



## TOURIST STATUS IN GOA: ECONOMY AND PROBLEMS

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### ABSTRACT

*India attained independence in 1947, but after a decade, small states joined the Goa National Stream. Goa is a unique combination of nature solutions in Goa known as Intelligence and Activities.*

*Goa became independent from Daman and Diu on 19th December, 1961, from Portuguese rule and became an independent Hood on 30th May 1987. The total area of Goa state is 3702 square kilometers. And from August 15, 1987, two districts of North Goa and South Goa have been divided, respectively, in addition to the headquarter at Panaji and Margao. North Maharashtra, east by Karnataka and east by the Arabian Sea. According to 2001 census, Goa has a population of 13.48 lakh.*

*During the month of June and September, the southwest monsoon rains in Goa state. The average rainfall is 3200 meters. In summers and summers generally, commonly known as the temperate water which is slightly or not partially cut, is common in the rest of the year. The temperature range is from 15.7<sup>0</sup> to 35<sup>0</sup> C.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Cozy lakes, coastline, attractive green hills, health tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism, entrainment tourism*

### INTRODUCTION

India attained independence in 1947, but after a decade, small states joined the Goa National Stream. Goa is a unique combination of nature solutions in Goa known as Intelligence and Activities.

Goa became independent from Daman and Diu on 19th December, 1961, from Portuguese rule and became an independent Hood on 30th May 1987. The total area of Goa state is 3702 square kilometers. And from August 15, 1987, two districts of North Goa and South Goa have been divided, respectively, in addition to the headquarter at Panaji and Margao. North Maharashtra, east by Karnataka and east by the Arabian Sea. According to 2001 census, Goa has a population of 13.48 lakh.

During the month of June and September, the southwest monsoon rains in Goa state. The average rainfall is 3200 meters. In summers and summers generally, commonly known as the temperate water which is slightly or not partially cut, is common in the rest of the year. The temperature range is from 15.7<sup>0</sup> to 35<sup>0</sup> C.

According to legendary land, Parasuram made Goa and in the history of Vedic times, princesses and rulers from the princely states have made Golden Goa. Among them are rastrakutas, Silahara, Chalukhyas, the bahamani-muslim King and 451-year-old Portuguese dominated Goa. Learn national and international level as the most preferred tourist destination.

Goa is famous for its historically beautiful beauty. Goa 105 Km In it there is a small paradise beautiful beaches. Cozy lakes, coastline, attractive green hills and with green hills, attractive and beautiful coconut palm, cashew nuts and mango gardens, quaint villages, towns, temples, churches, mosques, forts and monuments, which offer excellent panoramic Kaleidoscope of unrecognized beauty.

With the help of necessary equipment, trained life supporters have been given a great deal of importance in the safety of sea coast. It aims to bring down the mortality rate to almost zero.

Opportunities available for investment in tourism sector are in the field of hotel line, water sport, beach management, ropeways, golf course, convention projects, health tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism, entrainment tourism such as amusement park, Aquarians, sound and light shows, eco tourism, caravan tourism etc.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jovo Ateljevic (2001) in his thesis is focused on the role of information technology and its impact on both management practices and the competitiveness of small/micro tourism firms. Entrepreneurship, the general problems of smaller tourism businesses, and the role of local and central governments in assisting and supporting small tourism and hospitality businesses are his broader research interests. Prior work experience in the tourism and hospitality industry, mainly in hotel management, has helped him to better synthesize theory and practice.

**Darren Lee-Ross, (2000)** is a Senior Lecturer in Management at the Business School, James Cook University, Australia. He has managed a variety of seasonal hotels in the U.K. over a number of years. His research interests are in human resource management, attitudes and work motivation, and service quality. He has been published in a variety of academic journals and authored or edited a number of textbooks, the most recent of which are *Research Methods for Service Industry Managers* and *HRM in Tourism and Hospitality*. Dr. Lee-Ross earned his PhD from Anglia Polytechnic University, United Kingdom.

**Gillian Maxwell (2001)** is a Senior Lecturer in Human Resource Management at Glasgow Caledonian University in Scotland. Her main research interest is in the operationalization of human resource management strategy and initiatives, particularly in the context of the service sector. Eight years experience in line and personnel management in hotel and retail organizations informs her research activity. Her research focus is on areas such as: quality management, learning organizations, managing diversity, investors in people, employee commitment and women in management. Ms. Maxwell has co-edited a book titled *Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Management* and is currently co-editing another book, *International Human Resource Management in Tourism, Travel and Hospitality Organizations*. She has published numerous research papers in academic journals and conference proceedings.

**Simon Milne, (2000)** is Professor of Tourism and Associate Dean at the School of Management, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand. He also serves as Adjunct Professor, Department of Geography, McFill University, Montreal, Canada. His primary research interests lie in the links between tourism and regional economic development. In recent years he has been focusing on the ability of information technology to assist businesses and communities in developing more profitable and sustainable tourism products. Professor Milne is currently involved in research projects in Canada, the Caribbean and New Zealand. Professor Milne received his PhD from Cambridge University, in the United Kingdom.

**Susan Ogden, (2007)** is a Lecturer in Management in the Department of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure Management at Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland. Her current research interests center on service quality management and human resource management. Of particular interest is the impact of current U.K. government policy on the management of hospitality and leisure services provided within the public sector. Recent research includes benchmarking within the public leisure sector, a comparison of employee flexibility within public, private and not-for-profit leisure organizations, and client-contractor relationships and service innovation in the contract –catering sector.

**Martin O'Neill (2003)** is currently a Lecturer and Head of the Department of Hospitality Management at Edith Cowan University, Western Australia. He has extensive experience within the hospitality industry. His research interests are in total quality management application in the hotel sector and measurement of service quality and customer satisfaction. He has published numerous articles in international journals and conference proceedings.

## OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the feedback given by the Indian/Foreign tourist.
- 2) To analyse the cost incurred by the tourist for accommodation and food.
- 3) To study their purpose of the visit to Goa.
- 4) To study the means of transportation used by the tourist.
- 5) To study the frequency of visit to Goa by the tourist.

## METHODOLOGY

The primary data was collected from the respondents through their feedback and the secondary data was collected from the various book publications and research articles, magazines and periodicals, Tourism department, Gazetteer of the tourism department, Handbook, pamphlets, Tourist Diary.

## TOURISM RELATED ISSUES AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Nature has been very generous to Goa and has endowed her with unique characteristics, which attract tourists from world over. From the eighties, tourism has replaced mining to become the mainstay of the Goan economy. The following table presents the data relating to tourist arrivals in Goa from 1972.

Thus, during the period from 1972 to 2004, the number of domestic tourist visiting Goa increased from 85,000 to 17,25,000 – an increase of 1,929%. During the same period, the number of foreign tourists visiting Goa increased from 6,000 to 3,20,000 – an increase of 5,233%. The increase in total tourist traffic is to the tune of 2,147%. The four talukas of Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete Marmagoa account for nearly 93% of the tourist arrivals. It is generally explained by the priority of tourists to spend time on the beach. A considerable share of foreign tourists arrives by charter flights. Beginning in 1985-86 with 3,568 tourists who arrived by 24 charter flights, the arrivals touched a peak in 2000-2001 with 1,16,992 tourists arriving by 419 flights. The number came down to 72,513 by 2002-03. Tourism, as an industry, is acquiring a very important status in Goa. The hotel industry is growing at a fast pace. So also are the eateries, the small shops selling various items, the taxi trade and so on. Many Goan families let out a portion of their houses during tourist season. Others have built cottages in their backyards, which they let out, room-wise. These entire mean is significant increase in the income levels of population who depend directly or indirectly on tourism.

## PROBLEMS RELATED TO TOURISM

Tourism as an industry has created a number of environmental, social and economic problems.

- (1) There are many hotels, which have constructions very close to the seashore, often blocking traditional access to the beach. So also shacks and eateries.
- (2) Pollution of the beaches result from indiscriminate spreading of litter and letting out of drainage water.
- (3) A considerable section of the local population has ended up becoming economically dependent on tourism.
- (4) In many cases, people have tended to neglect their traditional occupations like agricultural in their bid to make a living out of the tourism. This dependency is no doubt, fraught with risks as

tourist arrivals are conditioned by the circumstances prevailing in many parts of the country as well as the world. Events like wars, terrorism affect the tourism trade very critically as was experienced during the Gulf War and after the destruction of the World Trade Centre.

- (5) Commercialization of culture.
- (6) Overexploitation of community resources.
- (7) Exposure to evils like drugs as well as diseases like AIDS. Goa is famous world over for its sun, sand and good food. These were enough to attract tourists in large numbers in yester years. However, more and more tourists are now turning to locations that offer much more than these. Further, the concentration of tourism – related activities in the beach-belt led to many problems. Therefore, various aspects of tourism are being promoted now. Important among these aspects are:

### **ECO-TOURISM AND AGRO-ECO TOURISM**

The emphasis here is moving away from beaches to countryside and promoting tourism in an ecologically sustainable manner. This will also boost socio-economic status of local farmers while fulfilling the wanderlust of tourist into greenery of Goa. Measures to boost agro-eco tourism include making forests more accessible, certification of products of local farmers, propagating various exotic plants and trees, promoting past-time like pottery making, wood and stone carving and so on. Biodiversity and organic farming play important role in agro-eco tourism. The Association for Coastal Agro Research attached to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducts various seminars to develop resources or training, education and promotion of agro-eco tourism. The Bhagawan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park is proposed to be developed to attract more tourist. About ten farmers from Curti, Usgaon, Keri and Savio Verem have taken up agro-eco farms (generally called 'spice farms') and these plantations are very popular among chartered tourists.

### **REGIONAL IMBALANCES AS A HINDRANCE TO TOURISM INDUSTRY**

As mentioned by before, the percentage of tourism development in Goa is centered at Bardez, Salcete, Tiswadi and Marmagao. About 66 percent of Goa's cross-state domestic product (GSDP) is Goa's most developed region. They have densities and have been developed with the help of infrastructure. In small industry, 70% of small scale industries, 78.5% of capital investment in small scale industries and 68% of the jobs are available in this sector. Historically, this region had its coastal location faster than the rest of the state, which gave easy access to the sea trade and it was attractive to settle down. The probability of tourism is the many interesting places in the neighborhood; however, they have not been very little to develop. Therefore, there is imbalance between the coastal and neighborhoods of other sites of infrastructure and economic development.

### **SHIFTS IN POPULATION AND TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS**

In the Calangute-Candolim tourist belt of Bardez, a shift resident is made up of residents; tribal population is included in other states like Karnataka, Rajasthan and Kashmir. Goa offers tourism employment. Most of them are engaged in

artisan pieces, handicrafts and clothing sales. Tourism cannot be denied the promotion of local art and handicrafts: However, commercialization of art and handicrafts is being made for large sales, and their quality has dropped somewhat. At the second level, the culture of Goa e.g. Carnival and Shigmo attract tourists to Goa. Most of these practices have been lost effortlessly.

The villages have become tourist-centric and learn the lifestyle of their own business and fisheries life in traditional business. The price of land increased and sales of the villages and their land. Due to the decline in the agricultural sector in Goa, tourism is responsible for providing viable options on the backdrop of local investors' capital, land and labor. In the tourist belt, land has been converted from agriculture to non-agricultural use. In the fishery sector, fishermen are not always competing with tourists for coastal seats, while traditional fishing activities have been reduced due to foreign pressure in Goa corners. In some areas fishing harbors and fishermen's houses have been displaced through the development of resort.

Economic power is running at economic power. On the one hand, rather than actively engaged in land builders and / or agriculture or fisheries, it is to hire tourists to expect maximum returns from tourists, to encourage businesses to change. On the other hand, social power is working in the sense that tourists give people the opportunity to keep their homes instead of selling the land or fish in the market rather than keeping their home in their home. This is known as a movement for the local people and due to the reasons that the movement of the underlying movement of land and labor cannot be ignored. Most of the major tourism development projects need to displace some of the original residents of the area. Some of the displaced by the existing projects have decided to compensate them in capital assets, e.g. Taxis and financially mobile have become high-quality mobile phones. However, there are some people who are unable to reach the same path due to their initial condition and instead they are forced to take self-employment space for a monthly job in unincorporated resorts. Problems with income distribution should be checked.

### **Other related Problems Are:-**

**Loss of mangroves:** On the outside side of Panaji, the Mangroves Fund, Sao Pedro (Old Goa), the Talpona Backwater and elsewhere. These locations are again demanding location. The biological impacts are that when there is the loss of mangroves, the tidal waters surroundings and flooded the coastal areas which causing erosion and open the estuarine on the banks.

**Reduced fish catch and species:** In Goa, there has been a steady decline in total annual catching fish. In 1993-94, from 105.44 thousand tonnes to 1994-95 and 1995-96 to 87.82 thousand tonnes went to 101.90. More specifically, at the Sancoale-Chicalim Bay, fall of the production of specific varieties of shellfish and Gray breeds, both local consonants are believed to be due to the resurgence of the land of mangrove Dump and road construction in Sao Jacinto Islands and roads. More generally, one or more of the following factors may be responsible for the fishing incident:

**Unscientific fishing practices:** This may include the use of the netting in the nets and after the maximum production of fish fishing over the fishing permit. These methods are used due to the demand for fresh seafood in the market.

**Loss of spawning grounds:** This is because mangrove forest reaping, soil reconstruction and leakage. Short-term economic benefits since the development of these regions are clearly preferred over the long-term benefits of environmental conservation.

**Introduction of anthropogenic material:** Any obstruction to the oceanic foodstuff will have adverse effects on other species. Due to the unused sewage and pollution of the environment, the poisonous algal sand which will destroy many species increases. Increased smoothness and absorption can also affect bilateral communities.

**Erosion:** The fluid spread on any given point depends on many factors related to the sea coast. Any activity that can interfere with the measurements may change the deploying sites and, as a result, changes in erosion, accretion or segregation and changes in ecological field in the area such as land resale, sand removal or jetty construction may change. As a result, there is a large number of incidents where the

erosion forces have been subjected to coastal plateau. The main examples are the Caranzalem near Campal and Panaji, Palolem, Agonda and many other places, where large scale construction projects have come up.

**Accretion/siltation:** Receiving and density is happening. In the process of upstream creation of an island river Talpona mouth. Due to the construction of a sand bar on the face, which has been made more pronounced in the last few years, the river is navigable only at the time of tides. In addition, local fishermen have leak in the bottom of the river. All these observations indicate obstacles in the prophylactic pattern of the Talpona River.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Foreign Tourist:** - The arrival of foreign tourists in India is increasing. The number of tourist sites is increasing. Many tourism destinations in India are the attraction of foreign tourists; hence the income of tourism industry is increasing. The foreign tourists get the information above table no 1 to 21.

**Table No. 1: Get Information about Goa**

Sr. No	About Information	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Travel agency	15	30
2	Internet	05	10
3	Family/friends	23	46
4	Travel guides	03	6
5	Travel broucher	04	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The above table no.1 shows the information about various sources which are being used by the tourists while visiting Goa. The researcher has studies 100 respondents cut of 100 respondents i.e. 30 percent have called information about Goa travel Agency, 05 i.e. 10 percent respondents receive information trough internet, family and friends have provided the information and friends have provided the

information to 46 percent i.e. 23 respondents, 03 i.e. 6 percent respondents have and 04 i.e. 8 percent respondents received information from travel broacher.

It is observed that the respondents who receive information from travel Agency and family/friends are higher than of other sources like internet travel guides and travel broacher etc.

**Table No. 2: Book your accommodation**

Sr. No	Book your Accommodation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	In person at a travel agency in your own country	20	40
2	By phone at a travel agency in your own country	15	30
3	Through the internet	13	26
4	Directly at the hotel	02	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no. 2 indicates an analysis of how the tourists have booked the facility of their accommodation while visiting Goa. 40 percentage i.e. 20 percentage foreign tourists have use travel agency of their own country, 30 percentage i.e. 26 per cent foreign tourists have made easy way of their

accommodation and 02 i.e. 4 percentage respondents (foreign tourists) directly, at the hotel point booked their accommodation facility. It is observed that the foreign tourists who have used travel agency and phone facility are higher than that of other means.

**Table No. 3: Visited Goa Before**

Sr. No	Visited Goa before	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1 time	27	54
2	2 times	13	26
3	3 times	07	14
4	4 times or more	03	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

Goa is famous for tourism, many tourism have been often visited Goa. Most of the foreign tourists have visited Goa in every season. In the given table no. 3 researcher has studied the information about how many times the foreign tourists have visited Goa 54 percent i.e. 27 respondents said that they visited Goa only one time, 13 i.e. 26 percent

respondents have two time visited Goa. 07 i.e. 14 percent respondents three times visited Goa, and only 03 i.e. 6 percent respondents have visited four time or more than four time. The frequency of one time and two time visited are higher than that of other category.

**Table No. 4: Aim of your holidays in Goa**

Sr. No	What was the aim of your holidays	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Beach holiday	08	16
2	Honeymoon	07	14
3	Festival	06	12
4	Cultural Holiday	17	34
5	Relaxing	05	10
6	Family Visit	07	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no. 4 reveals the information of intention or aim of the foreign tourists who often visited Goa for the sake of tourism and seeking pleasure. 16 percent i.e. 08 respondents have visited Goa to enjoy sea, 07 i.e. 14 percent respondent have specific purpose that is honeymoon, 06 i.e. 12 percent respondents visited Goa to celebrate festivals, 17 i.e. 34

percent foreign tourists came to Goa for the sales of cultural holiday, 10 percent i.e. 05 respondents came to Goa only for the propose of relaxing and 07 i.e. 14 percent foreign tourists have visited Goa to visit their families. Cultural holiday and beach holiday both means are higher than that of other means.

**Table No. 5: Goa Meets Your Expectations**

Sr. No	Your trip to Goa meets your expectations	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Completely	27	54
2	Partlys	10	20
3	Not really	09	18
4	Absolutely not	04	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The above table no 5, would you visit again within the coming 5 years indicates the information about the fulfillment of expectations of the foreign tourists who have often visited Goa. 54 percent i.e. 27 respondents have fulfilled their expectations, 10 i.e. 20 percent partly satisfied about their

expectations, 9 i.e. 18 percent respondents were really not satisfied and 04 i.e. 8 percent respondents were fully not fulfilled their expectations. It seems that, 54 percent respondents who have visited Goa they completely fulfilled their expectations.

**Table No. 6: You visit again within the coming 5 years**

Sr. No	You visit again within the coming 5 years	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	12	24
2	No	06	12
3	I don't know	32	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no 6 reveals that the information about the foreign student who are interested to visit again in the coming 5 years. 24 percent i.e. 12 respondents were interested to revisit/again and 06 i.e. 12 percent respondents were not

interested to revisit/again Goa. 32 respondents i.e. 64 percent foreign tourists were not firm of their opinion. They don't know whether they visit again or not.

**Table No. 7: How long did you stay in Goa**

Sr. No	How long did you stay in Goa	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	7 days or less	18	36
2	8-14 days	16	32
3	15-21 days	09	18
4	22-30 days	07	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no 7 shows the information about the foreign tourist who have been staying in Goa. Further, the table indicates that now may days they stayed or lived in Goa 18 i.e. 36 percent respondents were lived less than seven days or seven days, 32 percent i.e. 16 respondents were lived 8 to 14 days, 18 percent i.e. 09 respondents were lived near about 15

to 21 days and 14 percent i.e. 07 respondents were lived near about 22 to 30 days. It is observed that 36 percent and 32 percent respondents who were lived 7 days and 8 to 14 days were higher than that of other category phone. Very low respondents i.e. 7 respondents have stayed near about one month in Goa.

**Table No. 8: Aim in your next holiday in Goa**

Sr. No	Aim in your next holiday in Goa	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Beach holiday	18	36
2	Honeymoon	06	12
3	Festival	05	10
4	Cultural Holiday	04	8
5	Relaxing	06	12
6	Family Visit	11	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no 8 indicate the detailed data of possible planning or took of foreign tourists who would be revisit to Goa in their next holiday. Majority of the people are expelling to spend their time on beaches that are altogether in 36 percent who are 18 respondents. Then follows 11 people are aiming for as family visit which can be calculated 22 percent 6 respondents are desiring to go for honeymoon and relaxation

who are 24 percent in measure five respondents are going to Goa for festival and 4 respondents are going to Goa for cultural holiday. It is observed that the majority of the respondents i.e.36 percent are willing to visit Goa in their next holiday to spend their time on beach and some of the respondents interested to visit Goa for the sake of honeymoon purpose.

**Table No. 9: In what kind of accommodation did you stay?**

Sr. No	What kind of accommodation did you stay?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Hotel	29	58
2	Bungalow apartment	10	20
3	Villa with pool	03	6
4	Friends/family	06	12
5	own house/villa	02	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The above table no. 9 indicate the responses of respondents i.e. 29 respondents who used to stay at Goa by using versus types of accommodation facility in their tour. Out of 50 respondent majority of the respondent i.e. 29 respondent calculated on 58 percent are lived in hotel, bungalow apartment is utilized by 20 percent i.e. 10 respondents, 6 percent i.e. 03 respondents have use the rich family of

accommodation e.g. villa with pool 06 respondents i.e. 12 percent respondents are stayed along with their friends and family members. 02 i.e. 04 percent respondents used as accommodation of their own house or villa. It seems that majority of the respondents are used hotel facility as an accommodation.

**Table No. 10: The transportation you use to come to Goa**

Sr. No	Transportation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Flight	16	32
2	Own Car/motorbike	22	44
3	Train/coach	12	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no. 10 reveals the formalin of means of transportation which are used by foreign tourist while visiting Goa. Majority of the foreign tourists e.g. 16 respondents and their ratio is 32 percent came by plane (flight). The second highest respondents are the respondents who are used their

own car and motorbike. They are altogether in 44 percent who are 22 respondents, 24 percent i.e. 12 respondents came to Goa by train facility. It means that the foreign tourist have given second priority to plane facility to reach Goa and first priority to their own cars and motorbike.

**Table No. 11: The transportation you use in Goa**

Sr. No	Transportation did you use in Goa	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rental car	09	18
2	Own car	22	44
3	Taxi	03	6
4	Rental Motorbike	06	12
5	Bus	07	14
6	Own motorbike	03	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no 11 and graph no. 11 shows that the information about various means of transportation which are utilized by foreign tourist while traveling in Goa. It is observed that majority of respondents are used their own car while traveling in Goa. Who are at together in 22 percent who are 44 respondents. Their follow 18 percent i.e. 09 respondents have used rental car to visit Goa; Taxi is used by 6 percent

respondents calculated as 3. The another means of transportation which are used by 06 respondents i.e. 12 percent Government and private bus is used by 07 respondents i.e. 14 percent and 03 respondents i.e. 6 percent are used their own motorbike while traveling whole Goa. The means of own car is almost used by foreign tourist while visiting and traveling Goa.

**Table No. 12: Your costs for the trip and accommodation in Goa per person**

Sr. No	Costs for the trip and accommodation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Under 20,000/-	33	66
2	20,000/- to 40,000/-	07	14
3	40,000/- to 50,000/-	05	10
4	above 50,000/-	05	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no 12 provides the detailed analysis of total expenditure of tour and accommodation facility of foreign tourist. The data and figure shows per person expenditure while travelling in Goa. 66 percent i.e.33 respondents have expended less than 20000/- rupees whereas 14 percent i.e.07 respondents have expended or use up 20000 to 40000 rupees.

The amount of 40000 to 50000 rupees are expended by 05 respondents calculated as 10 percent, the same respondents i.e. 5 respondents have expended more than 50000 rupees for his tour and accommodation facility while visiting at Goa. The majority of the expenditure is under 20,000 rupees by 66 percent i.e.33 respondents.

**Table No. 13: Your costs for accommodation in Goa per person per day**

Sr. No	Costs for accommodation in Goa per person per day	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Under 500/-	05	10
2	500/- to 1,000/-	15	30
3	1,000/- to 3,000/-	25	50
4	3,000/- to 5,000/-	03	6
5	5,000/- to 10,000/-	02	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no 13 explores the information about per day per person expenditure or costs of foreign tourists while visiting Goa. The amount less than 500 hundred is used by 05 respondents i.e. 10 percent The amount 500 to 1000 thousand is expended by 30 percent tourists calculated as 15 respondents 50 percent i.e. 25 respondents have spent 1000

to 3000 rupees per day for their accommodation. 03 respondents calculated as 6 percent respondents utilized 3000 to 5000 rupees of daily expenditure at Goa visit and the amount 5000 to 10000 rupees is expended by 4 percent i.e. 02 respondents. It is observed that the respondents who spent 1000 to 3000 rupees per day for their accommodation are higher than that of other category respondents.

**Table No. 14: You spend in Goa per person per day for food and drinks**

Sr. No	You spend in Goa per person per day for food and drinks	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Under 500/-	03	6
2	500/- to 1,000/-	07	14
3	1,000/- to 2,000/-	27	54
4	Above 2,000/-	13	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no 14 exhibits the information about per day per person expenditure and food and drinks by foreign tourists while visiting Goa tour. The amount less than 500 hundred is spent by 03 respondents i.e.6 percent. The amount 500 to 1000 rupees are spend by 07 respondents i.e.14 percent

tourists, 27 respondents i.e. 54 tourists have spend 1000 to 2000 rupees on their daily food and drinks. The amount more than 2000 rupees are spent by 13 respondents calculated as 26 percent. It is observed that the tourists who are spending 1000 to 2000 rupees are higher than that of other category respondents.

**Table No. 15: Quality of your accommodation.**

Sr. No	Quality of your Accommodation.	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Poor	02	4
2	Average	04	8
3	Good	14	28
4	Very Good	28	56
5	Excellent	02	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no. 15 indicates the replies of foreign tourists about their accommodation facility while visiting Goa. 4 percent i.e. 02 respondents says that the quality of accommodation is poor, 8 percent i.e. 04 respondents opinion is average quality, 14 respondents i.e. 28 percent tourists says that they felt good quality of their accommodation. Very

good quality of accommodation is said by 56 percent i.e. 28 respondents and the excellent quality of accommodation felt by 4 percent i.e. 02 respondents. Majority of the respondents feel very good quality of their accommodation facility where 03 only 8 percent respondents replied the opinion of excellent quality of their accommodation.

**Table No. 16: Evaluate the quality of restaurants, cafes and bars of Goa**

Sr. No	Quality of restaurants, cafes and bars of Goa.	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Poor	03	6
2	Average	05	10
3	Good	32	64
4	Very Good	06	12
5	Excellent	04	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no. 16 reveals the replies of foreign tourist about the quality of restaurants, cafes and bars in Goa. 6 percent i.e. 03 respondents says that the quality of restaurant, cafes and bars in Goa is poor, 10 percent i.e. 05 respondents opinion is an average quality. 64 percent i.e. 32 respondents says that they realized good quality of restaurant, cafe and

bars in Goa. Out of 50 respondents 6 respondents i.e. 12 percent says that the quality of restaurants, café and bars is very good and 8 percent i.e. 04 respondents used to say that on excellent quality of café, bar and restaurants in Goa. Majority of the respondents replies about good quality of restaurants, bar and café in Goa.

**Table No. 17: Evaluate the quality of beach**

Sr. No	Quality of beach	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Poor	02	4
2	Average	03	6
3	Good	12	24
4	Very Good	32	64
5	Excellent	01	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no. 17 indicates that the opinion of foreign tourists about the quality of beaches in Goa. 02 respondents i.e. 4 percent says that the quality of beaches in Goa is so poor, 6 percent i.e. 03 respondents indicates on an average

opinion about beaches, 24 percent i.e. 12 percent respondents realized good quality of beaches in Goa. The majority of respondents i.e. 32 calculated as 64 percent respondents says that the quality or beaches in Goa is very good whereas only 2 percent i.e.



**Table No. 18: Different aspects of our area**

Sr. No	Different aspects of our area	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Beach	05	10
2	Local life style	07	14
3	Historical sites	23	46
4	Fishing	07	14
5	Shopping	08	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no. 18 indicates that the replies of foreign tourist about various different locations, and aspects of the concern are of Goa. 10 percent i.e. 05 respondents have very much attractive towards sea beauty and beaches of Goa. Traditional and local life style is liked by 14 percent i.e. 07 respondents. Majority of the respondents are 46 percent i.e. 23 respondents who are very much influenced by historical

locations of Goa. Fishing is one of the majority occupations of Goa people fishing is liked by 07 respondents calculated on 14 percent shopping is one more aspect which are attracted by 08 respondents and it is calculated as 16 percent. Historical sites are one of the major aspects of Goa and nearby place of Goa. The qualities of respondents are higher than that of other category.

**Table No. 19: Age of Respondents**

Sr. No	Age group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Up to 18 years	08	16
2	18-30 years	12	24
3	31-40 years	22	44
4	41-50 years	05	10
5	51-60 years	02	4
6	60 years and more	01	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no 19 shows the information about the age group of foreign tourists who aiming to visit Goa. 08 respondents i.e. 16 percent respondents have grouped less than or up to eighteen years old. 24 percent i.e. 12 respondents come under the category of 18-30 years, the category 31 to 40 years follows by 44 percent i.e. 22 respondents, 10 percent

i.e. 05 respondents are in the group between 41 to 50 years. The group 51 to 60 years are followed by 4 percent i.e. 02 respondents and 2 percent i.e. 01 respondents is more than 60 years old. The middle age group i.e. 31 to 40 years is higher than that of other age group category.

**Table No. 20: Occupations current statuses**

Sr. No	your current status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Student	02	4
2	Self employed	03	6
3	Employed full-time	33	66
4	Employed part-time	02	4
5	Unemployed	03	6
6	Retired	07	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey

The table no 20 indicates the current status or profession of foreign tourists who visited Goa. Out of 50 respondents, 4 Percent i.e. 2 respondents are students, 6 percent i.e. 03 respondents are self employed, 66 percent i.e. 33 respondents are categories into full time employed, 02 respondents

calculated 4 percent are part time employed. 6 percent i.e. 03 respondents are categorized into unemployed phase and 14 percent i.e. 07 respondents are retired tourists. It is observed that the qualities of full-time employed tourists are more than that of other category or profession of foreign tourists.

**Table No. 21: With how many people did you come to Goa?**

Sr. No	How many people did you come to Goa?	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Alone	03	6
2	With a friend	05	10
3	With my partner	07	14
4	With my partner and children	25	50
5	With a group of people	10	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on field survey.

The table no 21 presented the information about the total number of foreign tourists while visiting Goa. 6 percent i.e. 03 respondents have come to Goa alone, 10 percent i.e. 05 respondents visit Goa with their friend 14 percent i.e. 07 respondents says that they came with their partner. Out of 50 respondents 25 i.e. 50 percent respondents visited Goa with their partner and children and 20 percent i.e. 10 respondents used to come with a group of people. It means majority of the foreign tourist have given priority to their own partner and children.

## CONCLUSION

1. It is observed that the respondents who receive information from travel Agency and family/friends are higher than of other sources like internet travel guides and travel broacher etc.
2. It is observed that the foreign tourists who have used travel agency and phone facility are higher than that of other means.
3. Goa is famous for tourism, many tourism have been often visited Goa. Most of the foreign tourists have visited Goa in every season. The foreign tourists have visited Goa 54 percent i.e. 27 respondents said that they visited Goa only one time.
4. The information of intention or aim of the foreign tourists who often visited Goa for the sake of tourism and seeking pleasure. Cultural holiday and beach holiday both means are higher than that of other means.
5. The detailed data of possible planning or took of foreign tourists who would be revisit to Goa in their next holiday. It is observed that the majority of the respondents i.e.36 percent are willing to visit Goa in their next holiday to spend their time on beach and some of the respondents interested to visit Goa for the sake of honeymoon purpose.
6. The responses of respondents i.e. 29 respondents who used to stay at Goa by using versus types of accommodation facility in their tour. It seems that majority of the respondents are used hotel facility as an accommodation.
7. The formalin of means of transportation which are used by foreign tourist while visiting Goa. It means that the foreign tourist have given second priority to plane facility to reach Goa and first priority to their own cars and motorbike.
8. The information about various means of transportation which are utilized by foreign tourist while traveling in Goa. It is observed that majority of respondents are used their own car while traveling in Goa. The means of own care is almost used by foreign tourist while visiting and traveling Goa.
9. The information about per day per person expenditure or costs of foreign tourists while visiting Goa. It is observed that the respondents who spent 1000 to 3000 rupees per day for their accommodation are higher than that of other category respondents.
10. The information about per day per person expenditure and food and drinks by foreign tourists while visiting Goa tour. It is observed that the tourists who are spending 1000 to 2000 rupees are higher than that of other category respondents.

11. Majority of the respondents feel very good quality of their accommodation facility where 03 only 8 percent respondents replied the opinion of excellent quality of their accommodation.
12. The replies of foreign tourist about the quality of restaurants, cafes and bars in Goa. Majority of the respondents replies about good quality of restaurants, bar and café in Goa.
13. The replies of foreign tourist about various different locations, and aspects of the concern are of Goa. Historical sites are one of the major aspects of Goa and nearby place of Goa. The qualities of respondents are higher than that of other category.
14. The information about the age group of foreign tourists who aiming to visit Goa. The middle age group i.e. 31 to 40 years is higher than that of other age group category.
15. The current status or profession of foreign tourists who visited Goa. It is observed that the qualities of full-time employed tourists are more than that of other category or profession of foreign tourists.
16. The information about the total number of foreign tourists while visiting Goa. It means majority of the foreign tourist have given priority to their own partner and children.
17. The information about the replies of foreign tourist who revisited Goa in their tour. It seems that most of the foreign tourists have revisited Goa and their ratio is 86 percent.
18. The information of favorite place of foreign tourist who often visited Goa. It means that the beaches of Goa are the prior and attractive place of foreign tourists.
19. The data of accommodation facility which are used by foreign tourists while/during their tour at Goa. It observed that majority of the foreign tourist are utilized hotel as their accommodation during their Goa visit.
20. The information about means of transportation which are prefer by the foreign tourists during their visit from one place to another. Majority of respondents are used means of car during their visit from one place to another. Users of car is higher that of the users of bus facility.

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