

Into The Wild, Eat Pray Love: Coddiwomple Pursuit For Transcendental Verity Of Life

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Abstract

Disappearing into the wild to discover peace ironically reverberate the mechanized modern civilization's conscious to escape from reality into spiritual tranquility. Sean Penn's *Into the Wild*, the adaptation of Jon Krakauer's book of the same title which in turn grounds on Chris McCandless's autobiographical record, *Death of an Innocent* serves the concrete evidence of man's exceeding search to figure the truth in righteousness. Elizabeth Gilbert's memoir *Eat, Pray, Love: One Women Searching for Everything* across Italy, India and Indonesia is yet another record of celebrating transcendental vagabond. Regardless of the time difference in origin of the select works to that of the present, the in-between decades amplified the ethos of diplomatic nomadism. The paper aims at scrutinizing the modern man's search for transcendental realm of life through the means of travel with no destination but motive on studying the chosen cases with regard to select Travel Motivation Theories of Iso-Ahola, along with Jamal and Lee (2003), Yoon and Yusal (2005) with added record of respective conscious in regard to national travel reports of India.

Keyword Travel; Contemporary social Culture; Travel Motivation Theory; Diplomatic Nomad; Transcendental Search.

Introduction

Seeking peace and tranquility in travel began to take the form of social culture in the recent decades but its prevalence can be traced right from primitive groups of humans. The people of ice age and nomads roamed around the world for the purpose of survival, making his prime motive as to make home, food and clans to safeguard from the threats. His nomadic missions brought him the world, placing him as the maker of civilizations. And the progress in time gave way for the classical age voyagers to explore the worlds in the quest for land, people and material; to check upon the construction of earth and the fellow humans and their survival techniques. Finding each other's existence upon the land

resulted in tracing the maps and world routes which eventually got refined over the centuries.

Man started to explore each other's part of the world for the sake of material, business, merchant, adventure and pleasure, while the other group of roamed around to spread aesthetics of religion and ideologies. Whatever the mission is, voyages and travel always hold in them pleasure making it one of the crucial moments for men to enjoy his solitude among the endless ocean, in the company of wind and howl of breeze, rustling of the flora, murmurs of the fauna, making him no tired of his work. Even though searching for peace in travel is nothing new for this world yet in recent decades the quest and announcement for the same and talk about it made its predominance in the air, reverberating.

The paper attempts to probe into the possible reasons for the heightened travel behavior in the contemporary with reference to *Into the wild* by Jon Krakauer and *Eat, Pray, Love: One Woman Searching for Everything across Italy, India and Indonesia* by Elizabeth Gilbert. The undertaken references are further examined with varied approaches to travel motivation theories to draw a definite conclusion.

Coddiwomple Pursuit for Transcendental Verity of Life

The story of Chris McCandless the man who lives beyond his death for the life he made for himself through roads, rivers, woods and mounts; finally arresting himself within the abandoned truck in solitary desert to die of starvation is notable for his persuasive spirit but also for his alarming record of adventure, making himself a lesson for those willing to stalk the uniform road of mission/passion, sharing unconscious insights on do's and don'ts. Under the probe to sense if no other adventure seeker made it into spot light, the answer is no, as the probe extends to similar real life incidents. The Alaskan ground familiar for its vast extended versatile territory alters the tendency over season holding sole alluring for the humans to bewitchingly trail over. The book *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer along with Chris McCandless's journey into the wild, hark back related encounters of men escaping the reality concealing under either guise of nature terminated on misfortune.

The first two years of vagabond life prior to commencing his great Alaskan adventure Chris earns many new people who are immensely into him for a friend, a son, a grandson or a youth attraction. Hitch hiking to Alaska and establishing associations with the possible passer bys, he is capacitated to affix quick acquaintance which evidences his emotional active spirit. Yet when perused one can cognize his ability of intentional emotional shutter on sensing the need to take off from the respective place. It exhibits his well perceived mind to not confine himself to single location or human bondage which might clutch him to definite life, for which he was not intending for the moment. With his lucid plan for life and potential bond establishment with limited

people during his travels, Chris maintained his emotions at a lower bar and sustained his relation remarkable, through possibilities, displaying his affinity for humans and the company when maintained uncomplicated.

Analyzing possibilities of Chris's intend to set limits, restricting himself to progress over human emotions, it is evident reflection from his past as he grew up under unpleasant parentage where his parents let their complications in relationship to intervene the conscious conscience of children. Taking affinity with books rather than humans, Chris groomed his vision towards life, duty and responsibility varied from rest of the world conventions. His vision for life is constructed resulting from complicated life imposed upon him as a kid by his parents, when they failed to take in their actual parental responsibilities. On perusing over Chris's decision to abandon his position and place, he performs nonetheless the same blunder by reciprocating his parent's act of escape from duty, back to them on taking off in solitude to vast land away from his responsibilities, deserting his kith and kin in emotional turmoil.

The deconstructed family structure with negligence for emotional comprehension and its effect on the lineage can be evidently witnessed. The book highlights more of such similar encounters than possibly could be witness in the movie, to underpin the notion of Chris's escaping adventurous trip. The polarity among the tempered humans and that of the similar extremists like Chris is that, most people cling on to the reluctance for acting upon their desire to escape from the reality and figure to sustain the unfavorable conditions, on contrary certain alike Chris prepare themselves to act upon their in-depth will to quench their spirit

As mentioned by Jon Krakauer in *Into the Wild*, Gene Rossellini's anthropological experiment on man's sustainable efficiency in solitary survival upon nature as that of Stone Age man, devoid with particulars of modernization and technology, finally winded up with the evident result. Rossellini succeeding his thirty years of experiment with the Stone Age survival concluded as "I learned that it is not possible for

human beings as we know to live off the land” (Krakauer 79). After which, by the age of forty nine, he decided to live by walking around the world, and lived by the same until his death in 1991 which is evidently to be a suicide. Analyzing deep over particular determination of the modern man, what could be the reason for him to experiment the possibility for Stone Age survival, the prime factor could feasibly recognized as dissatisfaction in the modern mechanized and conventional social culture which infuse the effect on individual’s existence.

John Mallon Waterman, captivated by passion for climbing attempted to live off his dreams, similar to Chris possess a dissected parental background, made his expeditions to go missing forever. His journey was traced with help of the peers he happen to link up on his route and the notes in his gear. Yet another similar story of Carl McCann, who set on his expedition end up with death over starvation lessons on contradicting intentions with actual norms of travelling. Losing his conviction over the solo survival among the vast boundary he passed over his chance of getting picked up by the aircraft with his mistaken signal to the pilot and died of starvation and cold as he was waiting for help to arrive which is not an appreciated notion in the culture of coddiwomple pursuit.

At most, venturesome stories insight upon the framework of the human mind that drives them into the wild nature for tranquility. Rossellini attempted factual analysis with favorable knowledge of survival. But McCandless’s carelessness and negligence over truth and lethargic assessment of sources and unreasonable trust to live off nature fired back during his starving days, in spite of which he didn’t desperately expect and waited for surprising help but decided to face the reality and gave into the resulting conditions.

In co-relation to Rossellini’s conclusion over human ability to sustain over nothing but nature in solitude, Chris’s final words “Happiness real only when shared” (Krakauer 189) can highly be considered to probe into his makeup of mind during last days. He who said that carriers are “twentieth- century invention” (Krakauer

117) emitting his infuriation towards the stereotyped modern life lettered his final words contradictory making sense about the effects of intended solitude he searched for, upon him.

The coddiwomple pursuit of Chris is to be essentially noted for the extreme physiological conditions of the contemporary generation. Setting his final destination as to reach Alaska, the first two years of the venture were not set upon a definite target but in loose. He rolled along the road and sheltered along with the volunteered hosts making sustainable relations. To be unnoticed as a definite human he changes his name over period of time, to let his own identity be intentionally lost and to exist untraceable.

“You were wrong if you think joy emanates only or principally from human relationships. God has placed it all around us. It is in everything and anything we might experience. We just have to have the courage to turn against our habitual lifestyle” (Krakauer 41), words of Chris recorded in his diary.

The case of Chris McCandless portrays single facet of the travel culture generated by the stereotyped modern life by which the individual escapes from the hard reality of social-dysfunctioning. On the other hand Elizabeth Gilbert’s memoir *Eat, Pray, Love: One Women Searching for Everything across Italy, India and Indonesia* confer upon yet another side of the socio-psychological factor influencing individual’s life. Exhausted by the same stereotypical conventions of life Elizabeth Gilbert takes up the identical route of travel, yet unlike Chris McCandless her travel intentions are not to escape but to search; to get lost to be found.

Elizabeth Gilbert, a successful woman with unimpeded troubles of mismanage finds herself incomplete as an individual, on realizing the lack of any excitement with life to add meaning or to the existence. Being partial creator of her life she yet not sure about her own reflections in any properties of her life, including marriage. And she draws upon the decision to leave her routine life at peace than to stay by trouble. On sensing no progress of any kind over her state of existence, Elizabeth realizes it as lack

back upon life and decided to take a break with travel with the intentions of finding herself, meaning for existence to grip onto and to explore her interests which she about to realize.

On perusing the possible reason for her sudden realization of the emptiness, it can be derived from her unproblematic life with regularized routine, which is too regular and stereotypical making her question- those which she lives by are what she really wanted for herself?

To take up the travel was always her dream even though it wasn't her first choice as she realized to terminate her marriage with her husband of love. Her second relationship which she thought would hold her back, which showed the promised glitters of relationships when commenced, on turning chaotic, brought her the conscious about the need to pause everything and the need for break.

Decided to discard of all that she owns, including all her relationships, movable and unmovable assets she chose to escape to unknown land in search of her quest to find the new side for herself. Her plans for Italy intend to amuse her palate and further with developing the skill over the Italian language from the natives. The second set destination to India where she approach spiritual hermitage with questions about her own self, priorities and expectations for life and attempts to clear her psyche over all her queries and comes out well and good as expected through the art of meditation. The third destination she wished to revisit is Bali of Indonesia where she expects to once again meet the old man Katut who put the searching spirit in her. She developed affinity for the people she meets over there and also got introduced to the unintended love that she was afraid of and yet manages to break out from her conventions and gave into the spirit of love.

The effects of stereotyped life is much evident when in the movie Liz's best friend Delia Shirazi says " I love my job, my guy and my kids, but I wish I could go" (Eat Pray Love 31:17-31:20).

Analyzing the inducing factor of travel, it can be examined with the help of scoping the

experiences under the travel motivation theories. Push and Pull theory of travel brief about the pushing factor that motivates or induce people to take off from a specific place or environment and also on the Pulling factor that attracts the respective individual or group towards a destination or to choose the particular travel. The first major contribution to the theory was made through 'Law of Migration' by Revenstein in 1881. It explains the push and pull theory of migration. Later the theory was taken up by various researchers and been analyzed under different scope. Dann (1997), base his explanation on the motivation for tourism, where he elaborates the reason for an individual to set the travel by leaving back his home and the possible reason for the same person to choose a particular destiny which pulls him towards. Based on his explanation, tourism helps people to escape the solitude by placing them into socio-cultural experiences.

The experiences of Chris and Liz involve travelling in search of truth about life which cannot be considered as a tour of leisure; hence the paper does intend to analyze the select experience under specific approach. Lee's proposed theory of migration(1966) analyze the pull and pull factor of migration from one place to another and the obstacles that could possibly block the way. And hence can't be incorporated into the analyses as the select cases of Chris and Liz involve no signs of migration. Crompton with his seven possible Push factors such as – escape, Self exploration, relaxation, prestige, regression, kinship-enhancement, and social interaction explained the motive for travel (excluding commercial motives which he derived later), where the pull factors are limited to two as novelty and education. Crompton's Push and pull factors can possibly explain the travel motive of Chris and Liz yet can't be feasible with in-depth probe in relation to the motive of the paper.

Jamal and Lee (2003) in their research on the push and pull theory analyze the perspective of travel motivation under two different point of views that is micro and macro factors. The macro factor deals with the socially created pushes that induce an individual to take up travel, either as an escape or as a search. Micro factors deals with the

individual's psychological motivation which might be resulting from macro Factor. In their analyses of micro and macro factor both spring up from the disoriented modern social and individual psychological structure which they predominate with the idea of 'search for authenticity', the reason for which travel is taken up. This approach to the push and pull theory evidently supports the case of both Chris and Liz.

On the other hand Yoon and Yusal (2005) in their analysis explain the push factor as the Socio-Psychological reasons that encourage or motivates an individual to travel and pull factor is intention to visit a particular destination. This approach of Yoon and Yusal (2005) can co-related to the case of Chris and Liz and also goes in hand with the micro and macro factors of Jamal and Lee (2003) and hence making the analysis evidently achievable under given conditions.

Iso-Ahola's motivation theory divided the intentions into four namely Personal escape where the individual wish to get rid of the routine

environment for the betterment of his psyche, second is interpersonal escape where the individual tries to get rid of the people of nuisance and the respective environment, third - Personal seeking where the individual share his or her own experience by feeling good about oneself to embracing their own life, the final is interpersonal seeking where the individual seeks fellow humans to build relationship of any kind and try to get new people into life. Among the four derivatives of Iso-Ahola, interpersonal escape along with personal and interpersonal seeking factors of model can be related to the experience of Chris and interpersonal seeking can be related to that of Liz's. Examining the travel psychology of Chris and Liz through the approaches of Jamal and Lee(2003); Yoon and Yusal (2005), the results show at what point the experiences of Chris and Liz comes together; stating the similarities. But while analyzing the story based on the Iso-Ahola's motivation theory it explains at what point the two stories diverge from each other.

Seeking Intrinsic Rewards

		Personal	Interpersonal
Escaping the Everyday Environments	Personal Environment	(1)	(2)
	Interpersonal Environment	(3)	(4)

Fig. 1. A Social Psychological model of tourism motivation (Iso-Ahola, 1983)

The life of Chris McCandles as portrayed in *Into the Wild* by Jon Krakauer and the experience of Elizabeth Gilbert's through her memoir *Eat, Pray, Love: One Women Searching for Everything* across Italy, India and Indonesia can be analyzed through Push and Pull theory of travel motivation

suggested by Jamal and Lee (2003); Yoon and Yusal (2005) and Iso-Ahola's model of tourism motivation.

Starting with Yoon and Yusal's (2005) approach to the push and pull motivation, the push factor in the case of Chris McCandles is his dissatisfaction in the family structure which can be related to the socio-psychological reasons. As

explained earlier Chris was bought up with the disoriented parental background which made him to choose solitude and intellect for life over the human bonding. The disoriented family structure is the result of the modern man's chase towards materialistic needs which lower his concern for fellow humans which at times including family structure. Chris's parents made their concern towards their duties of work rather than as parents. The change in the belief system of the whole modern society reflects over the life of its individual; in the case of analysis, it's evident with the family of Chris making him loose the trust upon emotional indulgence, framing it as a push factor for him to take up the travel. The pull, which acts as the attraction towards Alaskan ground, was built through his vision developed by reading Jack London and Henry David Thoreau.

Applying the Yoon and Yusal (2005) approach to the story of Liz, the push factor of socio-psychology is the same reason as like that of Chris's- the modern man's diverted concern to materialistic needs than the fellow humans. But with the case of Liz it is not disoriented family structure but the lack of spirit making life a mechanized routine without having definite motive to hold on, making the individual to realize the need for searching the true motive to have a grip on oneself, which is too reflection of modernization and its changed norms. The pull factors in the case of Liz are the destinations she chose to explore by own self. She realized her empty parts those that demand to be filled and chose three different specific destinations for each of her quest to find the answer for her search such as Italy for palate, India for spiritual clarity through meditation and Indonesia which unintentionally made her find love.

Jamal and Lee (2003) in their analysis of travel motivation set the Micro and Macro factors, which are evidently relatable with Chris and Liz. The Macro factor with Chris McCandless describes his push induced by the disappointment in the family structure which is the effect of Social deconstruction. His vision for life was built throughout his existence with the family encounters inducing him to take up the travel as a route to escape. Micro factor, the individual motive derived from the macro Factor

is his desire to live off the land. His will to get lost in the wilderness within nature and to survive on his own without the influence of stereotypes and to get away from everything he thought is unessential and makes no sense evidently contribute to the micro factor. According to Chris McCandless Careers are "twentieth century inventions" (Krakauer 117) which clearly express his disappointment for the stereotyped human conventions making clear about his individual Psychological micro factor he developed over the disappointment on the Socio-Psychological macro factor.

Applying the Macro factor to the story of Liz, it can be evidently seen as the dissatisfaction in the stereotyped mechanical life without set goal spirit. It is not only Liz who happen to live such life but it has become part and parcel of majority of the modern population which can be considered as a social deconstruction as a whole. The Micro factor could be self realization for not living her dreams and realizing that on continuing the routine stereotyped life of hers she might never will be able to live her life for herself ever.

Liz's husband trying to temporarily settle with the available chances rather than fighting for his dream makes Liz, herself to pressure things upon the relationship. And disappointment over the new relationship acted as the breaking point for her to shed all her conventions and to explore herself at first through travel. It is just in the story Liz happens to realize the reality and went in 'search for authenticity' while some of the modern men in the reality are yet to realize and those who realize are already setting themselves to follow the culture of travel in search of peace.

According to Iso-Ahola an individual traveler can posses either one or more factors among the four in his model of travel motivations, through different stages of the travel. Applying the Iso-Ahola's theory of travel motivation over Chris, when he set his foot out of his routine environment without informing any of his associates with whom he was dissatisfied and intended to move away from, it is evident that he is trying to escape from the unfavorable environment of his which is the interpersonal escape. Chris is not willing to escape from the day

today routine of his but to escape from the entire environment that he grew up with. Thus there cannot be found any evidence of personal escape but interpersonal escape. Hence he begins with the interpersonal escape to set off his travel. When he meets new people in-between his journey there are evidence of him sharing his experience of travel adventures and his cumulated intellect over life, stating the obvious of his great felt self satisfaction about himself and what he is doing at the moment evidencing the personal seeking. Even when not ready to confine him to a single place and specific set of people the book *Into the wild* holds evidence of his intention to make common man life with family after finishing his journey over Alaskan wilderness.

During initial years of his travel before setting his foot on Alaska Chris maintained his communication through possible ways with the strangers he made association with, thus he being ready to make his new life with the newly met people and excited for it is traceable on a level. But if asked the question is that the prime motive of his, to meet and get along with new people for to set his life it is not completely true. Because along the way of his travel he developed the motive of making his new life if possible among the favorite strangers he met. It can be considered that the interpersonal seeking develops in him before he set his foot into the Alaskan grounds. But however when he said "HAPPINESS ONLY REAL WHEN SHARED" (Krakauer 188), it is evident that if he got a chance to set his foot outside the Alaskan grounds successfully alive then he might have be driven by the motive of interpersonal seeking. Chris McCandless's journey involves Interpersonal escape, Personal seeking and partial interpersonal seeking.

In the story of Liz on searching for the evidence of personal escape it can be traced on the level that Liz is not annoyed by the people around, yet it's her devoid of excitement in the path of her life. She just intend to escape from the day today routine and mechanized environment and intend to search for the truth about existence and to know more in depth to make her life meaningful for her own. Thus her personal escape motive here acts as the push factor for Liz to set her journey. During the travel period of hers Liz

develops the interpersonal seeking, her days in Italy where she seek comfort under the newly found strangers and trying to make family out of them are evident. When in India she attempt to reach the spiritual stability under the guidance of the guru and realized it is all inside herself and yet there she was able to make new relations with the strangers who made her realize she is not the only seeker but everybody are in either or other way. Finally in Indonesia she was able to embrace the new found relations. She with the intention of good cause brought her new and old relations together when she tried helping Tutti and her mom to build their own house. Bali being one of her dream destination, she was able to retain the spirit for love that she lost long back. Thus induced by the Personal escape Liz was able to reach the Interpersonal seeking which brought her the life she was searching for.

The set reasons for travel might vary among every individual and Iso-Ahola's interpretation of travel motive into four broad classifications could possibly elaborately precise enough to map the intentions into one among the four or more than one.

Considering the particular story of Chris McCandless, it effectively captures the pulse of young visionary western youth further making it feasible to be compared with the current travel culture of India. In the contextualized mind set of Indian family and society it is questionable for a youngster to get intentionally lost, secretive from kith and kin solely for the sake of tranquility and peace. Thus taking up the ascending culture of travel, quick break from the stereotyped human life (for which one wants to return back) is accessed. It is totally contrast to that of what Chris has planned for himself or the similar story makers like him. But Liz's travel motive speaks of social and personal responsibility, in spite of trying to escape from evident troubles she explore the ways to deal with them through travel, which possibly could develop appreciative social psyche for relief.

Considering the conventional circumstance in India in accordance with national or international travel, the statistical report shows increase in tourism and travel over the years until

the hit of Covid-19 Pandemic. The data collected from the government source shows clear evidence of the same and accompanies with the

particular details of International visits, Domestic travels and different motives of travel as following.

Year	FTAs in India (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year	NRI arrivals in India	Percentage (%) change over previous year	International Tourist Arrivals in India (in Million)	Percentage (%) change over previous year
2001	2.54	-4.2	-	-	-	-
2002	2.38	-6.0	-	-	-	-
2003	2.73	14.3	-	-	-	-
2004	3.46	26.8	-	-	-	-
2005	3.92	13.3	-	-	-	-
2006	4.45	13.5	-	-	-	-
2007	5.08	14.3	-	-	-	-
2008	5.28	4.0	-	-	-	-
2009	5.17	-2.2	-	-	-	-
2010	5.78	11.8	-	-	-	-
2011	6.31	9.2	-	-	-	-
2012	6.58	4.3	-	-	-	-
2013	6.97	5.9	-	-	-	-
2014	7.68	10.2	5.43	13.11		
2015	8.03	4.5	5.74	5.7	13.76	5.0
2016	8.80	9.7	6.22	8.5	15.03	9.2
2017	10.04	14.0	6.77	8.8	16.81	11.8
2018	10.56	5.2	6.87	1.4	17.42	3.7
2019	10.93	3.5	6.98	1.7	17.91	2.8
2020	2.74	-74.9	3.59	-48.6	6.33	-64.7

Fig. 2. Inbound Tourism: Foreign Arrivals (FTAs), Arrivals of Non-Residents Indians (NRIs) and International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) 2001-2020 (Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of. India)

Purpose	FTA	Percentage Share
Leisure Holiday and Recreation	1597753	58.2
Indian Diaspora	381460	13.9
Business and Professional	320582	11.7
Others	262026	9.5
Medical	182945	6.7
Total	2744766	100.0

Fig. 3. Purpose wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals during 2020. (Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of. India)

Year	No.of Indian Nationals' Departures (in Millions)	Percentage (%) change over the previous year
2001	4.56	3.4
2002	4.94	8.2
2003	5.35	8.3
2004	6.21	16.1
2005	7.18	15.6
2006	8.34	16.1
2007	9.78	17.3
2008	10.87	11.1
2009	11.07	1.8
2010	12.99	17.4
2011	13.99	7.7
2012	14.92	6.7
2013	16.63	11.4
2014	18.33	10.3
2015	20.38	11.1
2016	21.87	7.3
2017	23.94	9.5
2018	26.30	9.8
2019	26.92	2.4
2020	7.29	-72.9

Fig. 4. Number of Indian Nationals' Departures (INDs) from India, 2001-2020 (Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of. India)

Table 1 Percentage Distribution of Destination Country-wise departures of Indian Nationals' According to Purpose 2019.

Destination Country	Departures (in numbers)	Business and Professional	Leisure holiday and recreational	Indian Diaspora	Pilgrimage	Education	Others
North America	2572818	20.74	38.94	28.53	0.01	9.94	1.84
Central and South America	70033	43.44	33.16	19.02	0.19	1.83	2.33
Western Europe	2289752	19.33	47.44	27.87	0.04	3.69	1.61
Eastern Europe	372483	13.75	56.37	10.28	0.02	17.13	2.43
Africa	662927	24.37	46.59	24.62	0.32	0.68	3.42
West Asia	13026259	16.55	22.94	53.28	6.66	0.13	0.44
South Asia	1488152	24.90	66.85	3.82	1.10	1.10	2.22
South East Asia	4714836	14.07	70.43	14.10	0.01	0.75	0.64
East Asia	825178	40.71	39.88	14.17	0.02	3.01	2.17
Australia and New Zealand	709909	12.72	50.06	24.13	0.05	11.90	1.14
Not classified elsewhere	182687	38.37	6.10	3.96	0.54	0.54	.059
Grand Total	26915034	18.22	39.49	35.46	3.30	2.19	0.98

Source: Bureau of Immigration,, Govt. of. India

S.No	Purpose	IND	% Share
1	RESIDENCE / RE-ENTRY	2907034	39.9
2	TOURIST	1322815	18.1
3	VISIT	1013398	13.9
4	EMPLOYMENT	728322	10.0
5	CREW	276921	3.8
6	BUSINESS	266885	3.7
7	STUDENT	261689	3.6
8	FAMILY JOINING / DEPENDENT	196877	2.7
9	SEAMAN	147960	2.0
10	HAJ / UMRA	113974	1.6
11	OTHERS	55783	0.8
12	PILGRIMAGE	2512	0.0
13	MEDICAL	395	0.0
	Total	7294566	100.0

Fig. 5. Purpose wise India Nationals' Departure (IND) during 2020. (Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of. India)

Year	No. of Domestic Tourist Visits (in million) to States/UTs	Percentage (%)change over the previous year
2001	236.47	7.4
2002	269.60	14.0
2003	309.04	14.6
2004	366.27	18.5
2005	392.04	7.0
2006	462.44	18.0
2007	526.70	13.9
2008	563.03	6.9
2009	668.80	18.8
2010	747.70	11.8
2011	864.53	15.6
2012	1045.05	20.9
2013	1142.53	9.3
2014	1282.80	12.3
2015	1431.97	11.6
2016	1615.39	12.8
2017	1657.55	2.6
2018	1853.79	11.8
2019	2321.98	25.3
2020	610.22	-73.7

Fig. 6. Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to all States/ UTs in India, 2001-2020 (State/ Union Territory Tourism Department)

Sl. No.	Country	Outbound Departures to India ie FTAs in India (in thousand)			No. of Outbound Departures (in thousand)			India's % Share in Outbound Departures	
		2017	2018	% Growth (2018/17)	2017	2018	% Growth (2018/17)	2017	2018
1	USA	1376.9	1456.7	5.8	87657	92564	5.6	1.6	1.6
2	UK	986.3	1029.8	4.4	72772	71733	-1.4	1.4	1.4
3	Canada	335.4	351	4.7	33060	26033	-21.3	1.0	1.3
4	Australia	324.2	346.5	6.9	10932	11403	4.3	3.0	3.0
5	Sri Lanka	303.6	353.7	16.5	1439	1476	2.6	21.1	24.0
6	Russia	278.9	262.3	-6.0	39629	41964	5.9	0.7	0.6
7	Germany	269.4	274.1	1.7	92402	108542	17.5	0.3	0.3
8	France	249.6	261.7	4.8	29055	26914	-7.4	0.9	1.0
9	China	247.2	281.8	14.0	143035	149720	4.7	0.2	0.2
10	Japan	222.5	236.2	6.2	17889	18954	6.0	1.2	1.2
11	Singapore	175.9	183.6	4.4	9474	9889	4.4	1.9	1.9
12	Nepal	164	174.1	6.2	1197	NA	NA	13.7	0.0
13	Kore Rep of	142.4	150.5	5.7	26496	28696	8.3	0.5	0.5
14	Thailand	140.1	166.3	18.7	8963	9966	11.2	1.6	1.7
15	Italy	111.9	126.9	13.4	31805	33347	4.8	0.4	0.4

Fig. 7. Number of Outbound departures of Some Select Countires of the World and percentage Share of India, 2017 and 2018. (For Columns 6 and &, UNWTO's compendium of Tourism Statistics 2019 edition and for Column 3 and 4, Bureau of Immigration, Gov. of . India)

From the above shown data the international leisure tour and visits of Indians collectively count 34% on the whole for the year of 2020. Considering the high drop rate due to Pandemic, the assessment for the paper also considers the Purpose of Indians making international trips in 2019 and it is 39.49% on travelling for leisure and recreational purpose.

Conclusion

Immediately, post incident with Chris McCandless the wide spread news of his case, similar such expeditions were carried out by contemporary youths of the shared locality which didn't turn out with favorable results. It also brings into the spot light, the majority of youth's collective conscious of expectations to escape from their conventional surrounding. On the other hand considering the travel Motive of Liz,

it can be related to the modern Indian Youths collective affinity for Bike trip to Ladakh where they claim it as soul searching trip. The stereotypical pressures pushing them towards the particular destiny of enlightenment acting as Push and Pull factor of Personal seeking.

The developing culture of travel and solivagant desires are viewed under the glass of celebration of life, when propped deep one cannot go ignorant to the reason behind it that is pushing the contemporary minds into the boundaries it evidently is backed up by pressuring stereotyped and deconstructed life imposed on human life, which makes man opt for a nomadic lifestyle yet due to the civilized culture, pursuing it with diplomacy. Man's mind moving towards solitude searching for peace in nature than from the constructive family structure can be taken as a signal to think about unchanged recitation of stereotyped human life.

The ancestors travelled for mission and motive to enhance living and ended up realizing aesthetic pleasure of it. The following generations developed the culture of traveling solely for adventure and experience which still

prevails but added to it there is always an invisible group who travel to escape from the personal and social pressures. In the contemporary advancement in human civilization it is not hard to spot the youth and youngsters to possess motive of such to take up the travel. And to sum up the reference discussed in the paper Chris McCandless takes up uninformed travel to escape from his surrounding that makes far less sense to him. On the other side Liz escape to seek new adventure and experience; while the origin of problem for both is identical with stereotyped social implications the solution is searched through travel but the path and motive varies which is evidently able to be justified with the travel motivation theories of Jamal and Lee (2003); Yoon and Yusal (2005) and Iso-Ahola's model of tourism motivation and further compared with the statistical report of travel culture in India which in turn will explain the prevailing travel motives in and towards the country to give an overall idea about the contemporary heightened sense for travel with evidence.

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