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Arrivals of tourists from Sri Lanka fell by 70.8% from a year earlier to 71,370 in March 2020, amid the COFID-19 crisis, the latest data released by the Sri Lankan Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) shows. March marked the third consecutive month of declining tourists from Sri Lanka fell by 70.8% from a year earlier to 71,370 in March 2020, amid the COFID-19 crisis, the latest data released by the Sri Lankan Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) shows. 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Since April 2019, following the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks, Sri Lanka has seen a monthly drop in tourist arrivals from year to year compared to 2018 and 2019. Sri Lanka tightened tourist arrivals from year to year compared to 2018 and 2019. Sri Lanka tightened tourist arrivals from year to year compared to 2018 and 2019. Sri Lanka tightened tourist arrivals from year to year compared to 2018 and 2019. Sri Lanka tightened tourist arrivals in mid-March and suspended all passenger arrivals from all countries on March 19 to limit the spread of the CoVID-19 pandemic. This month the largest source market for tourists was India, followed by the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom. Almost 98% of tourist traffic in Sri Lanka, 60% of the total traffic received in March 2020. Asia and the Pacific accounted for 34% of total traffic, America 4.6%, Middle East 0.9% and Africa 0.5%. Compared to March last year, the biggest decline of 83.4%. Africa recorded a decline of 85.7% was recorded a decline of 77.9%, while Asia and the Pacific recorded a decline of 85.4%. A frica recorded in Europe. The effect of the COVID 19 epidemic is obvious, as all countries have seen a decrease in the number of arrivals. However, it is worth noting that arrivals from Kazakhstan increased by 79.7%. It is worth noting that China, which fell from the top ten markets, despite the outbreak of COFID 19. Fishing on stilts is one of Sri Lanka's traditional fishing methods. It cannot be found in any other part of the world. Tourists from Ravana Falls Tou Italian explorer Marco Polo claimed that Sri Lanka is the best island of its size in the world. Sri Lanka's tourism Colombo, was the fastest growing tourist development date back to 1937, when the Ceylan Tourism Bureau was established. [2] However, it was closed in September 1939 due to The Second World War. After the independence of Sri the promotion of tourism was again taken into account by the re-establishment of the Country was granted through the adoption of the Law 10 since 1966. [3] It provided for legislation for the establishment of the Ceylon Tourism Council has functioned as a state agency responsible for the development and promotion of sri Lanka's tourism sector. In October 2007, in accordance with Section 2 of the Tourism Act No. [4] Currently, the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority has classified Sri Lanka in several resort regions suitable for tourism development. [5] Colombo and Greater Colombo Resort stretches along Mount Lavinia in the south to Negombo in the north. Colombo Resort stretches along Mount Lavinia in the south to Negombo in the north. conferences and sporting events in the country. Colombo serves as both a gateway and a stopover point for international tourists. South Coast Resort: The south coast area stretches from Wadduwa to Tissamahama. The area was divided into two main regions. The first region stretches from Wadduwa to Galle. Coastal areas such as Kalutara, Beruwala, Bentota, Dedduwa, Madu Ganga, Balapitiya, Ahungalla and Hikkaduwa are included in this region. The second region, stretching from Galle to Tissaharama, includes the area. East Coast Resort Region: The East Coast Resort region extends from Kuchchaveli in the north to Pottuvil in the south. The main tourist areas in this region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region: The West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. 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West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Trincomalee and Nilaveli. West Coast Resort Resort Region are Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Resort Region. Ancient Cities Resort Region: This region has five world heritage sites, namely Anuradhapura, Dambulla, Kandy, Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya. Other regions include Khabarana, Giritale, Matale and Victoria. Other regions include Khabarana, Giritale, Matale and Victoria. Other resort regions: This includes Yala, Udawalawa, Wasgamuwa, Pinnawala, and the Ratnapura area. Joint tourism with India In the past, ferry services between India and Sri Lanka for tourists have been introduced and suspended repeatedly due to their low use. [6] Low use of old ferry services between Colombo and Tuticorin and talaimannar and Rameshwaram began in 2019. There is also a proposal to operate a cruise/ferry service between Colombo and Kochi in Kerala. The Indian and Sri Lanka of Tourism Development, John John indicated that a ferry service will help tourists from both sides to travel at a very low cost. [9] Arrivals of overseas visitors to Sri Lanka 2002–2018Data from the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) When the government decided to develop the tourism Sector as a separate sector of the country's economy by establishing the Ceylon Tourism Bureau in 1966, there were 18,969 arrivals of foreign tourists in Sri Lanka. There was an upward trend in tourist arrivals until 1982, with the exception of 1971. Between 1976 and 1982, tourist increase in the number of tourists, with 407,230 arrivals. [10] However, with the start of the civil war in 1983, the increase in tourist arrivals decreased to about 300,000 - 500,000 arrivals annually. The civil war that lasted more than 25 years ended in 2009, when LTTE separatists were defeated by government forces. In 2009, tourist arrivals were 448,000, and in 2015 1,798,380, an increase of more than 300% in six years. [11] Most visitors arriving in Short-Term Sri Lanka in 2020 were from the following countries: [12][13] Rank Country 2016 2017 2018 2019(January-Mar) 2020(Jan-Mar) 1 India 356.7 29 384.628 4 24.887 107.147 89.357 2 United Kingdom 188.159 201.879 254.176 85.468 55.455 6 Russia 58.1 76 59,191 65.49 7 39,187 49,397 4 Germany 133,275 130,227 156,888 49,429 34,507 3 China[14] 271.5 77 268.952 265.965 78.212 26.147 5 France 96.440 97.282 106.449 43.144 24.838 7 Australia 74.496 81,281 110,928 30,619 20,283 8 United States 54,254 57,479 75,308 30,070 16,842 9 Ukraine 1 6,073 16,776 10 Canada 18,320 12,436 11 Maldives 95.16 7 79,371 7 6,108 12 Netherlands 41,373 51,148 57,160 Total Foreign Arrivals 2,050,832 2,11 6,407 2,333,796 1,913,702,496,427 Domestic Tourism There is a significant domestic tourists are pilgrimage, family holidays, study work and sightseeing. The main destinations of domestic tourists are Anuradhapura, Kataaramama, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Sri Pada, Polonnaruwa, Sigiriya and Dambulla. Domestic tourist destination in 2018, have seen a massive drop in tourists following terrorist attacks. Authorities say tourists have been 70 per cent in the wake of the attacks, but the tourism industry appears to be witnessing a moderate renaissance. [16] Although it has a robust increase in tourist attacks, but the tourism industry appears to be witnessing a moderate renaissance. [17] Month 2018 2019 January 238,924 244,239 February 235,618 252,033 March 244.328 April 180.429 166.975 May 129.466 37.802 June 146.828 63.072 July 217.829 115.701 August 200.359 143.587 September 149.087 108.575 October 153.1 2 3 118.743 November 195.582 176.984 December 253.169 241.663 Total 2.333.796 1 913.702 tourist arrivals from Sri Lanka decreased by 70.8% from a year earlier to 71.370 in March 2020, amid the COVID-19 crisis, the latest data published by the Sri Lankan Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) have shown. March marked the third consecutive month of declining tourist arrivals fell by 17.7% to 207,507. Since April 2019, following the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks, Sri Lanka has seen a monthly drop in tourist arrivals from year to year to year compared to 2018 and 2019. Sri Lanka tightened tourist arrivals in mid-March and suspended all passenger arrivals from all countries on March 19 to limit the spread of the CoVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, the largest source market for tourists was India, followed by the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom. Almost 98% of tourists travelled by air to Sri Lanka. Europe has become the largest source of tourist traffic in Sri Lanka, 60% of the total traffic received in March 2020. Asia and the Pacific accounted for 34% of total traffic received in March 2020. Asia and the Pacific accounted for the Middle East 0.9% and Africa 0.5%. Compared to March last year, the biggest decline of 85.7% was recorded for the Middle East region, while America registered a decline of 83.4%. Africa recorded in Europe. The effect of the COVID 19 epidemic is obvious, as all countries have seen a decrease in the number of arrivals. However, it is worth noting that arrivals from Kazakhstan increased by 79.7%. It is worth noting that China, which fell from the top ten tourism-generating markets in Sri Lanka in February, climbed to ninth position among the top ten markets, despite the outbreak of COFID 19. [18] Attractions Tourist attractions are classified as natural or anthropogenic. Natural attractions include natural places, fauna and fauna, as well as places with a pleasant climate. Geotourism sites can also be included in this category. Anthropogenic attractions include archaeological and cultural attractions, historical and religious sites, performative arts and folklore, handicrafts and artifacts. Wildlife Yala National Park has the highest concentration of leopards per square kilometre in the world. [19] The largest gathering of wild Asian elephants in the world in Minneriya Park is known as The Gathering. [20] [21] [22] In Sri Lanka has a high level of biodiversity access points. [23] Many species of fauna and fauna are indigenous to Sri Lanka. This made the island a country with the highest rates of biological endemicism in the world. Thirteen per cent of the land area in Sri Lanka has been designated as protected areas for wildlife (WLPA), which currently exceed a total area of 8,500 km2 (3,282 mi2). [24] About 7% of the area is national parks, the areas allowed the public to see and study wildlife. Sri Lanka's national parks have become popular tourist destinations. Adam's Bridge National Parks · Angammedilla Bundala Chundikkulam · Delft Flooded plains · Gal Oya Galway's Land · Hikkaduwa Horagolla · Horton Plains · Kaudulla Rumana · Lahugala Kitulana · Lunugamvehera · Madhu Road · Maduro Oya Minneriya Dove Island · Somawathiya Udawalawe Ussangoda Wasgamuwa Wilpattu Yala Beach beach Unawatuna from the south coast of the island has been named as the best beaches in the world by CNN. [26] Main article: The list of beaches in Sri Lanka Sri Lanka has nearly 1,600 km (994 mi) coastlines with tropical beaches, which are popular among local and foreign tourists. [27] Most of the country's coasts are studded with different coastal characteristics, such as sea bathing and swimming, surfing, boating, snorkelling, deep sea fishing, underwater photography, and diving, can be seen at most of these beaches and related resort areas. The beaches of Tangalle, Beruwala, Mirissa, Bentota, Unawaduna Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Hikkaduwa, Uppuveli and Negombo are considered famous tourist beaches in the country. [28] Hummanaya Related Attractions · Fishing on stilts The picturesque natural beauty of Sri Lanka has numerous tourist attractions with areas of picturesque natural beauty, including primarily mountain lands, agricultural landscapes, waterfalls, places with various climatic conditions, reservoirs (wewas), and rivers. Cascade-related attractions in Sri Lanka Mountains · Rivers of Sri Lanka Botanical/Zoological Gardens Elephant herd at The Elephant Orphanage Pinnawala Country has six botanical gardens and four zoos. The botanical gardens are maintained by the Department of National Botanic Gardens have become attractive places among local and foreign visitors. Royal Botanical Garden Hakgala Botanical Garden Henrathgoda Botanical Garden · Mirijjawila Botanical Garden · Seetawaka Bo involves visiting historic sites. Sri Lanka is very rich in pre-historical, proto-historical, and historical monuments, which bespeak civilization and its ancient culture. Mainly Buddhism influenced in the casting of the country's cultural heritage. The historical period of Sri Lanka itself begins at about 236 î.Hr. with the introduction of Buddhism into the country by missionaries sent by the Asoka Indian Empire. UNESCO has declared six archaeological and world ecological sites in the country. [32] In addition to world heritage sites, the Sri Lankan government declared a number of sites and archaeological monuments protected within the country. World Heritage Sites Anuradhapura · Central Mountains of Sri Lankan Dambulla Cave Temple · Galle Polonnaruwa Sigiriya · Sinharaja Forest Reserve · Temple of protected archaeological monuments tooth nuwara Eliya District · Anuradhapura District · Batticaloa District Mannar District · Mullaitivu District · Jaffna District · Jaffna District · Vavuniya District · Vavuniya District · Kalutara District · Kalutara District · Hambantota District religions worship together. [33] Sri Lanka is well known for its rich Buddhist culture, as well as other religious country, Sri Lanka has many places of religious country, Sri Lanka has many places of religious and historical significance that attract tourists from all over the world. Anuradhapura, The Temple of the Tooth, the Peak of Adam, the Shrine of Our Lady of Madhu and Kataragama, are some famous religious sites on the island that attract a large number of tourists. [34] The walking pilgrimage called Pada Yatra, which is one of the oldest traditions in Sri Lanka, has been practiced for centuries, where the locals of Jaffna come along the East Coast to the Kataragama shrine. [35] Vihara Buddhist-related attractions in Sri Lanka. Hindu Temples in Sri Lanka · Atamastana · Solosmasthana Sport and Adventure Sports tourism is defined as either involved persons, observing or participating in a special sports such as cricket, rugby, golf and surfing. With the exception of cricket, the contribution to the tourism sector in other sports is still at a very low level. In addition to sporting events Adventure sports are also included in sports tourism. Sports that can be found in Sri Lanka. [37] [38] Related Attractions Whale Observation in Sri Lanka Culture and other National Museum of Colombo, established in 1877 Tea tourism is a relatively new concept that is already practiced in Sri Lanka. [39] Cultural tourism includes tourism in urban areas, especially in historic or large cities and theatres. Museums and theatres – Four national museums[40] and 26 archaeological museums have now been established in Sri Lanka. The national museums are maintained by the Department of National Museums and Archaeological Museums by the Department of National museums, a large number of theatres can also be found in Sri Lanka. Festivals - Sri Lanka is a multi-cultural country, with several different festivals celebrated by different communities. Sinhala and Tamil New Year's Holidays, Vesak Festival, Christmas, Ramadan Festival, Thai Pongal and Galle Literary Festival are some of the most important festivals. Performing Arts - There are three main forms of traditional dance in Sri Lanka: Kandyan dancing, low country dance, and Sabaragamuwa dance. Although not unique in Sri Lanka, Bharatanatyam, which originated in India is also popular in Sri Lanka especially among the Tamil community. Food - Sri Lanka especially among the Tamil community. Food - Sri Lanka especially among the Tamil community. Food - Sri Lanka especially among the Tamil community. Food - Sri Lanka especially among the Tamil community. producers, Sri Lanka is best known for its unorthodox tea production. Tea was introduced into the country by the British, who called it the country Ceylon. Pure Tea Ceylon is considered some of the best tea produced anywhere in the world. Crafts available in Sri Lanka include wood carving, silverware, brass castings, ceramics, bamboo products, ceramics, batiks, lace works, smokecanworks, costume jewelry, varnish, wooden masks, coir goods, handlooms, and ivory products. Related Attractions Museums of Sri Lankan Dances · Sri Lankan cuisine · Sri Lankan sweets and desserts Accommodation AEC Routemaster used as a tour bus in Colombo Cinnamon Air seaplane in Colombo Country bungalows, Income make a significant accommodation are available in a payment system in private houses and peal-country bungalows. Income make a significant contribution to the national economy through direct contribution to the state, and job generation. It contributes both directly and indirectly to the supply of goods and services to the local economy (it is one of the main sources of foreign income of the country), has its critics. Some studies indicate that the rapid development of modern tourism would not meet the specific needs of local people. [43] Sri Lanka's high biodiversity also appears to be threatened by the development of mass tourism, which has already affected several natural reserves. Some endangered animal species appear to be under serious threat from increased tourism in some areas; this is the case of the stone frog keerthisinghe, which is endemic in Sri Lanka, lead ecotourism, sustainable tourism, susta their environmental impact is limited. [45] The Sri Lankan Ecotourism Foundation is the national organization that has created an official island ecotourism with wide travel options. In 2010, the foundation won the presidential awards for outstanding contribution to tourism in Sri Lanka. [46] See also the Economy of Sri Lanka Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report Visa Policy of the World Tourism Organization of Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority. November 9, 2016. A History at SLTDA. Sri Lanka Tourism Competitiveness Report Visa Policy of the World Travel Monitor References 10 most popular cities for travelers in 2015. CNN. November 6, 2016. A Overview. Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority. November 9, 2016. A History at SLTDA. 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