



Spiritual Tourism – Trend and Policy Measures in India

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Abstract. Spiritual tourism, a significant part of India's culture and heritage, has seen notable growth in the past decade. The country's rich cultural heritage and its long-standing tradition of multi-faith practices have made it a preferred destination for both domestic and international tourists. Since 2014, spiritual tourism has experienced a surge, a trend that has continued even after the pandemic-induced decline. Tourists are exploring almost all major religious and spiritual destinations across India. The Government of India has supported this growth through initiatives like the 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' and the 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive' (PRASHAD). While these schemes have been effective in developing infrastructure at key spiritual sites, there is still room for improvement. More effective fund utilization and enhanced promotional measures are needed to highlight these destinations. A new tourism policy with a long-term strategic vision for spiritual tourism could significantly benefit both the tourism sector and the Indian economy in the future. This study assesses the government schemes deployed for promoting religious tourism by analysing the latest available dataset and attempts to make recommendations for future policy measures in the tourism sector.

Keyword: Spiritual, religious, tourism, India, policy

1 Introduction

The services sector accounts for the largest proportion of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and tourism is one of its major constituents. In 2023-24 tourism contributed 6.8 % in GDP and 9.2 % of the jobs in India, total number of employment in the sector being 45.39 million (GOI, 2024). Direct and indirect employment together, the employment in tourism was estimated at 79.86 million in India in 2019 (Indian Tourism Statistics, 2022a). In global Travel and Tourism

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Development Index, India was ranked at 54th position in 2021 (Indian Tourism Statistics, 2022b). Being the land of many faiths, India is home to numerous religious and spiritual destinations. India is known for both religious tourism and spiritual tourism; while the former is focussed on religious faith, the later focuses beyond religion or devotion and not bound by any particular creed (Garg et.al, 2021). In case of spiritual tourism, the tourist is often attracted by the cultural fulfilment, relaxation and self care (Terzidou et.al., 2018) . Spiritual tourism in India is attractive for both domestic and foreign tourists seeking inner peace and spiritual awakening (Srivastava, 2024) Government of India (GOI) launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2015 including various religious circuits to promote religious and cultural tourism in the country (Gupta, 2019). The Ministry of Tourism categorizes tourist attractions depending on theme-based tourism circuits. A tourism circuit is described as a route that includes three significant tourism locations, which are distinct. A tourism circuit is created in order to motivate the tourist to visit all of the destinations in the circuit. A circuit could be limited to a single state or extend across a region, covering many states or Union Territories. There are fifteen theme-based circuits in India.

Table 1. Swadesh Darshan Scheme Circuits

Religious Centric Theme	Nature Centric Theme	Cultural Centric Theme
Krishna Circuit	Coastal Circuit	Heritage Circuit
Buddhist Circuit	Desert Circuit	Rural Circuit
Ramayana Circuit	Himalayan Circuit	Tribal Circuit
Spiritual Circuit	Wildlife Circuit	Tirthankar Circuit
Sufi Circuit	Eco Circuit	
	North East Circuit	

Source: Gupta, R.,2019

While there are various tourism circuits based on different themes, this study focuses on spiritual tourism in religious centric tourism.

In this study, we try to assess the attractiveness of spiritual tourism in India, the policy support and trend. The next section of this paper deals with various relevant literature on religious and spiritual tourism. In the third section, we have analysed the recent trends in religious tourism in India. The fourth section discussed the promotion of religious tourism in the country and policy support available from the government. Finally, we concluded with our recommendation on policy measures.

2 Literature Review

Literature has dealt with spiritual and religious aspect of sustainable tourism development and a study helps to understand the role of spiritual tourism in promoting sustainability in the tourism sector (Khalid and Ali, 2023). This study using snowball and purposive sampling methods shows that spiritual tourism has a big impact on tourist behavior that motivates them to participate in pro-social and pro-environmental activities. It provides new insights on how tour operators can incorporate spiritual and religious aspects into tour packages (Khalid and Ali, 2023). Tourism can foster spiritual growth through both religious and non-religious travel experiences (Halim et

al., 2021). Halim et al. (2021) conceptualized spiritual tourism around several interrelated dimensions, including an individual's purpose in life, heightened consciousness, transcendence, access to spiritual resources, self-determination, reflective practices, purification of the soul, and strategies for spiritual coping. Our study focuses on both religion and non religion tourism which are subsets of spiritual tourism and attempts to understand existing policy measures from the literature.

A descriptive study on the 'Holy City' Kurukshetra, the battle field of epic Mahabharata, explores the challenges of entrepreneurs of religious tourism circuits (Gupta, 2019). The study is of significant contribution considering the evolution of spiritual tourism and associated business opportunities. The study conducted on 100 tourism entrepreneurs suggests that the government can make use of a single window system to attract investment, develop cultural activities like fashion shows inspired by Krishna life, awareness programs etc. The study focuses on availability of better accommodation for tourists, social media marketing importance, better service quality etc. (Gupta, 2019). Another study of 2022 examines the possibilities for long term development in Kurukshetra's tourist sector (Trimurti & Mahavidhyalaya, 2022). It focuses on significant Kurukshetra religious sites to propose strategies for sustainable tourism development. The study underlines the importance of sustainable approach in Kurukshetra. It suggests that practical actions from authorities are required to increase the appeal as a religious tourism destination (Trimurti & Mahavidhyalaya, 2022). Sustainable tourism practices have been point of interest for researchers. A study based on a survey on 100 tourists at Puri Jagannath Temple shows that tourists are against commercialization of the temple (Swain et al., 2023). The study investigates the temple's multidimensional characteristics as a pilgrimage destination. The report emphasizes the need for sustainable tourism practices like trash management and energy efficiency (Swain et al., 2023). Contribution of temples and pilgrimage in India's economy is immense. According to the study, temples in India have served as cultural centers, commerce hubs, social centers, educational institutions and places of prayer (Jayswal, 2023). Over two million temples exist throughout the country. Temples in India act as an important economic hubs that attract devotees and tourists from all over the world (Jayswal, 2023). As per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), religious travel generates ₹ 4.74 lakh crore yearly. The temple economy is around ₹ 3.02 lakh crores that contributes 2.32% to the GDP and supports millions of jobs (Sarkar, 2022). According to the NSSO, Religious travel costs ₹ 2,717 per day/person, social travel costs ₹ 1,068 per day/person, and educational travel costs ₹ 2,286 per day/person. This is equivalent to ₹ 1316 crore (daily expenditure) and ₹ 4.74 lakh crore (annual expenditure) on religious travel. The Central government revenue was ₹ 19,34,706 crore in 2022-2023, and only six temples received ₹ 24000 crore in cash. The Indian government hopes to attract FDI worth more than US\$100 billion in the next few years. That may create nearly 100 million jobs in India (Jayswal, 2023). While all above studies delve into economic importance of temples, spiritual tourism and their sustainability, the importance of service quality is also researched in the literature. With special reference to the state of Uttar Pradesh in India, service quality is measured in tourism industry (Moid and Alam, 2015). The study assesses the effect of service quality in generating customer satisfaction in Uttar Pradesh tourism sector. The study's sample size was 250 tourists from different locations like Allahabad, Mathura, Varanasi, Vrindavan, and Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh. The study identified ten service quality dimensions like core tourism experience, value for money, hospitality, availability of timely and accurate information, facilities, reasonability of

prices, security, health & hygiene, cuisine, and logistics in the tourism industry (Moid and Alam, 2015).

While India has been of interest of the researchers for spiritual and religious tourism, literature is also rich in terms of international spiritual tourist centres. In a study on places of 100 religious attractions in Taiwan, data was collected from 385 respondents from 20 well-known religious themed attractions, to examine brand trust of the tourists and measure its impact on sustainable tourism. The study examines the differences between religious pilgrims and general visitors across 100 religious attractions. The study found that willingness to revisit, service value assessment, and spiritual experience had a substantial impact on tourism brand trust (Wang, 2022). Tourism policy is strongly correlated with the development of tourism sector (Dayananda and Leelavathi, 2016). India had its first tourism policy initiative in 1945 and the last formal tourism policy document was released in 2002 and it was further followed up in various five year plans (Dayananda and Leelavathi, 2016).

Literature has dealt with economic impact of spiritual tourism, its sustainability, service delivery system both in Indian context and in international scenario. However, it is scanty in assessing policy measures in developing spiritual tourism in India. This paper attempts to bridge this gap.

3 Methodology

This study adopts a mixed-methods research approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative analyses to examine the current landscape and emerging trends in spiritual tourism in India.

The qualitative analysis is based on an extensive review of recent academic publications, policy documents, government reports, and credible news articles. The insights derived from these secondary sources have been used to understand the evolving policy framework, promotional initiatives, and the overall development of spiritual tourism in India.

The quantitative analysis relies on secondary data collected from multiple authoritative sources, including the PRASHAD database (2022), the Ministry of Tourism Statistics (2022), the Ministry of Tourism Annual Report (2025–26), the KPMG report on the Indian tourism sector (2024), and the MakeMyTrip tourism report (2024). These datasets have been analysed to identify recent patterns and developments in India's spiritual tourism sector.

In addition, data from Statista (2024) have been analysed to examine the trend in international tourist arrivals in India during the period 2010–2021. To assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on spiritual tourism, a comparative analysis of tourist arrivals before and after the pandemic has been undertaken. Percentage changes in visitor arrivals across selected major spiritual tourism destinations have also been computed to evaluate their recovery and growth patterns.

The primary objective of this study is to examine the current status of spiritual tourism in India and analyse the emerging trends shaping this important segment of the country's tourism industry.

4 Promotion of Spiritual Tourism in India

India is known for spiritual tourism with many globally known destinations and government support has worked in developing spiritual tourism in India. Puri Jagannath, Kedarnath, Amarnath Yatra, Rishikesh, Varanasi, and Haridwar have peace and meditative experiences on the tourists and have been able to develop their image and branding power over the years. India's well-established image as a global destination for religious tourism attracts millions of international tourists and has played an important role in promoting the growth of spiritual tourism in the country (Agarwal et.al., 2021).

‘Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive’ (PRASHAD) scheme of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India was launched in the year 2014-15. The main objective of this scheme is to enrich religious tourism experience (Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, n.d.). The scheme has worked for improving pilgrimages across the states. The beneficiaries include northeastern states like Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya. Fund has also been sanctioned under this scheme for Krishna circuit, Varanasi and other sites in northern part of India. Major beneficiaries in south India are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. In west, Somnath temple in Gujarat is a major beneficiary. Under the PRASHAD Scheme Government of India has sanctioned so far 1214.19 crore fund for various development projects of pilgrimage sites, however so far 689.66 crore fund is only released (see table 1A). It is also found that out of the total sanctioned fund, majority of the funds were released during the first five years of launch i.e. from 2014-2019. During 2014-19 a total 841.9 crore fund were sanctioned, out of which 422.78 crore fund was released which is just 50 % of the total sanctioned fund. The sanction rate slowed down during the next five years to 322. 77 crore and out of that only 56.12 crore was sanctioned as per the statistics published by the Ministry of tourism, Government of India. The sanction rate may have slowed down due to the pandemic. Probably more funding and utilization will make PRASHAD scheme effectively improving the infrastructure in various pilgrimage sites.

During 2024-25, 36 projects were sanctioned under ‘challenge based destination development’ under a sub scheme of Swadesh Darshan for transforming the existing centres into sustainable and globally appealing tourist destinations. Out of that, 11 states got allocations under the category of spiritual tourism (See Table 2)

Table 2. State wise funding under the category of spiritual tourism during 2024-25

State	Name of the project	Amount (In crore)
Andhra Pradesh	Ahobilam-A spiritual Odyssey	25
Gujarat	The Sacred Ocean Retreat at Harsiddhi Shore, Porbandar	24.6
Jharkhand	Tourism Infrastructure Development at Ramrekha Dham, Simdega	18.87
Kerala	Thalassery: The Spiritual Nexus	25
Madhya Pradesh	Medieval Splendor 2.0, Orchha	25
Meghalaya	Mawphlang cultural & Heritage centre	24.87
Nagaland	Soulful Trails: The Impur Heritage Experience, Impur Village	24.94
Punjab	Cultural and Heritage Strech at Hussainiwalla Border, Ferozepur	5

Sikkim	Kabi Chronicles: A journey through Unity and Heritage, Kabi, Mangan	24.96
Tamil Nadu	Iconic Transformation of Rameswaram	20.01
Uttarakhand	Development of Kainchidham campus, Kainchidham	17.60

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. (2026). Annual report 2025–26.

The allocation to 11 states under spiritual tourism were 236.21 crore out of a total allocation of 648.11 crore (Ministry of Tourism, 2026) under this scheme. The allocation of 36.4 % under spiritual tourism shows that the category has been given utmost importance by the Government of India.

Visa policy is a critical area in which government intervention directly influences tourism development. To enhance accessibility and promote inbound tourism, the Government of India has progressively liberalized its visa regime. While the Tourist Visa-on-Arrival scheme was introduced in 2010 for a limited number of countries, it was later replaced and expanded through the electronic visa (e-Visa) system introduced in 2014, allowing travellers from numerous countries to apply for visas online prior to arrival (Agarwal, 2017; Sharma & Kumar, 2025). The e-Visa initiative simplifies travel procedures, reduces administrative barriers, and enhances convenience for international tourists (Singh, 2016). Recent studies indicate that visa facilitation measures significantly influence tourists’ destination choices and contribute to the growth of foreign tourist arrivals in India (Kaurav et al., 2024; Sahu & Nema, 2026). Furthermore, easier visa access is expected to support niche tourism segments such as spiritual, wellness, and medical tourism, as international visitors can more easily travel to India’s religious and cultural destinations (Mallick, 2025; Sarode, 2024). Consequently, visa liberalization remains an important policy instrument for strengthening India’s competitiveness as a global tourism destination (Ramos & Allis, 2025).

5 Recent trends in spiritual tourism in India

Post covid there is an increasing interest among the domestic and foreign tourists for spiritual tourism. Interest for mindfulness, spiritual living has been enhanced among foreign tourists. The interest of foreign tourists are not restricted to heritage sites but into places of spiritual interests in India.

Among Indian states, in domestic tourist visits, Tamilnadu is ranked at the top among Indian states. In 2021, Tamilnadu had 17. 02 % of domestic tourists, followed by Uttar Pradesh at16.19 %, Andhra Pradesh 13. 77 % and Karnataka, 12 %.. Foreign tourists visited the most Punjab with a share of 29.22 %, followed by Maharashtra at 17.6 %, Delhi 9. 5% and Karnataka 6.87 %. Tourists are classified in Indian Tourism Statistics broadly into Leisure and Business. Further, there is sub classification of Pilgrimage. Spiritual tourism or pilgrimage is attractive both for domestic and foreign tourists. Post covid, there is a surge in spiritual tourism in India and 60 % of domestic tourists are into spiritual tourism (KPMG, 2024). Between 2021 and 2023, there is a 97 % surge in internet searches for spiritual tourism in India (Makemytrip report, 2024) In 2022, 1,433 million domestic tourists and 6.64 million foreign tourists visited Indian pilgrimages. This is a big leap compared to 677 million in 2021 and 1.05 million in 2020 (KPMG, 2024). The sector

generated a revenue level of US\$ 16.2 billion (Rs. 1.34 lakh crores) in 2022, up from US\$ 7.9 billion (Rs. 65.1 thousand crores) as recorded by Ministry of Tourism (IBEF, 2024).

Table 3. Comparative visits to religious sites pre and post pandemic in India

Place of interest	Pre pandemic daily visitors	Post pandemic daily visitors
Golden Temple, Punjab	<100,000	100,000
Guruvayur Devaswom, Kerala	4000	6000-7000
Vaishno Devi Shrine, J&K	10000-15000	32000-40000
Varanasi city	55000	3,35,000

Source: KPMG report, 2024

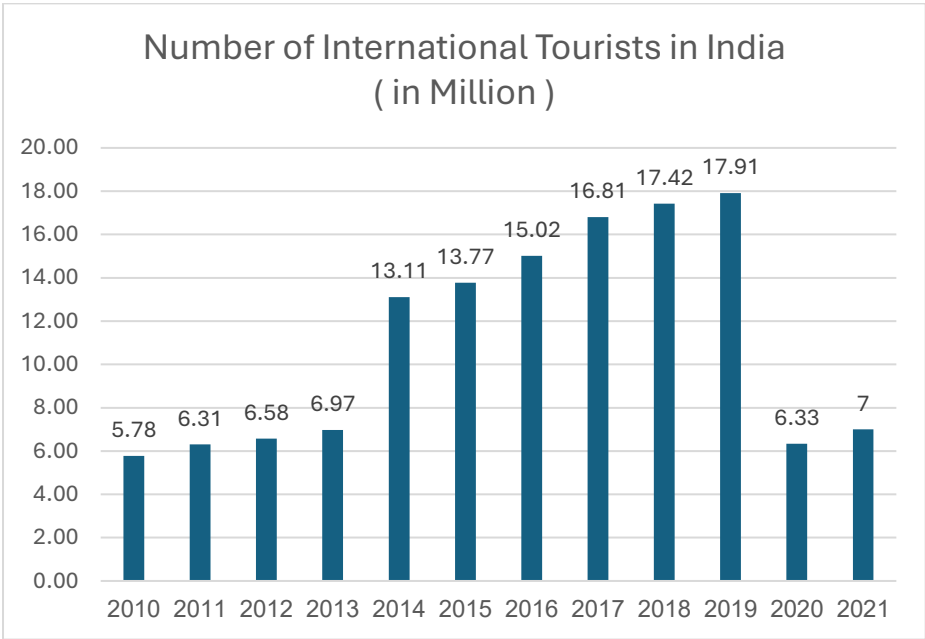
Table 4. Change in number of domestic and foreign tourist in 2021 vs 2022 (in %)

Name of the spiritual place	% change in domestic and foreign tourists
Mathura	190
Ajmer	394
Dwarka	461
Somnath	461
Shirdi	158
Guruvayur	153
Katra	64
Ayodhya	190
Bodh Gaya	916
Varanasi	119
Puri	111
Tirupati	107
Madurai	90
Amritsar	-2

Except Amritsar, in all religious places, there has been a surge in tourists. The places under Krishna circuit comprising Mathura, Dwarka and Puri saw a surge 190 %, 461 % and 111 %. Places like Katra (Vaishno Devi) and Amritsar saw less growth or negative growth. These places are very popular tourist places traditionally and remained unaffected during COVID too and that may be the reason for their low growth in the subsequent year. However, the data show the increasing interest towards religious tourism for all places of religious interest. The interest for spiritual tourism is independent of religious faith and surge is witnessed in Islamic religious tourist place like Ajmer, Hindu religious places like Krishna circuit, Shirdi, Guruvayur and others, Buddhist tourist places like Bodh Gaya. Varanasi is a place of spiritual tourist interest for both Hindus and Buddhists. The study by KPMG did not highlight any Christian religious tourist place.

India, being a country with majority of Hindus, we can see more interest for Hindu religious places. At the same time, India is known for religious places of various other faiths.

Fig. 1. International Tourists Arrivals in India



Source: India; Bureau of Immigration (India); 2010 to 2021 (Statista, 2024)

The above figure shows a continuous growth in arrival of international tourists to India till 2019, the pandemic year. The arrival of international tourist had a big leap during 2014 when it jumped to 13.11 million from previous year's 6.97 million. Then the growth continued until 2019. The focus on spiritual tourism is likely to be one of the reasons behind this growth.

From the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India for 2020 and 2021, we saw that peak tourists arrival in India is during December to February, the usual months of peak tourism and this cannot be attributed to any particular religious festival in India.

6 Conclusion and Policy Implications

This study examined the recent growth of spiritual tourism in India by analysing government initiatives, tourism statistics, and industry reports. The findings indicate that spiritual tourism has emerged as one of the fastest-growing segments of the Indian tourism industry, driven by rising domestic demand, increasing international interest, and sustained government support through programmes such as PRASHAD and Swadesh Darshan. The sharp recovery in tourist arrivals after the COVID-19 pandemic further demonstrates the resilience and long-term potential of this segment. We have seen the huge impact of spiritual tourism in India. The contribution to GDP of spiritual tourism is more than 2 %. There is demand for spiritual tourism from both domestic and international travellers. While 60 % of domestic tourists are into religious or spiritual tourism, the growth in arrival of foreign tourists also appears to be correlated to spiritual tourism.

The analysis also suggests that infrastructure development alone is insufficient for sustaining long-term growth. Although substantial financial support has been sanctioned under the

PRASHAD Scheme, delays in fund release and utilisation indicate the need for more effective implementation and monitoring. Future investments should be guided by tourist demand, regional development priorities, and sustainability considerations to maximise economic and social benefits.

India possesses a unique comparative advantage in spiritual tourism because of its religious diversity, cultural heritage, and globally recognised pilgrimage destinations. This advantage can be further strengthened through improved destination branding, digital promotion, better visitor amenities, enhanced connectivity, simplified visa procedures, and greater participation of state governments and private stakeholders. Public-private partnerships may also play an important role in developing world-class tourism infrastructure and visitor experiences.

Finally, the study highlights the need for a comprehensive national tourism policy to replace the existing policy framework introduced more than two decades ago. Such a policy should integrate infrastructure development, destination branding, sustainability, digital transformation, and community participation while positioning spiritual tourism as a strategic pillar of India's tourism and economic development. Future research may extend this study through primary surveys of domestic and international tourists to examine visitor motivations, satisfaction, and behavioural intentions across major spiritual destinations.

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Appendix 1

Table A1. Year-wise Details of Projects Sanctioned under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme from 2014-15 to 2021-22

Sl. No.	Year	State/UTs	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Amount Released
1	Year 2014-15	BIHAR	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar**	4.27	2.91
2	Year 2014-15	ODISHA	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham – Ramachandi - Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50	10
3	Year 2014-15	UTTAR PRADESH	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)**	14.93	10.38
4	Year 2014-15	UTTAR PRADESH	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura**	9.36	9.36
5	Year 2015-16	ANDHRA PRADESH	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination**	27.77	27.77
6	Year 2015-16	ASSAM	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati**	29.99	29.99
7	Year 2015-16	BIHAR	Development at Patna Sahib**	41.54	33.23
8	Year 2015-16	PUNJAB	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar **	6.4	6.4
9	Year 2015-16	RAJASTHAN	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	32.64	26.11
10	Year 2015-16	UTTARAKHAND	Integrated Development of Kedarnath**	34.78	27.83
11	Year 2015-16	UTTARAKHAND	Development of Varanasi –Phase -I**	20.4	16.32
12	Year 2016-17	GUJARAT	Development of Dwarka**	13.08	10.46
13	Year 2016-17	GUJARAT	Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath**	45.36	45.36
14	Year 2016-17	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Development at Hazratbal,	40.46	32.37
15	Year 2016-17	KERALA	Development at Guruvayur Temple**	46.14	36.91
16	Year 2016-17	TAMILNADU	Development of Kanchipuram**	13.99	13.99
16	Year 2016-17	TAMILNADU	Development of Vellankani**	4.86	4.86
17	Year 2016-17	WEST BENGAL	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
18	Year 2017-18	ANDHRA PRADESH	Development of Srisailem Temple**	47.45	37.96
19	Year 2017-18	MADHYA PRADESH	Development of Omkareshwar	44.83	35.87
20	Year 2017-18	MAHARASHTRA	Development of Trimbareshwar	37.81	8.49

21	Year 2017-18	UTTAR PRADESH	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	8.57
22	Year 2017-18	UTTAR PRADESH	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme – Phase II	44.6	31.77
23	Year 2018-19	GUJARAT	Development of Promenade at Somnath under PRASHAD Scheme**	47.12	44.76
24	Year 2018-19	JHARKHAND	Development of Baidyanathji Dham, Deoghar	39.13	20.58
25	Year 2018-19	NAGALAND	Development of Pilgrimage Infrastructure in Nagaland	25.26	15.06
26	Year 2018-19	UTTARAKHAND	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	39.24	20.79
27	Year 2018-19	UTTARAKHAND	Development of Infrastructure facilities at Govardhan, Mathura, UP	39.74	21.87
28	Year 2019-20	HARYANA	Development of Nada Saheb Gurudwara and Mata Mansha Devi Temple in Panchkula District	49.52	20.18
29	Year 2020-21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Development of Parasuram Kund, Lohit Distt.	37.88	7.34
30	Year 2020-21	CHHATTISGARH	Development of Maa Bamleshwari Devi Temple, Rajnandgaon, Dongargarh, Chhattisgarh	43.33	12.16
31	Year 2020-21	MADHYA PD	Development of Amarkantak	49.99	4.86
32	Year 2020-21	MEGHALAYA	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation in Meghalaya	29.32	6.53
33	Year 2020-21	SIKKIM	Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation at Four Patron Saints, Yuksom	33.32	9.5
34	Year 2020-21	TELANGANA	Development of Jogulamba Devi Temple, Alampur	36.73	5.14
35	Year 2020-21	TRIPURA	Development of Tripura Sundari Temple, Udaipur	37.84	10.59
36	Year 2021-22	UTTARAKHAND	Augmentation of Pilgrimage Infrastructure Facilities and Gangotri and Yamunotri Dham in Uttarakhand under PRASHAD Scheme	54.36	Sanctioned on 30.6.2021
Total	Total	Total	Total	1214.19	689.66

Source: (PRASHAD Scheme database, 2022). Ministry of Tourism, Government of India (2024).

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