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In-depth analysis of financial support by a specialised financial institution

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ABSTRACT

The present study is aimed to investigate the detailed financial assistance sanctioned by a specialized financial institution which worked as a nodal agency of the Government of India to cater the financial needs of tourism industry i.e. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited (TFCI). This analysis is achieved by an in-depth study of various financial reports of the corporation and 'Report on Development Banking in India' published by IDBI time to time. The time period taken for the study is last fifteen years. The study is carried out to satisfy the objectives like (i) To analyse the detailed (purpose-wise, scheme-wise, sector-wise, state-wise and industry-wise) promotional assistance provided by TFCI to tourism and tourism related projects during the last fifteen years, (ii) To comment on Investment catalysts and employment opportunities provided by TFCI, and (iii) To examine the Factors which are responsible for operational and developmental activities of TFCI. The results of the study will be helpful for the TFCI in exploring the areas in which they are lagging behind the market and in which they should invest more in terms of financial assistance.

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Introduction

Travel and tourism has acquired an unparalleled position, primarily during (1950-2010), worldwide. This smokeless industry's vast capacity to support the economy, generate employment opportunities and many other unique features makes it stand out from other industries. Countries all over the world have acknowledged the importance of tourism and its scope in the development of a nation. Tourism offers unlimited opportunities in career development. Travel & Tourism business employs an estimated 100 million people worldwide. Studies show that job creation in tourism is one-and-a-half times faster than any other industrial sector. International and domestic tourism combine to generate up to 10% of the World's Gross Domestic Product. By 2020, Tourism in India could contribute Rs 8,50,000 crores to the GDP (Source- WTTC). In spite of this contribution, the total arrival of tourists represents only about 7% of potential and capable travelers of the world population. Therefore the future growth potentials are phenomenal. According to the World Tourism Organisation, it is estimated that international tourist arrivals will reach one billion by 2010.

Paradoxically, India's share of global tourism is still meager 0.4%. In spite of this, India is the country who has in her credit long and prestigious history, divers geographical areas, arts, crafts, traditions, religious observances, fairs festivals, mountains valleys, landslides, beach resorts, amusement parks, world famous architecture which are the component of tourism product, universally acknowledged. Even our neighboring countries such as THAILAND, CHINA, SINGAPORE and INDONESIA have comparatively higher international tourism share than INDIA. Fact remains that INDIA has started its efforts to promote international tourism half century back, but it has lagged behind due to lack of political will, adequate quality infrastructure and superstructure, trained and experienced

manpower, financial resources, effective marketing and tourism management techniques etc.

India has yet to realise its full potential from tourism. The Travel and Tourism industry holds tremendous potential for India's economy. It can provide momentum to other industries, create millions of new jobs and generate enough wealth to help pay off the international debt. That is why we have included Tourism amongst the Core Sectors of the Indian Economy. Despite the numerous problems, tourism industry was the second-largest foreign exchange earner for the country during the year ended March 2003. A striking feature of Indian tourism is the average length of stay of foreign tourists in the country. The estimated average length of stay for tourists is 31 days, which is extraordinary when compared to international average. The long length of stay indicated the character of the average foreign visitor as serious minded and exploratory; justifying the fact that India has a vast variety of offer to the tourists.

In spite of the contribution made by Tourism and Travel Industry towards national economy in terms of foreign exchange, employment generation, regional balance, national and international integration etc., less emphasis had been given to this Industry and it was lagging behind due to inadequate financial resources which affected the other dependent areas on tourism like accommodation, transportation, telecommunication, human resources and other type of infrastructure. This was resultant into under development of this sector. Recognizing this vital role of finance in overall industrial development and tourism promotion, the Government of India decided to establish a specialised tourism financial institution to cater the financial requirements of the fastest growing travel and tourism industry. Therefore on 27th January, 1989 the Government of India established Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited to provide financial assistance to the travel and tourism industry in

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the country. In this context, an attempt has been made to conduct a systematic and empirical study of the operations and detailed financial assistance sanctioned for the tourism sector by the TFCI. It is against this background that the present study entitled "IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT BY A SPECIALISED FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (A study of Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited)" has been undertaken.

Objectives of the study

The study is conducted to carry out the primary objective of detailed analysis of the financial assistance offered by the Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited (TFCI) for the development and promoting tourism in India. However, the specific objectives of the study may be stated as follows: -

- (i) To analyse the detailed (purpose wise, scheme wise, sector wise, statewide and industry wise) promotional assistance provided by TFCI to tourism and tourism related projects during the last fifteen years.
- (ii) To comment on Investment catalysts and employment opportunities provided by TFCI:
- (iii) To examine the Factors which are responsible for operational and developmental activities of TFCI.

Review of literature:

Healthy research background is available in the area of analyses of detailed examination of the financial assistance provided by the various financial institutions. Various experts have worked on the topics of judging the operational performances of financial institutions and the factors responsible for these decisions. Some of them for sake of reference are quoted below:

Mansoor Dailami (2000) believed Infrastructure project finance has emerged in the 1990s as the new frontier of financial and capital market development in many developing countries. The changing face of infrastructure service provision worldwide creates a complex situation, which demands greater understanding of the roles of competition and choices, regulatory structures, mode of financing and new technologies in shaping the evolution of markets for infrastructure services. The emerging market for infrastructure project finance is reflective of these new challenges.

Manjit Singh, (2005), examined the financial structure of State Tourism Development Corporations and compared the financing policies of State Tourism Development Corporations. The study pointed out that the state government influences the financing policies and lending operation of state tourism development corporations. In fact, the role of these tourism organizations is pivotal in the promotion and development of tourism in the respective state. Further, the financial management of HPTDC is comparative sound as of PTDC and HTDC.

Andrew Skeat, and Hilary Skeat, examined the Financing Protected Areas – Tourism and the Great Barrier Reef opined that Commercial tourism operators in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are required to pay an Environmental Management Charge (EMC). For most types of operation the fee is \$A4.50 per day for each tourist carried. There are some discounts available. The total income from the charge in the 2002/2003 financial year was \$A6.7 million, approximately 20% of the budget of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. The EMC also applies to Mari- culture, vessel chartering, vending

operations and the discharge of sewage, although the amount collected is very small (0.3% of the total collected). Other charges apply to the tourism industry and other users of the Marine Park. Users who require a permit are required to pay permit application assessment fees (including the costs of environmental impact assessments). They suggested that there is a dire need to finance the Protected Areas so that the area may reveal the results in terms of tourist traffic and foreign exchange earnings.

Nayak P (2005), evaluated the Role of Financial Institutions in Promoting Entrepreneurship in Assam Small Scale Sector in Assam. He stated that the movement of entrepreneurship promotion and development in the past few decades has gone a long way in North East India, particularly in the state of Assam. Both governments and various industrial promotion and support institutions are making considerable efforts to facilitate the process of emergence of new entrepreneurs for setting up enterprises in small scale sector. These efforts involved making attractive schemes for availability of finance and various other assistances including technical know how, training, sales, purchases, etc.

It is believed that these efforts have made a favorable impact on the growth of these enterprises in the State as well as in the region. There are today a large number of organizations like North Eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organization (NEITCO), National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training (NISIET) [till it was merged with the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)] and the North Eastern Industrial Consultants Ltd (NECON) who has been actively involved in entrepreneurship development activities in the region. Their efforts have been supported by the North Eastern Council (NEC) in general and financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFi) and various commercial banks in particular. The present paper in this regard is an attempt to examine the role of financial institutions in promoting small scale and tiny industries in terms of growth of entrepreneurs, enterprises and its contribution to State Domestic Products

Sunitha Ravi (2007), Indian capital markets have been undergoing tremendous changes to cater to the various needs of capital in the various sectors of the economy. The Reserve Bank of India and the Government has taken various policy measures with the objective of speeding up the tempo of institutionalization of savings and investment. The new policy measures have facilitated the establishment of new financial instruments. One of them is the venture capital.

Research methodology

The present investigation is a study of the impact made by the TFCI in the growth of tourism in India (in terms of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed) and the contributions for development of tourism facilities in the country.

The study is based exclusively on secondary data, which has been collected from various issues of 'Report on Development Banking in India' published by IDBI and annual reports of TFCI. An attempt has also been made to get responses through on the spot interviews of the officers concerned in the area of lending policies & practices and other facts relating to present investigation.

The data is analysed and interpreted by various charts, graphs and diagrams to make the data presentation and easy to understand.

Analysis and findings:

Analysis has been done by considering the financial data that is made available by the Head Office of Tourism Finance Corporation of India. The whole analysis is divided into three subsections, which are elucidated below:

Analysis of purpose wise, scheme wise, sector wise, area wise, statewide and industry wise promotional assistance provided by TFCI.

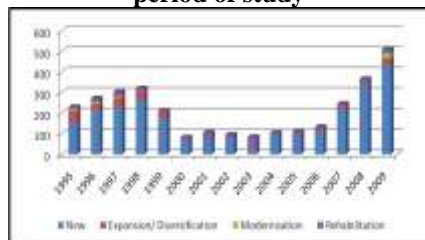
Analysis of Sanctions (Purpose-wise)

The fact is now being clear that TFCI provides financial assistance to the tourism ventures that may be new for their establishment or existing for their expansion/ diversification, modernization or rehabilitation. From time to time, the company grants supplementary assistance to tourism concerns for various purposes. Table 1 shows the purpose wise assistance sanctioned by the TFCI during the period of study. It is quite clearly shown by the table that on an average 77 percent of the total sanctions were for new project establishments. It means about 4/5th assistance is sanctioned by the TFCI during the selected period. The reason for this may be that the new ventures at establishment level needs more funding in comparison to existing diversification or expansion.

Moreover, the percentage of the disbursements out of sanctioned amount also disappointed the trends as it disbursed only 58.96% of it. As far as new project assistance is concerned, TFCI sanctioned majority part on it. In the initial years of the study the trends are showing good increase in the sanctioned amount except from the years 1998-99 to 2002-03. Afterwards, again the assistance for this purpose has shown increasing trends. In the year 2003-04, 95.93% of the total sanctions were for the new projects only. It has been found that the company disbursed a very meager amount in travel trade related activities i.e. 2.15 per cent, it shows, TFCI is not giving equal preference to tourism related activities. Reason may be the less amount required for such type of projects or may be due to the number of legal formalities these entrepreneurs are not approaching the company. The researcher has found that the company is not taking equal importance to the wide spread areas such as heritage sites and properties amusement part, car rental so on for their expansion, diversification modernization and renovation.

It is recommended over here that TFCI should concentrate on all the purposes while sanctioning and disbursing processes.

Figure 1: Assistance Sanctioned Purpose wise over the period of study



(A) Analysis of Sanctions and Disbursements (Scheme-Wise)

TFCI works as a nodal agency of Government of India. During the period of study, TFCI did very well in terms of distribution of assistance. It grants assistance to tourism ventures in different forms like rupee loans, direct subscriptions,

equipment leasing, underwriting, guarantee and short term loans. Table 2 shows the condition of financial assistance sanctioned and Table 3 shows the assistance disbursed to tourism sector in terms of different schemes.

Tables show that mainly it assists the tourism ventures in two ways i.e. Asset Creation and Short term loans/ Bridge Loans. Further under asset creation it helps the ventures by providing rupee loans, underwriting guarantees etc. In table the figures showed in parentheses represents the percentages of the total sanctions. Rupee loans sanctioned by TFCI recorded a sharp growth during the period of study. It ranges between Rs.82.42 crores to Rs.510.65 crores. During initial years, growth was traced out; but after just four years it registered a decline that lasts upto the financial year 2003-04. It may be the result of decline in growth of hotel industry in the country. The company has taken up direct subscription activities also during the period. It started to take up direct subscription by giving only Rs.40 lakhs that ranged upto Rs. 69.83 crores during the period. TFCI also engaged itself in equipment leasing also, but it has discontinued this scheme, which is not a good trend. TFCI has to take up this type of scheme to develop more and more tourism ventures and to strengthen the base of tourism sector. Only during the initial three years of study it provides this facility.

Furthermore, TFCI also provided direct assistance to tourism ventures in the form of underwriting guarantees of equity shares, preference shares and deferred payments. TFCI provides this facility, but the activities of these kinds were reported very rarely. It issued the guarantee for equity/preference shares for Rs. 5.90 crores in the year 1994-95. In the year, 2000-01 it guarantees the tourism enterprises worth of Rs. 14 crores, that constitutes 13.26% of the total assistance sanctioned during that particular year.

TFCI issued bridge loans also to fulfill the short term requirements of tourism ventures. It issued only twice this type of loan during the period of our study. In 1994-95 it issued Rs. 12.40 crores and in the year 2003-04 issued only Rs. 2.70 crores under this category. It seems that TFCI is concentrating on asset creation rather than bridge financing/ short term loans. It has found that the TFCI has sanctioned majority of its sanctions on asset creation rather than bridge financing.

Table 3 shows the positions of assistance disbursed out of sanctioned one. It is evident from the table that there is a gap between the assistance sanctioned and disbursed. In terms of rupee loans also the percentage of overall disbursements ranges between 25.94% to 100%. Variances in the disbursed amounts may be traced from the figures given in the table. During initial years increase in the disbursements was recorded, but after 1997-98 to 2003-04 it goes on decline. After this year, amount disbursed in terms of rupee loans have picked up a hike and reached to Rs.205.97 crores in the year 2008-09. It has been observed in study that during the year 1998-2000, the assistance sanctioned has decreased due to slowdown in the hotel industry. It is found that in some years TFCI violates its lending policy and disbursed more than sanctioned amount. In the year 1999-00 the TFCI has disbursed Rs. 111.7 crores whereas there was sanction of only Rs. 82.42 crores for the respective year. In this year the disbursed amount was 5.53 percent more than the sanctioned amount. In response of query about this proceeding made by the researcher, the sources of TFCI said that it was te backlog sanctioned in the earlier year. It is said to be good

practice, however, more initiatives are required at the level of TFCI to clear backlogs fast like a 'single window loan' so that it may help the entrepreneur to complete the project within stipulated period.

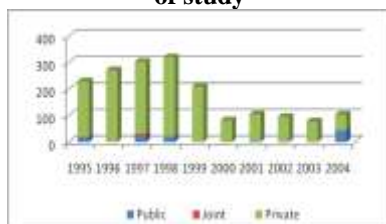
TFCI did very well in terms of assistance sanctioned and disbursement balance in case of direct subscription for equity/preference shares. It disbursed nominal amounts in earlier years in this case. But TFCI takes care this area also in recent years, as the disbursements are increasing year after year. In the year 2008-09, it disbursed maximum amount in this head (Rs. 69.83crores) and it constitutes 25.32 percent of the total disbursements of that respective year. TFCI officials made a comment that the company withdrew its hand from the lease financing and merchant banking services. Upto the year 1998-99, TFCI provides these facilities but with a very nominal percentage in total disbursements.

TFCI has given very low preference to the underwriting guarantees during the period of study. In the year 2000-01, it disbursed Rs. 12.20 crores that was a substantial part (20.13%) of the total disbursements in that particular year. Same is the case with bridge finance/ short term loan as it disbursed only Rs. 13.7 crores under this category during the period of study (15 years). It is suggested, that if TFCI has to survive and cater to the financial requirement of tourism sector, it has to diversify its financial product mix, as tourism entrepreneurs are free to take loan/ financial assistance from anywhere in the open market. If they find better services of products with banks or financial institutions, they will definitely shift to those institutions instead of TFCI. So, TFCI has to go for variety of financial products and activities like merchant banking, direct subscription, lease financing, equipment leasing, guarantees, bill discounting services, refinancing and bridge financing.

Analysis of Sanctions (Sector-wise)

TFCI is having the authority to issue financial assistance to any sector of economy for the purpose of development of tourism and tourism related services. Accordingly it has met the financial needs of the different sectors. Table 4 exhibits sector-wise distribution of TFCI's assistance sanctioned. It has given the assistance to three sectors namely public, private and joint. Majority of loans are being sanctioned to the private sector. On an average 92.55 per cent of the assistance sanctioned to only private sector. It reveals that major part of funding of TFCI is sanctioned to the private sector. Even in the years 1995-96, 1998-99 and 1999-00, 100 percent of funds had transferred to the private sector in terms of funding. Perhaps the reason of less funding to public sector is that the public sector may have their own funds to develop their tourism ventures. Furthermore, TFCI sanctioned only Rs. 9 crores to the joint sector of economy in the year 1996-97. It is suggested to the TFCI that it should concentrate more on the joint and public sectors also.

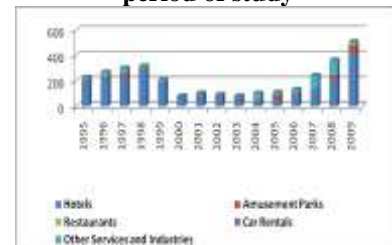
Figure 2: Assistance Sanctioned Sector wise over the period of study



Analysis of Sanctions (Industry-wise)

The key focus of the TFCI is to provide assistance to tourism sector. As a specialized financial institution, it has to sanction loans to this particular industry. Tourism Industry is further divided into further industries. TFCI sanctioned and disbursed financial assistance to hotel industry, restaurants, Car rentals and other service industries which are related with tourism promotion. Maximum of amount was shifted to hotel industry in terms of assistance sanctioned. The researcher found that a very low share has been sanctioned in other industries, inspite of their respective importance for tourism industry. It is clear from the table given below that in all the assistance provided to Hotel Industry is 76.84 per cent. In the year 1999-00, the whole amount (100%) was sanctioned to hotel industry only. It is found that for the last thirteen years, TFCI has discontinued the distribution of assistance to the car rentals industries, although in travel trade the trends of distribution of assistance are not appreciable as compared to hotel industry. While investigating the reasons behind the low preference given to these other industries, the researcher came to know that the amusement park and car rental industry needs low amount of finance and this requirement is catered by other financial institutions and banks. TFCI is concentrating on those industries which have goodwill and creditworthiness in the market. It reflects that financing activities of TFCI has to some extent affected the growth of other industries viz-a-viz tourism.

Figure 3: Assistance Sanctioned Industry wise over the period of study



Analysis of Sanctions (State-wise)

TFCI worked not only for the development of the tourism sector, but as a financial institution its aim is also to make the country and economy self-reliant. For this purpose it grants loans to the less developed states also to remove regional imbalances. Table 6 reveals the analysis of state wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed. Its assistance to tourism ventures is spread all over the states and union territories of the country. But, a major share of assistance is sanctioned to the states like, Tamil Nadu (18%), Maharashtra (15.24%), Delhi (11.37%), Karnataka (5.94%), Rajasthan (9.2%), Gujarat (8%), Uttar Pradesh (5.49%), Kerala (5.23%), Goa (5.17%) and Andhra Pradesh (4.9%).

A major and substantial part of the total sanctioned amount has been given to these states. Approximately 88 per cent of the total sanctioned amount of the TFCI over these years has been sanctioned to these states. TFCI should concentrate more on other states also.

This plea is quite true that in these states tourism ventures are more as these states are the tourism hub of the country. But still if TFCI will provide assistance to other states, more and more tourism related opportunities may be open over there also. Moreover TFCI must have to sanction financial assistance to those states that are having tourism potential, on a priority basis

for bringing about balanced regional development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Investment catalysts and employment opportunities provided by TFCI:

As discussed earlier TFCI worked on the different fronts of Indian economy with a primary objective to develop the tourism and tourism related projects in India. TFCI sanctioned financial assistance to tourism ventures for their promotion and development and ultimately this step resultant into catalyzing investment and providing better employment opportunity throughout the Indian boundaries.

TFCI was formed with a view to boost up travel and tourism industry, as need was aroused to set up a financial institution which may provide assistance to specifically tourism sector. The task of providing strength to any sector by any financial institution may be done by investing rationally in that respective sector. TFCI also follows this track and tries to improve the present status of tourism sector in the country. It provided financial assistance in various modes to the tourism ventures like rupee loans, underwriting of equity/ preference shares, bridge loans, equipment leasing etc.

The corporation supports the economy to provide better employment opportunities in tourism sector by means of assistance provided to tourism ventures. Till date, TFCI provided Rs.288196 lakhs to new projects, Rs. 35389 lakhs for expansion of existing projects, Rs.13657 lakhs for renovation of existing projects related with tourism. This investment is ultimately resultant into the employment generation in this sector. Till date TFCI provide direct employment to about 71310 persons in tourism industry by providing financial assistance to various tourism ventures.

Analysis of Factors affecting the operational and developmental activities of TFCI

TFCI is a Non Banking Financial Institution whose purpose is to develop tourism sector in real sense. Its function is to perform operational and developmental activities for the development and promotion of tourism sector in India. But, TFCI has to look after some factors which affect the activities of it related to operations and development.

MOA and AOA:

Before assisting any tourism venture, TFCI has to look into its Memorandum of Association and Article of Association for the boundaries of itself. It has to take care of the objectives specified in its Memorandum. It is not supposed to go beyond the limits of that.

Competition with other financial institutions:

TFCI is facing stiff competition with other financial institutions, especially banks, as they may get funding at low cost. Banks with large amount of funds at lower cost might pose severe competition. Banks and other financial institutions may allow credit to any party from any industry, whereas TFCI has to provide funds only to the tourism sector for the growth of tourism. Due to subsidized and low cost of funds banks can offer the loans to industry at lower rates also. It affects the operational and promotional activities of TFCI.

Market Conditions:

TFCI is basically a financial institution, which has to provide loans to the parties who want to borrow it, to be invested in any industry specific (Tourism in case of TFCI). Operational and promotional activities of the company are dependent on the

market conditions of the industry. If industry is facing recession, TFCI has to issue bridge loans and refinancing loans to the industry for boosting up the tourism sector. On the other hand if chances of NPA from any tourism venture are more, TFCI may neglect the offer.

Conclusion:

An attempt was made to evaluate and analyse the role of TFCI in promoting tourism and tourism related services through the financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed on the parameters of purpose wise, scheme wise, sector wise, statewide and industry wise disbursements.

Analysis shown that during the last fifteen years of study TFCI played an important role in tourism development and it financed a handsome number of tourism projects. Results show that the main emphasis of TFCI is on the private sector projects rather than that on joint or public sector. On an average 92.55 per cent of the assistance sanctioned to only private sector. It has also been observed in study that during the year 1998-2000, the assistance sanctioned has decreased due to slowdown in the hotel industry.

In terms of direct subscription to equity shares/ preference shares, TFCI did well in the recent years. It has been shown by the analysis that the disbursements are increasing year after year. Furthermore, it is also investigated that on an average 77 percent of the total sanctions were for new project establishments. It means about 4/5th assistance is sanctioned by the TFCI during the selected period. In short TFCI did fine in its past time for the tourism ventures and it assisted them and will assist the same for the purpose for which it came into existence.

Recommendations

On the basis of the analysis made of the TFCI with special reference to its financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed, the following suggestions and recommendations may be made to the corporation.

The TFCI should have to diversify its financial product mix to compete with other financial institutions which are free to provide financial assistance to any sector.

The TFCI should concentrate more on the Joint and Public sectors to provide financial assistance as it distributed its major assistance to Private Sector and it has been the largest beneficiary of the assistance granted by the corporation.

The TFCI should provide assistance to the existing projects to revive them.

For appraising the projects of tourism ventures experts should be there from the various specific fields like tourism, engineering, hotels, finance, management and academics.

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Table 1 : Assistance Sanctioned Purpose wise over the period of study

Sr. No.	PURPOSE	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	New	156.60	218.10	228.20	265.50	179.50	72.08	78.10	74.78	10.72	100.16	76.05	107.76	225.12	324.78	431.65
2	Expansion/ Diversification	53.90	27.20	45.80	32.40	29.20	5.79	5.10	-	-	-	-	8.50	15.00	1.00	35.00
3	Modernisation	10.40	9.50	7.30	-	0.70	0.50	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	1.63	25.00
4	Rehabilitation	8.80	16.80	22.20	22.20	1.80	4.00	22.40	20.60	70.88	4.25	34.55	16.70	5.30	38.80	19.00
	Total	229.70	271.60	303.50	320.10	211.20	82.37	105.60	95.38	84.10	104.41	110.60	132.96	245.42	366.21	510.65

Source: Various Annual Reports of TFCI**Table 2 : Assistance Sanctioned Scheme wise over the period of study**

Sr.No	Scheme	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A	Asset Creation															
	I. Direct Finance															
	a. Rupees Loans	194.5	254.2	301.9	320.1	211.2	82.42	87.8	93.4	77.5	46.86	97.7	100.19	214	324.85	510.65
	b. Direct Subscription equity/preference	0.4	0.2	1.4	-	-	-	3.8	2	6.2	54.85	12.9	32.77	31.42	41.36	69.83
	c. Equipment Leasing	2.1	12	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total (I)	197	266.4	303.5	320.1	211.2	82.42	91.6	95.4	83.7	101.71	110.6	132.96	245.42	366.21	580.48
	II) Underwriting Guarantees:															
	a) U/W - equity/pref.	5.90	5.20	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Guarantees	14.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total (II)	20.3	5.2					14		0.4						
	Sub Total (A)	217.3	271.6	303.5	320.1	211.2	82.42	105.6	95.4	84.1	101.71	110.6	132.96	245.42	366.21	580.48
B	Bridge/ Short Term Loans	12.4									2.7					
	Grand Total (A+B)	229.7	271.6	303.5	320.1	211.2	82.42	105.6	95.4	84.1	104.41	110.6	132.96	245.42	366.21	580.48

Source: Various Annual Reports of TFCI

Table 3: Assistance Disbursed Scheme wise over the period of study

Sr. No.	Scheme	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000- 01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A	Asset Creation															
	I. Direct Finance															
	a. Rupees Loans	108.4	155	179.9	186.7	131.4	111.7	46.4	86.5	86.5	20.6		65.15	88.82	147.14	205.97
	b. Direct Subscription equity/preference	0.3		1.4				2	0	8.2	57.1		22.84	31.42	41.36	69.83
	c. Equipment Leasing	2.1	6.9	1.5	0.1	0.9										
	Sub-Total (I)	110.8	161.9	182.8	186.8	132.3	111.7	48.4	86.5	94.7	77.7		87.99	120.24	188.5	275.8
	II) Underwriting Guarantees:															
	a) U/W - equity/pref.		5					12.2								
	b) Guarantees	14.4														
	Sub Total (II)	14.4	5					12.2								
	Sub Total (A)	125.2	166.9	182.8	186.8	132.3	111.7	60.6	86.5	94.7	77.7		87.99	120.24	188.5	275.8
B	Bridge/ Short Term Loans	12									1.7					
	Grand Total (A+B)	137.2	166.9	182.8	186.8	132.3	111.7	60.6	86.5	94.7	79.4	0	87.99	120.24	188.5	275.8

Source: Various Annual Reports of TFCI

Table 4 : Assistance Sanctioned Sector wise over the period of study

Sr. No.	SECTOR	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	Public	20.40	-	22.30	21.50			3.80	2.00	0.20	44.50
2	Joint		-	9.00							
3	Private	209.30	271.60	272.20	298.60	211.20	82.42	101.80	93.40	77.90	60.00
	Total	229.70	271.60	303.50	320.10	211.20	82.42	105.60	95.40	78.10	104.50

Source: Various Annual Reports of TFCI

Table 5 : Assistance Sanctioned Industry wise over the period of study

Sr. No.	Industry	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-0	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Hotels	185.04	224.74	236.44	308.07	193.50	82.42	96.20	73.80	75.40	48.70	55.73	93.25	136.00	215.25	428.35
2	Amusement Parks/ Water Parks/ Entertainment Complex	4.28	10.00	25.75	-	-	-	0.60	15.10	-	5.50	32.97	6.94	2.00	33.00	55.00
3	Restaurants	1.10	6.90	6.58	12.00	2.20	-	-	4.50	-	4.30	2.00	-	-	2.10	27.30
4	Car Rentals	16.00	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Services and Industries	22.90	28.04	34.75	-	15.50	-	8.75	2.00	8.70	46.00	19.90	32.77	107.42	115.86	-
	Total	229.32	271.64	303.52	320.07	211.20	82.42	105.55	95.40	84.10	104.50	110.60	132.96	245.42	366.21	510.65

Source: Various Annual Reports of TFCI

Table 6 : Assistance Sanctioned State wise over the period of study

Sr. No.	STATE	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	18.1	8.1	4.1	20.2	8.2
2	Bihar	0.3	0.5	-	1.8	-	-
3	Goa	22.8	3.6	7.8	34	5.5	4.7
4	Gujrat	21	14.4	21.8	41.6	18.2	8.3
5	Haryana	8	3	8.6	-	-	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.8	1.1	-	-	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	5.5	-	-
8	Karnataka	-	15.2	16.3	7.9	17.7	5
9	Kerala	16.3	4.3	29.5	0.5	24.8	9.6
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.2	16.4	15.6	3.3	10.5	9
11	Maharashtra	27	49.1	79.4	49.5	21	16.8
12	Orrisa	-	-	-	11.8	8.8	3.3
13	Punjab	-	8.2	2.6	6.6	-	-
14	Rajasthan	25.2	34.1	4.5	37.4	15.7	6.2
15	Sikkim	0.5	-	6	-	-	-
16	Tamil Nadu	58.8	59.6	34.5	16.7	60.5	11.1
17	Utter Pradesh	3.3	0.4	23.2	42	4.3	0.22
18	West Bengal	0.3	9.5	14.2	-	-	-
19	Delhi	34.8	34	27.8	57.4	-	-
20	a) Damman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	3.6	-	-	-
	c) Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Pandicheri	-	-	-	-	4	-
	Total	229.3	271.5	303.5	320.1	211.2	82.42

Source: Various Annual Reports of TFCI