

TOURISM PLACES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION IN THE ECONOMY OF BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT: Bangladesh is a place that is known for picturesque magnificence. The nation is honored with characteristic excellence which pulls in the visitors. It has excellent sea shores just as the longest sea shore on the planet. There are two cultural and one natural world heritage sites in Bangladesh. The cultural two sites are Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat and Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the natural one is The Sundarban. To observe the beauty of nature, huge number of domestic and foreign tourists visits the country and its tourist attraction sites. In 2017 Travel and Tourism generated 2,432,000 jobs that was 3.8% of total employment and created BDT 8.4 billion in guest sends out. Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) is an independent body under the service of Civil Aviation and Tourism built up in 1972. Fundamental objective of BPC is to grow the travel industry area and give the administration to nearby and outside traveler. The objective of the paper is to find out the tourism places and their contributions in Bangladesh economy.

KEYWORDS: Tourist places, Bangladesh, Contributions, Economy

I. INTRODUCTION:

Tourism, a product of modern social arrangements, beginning in Western Europe in the 17th century. Nowadays it is one of the world's most important economic activities, and its impact is increasing day by day in the modern economy. The area of business is spreading tremendously and tourism has already gained its position as an important media in the modern business. There is no concrete definition of tourism for that's why it various source by source, person by person. Tourism is a piece of exercises, administrations, and enterprises that convey a movement experience: transportation, housing, eating and drinking foundations, shops, amusement, action offices, and other accommodation administrations accessible for people or gatherings that are voyaging endlessly from home. Bangladesh is a country of South Asian locale holding a high plausibility of the movement business. Bangladesh has engaging explorers' attractions, for instance, Beaches, Archeological areas, Hills likewise, Islands, Historical Places, Religious spots, Forests and Wild life, etc. It has 75 miles in length straight sandy sea coastline at Cox's Bazar. This kind of smooth and straight sea coastline is scarcely found in any place of the world. Bangladesh has inquisitive natural people having their wonderful way of life in the rough territories. The country is furthermore wealthy in old history. Various surely understood milestones, archeological and recorded spots are asserting the past of splendid human advancement of Bangladesh. The Sundarbans, and the Foy's lake in Chittagong are also charming spots of enthusiasm for Bangladesh. Tourists can appreciate the towns and the straightforward life example of the locals. Regardless of numerous prospects, the the travel industry in Bangladesh stays ignored for quite a while. At present her position isn't critical regarding universal the travel industry market. In the nonappearance of enough auxiliary offices, no travel industry could accomplish significant development. Well basic offices could support

voyagers of home and abroad. Foreign tourists are very careful about the structural facilities that are provided to them. The travel industry can be a significant impetus for monetary and social improvement since it could (a) produce occupations, especially in nations tormented by joblessness; (b) give outside trade (c) produce charges and other aberrant incomes for government; (d) invigorate movement in the agribusiness, business, and business division of the economy that come into contact, straightforwardly and in a roundabout way, with the travel industry (e) encourage outside and nearby speculation and capital arrangement. In this way, this segment requests various examinations. The extent of the examination is covering the responses of remote travelers on Bangladesh transportation framework, convenience offices, eatery offices, the executives of places of interest in Bangladesh, Bangladeshi visa assortment framework, movement customs of Bangladesh. The present examination has made an endeavor to assess the assessments of remote visitors with respect to auxiliary offices of the travel industry in Bangladesh.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Bangladesh government transformed the national the travel industry approach in 2010. Points and objectives of this strategy is to expand work, guarantee monetary improvement, ecological immaculateness and manageability (Siraj et al., 2009). The significant target of the strategy is to create Eco-the travel industry through protection of normal assets and advance prosperity of the network, safeguarding of social estimations of the neighborhood network and their support and sharing advantages. Legislature of Bangladesh propelled a demonstration of "Ensured territories of the travel industry and exceptional the travel industry zone (Kabir et al., 2012). Bangladesh is the nation in the area that have the least appearances and income earned from the travel industry (Pennington and Thomsen, 2010). The travel industry is one of the productive areas in Bangladesh (Elena et al., 2012). The travel industry part of Bangladesh is confronting numerous impediments (Arif, Islam-2011). In this present investigation, information from a few auxiliary global sources have been utilized to break down the example of the travel industry in Bangladesh. Approach proposals have likewise been given dependent on this examination. Arranged among Myanmar and India with the Bay of Bengal in the South, Bangladesh is the little nation. It picked up freedom from Britain in 1947, turning out to be East Pakistan. On sixteenth December, 1971, Bangladesh accomplished its sovereign autonomy under the authority of Bangabandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman after a ridiculous freedom war against the Pakistani Army on 26th March. The official and primary language is Bangla, yet there are numerous little innate language gatherings. Dhaka is the capital. Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Barisal and Rangpur are the significant urban areas. The travel industry can bring numerous financial, social and ecological advantages, especially in provincial zones and creating nations, yet mass the travel industry is additionally connected with negative impacts. The travel industry must be maintainable in the event that it is painstakingly overseen with the goal that likely negative consequences for the host network and the earth are not allowed to exceed the monetary advantages. There are financial, socio-social and ecological key advantages of the travel industry. Economic advantage: Tourism can give direct occupations to the network, for example, visit guides and hotel housekeeping. Backhanded work is created through different businesses like horticulture, nourishment generation and retail. Framework improvement and guests' consumption produces pay for the nearby network and can prompt the easing of destitution. Social advantage: notwithstanding the income, the travel industry can realize a genuine feeling of pride and character to communities.

It enables them to take a gander at their history, and network character. This encourages the neighborhood inhabitants to keep up their custom and culture. Environmental advantage: Tourism gives money related help to the protection of environments and natural resource the board, making the goal progressively genuine and alluring to guests. Negative impacts of the travel industry are likewise not insignificant. These are: Negative monetary impact: Jobs made by the travel industry are regularly occasional and ineffectively paid, yet the travel industry can push up local property costs and the expense of merchandise and ventures. Spot of the travel industry can be influenced by fear based oppression. Negative social impact: Visitor's conduct can detrimentally affect the personal satisfaction of the host community. For instance, swarming and clog, medications and liquor issues can happen. Cooperation with vacationers can likewise prompt a disintegration of conventional societies and qualities. Negative ecological impact: Tourism represents a risk to a locale's way of life and characteristic assets, through overuse. Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) is an independent body under the service of Civil Aviation and Tourism built up in 1972. Fundamental objective of BPC is to grow the travel industry area and give the administration to nearby and outside traveler. National Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (NHTTI) is an organization for proficient the travel industry the board preparing. NHTTI was set up in 1974 under Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation. This organization offers courses to guarantee prepared work force for inn and the travel industry. NHTTI began a two-year long recognition course in the board in 1994. Foundation likewise gives the activity preparing to BPC faculty and organize unique class, workshop identified with the travel industry advancement. Another significant establishment supporting the advancement of the travel industry is Bangladesh Tourism Board. Bangladesh Tourism Board set up in 2010 to satisfy the solid need for private division and the travel industry experts. It is subsidiary with United Nations World Tourism Organizations (UNWTO).

III. METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

The paper depends on auxiliary information. The information have been gathered from various reports, distributed articles, sites, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC), Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Daily papers and so on. Investigation depends on different measurable systems. There are a few goals to lead this exploration ; To distinguish the significant places of interest in Bangladesh, To identify the contribution of tourism in the Bangladesh economy ,To give a few proposals to the enhancements of the travel industry area in Bangladesh.

Tourism places in Bangladesh Bangladesh is a place that is known for picturesque magnificence. The nation is honored with characteristic excellence which pulls in the visitors. It has excellent sea shores just as the longest sea shore on the planet. It is glad for its wonderful legacy and verifiable relics. To utilize the common blessing, the nation has created offices of present day inns, inns, rest houses, youth motels and cafés, too as current methods of correspondence, are accessible at all vacation spots. Some of the better known spots are: Dhaka – The City of Mosques; Chittagong – Gateway to the Bay of Bengal; Cox’s Bazar – The Tourist Capital; Rangamati – The Heart of the Lake District; Kaptai – The Lake Town, Sylhet – Land of Two Leaves and a Bud; Sundarban– Home of the Royal Bengal Tiger; Bandarban – The Hilly Resort; Kuakata – Where the Sun Rises and Sets in the Sea; Mainamati – Seat of Lost Dynasties; Mahasthangarh – The Ancient Seat of Buddhist Rule; Rajshahi – The Silk Producing Centre; Natore – Place of Dighapatiy Palace: Paharpur – The Seat of Buddhist Learning; Dinajpur – Old

Ornamental Temple Town; and Mymensing – The Heart of Bengal’s Folklore. Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) is an autonomous government organization that caters to the needs of local and foreign tourists. BPC has tourist facilities at Dhaka, Cox’s Bazar, Chittagong, Rangpur, Rangamati, Rashahi, Bogra, Dinajpur, Kuakata, Sylhet and Sundarban. It organizes package tours, sightseeing trips and excursions.

Contribution of tourism in the Bangladesh economy : As indicated by World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) report (2018), the all out commitment of movement and the travel industry was 4.3% of GDP in 2017 and is relied upon to become 6.4% to 4.3% of GDP in 2018. It is anticipated to ascend by 6.8% per annum to 4.3% of GDP by 2028. Outstanding that, complete commitment comprises of immediate, roundabout and instigated commitment. (Source: WTTC travel and Tourism impact -2018)

Travel and Tourism generated 2,432,000 jobs in 2017 and this is forecasted to grow by 2.5% in 2018. This includes employment by hotels, airlines, travel agents and other passenger transportation services. It will increase by 2.7% per annum on average over the next ten years. The total contribution of Travel and Tourism to employment was 3.8% of total employment in 2017. This is forecasted to rise to 2.5% of total employment in 2018. By 2028, travel and tourism are forecasted to support 4.2% of total employment. (Source: WTTC travel and Tourism impact -2018)

Guest trades are a key segment of the immediate commitment of movement and the travel industry .Visitor go through a decent entirety of cash during their stay in the nation. Spending on nourishment, ventures, and inn are remembered for the guest sends out class.

In 2017, Bangladesh created BDT 8.4 billion in guest sends out. In 2018, this is relied upon to develop by 6.3%. By 2028, global vacationer appearances are anticipated to 293, 000, creating consumption of BDT 35.8 billion. (Source: WTTC travel and Tourism impact -2018)

Travel & Tourism is expected to have attracted capital investment of BDT 83.0bn in 2017. This is expected to rise by 8.0% in 2018, and rise by 6.1% pa over the next ten years to BDT161.8bn in 2028. Travel & Tourism’s share of total national investment will rise from 1.4% in 2018 to 1.5% in 2028. (Source: WTTC travel and Tourism impact -2018)

IV. CONCLUSION

Bangladesh in certainty with its eminent characteristic all encompassing excellence and authentic spots of significance has colossal possibilities to be a goal for worldwide travelers for procuring outside monetary forms. It needs to adequately build up the potential vacationers' spots and their methodology streets together with voyagers' retreats. Such measures can encourage the approaching of travelers to Bangladesh from everywhere throughout the world including the western nations like Europe and America if sufficient purposeful publicity measures are embraced; unexpectedly the western visitors spend more than their Asian partners. The administration of Bangladesh should put equivalent accentuation in its strategy on the improvement of the places of interest everywhere throughout the nation. This will make work opportunity from one perspective and then again it decreases the reliance of the nation on some other explicit areas.

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