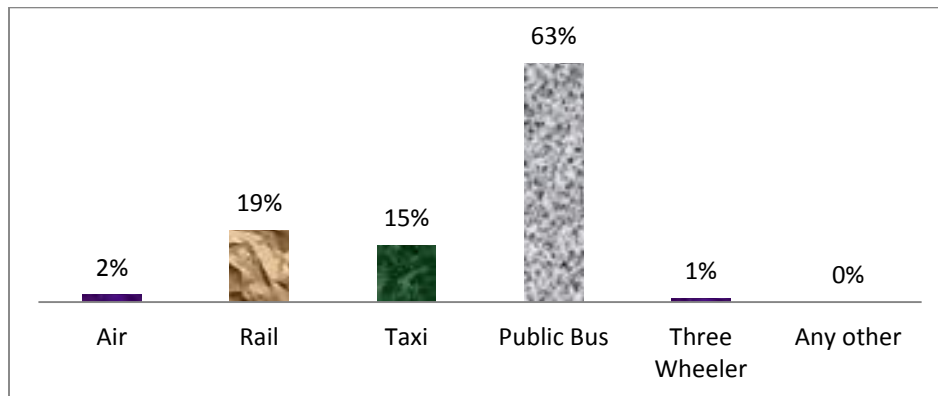


The following table 4.A.12 and figure 4.A.12 shows the use of mode of transport during their visit to India.. The table reveals that majority i.e. 63 percent (1898 no.s) of the tourist prefer public bus as mode of transport during their stay in India, followed by 19 percent (574 no.s) prefer to travel by rail and 15 % by Taxi.

**Table 4.A.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Air	63	2%
2	Rail	574	19%
3	Taxi	439	15%
4	Public Bus	1898	63%
5	Three Wheeler	21	1%
6	Any other	5	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Fig 4.A.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**





The following table 4.A.13 shows the visit of Bangladeshi tourists to different states in different regions of India. The table reveals that majority of the tourists visit to west Bengal i.e.2883 no.s and then Odisha (151 no.s), Bihar (37 no.s), Rajasthan (60 no.s), Uttar Pradesh (30 no.s) etc.

**Table 4.A.13: No. of Visit to different states of India**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s
1	West Bengal	2883
2	Bihar	37
3	Odisha	151
4	Jharkhand	23
5	Chhatishgarh	16
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>3110</b>

Northern		
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Uttar Pradesh	30
2	Madhya Pradesh	28
3	Haryana	4
4	Delhi	6
5	Punjab	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0
8	Uttarakhand	0
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>68</b>

Southern		
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Andhra Pradesh	10
2	Telengana	0
3	Karnataka	0
4	Kerala	3
5	Tamil Nadu	0
6	Pondicherry	0
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>13</b>

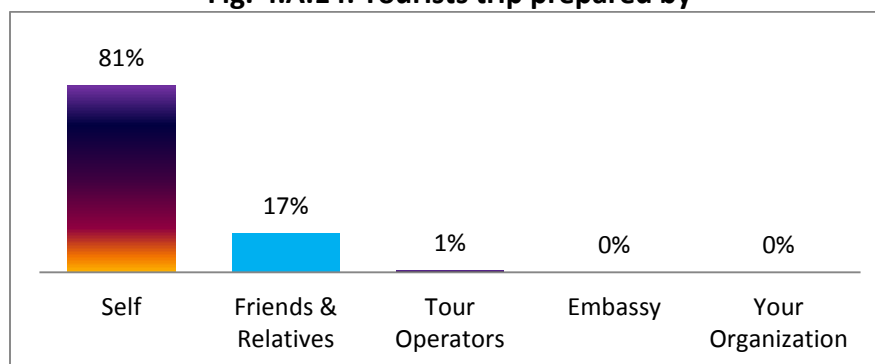
Western		
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Maharashtra	10
2	Goa	0
3	Gujarat	14
4	Rajasthan	60
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>84</b>

The following table 4.A.14 and figure 4.A.14 presents the responses regarding the preparation of tour plan of tourist visit to India. The table reveals that majority i.e. 81 percent (2442 no.s) of the tourists prepare the trip by themselves, followed by 17 percent (520 no.s) with the help of their friends and relatives.

**Table 4.A.14: Tourists trip prepared by**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Self	2442	81%
2	Friends & Relatives	520	17%
3	Tour Operators	29	1%
4	Embassy	9	0%
5	Your Organization	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Fig. 4.A.14: Tourists trip prepared by**



The following table 4.A.15 and figure 4.A.15 shows the amount of money spends by tourists during their visit to India. The spending has been coded in the scale 1 to 6 from less than 10,000 BDT to above 1,10,000 BDT. The table reveals that majority i.e. 36.60 percent (1098 no.s) of the tourists spend less than 10,000 BDT during their visit to India ,followed by 34.80 percent (1045 no.s) spend in between 10,001 and 25,000 BDT, 18.4% spend in between 25001 and 45,000 BDT.

**Table 4.A.15: Money Spend by Tourists in BDT (N= 3000)[1 BDT= 0.80 INR]**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	1098	36.6	36.6
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	1045	34.8	71.4
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	551	18.4	89.8
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	249	8.3	98.1
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 - 6	27	0.9	99
6	Above 1,10,000 - 5	30	1.0	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Fig 4.A.15 Money Spend by Tourists in BDT(1 BDT=0.80 INR)

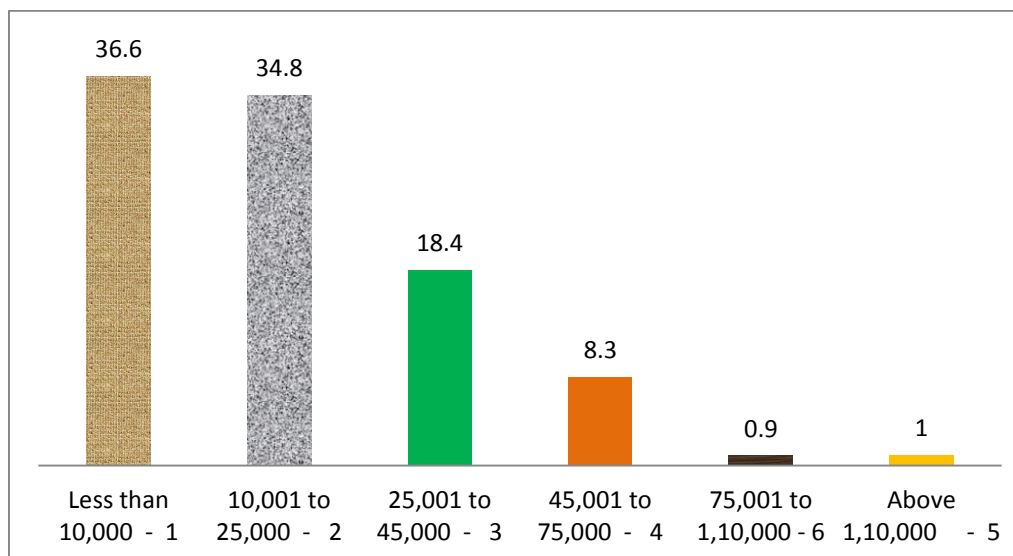


Table 4.A.16-Primary Purpose of Visit w.r.t Money Spent during the Trip Crosstabulation

		Money Spent during the Trip						Total		
		Less than 10,000	10,001 to 25,000	25,001 to 45,000	45,001 to 75,000	75,001 to 1,10,000	Above 1,10,000			
Purpose of Visit	Religious	Count	538	261	72	31	4	2	908	
		%	59.3%	28.7%	7.9%	3.4%	.4%	.2%	100.0%	
	Leisure	Count	288	414	249	116	9	10	1086	
		%	26.5%	38.1%	22.9%	10.7%	.8%	.9%	100.0%	
	Visiting friends and relatives	Count	108	89	41	19	2	0	259	
		%	41.7%	34.4%	15.8%	7.3%	.8%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Business	Count	63	72	31	17	0	0	183	
		%	34.4%	39.3%	16.9%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Medical	Count	137	160	112	61	11	18	499	
		%	27.5%	32.1%	22.4%	12.2%	2.2%	3.6%	100.0%	
	Other	Count	19	26	12	6	1	1	65	
		%	29.2%	40.0%	18.5%	9.2%	1.5%	1.5%	100.0%	
	Total		Count	1153	1022	517	250	27	31	3000
			%	38.4%	34.1%	17.2%	8.3%	.9%	1.0%	100.0%

The above table shows the top seven items, in terms of percentage of expenditure with respect to purpose of visit. The response says the slab of expenditure is less than 10,000 in case of (59.30%) and 10,001 to 25,000 in case of (28.70%) in case of religious tourists which is the highest.

**Table 4.A.17-Per head Expenditure of Tourists(Haridashpur)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Class Average	Total	Average
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	1098	5000	5490000	21466.67 BDT (17173.33 INR)
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	1045	17500	18287500	
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	551	35000	19285000	
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	249	60000	14940000	
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 - 6	27	92500	2497500	
6	Above 1,10,000 - 5	30	130000	3900000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>3000</b>		<b>64400000</b>	

The above table reveals the per head expenditure of Bangladeshi tourists visiting India through Haridapur. Majority of the tourists are spending less than 10000 BDT. The average spending of tourists coming through Haridaspur Land Port is 21466 BDT (17173 INR).

**Table 4.A.18-Perception of Tourists towards Tourism Services / Components in Haridashpur**

Components/Services	Poor	Somehow Good	Good	Very Good	Outstanding	Total
Tourism Attractions	4%	12%	27%	39%	18%	100%
Accommodation	20%	20%	33%	21%	6%	100%
Transport	8%	24%	36%	26%	7%	100%
Handicrafts/ Souvenir	4%	23%	42%	24%	7%	100%
Local Hospitality	11%	20%	35%	25%	9%	100%
Security	7%	17%	34%	29%	13%	100%
Overall all experience	4%	19%	35%	35%	7%	100%

The tourists were asked to rate the different tourism services as per their perception. They have given a mixed response. 39% of them rated tourist attractions as very good, 42% rated handicrafts/souvenir as good and 36% rated transport as good.

## SECTION (B) : DATA ANALYSIS (CHITPUR, NEW KOLKATA Railway Station)

### Demographic Profile of the Respondents (N=1500)

In the present research the identification of the demographic profile of the responses related to tourists returning from India through Chitpur Railway Station by rail in the Maitry express and Bandhan express has been done.

The following table 4.B.1 shows the gender profile of the tourists. Out of 1500 number of respondents, 95.47 percent (1432 no.s) of respondents are male and 4.53percent (68 no.s) are female.

**Table4.B.1: Frequency distribution of Gender (N=1500)**

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	1432	95.47	95.5
Female	68	4.53	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Fig.4.B.1: Frequency distribution of Gender**

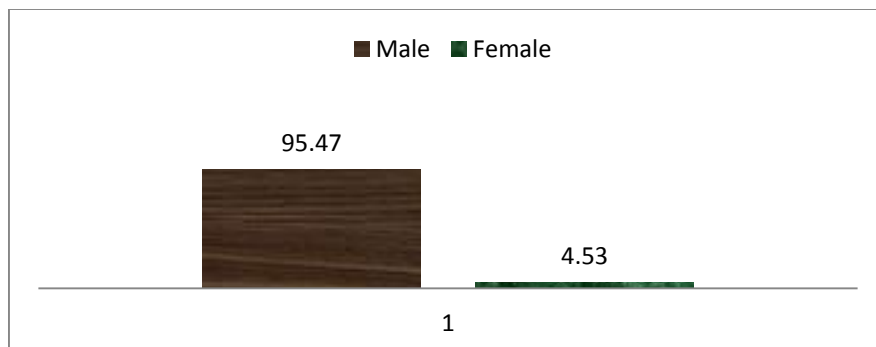
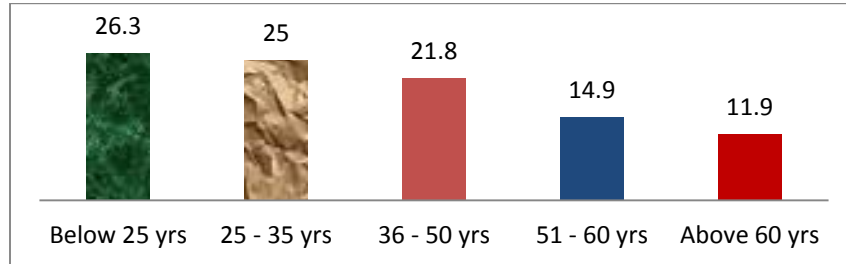


Table 4.B.2 presents the frequency distribution of age of the tourists returning through Rail. Out of 1500 number of respondents, majority i.e. 26.33 per cent (395 no.s) of the tourists are below 25 years of age, followed by 25.0 percent(375 no.s) who belong to the age group between 25 to35 years and 21.80 percent (327 no.s) are age group between 36 to 50 years ,(14.93 percent).

**Table 4.B.2: Frequency distribution of Age (N=1500)**

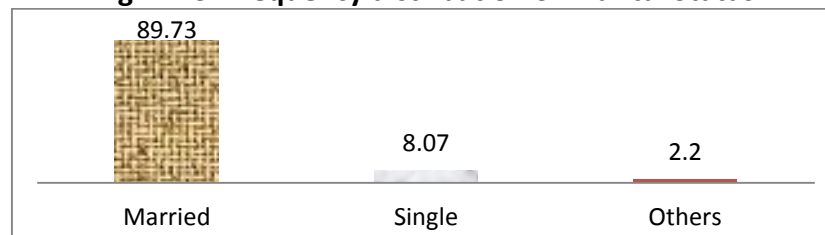
Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 25 yrs	395	26.3	26.3
25 - 35 yrs	375	25.0	51.3
36 - 50 yrs	327	21.8	73.1
51 - 60 yrs	224	14.9	88.1
Above 60 yrs	179	11.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.B.2: Frequency distribution of Age**

The following table 4.B.3 and figure 4.B.3 shows the frequency distribution of marital status of tourists returning through Rail from India. Out of 1500 number of respondents, majority of the tourists 89.73 percent (1346 no.s) are married and 8.07 percent of respondents (121 no.s) are unmarried.

**Table 4.B.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status (N=1500)**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	1346	89.73	89.7
Unmarried	121	8.07	97.8
Others	33	2.20	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

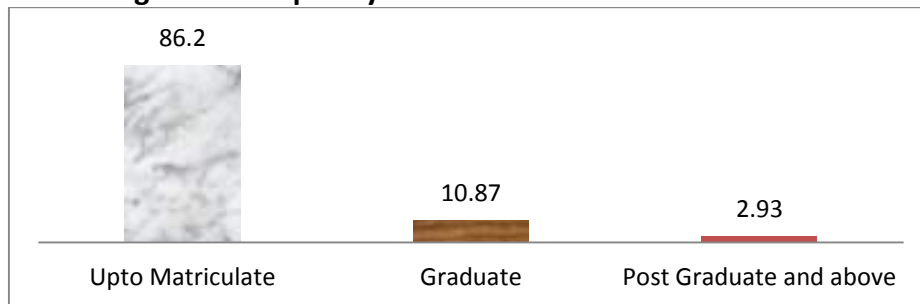
**Fig.4.B.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status**

The following table 4.B.4 and figure 4.B.4 shows the educational status of tourists returning through Rail. Out of 1500 number of respondents, majority of tourists 86.20 percent (1293no.s) are having up to matriculate followed by 10.87 per cent (163 no.s) are graduate.

**Table 4.B.4: Frequency distribution of Education (N = 1500)**

Education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto Matriculate	1293	86.20	86.2
Graduate	163	10.87	97.1
Post Graduate and above	44	2.93	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Fig.4.B.4: Frequency distribution of Tourists Education**

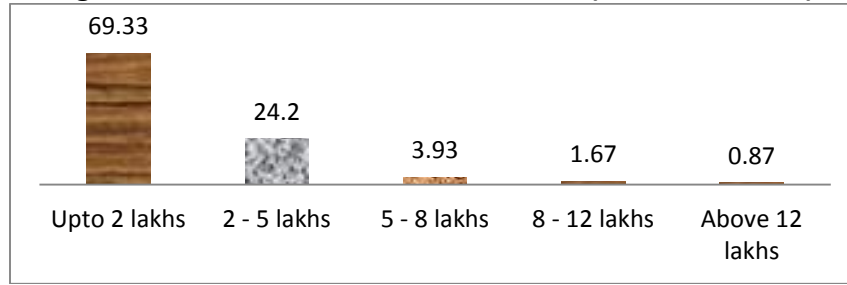


The following table 4.B.5 and figure 4.B.5 shows the frequency distribution of annual income of respondents. Out of 1500 respondents, majority 69.33 percent (1040 no.s) of them are with annual income below 2 lakhs Bangladesh Taka (BDT), followed by (24.20 percent) who are with annual income between 2 to 5 lakhs.

**Table 4.B.5: Frequency distribution of Annual Income in BDT (N= 1500)[1 BDT = 0.80 INR]**

Annual Income	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto 2 lakhs	1040	69.33	69.3
2 - 5 lakhs	363	24.20	93.5
5 - 8 lakhs	59	3.93	97.5
8 - 12 lakhs	25	1.67	99.1
Above 12 lakhs	13	0.87	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.B.5: Tourists Annual income in BDT(1 BDT=0.80 INR)**

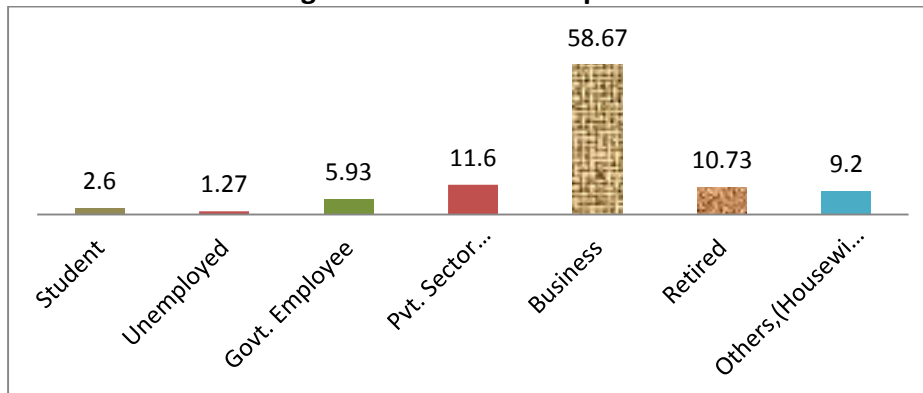


The following table 4.B.6 and figure 4.B.6 shows the frequency distribution of occupation of Bangladesh tourists. Out of 1500 number of respondents, majority i.e. 58.67 percent (880 no.s) of the respondents are business people, followed by 11.60 percent (174 no.s) who are private sector employees. Less number of respondents are govt. employee (5.93%) and a good number i.e. 9.20 percent of them are housewife (Other Category)

**Table 4.B.6: Frequency distribution of Occupation (N= 1500)**

Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Student	39	2.60	2.6
Unemployed	19	1.27	3.9
Govt. Employee	89	5.93	9.8
Pvt. Sector Employee	174	11.60	21.4
Business	880	58.67	80.1
Retired	161	10.73	90.8
Others,(Housewife)	138	9.20	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.B.6: Tourists occupation**



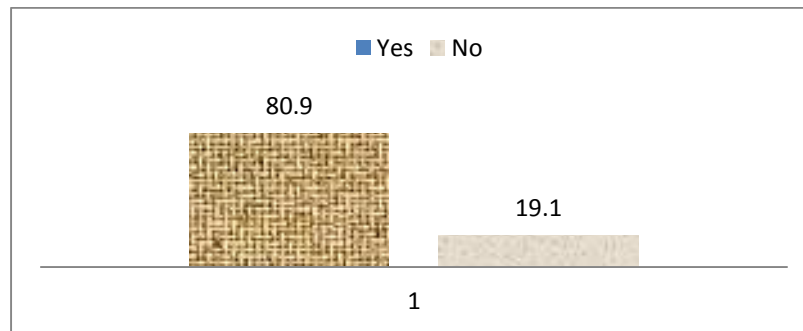


The following table 4.B.7 and figure 4.B.7 shows the response of the tourists as to whether they have visited India earlier? The summary of response reveals that, maximum of the tourists i.e. 80.90 percent (1213no.s) are repeat visitors and only 19.10 percent (287 no.s) are first time visitors.

**Table 4.B.7: Frequency distribution of Visited Earlier (N = 1500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1213	80.9	80.9
No	287	19.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.B.7: Tourists visited earlier**

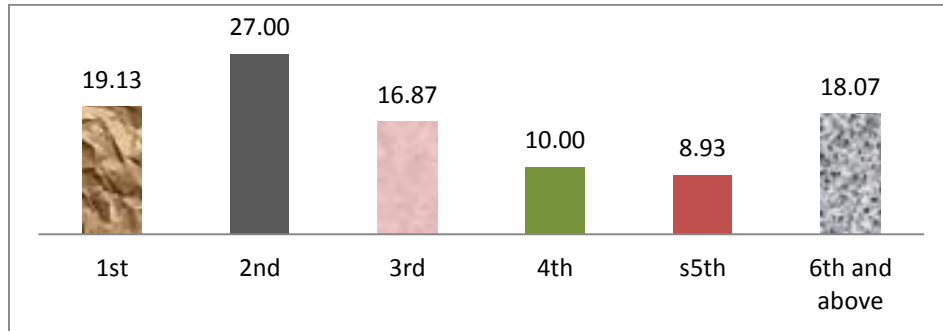


The following table 4.B.8 presents the number of visits to India by the tourist. Out of 1500 number of respondents, majority (27.00%) of the tourists say they are visiting for 2<sup>nd</sup> time followed by 19.13 percent (287 no.s) who are first time visitors and 16.87 percent (253 no.s) are 3<sup>rd</sup> time visitors. Some of the tourists visit India many number of times in a year. It reveals many Bangladeshi visitors are repeat visitors.

**Table 4.B.8: Frequency distribution and number of visits (N= 1500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1st	287	19.13	19.13
2nd	405	27.00	46.13
3rd	253	16.87	63.00
4th	150	10.00	73.00
5th	134	8.93	81.93
6th and above	271	18.07	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.B.8: Tourists chronological number of visit**

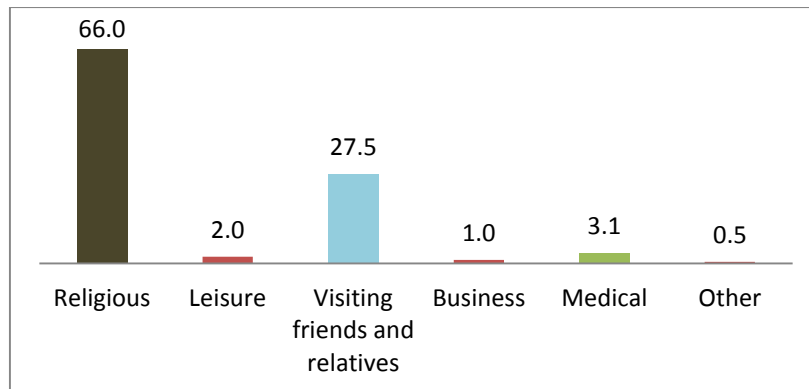


The following table 4.B.9 and figure 4.B.9 shows the response of the Bangladesh nationals regarding their purpose of visit to India. The response says that maximum i.e. 66.0 percent (990 no.s) tourists are coming for Religious purpose, followed by 27.50 percent (412 no.s) for visiting friends and relatives. Few numbers of tourists are coming for medical (3.10%) and business (1.0%) purpose.

**Table 4.B.9: Frequency distribution of Primary Purpose of Visit (N=1500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Religious	990	66.0	66.0
Leisure	30	2.0	68.0
Visiting friends and relatives	412	27.5	95.5
Business	15	1.0	96.5
Medical	46	3.1	99.5
Other	7	0.5	100
Total	1500	100	

**Fig.4.B.9: Tourists primary purpose of visit**

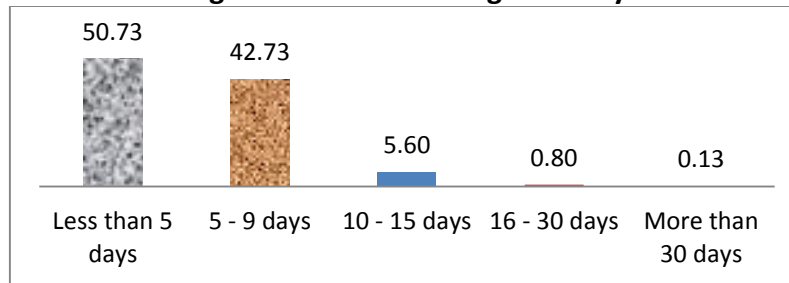


The following table 4.B.10 and figure 4.B.10 shows the length of stay of the Bangladesh tourists visiting India. Out of total 1500 respondents, majority of the respondents i.e. 50.73 percent (761 no.s) are staying less than 5 days and 42.73 percent (641 no.s) are staying between 5 to 9 days. Less number of tourists is staying between 10 to 15 days (5.60%).

**Table 4.B.10: Frequency distribution of Length of Stay (N = 1500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 days	761	50.73	50.73
5 - 9 days	641	42.73	93.47
10 - 15 days	84	5.60	99.07
16 - 30 days	12	0.80	99.87
More than 30 days	2	0.13	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.B.10: Tourists length of stay**

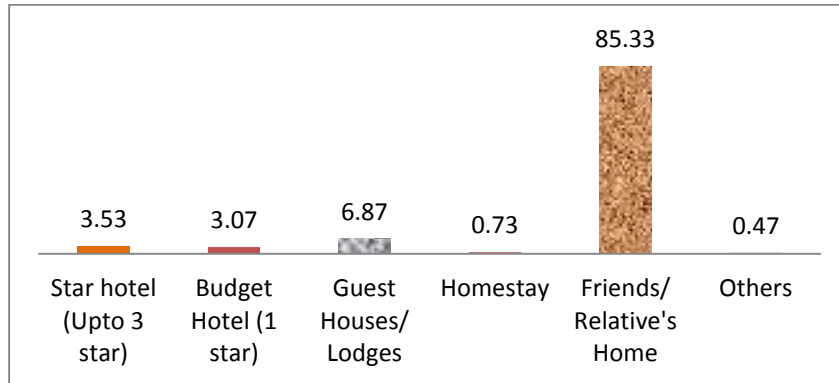


The following table 4.B.11 and figure 4.B.11 presents responses regarding the selection of accommodation during their visit to India. The table reveals that majority of the tourists prefer to stay in friends/ relatives home i.e. 85.33 percent (1280 no.s) followed by 6.87 percent who stay in guest houses/ lodges.

**Table 4.B.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit (N = 1500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Star hotel (Upto 3 star)	53	3.53	3.53
Budget Hotel (1 star)	46	3.07	6.60
Guest Houses/ Lodges	103	6.87	13.47
Home stay	11	0.73	14.20
Friends/ Relative's Home	1280	85.33	99.53
Others	7	0.47	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>99.9</b>	

**Fig.4.B.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit**

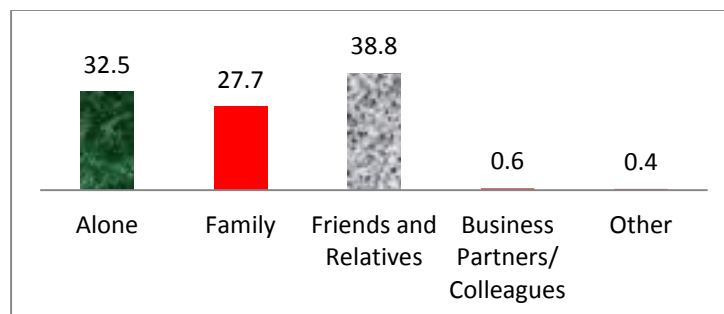


The following table 4.B.11 and figure 4.B.11 shows the response of the tourists regarding their travel accompaniment. Out of 1500 number of respondents, majority 38.80 percent (582 no.s) of the tourists are coming with friends and relative followed by 32.50 percent (488 no.s) are coming to India alone. Some tourists (27.70%) are also coming with family.

**Table 4.B.11: Frequency distribution of tourists travel with (N = 1500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Alone	488	32.5	32.5
Family	415	27.7	60.2
Friends and Relatives	582	38.8	99.0
Business Partners/ Colleagues	9	0.6	99.6
Other	6	0.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Fig.4.B.11: Tourists Travel with**

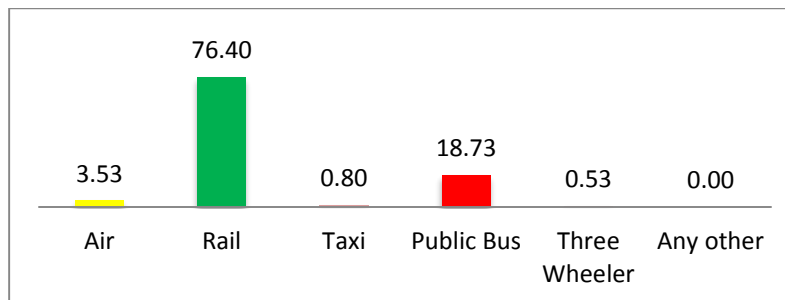


The following table 4.B.12 and figure 4.B.12 represents the different mode of transportation the tourists avail during their stay in India. The table reveals that majority i.e. 76.40 percent (1146 no.s) of the tourist prefer to use rail mode of transport followed by 18.73 percent (281 no.s) who travel in public bus.

**Table 4.B.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Air	53	3.53
2	Rail	1146	76.40
3	Taxi	12	0.80
4	Public Bus	281	18.73
5	Three Wheeler	8	0.53
5	Any other	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig 4.B.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**



The following table 4.B.13 and figure 4.B.13 shows response regarding their visit to different states during the present tour. The table reveals that majority of the tourists visit to different attractions of west Bengal. Besides West Bengal, some tourists have visited different states like Odisha (102), Delhi (53), Bihar (48), Rajasthan (40).

**Table 4.B.13: No. of visit to different sates of India**

Eastern

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	West Bengal	1474
2	Bihar	48
3	Odisha	102
4	Jharkhand	13
5	Chhatishgarh	43
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>1680</b>

## Northern

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Uttar Pradesh	28
2	Madhya Pradesh	2
3	Haryana	6
4	Delhi	53
5	Punjab	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7
8	Uttarakhand	0
<b>Total visits</b>		<b>100</b>

## Southern

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Telangana	0
3	Karnataka	0
4	Kerala	27
5	Tamil Nadu	2
6	Pondicherry	0
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>33</b>

## Western

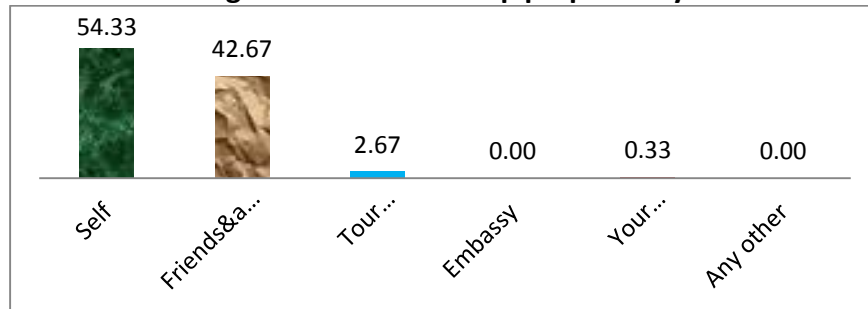
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Maharashtra	23
2	Goa	2
3	Gujarat	1
4	Rajasthan	40
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>66</b>

The following table 4.B.14 and figure 4.B.14 presents the responses regarding the preparation of tour plan of present trip to India through Rail. The table reveals that majority i.e. 54.33 percent (815 no.s) of the tourists prepared their trip to India by themselves, followed by 42.67 percent (640 no.s) prepared with the help of their friends and relatives.

**Table 4.B.14: Tourists trip prepared by**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Self	815	54.33
2	Friends&Relatives	640	42.67
3	Tour Operators	40	2.67
4	Embassy	0	0
5	Your Organisation	5	0.33
6	Any other	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig. 4.B.14: Tourists trip prepared by**



The following table 4.B.15 presents the responses regarding the cost of package tour purchase by tourists in Bangladesh Taka (BDT). Only 13 people, which is less than 1% have visited India through package tour.

**Table 4.B.15: Cost of the Package tour in BDT( 1 BDT = 0.80 INR)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 20,000	6	0.40
2	20,001 - 45,000	4	0.27
3	45,001 - 75,000	3	0.20
4	75,001 - 1,10,000	0	0
5	1,10,001 - 1,50,000	0	0
6	Above 1,50,000	0	0
7	Not Avail	1487	99.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>1500</b>	<b>100</b>

The following table 4.B.16 represents the spending nature of the tourists. The spending pattern has been coded from 10,000 BDT to above 1,10,000 BDT. The table reveals that majority i.e. 59.20 percent (888 no.s) of the tourists spend less than 10,000 BDT during their stay in India, followed by 28.40 percent (427 nos) spends in between 10,001 to 25,000 BDT.

**Table 4.B.16: Money Spend by Tourists in BDT(N= 1500)[1 BDT = 0.80 INR]**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10,000 - 1	888	59.2	59.2
10,001 to 25,000 - 2	427	28.4	87.7
25,001 to 45,000 - 3	88	5.9	93.5
45,001 to 75,000 - 4	39	2.6	96.1
75,001 to 1,10,000 - 5	26	1.7	97.9
Above 1,10,000 - 6	32	2.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table 4.B.17-Primary Purpose of Visit w.r.t Money Spent during the Trip Crosstabulation**

Particulars		Q18. Money Spent during the Trip						Total		
		Less than 10,000	10,001 to 25,000	25,001 to 45,000	45,001 to 75,000	75,001 to 1,10,000	Above 1,10,000			
Purpose of Visit	Religious	Count	874	415	72	18	4	6	1389	
		%	62.9%	29.9%	5.2%	1.3%	.3%	.4%	100%	
	Leisure	Count	3	5	2	5	11	4	30	
		%	10.0%	16.7%	6.7%	16.7%	36.7%	13.3%	100%	
	Visiting friends and relatives	Count	4	2	4	2	0	0	12	
		%	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%	16.7%	0%	0%	100%	
	Business	Count	3	0	6	1	1	4	15	
		%	20.0%	0%	40.0%	6.7%	6.7%	26.7%	100%	
	Medical	Count	4	5	3	10	6	18	46	
		%	8.7%	10.9%	6.5%	21.7%	13.0%	39.1%	100%	
	Other	Count	0	0	1	3	4	0	8	
		%	0%	0%	12.5%	37.5%	50.0%	0%	100%	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1500</b>
			<b>%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table results show the purpose of visit of different tourists with respect to their spending. The result highlights the top seven percentages interms of their purpose and amount of money spend. It reveals that the slob of expenditure is less than 10,000 (62.90%) and 10,001 to 25,000 (29.90%) in case of religious tourist which are the highest.



**Table 4.B.18-Per head Expenditure of Tourists (Chitpur)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Class Average	Total	Average
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	888	5000	4440000	15931.67 BDT (12745.33 INR)
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	427	17500	7472500	
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	88	35000	3080000	
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	39	60000	2340000	
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 - 5	26	92500	2405000	
6	Above 1,10,000 - 6	32	130000	4160000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1500</b>		<b>23897500</b>	

Majority of tourists visiting through Chitpur Railway station are spending less than 10000 BDT. The Average spending is 15931.67 BDT (12745.33 INR)

**Table 4.B.19-Perception of Tourists towards Tourism Services / Components in Railway Station**

Components/Services	Poor	Somehow Good	Good	Very Good	Outstanding	Total
Tourism Attractions	18%	34%	11%	25%	12%	100%
Accommodation	56%	21%	7%	10%	6%	100%
Transport	18%	46%	19%	11%	6%	100%
Handicrafts/Souvenir	10%	50%	22%	11%	6%	100%
Local Hospitality	36%	26%	18%	9%	11%	100%
Security	21%	44%	15%	4%	16%	100%
Overall all experience	20%	50%	14%	11%	6%	100%

The above table shows the response of the tourists visiting through Chitpur Railway station regarding their perception towards tourist services. 50% of them rated the handicrafts and overall experience as “somehow good”; 56% rated accommodation facilities as poor.

### SECTION (C) :DATA ANALYSIS (NSCB Airport, Kolkata)

#### Demographic Profile of the Respondents (N=500)

In the present study the identification of the demographic profile of the responses of the Bangladesh nationals visit to India & returning from India by air have been done.

The following table 4.C.1 shows the gender profile of the Bangladeshi nationals visiting India. Out of 500 numbers of respondents, 71.20 percent (356 no.s) are male and 28.80 percent (144 no.s) are female.

**Table 4.C.1: Frequency distribution of Gender (N=500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	356	71.2	71.2
Female	144	28.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.1: Frequency distribution of Gender**

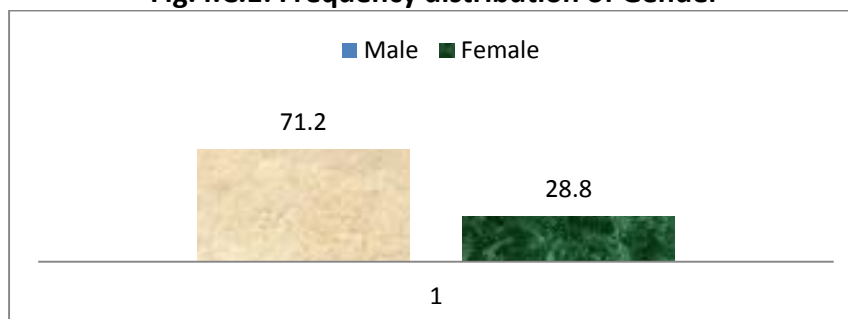
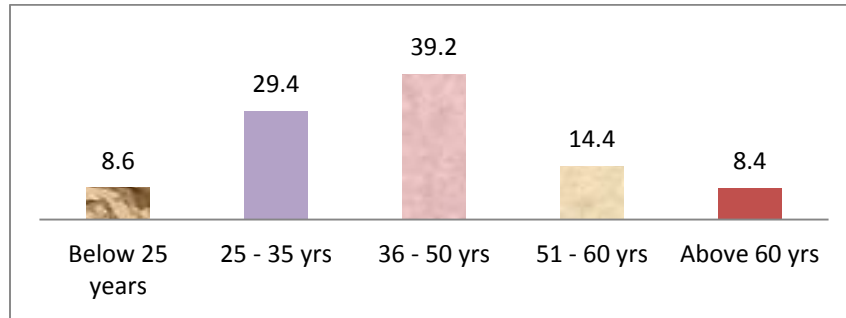


Table 4.C.2 presents the frequency distribution of age of different tourists visited India and returning back through Kolkata airport. Out of 500 number of respondents, majority of the tourists i.e. 39.20 per cent (196 no.s) returning back from India through Airport are 36 to 50years of age group, followed by 29.40 per cent (147 no.s) who are 25 to 35 years of age.

**Table 4.C.2: Frequency distribution of Age (N=500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 25 years	43	8.6	8.6
25 - 35 yrs	147	29.4	38.0
36 - 50 yrs	196	39.2	77.2
51 - 60 yrs	72	14.4	91.6
Above 60 yrs	42	8.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.2: Frequency distribution of Age**

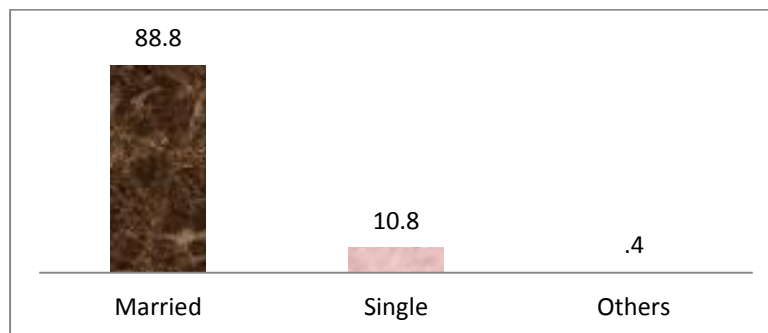


The following table 4.C.3 and figure 4.C.3 shows the frequency distribution of marital status of the tourists. Out of 500 number of respondents, majority of them (88.80 percent) (444 no.s) are married and 10.80 percent of respondents (54 no.s) are unmarried.

**Table 4.C.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status (N=500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	444	88.8	88.8
Unmarried	54	10.8	99.6
Others	2	.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

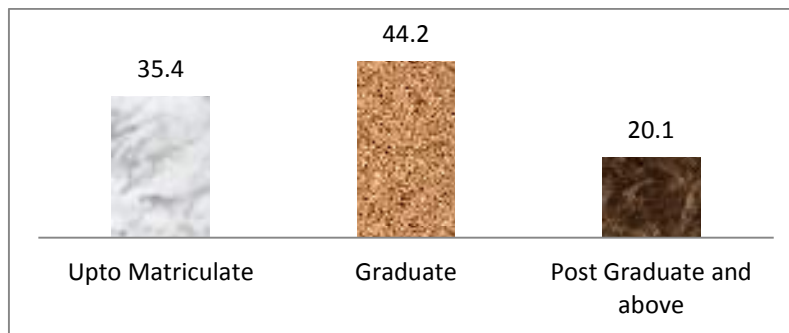
**Fig.4.C.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status**



The following table 4.C.4 and figure 4.C.4 shows the educational status of tourists. Out of 500 number of respondents, majority of them i.e. 44.20 percent (221 no.s) are graduates and 35.40 per cent (177 no.s) are having up to matriculate and 20.10 percent of respondents belongs to post graduation and above.

**Table 4.C.4: Frequency distribution of Education (N = 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to Matriculate	177	35.4	35.5
Graduate	221	44.2	79.9
Post Graduate and above	102	20.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

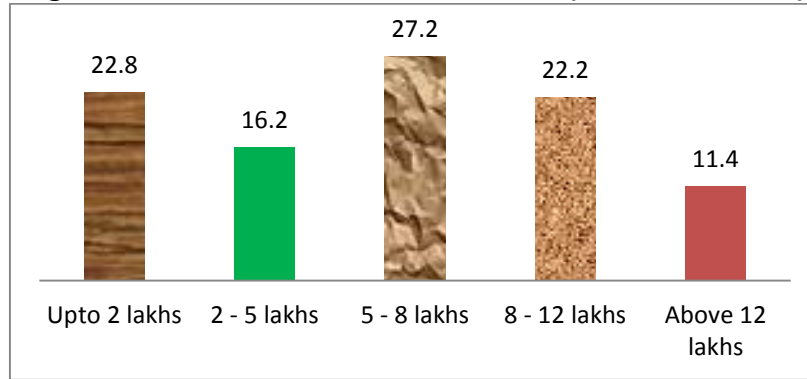
**Fig.4.C.4: Frequency distribution of Tourists Education**

The following table 4.C.5 and figure 4.C.5 shows the frequency distribution of respondent's related to their annual income. Out of 500 respondents, majority i.e. 27.20 percent (136 no.s) of the respondents are having annual income of 5 to 8 lakhs in Bangladesh Taka (BDT), followed by 22.80 percent up to 2 lakhs and 22.20 percent are 8 to 12 lakhs. Further, a few number of respondents are having income of 2 to 5 lakhs (16.20 percent) and above 12 lakhs (11.40 percent).

**Table 4.C.5: Frequency distribution of Annual Income in BDT (N= 500) [1 BDT = 0.80 INR]**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto 2 lakhs	114	22.8	22.8
2 - 5 lakhs	81	16.2	39.1
5 - 8 lakhs	136	27.2	66.3
8 - 12 lakhs	111	22.2	88.6
Above 12 lakhs	58	11.4	99.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.5: Tourists Annual income in BDT (1 BDT = 0.80 INR)**

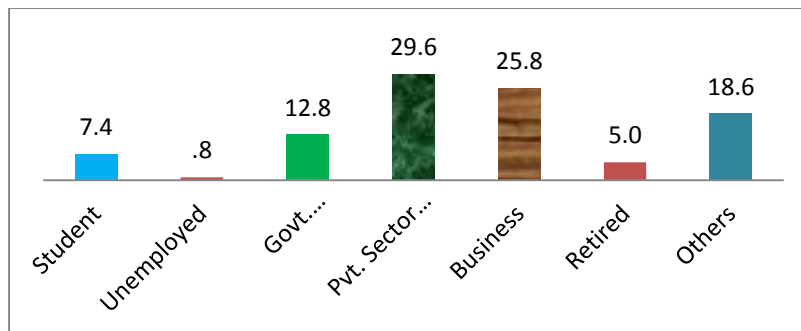


The following table 4.C.6 and figure 4.C.6 shows the frequency distribution of tourist's occupation. Out of 500 numbers of respondents, majority i.e. 29.60 percent (148 no.s) of the respondents are private sector employees, followed by 25.80 percent (129 no.s) are businessman. A good number of other category (Housewife) are also visiting India.

**Table 4.C.6: Frequency distribution of Occupation (N= 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Student	37	7.4	7.4
Unemployed	4	0.8	8.2
Govt. Employee	64	12.8	21.0
Pvt. Sector Employee	148	29.6	50.6
Business	129	25.8	76.4
Retired	25	5.0	81.4
Others(Housewife)	93	18.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.6: Tourists occupation**

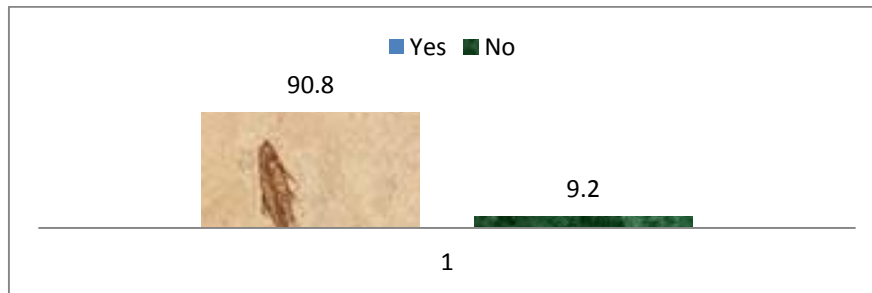


The following table 4.C.7 and figure 4.C.7 shows the response of the tourists as to whether they have visited India earlier. The summary of response reveals that, maximum number of the tourists i.e. 90.80 percent (454no.s) are repeat visitors.

**Table 4.C.7: Frequency distribution of Visited Earlier (N = 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	454	90.8	90.8
No	46	9.2	99.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.7: Tourists visited earlier**

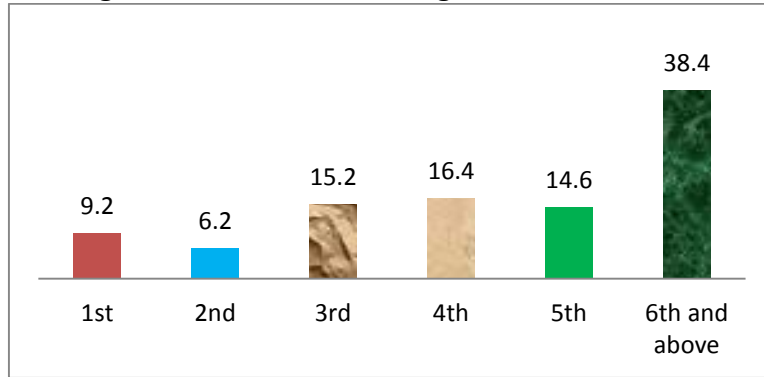


The following table 4.C.8 presents the number of times the tourists visited India. Out of 500 number of respondents, majority i.e. 38.40 percent (192 no.s) of the tourists have visited India more than 6 times, followed by 16.40 percent who are visiting for fourth time, 15.20 % for 3<sup>rd</sup> time and 14.60 for 5<sup>th</sup> time. Some of the respondents told that they visit India 4 to 5 times in a year.

**Table 4.C.8: Frequency distribution of Chronological number of visit (N= 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1st	46	9.2	9.2
2nd	31	6.2	15.4
3rd	76	15.2	30.6
4th	82	16.4	47
5th	73	14.6	61.6
6th and above	192	38.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.8: Tourists chronological number of visit**

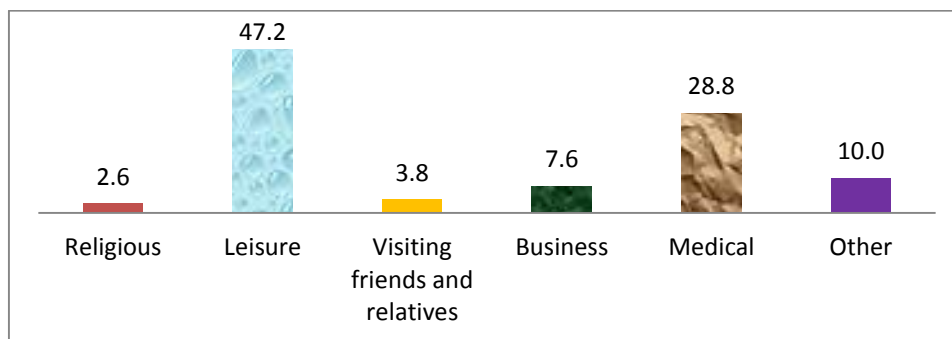


The following table 4.C.9 and figure 4.C.9 shows the response of the tourists towards purpose of visit to India. The response says maximum number i.e.47.20 percent (236 no.s) of tourists visited India for Leisure purpose followed by 28.80percent (144 no.s) for medical purpose.

**Table 4.C.9: Frequency distribution of Primary Purpose of Visit (N=500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Religious	13	2.6	2.6
Leisure	236	47.2	49.8
Visiting friends and relatives	19	3.8	53.6
Business	38	7.6	61.2
Medical	144	28.8	90
Other	50	10	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

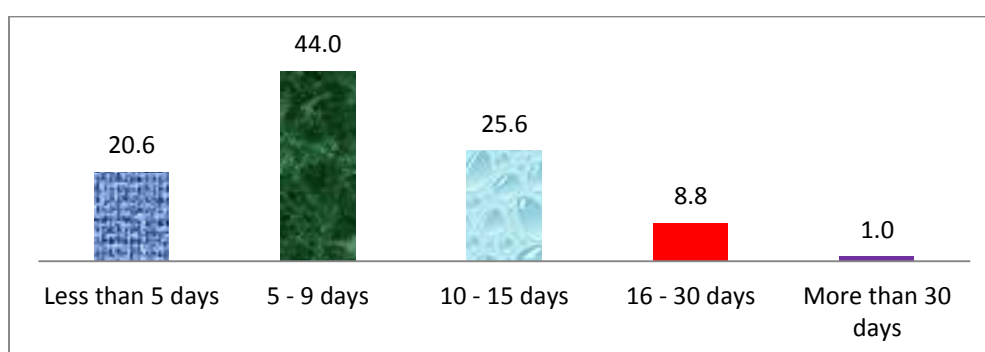
**Fig.4.C.9: Tourists primary purpose of visit**



The following table 4.C.10 and figure 4.C.10 shows the length of stay of tourists in India. Out of total 500 respondents, majority of the respondents 44.00 percent (220 no.s) are staying in India between 5 to 9 days followed by 25.60 percent (128 no.s) for 10 to 15 days and 20.60 percent (103 no.s).less than 5 days.

**Table 4.C.10: Frequency distribution of Length of Stay (N = 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 days	103	20.6	20.6
5 - 9 days	220	44	64.6
10 - 15 days	128	25.6	90.2
16 - 30 days	44	8.8	99
More than 30 days	5	1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.10: Tourists length of stay**

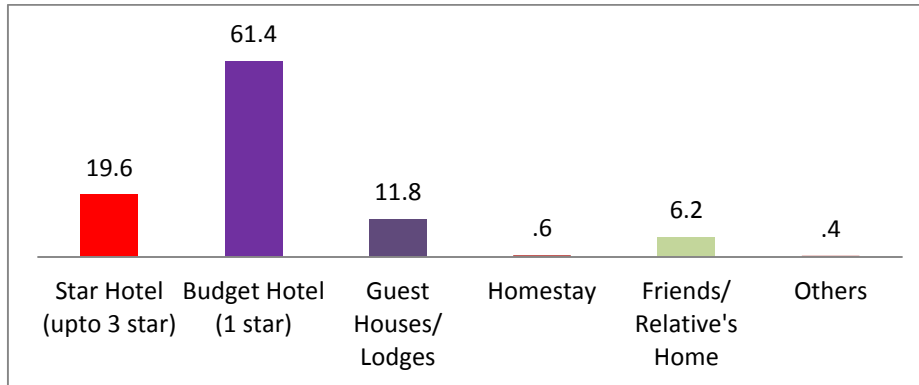
The following table 4.C.11 and figure 4.C.11 presents responses about the accommodation of the tourists during their visit to India. The table reveals that majority 61.40 percent (307 no.s) of the tourists prefer to stay in budget hotel followed by 19.60 percent (98 no.s) prefer to stay in star hotel, 11.80 percent like to stay in guest house, lodges.

**Table 4.C.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit (N = 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Star Hotel (up to 3 star)	98	19.6	19.6
Budget Hotel	307	61.4	81
Guest Houses/ Lodges	59	11.8	92.8
Home stay	3	.6	93.4
Friends/ Relative's Home	31	6.2	99.6
Others	2	.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	



**Fig.4.C.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit**

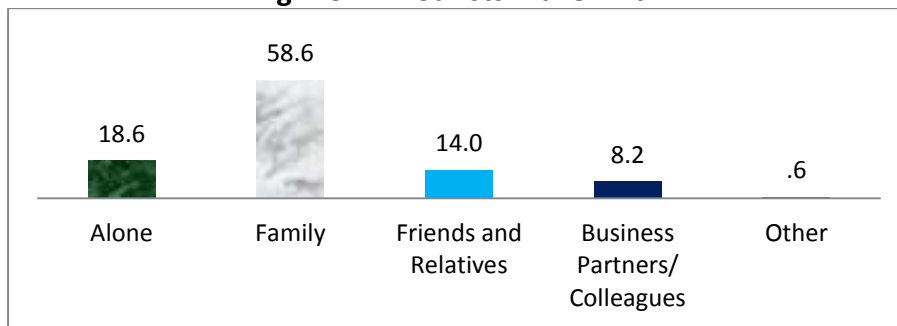


The following table 4.C.11 and figure 4.C.11 shows the response of the tourists regarding their accompaniment. Out of 500 number of respondents, majority 58.60(293 no.s) percent of them are coming with family followed by 18.60 percent (93 no.s) who are visiting alone.

**Table 4.C.11: Frequency distribution of tourists travel with (N = 500)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Alone	93	18.6	18.6
Family	293	58.6	77.2
Friends and Relatives	70	14	91.2
Business Partners/ Colleagues	41	8.2	99.4
Other	3	.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

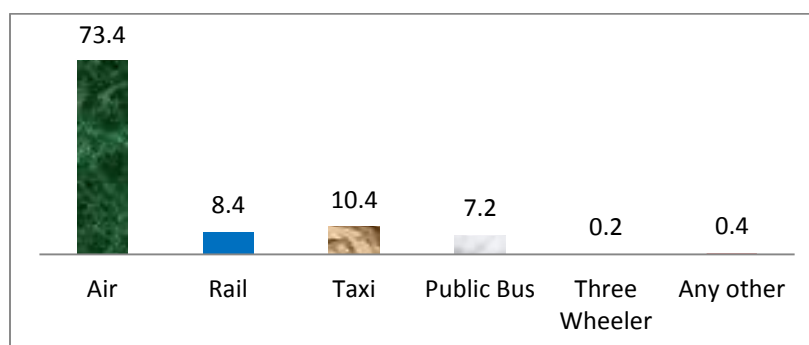
**Fig.4.C.11: Tourists Travel with**



The following table 4.C.12 and figure 4.C.12 indicates the transport facilities used by the tourists for travelling different places inside India. The table reveals that majority. 73.40 percent (367 no.s) of the tourist prefer air transport services followed by 10.40 percent (52 no.s) by Taxi.

**Table 4.C.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Air	367	73.4
2	Rail	42	8.4
3	Taxi	52	10.4
4	Public Bus	36	7.2
5	Three Wheeler	1	0.2
6	Any other	2	0.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig 4.C.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**

The following table 4.C.13 and figure 4.C.13 shows the different states visited by tourists in various regions of India during their stay in the country. The table reveals that majority of the tourists visit west Bengal (493) and followed by Rajasthan (111), Odisha (61), Tamil Nadu (59), Uttar Pradesh (40).

**Table 4.C.13: No. of visit to different states of India**

Eastern

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	West Bengal	493
2	Odisha	61
3	Jharkhand	5
4	Chhatishgarh	1
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>560</b>

## Northern

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Uttar Pradesh	40
2	Madhya Pradesh	4
3	Haryana	4
4	Delhi	3
5	Punjab	11
6	Himachal Pradesh	6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	24
8	Uttarakhand	1
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>93</b>

## Southern

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Andhra Pradesh	12
2	Telangana	1
3	Karnataka	21
4	Kerala	8
5	Tamil Nadu	59
6	Pondicherry	0
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>101</b>

## Western

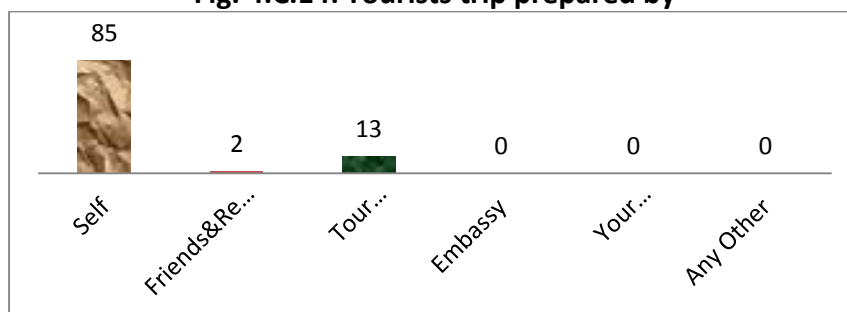
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Maharashtra	38
2	Goa	5
3	Gujarat	8
4	Rajasthan	111
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>162</b>

The following table 4.C.14 and figure 4.C.14 presents response related to the preparation of the present tour plan to India. The table reveals that majority 85 percent (425 no.s) of the tour plan prepared by tourists themselves followed by 13 percent (65 no.s) by tour operators.

**Table 4.C.14: Tourists trip prepared by**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Self	425	85
2	Friends& Relatives	10	2
3	Tour Operators	65	13
4.0	Embassy	0	0
5	Your Organisation	0	0
6	Any Other	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig. 4.C.14: Tourists trip prepared by**

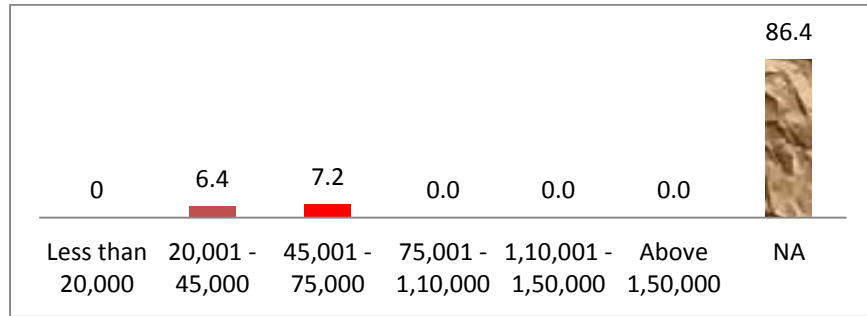


The following table 4.C.15 and figure 4.C.15 reveals that only 68 tourists (13.6%) have purchased package tour from tour operators and visited to India. Further, out of 68 tourists 32 tourists have purchased the package which costs 20,001 to 45,000 in BDT& 36 numbers of tourists purchase the package which costs 45001 to 75000 Bangladeshi Taka (BDT).

**Table 4.C.15: Cost of Travel Package in BDT [1 BDT= 0.80 INR]**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20,000	0	0	0
20,001 - 45,000	32	6.4	6.4
45,001 - 75,000	36	7.2	13.6
75,001 - 1,10,000	0	0	13.6
1,10,001 - 1,50,000	0	0	13.6
Above 1,50,000	0	0	13.6
NA	432	86.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig. 4.C.15: Cost of Travel Package in BDT(1 BDT= 0.80 INR)**

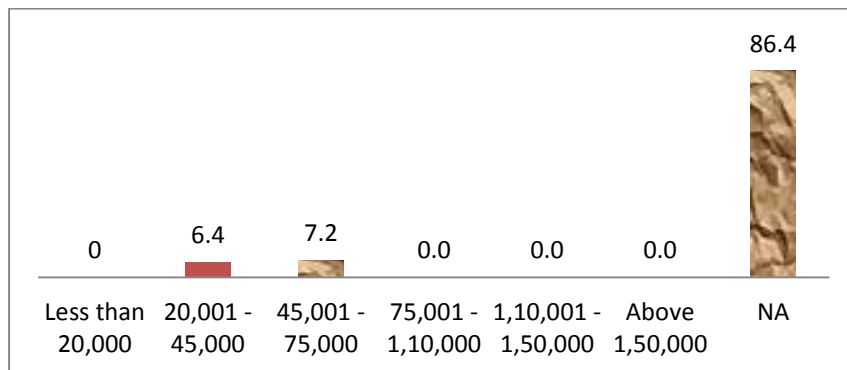


The following table 4.C.16 and figure 4.C.16 indicates the total amount of money in Bangladeshi Taka spend during their visit to India. This spending has been coded from nominal scale i.e. 1 to 6 from 10,000 BDT to above 1,10,000 BDT. The table reveals that the spending of majority 36.80 percent (184 no.s) of the tourists are in between 10,001 to 25,000 followed by 30.80 percent (154 no.s) in between 25,001 to 45,000 BDT, followed by 19.40 are spending in between 45,001 to 75,000.

**Table 4.C.16: Money Spend by Tourists in BDT (N= 500)[1 BDT= 0.80 INR]**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 10,000 - 1	30	6	6
10,001 to 25,000 - 2	184	36.8	42.8
25,001 to 45,000 - 3	154	30.8	73.6
45,001 to 75,000 - 4	97	19.4	93
75,001 to 1,10,000 - 5	35	7	100
Above 1,10,000 - 6	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.C.16: Money Spend by Tourists in BDT (N= 500)[1 BDT=0.80 INR]**



**Table 4.C.17-Primary Purpose of Visit w.r.t Money Spent during the Trip Crosstabulation**

Particulars			Money Spent during the Trip					Total	
			Less than 10,000	10,001 to 25,000	25,001 to 45,000	45,001 to 75,000	75,001 to 1,10,000		Above 1,10,000
Purpose of Visit	Religious	Count	2	3	7	1	0	0	13
		%	15.4%	23.1%	53.8%	7.7%	0%	0	100%
	Leisure	Count	19	102	75	28	12	0	236
		%	8.1%	43.2%	31.8%	11.9%	5.1%	0	100%
	Visiting friends and relatives	Count	3	14	2	0	0	0	19
		%	15.8%	73.7%	10.5%	0%	0%	0	100%
	Business	Count	3	13	11	7	4	0	38
		%	7.9%	34.2%	28.9%	18.4%	10.5%	0	100%
	Medical	Count	2	19	46	58	19	0	144
		%	1.4%	13.2%	31.9%	40.3%	13.2%	0	100%
	Other	Count	1	33	13	3	0	0	50
		%	2%	66.0%	26%	6%	0%	0	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>
		<b>%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>

The above table results showstop six items in terms of purpose of visit and amount of money spend during the trip. The result reveals that maximum tourists are coming for leisure purpose and their spending range is 10,000 to 25,000 BDT.

**Table 4.C.18-Per head Expenditure of Tourists(NSCB Int. Airport)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Class Average	Total	Average
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	30	5000	150000	35635 BDT (28508 INR)
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	184	17500	3220000	
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	154	35000	5390000	
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	97	60000	5820000	
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 - 5	35	92500	3237500	
6	Above 1,10,000 - 6	0	130000	0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>		<b>17817500</b>	

Regarding the per head spending, majority are spending between 10001 – 25000 BDT. The average spending is 35635 BDT (28508 INR)

**Table 4.C.19-Perception of Tourists towards Tourism Services / Components in Airport**

Components/Services	Poor	Somehow Good	Good	Very Good	Outstanding	Total
Tourism Attractions	0%	0%	23%	47%	30%	100%
Accommodation	0%	1%	32%	51%	15%	100%
Transport	0%	0%	29%	55%	16%	100%
Handicrafts/Souvenir	0%	4%	46%	32%	19%	100%
Local Hospitality	0%	1%	14%	42%	43%	100%
Security	0%	0%	7%	24%	68%	100%
Overall all experience	0%	0%	13%	42%	45%	100%

The above table shows the perception of tourists regarding the tourism services. 68% of them rated security system as outstanding; 55% rated transport as very good; 51% rated accommodation as very good

## SECTION (D) :DATA ANALYSIS OF LAND, RAIL & AIR

### Demographic Profile of the Respondents (N=5000)

In the present study the identification of the demographic profile of the responses of the Bangladesh nationals visit to India & return back from India using Air transport from NSCB International Airport, by foreign tourists via Chitpur (New Kolkata) railway station and through Haridaspur Land check point.

The following table 4.D.1 shows the profile of the Bangladeshi nationals related to gender. Out of 5000 number of respondents, 88.22 percent (4411no.s) are male and 11.76percent (588 no.s) are female.

**Table 4.D.1: Frequency distribution of Gender (N=5000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	4411	88.22	88.22
Female	588	11.76	99.98
Transgender	1	0.02	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.1: Frequency distribution of Gender**

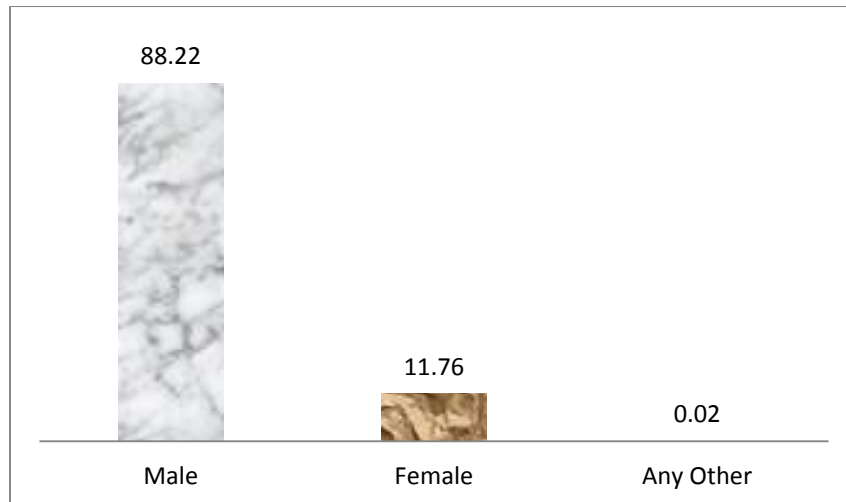
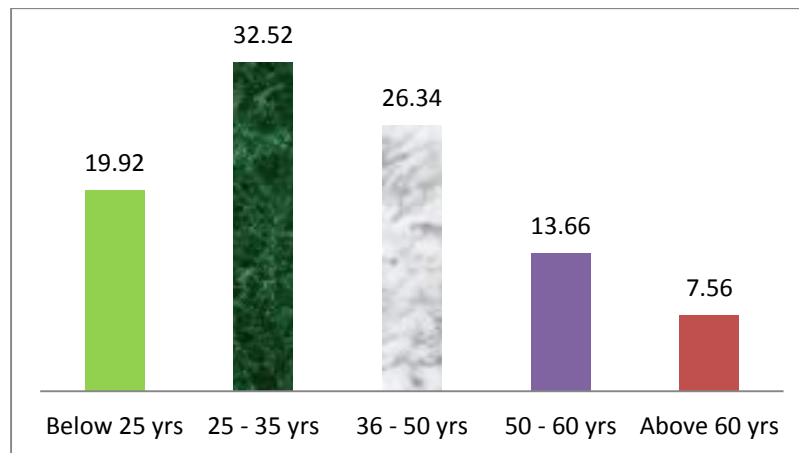


Table 4.D.2 presents the frequency distribution of age of different tourists visited to India and returning back through Kolkata airport. Out of 5000 numbers of respondents, majority of the tourists i.e. 32.52 per cent (1626 no.s) returning back from India through Airport and railway are 25 to 35 years of age, followed by 26.340 per cent (1317 no.s) are 36 to 50 years of age.



**Table 4.D.2: Frequency distribution of Age (N=5000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 25 yrs	996	19.92	19.92
25 - 35 yrs	1626	32.52	52.44
36 - 50 yrs	1317	26.34	78.78
50 - 60 yrs	683	13.66	92.44
Above 60 yrs	378	7.56	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

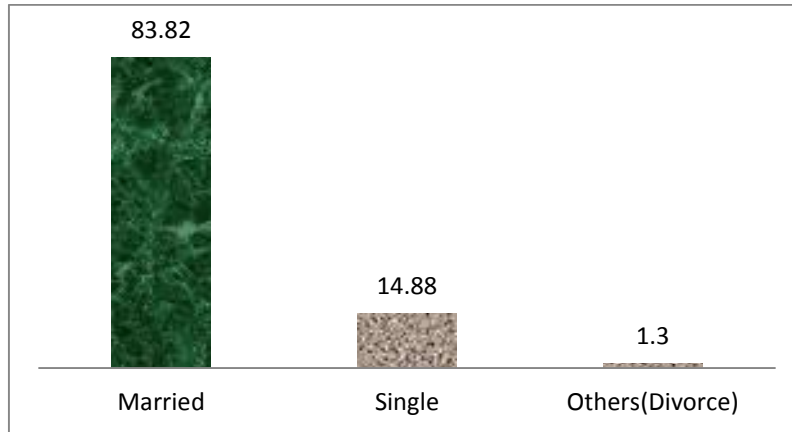
**Fig.4.D.2: Frequency distribution of Age**

The following table 4.D.3 and figure 4.D.3 shows the frequency distribution of marital status of the tourists. Out of 5000 number of respondents, majority of them i.e. 83.82 percent (4191 no.s) are married and 14.88 percent of respondents (744 no.s) are unmarried.

**Table 4.D.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status (N=5000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	4191	83.82	83.82
Unmarried	744	14.88	98.7
Others(Divorce)	65	1.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.3: Frequency distribution of Marital Status**

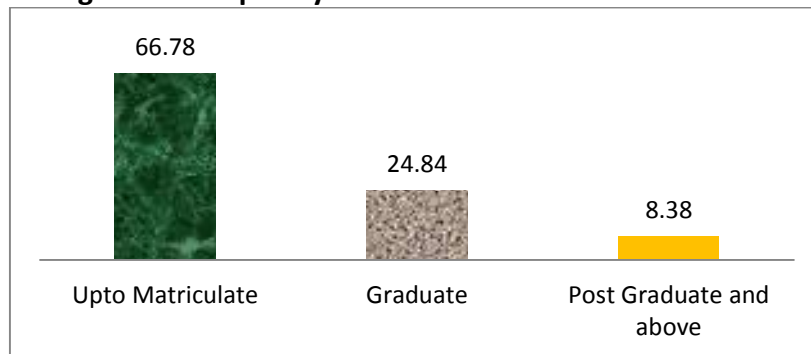


The following table 4.D.4 and figure 4.D.4 shows the educational status of tourists. Out of 5000 number of respondents, majority of them i.e. 66.78 percent (3339no.s) are up to matriculate and 24.84 per cent (1242 no.s) are graduate.8.38 percent of respondents are belongs to post graduate and above.

**Table 4.D.4: Frequency distribution of Education (N = 5000)**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Upto Matriculate	3339	66.78	66.78
Graduate	1242	24.84	91.62
Post Graduate and above	419	8.38	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.4: Frequency distribution of Tourists Education**

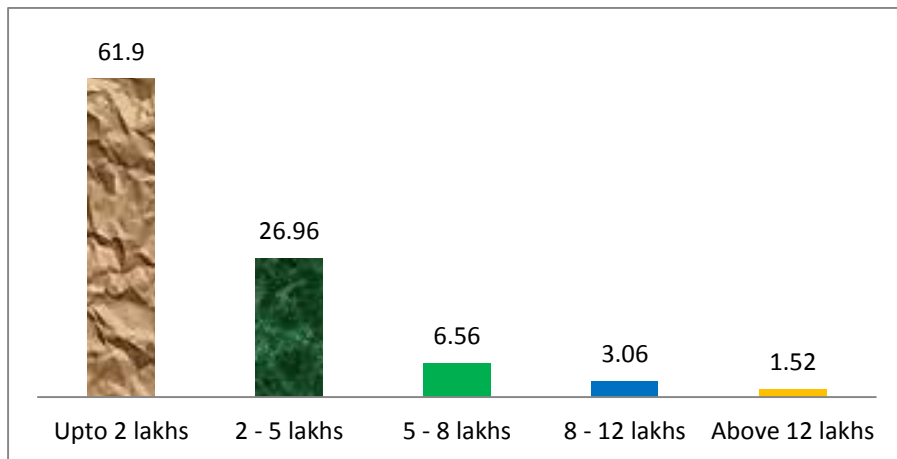


The following table 4.D.5 and figure 4.D.5 shows the frequency distribution of respondent's related to their annual income. Out of 5000 respondents, majority i.e. 61.90 percent (3095 no.s) of the respondents are having annual income up to 2 lakhs in BDT, followed by 26.96 percent (1348 no.s) of the respondents are having annual income of 2 to 5 in BDT, Further, a few number of respondents are having 5 to 8 lakhs (6.56 percent) and above 12 lakhs (1.52percent).

**Table 4.D.5: Frequency distribution of Annual Income in BDT(N= 5000)[1 BDT= 0.80 INR]**

Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 2 lakhs	3095	61.9	61.9
2 - 5 lakhs	1348	26.96	88.86
5 - 8 lakhs	328	6.56	95.42
8 - 12 lakhs	153	3.06	98.48
Above 12 lakhs	76	1.52	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

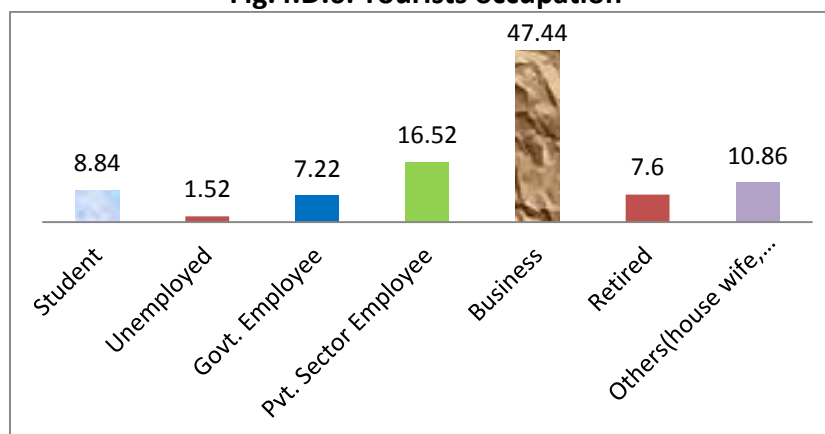
**Fig.4.D.5: Tourists Annual income in BDT (1 BDT= 0.80 INR)**



The following table 4.D.6 and figure 4.D.6 shows the frequency distribution of tourist's occupation. Out of 5000 number of respondents, majority 47.44 percent (2372 no.s) of the respondents belongs to business, followed by 16.52 percent (826 no.s) are private sector employee. A good number of other category (Housewife) also are visiting India (10.86%).

**Table 4.D.6: Frequency distribution of Occupation (N= 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Student	442	8.84	8.84
2	Unemployed	76	1.52	10.36
3	Govt. Employee	361	7.22	17.58
4	Pvt. Sector Employee	826	16.52	34.1
5	Business	2372	47.44	81.54
6	Retired	380	7.6	89.14
7	Others(house wife, widow)	543	10.86	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

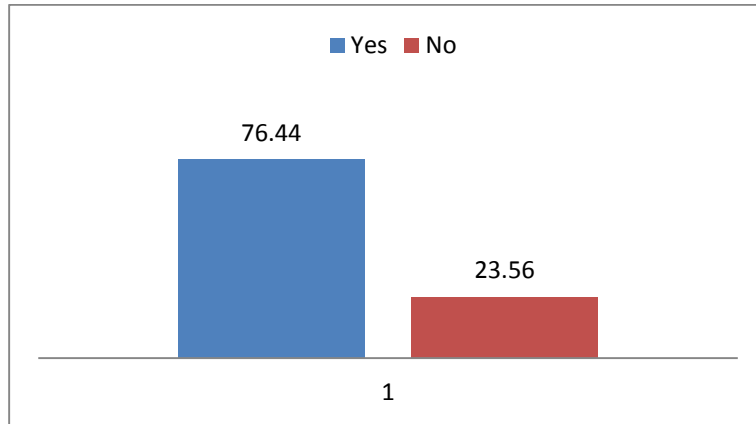
**Fig.4.D.6: Tourists occupation**

The following table 4.D.7 and figure 4.D.7 shows the response of the tourists whether they have visited India earlier or not. The summary of response reveals that, maximum number of the tourists i.e. 76.44 percent (3822no.s) are repeat visitors followed by 23.56 percent (1178 no.s) are first time visitors.

**Table 4.D.7: Frequency distribution of Visited Earlier (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Yes	3822	76.44	76.44
2	No	1178	23.56	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.7: Tourists visited earlier**

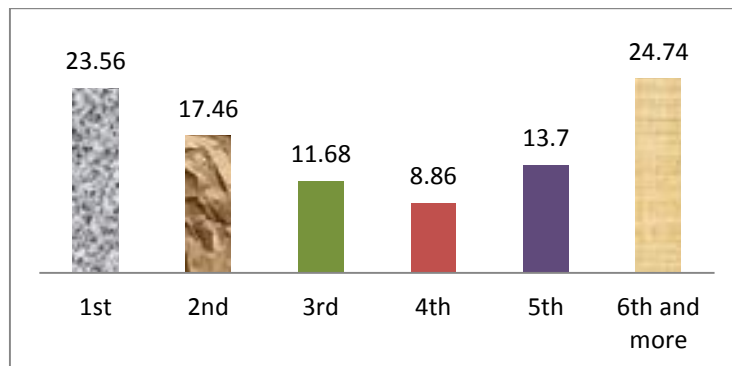


The following table 4.D.8 presents the number of times the tourists visit to India. Out of 5000 number of respondents, majority 24.74 percent (1237 no.s) of the tourists have visited India more than 6 times, followed by 23.56 percent for 1<sup>st</sup> times, 17.46 % for 2<sup>nd</sup> times and 11.68% for 3<sup>rd</sup> times. Some of the tourists visit India even more than 6 times in a year.

**Table 4.D.8: Frequency distribution of Chronological number of visit (N= 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	1 <sup>st</sup>	1178	23.56	23.56
2	2 <sup>nd</sup>	873	17.46	41.02
3	3 <sup>rd</sup>	584	11.68	52.7
4	4 <sup>th</sup>	443	8.86	61.56
5	5 <sup>th</sup>	685	13.7	75.26
6	6 <sup>th</sup> and more	1237	24.74	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.8: Tourists chronological number of visit**

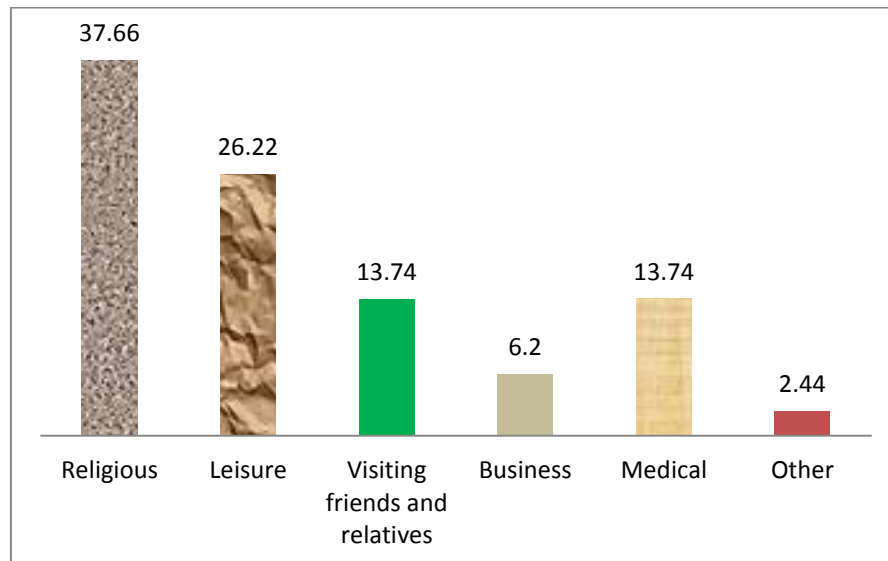


The following table 4.D.9 and figure 4.D.9 shows the response of the tourists towards purpose of visit to India. The response says maximum number i.e.37.66percent (1883 no.s) of tourists visited India for religious purpose followed by 26.22percent (1311 no.s) for leisure purpose. 13.74% of tourists are also coming to India for visiting friends and relative and 13.74% of visitors are coming for medical purpose.

**Table 4.D.9: Frequency distribution of Primary Purpose of Visit (N=5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Religious	1883	37.66	37.66
2	Leisure	1311	26.22	63.88
3	Visiting friends and relatives	687	13.74	77.62
4	Business	310	6.2	83.82
5	Medical	687	13.74	97.56
6	Other	122	2.44	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.9: Tourists primary purpose of visit**

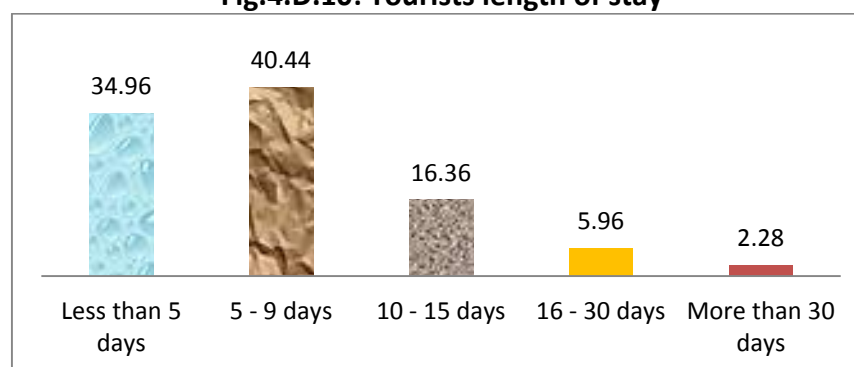


The following table 4.D.10 and figure 4.D.10 shows the length of stay of tourists in India. Out of total 5000 respondents, majority of the respondents 40.44 percent (2022 no.s) are staying in India between 5 to 9 days followed by 34.96 percent (1748 no.s) for less than 5 days, and 16.36% from 10 to 15 days.

**Table 4.D.10: Frequency distribution of Length of Stay (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Less than 5 days	1748	34.96	34.96
2	5 - 9 days	2022	40.44	75.40
3	10 - 15 days	818	16.36	91.76
4	16 - 30 days	298	5.96	97.72
5	More than 30 days	114	2.28	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.10: Tourists length of stay**

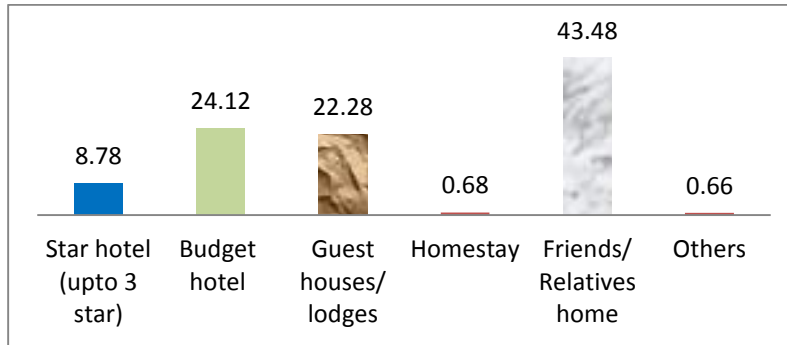


The following table 4.D.11 and figure 4.D.11 presents about the accommodation of the tourists during their visit to India. The table reveals that majority 43.48 percent (2174 no.s) of the tourists prefer to stay in friends/ relatives home followed by 24.12 percent (1206 no.s) prefer to stay in budget hotel and 22.28% like to stay in guest house, lodges.

**Table 4.D.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Star hotel (upto 3 star)	439	8.78	8.78
2	Budget hotel	1206	24.12	32.90
3	Guest houses/ lodges	1114	22.28	55.18
4	Homestay	34	0.68	55.86
5	Friends/ Relatives home	2174	43.48	99.34
6	Others	33	0.66	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.11: Tourists stayed in India during their visit**

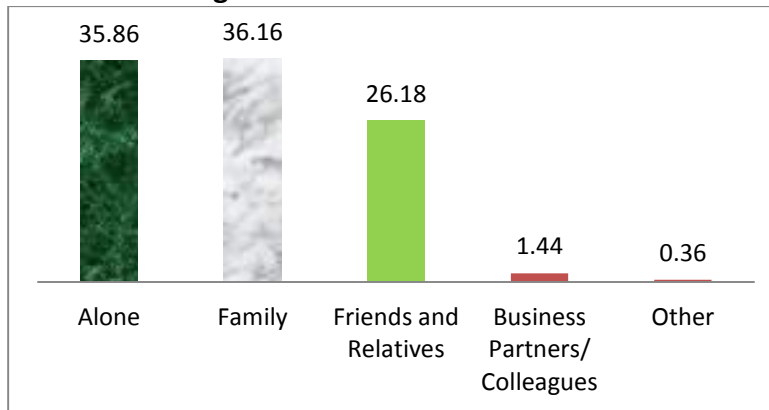


The following table 4.D.11 and figure 4.D.11 shows the response of the tourists regarding their accompany. Out of 5000 number of respondents, majority of the respondents i.e.36.16 percent (1808 no.s) of them are coming with family followed by 35.86 percent (1793no.s) are visiting alone and 26.18% of respondents are coming with friends and relatives.

**Table 4.D.11: Frequency distribution of tourists travel with (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Alone	1793	35.86	35.86
2	Family	1808	36.16	72.02
3	Friends and Relatives	1309	26.18	98.20
4	Business Partners/ Colleagues	72	1.44	99.64
5	Other	18	0.36	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.11: Tourists Travel with**



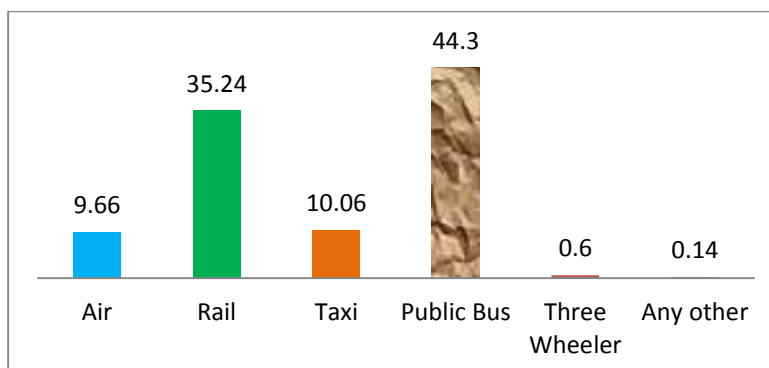


The following table 4.D.12 and 4.D.12 indicates the transport facilities used by the tourists to visit different places inside India. The table reveals that majority i.e.44.30 percent (2215no.s) of the tourist prefer to travel by public bus followed by 35.24 percent (1762 no.s) by Rail and 10.06% avail the taxi service during their stay in India.

**Table 4.D.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation (N=5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Air	483	9.66
2	Rail	1762	35.24
3	Taxi	503	10.06
4	Public Bus	2215	44.30
5	Three Wheeler	30	0.60
6	Any other	7	0.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Fig 4.D.12: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation (N=5000)**



The following table 4.D.13 and figure 4.D.13 shows the different states visited by tourists in various regions in India. The table reveals that majority of the tourists visit to west Bengal (4850) followed by Odisha (314), Rajasthan (211) & Uttar Pradesh (98).

**Table 4.D.13: No. of visit to different states of India**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s
1	West Bengal	4850
2	Bihar	85
3	Odisha	314
4	Jharkhand	61
5	Chhatishgarh	80
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>5390</b>

Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Uttar Pradesh	98
2	Madhya Pradesh	34
3	Haryana	14
4	Delhi	62
5	Punjab	15
6	Himachal Pradesh	6
7	Jammu & Kashmir	31
8	Uttarakhand	1
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>261</b>
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Andhra Pradesh	26
2	Telangana	1
3	Karnataka	21
4	Kerala	38
5	Tamil Nadu	61
6	Pondicherry	0
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>147</b>
Sl. No.	State Names	No.s
1	Maharashtra	71
2	Goa	7
3	Gujarat	23
4	Rajasthan	211
<b>Total Visits</b>		<b>312</b>

**Table 4.D.14: Top 20 states on visit of Bangladesh Nationals**

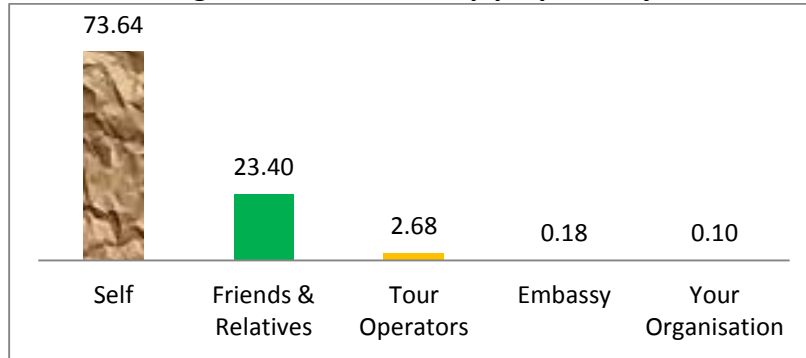
Sl No.	States Names	No.s
1	West Bengal	4850
2	Odisha	314
3	Rajasthan	211
4	Uttar Pradesh	98
5	Bihar	85
6	Chhatisgarh	80
7	Maharashtra	71
8	Delhi	62
9	Jharkhand	61
10	Tamil Nadu	61
11	Kerala	38
12	Madhya Pradesh	34
13	Jammu & Kashmir	31
14	Andhra Pradesh	26
15	Gujarat	23
16	Karnataka	21
17	Punjab	15
18	Haryana	14
19	Goa	7
20	Himachal Pradesh	6

The following table 4.D.15 and figure 4.D.15 presents preparation of the present tour plan to India. The table reveals that majority 73.64 percent (3682 no.s) of the tour plan prepared by tourists themselves followed by 23.40 percent (1170 no.s) by friends and relatives and 2.68% prepared by tour operators.

**Table 4.D.15: Tourists trip prepared by (N=5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	No.s	%
1	Self	3682	73.64
2	Friends & Relatives	1170	23.40
3	Tour Operators	134	2.68
4	Embassy	9	0.18
5	Your Organisation	5	0.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Fig. 4.D.15: Tourists trip prepared by**

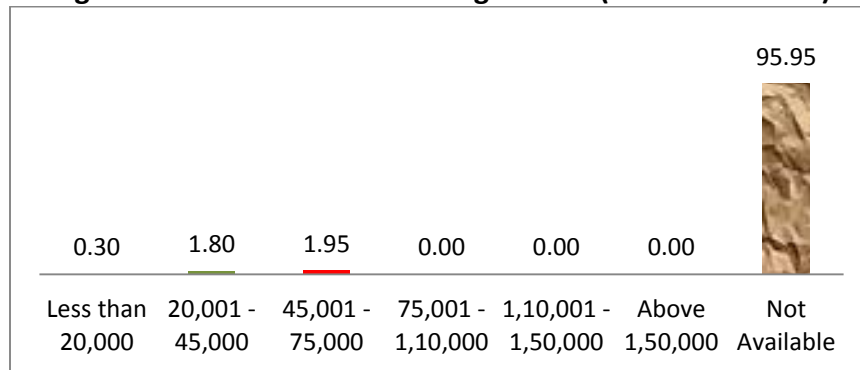


The following table 4.D.16 and figure 4.D.16 cost of travel package of Chitpur Railway station and Airport. The result reveals that only few tourist avail the package between 20,001 to 45,000 (1.80%) and 45,001 to 75,000 (1.95%). It may noted that, the tourists visited to India through Haridaspur entry point have not come through any package tour.

**Table 4.D.16: Cost of Travel Package in BDT (N=5000)[1 BDT = 0.80 INR]**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 20,000	6	0.30
2	20,001 - 45,000	36	1.80
3	45,001 - 75,000	39	1.95
4	75,001 - 1,10,000	0	0
5	1,10,001 - 1,50,000	0	0
6	Above 1,50,000	0	0
7	Not Avail	4919	95.95
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig. 4.D.16: Cost of Travel Package in BDT(1 BDT= 0.80 INR)**

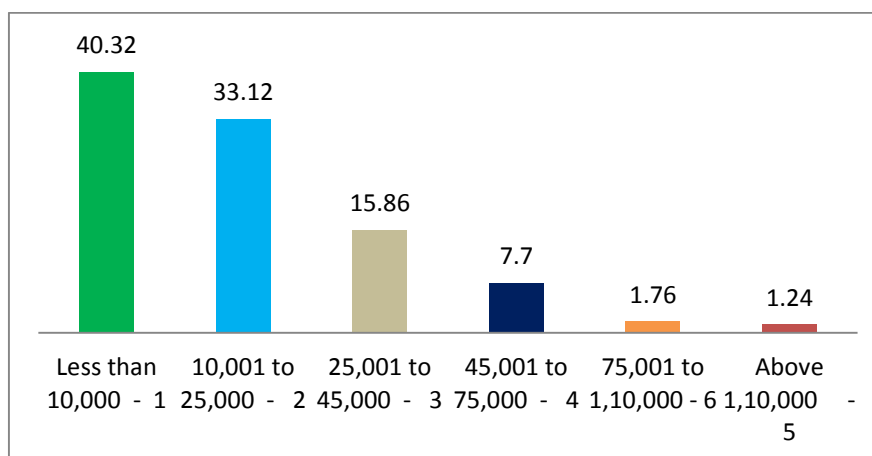


The following table 4.D.17 and figure 4.D.17 indicates the total amount of money in Bangladeshi Taka spend during their visit to India. This spending has been coded from nominal scale i.e. 1 to 6 from 10,000 BDT to above 1,10,000 BDT. The table reveals that the spending of majority 44.32 percent (2016 no.s) of the tourists are less than 10,000 followed by 33.12 percent (1656 no.s) in between 10,001 to 25,000 BDT, followed by 15.86 are spending in between 25,001 to 45,000.

**Table 4.D.17: Money in BDT Spend by Tourists (N= 5000)[1 BDT = 0.80 INR]**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	2016	40.32	40.32
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	1656	33.12	73.44
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	793	15.86	89.30
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	385	7.7	97
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 - 6	88	1.76	98.76
6	Above 1,10,000 - 5	62	1.24	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.D.17: Money Spend by Tourists in BDT(N= 5000)[1 BDT=0.80 INR]**



**Table 4.D.18-Primary Purpose of Visit w.r.t Money Spent during the Trip Crosstabulation**

Particulars		Money Spent during the Trip						Total		
		Less than 10,000	10,001 to 25,000	25,001 to 45,000	45,001 to 75,000	75,001 to 1,10,000	Above 1,10,000			
Purpose of Visit	Religious	Count	1414	679	151	50	8	8	2310	
		%	61.2%	29.4%	6.5%	2.2%	0.3%	0.3%	100%	
	Leisure	Count	310	521	326	149	32	14	1352	
		%	22.9%	38.5%	24.1%	11%	2.4%	1%	100%	
	Visiting friends and relatives	Count	115	105	47	21	2	0	290	
		%	39.7%	36.2%	16.2%	7.2%	0.7%	0%	100%	
	Business	Count	69	85	48	25	5	4	236	
		%	29.2%	36.0%	20.3%	10.6%	2.1%	1.7%	100%	
	Medical	Count	143	184	161	129	36	36	689	
		%	20.8%	26.7%	23.4%	18.7%	5.2%	5.2%	100%	
	Other	Count	20	59	26	12	5	1	123	
		%	16.3%	48%	21.1%	9.8%	4.1%	0.8%	100%	
	Total		Count	2071	1633	759	386	88	63	5000
			%	41.4%	32.7%	15.2%	7.7%	1.8%	1.3%	100%

The above table shows the combined result of the three survey locations. Top fourteen terms of percentage of purpose of visit and amount they are spending is highlighted. The response reveals that, maximum of the tourists are coming for religious purpose and the amount they spend less than 10,000 (61.20%) and 10,001 to 25,000 BDT (29.40%).

**Table 4.D.19-Per head Expenditure of Tourists (Combined)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Class Average	Total	Average
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	2016	5000	10080000	21223 BDT (16978.4 INR)
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	1656	17500	28980000	
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	793	35000	27755000	
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	385	60000	23100000	
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 - 5	88	92500	8140000	
6	Above 1,10,000 - 6	62	130000	8060000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>5000</b>		<b>106115000</b>	

The above table shows the per head spending of the tourists from all the survey locations. Majority of the tourists spend less than 10000 BDT. The average spending is 21223 BDT (16978.4 INR)

**Table 4.D.20-Perception of Tourists towards Tourism Services / Components (Combined)**

Components/Services	Poor	Somehow Good	Good	Very Good	Outstanding	Total
Tourism Attractions	5%	14%	25%	38%	19%	100%
Accommodation	22%	18%	30%	23%	7%	100%
Transport	8%	24%	33%	27%	8%	100%
Handicrafts	4%	24%	39%	23%	9%	100%
Local Hospitality	13%	18%	30%	25%	14%	100%
Security	8%	19%	28%	25%	20%	100%
Overall all experience	5%	20%	30%	33%	12%	100%

The above table reveals the perception of tourist from all the survey locations towards various services. 38% rated tourism attractions as very good; 33% rated overall experience as very good; 39% rated handicrafts/souvenir as good.

**SECTION- E :COMPARATIVE STUDY- HARIDASPUR, CHITPUR, NSCB INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

The following table 4.E.1 and Figure 4.E.1 represent the frequency distribution of primary purpose of visit of different tourists coming from Bangladesh.

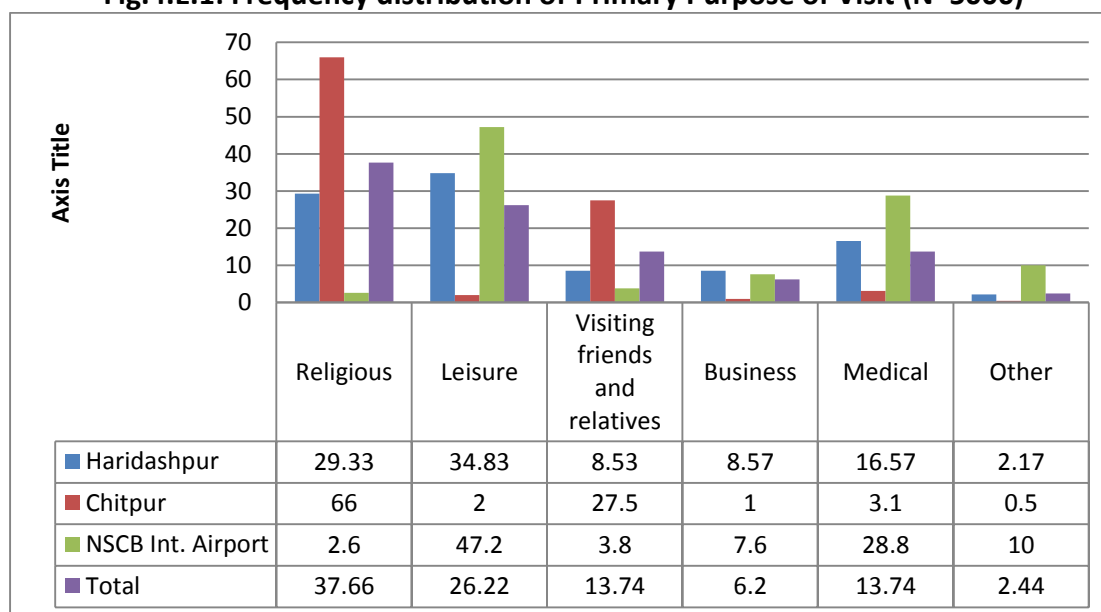
The figure reveals that maximum tourists departure through Haridashpur are for Leisure (34.83%), followed by tourists exit through Chitpur Railway station for Religious (66.00%) and through NSCB Int. Airport for Leisure purpose (47.20%).

Through both Haridashpur and Airport maximum tourists are coming for Leisure purpose.

**Table 4.E.1: Frequency distribution of Primary Purpose of Visit (N=5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		Percent (%)			
1	Religious	29.33	66	2.60	37.66
2	Leisure	34.83	2	47.20	26.22
3	Visiting friends and relatives	8.53	27.50	3.80	13.74
4	Business	8.57	1	7.60	6.2
5	Medical	16.57	3.10	28.80	13.74
6	Other	2.17	0.50	10	2.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig.4.E.1: Frequency distribution of Primary Purpose of Visit (N=5000)**



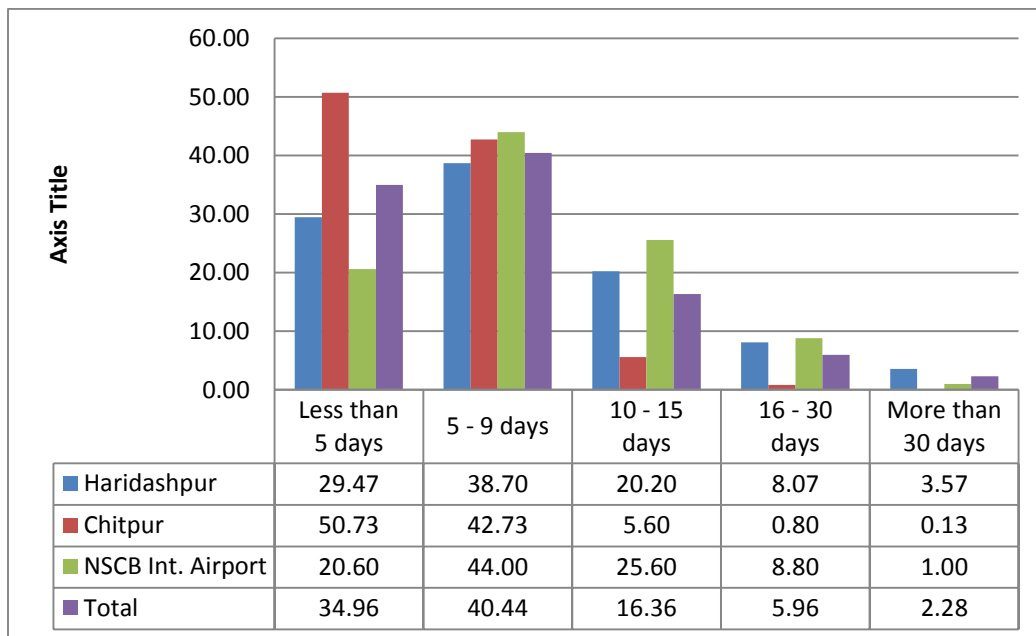


Following table 4.E.2 and Figure 4.E.2 shows, regarding the length of stay, tourists departure through Haridaspur stay maximum days from 5 to 9 days (38.70%), less than 5 days (50.73%) in case of Chitpur Railway Station and 44.0% in case of NSCB Int. Airport.

**Table 4.E.2: Frequency distribution of Length of Stay (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		Percent			
1	Less than 5 days	29.47	50.73	20.60	34.96
2	5 - 9 days	38.70	42.73	44.00	40.44
3	10 - 15 days	20.20	5.60	25.60	16.36
4	16 - 30 days	8.07	0.80	8.80	5.96
5	More than 30 days	3.57	0.13	1	2.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig.4.E.2: Frequency distribution of Length of Stay (N = 5000)**

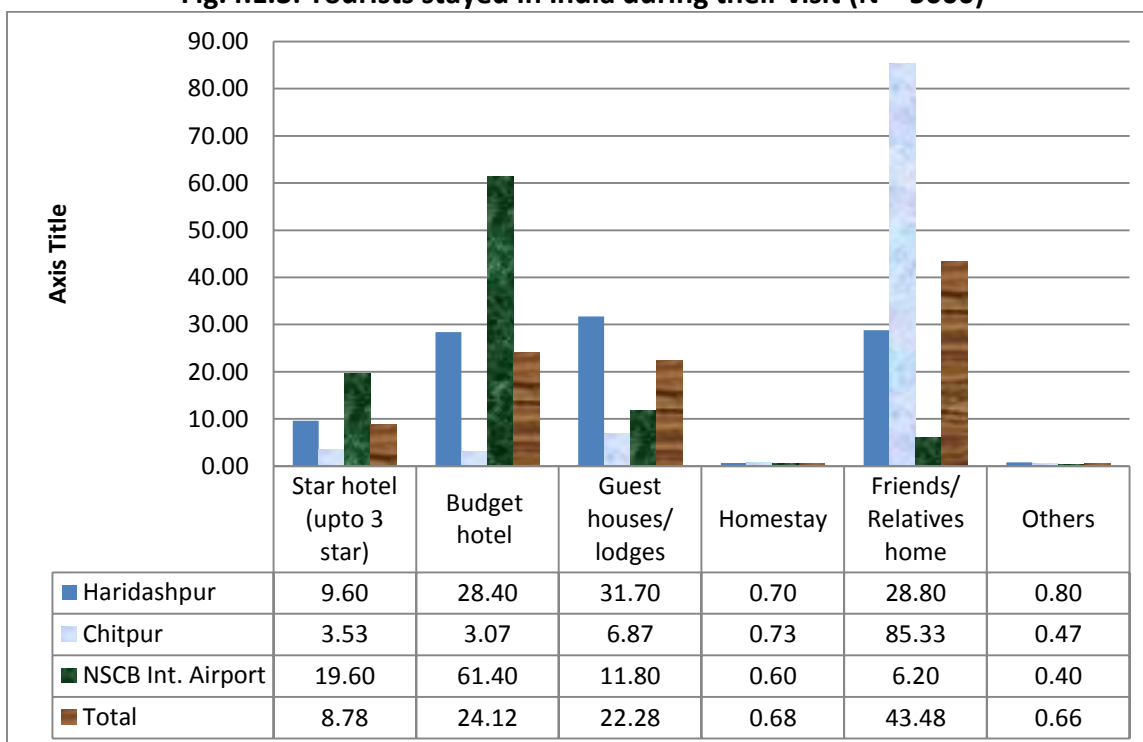


The following table 4.E.3 and figure 4.E.3 represent the tourist's preference towards accommodation. The result reveals that maximum of the tourists exit through Haridashpur prefer to stay in guest houses/ lodges (31.70%). In case of Chitpur and NSCB Int. airport 85.33% and 61.40% respectively in budget hotels.

**Table 4.E.3: Tourists stayed in India during their visit (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		Percent			
1	Star hotel (upto 3 star)	9.60	3.53	19.60	8.78
2	Budget hotel	28.40	3.07	61.40	24.12
3	Guest houses/ lodges	31.70	6.87	11.80	22.28
4	Homestay	0.70	0.73	0.60	0.68
5	Friends/ Relatives home	28.80	85.33	6.20	43.48
6	Others	0.80	0.47	0.40	0.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Fig.4.E.3: Tourists stayed in India during their visit (N = 5000)**

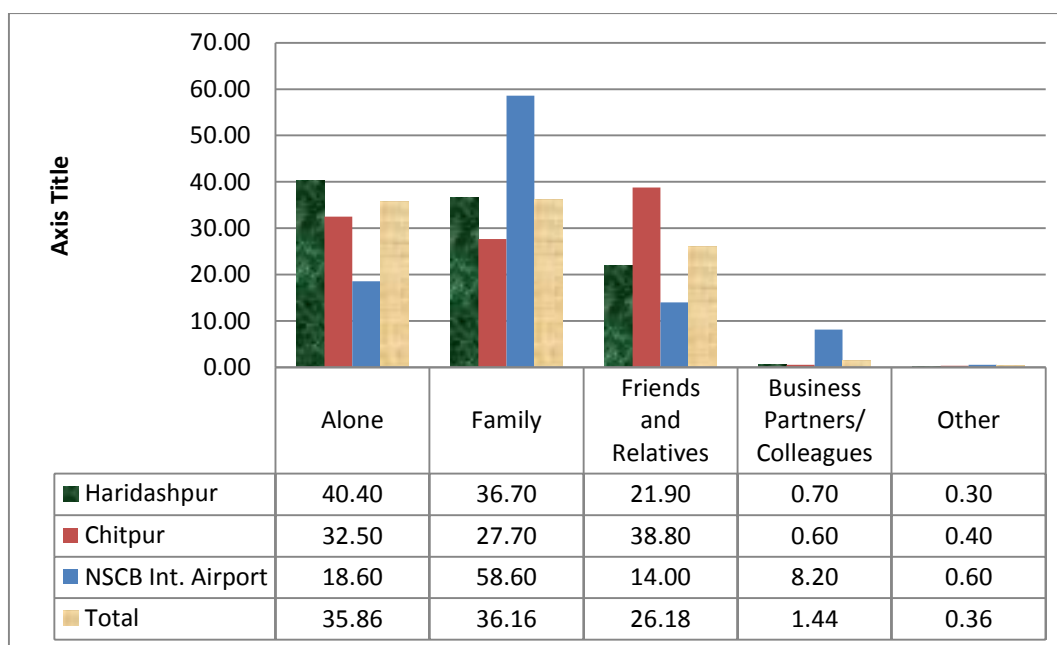


The following table 4.E.4 and figure 4.E.4 represent the percentage of tourists travel with family, friends, relatives and business partners. The result reveals that maximum of the tourists prefers to travel alone (40.40%) exit through Haridashpur followed by 38.80% with friends and relatives exit through Chitpur Rail and 58.60% with family exit through NSCB Int. Airport.

**Table 4.E.4: Frequency distribution of tourists travel with (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		Percent			
1	Alone	40.4	32.5	18.6	35.86
2	Family	36.7	27.7	58.6	36.16
3	Friends and Relatives	21.9	38.8	14	26.18
4	Business Partners/ Colleagues	0.7	0.6	8.2	1.44
5	Other	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.36
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig 4.E.4: Frequency distribution of tourist travel with**

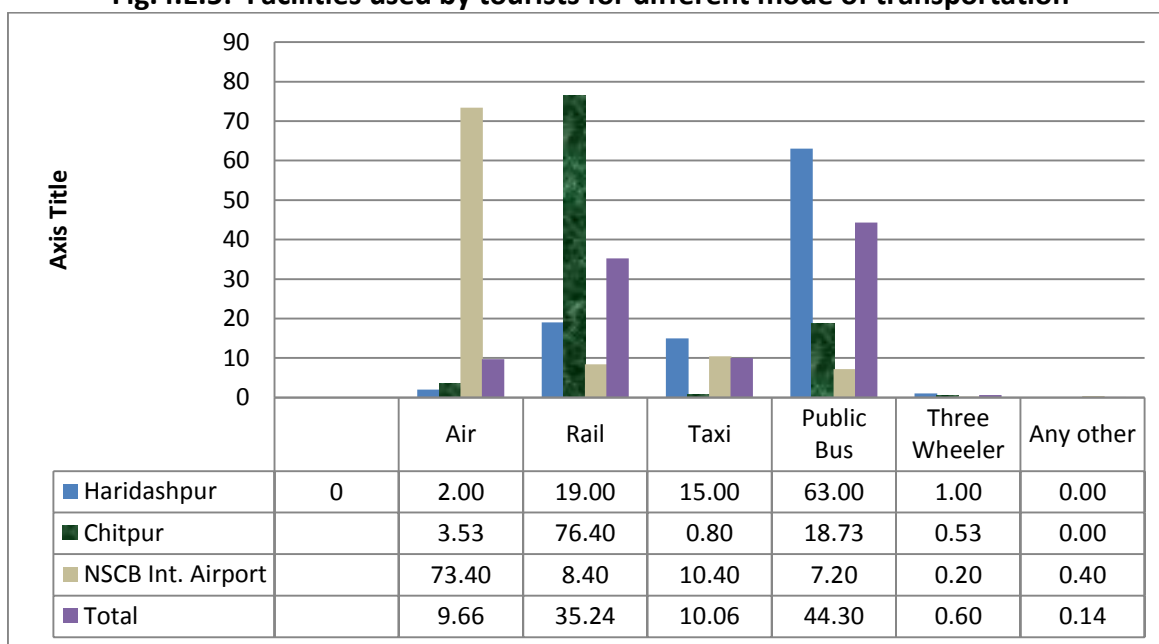


The following table 4.E.5 and figure 4.E.5 represent the percentage figures of tourist's different mode of transportation in India. The table reveals that maximum of the tourists prefer public bus (63%) departure through Haridashpur, followed by 76.40% prefer Rail departure through Chitpur Railway station and 73.40% prefer air departure through NSCB Int. Air.

**Table 4.E.5: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation (N = 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		%			
1	Air	2	3.53	73.4	9.66
2	Rail	19	76.4	8.4	35.24
3	Taxi	15	0.8	10.4	10.06
4	Public Bus	63	18.73	7.2	44.3
5	Three Wheeler	1	0.53	0.2	0.6
6	Any other	0	0	0.4	0.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig.4.E.5: Facilities used by tourists for different mode of transportation**



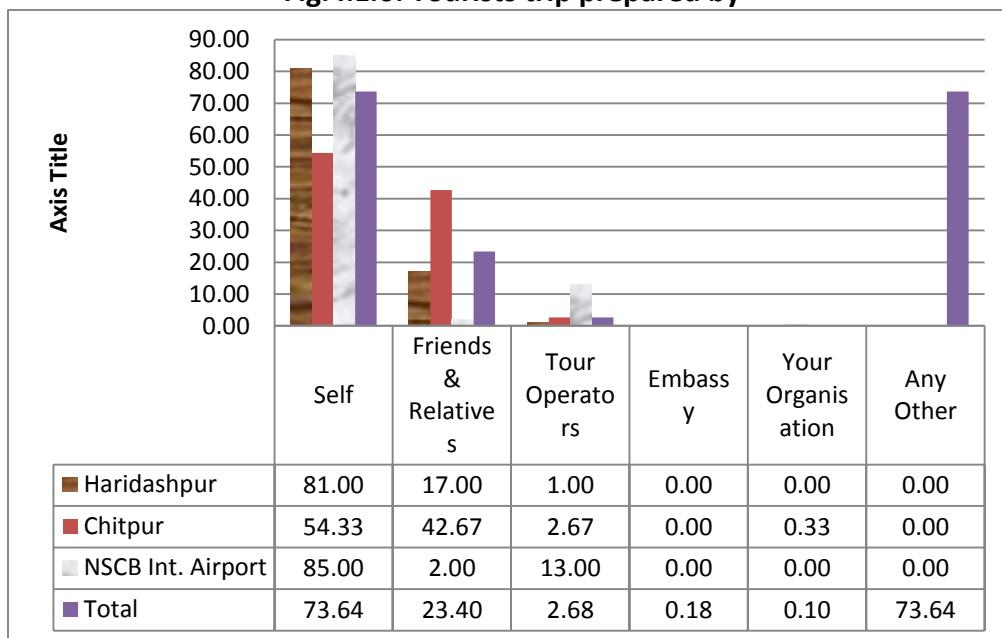
The following table 4.E.6 and figure 4.E.6 presents tour plan prepared by different stakeholders. The table reveals that maximum of the tourists prefer to prepare self (81.0%) departure through Haridashpur followed by 54.33% also by self, departure through Chitpur Railway station and 85% by self, departure through NSCB Int. Airport.

In all the three place, tourists prefer to plan the tour by self then second preference is coming by friends and relatives in two place i.e. Haridashpur and Chitpur Railway station.

**Table 4.E.6: Tourists trip prepared by**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		%			
1	Self	81	54.33	85	73.64
2	Friends & Relatives	17	42.67	2	23.40
3	Tour Operators	1	2.67	13	2.68
4	Embassy	0	0	0	0.18
5	Your Organisation	0	0.33	0	0.10
6	Any Other	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig.4.E.6: Tourists trip prepared by**

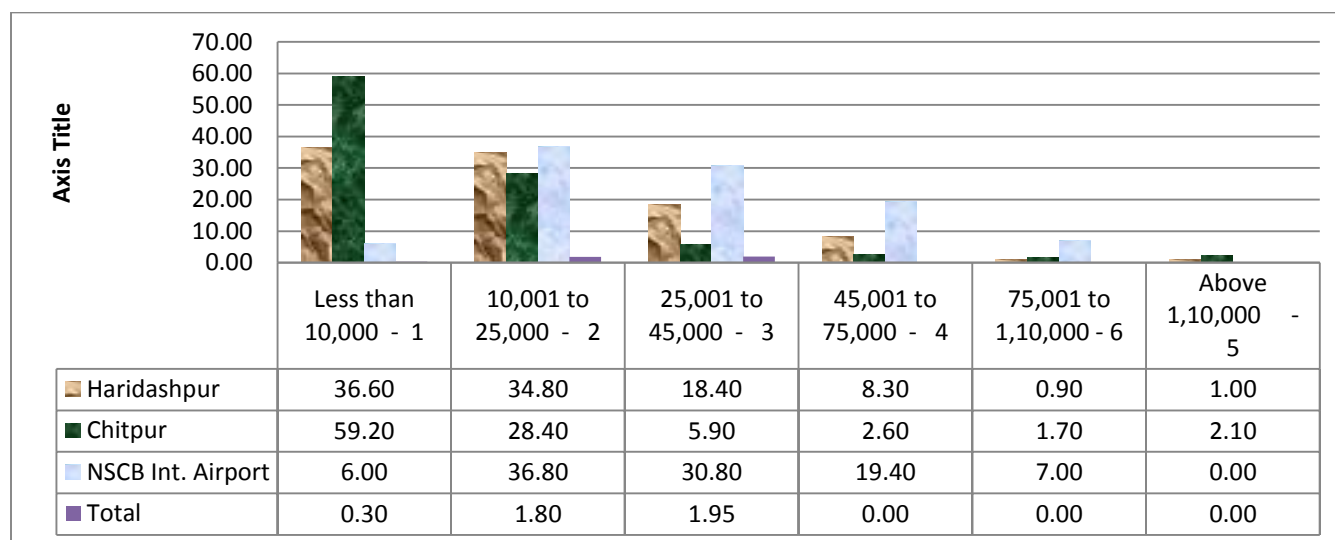


The following table 4.E.7 and figure 4.E.7 presents the money spend by different tourists. The table reveals that maximum of the tourists spend less than 10,000 BDTY (36.60%) exist through Haridashpur followed by 59.20% also by less than 10,000 BDT exist through Chitpur Railway station and 36.80% between 10,001 to 25,000 BDT exit through NSCB Int. Airport.

**Table 4.E.7: Money Spend by Tourists (N= 5000)**

Sl. No.	Particulars in BDT 1 [BDT= 0.80 INR]	Haridashpur	Chitpur	NSCB Int. Airport	Overall
		Percent			
1	Less than 10,000 - 1	36.60	59.20	6	33.93
2	10,001 to 25,000 - 2	34.80	28.40	36.80	33.30
3	25,001 to 45,000 - 3	18.40	5.90	30.80	18.37
4	45,001 to 75,000 - 4	8.30	2.60	19.40	10.10
5	75,001 to 1,10,000 – 5	0.90	1.70	7	3.20
6	Above 1,10,000 - 6	1	2.10	0	1.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig.4.E.7: Money Spend by Tourists (N= 5000)**



The above table shows the top 14interms of above average with respect to purpose of visit and money spent during the trip. Maximum is coming for religious purpose and the range of expenditure is coming as less than 10,000 BDT (61.20%) and 10,001 to 25,000 BDT (29.40%).

## CHAPTER V Findings and Recommendations

### Findings

- ❖ The majority of the Bangladeshi tourists visiting India are male (88%) and 32% of the total tourists belong the age group 25 – 35 years, followed by another 26% who belong to 36-50 years age group and 84 % of the respondents are married.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents are having education up to matriculation (67%) and 25% are graduate.
- ❖ A major share of the tourists are business people (47%) and 17% are private employees. Most of them claim an annual income of less than 2 lakh BDT which is equivalent to INR 1.6 lakh (62%) and followed by 27% having income between 2- 5 lakh BDT which is INR 1.6 lakhs to 04.00 lakhs.
- ❖ 76% of them have visited India more than once and out of the repeated visitors almost 25% visit for the 6<sup>th</sup> time or more, some of them even visit India more than 6 times in a year.
- ❖ Majority of the tourists claim that they are visiting India for religious (37%) and leisure purpose (26%)
- ❖ Most of them are staying in India for 5 - 9 days and same time most of them are staying friends and relative's house (43%) and budget hotels (24%). Further, while 35% of them are travelling alone. About 36% are accompanying with family.
- ❖ 44% of the tourist depends on public buses for internal transportation in India whereas 35% depends on trains. Only 10% use air transport to move inside India.
- ❖ Only a few a percentage of tourist (3%) seek the help of tour operators for packages and out of which only nominal number of people opted packages costing 45000 BDT to 75000 BDT which is in between INR 36000 to INR 60000. At the same time majority of them (73%) prepare their tour plan by themselves.
- ❖ The survey also reveals that majority of them spend below 10000 BDT which is INR 8000 during their stay in India and 33% of them spend between 10001 BDT and 25000 BDT which is INR 8000 to INR 20000. The average expenditure per tourist is 21223 BDT which is equivalent to INR 16978.
- ❖ While ranking the services and facilities available in India, majority of them ranked tourist attractions as 1<sup>st</sup> rank which is followed by handicrafts/shopping (2<sup>nd</sup> rank) and security (3<sup>rd</sup> rank).
- ❖ The analysis of the secondary data shows that the percentage of Bangladeshi tourists visiting India is fluctuating up to the year 2012. After that it is increasing in an increasing rate. In 2014, out of the total tourist's visit to India, 10.92% were from Bangladesh. The percentage of Bangladeshi tourists increased to 14.13%, 15.68% and 21.49% in 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. However, the trend of last few month is indicating a decrease trend.

## **Recommendations**

- ❖ During the study, it is revealed that about 14% of the total Bangladesh Nationals are visiting India for medical treatment. Further, those Bangladesh Nationals are coming to India by air, many of them (29%) are coming for medical purpose. It indicates that due to availability of good and affordable medical facilities in India, a good number of Bangladesh Nationals prefer to come India for medical treatment. But some of them are unable to obtain medical VISA due to cumbersome procedure. So they are entering India through tourist VISA for medical purpose. Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India may consider to facilitate medical VISA to Bangladesh nationals to enter India for medical purpose. This may help to increase number of medical tourist to India.
- ❖ Majority of Bangladeshi tourist (37%) visit India for religious purpose and 26% also come for leisure purpose. But most of them prefer to move around West Bengal. So Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India may consider to market different religious and leisure attractions of other state of the country in Bangladesh, so that the Bangladesh nationals may like to visit other states also for religious and leisure purpose. This will help to increase the length of stay and foreign exchange earnings.
- ❖ It is revealed that a good number of Bangladesh tourist are repeat visitors to India. About 24% of them are visiting India 6-time or more for different purpose. This segment need to be captured and facilitate.
- ❖ About 76% of air traveller of Bangladesh Nationals coming to India for medical and leisure purpose. Further, 59% of them are coming with family and 81% of them are staying in hotels. But unfortunately most of them are confined within West Bengal only. Perhaps these travellers are not aware about the medical facilities available in other parts of the country. So Ministry of Tourism may take appropriate steps to use different communication channels to provide information regarding the facilities and amenities available for medical treatment in different Indian cities.



**Annexure – I****QUESTIONNAIRE**

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TOURISM & TRAVEL MANAGEMENT**  
(Autonomous Body under Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India)  
Dumuduma, Bhubaneswar – 751019

**NATIONALS OF BANGLADESH**

Namaskar,

Greetings from IITTM, Bhubaneswar!!!! We are conducting a study on "Visit of Nationals of Bangladesh to India", on behalf of Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Govt. of India. Kindly spare a few minutes of your valuable time to fill-up the questionnaire to help us to improve the quality of service to the guests who are visiting this beautiful piece of land. All the information collected will be used exclusively for the research and shall not be shared with anyone else.

Thanks,

Study Team  
IITTM Bhubaneswar

Please put (/) in appropriate boxes

1.	Name নাম	:	_____		
2.	Gender লিঙ্গ	:	Male পুরুষ <input type="checkbox"/>	Female মহিলা <input type="checkbox"/>	Any Other অন্যান্য <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Age বয়স				
	(i)	Below 25 Years ২৫ বছরের নিচে		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(ii)	25 – 35 years ২৫ - ৩৫ বছর		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iii)	36 – 50 years ৩৬ - ৫০ বছর		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iv)	50 – 60 years ৫০ - ৬০ বছর		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(v)	Above 60 years ৬০ উপরে		<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	Marital Status বৈবাহিক অবস্থান				
	(i)	Married বিবাহিত		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(ii)	Single অবিবাহিত		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iii)	Others অন্যান্য		<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.	Education শিক্ষা				
	(i)	Up to Matriculate ম্যাট্রিক শ্রেণী পর্যন্ত		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(ii)	Graduate স্নাতক		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iii)	Post Graduate and above স্নাতকোত্তর এবং তার উপরে		<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.	Annual Income in Bangladesh Taka বাংলাদেশের আয় (বাংলাদেশের টাকায়)				
	(i)	Up to 2 lakhs ২ লাখ পর্যন্ত		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(ii)	2 – 5 lakhs ২ - ৩ লাখ		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iii)	5 – 8 Lakhs ৫ - ৮ লাখ		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iv)	8 – 12 lakhs ৮ - ১২ লাখ		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	v)	Above 12 lakhs বাতোর লাখের উপরে		<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.	Occupation পেশা				
	(i)	Student ছাত্র		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(ii)	Unemployed বেকার		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iii)	Govt. Employee সরকারি চাকুরী		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(iv)	Private Sector Employee বেসরকারি চাকুরী		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(v)	Business ব্যবসায়		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(vi)	Retired অবসরপ্রাপ্ত		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(vii)	Others, please specify অন্যান্য, নির্দিষ্ট করে জানান		<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.	Have you ever visited India earlier আপনি কি এর আগে কখনও ভারতে এসেছেন ?				
	(i)	Yes হ্যাঁ		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	(ii)	No না		<input type="checkbox"/>	

9. If yes, what was the chronological number of your present visit to India যদি উত্তর হয় 'হ্যাঁ', তবে এবারে ভারতে আসা আপনার কত সংখ্যক আগমন ? অর্থাৎ এই নিয়ে ক'বার ভারতে এলেন ?

- (i) 2<sup>nd</sup> দ্বিতীয়বার  
(ii) 3<sup>rd</sup> তৃতীয়বার  
(iii) 4<sup>th</sup> চতুর্থবার  
(iv) 5<sup>th</sup> পঞ্চমবার  
(v) 6<sup>th</sup> and above ষষ্ঠবার এবং তার চেয়ে বেশি


10. What was your primary purpose of present visit to India ? এবারে আপনার ভারতে আসার মুখ্য কারণ কি ?

- (i) Religious ধর্মীয়  
(ii) Leisure অবসরবিনোদন  
(iii) Visiting friends and relatives বন্ধুবান্ধব এবং আত্মীয়দের সঙ্গে দেখা করার জন্য  
(iv) Business ব্যবসায়  
(v) Medical চিকিৎসা-সংক্রান্ত  
(vi) Other (please, specify) অন্যান্য, নির্দিষ্ট করে জানান


11. What was your length of stay during your present visits to India ? এবারে আপনার ভারতে আসা কর দিনের জন্য ?

- (i) Less than 5 days ৫ দিনের কম  
(ii) 5-9 days ৫ - ৯ দিন  
(iii) 10-15 days ১০ - ১৫ দিন  
(iv) 16-30 days ১৬ - ৩০ দিন  
(v) More than 30 days ৩১ দিনের বেশি


12. Where you stayed in India during this visit. ভারতে এসে আপনি কোথায় উঠেছেন ?

- (i) Star hotel (upto 3 star) স্টারকা চিহ্নিত হোটেল (তিন তারা পর্যন্ত)  
(ii) Budget Hotel (1 star) ম্যাকারি ব্যয়ের হোটেল (এক তারা)  
(iii) Guest Houses/Lodges অতিথিশালা/আশ্রয়স্থল  
(iv) Homestay কামও বাড়িতে থাকার খরচা দিয়ে থাকা  
(v) Friends / Relative's Home বন্ধুবান্ধব অথবা আত্মীয়বাড়ি  
(vi) Others (please specify) অন্যান্য, নির্দিষ্ট করে জানান


13. Whom did you travel with? আপনি কার সঙ্গে এসেছেন ? আপনার অর্থসঙ্গী কে ?

- (i) Alone একা  
(ii) Family পরিবারসহ  
(iii) Friends and Relatives বন্ধু ও আত্মীয়সহ  
(iv) Business partners / colleagues ব্যবসায় অংশীদার/সহপাঠী  
(v) Any other (please specify) অন্যান্য, নির্দিষ্ট করে জানান


14. Which mode of internal transport you have used during your present stay in India? Rank the following (Rank 1 for the most used and Rank -6 for the least used) কি ধরনের যানবাহন আপনি এখানে থাকাকালীন, শ্রেণী নির্দিষ্ট করুন। ( ১ নং শ্রেণী সবচেয়ে বেশি ব্যবহার আর ৬ নং শ্রেণী সবচেয়ে কম ব্যবহার)

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) Air বিমান   | <input type="text"/> |
| 2) Rail রেল  | <input type="text"/> |
| 3) Taxi ট্যাক্সি   | <input type="text"/> |
| 4) Public Bus বাস  | <input type="text"/> |
| 5) Three wheeler/similar তিন চাকার গাড়ি/এই ধরনের            | <input type="text"/> |
| 6) Any other (please specify) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে জানান) | <input type="text"/> |

15. Region and states which you have covered during the present visit to India.

<u>EASTERN</u> পূর্ব-ভারত	<u>NORTHERN</u> উত্তর-ভারত	<u>SOUTHERN</u> দক্ষিণ-ভারত	<u>WESTERN</u> পশ্চিম-ভারত
West Bengal পশ্চিমবঙ্গ <input type="checkbox"/>	Uttar Pradesh উত্তরপ্রদেশ <input type="checkbox"/>	Andhra Pradesh অন্ধ্রপ্রদেশ <input type="checkbox"/>	Maharashtra মহারাষ্ট্র <input type="checkbox"/>
Bihar বিহার <input type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh মধ্যপ্রদেশ <input type="checkbox"/>	Telangana তেলঙ্গানা <input type="checkbox"/>	Goa গোয়া <input type="checkbox"/>
Odisha ওড়িশা <input type="checkbox"/>	Haryana হরিয়ানা <input type="checkbox"/>	Karnataka কর্ণাটক <input type="checkbox"/>	Gujarat গুজরাট <input type="checkbox"/>
Jharkhand ঝাড়খন্ড <input type="checkbox"/>	Delhi দিল্লী <input type="checkbox"/>	Kerala কেরালা <input type="checkbox"/>	Rajasthan রাজস্থান <input type="checkbox"/>
Chhattisgarh ছত্তিশগড় <input type="checkbox"/>	Punjab পঞ্জাব <input type="checkbox"/>	Tamil Nadu তামিলনাড়ু <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Himachal Pradesh হিমাচল প্রদেশ <input type="checkbox"/>	Pondicherry পন্ডিচেরি <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Jammu & Kashmir জম্মু ও কাশ্মীর <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Uttarakhand উত্তরাখন্ড <input type="checkbox"/>		

16. Who has prepared your present trip to India : কে বা কারা এবার আপনার ভারতে আসার বন্দোবস্ত করে

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| (i) Self নিজে  | <input type="text"/> |
| (ii) Friends & Relatives বন্ধু এবং আত্মীয়রা                   | <input type="text"/> |
| (iii) Tour Operators অমন-সংস্থা                                | <input type="text"/> |
| (iv) Embassy দূতাবাস   | <input type="text"/> |
| (v) Your organization আপনার সংস্থা                             | <input type="text"/> |
| (vi) Any other (please specify) অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন) | <input type="text"/> |

17. What was the cost (approx.) of your package tour to India in Bangladesh Taka (If you have availed the package tour) আপনার ভারত ভ্রমণের খরচ (প্যাকেজ টুর) বাংলাদেশী টাকায় কি পরিমাণ (আনুমানিক)? [যদি আপনি প্যাকেজ টুরে এসে থাকেন]

\_\_\_\_\_

18. How much money you have spent during this trip (including the cost of package tour if you have availed). এই বার ভারত ভ্রমণে এসে এ-পৰ্যন্ত কতটাকা খরচ করেছেন? (প্যাকেজ টুর ব্যবহার করলে তার খরচ সহ)

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Rank the following tourism Services / Components as per your experience during visit to India. অবন-পর্যবেকার/শ্রেণী নির্দিষ্ট করুন/আপনার ভ্রমতক্রমের অভিজ্ঞতার উপাদানগুলির শ্রেণী নির্দিষ্ট করুন।  
(Please put ( ✓ ) mark on the basis of your experience)

Component / Services যে সমস্ত পরিবেশ গ্রাহক	Outstanding অসাধারণ	Very Good খুব ভালো	Good ভালো	Somehow Good.যেটাটুকি ভালো	Poor. ভালো নয়
Tourism Attractions: মনন আকর্ষণীয়					
Accommodation থাকার ব্যবস্থা					
Transport পরিবহণ					
Handicrafts হস্তশিল্প					
Local Hospitality স্থানীয় পরিবেশ					
Security নিরাপত্তা					
Overall all experience সব মিলিয়ে অভিজ্ঞতা/সর্বিিক অভিজ্ঞতা					

Contact details and signature of the  
Respondent (Optional): উত্তরদাতার সঙ্গে  
যোগাযোগের বিস্তৃত বিবরণ এবং স্বাক্ষর (ঐচ্ছিক)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thank You..... ধন্যবাদ

OFFICE USE ONLY অফিস ব্যবহারের জন্য	
Date তারিখ : ____ / ____ / ____	Team Leader : মল প্রধান
Interviewer : সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী	Scrutinizer : বিশ্লেষণকারী/পরীক্ষাকারী
Place of Data Collection : অণ্ড-সংগ্রহের স্থান	



**Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management**  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha  
(An Organization of Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India)

Dumduma, Bhubaneswar - 751019, Odisha, India.

Tel : 0674-2472014 / 15 | Fax : 0674-2472013

Email : iittmb@gmail.com | Website : www.iittmb.in