

Tourism in Gujarat – An imperial study of tourist on facility, attraction and transportation to the places of Gujarat

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is presently signified as a worldwide industry. The remote zones, which were regretted and unexplored 1just a couple of decades back, are today effective traveller goal. Indeed, even South Polar Region has been effectively advanced by one of America's most unmistakable visit organizations. Minimal referred to territories for example, New Guinea, the outback of Australia and the remote Maldives Islands are gone by voyagers consistently. It is necessary to examine the impacts of tourist places in Gujarat to reach to the word extent. Thus, the research is carried out with the following objectives.

1. To check the contribution of the accommodation facilities on the development of Tourism Sector
2. To check the contribution of special attraction towards the place of visit on the development of Tourism Sector
3. To check the contribution of transportation services facilities on the development of Tourism Sector.

This research is only examining three main factors i.e. accommodation, attraction and transportation services to the particular place for visit. The research examined with 600 tourists visited Gujarat before Covid -19 Pandemic. Each of the parameter under study is examined with 19 different hypotheses. The results of a study show that Gujarat Tourism is facilitate with all amenities and services for the visitors.

KEY WORDS: Accommodation, Attraction and Transportation Services, Chi-square test.

1. INTRODUCTION

For couple of years, tourism is making advances in the nation's economy, as one of the prime outside trade workers. It has now turned out to be one of the biggest business exercises in India as well as on a worldwide scale; in this manner it is likewise considered as "daylight" division everywhere throughout the world. The investigation of tourism is the investigation of individuals moving far from their typical living arrangement. As of not long ago, inclusion was limited to few chose individuals, who could manage the cost of both the time and cash to travel. Expanded recreation, improvement of transportation, settlement, higher wages and significantly upgraded portability joined has empowered more individuals to participate in tourism. Individuals need to visit new obscure spots. Voyaging and investigating the world is a characteristic propensity of every single individual². With each new stride he found out about this world. His curious propensities and yearning to know the obscure made him an explorer. It is said that tourism is a smokeless industry, individuals' industry, get-away industry, decentralized industry, benefit industry, multifaceted

¹ Rahul Chakravarty Director, FICCI Unexplored tourism destinations of India, FICCI - 2015

² Lutz Kilian and Xiaoqing Zhou, Correspondence to: Lutz Kilian, Department of Economics, 611 Tappan Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1220, USA.

industry and genuine industry. Whichever industry it is the business visionaries take it as a brilliant goose that lays golden eggs and the others see the goose fouls in the home which ought to be-clean for reasonable tourism improvement.

1.1 DEFINITIONS OF TOURISM

The "Tourism" is an unpredictable wonder and it is exceptionally hard to approach at a consensual definition that what truly the tourism implies. Being a business association it bargains incredible degree of operation with the visitors and spots of intrigue. It is a noteworthy socio cultural marvels of the new age society and is connected with monetary versatility and in this manner a few results. Be that as it may, the development of individuals to the spots of intrigue was there since time immemorial however was without business approach and hierarchical and administrative aptitude. A few endeavours have been made to characterize it some of these are genuinely far reaching and clarify tourism with regards to development. It is totally the outcome of the word visit which frames the base of the word tourism. The tourism is currently turning into the focal piece of the present day social orders, since it has enormous measurements other than financial; subsequently its review turns out to be more vital. "A specialized meaning of tourism includes three components. To start with it must be clarified if, for instance, go for business³, instructive or family reasons considers tourism. At the end of the day the reason for the travel must be cleared up. Second, the length of remain at the goal must be characterized as far as least and greatest periods. Third, the definition must incorporate specific cases, for example, travel activity and ocean travels".

Burkart and Medlik 1974, pp. 40-41 defined that it was in the late eighteenth century that the Scottish Professor Adam Smith, an author on Social and financial topics, subsequent to finishing an amazing voyage through Europe got visit and accordingly begat another expression "Tourism".

In 1841, Thomas Cook sorted out the main gathering go by rail for delight from Leicester in England to South borough in France and it soon turned into an essential tourism action. The period taking after the Second World War saw extensive development in worldwide tourism. - R.J. Shah in Tourism: Definition and Regulations. In 1910 Hermann Van Schullard said that one of the soonest "Weave aggregate of operation predominantly of a monetary nature, which specifically relate the passage, stay and development of non-natives inside and outside a specific nation, city or locale". The web word reference characterizes the tourism as "the demonstration of voyaging or touring, especially far from one's home; all things considered, the visitors going by a place or milestone. Different controls have investigated the distinctive approach to characterize of tourism.

2. REVIEWS ON TOURISM IN GUJARAT

B. R. Kumar (1995) discussed about the primary target of his review is to examine the effect of tourism in creating nations. He likewise highlighted the topographical record of Western beach front area of India with vital concentrate on geography, geomorphology, atmosphere, vegetation and Indian scene as components of traveler scene and so forth. He additionally concentrated the development example of tourism on the western drift, in the domain of existing foundations and conceivable strides to lift tourism in south India especially shoreline tourism and furthermore comprehension of different issues radiating by virtue of tourism and its

³ Glenn Kreag, April, 2001, <http://www.seagrants.umn.edu/tourism/pdfs/ImpactsTourism.pdf>

effect on condition. Distinctive sorts of shorelines he recognized along the banks of Gujarat, for example, sandy Gulf of Khambhat, muddy mud pads on eastern shore of Kathiawar and rough shorelines on the western shoreline of Kathiawar. He likewise recognized some virgin still protected delights, having solid potential requiring consideration and making arrangements for future advancement, such a Hajira, Tithal, Ubhrat and Ahmadpur Mandavi, Nargol shorelines. The majorities of them are uncrowned and are in procedure of advancement.

Vyas Rajnee in his book initially called as 'The Asmita of Gujarat', he hypnotizes about alert obligations regarding a Gujarati, to serve the country. 'I am an Indian, hailing from Gujarat'. In his perspectives Gujarat has in the medieval ages earned from others the title of 'Vivekabrihaspati'- one who has the feeling of separation amongst 'great and fiendishness'. Writers have sung its acclaim by calling it 'garavi', "gunial" or 'gunvanti'. Then again some person has called it insane "frantic". By clarifying the Gujarat's excellence, the immense Gujarat poet Nanalal has said that one wing of Gujarat is blue and the other is green. On one side there is the blue coastline of around a thousand miles and on the other there is the mountain greenery starting from Abu-Aravalli in the north to Vindhya, Satpura and Sahyadrislopes in the south. Gujarat will be really 'a picture of Dignity' and 'a paragon of ideals' just when the upliftment of the tribal and the Harijanas is effectively accomplished and without loss of time.

R. Vyas (2003) has secured every one of the parts of the life of Gujarat. Clearly books which consolidate not hundreds but rather a large number of points of interest are not going to be finished and add up to in themselves. The creator did clarify the pride of Gujarati's as well as the major appealing elements of Gujarat, starting from its history of development to recognize arrive, coastline, sparkling lights, society life, ranger service and biology and so forth.

In his book 'Staggering India' he composes minimal about tourism attractions in a portion of the regions of Gujarat. Amid an article entitled: Gujarat: A Virtuous Land of Love and Devotion, he specified that how the passage of past individuals from different parts of world when all is said in done and South Asia specifically has contributed in accomplishment of riches in the state. He clarifies the insight about the improvement of various capitals of various urban communities at various circumstances. These incorporate Dwarika and Girinagar, Valabheepur and Shreemal, Anandpoor and Panchaasar, Patan, Dhaulka and Ahmedabad. Today the capital is Gandhinagar, while different urban areas have not possessed the capacity to hold their previous excitement or riches.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH PROBLEM

The monetary accomplishment of tourism is researched in this review. In spite of the fact that the monetary achievement of tourism is generally recognized, the issue is on how tourism prompts financial achievement. As such, the financial accomplishment of tourism must be examined completely through directing reviews on states, which have profited from tourism. The researcher selected to lead examines on states that accomplished the development of tourism logically. The specific decision is on Gujarat essentially because of the similitude on the encounters of the state as far as monetary history.

The primary question of this examination is to what degree does tourism add to the general economy of a state? Alongside that, particular questions are set up:

1. Based on the encounters of Gujarat, does tourism truly add to monetary achievement?
2. How does the monetary achievement of tourism in the states come to fruition?
3. What are the components that prompt the accomplishment of tourism?
4. Based on Gujarat encounters, what are the issues settled and the repeating issues on tourism those influence its financial achievement and monetary commitment to state?
5. What are the similitude and contrasts of the monetary accomplishment of Gujarat?

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The fundamental target of the review is to assess the monetary accomplishment of tourism through examining the tourism business of Gujarat. The accompanying particular targets are considered:

1. To check the contribution of the accommodation facilities on the development of Tourism Sector
2. To check the contribution of special attraction towards the place of visit on the development of Tourism Sector
3. To check the contribution of transportation services facilities on the development of Tourism Sector

3.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The review is noteworthy out in the open organization as tourism is liable to government investigation and administration. Tourism is a critical case of open organization as it includes a few industry segments. In this way, the encounters of the tourism segment, as its degree is both open and private, could be useful in taking care of issues in different areas of the economy. Fruitful tourism could be a model of effective open organization and consequently, the examination of this review could add to the present day parts of open organization.

3.4 HYPOTHESIS

The research study is based on following hypothesis.

1. The tourist does not have any special attraction towards the place of visit
 - H₀₁: The place of visit is not attractive and beautiful
 - H₁₁: The place of visit is attractive and beautiful
 - H₀₂: Excursions are not very attractive
 - H₀₃: There are no sufficient facilities for excursions
 - H₀₄: The guide has not a proper arrangement for excursions
 - H₀₅: Major excursions are not available from the information booklet.
2. The accommodation facilities at place of visit are not proper
 - H₀₆: The living rooms are not well-sized and clean
 - H₀₇: Bedrooms are not suitable in the room
 - H₀₈: The facilities such as AC, fan, ventilator, exhaust fan, shower, night lamp, TV, etc. are not available.
 - H₀₉: The arrangement of the bathroom - toilet is not cleaned and good
 - H₁₀: Check-in and out time and other physical features are not good
 - H₁₁: Living room rent is not reasonably priced.

3. The places of visits are not easily reachable and not facilitate with proper transportation services.

H₁₂: It is not easily accessible to get to this place.

H₁₃: The seats in the vehicle are not fit and convenient

H₁₄: Vehicle arrangements are not available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination

H₁₅: There is a no sine board arrangement on the road to reach the place

H₁₆: Night travel arrangement is not good.

H₁₇: A.C. Vehicles and small vehicles are not easily found.

H₁₈: Proper stay where tea-snack-eating arrangements are not available

H₁₉: Tickets for travel are not easily available

3.5 SAMPLING DESIGN

3.5.1 POPULATION

In the proposed research study, all tourist place located in Gujarat is comprise the population of the study.

3.5.2 SAMPLING PLAN

The tourist places are selected based on the classification of tourist place. The tourist places are classified as Pilgrim tourist place, Picnic or Internal place, Coastal tourism place, Adventure tourism place, wildlife tourism place and Historical tourism place. The researcher has planned to select 12 sectors that are two places of selected six types of places based on their services, facilities and monitory performance.

Picnic or Internal Place 1. Water-World Resort, Mahesana 2. Kankariya Lack	Coastal Place 1. Diu 2. Somnath	Adventure Place 1. Gir 2. Taranga
Wildlife Places 1. Devalia Safari 2. Indrodapark Gandhinagar	Historical Place 1. Patan Step-well 2. Swaminarayan temple, Kalupur	Pilgrim Place 1. Ambaji 2. Mahudi

The multi-stage random sampling method is used for primary data collection.

3.6 DATA SOURCE

The samples of the research will be derived from 600 respondents; among them 50 respondents will be inquired for each place under the study. The details can be presented in the following table.

Picnic Place 1. Water-World Resort, Mahesana 2. Kankariya Lack	100	Coastal Place 1. Diu 2. Somnath	100	Adventure Place 1. Gir 2. Taranga	100	Total
Wildlife Places 1. Devalia Safari 2. Indrodapark Gandhinagar	100	Historical Place 1. Rankivav - Patan 2. Swaminarayan temple, Kalupur	100	Pilgrim Place 1. Ambaji 2. Mahudi	100	
	200		200		200	600

3.7 TOOLS

3.7.1 QUESTIONNAIRES

Multiple choice structured questionnaires are prepared so as to get comprehensive information as per objectives of the study; Questionnaire is planned into three sections-

Section-I Personal information of the respondents (Demographic)

Section-II Main (Visit of Place)

Section-III Tourist perspective

3.7.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data collected through questionnaires will be properly edited, classified, tabulated, analysed and interpreted with the help of suitable statistical method, whenever needed. The analyses and interpretation of data is done with the help of SPSS and Microsoft excel computer software program, consistent with the objective of the study. Different technique like simple average, percentage methods, bar chart and diagrams is used for the analyses of data. In cash of hypothesis testing, advanced statistical tools are used. The data is analysed and interpreted based on the variables selected.

4. APPLICATION TO DATA

The tourist of Gujarat is inquired to know about the facilities and services they are getting while they are on tour. The gather information can help to design plan for future extension and development of such places. An expansion of tourism can help the visitors, the local services providers and it is indirectly supporting to the economy of Gujarat. The visitors are inquired with ten different facilities and services they have used during their visit to such place. The ten services – attraction, accommodation, transportation, communication, entertainment, food, purchase and shopping, safety and security, tourism location and banking facilities are reviewed. The all then heads are directly linkage with growth and development of such place and it has indirectly effects to economy of Gujarat. Thus, questions for each heads are framed and evaluate for necessary information. The information of ten heads are collected for all 12 selected places for 600 respondents.

4.1 ATTRACTION

The tourists are requested for giving their experience about the attraction of places. They have been inquired with five different heads - about attraction and beauty, about beauty and attraction of excursions, facilities for excursions, guidance about excursions and about the information booklet. All five heads are measured with five likert scale – strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree. The details of frequency in cross table forms are presented in table 4.1. It is observed from table 4.1, there are 247 (41.17%) visitors are strongly agreed that the place of visit is attractive and beautiful, 305 (50.83%) are agreed, 28 (4.67%) give neutral answer, 14 (2.33%) are disagreed with the statement and 6 (1%) are strongly disagreed that the place of visit is attractive and beautiful.

Table 4.1 Attraction of Place

	The place of visit is attractive and beautiful	Excursions are very attractive	There are sufficient facilities for excursions	The guide has a proper arrangement for excursions	Major excursions are available from the information booklet
Strongly Agree	247	188	176	153	131
Agree	305	309	268	205	184
Neutral	28	62	102	102	108
Disagree	14	36	31	38	44
Strongly Disagree	6	5	23	102	133
Total	600	600	600	600	600

The second statement about attraction is reviewed – excursions are very attractive. The responses are recorded in table 4.1. Total 188 (31.3%) are strongly agree, 309 (51.5%) are agreed, 62 (10.3%) have given neutral response, 36 (6%) are disagree and 5 (0.83%) are strongly disagree about the statement that excursions are very attractive. The third statement is inquired about facilities at the place of visit i.e. There are sufficient facilities for excursions. The responses of visitors are favoured the visit place. Total 176 (29.3%) are strongly agree, 268 (44.67%) are agreed, 102 (17%) have given neutral, 31 (5.17%) are disagreed and 23 (3.83%) are strongly disagreed that there are sufficient facilities for excursions. The visitors are also inquired about guided and proper arrangement for excursions. Total 153 (25.5%) visitors are strongly agreed, 205 (34.17%) are agreed. 102 (17%) are given neutral response, 38 (6.33%) are disagree and 102 (17%) are strongly disagree with the statement that the guide has a proper arrangement for excursions. The fifth statement asked about major excursions is available from the information booklet. Total 131 (21.83%) are strongly agree, 184 (30.67%) are agreed, 108 (18%) are given neutral response 44 (7.33%) are disagreed and 133 (22.17%) are strongly disagreed that major excursions are available from the information booklet. The visitor's places are studied with support of 600 respondents of selected twelve places of Gujarat state. The selected respondents are considering as a sample of total tourist place and an assumption are required to test at all level. Thus, an application of inferential statistics is used for consideration of other places and visitors about the attraction of selected places.

The pre-assumptions are determined in form of hypothesis as follows:

H₀₁: The place of visit is not attractive and beautiful

H₀₂: Excursions are not very attractive

H₀₃: There are no sufficient facilities for excursions

H₀₄: The guide has not a proper arrangement for excursions

H₀₅: Major excursions are not available from the information booklet

The test results are presented in table 4.2 with help of chi-square test.

Table 4.2 Chi-square test for Attraction of Place of Visit

	The place of visit is attractive and beautiful	Excursions are very attractive	There are sufficient facilities for excursions	The guide has a proper arrangement for excursions	Major excursions are available from the information booklet
Chi-Square	692.083	533.250	355.783	130.717	85.883
df	4	4	4	4	4
Sign. Value	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48

The all stated hypotheses are tested at 5% level of significance and $5-1 = 4$ degree of freedom. The table value of chi-square is computed as 9.48. The table value is compared with the calculated value and the results are derived for acceptance or rejection of hypothesis.

The first hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the table value is computed lower than the computed chi-square value. It shows that the place of visit is not attractive and beautiful. It shows that apart from natural adopted places, the constructive places should be more attractive as per the opinion of visitors. The local authorities must have to manage the attraction level of tourist places. This can attract many visitors and can increase the local economy. This may indirectly increase the volume of state economy. The second hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the excursions are very attractive. The excursions are the natural management, which cannot be functioned by human beings. Thus, the visitors always found it attractive. The third hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that there are sufficient facilities for excursions. The excursions are constructively facilitated with necessary services and facilities. Thus, the visitors have been offered facilities. The fourth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the guide has a proper arrangement for excursions. The excursions guide is well trained and provide necessary support with services and facilities. The fifth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that major excursions are available from the information booklet. Information about the excursions in booklet provides necessary information to the visitors.

4.2 ACCOMMODATION

The tourists are requested for giving their experience about the accommodation facility whiles their visit of places. They have been inquired with six different heads - The living rooms are well-sized and clean, Bedrooms are suitable in the room, Facilities such as AC, Fan, Ventilator, Exhaust Fan, Shower, Night Lamp, TV, etc. are available.

The arrangement of the Bathroom - toilet is good and clean, Check-in and out time and other physical features are good, and Living room rent is reasonably priced. All six heads are measured with five likert scale – as discussed. The details of frequency in cross table forms are presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Accommodation facilities at place of visit

	The living rooms are well-sized and clean	Bedrooms are suitable in the room	Facilities such as AC, Fan, Ventilator, Exhaust Fan, Shower, Night Lamp, TV, etc. are available.	The arrangement of the Bathroom - toilet is good and clean	Check-in and out time and other physical features are good	Living room rent is reasonably priced
Strongly Agree	132	98	75	118	89	82
Agree	278	298	191	174	190	231
Neutral	169	171	223	213	217	225
Disagree	17	28	48	54	52	28
Strongly Disagree	4	5	63	41	52	34
Total	600	600	600	600	600	600

It is observed from table 4.3, there are 132 (22%) visitors are strongly agreed that the living rooms are well-sized and clean, 278 (46.3%) are agreed, 169 (28.17%) give neutral answer, 17 (2.83%) are disagreed with the statement and 4 (0.67%) are strongly disagreed that the living rooms are well-sized and clean. The second statement about attraction is reviewed – Bedrooms are suitable in the room. The responses are recorded in table 4.2. Total 98 (16.3%) are strongly agree, 298 (48.67%) are agreed, 171 (28.5%) have given neutral response, 28 (4.67%) are disagree and 5 (0.83%) are strongly disagree about the statement that the bedrooms are suitable in the room. The third statement is inquired about accommodation facilities at the place of visit i.e. Facilities such as AC, Fan, Ventilator, Exhaust Fan, Shower, Night Lamp, TV, etc. are available. The responses of visitors are favored the visit place. Total 75 (12.5%) are strongly agree, 191 (31.83%) are agreed, 223 (37.17%) have given neutral, 48 (8%) are disagreed and 63 (10.5%) are strongly disagreed that there are sufficient facilities of AC, Fan, Ventilator, Exhaust Fan, Shower, Night Lamp, TV, etc. The visitors are also inquired about the arrangement of the Bathroom - toilet is good and clean. Total 118 (19.67%) visitors are strongly agreed, 174 (29%) are agreed. 213 (35.5%) are given neutral response, 54 (9%) are disagree and 41 (6.83%) are strongly disagree with the statement that the guide has a proper arrangement of the Bathroom - toilet is good and clean. The fifth statement asked about check-in and out time and other physical features are good or not. Total 89 (14.83%) are strongly agree, 190 (31.67%) are agreed, 217 (36.17%) are given neutral response 52 (8.67%) are disagreed and 52 (8.67%) are strongly disagreed that check-in and out time and other physical features are good. The sixth statement is to be asked about the living room rent is reasonably priced or not. The responses of the visitors are recorded in table 4.3. Total 82 (13.67%) are strongly agree, 231 (28.5%) are agreed, 225 (37.5%) are given neutral response 28 (4.67%) are disagreed and 34 (5.57%) are strongly disagreed that the living room rent is reasonably priced.

The selected respondents are in view of as a sample of total tourist place and assumptions are required to test at all level. Thus, an application of inferential statistics is used for consideration of other places and visitors about the accommodation of selected places.

The pre-assumptions are determined in form of hypothesis as follows:

H₀₆: The living rooms are not well-sized and clean

H₀₇: Bedrooms are not suitable in the room

H₀₈: The facilities such as AC, fan, ventilator, exhaust fan, shower, night lamp, TV, etc. are not available.

H₀₉: The arrangement of the bathroom - toilet is not cleaned and good

H_{10} : Check-in and out time and other physical features are not good

H_{11} : Living room rent is not reasonably priced.

The test results are presented in table 4.4 with help of chi-square test.

Table 4.4 Chi-square test for Accommodation at visit place

	The living rooms are well-sized and clean	Bedrooms are suitable in the room	Facilities such as AC, Fan, Ventilator, Exhaust Fan, Shower, Night Lamp, TV, etc. are available.	The arrangement of the Bathroom - toilet is good and clean	Check-in and out time and other physical features are good	Living room rent is reasonably priced
Chi-Square	429.783	470.483	217.567	184.717	204.317	338.750
df	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sign. Value	11.07	11.07	11.07	11.07	11.07	11.07

The all stated hypotheses are tested at 5% level of significance and $6-1 = 5$ degree of freedom. The table value of chi-square is computed as 11.07. The table value is compared with the calculated value and the results are derived for acceptance or rejection of hypothesis. The sixth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the table value is computed lower than the computed chi-square value. It shows that the living rooms are well-sized and clean. It shows that the visitors have been facilitating with good living rooms-well-sized and clean. The living room service providers are the private partners in growth and development. They have to manage the needs and requirements of the visitors. It can increase their good repo in mind of visitors and they can have long lasting customers ever. The seventh hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the bedrooms are suitable in rooms. The eighth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that there are sufficient facilities such as AC, fan, ventilator, exhaust fan, shower, night lamp, TV, etc. The accommodations are constructively facilitated with necessary services and facilities. Thus, the visitors have special attraction towards the stay services. The ninth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the arrangement of the bathroom - toilet is cleaned and good. The tenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the check-in and out time and other physical features are good. The visitors are getting 24 by 7 services in accommodation in free days. During the season time, if they booked their accommodation they have been served as per their requirements for accommodation. The eleventh hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the living room rent is reasonably priced while their visit. The discussed hypotheses are cleared that the selected places under study are fully facilitate with accommodation and other related services.

4.3 TRANSPORTATION FACILITY

The tourists are requested for giving their familiarity about the transportation facility while their visit of places. They have been inquired with eight different heads - It is easily accessible to get to this place, the seats in the vehicle are fit and convenient, vehicle arrangements are available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination, there is a sign board arrangement on the road to reach the place, night travel arrangements are good, A.C. vehicles and small vehicles are easily found, proper stay where tea-snack-eating arrangements are available and tickets for travel are easily available. All eight heads are measured with five likert scale – as discussed. The details of frequency in cross table forms are presented in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Transportation Facilities at Place of Visit

	It is easily accessible to get to this place.	The seats in the vehicle are fit and convenient	Vehicle arrangements are available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination	There is a sign board arrangement on the road to reach the place.	Night travel arrangements are good.	A.C. Vehicles and small vehicles are easily found.	Proper stay where tea-snack-eating arrangements are available	Tickets for travel are easily available
Strongly Agree	152	108	130	162	79	76	151	126
Agree	356	336	313	336	240	209	261	255
Neutral	58	111	117	60	184	213	141	142
Disagree	26	32	31	26	54	46	26	30
Strongly Disagree	8	13	9	16	43	56	21	47
Total	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600

It is perceived from table 4.5, there are 152 (25.3%) visitors are strongly agreed that the living rooms are well-sized and clean, 356 (59.3%) are agreed, 58 (9.67%) give neutral answer, 26 (4.3%) are disagreed with the statement and 8 (1.3%) are strongly disagreed that it is easy accessible to get to this place. The second statement about transportation is reviewed that the seats in vehicle are fit and convenient. The responses are recorded in table 4.5. Total 108 (18%) are strongly agree, 336 (56%) are agreed, 111 (18.5%) have given neutral response, 32 (5.3%) are disagree and 13 (2.17%) are strongly disagree about the statement. The third statement is inquired about transportation facilities at the place of visit i.e. vehicle arrangements are available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination. The responses of visitors are favoured the visit place. Total 130 (21.67%) are strongly agree, 313 (52.17%) are agreed, 117 (19.5%) have given neutral, 31 (5.17%) are disagreed and 9 (1.5%) are strongly disagreed that vehicle arrangements are available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination. The visitors are also inquired about the signboard arrangement on the road to reach the place. Total 162 (27%) visitors are strongly agreed, 336 (56%) are agreed. 60 (10%) are given neutral response, 26 (4.3%) are disagree and 16 (2.67%) are strongly disagree with the statement that the signboard arrangement on the road to reach the place. The fifth statement asked about night travel arrangement from the visit place to other places. Total 79 (13.17%) are strongly agree, 240 (40%) are agreed, 184 (30.67%) are given neutral response 54 (9%) are disagreed and 43 (7.17%) are strongly disagreed that night travel arrangement from the visit place to other places is good. The sixth statement is reviewed about the A.C. vehicles and small vehicles are available easily or not. The responses of the visitors are given in table 4.5.

Total 76 (12.67%) are strongly agree, 209 (34.83%) are agreed, 213 (35.5%) are given neutral response 46 (7.67%) are disagreed and 56 (9.3%) are strongly disagreed that the A.C. vehicles and small vehicles are available easily. The seventh statement is reviewed about the stoppage of vehicle where tea – snack –eating arrangements are available or not. The responses of the visitors are given in table 4.5. Total 151 (25.17%) are strongly agree, 261 (43.5%) are agreed, 141 (23.5%) are given neutral response 26 (4.3%) are disagreed and 21 (3.5%) are strongly disagreed that the stoppage of vehicle where tea – snack –eating arrangements are available. The eighth statement is studied about the availability of tickets for travel. The responses of the visitors are given in table 4.5. Total 126 (21%) are strongly agree, 255 (42.5%) are agreed, 142 (23.67%) are given neutral response 30 (5%) are disagreed and 47 (7.83%) are strongly disagreed that the tickets are easily available for travel. The certain respondents are in view of as a sample of total tourist place and assumptions are required to test at all level. Thus, an application of inferential statistics is used for consideration of other places and visitors about the transportation of selected places.

The pre-assumptions are determined in form of hypothesis as follows:

H₁₂: It is not easily accessible to get to this place

H₁₃: The seats in the vehicle are not fit and convenient

H₁₄: Vehicle arrangements are not available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination

H₁₅: There is a no sine board arrangement on the road to reach the place

H₁₆: Night travel arrangement is not good.

H₁₇: A.C. Vehicles and small vehicles are not easily found.

H₁₈: Proper stay where tea-snack-eating arrangements are not available

H₁₉: Tickets for travel are not easily available

Table 4.6 Chi-square test for Transportation

	It is easily accessible to get to this place.	The seats in the vehicle are fit and convenient.	Vehicle arrangements are available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destination	There is a sine board arrangement on the road to reach the place.	Night travel arrangements are good.	A.C. Vehicles and small vehicles are easily found.	Proper stay where tea-snack-eating arrangements are available	Tickets for travel are easily available.
Chi-Square	688.92	561.6	480	597.26	260.82	233.98	341.65	274.92
df	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sign. Value	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07	14.07

The all specified hypotheses are tested at 5% level of significance and $8-1 = 7$ degree of freedom. The table value of chi-square is computed as 14.07. The table value is compared with the calculated value and the results are derived for acceptance or rejection of hypothesis.

The twelfth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the table value is computed lower than the computed chi-square value. It shows that it is easily accessible to get to this place. It shows that the visitors have been facilitating with good living rooms-well-sized and clean. The living room service providers are the private partners in growth and development. They have to manage the needs and requirements of the visitors. It can increase their good repo in mind of visitors and they can have long lasting customers ever. The

thirteenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the seats in the vehicle are fit and convenient.

The fourteenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the vehicle arrangements are available for reasonable rent, for the nearest destinations. The transportations fruitfully assisted with necessary services and facilities. Thus, the visitors have special attraction towards the passenger services. The fifteenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the arrangement of the there is a sine board arrangement on the road to reach the place.

The sixteenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the night travel arrangement is good. The visitors are getting 24 by 7 services in transportation services in free days. During the season time, if they booked their tickets they have been served as per their requirements for travel. The seventeenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the A.C. Vehicles and small vehicles are easily found. The eighteenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the vehicle stoppage is given to proper stay where tea-snack-eating arrangements are available.

The nineteenth hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance as the computed value of chi-square is lower than the table value thus it is concluded that the tickets for travel are easily available during the off seasons. Whereas, advanced booking for travelling is preferred by the local transporters. The conversed hypotheses show that the selected places under study are fully facilitate with transportation and related services.

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