

National Tourism Day: 25 January

(Ministry of Tourism)

February 09, 2022

Our country can be a fascinating tourist destination for the world, but for some reason, we have not been able to do it as fast as we need to. Come, let all of us, the countrymen, take the decision to boost tourism in the country. As tourism grows, capital investment provides more employment opportunities. The country's economy also gets a boost. People all over the world are ready to see India in a new way today. Let us think how we can attract tourists to our country from the world over, how we can strengthen the tourism sector and what arrangements should be made at tourist destinations.

-Prime Minister Narendra Modi

The [Ministry of Tourism](https://tourism.gov.in/)¹ celebrates National Tourism Day every year on January 25. This day is marked with the intent to appreciate our country's beauty and spread awareness of the importance of tourism and its impact on the Indian economy.²

Facilitation as well as strengthening of tourism in India is the main objective of Ministry of Tourism. With the objective of facilitating tourism in India, the Ministry constantly works on augmenting tourism infrastructure, easing of visa regime, assurance of quality standards in services of tourism service providers, projection of the country as a 365 days' tourist destination, promotion of sustainable tourism etc.³

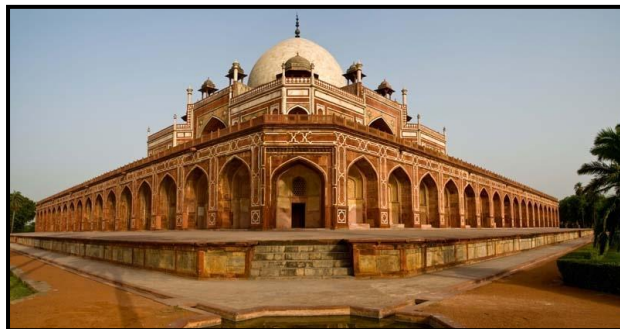


¹ <https://tourism.gov.in/>

² <https://quiz.mygov.in/quiz/national-tourism-day-picture-quiz/>

³ <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-03/Annual%20Report%202021%2021%20English.pdf>

Tourism sector has the capacity to boost economy, foreign exchange earnings and provide large number of jobs at every level. The Ministry of Tourism continuously consults and collaborates with other stakeholders in the sector including various Central Ministries/ agencies, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and the representatives of the private sector.⁴



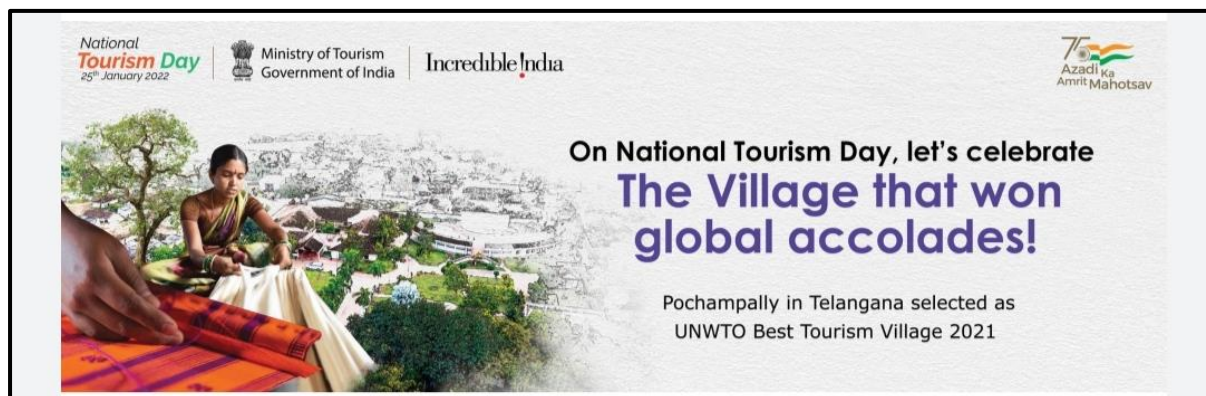
Tourism has the potential to contribute to inclusive growth by creating opportunities for all different groups, ethnicities, religions and across sectors such as agriculture, arts & crafts etc.⁵

National Tourism Day 2022

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India observed National Tourism Day on the 25th of January 2022, under the aegis of ‘Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav’, the 75-week grand celebration launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to mark 75 years of India’s independence.

Worldwide, India has a remarkable position because of magnificent places that are famous as tourist destinations. India has a culturally rich heritage which attracts a lot of foreign tourists.

The theme for this year’s National Tourism Day is “Rural and Community Centric Tourism”⁶



Some facts on Tourism in India⁷

- Indian tourism and hospitality industry have emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among the services sector in India. Tourism in India has significant potential

⁴ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1598374>

⁵ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1758269>

⁶ <https://quiz.mygov.in/quiz/national-tourism-day-picture-quiz/>

⁷ <https://www.ibef.org/industry/tourism-hospitality-india.aspx#:~:text=During%202019%2C%20foreign%20tourist%20arrivals,23.6%25%20y%20Do%2Dy%20to%202.9%20million.>

considering the rich cultural and historical heritage, variety in ecology, terrains and places of natural beauty spread across the country.

- Tourism is an important source of foreign exchange in India similar to many other countries. The foreign exchange earnings from 2016 to 2019 grew at a CAGR of 7.0 per cent but dipped in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In FY20, tourism sector in India accounted for 39 million jobs, which was 8.0 per cent of the total employment in the country. By 2029, it is expected to account for about 53 million jobs.
- According to the World Travel and Tourism Council ([WTTC](#)), India ranked 10th among 185 countries in terms of travel & tourism's total contribution to GDP in 2019. During 2019, contribution of travel & tourism to GDP was 6.8 per cent of the total economy, i.e nearly Rs. 13,68,100 crores (US\$ 194.30 billion).
- During 2019, foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in **India stood at 10.93 million**, achieving an annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent. During 2019, FEEs (Foreign Exchange Earnings) from tourism increased 4.8 per cent to Rs. 1,94,881 crore (US\$ 29.96 billion). In 2019, arrivals through e-Tourist Visa increased by 23.6 per cent to 2.9 million. In 2020, FTAs decreased by 75.5 per cent to 2.68 million and arrivals through e-Tourist Visa (Jan-Nov) decreased by 67.2 per cent to 0.84 million. As of March 2021, the e-Tourist Visa facility was extended to citizens of 171 countries.
- By 2028, international tourist arrivals are expected to reach 30.5 billion and generate revenue of over US\$ 59 billion. Domestic tourists are expected to drive the growth, post pandemic.
- However, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a debilitating impact on world travel and tourism everywhere, including India. During January-September 2021, International Tourist Arrivals (ITA) worldwide was 20 per cent lower than the same period in 2020.⁸

Investments in Indian Tourism Industry⁹

- India was globally the third largest in terms of investment in travel and tourism with an inflow of US\$ 45.7 billion in 2018, accounting for 5.9 per cent of the total investment in the country.
- The hotel & tourism sector received cumulative FDI inflow of US\$ 15.89 billion between April 2000 and June 2021.
- Indian government has estimated that India would emerge with a market size of 1.2 million cruise visitors by 2030-31.

National Schemes for Tourism promotion in India

⁸ <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/eschapter/echap09.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.ibef.org/industry/tourism-hospitality-india.aspx#:~:text=During%202019%2C%20foreign%20tourist%20arrivals,23.6%25%20y%2Do%2Dy%20to%202.9%20million.>

- ❖ [Swadesh Darshan Scheme](#)¹⁰
- ❖ [PRASHAD Scheme](#)¹¹
- ❖ [Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers \(Institutes\)](#)¹²
- ❖ [Other Schemes](#)¹³ for Overseas Marketing, Human Resource Development, Tourism infrastructure development etc.

Tourism Infrastructure Development¹⁴

- **SWADESH DARSHAN - Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes**

Swadesh Darshan scheme, **launched during 2014-15**, has a vision to develop theme-based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.

Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely: Northeast India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit and Sufi Circuit.

- **PRASHAD - The National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive**

PRASHAD has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism with the **objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage and heritage destinations**.

The scheme aims at infrastructure development such as development/upgradation of destination entry points viz. passenger terminals (of road, rail and water transport), basic conveniences like tourism Information/Interpretation Centres with ATM/ Money exchange counters, improvement of road connectivity (last mile connectivity), procurement of equipment for eco-friendly modes of transport and equipment for tourist activities such as Light & Sound Show, water/adventure sports, renewable sources of energy for tourist infrastructure, parking facilities, toilets, cloak room facilities, waiting rooms, construction of craft haats / bazars / souvenir shops / cafeteria, rain shelters, watch towers, first aid centres, improvement in communication through establishing telephone booths, mobile services, internet connectivity, Wi-Fi hotspot.

¹⁰ <https://tourism.gov.in/swadesh-darshan-scheme>

¹¹ <https://tourism.gov.in/prashad-scheme>

¹² <https://tourism.gov.in/scheme-capacity-building-service-providers-institutes>

¹³ <https://tourism.gov.in/schemes-and-guidelines/schemes>

¹⁴ <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-03/Annual%20Report%202021%2021%20English.pdf>

- **Iconic Tourist Sites:**

Pursuant to budget announcements in 2018-19 and 2019-20, the Ministry of Tourism has framed 'Development of Iconic Tourist Destinations Scheme'- a Central Sector Scheme for development of nineteen identified iconic destinations in the country. A total number of **19 destinations** ([Click here](#) for more information) have now been identified for development under this scheme.



- **Assistance to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development:**

Development of tourism infrastructure at tourism destinations could create a critical mass for achieving its targeted objectives and other socio-economic benefits to the society. The holistic development of tourism infrastructure at all important tourist destinations through Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the States/ UTs may not be possible since, many of the potential destinations are under the jurisdictions/ control of Central Agencies like ASI, Railways, Port Trusts in India, ITDC etc. and the overall development of places of tourist interest under their control may not be possible through their own resources and may require convergence of resources, expertise and experience for maintenance and management after development.

- **Viability Gap Scheme for Revenue Generating Tourism Projects:**

Development of tourism infrastructure requires large investments that cannot be undertaken out of public financing alone, and in order to attract private capital as well as the techno managerial efficiencies associated with it, the Scheme is meant to promote Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in tourism infrastructure development. Viability Gap Funding under the scheme is normally in the form of a capital grant at the stage of project construction.

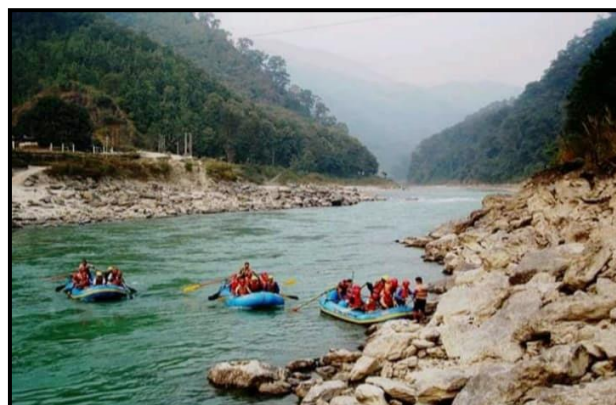
- **Assistance for Organizing fairs / festivals/ tourism related events:**

The Ministry of Tourism extends financial support of up to Rs.50 lakhs per State and Rs.30 lakhs per UT under the Domestic Publicity and Promotion including Hospitality Scheme for organizing fairs/festivals/tourism related events. A total of Rs.1.90 crores has been released to various States/UTs for organizing fairs and festivals in the year 2020.

New Tourism Products (Niche Tourism) ¹⁵

Identification, diversification, development, and promotion of niche tourism products in the country is the initiative of the Ministry to overcome the aspect of ‘seasonality’ and to promote India as a 365 days’ destination, to attract tourists with specific interest, and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has a comparative advantage. Thus, new products may be added in due course.

The Ministry of Tourism has constituted Board/ Task Forces/ Committees for the promotion of Golf, Medical/Wellness, Cruise and Adventure Tourism in the country. Guidelines have also been formulated by the Ministry to support Golf, Polo, Medical and Wellness Tourism. Accordingly, the following Niche Products have been identified by the Ministry of Tourism for development and promotion:



- **Adventure Tourism:** This involves exploration of remote areas and exotic locales and engaging in various activities. For adventure tourism in India, tourists prefer to go for trekking to places like Ladakh, Sikkim, and Himalaya. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are popular for the skiing facilities they offer. Whitewater rafting is also catching on in India and tourists flock to places such as Uttarakhand, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh for this adrenalin-packed activity.
- **Medical & Wellness:** Tourists from all over the world have been thronging India to avail themselves of cost-effective but superior quality healthcare in terms of surgical procedures and general medical attention. There are several medical institutes in the country that cater to foreign patients and impart top-quality healthcare at a fraction of what it would have cost in developed nations such as USA and UK. The city of Chennai (Tamil Nadu) attracts around 45 per cent of medical tourists from foreign countries.
- **Rural Tourism:** The Government is taking cognizance of Rural Tourism – one of the areas in which India can excel. Recently, Pochampally village in Telangana was selected as one of the best Tourism Villages in the world by the United Nations World Tourism Organization for its crafts, reforms, and historical significance out of the three nominations namely Ladhpora Khas in Madhya Pradesh, Kongthong village in Meghalaya, and Pochampally village in Telangana, submitted by the Ministry of Tourism. Rural tourism can help to disperse tourism in highly populated countries; this directs tourists away from some of the more well-known, busy areas and provides work opportunities and economic activity in alternative areas.¹⁶
 - **Eco-tourism**
 - **Film Tourism**
 - **Sustainable Tourism**
 - **Cruise Tourism**

¹⁵ <https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2021-03/Annual%20Report%202021%2021%20English.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1792594>

For further information, [Click here](#).

Other types of Tourism in India ¹⁷

- **Beach Tourism:** India's vast coastline and islands provides ample opportunities for tourism. Kerala, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep islands attract tourists in large numbers all around the year.



- **Cultural tourism:** India is known for its rich cultural heritage and an element of mysticism, which is why tourists come to India to experience it for themselves. The various fairs and festivals that tourists can visit in India are the Pushkar fair (Rajasthan), Taj Mahotsav (Uttar Pradesh), and Suraj Kund mela (Haryana). Other sites include Ajanta & Ellora caves (Maharashtra), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Hampi (Karnataka), Tai Mahal (Uttar Pradesh), Hawa Mahal (Rajasthan).



[Source](#)

- **Wildlife tourism:** India has a rich forest cover which has some beautiful and exotic species of wildlife – some of which are endangered or very rare. This has boosted wildlife tourism in India. The places where tourists can go for wildlife tourism in India include the Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan), Keoladeo Ghana National Park (Rajasthan), and Corbett National Park (Uttarkhand), among many others.



[Source](#)

¹⁷ <https://www.eoiriyadh.gov.in/page/types-of-tourism-in-india/>

For more information on types of Tourism in India, [Click here](#).

Budget Allocation for Tourism: Union Budget 2022-23¹⁸

To meet the fund requirements for the various Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Tourism during the Financial Year 2022-23, the Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman has earmarked an allocation of **Rs. 2400.00 crore in the Union Budget 2022-23**. This allocation is **18.42% higher than the Budget allocation for the year 2021-22**. The allocation of funds for the Tourism Sector in the Budget of 2013-14 was only Rs. 1357.30 Crores. The current years 'allocation is 76.82% more than the allocation of 2013-14.

Out of the proposed budget allocation of Rs 2400.00 crore major portion of the outlay amounting to **Rs.1644 crore is earmarked for development of infrastructure for tourism development** and **Rs. 421.50 crore is meant for promotion and publicity activities**. Out of the Budget allocation provided for major tourism infrastructure Schemes:

- **Rs.1181.30 crore is earmarked for the Swadesh Darshan Scheme,**
- **Rs. 235.00 crore is kept for the PRASHAD Scheme,**
- **Rs. 130 crore is set apart for Development of Iconic Sites,** and
- The remaining allocation would be used for funding other Schemes like Capacity Building for Service Providers, Champion Service Sector Scheme, Information Technology, etc. and also to meet the establishment expenditure of the Ministry and its subordinate office, the India Tourism Offices in the country and abroad.

The Ministry has earmarked an allocation of **Rs. 227.00 crore for the North-Eastern States** for the year 2022-23. Another **Rs. 98.00 crore is earmarked under the Tribal Sub Plan** for creation of tourism infrastructure in the tribal areas.

A new Scheme named **Loan Guarantee Scheme for COVID affected Tourism Service Sector (LGSCATSS)** has been started during the current financial year. Guarantee free loan upto Rs. 10.00 lakh each for Ministry of Tourism approved travel and tourism stakeholders (Tour operator/Travel Agents/ Tourist Transport Operator) and up to Rs. 1.00 Lakh each to RLGs/IITGs approved by MoT, Tourist Guides approved by State Govt./UTs administration is covered under the Scheme. The Scheme is to be executed through National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC). Around ten Scheduled Commercial Banks have launched the scheme and Cheques/ sanction letters have been distributed to some of the beneficiaries of LGSCATSS An allocation of **Rs. 12.50 crore is provided under the Ministry's Budget for 2022-23** for this purpose. The total allocation proposed under the Scheme for five years is Rs. 62.5 crores.

The Union Budget lays emphasis on **PM GatiShakti**. The Gati Shakti master plan is driven by seven engines: roads, railways, airports, ports, mass transport, waterways, and logistics infrastructure. All seven engines further supported by energy transmission, IT communication, bulk water, sewerage, and social infrastructure, will pull forward not just the economy but will also **play a role in boosting tourism in India.**¹⁹

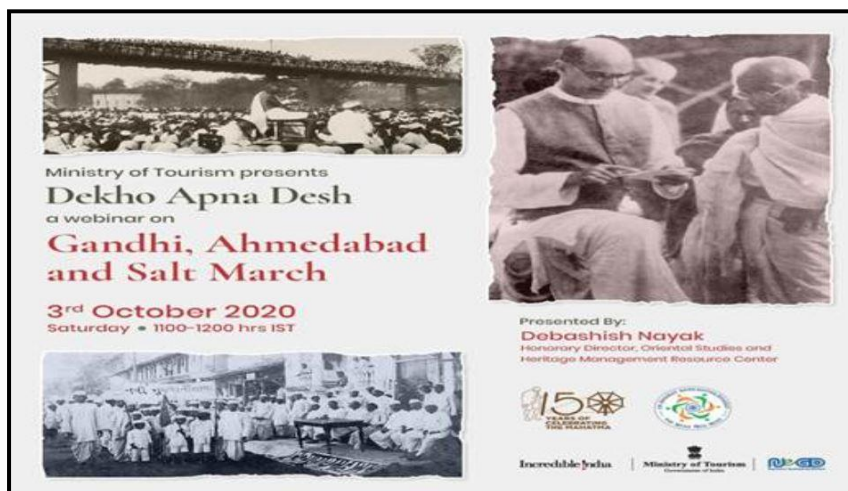
¹⁸ <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1794322>

¹⁹ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1794481>

The Union Budget has also planned for the development of five new river links (Daman Ganga Pinjal, Par Tapi Narmada, Godavari Krishna, Krishna Pennar, Peenar Kaveri) which will **boost Cruise Tourism** an area that has seen a great success in the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.²⁰

Recent initiatives by the government for Tourism promotion²¹

'Dekho Apna Desh'



The Ministry of Tourism launched the '*Dekho Apna Desh*' initiative in January 2020 with the objective of creating awareness among the citizens about the rich heritage and culture of the country and encourage citizens to travel within the country.

This initiative is in line with the 15th August

2019 address of the Prime Minister asking every citizen to visit at least 15 destinations by the year 2022.

Dekho Apna Desh Webinars by Ministry of Tourism²²

To create mass awareness, the Ministry has also launched an online *Dekho Apna Desh* pledge and Quiz on the MyGov.in platform. As on date, 68 webinars have been organised with a viewership of almost three lakhs. Under this initiative, the Ministry is organizing a series of Webinars under the overall theme of Dekho Apna Desh, showcasing the diverse culture, heritage, destinations and tourism products of the country. For more information, [Click Here](#).²³

- **“Bharat Parv”**: Ministry of Tourism organized the **“Bharat Parv”** at the Gyan Path and Red Fort Ground, Delhi from 26 to 31 January 2020, as a part of the Republic Day Celebrations. The theme of the Bharat Parv was ‘150 Years of Mahatma’ and ‘Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat’. The main attractions during Bharat Parv 2020 included display of Republic Day tableaux, performance by Armed



²⁰ Ibid

²¹ <https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1685762>

²² <https://tourism.gov.in/whats-new/dekho-apna-desh-webinars-ministry-tourism>

²³ <https://tourism.gov.in/whats-new/dekho-apna-desh-webinars-ministry-tourism>

Forces Band, pavilion by State Governments/UTs and the line Ministries, food stalls, cultural performances, handicraft and handloom stalls, etc.

- **Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme:** The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India Tourist Facilitator (IITF) Certification Programme, a Pan-India online learning program accessible from different digital devices. The programme aims at enhancing the overall experience of tourists by creating a pool of local, trained professionals. It will help in creating employment opportunities at the local level even in remote areas with tourism potential. As on December 21 2020, 6402 persons have registered under the IITFC Programme.
- **Incredible India Website launched:** The Minister of State for Tourism & Culture (IC) launched the **Incredible India Website** in Chinese, Arabic and Spanish languages to attract tourists from these regions.

For detailed information on recent initiatives, [Click here](#)

Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (40) of India as per UNESCO ²⁴

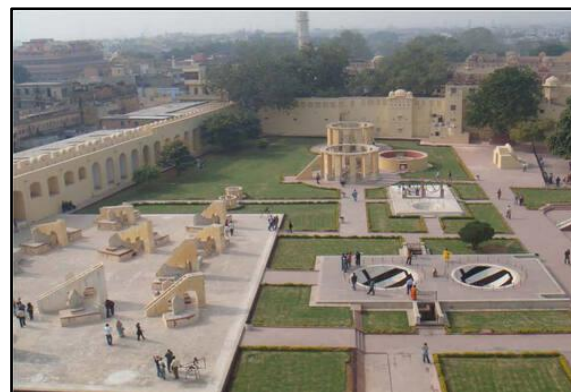
These sites attract innumerable tourists for their rich history, archaeological marvels, immense cultural value and/or natural beauty.

- ❖ **Cultural Properties:** 32 Indian cultural sites/properties have been inscribed on World Heritage by UNESCO. These include:

1. [Agra Fort](#) (1983)
2. [Ajanta Caves](#) (1983)
3. [Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar](#) (2016)
4. [Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi](#) (1989)
5. [Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park](#) (2004)
6. [Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus \(formerly Victoria Terminus\)](#) (2004)
7. [Churches and Convents of Goa](#) (1986)
8. [Dholavira: a Harappan City](#) (2021)
9. [Elephanta Caves](#) (1987)
10. [Ellora Caves](#) (1983)
11. [Fatehpur Sikri](#) (1986)
12. [Great Living Chola Temples](#) (1987,2004)
13. [Group of Monuments at Hampi](#) (1986)
14. [Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram](#) (1984)
15. [Group of Monuments at Pattadakal](#) (1987)
16. [Hill Forts of Rajasthan](#) (2013)



Ajanta Caves



Jantar Mantar, Jaipur

²⁴ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/in>

17. [Historic City of Ahmadabad](#) (2017)
18. [Humayun's Tomb, Delhi](#) (1993)
19. [Jaipur City, Rajasthan](#) (2019)
20. [Kakatiya Rudreshwara \(Ramappa\) Temple, Telangana](#) (2021)
21. [Khajuraho Group of Monuments](#) (1986)
22. [Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya](#) (2002)
23. [Mountain Railways of India](#) (1999,2005,2008)
24. [Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi](#) (1993)
25. [Rani-ki-Vav \(the Queen's Stepwell\) at Patan, Gujarat](#) (2014)
26. [Red Fort Complex](#) (2007)
27. [Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka](#) (2003)
28. [Sun Temple, Konârak](#) (1984)
29. [Taj Mahal](#) (1983)
30. [The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement](#) (2016)
31. [Jantar Mantar, Jaipur](#) (2010)
32. [Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai](#) (2018)

❖ **Natural Properties/ Sites:** There are seven Indian natural sites/properties inscribed on World Heritage by UNESCO:

1. [Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area](#) (2014)
2. [Kaziranga National Park](#) (1985)
3. [Keoladeo National Park](#) (1985)
4. [Manas Wildlife Sanctuary](#) (1985)
5. [Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks](#) (1988,2005)
6. [Sundarbans National Park](#) (1987)
7. [Western Ghats](#) (2012)



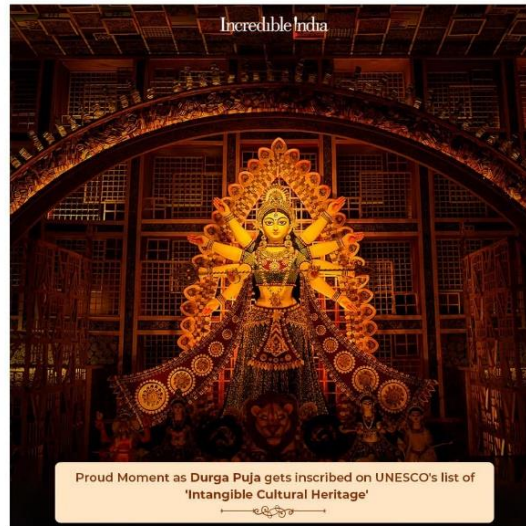
Western Ghats (left), Sunderbans (right)

❖ **Mixed Property/ Site:** [Khangchendzonga National Park](#) (2016)

Other than these sites, there is a tentative list. For more information on tentative list, [Click here](#).

Intangible Cultural Heritage of India²⁵

With the recent inscription of Durga Puja in Kolkata (2021) on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of Humanity, India now has 14 intangible cultural heritage elements on the prestigious UNESCO's Representative List of ICH of Humanity. These elements also act as catalysts to enhance footfall of tourists in their respective regions.

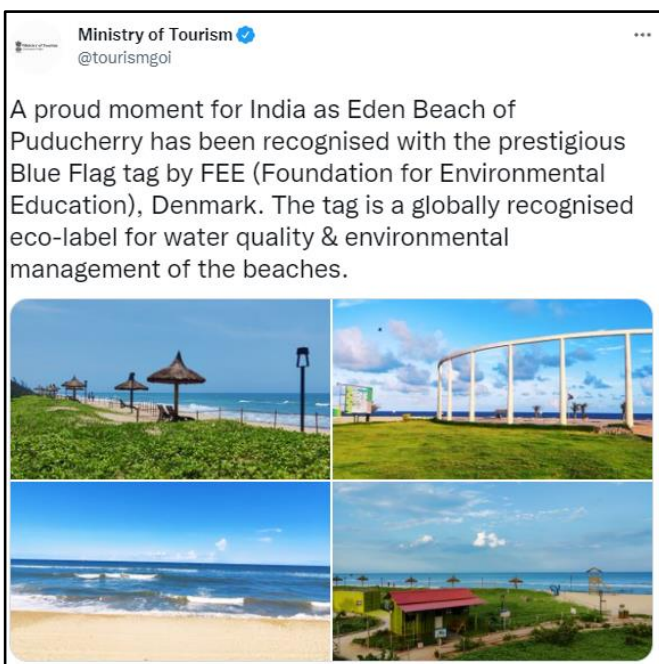


For detailed information on **Intangible Cultural Heritages of India**, [Click here](#).

Blue Flag beaches in India²⁶

In recognition of India's commitment to protect and conserve the pristine coastal and marine ecosystems through holistic management of resources, the globally recognized and coveted International 'Blue Flag Certification' has been accorded for 10 beaches in India:

Kovalam in Tamil Nadu, **Eden** in Puducherry, **Shivrajpur** in Gujarat, **Ghoghla** in Diu, **Kasarkod and Padubidri** in Karnataka, **Kappad** in Kerala, **Rushikonda** in Andhra Pradesh, **Golden** in Odisha and **Radhanagar** in Andaman and Nicobar



The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in its pursuit of “Sustainable Development” of the coastal regions of India embarked upon a highly acclaimed & flagship program **Beach Environment & Aesthetics Management Services (BEAMS)** which is one of the initiatives under Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach that the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has undertaken for the sustainable development of coastal regions of India, with a prime objective to protect and conserve the pristine coastal and marine ecosystems through holistic management of the resources.

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- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1586468>
- <https://newsonair.com/2021/09/05/dekho-apna-desh-with-shri-ramayana-yatra-trains/>
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- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1780513>
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- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1792594>
- <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1794481>

- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1794322>

Important Links:

- [Annual Report of Ministry of Tourism 2020-2021](#)
- [Year End Review Ministry of Tourism for Year 2020](#)

AG/HP/RC/AKP/SS