

# Regional Tourism Satellite Account Arunachal Pradesh, 2009-10

*Study Commissioned by  
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India*

December, 2015



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Study Commissioned by the  
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***Prepared by:***  
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## PREFACE

This is the second in a series of reports that NCAER, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, has been doing on detailed tourism satellite accounts for the states and union territories of India. With the tremendous growth of the Indian service sector, tourism as a location-specific economic activity is important at the sub-national level. This is true for both tourism's contribution to national income and to employment. With 29 states, many larger in population than most countries in the world, it is important to measure tourism activity within states through the compilation of State Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs). State TSAs go well beyond a national TSA in providing the direct and indirect contribution of tourism to state GDP and employment using state-specific demand and supply data.

TSAs at the sub-national level are becoming increasingly important. The United Nations World Tourism Organisation has emphasised the many reasons for encouraging countries to develop sub-national or regional TSAs. One reason is the worldwide trend towards decentralisation of political power and management of national resources in states, regions and municipalities. In order to allocate and monitor these resources effectively, more and better-integrated regional and local information is required. Tourism activity inevitably has an unequal geographical distribution and characteristics within a national territory, and understanding this requires tourism statistics at different territorial levels. Improving the allocation of resources and regulating markets in sensible ways for a sector with such diversity can only be achieved by upgrading data and measuring economic impact at the sub-regional level.

NCAER was commissioned by the Ministry of Tourism in the Government of India in 2013 to compile Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts for all the states and UTs of India for the base year 2009–10 in order to have a more complete understanding of the tourism sector. NCAER has earlier compiled both the first and second national TSAs for India. NCAER's first report covered Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. This report covers Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, and Uttar Pradesh

In the absence of standard international guidelines to prepare sub-national TSAs, NCAER has compiled the state TSAs along the same lines as the national TSA, overcoming several data limitations in the process. These limitations have been

overcome by using the most logical rates and ratios based on reasonable assumptions.

I would like to thank the agencies that provided the underlying data for the TSA 2009–10, especially the National Sample Survey Office, the Indian Statistical Institute, and Central Statistical Office. NCAER is particularly grateful to several Ministry of Tourism officials, in particular Shri R.K. Bhatnagar, Additional Director-General, Mr Shailesh Kumar, Deputy Director, Smt. Mini Prasanna Kumar, Joint Director, Smt. Neha Srivastava, Deputy Director and Shri S.K. Mohanta, Data Processing Assistant, for their valuable inputs and administrative support during the preparation of the state TSAs.

In ending, I would like to thank the team members, Shri Ramesh Kolli, Senior Advisor, Dr Poonam Munjal, the Task Team Leader, Mr K. A. Siddiqui, Associate Fellow, Mr Amit Sharma, Research Analyst, Ms Monisha Grover, Consultant and Ms Shashi Singh, Office Assistant, for their tireless work in producing India's first state Tourism Satellite Accounts.

**New Delhi**  
December 20<sup>th</sup>, 2015

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We would like to thank the officials of The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) for their valuable inputs during the project review meetings and presentations. In particular, we are immensely grateful to Dr. R.K. Bhatnagar (ADG, Market Research, and MoT), Smt. Mini Prasanna Kumar (Joint Director, Market Research, MoT), Smt. Neha Srivastava (Deputy Director, Market Research, MoT) and Shailesh Kumar (Deputy Director, Market Research, MoT). We are also grateful to Shri Vinod Zutshi (Secretary, MoT) and Shri Sanjeev Ranjan (Additional Secretary, MoT) for their valuable insights and comments. The study also benefited immensely from the important inputs from the officials of various State Tourism Departments.



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

### *Units used in the Report*

1 crore = 10 million

1 lakh = 100 thousand

### *Abbreviations*

<b>CES</b>	Consumer Expenditure Survey
<b>CFC</b>	Consumption of Fixed Capital
<b>CSO</b>	Central Statistical Office
<b>DTS</b>	Domestic Tourism Survey
<b>Eurostat</b>	Statistical Office of the European Union
<b>EUS</b>	Employment and Unemployment Survey
<b>FISIM</b>	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
<b>GCE/GFCE</b>	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GO</b>	Gross output
<b>GSDP</b>	Gross State Domestic Product
<b>GVA</b>	Gross Value Added
<b>GVATI</b>	Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries
<b>HCE</b>	Household consumer expenditure
<b>IC</b>	Intermediate consumption
<b>IC - PP</b>	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' price
<b>IPS</b>	International Passenger Survey
<b>IRTS</b>	International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics
<b>ISI</b>	Indian Statistical Institute
<b>ISIC</b>	International Standard Industrial Classification (United Nations)
<b>ISWGNA</b>	Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts
<b>MPCE</b>	Monthly per capita consumer expenditure
<b>MRP</b>	Mixed reference period
<b>NAS</b>	National Accounts Statistics (of India)
<b>NCAER</b>	National Council of Applied Economic Research
<b>NIT</b>	Net Indirect tax
<b>NPISH</b>	Non Profit Institutions Serving Households
<b>NRI</b>	Non-Resident Indian
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office
<b>NSSO</b>	National Sample Survey Office
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

*Abbreviations*

<b>OS</b>	Operating Surplus
<b>OS/MI</b>	Operating Surplus/Mixed Income
<b>PFCE</b>	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
<b>PIO</b>	People of Indian Origin
<b>PP</b>	Purchasers price
<b>RMF</b>	Recommended Methodological Framework
<b>SUT</b>	Supply and Use Tables
<b>TDGDP</b>	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
<b>TDGVA</b>	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
<b>TSA:RMF</b>	Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework
<b>TTM</b>	Trade and transport margins
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNWTO</b>	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>WTO</b>	World Tourism Organisation

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### *About tourism*

1.1. Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation<sup>1</sup>. From this definition and the fact that tourism is a temporary activity, it can be interpreted that tourism is a demand based concept.

1.2. The decision of the tourist to make a visit generates additional demand for goods and services, which are provided from the supply side either through increased domestic production or through imports. Therefore, tourism, though a demand-based concept, can also be viewed from the supply side.

### *Some definitions of Tourism*

1.3. These two aspects of tourism give rise to a number of alternate definitions of tourism, though they all can be understood similarly in the context of tourism. Some of the definitions available in the public domain are:

- Tourism arises from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations.
- Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure or business purposes.
- The temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs<sup>2</sup>.
- The sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors<sup>3</sup>.
- Tourism is a collection of activities, services and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation,

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<sup>1</sup>United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO): International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS), 2008 (para 1.1)

<sup>2</sup>Mathieson, Alister, Wall, Geoffrey (1982) :Tourism: Economic, physical, and social impacts, Longman (London and New York)

<sup>3</sup>McIntosh, Robert W., Goeldner, Charles R. (1986): Tourism: Principles, practices, philosophies; Wiley (New York)

accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses, activity facilities and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups travelling away from home.

- Tourism can be understood as the set of productive activities that cater mainly to visitors.

### **UNWTO Definition**

1.4. The UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) provides the following definition of tourism which is now the accepted official definition of Tourism.

*“Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited<sup>4</sup>.”*

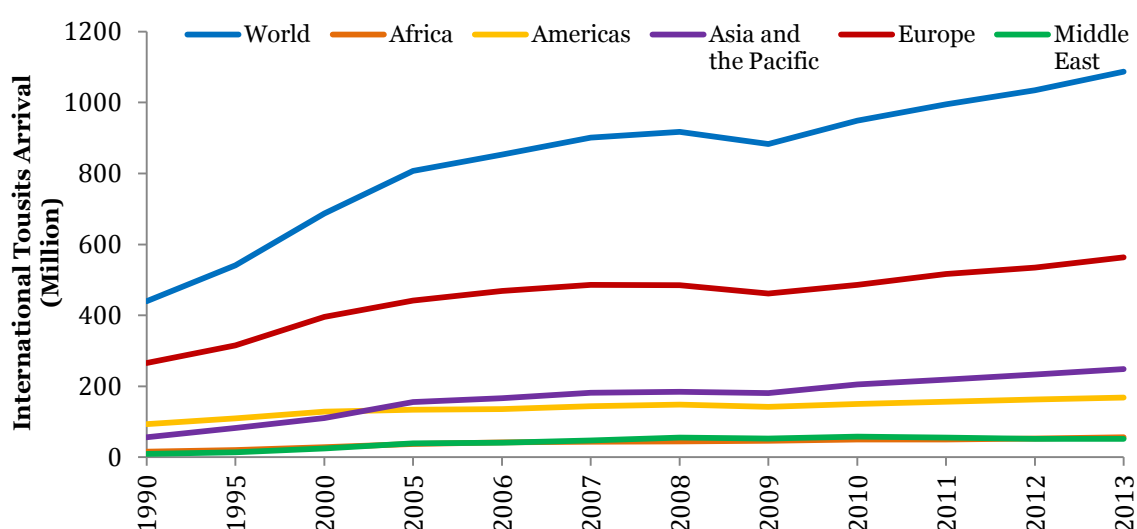
1.5. Tourism has recently become a phenomenon which is continuously increasing and establishing itself as an important economic sector. Tourist arrivals are exponentially growing across the globe creating high demand for tourism-connected consumer items/services and infrastructure.

### **Tourism - World**

1.6. According to the UNWTO-Tourism Highlights (2014), despite occasional shocks, worldwide international tourist arrivals have shown virtually uninterrupted growth from 25 million in 1950 to 278 million in 1980 to 528 million in 1995, breached 1 billion mark (at 1,035 million) for the first time in history in 2012 and reached 1,087 million in 2013. This is supplemented with an estimate of 5 to 6 billion domestic tourism, making tourism a phenomenal economic activity. According to UNWTO-World Tourism Barometer (Volume 12, December 2014), 978 million international overnight tourist visits were made between January and October 2014. This number is 45 million more than that in the same period of 2013.

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<sup>4</sup>UNWTO: IRTS 2008, para 2.9

**Figure 1.1: International Tourist Arrivals, by sub-regions (1990-2013)**

**Source:** UNWTO – Tourism Market Trends, 2006 edition and various editions of UNWTO – Tourism Highlights

1.7. Amongst the sub-regions, Europe has been receiving the highest number of international tourists since beginning and the number stood at 563.4 million in 2013. This is followed by Asia and the Pacific with 248 million international tourist arrivals. Asia and the Pacific superseded Americas in terms of receiving international tourist arrivals in 2005 (Figure 1.1).

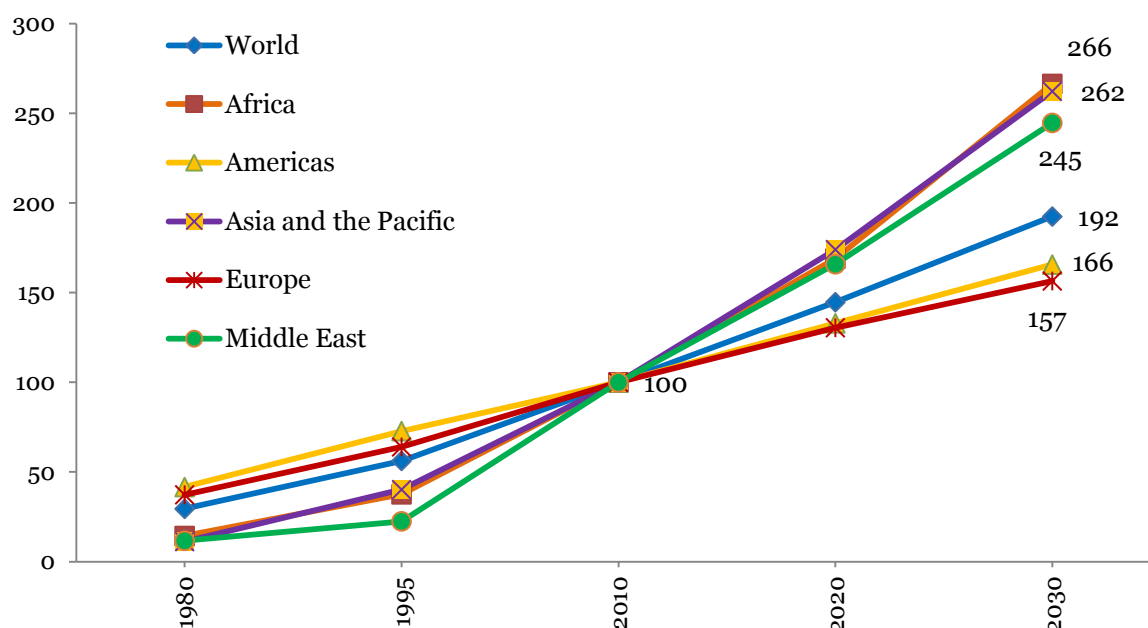
1.8. Going forward, the international tourist arrivals are expected to reach 1.81 billion by 2030, with the expected growth of 3.3 per cent a year. The following table gives actual and projected international tourist arrivals by sub-regions. Expected international tourist arrivals in Asia and the Pacific are 355 and 535 million in 2020 and 2030 respectively.

**Table 1.1: International Tourist Arrivals (Actual and Projections), by sub-regions**

(in millions)

Area	Actual			Projections	
	1980	1995	2010	2020	2030
World	277	528	940	1360	1809
Africa	7.2	18.9	50.3	85	134
Americas	62.3	109	149.7	199	248
Asia and the Pacific	22.8	82	204	355	535
Europe	177.3	304.1	475.3	620	744
Middle East	7.1	13.7	60.9	101	149

**Source:** UNWTO – Tourism Highlights, 2014 Edition

**Figure 1.2: International Tourist Arrivals (index 2010=100), by sub-regions**

**Source:** NCAER computation using data from UNWTO – Tourism Highlights, 2014 Edition

1.9. In Figure 1.2, the UNWTO's projected numbers for the regions are presented by indexing the 2010 numbers for all the regions to 100. This exhibit gives a clearer picture of expected growth in international tourists received by the regions in 2020 and 2030 over 2010. It is evident that Africa and Asia are expected to gain the highest percentage increase in international tourist arrivals by 2020 and 2030. The expected increase in Asia is 74 per cent by 2020 over 2010, followed by Africa (69 per cent), Middle East (66 per cent), Americas (33 per cent) and Europe (30 per cent). Asia is emerging as an attraction for a high number of international tourists every year. Between 2010 and 2030, the highest growth is expected in Africa (166 per cent), followed by Asia and the Pacific (162 per cent) and Middle East (145 per cent). Europe is expected to witness the lowest growth of 57 per cent by 2030 over 2010 level.

### **Economic value of tourism**

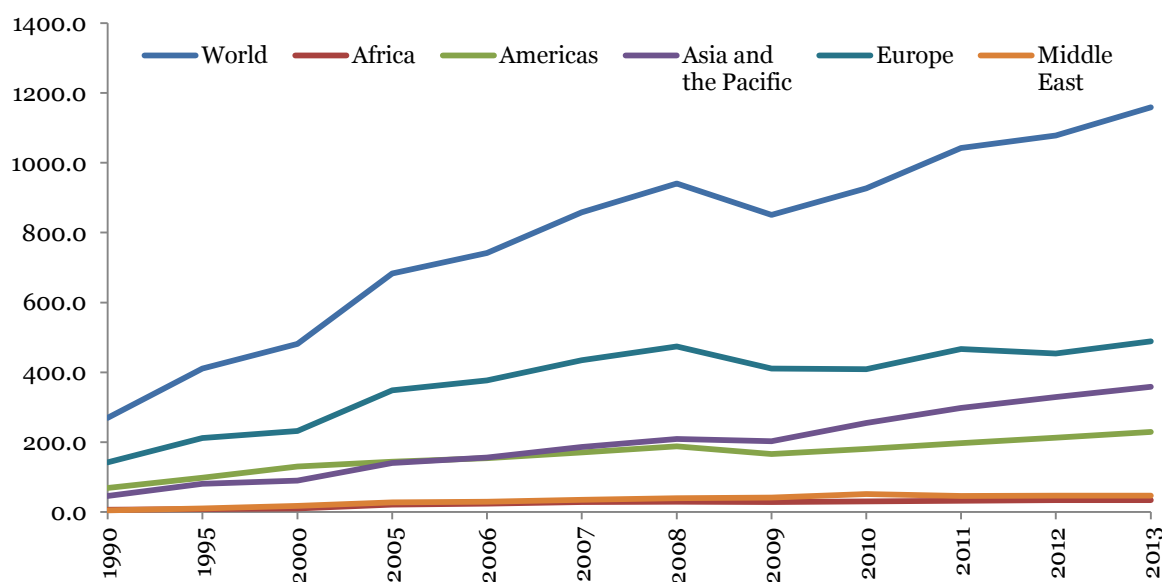
1.10. Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, thanks to the increase in tourism destinations in tandem with an increase in awareness among people. Unlike a rather conservative tourism activity in the past, particularly in developing countries like India, now people are willing to travel more and even

cross boundaries to visit far-away and sometimes remote destinations.

1.11. For many countries, Tourism is an important social and economic phenomenon, being a key driver in socio-economic progress through the creation of jobs and enterprises, infrastructure development and the export revenues earned<sup>i</sup>. As an internationally traded service, inbound tourism is one of the world's major trade categories. According to the latest data from UNWTO, international tourism receipts amounted to an estimated US\$ 1,159 billion worldwide in 2013, up by 7.5 per cent over previous year. This is despite the economic volatility across the globe.

1.12. Figure 1.3 shows worldwide international tourism receipts and that for different sub-regions. The total international tourism receipts received by world stood at 1,159 billion US\$ in 2013. The sub-regional international tourism receipts also show strong upwards trend during last many decades. From a mere 270 billion USD in 1990, the international tourism receipts for the worlds increased to 1159 billion USD in 2013.

**Figure 1.3: International Tourist Receipts (US\$ billion), by sub-regions**

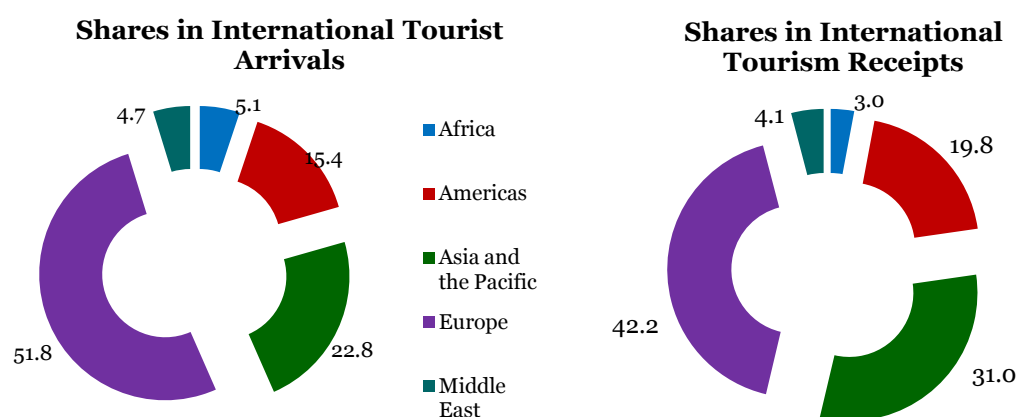


**Source:** UNWTO – *Tourism Market Trends*, 2006 edition and various editions of UNWTO – *Tourism Highlights*

1.13. Worldwide international tourism receipts in 2013 grew by 7.5 per cent over previous year. The per cent growth has been the highest for Asia at 9.1 per cent, followed by Europe (7.8 per cent), Americas (7.7 per cent).

1.14. Shares of different sub-regions in total international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts, while looked at together and compared, can give idea about another crucial dimension of economic importance of tourism sector across the sub-regions. As shown in figure 1.4, it can be easily interpreted that Asia and Americas are the only two sub-regions which exhibit shares in world's international tourism receipts more than their share in world's international tourist arrivals. Asia's share in international tourism receipt is 31 per cent, 8 percentage points higher than its share in international tourist arrivals which is 23 per cent. Similarly, America's share in international tourism receipt and international tourist arrivals are 15 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

**Figure 1.4: Share of sub-regions in International Tourist Arrivals and International Tourism Receipts, 2013**



**Source:** NCAER computations using data from UNWTO – Tourism Highlights, 2014

### Tourism - India

1.15. In India, tourism is seeing a remarkable growth in the recent months with Narendra Modi led new government's pro-tourism agenda which identifies tourism as a key sector among others in its ambitious "Make in India" campaign. One of the major recent initiatives taken by the government to give a boost to the tourism sector is the launch of visa-on-arrival at nine major airports in the country. While earlier visa-on-arrival was offered to tourists from only



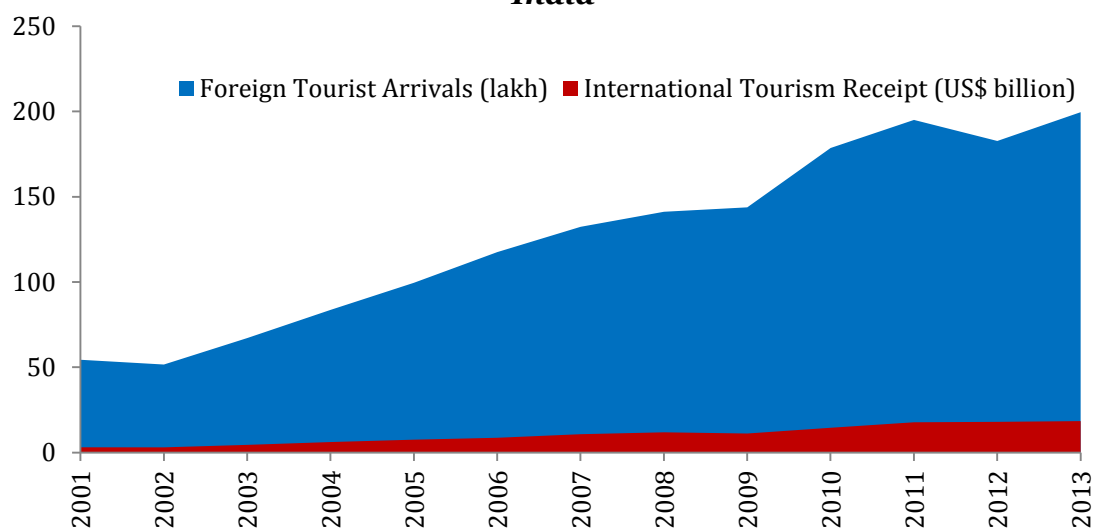
12 countries but now the facility has been extended for tourists from more than 77 countries and the government's goal is to hit 150 countries by next year. Another initiative is the release of fresh category of visa called medical visa or M-visa, in order to encourage the medical tourism in India.

1.16. Tourism contributes 6.8 per cent to the country's GDP and 10.2 per cent to its employment (including both direct and indirect effects). It is the third largest foreign exchange earner for the country, after gems and jewellery and readymade garments. India's foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US\$ 18.1 billion in 2013, growing by 2.2 per cent over previous year. India is the 16<sup>th</sup> most visited country in the world and has a share of 1.56 per cent in the world's total tourism receipts.

1.17. According to the latest data compiled by the Ministry of Tourism, number of international tourist arrivals in India was 6.97 million in 2013, posting an annual growth of 5.9 per cent, higher than the world growth. Domestic tourism, which accounts for a bulk of tourism in India, grew by 10 per cent with total domestic tourists visiting all states and UTs of India numbered at 114.5 crore in 2013.

The following figure represents the growing tourism phenomenon in India, as indicated by the international tourists and tourism receipts.

**Figure 1.5: Foreign Tourist Arrivals and International Tourism Receipts for India**



**Source:** Various editions of India Tourism Statistics, MoT and UNWTO – Tourism Highlights

1.18. It is evident from the above illustration that both foreign tourist arrivals and international tourism receipt in case of India are rising sharply. While Asia and the Pacific is the fastest emerging tourism destination for international tourists (as observed from UNWTO data on international tourist arrivals), India is the largest tourism destination in South Asia. From these facts, it can be surely ascertained that the prospects for growth of Indian tourism sector is very promising in future.

### ***Measurement of tourism***

1.19. Owing to the rapidly increasing tourism activities across the globe and the significantly high foreign exchange earnings from such tourism activities, it has become a task of primary preference for nations to measure tourism statistics (both monetary and non-monetary).

1.20. Tourism primarily relates to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation. It induces economic activity either directly or indirectly, sometimes in places beyond those visited. These could be in terms of economic output or in terms of employment generation, besides other social and infrastructural dimensions. Therefore, for a holistic approach to tourism development, it is necessary that reliable statistics on tourism sector and analysis based on tourism statistics are available to the policymakers for decision making.

1.21. The UNWTO lays down standard international guidelines for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics on tourism by the member countries. The latest publication, International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS, 2008) provides a common reference framework for countries to use in the compilation of tourism statistics. The IRTS, 2008 presents a system of definitions, concepts, classifications and indicators that are internally consistent and that facilitate the link to the conceptual frameworks of the Tourism Satellite Account, national accounts, balance of payments and labour statistics, among others and further provides general guidance with respect to data sources and data compilation methods. This ensures international comparability of tourism statistics and enhances coherence of tourism statistics with other official statistics and further development of tourism satellite accounts

1.22. However, tourism is not defined separately in either the standard international industry or product classifications<sup>5</sup> or in the accounting framework of national accounts, which focuses on accounting of economic activities undertaken in the country according to standard international classifications. This is because tourism, unlike other sectors of the SNA, is not defined as an industry by the characteristic of the product it makes as an output. It is identified rather by the characteristic of the purchaser demanding the products, that is, a visitor.

1.23. This means the tourism industry is defined according to the status of the consumer, not according to the status of producer. Therefore, this special characteristic of tourism sector cannot be made explicit while compiling the national accounts according to System of National Accounts (SNA)<sup>6</sup>, though tourism is an economic activity and its contribution is already included in the national accounts implicitly.

1.24. In the context of national accounts, tourism remains difficult to define and measure. Therefore, there is little room for organising data into a structure that permits examination and analysis by function. In such cases, where SNA core accounts do not provide the required information, the SNA suggests the development of satellite accounts within the framework, concepts and definitions of SNA. These satellite accounts draw from the core accounts in concept, framework and data but are recast to highlight the particular aspect of the economy that is inadequately described.

1.25. Tourism has several dimensions and all of these are important in the context of compiling statistics on tourism. These dimensions are as follows:

- (i) motivation for traveling – purpose of trip;
- (ii) facilities, that include hotels and restaurants, support services and infrastructure facilities;

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<sup>5</sup>These are respectively the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3 (ISIC rev 3) and the Central Classification of Products, Revision 1 (CPC rev 1). Both are published and maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division, New York. The website <http://unstats.un.org/unsd> contains a detailed registry of these and other United Nations Classifications.

<sup>6</sup>A System of National Accounts 1993 and 2008. Both are prepared and published under the auspices of the Inter-secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA), which is an interagency body set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) on national accounts and consists of European Commission (EU), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations (UN) and World Bank.

- (iii) transportation and finances, such as air, road and water transportation, availability of finances to incur travel expenditures;
- (iv) Hospitality – interaction of tourists with local population.

### ***Satellite Accounts***

1.26. The SNA provides flexibility for elaborations, extensions and alternative concepts, while still remaining within the conceptual framework of SNA. Satellite accounts compilations are one such extension. The idea behind compilation of such accounts is to allow certain types of analysis that focus on a certain field or aspects of economic and social life. Such detailed analysis is usually not available in the central framework. Therefore, the satellite accounts are distinct from the central system.

1.27. The satellite accounts maintain a loose relationship with the SNA, with boundaries expanded and reclassified and focus on the purpose or function of transactions. Thus, transactions are first analysed in the system of national accounts according to their characteristics, then certain types of transactions (such as tourism, or health care, or environment, etc.) are analysed from the expenditure side. In satellite accounts, therefore, the unit of analysis to which classification is applied is not an establishment (as in national accounts) but, instead, is transactions, or groups of transactions.

### ***Tourism Satellite Account***

1.28. The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting procedure designed to measure goods and services associated with tourism, according to internationally agreed standards, concepts, classifications and definitions. It helps in assessing the size and contribution of tourism to the economy. Essentially, the TSA uses the macro-economic framework of the System of National Accounts, 1993<sup>7</sup> (1993 SNA) for integrating tourism statistics and for showing the linkages between demand and supply for goods and services in respect of Tourism.

1.29. In TSA, the national accounts framework and methodology is applied to tourism so that the industries supplying tourism output are identified in the production account, while at the same time showing the visitors' expenditures identified by functions, which is the determining

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<sup>7</sup> United Nations, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Commission of the European Communities and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1993. System of National Accounts 1993. New York, Washington, D.C., Brussels and Paris

characteristic of tourism, on the expenditure account. The national account framework further allows confrontation of these two dimensions through the supply and use tables for arriving at a consistent set of economic data.

1.30. The TSA provides a framework for policy analysis of issues related to tourism economics as well as for model building, tourism growth analysis and productivity measurement. The systems of tourism statistics and tourism satellite accounts are tools by which the role of tourism in the economy can be better understood and more accurately measured<sup>8</sup>. The TSA focuses on the economic dimension of tourism trips<sup>9</sup>, mostly through expenditure by visitors or by others for their benefit.

1.31. It provides the mechanism for transforming demand based concept of tourism into a methodology for identifying who produces what for the visitor. It identifies the typical tourism industries, i.e. those industries that produce commodities which represent a significant part of tourism demand and whose existence is very strongly dependent on tourism demand or would be seriously affected were tourism to cease. For this set of industries, the TSA measures the value added, employment, capital formation, etc., flowing from that demand and identifies who the visitors are.

1.32. The TSA framework provided by UNWTO is the most comprehensive way to measure the economic importance of tourism in national economies. According to TSA: RMF 2008, TSA comprises a set of tables and is mainly descriptive in nature. It provides accounts and tables and macroeconomic aggregates, principal among them being the gross value added of tourism industry (GVATI), tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP). The TSA also has a scope to link economic data with the investment in tourism, employment in the tourism industry and other non-monetary (quantitative) information related to tourism and tourists concerning tourism statistics.

### ***Uses and Applications of TSA***

1.33. The important uses and applications of TSA are to:

- Analyse tourism from an economic point of view.

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<sup>8</sup>Eurostat: European Implementation Manual on TSA

<sup>9</sup>IRTS 2008, para. 2.29

- Provide a set of accounts that are internationally compatible, working within national accounting principles.
- Offer policy makers insights into tourism and its socio-economic functions and impacts (in current prices as well as in volume terms).
- Calculate tourism value added for a given list of industries in a coherent system.
- Provide information on the employment profiles of the tourism industries.
- Indicate the production functions of tourism industries and illustrate the interlink ages between the tourism industries and the rest of the economy.
- Offer a reference framework within which impact models and other analytical economic models of tourism can be calculated.
- Provide an indication of the size of tourism capital investment, and the means to analyse its link with tourism supply.
- Provide information on the industry's capital stock and capital base.

### ***Regional Tourism Satellite Account***

1.34. Regional TSAs or TSAs at sub-national level are increasingly becoming popular. According to TSA:RMF 2008, there are various reasons for encouraging discussion on how the Tourism Satellite Account can be adapted to sub-national levels. Some of these reasons are:

1.35. There is a worldwide trend towards a certain degree of decentralization of political power and decentralized management of national resources in federal states, regions, municipalities, etc. In order to allocate and monitor these resources effectively, more and better integrated regional and local information are required.

- The tourism activities are multifaceted in nature and can potentially benefit rural areas that are seeking to diversify.
- The unequal geographical distribution and characteristics of tourism activity within the national territory, from the standpoint of both demand and supply, lead to additional requirements for tourism statistics at the various territorial levels.
- There is a growing interest of tourism-related businesses in learning about the interrelation of their activity with others and its main determinants and seasonal cycles.
- There is a great necessity of improving the allocation of resources

in national and local economies, which can only be achieved by upgrading quantitative references and measuring economic impacts.

1.36. There are no standard international guidelines to prepare regional or sub-national TSAs. However, TSAs at regional level or state level do provide useful indicators for regional tourism enterprises and organisations in identifying possible business opportunities and for state government tourism departments to formulate relevant tourism policies.

1.37. Essentially, preparation of a state TSA requires the following.

- Statistics on expenditures made by visitors on different products within the state.
- Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists.
- Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists.
- Estimate the value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying the products to tourists' purchases.

1.38. This procedure of compiling a state TSA places enormous demand on data and construction of SUTs at state level. In India, SUTs are compiled neither at the national level nor at the state level.

1.39. The second method, normally followed by a few countries which compile regional TSAs, is applying the tourism industry ratios from national TSA on the output of the respective industries in the state. Following this approach, NCAER combined regional TSAs for the states of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh for the year 2009-10 in 2013 along with the TSA for India for the same year.

1.40. The TSAs, 2009-10 for Arunachal Pradesh presented in this Report followed the guidelines provided in the TSA RMF: 2008 to the extent they are applicable at regional level and the report includes the first seven tables, and Table 10 on non-monetary indicators. In comparison to the all-India TSA tables, the state TSA tables do not include the supply table, as no information on imports to the state from other states or from abroad is available. The data sources mainly include (i) Domestic Passenger Survey, 2008-09 conducted by the National Sample Survey Office of the NSO, India, (ii) International Passenger

Survey, 2009-10 conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute, India, (iii) State Accounts by State Department of Economics and Statistics, (iv) Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2009-10 conducted by NSSO, (v) Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2009-10, conducted by NSSO.

### ***Contribution of tourism to economy***

1.41. Tourism is witnessing itself being established as an important sector in the economies. The main reason on account of which this importance of tourism sector is realized is the increasing visitors consumption induced by increased number of visitor trips and significant increase in international tourism receipts per arrival.

### ***World***

1.42. According to UNWTO-Tourism Highlights, tourism's total contribution to worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at 9 per cent for 2013.

### ***India***

1.43. With respect to the contribution of tourism to the GDP of India, the second Tourism Satellite Account of 2009-10 estimates it at 3.7 per cent as the direct share and 6.8 per cent, taking indirect impact also into account. This brings tourism to one of the top sectors of Indian economy in terms contribution to economy.

1.44. An exercise to update these numbers on annual basis till the release of third Tourism Satellite Account<sup>10</sup> reveals that the share of tourism in GDP moderated to 3.6 per cent in 2010-11 due to the overall slowdown in general economy but recuperated in the following year and contributed 3.7 per cent to GDP in 2011-12. Accordingly the total (direct and indirect) share fell from 6.77 per cent in 2009-10 to 6.68 per cent in 2010-11 but upped at 6.74 per cent in 2011-12.

1.45. Tourism sector contributes significantly to the creation of jobs as well. It is estimated to have created 23.4 million jobs in 2009-10, which translated to a share of 4.4 per cent in the total employment. This sector also contributed 54.5 million jobs indirectly, which increased its share to 10.2 per cent. Within the non-agriculture employment, tourism had a share of 9.7 per cent in employment and if indirect share is included, the share goes up to 22.6 per cent. This implies that almost every 4th to 5th person employed in non-agricultural activities is directly or indirectly

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<sup>10</sup> This exercise is based on the data obtained from the latest National Accounts Statistics, 2013



engaged in tourism activities.

1.46. The share of Tourism industries' employment in total employment grew from 4.4 per cent in 2009-10 (according to Second TSA) to 4.6 per cent in 2010-11 and to 4.9 per cent in 2011-12<sup>11</sup>. Its direct and indirect share escalated from 10.2 per cent in 2009-10 to 10.8 per cent in 2010-11 and settled at 11.5 per cent in 2011-12.

### **Background of Present study**

1.47. For India, the first TSA was prepared for the year 2002-03, followed by second for 2009-10. So far, state TSAs have been prepared for the first time in the country by NCAER during 2013-14. Taking the second TSA forward, the Ministry of Tourism had commissioned a 3-year integrated study to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), which comprises the preparation of TSAs for all the States/UTs of India, 10 in each year; and two research papers in each year.

1.48. The present study is covered under Phase-II (2014-15) of a three-year integrated study commissioned by Ministry of Tourism to National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. Construction of Regional TSAs for 10 states of India is primary objective during each phase of the three-year study.

1.49. In the first phase of the 3-year integrated study, during 2013-14, NCAER has prepared State TSAs for the following 10 states:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Gujarat
- (iv) Jammu & Kashmir
- (v) Punjab
- (vi) Rajasthan
- (vii) Sikkim
- (viii) Tripura
- (ix) Tamil Nadu and
- (x) West Bengal

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<sup>11</sup> The employment numbers for 2011-12 were obtained from the latest NSSO survey on Employment and Unemployment of India, 68th Round. The employment for 2010-11 was obtained by interpolating the numbers of 2009-10 and 2010-11.

1.50. The themes of the two research papers which were prepared during the first phase were decided with mutual discussion between the Ministry of Tourism and NCAER and were as follows:

- (i) Profile of tourists undertaking trips for MICE tourism and contribution of MICE industry to the National Economy (based on data of Domestic tourism and International Passenger Survey).
- (ii) Study of Motivational factors of visiting India amongst tourist of different countries (based on data of International Passenger Survey).

1.51. The final reports of 10 State-TSAs and the two research reports were submitted to the Ministry of Tourism. Presentation based on these draft reports was made on 30th July, 2014, to the Secretary of Tourism, other senior officers from the MoT and to state representative of State Department of Tourism, of 10 selected states, with representatives from NCAER.

1.52. Reports on TSAs for the first set of 10 states, were well taken and the meeting focused on the importance in compilation of regional TSA. Key findings of the first phase State TSAs are given in Table 1.2:

**Table 1.2: Contribution of Tourism to State GDP – Phase I states**

States	Gross Value added (GVA) at basic prices (Rs. lakh)	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) (Rs. lakh)	Share of TDGVA in GVA (%)
Andhra Pradesh	4,81,66,626	18,56,387	3.85
Bihar	1,65,24,762	5,15,201	3.12
Gujarat	1,65,10,594	5,84,043	3.54
Jammu & Kashmir	49,12,896	1,93,346	3.94
Punjab	2,03,58,388	5,68,773	2.79
Rajasthan	2,69,89,445	10,03,602	3.72
Sikkim	6,28,848	17,782	2.83
Tripura	15,61,572	47,548	3.04
Tamil Nadu	4,88,08,673	18,95,119	3.88
West Bengal	4,08,56,666	13,65,832	3.34
India	61,86,95,000	2,34,91,181	3.80

**Source:** Second TSA of India and State TSAs, 2009-10, NCAER

### Objectives & scope

1.53. As mentioned above, the regional TSAs for all the States/UTs of India are proposed to be prepared for 2009-10.

- The 10 states that have been identified for which State TSAs will be prepared during second phase (2014-15) are as follows:
  - (i) Himachal Pradesh
  - (ii) Uttar Pradesh
  - (iii) Karnataka
  - (iv) Puducherry
  - (v) Jharkhand
  - (vi) Odisha
  - (vii) Goa
  - (viii) Maharashtra
  - (ix) Assam
  - (x) Arunachal Pradesh

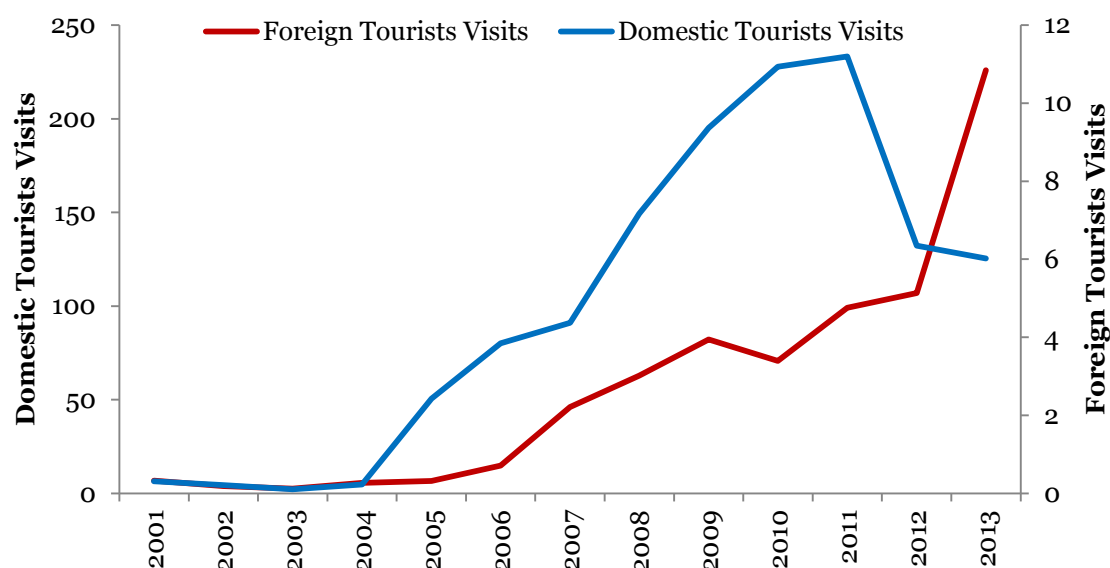
1.54. The topic of the two research reports for 2014-15 will be communicated to NCAER by MoT after mutual discussion and the decision will be based on the importance of the topic and feasibility of these reports with the given set of data.

- State-wise (Source of origin as well as destination wise) comparison of the average number of trips, duration and spending pattern.
- A comparative study on how the household with different socio-economic background are spending on tourism.

### ***Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh***

1.55. Arunachal Pradesh is rich in its cultural heritage. It has many tourism attractions ranging from hills and valleys, arts and crafts' heritage to religious places and monasteries just to quote a few.

1.56. Both foreign and domestic tourist visits are at an increase in Arunachal Pradesh, according to the latest data compiled by Ministry of Tourism.

**Figure 1.6: Foreign and Domestic Tourist visits in Arunachal Pradesh ('000)**

**Source:** Various India Tourism Statistics reports, Ministry of Tourism

1.57. Domestic tourist visits stood at 12.5 lakh in 2013, posing an annual negative growth of 5 per cent while the numbers in case of foreign tourist visits were recorded at 10,846 and 111 per cent for the same period.

1.58. With regard to the number of hotels in Arunachal Pradesh, the official data on state's Socio-Economic Statistical information reports that there are only two 2-star and one 3-star hotels in the state, with 54 and 18 rooms respectively.

### **State Tourism Policy**

1.59. The Tourism Policy of Arunachal Pradesh aims to develop the tourism industry as an engine of growth in the state. According to its mission statement, the policy seeks to:

- Maximize the positive benefits of tourism.
- Introduce key ideas and actions for the development and management of tourism.

1.60. The broad objectives of the policy are to do suitable planning for sustainable development of tourism in the state; protect state's natural, cultural and traditional heritage; reduce poverty through tourism revenues; build capacity and create mechanisms in support of small and

medium enterprises.

1.61. Besides, the policy aims to formulate strategies to exploit opportunities and potential of the state; ensure development policies including public works and transportation that support and promote the tourist attractions of the state; and secure involvement of the largest number of stakeholders in decision-making and resource allocation and utilization.

1.62. The number of projects undertaken in Arunachal Pradesh in order to promote Tourism industry in the state during the period 2007-2012 is 67. The amount of money sanctioned under these projects is Rs. 174.25 cr.

1.63. The table below presents the list of Eco-tourism and related projects and the amount sanctioned and release under these projects for the year 2001-02 and for the previous three years.

**Table 1.3: List of Eco-Tourism and Related Projects Sanctioned in Arunachal Pradesh (2001-2002 and 2011-2012 to 2014-2015)**

(Rs. In Lakh)

State	Project	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Arunachal Pradesh	Water Sports Equipment at Nagarjunsagar	2001-02	14	6.95
	River Rafting Equipment at Siang, Arunachal Pradesh		7.1	3.5
	Angling Facilities at Bodak		3.23	1.23
	Eco-tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali sub division	2011-12	487.93	487.93
	Eco-tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk lower Dibang valley	2012-13	468.43	468.43
	Development of Eco-tourism circuit at Loki –Partung-Taluaak in East Siang District Arunachal Pradesh (Tribal area)	2013-14	791.31	158.26
	Construction of eco-tourism at	2014-15		100
	huru pahar roing			

Source: <http://www.arunachalpradeshstat.com>

### Structure of the report

1.64. The present section on Introduction dealt with importance of tourism, problems in the measurement of economic aspects of tourism, the concept of satellite accounting in the framework of national accounts, tourism satellite accounts, its role and applications and

regional tourism satellite accounts.

1.65. Section 2 presents a snapshot of the state of reference, which here is Arunachal Pradesh. This chapter serves as a window to the state's geographical, demographic and economic profile, all of which, albeit partially, contribute to the extent of tourism activities in the state.

1.66. Section 3 talks briefly about the various data sources that were used in the preparation of the state TSA.

1.67. Section 4 provides the framework of the recommended TSA tables and tourism aggregates that have been included in this Report. The text for this section is mainly drawn from IRTS, 2008 and TSA: RMF 2008.

1.68. Section 5 presents the TSA tables for the year 2009-10. This Section also includes the tourism aggregates that have been derived from the TSA tables.

1.69. Section 6 presents the key findings of TSA, 2009-10.

1.70. The Glossary includes the conceptual issues and operational definitions of tourism, its types, forms, dimensions and related issues.

1.71. Estimation Procedure section provides insights on procedure followed to estimate number of trips, by different categories such as main destination, purpose of trips, mode of travel etc., undertaken during last 365 days from DTS micro-data. This information is provided only for last 30 days in the data.

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## 2. PROFILE OF THE STATE

### *Geographic profile*

2.1. Arunachal Pradesh was formed in 1987. Arunachal Pradesh borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south, and is international neighbors with Bhutan in west, Myanmar in east and China in north. It is called orchid state of India. Rhynchostylis Retusa is state flower. In terms of area, Arunachal Pradesh comprise of 2.6 per cent of the total area extending over 81,396 per sq km. Arunachal Pradesh is the largest state in the north-east region having snow covered mountains to the north and Brahmaputra valley to the south. Siang, Kameng, Subansiri, Kamla, Siyum, Dibang, Lohit, Noa - Dihing, Kamlang, Tirap are the rivers of Arunachal Pradesh. Itanagar, having altitude of 530 m above sea level, located in Papumpare district is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh. Papumpare district having 1,76,573 people is the largest population in the state. Hornbill is state bird. Mithun is state animal.

2.2. Arunachal Pradesh has 17 districts. First census was conducted in Arunachal Pradesh in 1961. Largest district in Arunachal Pradesh is Dibang Valley district, which is spread over an area of 9,129 sq km. Dibang Valley district with population of 8,004 people is also the least populated district in India. In 1980, Dibang Valley district was carved out from Lohit district. However in 2011, Dibang Valley district got divided into two, Dibang Valley (forming the upper part of the valley) and Lower Dibang Valley. This district in Arunachal Pradesh lies to the north of northeast India. There are other districts that have been created like in 2004 Anjaw district, made from Lohit district. In 2001, Kurung Kumey, was formed from Lower Subansiri district. Longding district in 2011 is most recently created from southern part of Tirap district. Kangte situated 7,090 m above sea level in West Kameng district is highest peak of Arunachal Pradesh.

### *Demographic and social profile*

2.3. Population density of Arunachal Pradesh is 17 which is lowest in India. The state has total population of 13 lakhs. The growth rate of population in 2001-11 of Arunachal Pradesh was 26 per cent, higher than rate of growth of population in India at 17.7 per cent. During 2001-11, population in Tawang, East Kameng, Papum Pare, Upper Subansiri, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey districts has grown at a higher rate than national average. The decadal growth rate of Arunachal Pradesh during 1991-01 is 27 per cent in comparison to growth rate of India at 21.5 per cent.

2.4. Workforce participation rate is 45.7 per cent. It has 77.1 per cent

of people in rural areas, and 22.9 per cent people in urban area. Sex ratio is 938, favorable to males than the national average of 890. Males constitute 51.6 per cent of the population and females are 48.4 per cent of the population. Literacy rate in Arunachal Pradesh is 65.4 per cent. The urban literacy rate of 83 per cent is higher than the rural literacy rate of 60 per cent.

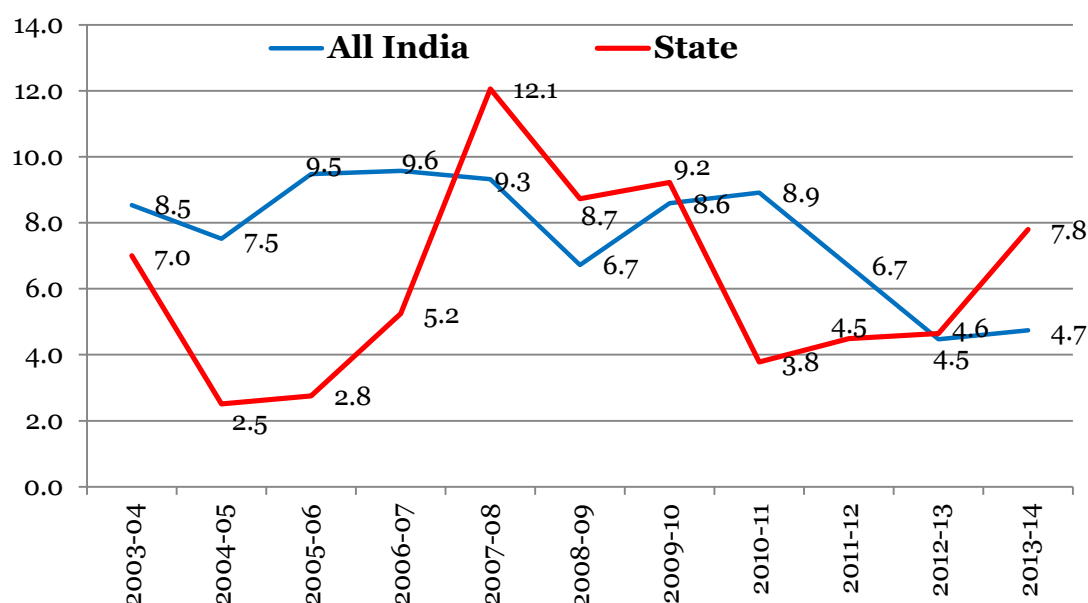
2.5. There is no Schedule Caste (SC) population of Arunachal Pradesh. Schedule Tribe (ST) population of Arunachal Pradesh is 68.8 per cent of its total population, as per census 2011. There are 20 major ST and these are recognized by the government. As per census 2001, Hindu, Christian and Buddhist are dominant communities of Arunachal Pradesh, constituting 34.6, 18.7 and 13.0 per cent respectively of the total population. Other religious communities comprise 30.7 per cent of the total population.

2.6. There are areas occupied by the specific type of tribes, for e.g. Galo central eastern himalayan tribe are prime inhabitants of West Siang district in Arunachal Pradesh. Galo tribes are also there in East Siang, Upper Subansiri, Itanagar, Lower Dibang Valley, and Changlang districts. Galo tribes are also called Duba, Doba, Dobah Abor, Gallong Abor, Galong, Gallong Adi, etc. Galo tribes are followers of Donyi Polo and Christianity. Donyi Polo is a religion for those tribes that believe in supernatural power. Adi is another main tribal group in Arunachal Pradesh. These tribes are situated in mostly hilly places like East Siang, Upper Siang, West Siang, Lower Dibang Valley and Lohit. Mising tribe and Adi tribes are related communities in Arunachal Pradesh. Mising and Adi both migrated to Assam in search of fertile lands. Adi keep pigs, chickens, cattle and grow vegetables.

### ***Economic profile***

2.7. In 2013-14, growth rate of Arunachal Pradesh and India is 7.8 per cent & 4.7 per cent respectively. During 2003 to 2006, Arunachal Pradesh registered a lower growth rate than national average. In between, 2007 to 2009 the growth rate improved and was higher than national average, before falling lower than national average during 2010 to 2011. It later recovered in 2012 to 2013. In 2001-11, Arunachal Pradesh has grown at an average growth rate of 7.2 per cent, and corresponding rate of growth of the country is 10.0 per cent. During this period both the state of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh has grown at a growth rate lower than the national average. In terms of contribution, in 2013-14 Arunachal Pradesh contributes to less than 1 per cent of all-India Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



**Figure 2.1: Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (constant prices)**

Source: CSO

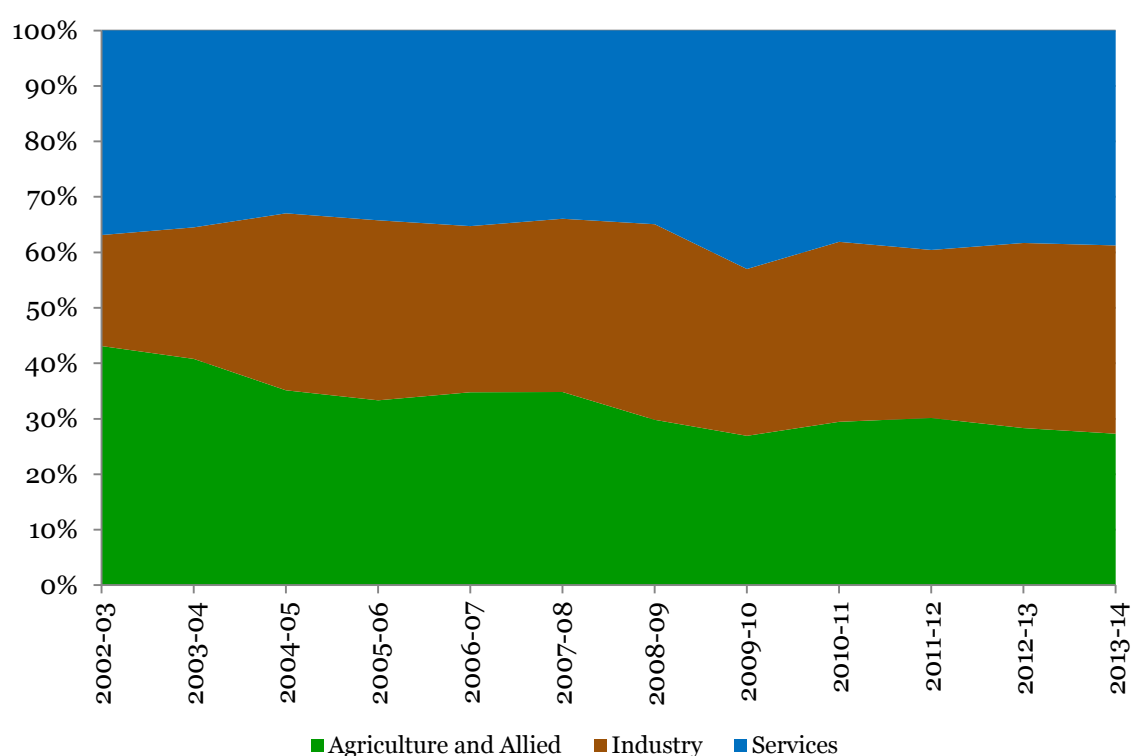
### Agriculture

2.8. Agriculture consists of a share of 27.3 per cent in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2013-14. In 2013-14, the rate of growth of agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh is moderate at 3.9 per cent. Arunachal Pradesh is agriculture dominant. Jhum farming is practiced, which is community based with stress on shifting agriculture. E.g. of this is Apatani tribes settled in ziro in Lower Subansiri district. The town is on the tentative list for inclusion in UNESCO World Heritage list. Agriculture is the main occupation of Apatani tribes, despite the limited area under cultivation. The cultivable area of this valley is approx. 32 sq km. The total mountainous region comprise of 1058 sq km. Rice cultivation is done using different technique. As it is mixed with millet as an alternative crop. Millet is cultivated with rice on the elevated bunds in between the rice field. The fields are simultaneously used for fish rearing. Bulyan is a village council that ensures that all members of the community participate in the development process. Forest around the valley is encouraged to make rice cultivation easy. There are also gardens of pine, bamboo and mustard. Handloom weaving, bamboo and cane articles are produced by the locals.

2.9. Wheat, pulses, potatoes, sugarcane, oilseeds, maize, potatoes, beans, pumpkin, cucumber, pineapple, apple, oranges, pears, plum, lemon, almond, walnut, banana, papaya, spices, aromatic plants, medicinal plants, flowers, mushroom are also grown in Arunachal

Pradesh. Tokko *Livistona jenkinsiana*, is used by the locals as straw to cover their roof tops. More decentralized and innovative measures are needed to improve productivity per unit area. Role of Self Help Groups (SHG) for proper utilization of resources is required. Small Farmer Agriculture Business Consortium (SFAC) to cater to the needs of the farmers. Such locational specific development depending on indigenous practices for better land management is sort in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Figure 2.2: Structural Changes in GDP over the last decade**



Source: CSO

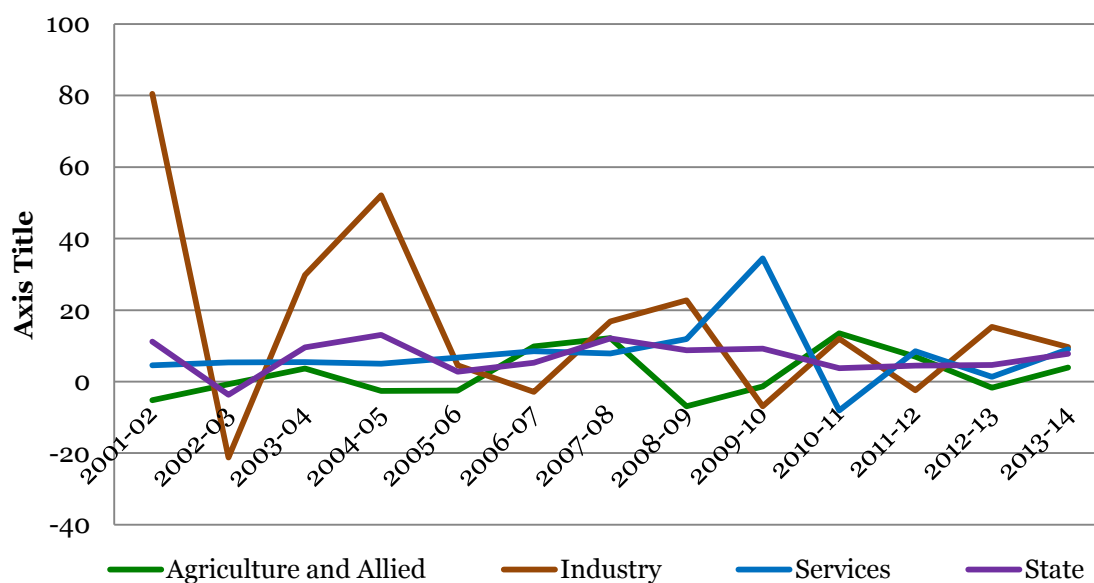
### Industry

2.10. Industry sector constitute 33.9 per cent of the total GSDP in 2013-14. Services sector constitute 38.8 per cent of GSDP in 2013-14. Industry grew at a rate of 9.6 per cent in 2013-14. Services grew at 9.1 per cent in 2013-14. Arunachal Pradesh has minerals like crude oil, natural gas, dolomite, graphite, coal, quartzite, limestone, and marble. Important industries of Arunachal Pradesh are forests based industries, tea, cement, petroleum, petrochemical, chemical, fertilizers, automobiles, biotechnology, hydroelectricity, energy saving devices, appliances, pollution control equipment and devices, waste utilization and recycling.

2.11. Engineering, food processing, mineral-based, electronics, IT-based, industries based on non-timber forest produce, horticultural, textiles, power, communications, tourism are industries eligible for incentives in Arunachal Pradesh. These industries in the state are sort to develop by encouraging private investment. This investment to be allowed for a period of 30 years at the end of which investors are to dilute 51 per cent of the holding to locals tribes or state government.

2.12. Paper making, wood carving, carpentry, ornament, ivory work, blacksmithy, cane and bamboo product, weaving and sericulture industries are encouraged as these use local produced goods. Central government initiatives and incentives are required to help set up such small scale industrial units. Incentives in the form of subsidies, insurance and price preference are provided. Setting up of department of industries for quality checks is another important measure to promote these industries.

**Figure 2.3: Sectoral Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (Constant Prices)**



Source: CSO

**Climate**

2.13. Arunachal Pradesh has sub-tropical climate where temperature ranges from 12-36 degree celsius. It has cold weather from Nov-Mar. Summers in May-Sep are hot and humid, however, southern part of the Arunachal Pradesh is much hotter than the central part. May and Jun are the hottest months. It gets rainfall from south-west monsoon in May-Sep and north-east monsoon in Nov-Apr.

**Nature and  
wild life  
tourism**

2.14. Pakke sanctuary established in 1966 spread over 862 sq km in area, is one of the best national park to protect birds. It falls on the foothill of eastern himalaya and is located in East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh. The sanctuary has Kameng river to the west and Pakke river to the east, and covered by forests from almost all sides. Kameng and Pakke rivers are tributaries of Brahamaputra river. Sessa orchid sanctuary and eaglenest wildlife sanctuary are the other two sanctuaries in the area. Two important forest areas near Pakke sanctuary are shergaon forest division and khellong forest division. The Pakke sanctuary has mountains ranging from 100 m to 2,000 m above the sea level. Sanctuary has plants, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Pakke is home for hornbills like great hornbill, wreathed hornbill, oriental pied hornbill and rufous-necked hornbill. These hornbill species are globally threatened. Nyishi tribes, residing around the Pakke park area, with the forest department protect hornbill nests. In 2006, an initiative of Ghora Aabhe Society, constituting a group of 12 village heads, to support conservation with the forest department was launched.

2.15. Namdapha National Park is the third largest protected park in India covering around 1,985 sq km of area. It was established in 1974 having evergreen rainforests. The park is located between the Mishmi hills and Patkai range and has elevation ranging from 200 m to 4571 m above the sea level. It has snow covered mountains at higher altitude. It has vegetation of tropical moist forests, temperate forests and alpine meadows. It has snow leopards, clouded leopards, common leopards, tigers, wolves, asiatic black bears, elephants, wild boar, forest musk deer, etc. Birds include laughing thrushes, parrotbills, fulvettas, shrike babblers and scimitar babblers.

**Society**

2.16. Monpa tribes have significant importance in Arunachal Pradesh. The Monpa are classified as Tawang, Dirang, Lish, Bhut, Kalaktang, and Panchen because of the language they speak. Monpa people has same physical characteristic of people in east asia, central asia,

southeast asia, eastern russia, the arctic, the americas, parts of the pacific islands, and some northeastern parts of south asia. Tawang district and West Kameng district are the two main areas of settlement of Monpa tribes. Most of the area in both the district is made up of himalayan mountains. These tribes are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry. Cattle, yak, cow, pig, sheep and fowl are animals of the Monpa tribal population.

2.17. Monpa people are Tibetan Buddhist. Monpa are ethnic and recognized groups in China as well. Tawang monasteries, a 300 years old monastery in Tawang district, hold an important place for Monpa. This monastery is locally called "Gompa". Pankang Teng Tso lake in Tawang is a visiting place for tourist of Arunachal Pradesh. West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh is named after Kameng river. This area around the Kameng river has been a settlement of Mon kingdom, Bhutan, Tibet and the Ahom kingdom from past. People of West Kameng district are involved in textile, handicraft, cultivation, horticulture etc. Buddhism, Hinduism, and Donyi-Polo are religion of the Monpa tribe in West Kameng district. Dirang is a small town in the West Kameng district. Dirang monastery is quite famous place of Tibetan Buddhism of Monpa tribes. Dirang has apple orchard, sheep farm and natural hot spring considered holy. West Kameng district has three subdivisions, Thrizino, Rupa and Bomdila. Bomdila is headquarter of West Kameng district.

### ***Fair and festivals***

2.18. Losar and Togyar are two main religious festivals of Monpa. Losar is like New Year to the people of this community. At this time Monpas visit Tawang monastery to pray. Dungyur is another festival celebrated in the third year of Torgya. All these are part of culture and celebration in Tawang monastery. However, significance of these festivals is for better harvest, and avoidance of loss in production of grains.

2.19. Nyokum Yullo is celebrated by Nyishi tribes at the time of harvest. Nyishi tribes are another tribal form of Arunachal Pradesh. It falls in Feb every year in the area occupied by Nyishi tribes. However, the festival at Joram village in the Lower Subansiri district is the main event. Christianity is the main religion of Nyishis, however, they are Hindus as well.

2.20. Solung in Sep is the main festival of Adi tribes celebrated at the time of harvest. It is song and dance festival. However, at the end of the festival weapons are displayed to protect the tribes from the evil spirit.

These tribes worship Christianity, Tibetan Buddhism and Donyi-Polo religion.

### **History**

2.21. Kalita community in Assam is considered as pure Aryan, and was the first establishment of Aryans in India. These are hindus but non vedic Aryans, bringing in Aryan culture to Assam. Datta, dhara, deva, nandi, sena, vasu etc are some of the castes of Kalita kingdom. Aryans are basically peasants, in Ahom rule. However, they have worked as soldiers, generals, administrators, judges etc as well. During Ahom rule tribes of Arunachal Pradesh like Daflas, Mishmis, Monpa were identified to Kalita rulers. However, it is believed by some that Kalita kingdom came to an end in mid-18th century.

2.22. Mishmi people of Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh are considered best in tribes and Aryans way of life. They refer to ancient Indian with catholic spirit. These Mishmi people are ethnic group of three types, Idu Mishmi, Digaro tribe, and Miju Mishmi.

2.23. Nyishi tribe in Arunachal Pradesh is considered as civilized human beings. These are present in Papumpare, Lower Subansiri, Kurung Kumey, East Kameng, parts of Upper Subansiri district in Arunachal Pradesh. Paddy, maize, cucumber, ginger, yams and millet are produce of Nyishi tribes. They practice shifting cultivation, as fallows are important for planting soil enhancing shrubs and preventing soil erosion through tree plantation. It is essential for attracting birds and animals for hunting.

### **Tourism**

2.24. Tezu is a census town in Lohit district and settlement of Mishmi tribes from the time of Mahabharata. Parasuram kund mela in Lohit district is held in Jan every year on Makarsakranti. Lord Krishna's wife Rukmini was a Mishmi. It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage to wash away sins. Tezu has a sizable population of tibetan community residing in lama camp. Tezu airport in Arunachal Pradesh is located in Tezu .

2.25. Bhismanagar is located in Dibang Valley district and is a sacred heritage of the Idu Mishmis. Bhismanagar signifies high standard of civilization. Bhismanagar is named after the king Bhisman who ruled this place. Bhisman was father of Rukmini, who was wife of Lord Krishna. Fort of Bhismanagar was built in 12th century. Bhismanagar has forest, valleys, and mountains and is perfect place for adventure tourism and trekking. Dibang Valley district, is named after Dibang river, and Idu Mishmi are the inhabitants of the

place. According to the Mishmi tribes, they came across twelve rivers to settle in this place. It is for this reason they are known as Idu Mishmi.

### ***Health and Medical***

2.26. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in 2012 is lower in Arunachal Pradesh at 19.4 than in India at 21.6. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is higher in Arunachal Pradesh at 2.7 than India at 2.5 in 2010. Crude Death Rate (CDR) in 2012 is lower in Arunachal Pradesh at 5.8 than India at 7. Infant Mortality rate (IMR) of 33 in 2012 is lower in Arunachal Pradesh than India of 42. There is shortage of sub-centre, health worker, health assistant, doctor, specialists, technicians, nursing staff in Arunachal Pradesh. Avoidance of the morbidity and mortality among infants and mothers is essential. Government of Arunachal Pradesh launched the telemedicine project in Apr 2004 in Naharlagun, which is about 10 kms from Itanagar. The General Hospital in Naharlagun would serve as a main office to other district hospitals. This facility caters to the rural people in and around Naharlagun and Itanagar. Main objective of this is to render service to the poor people of the state.

2.27. For this purpose a dedicated technical staff, broadband connectivity, video conferencing, computers are required. However, there is no proper network and funding available at present. Increase in network at the district level is a priority.

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### 3. DATA SOURCES AND THEIR KEY FINDINGS

#### **Data Sources**

3.1. The important data sources used for the preparation of the second TSA for India were the following:

- Domestic Tourism Survey of NSSO, 2008–09
- International Passenger Survey of Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 2010–11
- Employment and Unemployment Survey of NSSO, 2009–10
- Consumer Expenditure Survey of NSSO, 2009–10
- State Accounts by State Department of Economics and Statistics, 2012.

#### **Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)**

3.2. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted its first comprehensive survey on domestic tourism, called Domestic Tourism Survey, during the period July 2008 to June 2009. This was an all-India household survey and was carried out as part of NSSO's 65th Round of sample surveys.

3.3. A detailed schedule of enquiry was used to collect data from the sample households on various parameters like household characteristics such as comprising household size, principal industry, principal occupation, household type, religion, social group, consumption expenditure, number of overnight trips, and same-day trips undertaken, visits of NRIs to the households and their impact, renting out of some portion of the house to tourists during the last 365 days, and awareness, source of information, and impact of the “Incredible India” campaign by the Government of India or other tourism promotional campaigns.

3.4. Data were also collected for each household member on age, gender, marital status, educational level, usual principal activity status, industry and occupation of employed members, number of overnight as well as same-day trips completed during the last 30 days and the last 365 days.

3.5. For each trip, data on various trip characteristics were also collected. These included leading purpose of the trip, main destination, number of places visited, mode of travel, type of stay, number of nights spent outside usual place of residence, and so on. Finally, for the latest three overnight trips completed during the last 30 days, detailed data were collected on expenditure on different items under the heads of

accommodation, food and drink, transport, shopping, recreation, religious, cultural, sporting, and health-related activities, and other expenditures along with information of reimbursement/direct payment by any institution for such trips.

3.6. The main objectives of the survey were to estimate the volume of domestic tourism in terms of number of visitors, number of households undertaking domestic tourism activity and number of trips that contributed to domestic tourism in India; to study the characteristics of visitors such as age, economic level, activity status, occupation and industry of work; to study the characteristics of trips such as purpose, main destination etc.; and to estimate the expenditure incurred by the households in domestic tourism activity.

3.7. For the DTS 2008-09, a stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted. In all, 1,53,308 households were surveyed from 8109 sample villages and 4719 urban blocks spread over all states and union territories of India. Of the total households, 97,074 (63 per cent) belonged to the rural areas and 56,234 to urban areas. Out of the total sample households, number of households reporting overnight visitors was 1, 44,384.

3.8. In Arunachal Pradesh, the sample number of households was 1692, comprising 1212 from rural areas and 480 from urban areas. Number of households reporting overnight visitors were 1309. In other words, 77.4 per cent of the sample households reported overnight visitors.

3.9. For India, total number of households reporting overnight visitors was estimated at 20.61 crore and total number of overnight visitors was estimated at 78.35 crore. These numbers for Arunachal Pradesh were 1.62 lakh and 3.80 lakh respectively. The rural-urban breakup suggests that of the total 3.80 lakh overnight visitors, as much as 82.4 per cent were from rural areas of the state. As compared to this, at national level, overnight visitors belonging to rural areas are 73.2 per cent of the total.

3.10. Intensity of domestic tourism in each state is measured by the number of trips per 100 household during a year. Arunachal Pradesh witnessed very low intensity of overnight domestic tourism, with an average of 297 trips per 100 households, as compared to the all-India average of 418 trips per 100 households. Hence, the tourism intensity in Arunachal Pradesh is 29 per cent lower than the national-level tourism intensity. The incidence of trips per 100 rural households was recorded at 332 for Arunachal Pradesh as against 440 for India. The same for

urban sector was also quite low at 171 for Arunachal Pradesh as compared to 365 for India.

***Use of DTS in preparation of state TSA***

3.11. The DTS data that were used in the preparation of TSA for Arunachal Pradesh were the expenditure data by items of expenditure and by purpose of travel. These expenditures were collected for the tourists who travelled within the state providing information on Domestic Tourism Expenditure of the state. Also these data were used to arrive at the expenditures of those tourists who belonged to other states of India but whose main destination was Arunachal Pradesh. This formed one part of Inbound Tourism Expenditure, the other part being expenditure of foreign tourists that visit the state, which was obtained from the International Passenger Survey.

***DTS– key findings for Arunachal Pradesh***

3.12. In all, 10.63 lakh visitor-trips originated from Arunachal Pradesh (here, Arunachal Pradesh is the state of origin), of which about 26 per cent of the trips were undertaken in the states other than Arunachal Pradesh.

3.13. Of the total 10.63 lakh visitor-trips, 87.7 per cent originated from the rural parts of the state. As compared to this, at national level, 73.5 per cent of the total 211.7 crore visitor-trips originated from the rural sector.

3.14. On the other hand, with Arunachal Pradesh as the state of destination, a total of 10.64 lakh visitor-trips were undertaken. Of these 18.6 per cent of the trips were undertaken from states other than Arunachal Pradesh. Hence, the majority of the tourism activity occurred within the state.

3.15. While the share of Arunachal Pradesh in total population of India stands at 0.10 per cent<sup>12</sup>, the share of visitor-trips undertaken in Arunachal Pradesh (from within and other states) in the All-India total of 211.7 crore is lower at 0.05 per cent.

***Trips by purpose of travel***

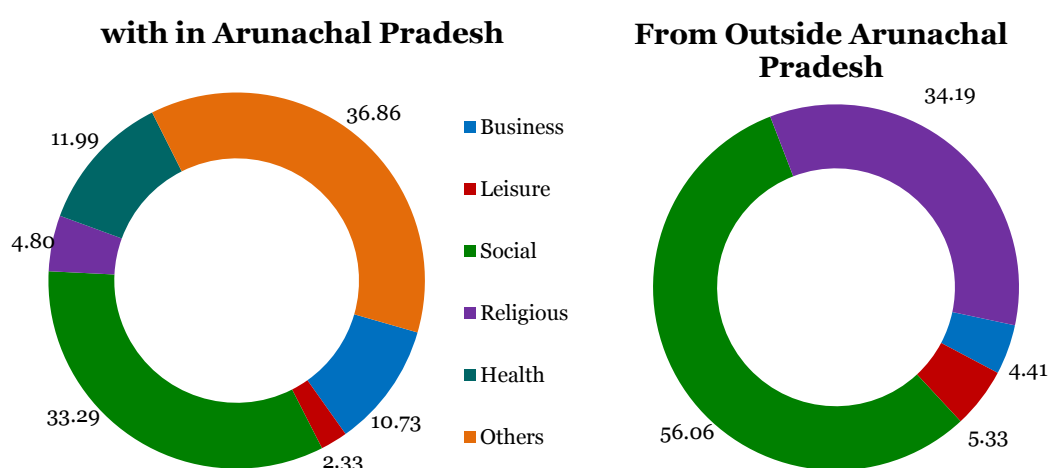
3.16. The distribution of visitor trips by purposes reveals that of all the trips that were undertaken within the state (Arunachal Pradesh being both the state of origin and the state of destination), 36.9 per cent visitor trips were undertaken for other reasons followed by 33.3 percent social

<sup>12</sup> Population numbers also obtained from NSSO survey on Domestic Tourism

trips, so second most of the trips were undertaken to visit friends or relatives. Least number of the total trips (2.3 per cent) was undertaken for leisure purposes (figure 3.1).

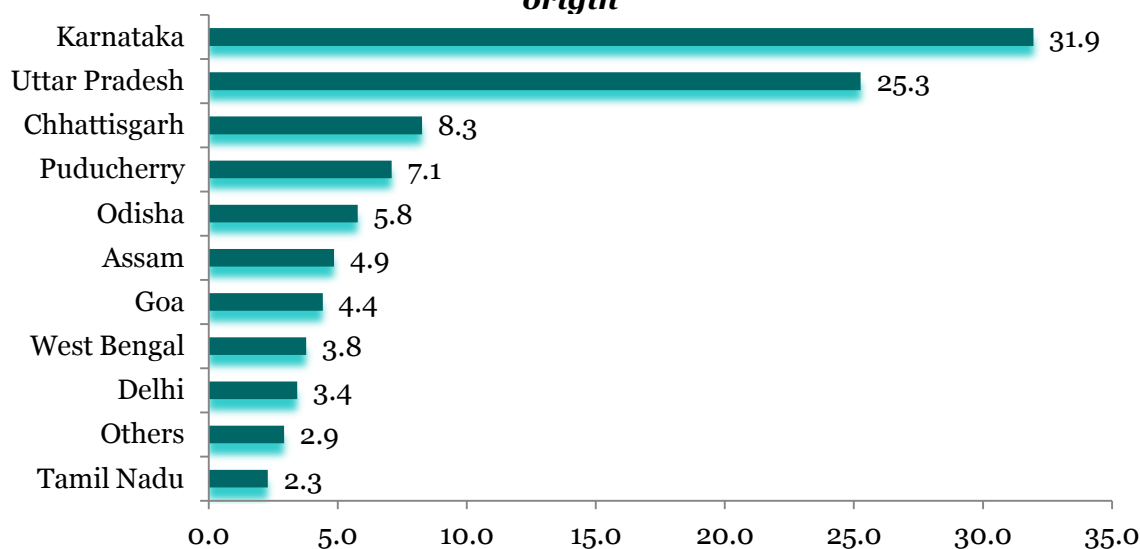
3.17. As compared to this, among the visitor trips that were undertaken from outside the state to Arunachal Pradesh, as much as 56.1 per cent were social trips. Religious trips accounted for the second largest share in the total trips (34.2 per cent) whereas the share of leisure trips was just 5.3 per cent (figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of visitor trips undertaken by purpose – Arunachal Pradesh as state of destination**



**Source:** NCAER Computation

3.18. As shown in figure 3.2, of the total visitor-trips undertaken from other states with Arunachal Pradesh as main destination, Karnataka recorded the maximum number of trips (31.9 per cent of all the trips), followed by Uttar Pradesh (25.3 per cent), Chhattisgarh (8.3 per cent) and Puducherry (7.1 per cent).

**Figure 3.2: Per cent distribution of trips to Arunachal Pradesh by states of origin**

**Source:** NCAER Computation

3.19. Further analysis reveals that trips originating from the largest contributing states i.e. Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Puducherry to Arunachal Pradesh were largely undertaken for different purposes. All the (100 per cent) of the trip originating from Chhattisgarh and Puducherry were religious trips while all the trips originating from Uttar Pradesh were made for social purpose. Trips originating in Karnataka were made for social purposes (66 per cent) and religious purposes (34 per cent).

3.20. Interestingly, amongst all the states, Goa contributed to 100 per cent of the business trips undertaken in Arunachal Pradesh. Leisure trips made to Arunachal Pradesh were contributed only by West Bengal (71 per cent) and Assam (29 per cent). Contribution of Uttar Pradesh has been highest at 45 per cent in total trips made to Arunachal Pradesh for social purposes followed by Karnataka (38 per cent).

### **International Passenger Survey (IPS)**

3.21. MoT commissioned the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata to conduct the International Passenger Survey (IPS) for the year 2009-10. The survey targeted the following three categories of International tourists, namely

- (i) Foreign nationals visiting India,
- (ii) Non-Resident Indians visiting India, and
- (iii) Indian Residents travelling abroad.

3.22. The sampling methodology used was stratified sampling with the 15 port points, selected initially, being divided into two set of ports. Two of the ports – Goa and Raxaul – were also selected as points of survey but no survey was conducted at Goa airport (permission was not granted) and at Raxaul (passenger size was very scanty as seen in the pilot/initial survey).

3.23. The Foreign Resident survey covered 13 ports, namely four international airports – Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai; 4 other airports - Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and 5 land check-posts – Attari, Haridaspur, Ghojdanga, Munabao and Sonauli. Outbound Indian Residents survey was conducted for 11 ports out of which four are international airports – Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, 4 other airports - Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and three land check-posts – Haridaspur, Ghojdanga and Munabao.

*66.03 lakh  
foreign tourists  
visited India in  
2010-11*

3.24. Stratified random sampling was adopted for the selection of passengers for the survey. In case of IPS a total of 40,672 passengers were surveyed at 13 exit points across the country. The total number of foreign tourists departing from the exit points covered by this survey during the period 2009-10 is estimated at 66,03,897.

3.25. The principal objectives of the survey were:

- To estimate the total number of tourist arrivals in India. The tourists were to be identified as foreign tourist (PIOs and others) and Non-Resident Indians.
- To assess the detailed expenditure pattern of the foreign tourists visiting the country.
- To assess the number of outbound tourists to various countries.
- To evaluate the performance of existing tourist facilities in India.
- To estimate the average duration of stay of foreign tourists in India including country-wise details.
- To obtain demographic, economic and social profiles of foreign tourist visiting India and the motivational factors responsible for attracting them to India

*Use of IPS data  
in preparation  
of State TSA*

3.26. The data from IPS were used to obtain the expenditure incurred by the foreign tourists in India, by items of expenditure and by types of tourists, namely NRIs, PIOs and other foreign tourists. These data were used in the preparation of TSA at national level. Since the data failed to

capture the expenditure incurred in different states of visit, these data could not be used in the preparation of state TSA. However, assuming that the foreign tourists' expenditure pattern is the same across states, we have only used the national level structure and imposed the per-tourist expenditure on the total number of foreign tourists that visited the state during the period of reference. This number was obtained from the MoT publication, India Tourism Statistics.

3.27. On the other hand, the data on pre-trip expenditure incurred by outbound tourists (Indian tourists travelling abroad) could be obtained by states. The survey provides information on the respondent's state of residence; hence we can obtain the data on number of tourists travelling abroad from each state and on their pre-trip expenditure which is assumed to have been largely incurred in the state of reference. These expenditures are obtained by the items of expenditure and by purpose of travel.

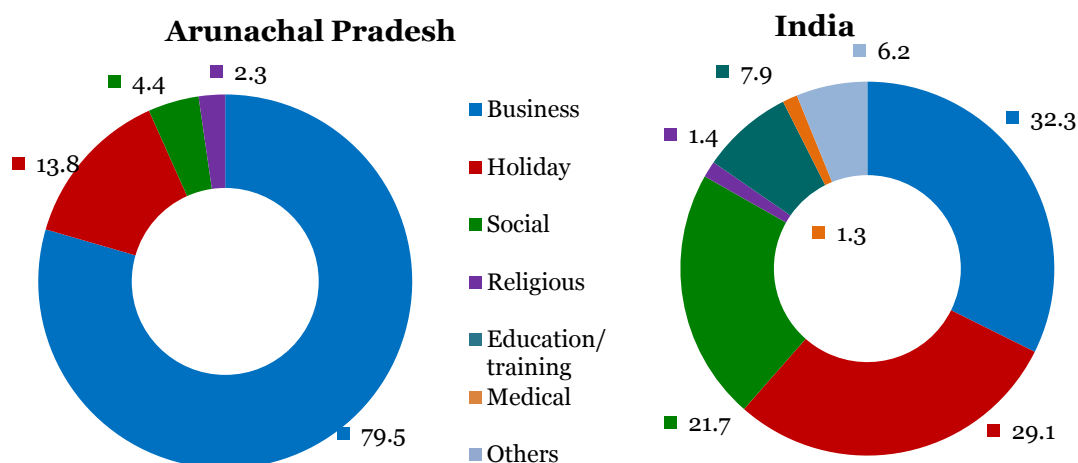
***IPS – Key Findings for Arunachal Pradesh***

3.28. According to the India Tourism Statistics, the foreign tourist visits in Arunachal Pradesh grew from just about 323 in 2001 to more than 33 times in 2013. The state hosted a total of 10,846 foreign tourists during 2013, posting an annual growth of 111 per cent as against the all-India growth of 9.2 per cent over the year 2012.

3.29. With regard to outbound tourists, the latest data (based on IPS survey) reveal that the number of people living in Arunachal Pradesh who travelled abroad during 2010-11 was 17,871. With this, the state accounted for 0.2 per cent of the total 1.08 crore outbound tourists in India.

3.30. According to figure 3.3, the percentage distribution of outbound tourists (after normalising for "No Response") reveals that at all-India level, majority of the tourists travelled abroad for business purposes, that is, 32.3 per cent. This is closely followed by outbound tourists travelling for leisure (29.1 per cent). Tourists travelling for social purpose accounted for 21.7 per cent and the remaining 16.8 per cent travelled for religious (1.4), education (7.9), medical (1.3) and other (6.2) purposes..

**Figure 3.3: Distribution of number of Outbound Tourists by purpose for Arunachal Pradesh and India**



**Source:** NCAER Computation

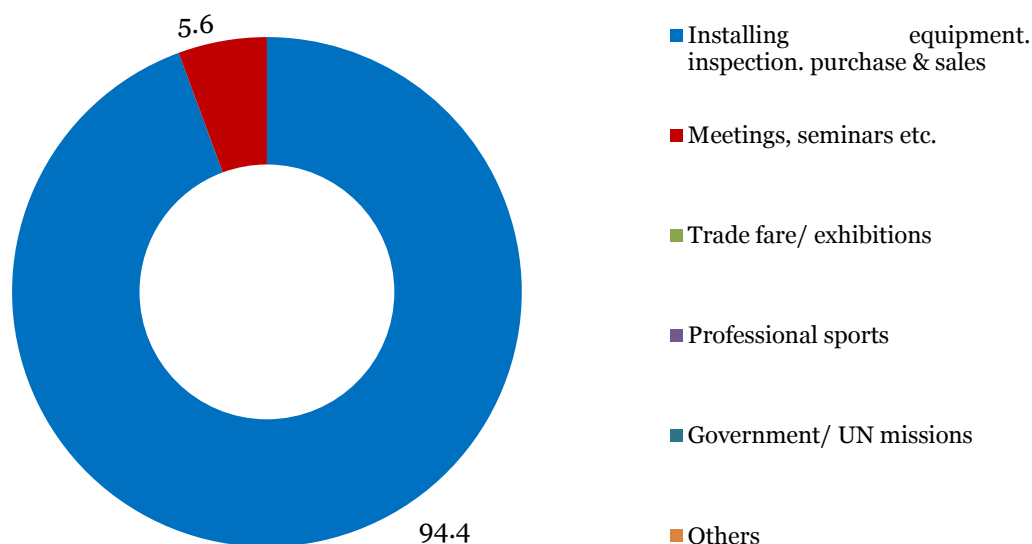
3.31. As compared to this, of the total outbound tourists of Arunachal Pradesh, about 80 per cent travelled abroad for business purpose. As much as 14 per cent travelled for leisure purpose, 4.4 per cent travelled for social purpose and 2.3 per cent travelled with religious purpose (figure 3.3).

3.32. The percentage distribution of outbound tourists (across the missions for which the trip was undertaken) whose state of residence is Arunachal Pradesh and who travelled for business purposes shows that major (94.4 per cent) business trips were made for with a mission of installing equipment's, inspections, purchase or sales while rest of the trips (5.6 per cent) were made for participation in meetings and seminars (figure 3.4).

3.33. While looking at the percentage distribution of leisure trips undertaken by residents of Arunachal Pradesh across the reasons of such trips, it is observed that about 55 per cent of the leisure trips were undertaken because the respondents think making a foreign trip increases their social status. About 15.6 trips were made because of the fact that the outbound tourists find themselves attracted more towards foreign destinations than towards similar Indian destinations while 11 per cent of the outbound leisure trips were undertaken as tourist infrastructure facilities are better at foreign destinations (figure 3.5).

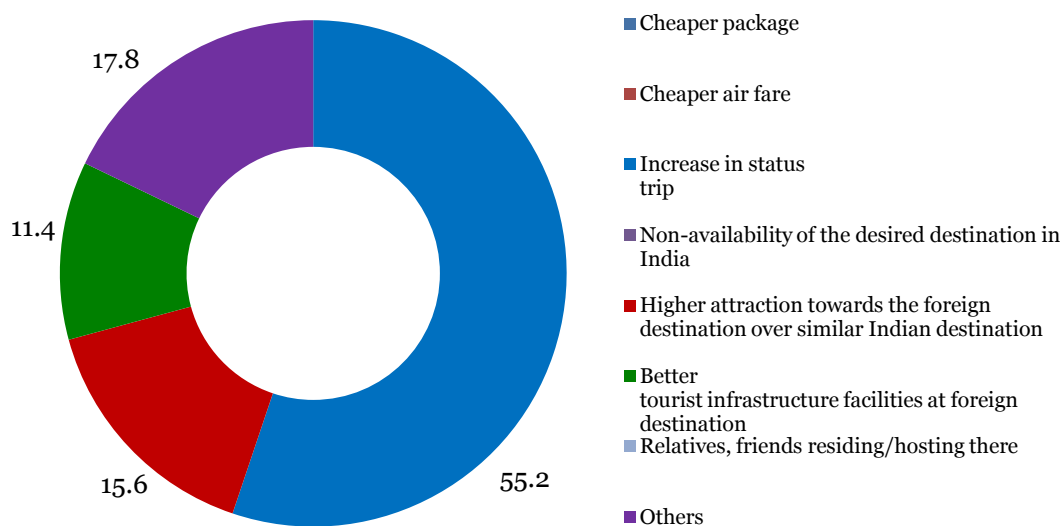


**Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of mission for which Business Trip is Undertaken – Arunachal Pradesh**



Source: NCAER Computation

**Figure 3.5: Percentage distribution of reasons for preferring foreign destination when Leisure Trip is undertaken – Arunachal Pradesh**



Source: NCAER Computation

***Employment  
and  
Unemployment  
Survey (EUS)***

3.34. Employment and employment survey is part of the quinquennial programme of NSSO surveys. The data source on employment table for the State TSAs is the 66th round survey on employment and unemployment for the year 2009-10. By a decision of the National Statistical Commission, the quinquennial survey of employment-unemployment (and consumer expenditure) was repeated in the 68th round (2011-12) although it was only two years since the 66th round survey had taken place. However, the data source on employment table for the State TSAs is the 66th round survey on employment and unemployment for the year 2009-10.

3.35. The quinquennial EUSs of NSSO aim to measure the extent of 'employment' and 'unemployment' in quantitative terms disaggregated by household and population characteristics. The persons surveyed are classified into various economic activity categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods.

3.36. Three reference periods are used in these surveys. These are (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of employment are arrived at, of which the one with 365 days reference period, called workforce according to 'usual status' approach, is widely used.

***Use of EUS data  
in preparation of  
State TSA***

3.37. For the TSA tables, the employment data is based on usual activity status in both principal and subsidiary activities. The usual activity status (it is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period that relates to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities) relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the principal usual activity status of the person.

3.38. The sampling design adopted was essentially a stratified multi-stage one for both rural and urban areas. The number of households surveyed was 1,00,957 (59,129 in rural areas and 41,828 in urban areas) and number of persons surveyed was 4,59,784 (2,81,327 in rural areas and 1,78,457 in urban areas).

3.39. The main objective of the employment-unemployment surveys conducted by NSSO at periodic interval is to get estimates of level parameters of various employment and unemployment characteristics

at national and state level.

3.40. A schedule of enquiry was used in the 68th round, like other rounds of EU survey, to collect information on various facets of employment and unemployment in India in order to generate estimates on various employment and unemployment and labour force characteristics at the national and State levels. The information on the following aspects was collected through well designed schedule:

- Household size, religion, social group, land possessed, land cultivated etc.;
- Information on MNREGA for population living in rural areas;
- Information on household monthly consumer expenditure for a set of consumer items;
- Demographic particulars, like age, sex, educational level, status of current attendance and vocational training;
- Usual principal activity status and subsidiary economic activity status of the all members of canvassed households;
- Particulars of the enterprise for all the usual status workers (excluding those engaged in growing of crops and growing of crops combined with farming of animals) viz., location of work place, type of enterprises, number of workers in the enterprise etc. and some particulars on the conditions of employment for the employees, like type of job contract, eligibility for paid leave, availability of social security benefits, etc.
- Extent of underutilization of the labour time and on the qualitative aspects of employment, like changes in activity status, occupation /industry, existence of trade unions/associations, nature of employment (permanent/temporary) etc;
- Participation in specified activities by the household members who are classified as engaged in domestic duties in the usual principal activity status.

3.41. Table 3.1 given below presents the number of workers estimated using 66th round EU survey micro-data for Arunachal Pradesh.

**Table 3.1: Estimated number of workers by status in Arunachal Pradesh**

(Numbers in lakh)

Worker		Rural			Urban			All		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Principal	Own account worker	171386	99965	271351	17198	8546	25745	188585	108511	297096
	Employer	0	0	0	805	36	841	805	36	841
	Regular Employee	42927	9377	52304	28448	5548	33997	71375	14926	86301
	Casual wage labor	9441	3155	12596	3807	617	4423	13248	3771	17020
Subsidiary	Own account worker	5308	2631	7939	1356	545	1901	6665	3176	9840
	Employer	347	0	347	0	0	0	347	0	347
	Regular Employee	522	0	522	171	0	171	692	0	692
	Casual wage labor	3682	809	4491	301	0	301	3983	809	4792
Principal + Subsidiary	Own account worker	176695	102596	279290	18555	9091	27646	195249	111687	306936
	Employer	347	0	347	805	36	841	1153	36	1189
	Regular Employee	43449	9377	52826	28619	5548	34167	72068	14926	86994
	Casual wage labor	13124	3963	17087	4108	617	4724	17231	4580	21812

*Source: NCAER Computation***Household Consumer Expenditure Survey**

3.42. NSSO has been conducting the 'Household Consumer Expenditure surveys' (CES) on quinquennial basis. The first round of the CES (October 1972 - September 1973) in the quinquennial series was the 27th round. The ninth survey in the series, had been embarked for the 68th round conducted during July 2011 – June 2012. By a decision of the National Statistical Commission, the quinquennial survey of consumer expenditure (and employment-unemployment) was repeated in the 68th round (2011-12) although it was only two years since the 66th round survey had taken place. The whole geographical area of the country is covered in EU surveys except for a few villages of Nagaland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands accessibility to which is difficult.

3.43. A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the CES. The number of households surveyed in 66th round was 1,00,794 (59,097 in rural areas and 41,697 in urban areas). The prime aim of the CES was to generate estimates on monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution across the different sections of the population like rural and urban and different socio- economic groups etc. both at country level as well as the State level.

3.44. These indicators are amongst the most important measures of the level of living of the respective domains of the population. The distribution

of MPCE highlights the differences in level of living of the different segments of the population and is an effective tool to study the prevalence of poverty and inequality. These numbers enable the apex planning and decision-making process to allocate the nation's resources among sectors, regions, and socio-economic groups, and assess the "inclusiveness" of economic growth.

3.45. Besides measuring the household consumption level and its pattern, the CES has another important use. To work out consumer price indices (CPIs) which measure the general rise in consumer prices, one needs to know not only the price rise for each commodity group but also the budget shares of different commodity groups (used as weights).

3.46. In the 66th round of CES, two types of schedules of enquiry, type 1 and type 2, were canvassed. The only difference in the two types of the schedules was the reference period used for collection of consumption data. Data from type 1 schedule has been used in the estimations used in State TSAs.

3.47. Schedule Type 1 was canvassed following the traditional way of the previous quinquennial CES rounds. For less frequently consumed items, the information was collected for last 30 days and last 365 days consumption while for more frequently used items like food and fuel etc. the information was collected for the last 30 days consumption only.

3.48. On the other hand, the reference periods for schedule type 2 were last 365 days (only) for the infrequently purchased items, last 7 days for very frequently consumed items like some of the food items, pan, tobacco and intoxicants etc. and last 30 days for other food items, fuel etc.

3.49. A very detailed item classification was adopted to collect information on consumption of more than 300 items consumed by the households. The items on which the information was collected include 142 items of food, 15 items of energy (fuel, light and household appliances), 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 19 items of educational and medical expenses, 51 items of durable goods, and 89 other items. Other demographic information on household members like age, sex, educational attainment etc. were also collected through the CES schedules.

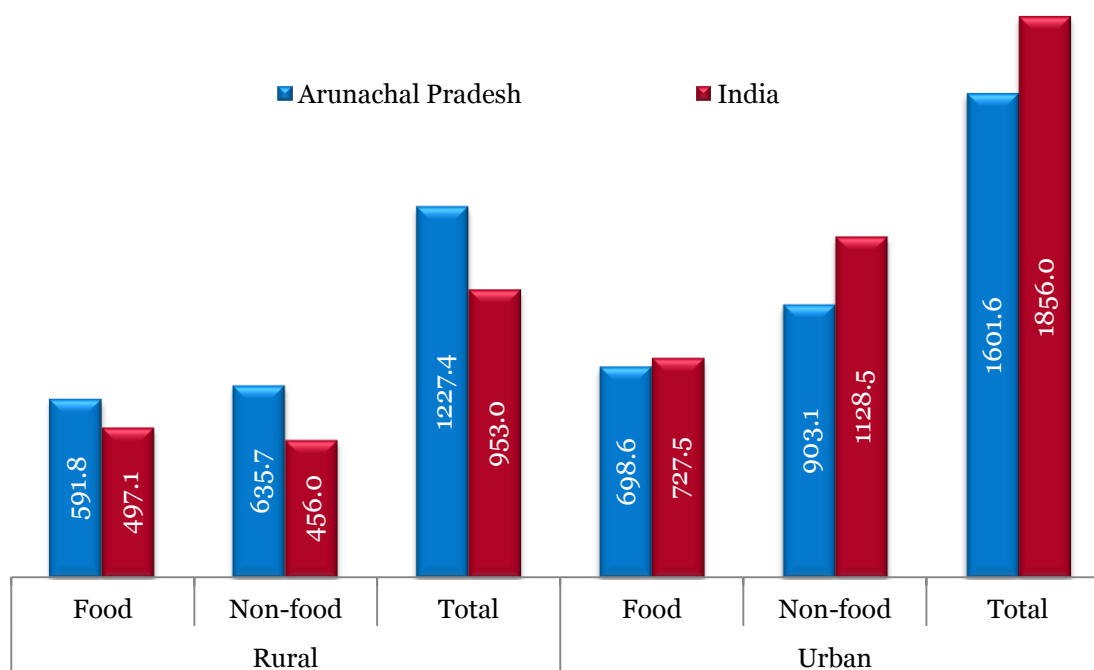
***Use of CES data in preparation of State TSA***

3.50. The main use of CES results in the preparation of TSAs is to estimate the product level ratios of tourist expenditures as percentage of overall household expenditures and these ratios are applied on the PFCE estimates coming from the national accounts statistics. This adjustment is

important to ensure the overall consistency of survey results with the national accounts statistics. The data source on household expenditure table for the State TSAs is the 66th round of CES for the year 2009-10.

3.51. According to CES, MPCE (at MRP) on both food and non-food in rural Arunachal Pradesh is higher than that for All India MPCEs respectively while MPCE on both food and non-food in urban Arunachal Pradesh is lower than that for urban India. Overall MPCE in rural Arunachal (Rs. 1227) is about 29 per cent higher than that for India (Rs. 953) and the same for urban Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 1602) is about 14 per cent lower than that for urban India (Rs. 1856), as given in figure 3.6.

**Figure 3.6: MPCE at MRP on food, non-food and total –Arunachal Pradesh and India**



**Source:** NCAER Computation

3.52. Major constituents of expenditure on food are cereals and Eggs, Fish & Meat and fuel and light both in rural as well as urban parts of Arunachal Pradesh. Other major heads under which the expenditure per person per month in Arunachal Pradesh occurs are clothing and bedding (rural: 75.5, urban: 103) and Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance (rural: 53, urban: 101.5). Table 3.2 given below reveals MPCE for major items and broad groups for Arunachal Pradesh and All India.

**Table 3.2: Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over broad categories of goods – Arunachal Pradesh and India**

(Rupees value of per capita consumption in 30 days)

Sl. No.	Item Category	Arunachal Pradesh		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Cereal	205.3	193.7	145.1	161.9
2	Cereal Substitutes	3.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
3	Pulses and Pulse Products	32.3	43.7	35.7	49.8
4	Milk and Milk Products	30.5	65.3	80.2	138.7
5	Sugar	17.0	20.5	22.6	27.6
6	Salt	3.2	3.3	2.1	2.4
7	Edible Oil	20.4	37.2	34.1	46.1
8	Egg, Fish & Meat	115.6	123.7	32.3	48.0
9	Vegetables	83.0	109.0	57.2	76.7
10	Fruits (Fresh)	15.6	23.8	11.8	29.5
11	Fruits (Dry)	0.9	2.2	3.1	7.8
12	Spices	15.8	20.1	20.3	25.2
13	Beverages, Refreshments, etc.	49.0	55.6	52.0	113.0
14	<b>Food: Total (1-13)</b>	<b>591.8</b>	<b>698.6</b>	<b>497.1</b>	<b>727.5</b>
15	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	48.2	47.4	20.6	21.9
16	Fuel and Light	153.2	147.9	87.8	142.8
17	Clothing and Bedding	75.5	103.1	57.6	98.6
18	Footwear	20.2	28.3	10.0	19.8
19	Education	40.9	79.3	40.3	162.2
20	Medical (Institutional)	16.2	27.4	17.8	34.0
21	Medical (Non-institutional)	25.7	38.2	39.3	64.7
22	Entertainment	17.9	43.2	8.2	31.5
23	Minor Durable-type Goods	33.5	14.2	2.5	4.3
24	Toilet Articles	33.9	60.0	23.2	44.0
25	Other Household Consumables	24.0	30.8	20.3	35.8
26	Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance	53.0	101.5	44.5	127.3
27	Conveyance	36.9	50.1	37.6	115.2
28	Rent	8.2	38.0	4.8	117.8
29	Taxes and Cesses	3.0	9.7	2.3	16.0
30	Durable Goods	45.4	84.0	39.3	92.6
31	<b>Non-food: Total (15-30)</b>	<b>635.7</b>	<b>903.1</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>1128.5</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (14+31)</b>		<b>1227.4</b>	<b>1601.6</b>	<b>953.0</b>	<b>1856.0</b>

*Source: Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India (NSS KI 68/1.0), NSSO*

**State GDP Accounts**

3.53. At national level, the estimates of Gross Domestic Product are prepared and published annually by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). Similarly, at state-level, the State Domestic Product estimates are prepared annually by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES). The state DES is the nodal agency for the coordination of statistical activities in the state.

3.54. DES annually estimates the State Domestic Product (SDP) using the concepts and methodology approved by the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the international agencies and finalize after the reconciliation with CSO.

3.55. Like GDP, SDP is the monetary value of all the goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the state, without duplication, within a given period of time, generally a year. The goods cover all possible items like agricultural crops, livestock products, fisheries, forest products, manufacture of materials in the registered and unregistered sectors, construction of buildings, roads etc. Services cover medical and educational services, domestic services, hotels, restaurants, trade, transport and public services etc.

3.56. Conceptually, the estimates of State Income can be prepared by adopting two approaches, namely, income originating and income accruing. In the income originating approach, the measurement corresponds to income originating to the factors of production physically located within the geographical boundaries of the state and represents gross/net value of goods and services produced within the state. On the other hand, the income accruing approach relates to the income accruing to the normal residents of a state. Since this measures the income that become available to the residents of a state, it provides a better measure of welfare of the residents of the state.

3.57. However, for compiling the State Domestic Product (SDP) estimates by income accruing approach one needs data on flows of factor incomes to/from the boundaries of state i.e. on inter-state flows as well as flows to/from abroad. Due to lack of availability of these data, presently, the estimates of SDP are compiled by the respective DES in the states following the income originating approach. Thus the current concept of compiling the Gross/Net SDP is similar to that of compiling the GDP/NDP of the entire economy i.e., measuring the volume in monetary terms, the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state.



3.58. The general methodology for compiling the estimates of state income is to first compile the estimates at disaggregated level for each economic activity and then aggregating them for the whole region/state. The estimates for commodity producing sectors like agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, manufacturing, etc. are prepared using the production approach i.e. measuring the value of output and deducting there from the cost of material inputs used in the process of production.

3.59. In the services sectors (non-public segment) like trade, transport, hotels & restaurants etc., the estimates are prepared by income approach, specifically, by multiplying the value added per worker by the number of workers, for the benchmark estimates and extrapolating these benchmark estimates with suitable indicators for the annual estimates. The information on value added per worker is obtained from the relevant Enterprise Surveys conducted for the purpose.

3.60. The estimates of workforce are obtained using the results of large-scale sample surveys on employment & unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and decennial population census carried out in the country by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) and Census Commissioner.

3.61. In the preparation of State TSA, the SDP accounts are used to arrive at the supply side information of the tourism industries, which here are 20 in number. While the SDP data are not available for all of these industries, the national level ratios are used to disaggregate the available data.

**Table 3.3: State GDP accounts for Arunachal Pradesh, 2009-10**

(Rs. lakh)				
S. No	At current prices	GVO – FC	IC – PP	GVA – FC
1	Total agriculture and livestock	161098	27971.4	133126
2	Forestry and logging	123394	19249.5	104145
3	Fishing	4220	379.79	3840.21
4	Mining	37543	11860.49	25682.5
5	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils			8.8874
6	Dairy products			0
7	Grain mill products			113.893
8	Other food products			3039.18
9	Beverages			1042.54
10	Tobacco products			0
11	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles			96.3007
12	Wearing apparel			283.958
13	Leather & fur products			0.91911
14	Wood and wood products			1828.57
15	Furniture			150.156
16	Paper and printing etc			57.0142
17	Rubber, petroleum products etc.			655.757
18	Chemical and chemical products			799.92
19	Non-metallic products			476.572
20	Basic metals			72.7468
21	Recycling			0
22	Metal products and machinery			6045.47
23	Electrical machinery			3.30242
24	Other manufacturing			59.7529
25	Transport equipment			9.7359
	<b>Total Manufacturing</b>			14744.7
26	Construction			
27	Electricity, gas and water supply			
28	Railway transport services			
29	Land transport including via pipeline			14943.2
30	Water transport			16.5785
31	Air transport			295.568
32	Supporting and aux. tpt activities			157.438
33	Storage and communication			
34	Trade			24929.4
35	Hotels and restaurants			2738.42
36	Banking and insurance			
37	Real estate and business services			
38	Education and research			66875.6
39	Medical and health			26115.1
40	Other services			2532.87
41	Public administration			
	<b>Total all industries</b>			

**Source:** CSO

**Note:** Gross Value Added-Others relate to Irrigation component in the case of "Total Agriculture and Livestock", Unregistered value added in the case of manufacturing industries and Communication in the case of "Storage and Communication".

## 4. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR STATE TSA TABLES

### *Tourism Satellite Account*

4.1. The 10 tables that make up the Tourism Satellite Account are the key to estimate the economic contribution of tourism in the economy. At national level, these tables to be prepared in a standard format as recommended by WTO in the TSA:RMF 2008, enable international comparisons, among countries. However, each country has the flexibility to decide on the most adequate format for taking into account its tourism reality and scope of available data.

4.2. At regional level, no standard recommendations are made by WTO in either TSA: RMF 2008 or in IRTS-2008. However, IRTS-2008 does mention the importance of developing the TSAs at regional level as special features of tourism prevail across the regions of a country.

4.3. Essentially, preparation of a state TSA requires the following:

- Statistics on expenditure made by visitors on different products and services within the state.
- Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include supplies/imports from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists.
- Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists and tourism ratios are developed.
- Estimate the value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying the products to tourists' purchases.

### *Expenditure or demand side data*

4.4. **Expenditure by visitors on different products and services** can be obtained only from Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) as International Passenger Survey (IPS) did not capture any data at state level. However, unlike national TSA, in which Domestic Tourism Expenditure relates to only one type of tourism activity (that is, within country of reference), state TSAs require data (apart from those related to foreign countries) from DTS on three types of tourism activities:

- i. Within state movement – this information feeds into Domestic Tourism Expenditure
- ii. Movement from the state of reference to any other state – this is

required for Outbound Tourism Expenditure

- iii. Movement from other states to the state of reference – this is required for Inbound Tourism Expenditure.

***Production  
or Supply  
side data***

4.5. **Data on supplies from domestic production** are obtained from State Departments of Economic and Statistics. Using these data and national level ratios, the following tables are prepared for the supply account of each state TSA:

- Supply table at basic prices
- Use table at purchaser's prices
- Input-Output table for indirect effects

4.6. As of now, in India, Supply and Use Tables are not at all compiled at state level. This is because no data on imports to the state from other states or from abroad are available. **Hence the confrontation of the demand side data and the supply side data is not possible at state level.** Therefore other approaches have to be followed to prepare the state TSA and to estimate the value added on account of the tourism activity.

4.7. Following are two possible approaches to compile regional/state TSAs:

- The interregional approach or top-bottom approach, which is common to all the regions of the national territory and is based on and intimately linked to the System of National Accounts. It is an approach that relies on the existence of a National TSA and the availability in each region of uniform tourism information for each of the tables and aggregates to be regionalized;
- The regional approach or bottom-top approach, which entails the development of a specific TSA for any given region, in which specific situations and differentials may also be identified for important sub-regional territories, provided there is sufficient information on them.

4.8. Of the two possible approaches for compiling State TSAs, namely, (i) regionalisation or top-down and (ii) regional or bottom-up, adoption of one or both approaches depends upon the availability of information that is required to compile the TSAs. It is, therefore, necessary to look at the availability of information for state TSAs in respect of both the approaches. This is presented in the following table:

**Table 4.1: Availability of data for compiling State TSAs according to different approaches**

Approach	Data requirement	Data availability
<b>Regional (bottom-up)</b>	Statistics on expenditures made by visitors on different products within the state	Data is available from the DTS, 2008-09 and IPS, 2010-11 (subject to some assumptions)
	Statistics on supplies from the domestic production and imports (which include from other states) to meet these purchases of tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data on supplies from domestic production is available</li> <li>- Data on imports at state level is not available</li> </ul>
	Confrontation of the two sets of statistics in the national accounting framework through the supply and use tables so that supplies from domestic production and imports match with the expenditures made by tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the absence of data on imports, it is not possible to compile SUT at state level.</li> <li>- However, State SUT can be constructed for domestic supplies and total of capital formation and net exports as other final demand in the use table.</li> <li>- This SUT though not suitable for TSA, can be used for estimating indirect effects of tourism consumption, value added and employment.</li> </ul>
	Estimate value added out of the domestic production that is involved in supplying products for tourists' purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not possible, as how much of domestic production is able to meet the tourists' demand is not known in the absence of information on imports.</li> <li>- However, it is possible to compute GVATI and TDGVA using national tourism ratios of output of industries, as suggested in the TSA: RMF 2008.</li> </ul>
<b>Regionalisation (top-down)</b>	National TSA and tourism ratios by products and industries	Available
	State level tourism consumption	Available
	State level estimates of output and value added by tourism and other industries	Available
	State level estimates of employment by tourism and other industries	Available

Source: NCAER computation

### **Compilation of State TSAs**

4.9. From the above table, it is evident that without the supply table that includes imports from other states and countries, it is not possible to compile regional TSAs in the same manner as in the case of national TSA and in particular the estimation of key aggregates of TDGVA and TDGDP. However, with the information that is available at State level in India, it is possible to compile TSA Tables 1 to 5 and 7 without much difficulty, though some assumptions would need to be made for this. Also, Tables 8 and 9 on Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Tourism Collective Consumption respectively cannot be included in the State TSAs due to the non-availability of these data at state level. Even at national level, the

TSA:RMF 2008 placed these compilations under research agenda and did not recommend their compilations, although NCAER included experimental compilations of these two tables in the all India TSA, 2009-10. Each of these tables is described in the following sections of this chapter.

4.10. Before presenting the description of the TSA Tables, it is important to mention that TSA: RMF 2008 recommends certain set of activities and products to be included while compiling the TSA. While some of the activities have been specified distinctly, some are recommended to be country-specific. Accordingly, a comprehensive set of activities and products were identified in the compilation of national as well as state TSAs. Both the recommended and the adopted classifications separately for products and activities are shown in the table below.

**Table 4.2: Products recommended in TSA: RMF 2008 Vs. Products included in TSA, 2009-10**

Products Recommended in the TSA: RMF 2008	Products Used for TSA of India 2009-10
Product	Product
1 Accommodation services for visitors	20 Hotels
2 Food and beverage serving services	21 Restaurants
3 Railway passenger transport services	15 Railway passenger transport services
4 Road passenger transport services	16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline
5 Water passenger transport services	17 Water passenger transport
6 Air passenger transport services	18 Air passenger transport
7 Transport equipment rental services	23 Renting of transport equipment
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services	19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities
9 Cultural services	24 Cultural and religious services
10 Sports and recreational services	25 Sporting and recreational services
11 Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	22 Medical and health
12 Country-specific tourism characteristic services	6 Processed food products
	7 Beverages
	8 Tobacco products
	9 Readymade garments
	10 Printing and publishing
	11 Leather footwear
	12 Travel related consumer goods
	13 Soaps and cosmetics
	14 Gems and jewellery

**Source:** NCAER computation

***Inbound Tourism Expenditure***

4.11. Inbound Tourism Expenditure forms Table 1 of the TSA. At regional or state level, inbound tourism expenditure comprises of expenditure incurred by visitors from other countries as well as by those from other states of the same country. These expenditures are incurred within the state of reference on tourism characteristic and tourism connected products and services. An inbound tourism trip refers to the travel of a visitor from the time of arriving in a country/state to the time of leaving that country/state.

***Inbound Tourism Expenditure by international tourists***

4.12. The data on Inbound tourism expenditure or the expenditure by international tourists in the state of reference are not available and therefore, were estimated using the pattern of expenditure observed at national level. For national level expenditures, data were derived from the International passenger Survey (IPS), 2010-11 conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata and are reported in “Second Tourism Satellite Account of India, 2009-10”.

4.13. The per-tourist pattern of expenditure by tourism characteristic products and tourism connected products observed at national level was applied on number of inbound tourists in state to arrive at the state-level estimates of expenditures. Hence the per-tourist expenditure by type of international tourists remains the same as observed for India. Similarly, the per-tourist per day expenditure by type of international tourists also remains the same as for India. While the per-tourist inbound tourism expenditures by type of tourists are reported in the TSA Table 1 , the following table presents the per-tourist per-day inbound tourism expenditure for India.

**Table 4.3: Average per-tourist per-day Inbound Tourism Expenditure by type of tourists**

Item	NRIs	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Total International Tourists
<b>Inbound Tourism Expenditure (Rs. Crore)</b>	14660	14748	70271	99679
<b>Number of tourists</b>	1148234	917277	4538387	6603897
<b>Expenditure per tourist (Rs.)</b>	127672	160784	154837	150939
<b>Average number of days spent by a tourist in India</b>	21	19	20	20
<b>Expenditure per tourist per day (in Rs.)</b>	6201	8518	7716	7550

*Source: NCAER computations using IPS, 2010 data*

*Inbound  
Tourism  
Expenditure by  
domestic  
tourists  
belonging to  
states other  
than  
Arunachal  
Pradesh*

4.14. The state-level inbound tourism also includes tourism activities of visitors from other states of India to the state of reference. The data on their expenditures were obtained from the DTS, 2008-09. Data on item-wise expenditure incurred during all the overnight trips originating from any state (other than the state of reference, that is, Arunachal Pradesh) and for which main destination was the state of reference (Arunachal Pradesh), were collected to arrive at this component of inbound tourism expenditure. These expenditures were estimated by the leading purpose of the trip. The procedure of estimation of these expenditure is given in Appendix.

4.15. It must be noted that while the statistics provided in Chapter 3 were with respect to visitor-trips, this chapter's statistics, obtained from DTS, will pertain to trips as the expenditure data were collected for entire trip irrespective of the number of visitors/tourists travelling in that trip.

4.16. Since the reference period of the DTS differs with the reference period of TSA, price adjustments to the source data were carried out.

4.17. Also, it is observed that the primary household surveys tend to underestimate the value of consumption expenditure. This observation comes from the notable underestimation of value of consumption expenditure (both at aggregate level and for each item) that is derived from the NSSO's large sample survey on "Consumption Expenditure" when compared with the Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) as reported in the CSO's National Accounts of Statistics (NAS). The reason behind underestimation could be the inability to recall the expenses and in some cases reluctance to report the actual expenses.

4.18. Hence, adjustment to the source data has been made to benchmark the data with the private final consumption expenditure of national accounts.

4.19. The underestimation of DTS value of expenditure is corrected by applying the adjustment factor on value of expenditure of each item. The adjustment factor, for each item, is obtained by taking the ratio of PFCE expenditure and NSSO expenditure. These factors are assumed to be the same as those at national level (refer to "Second Tourism Satellite Account of India, 2009-10). These adjustment factors for the tourism specific goods and services are given in the Table 4.4.

4.20. An adjustment factor of 1.64 in the case of "Hotels" would mean that the NAS value of expenditure incurred on "Hotels" services is 1.64



times what is reported in the NSSO survey. Hence, for each item, the value of expenditure obtained through the DTS is multiplied by the corresponding adjustment factor.

4.21. The inbound tourism expenditure incurred by international tourists, that incurred by tourists of other states of India and the TSA Table 1, obtained from these two tables is presented in Chapter 5 on Tables and Accounts.

**Table 4.4: Consumption Expenditure Adjustment Factors**

Industries	Adjustment factors
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>	
1 Accommodation services/Hotels	1.64
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	1.64
3 Railway passenger transport services	6.9
4 Road passenger transport services	8.86
5 Water passenger transport services	13.07
6 Air passenger transport services	6.81
7 Transport equipment rental services	8.63
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	8.63
9 Cultural and religious services	0.5
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.5
11 Health and medical related services	1.81
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>	
12 Readymade garments	2.56
13 Processed food	1.49
14 Tobacco products	5.28
15 Beverages	3.04
16 Travel related consumer goods	1.74
17 Footwear	3.05
18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0.7
19 Gems and jewellery	1.45
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1.41

**Source:** NCAER computation

*Key Findings –  
Inbound Tourism  
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4.22. As mentioned earlier, for regional TSA, inbound tourism refers to the tourist activities of all the visitors visiting the state of reference from across both the international border as well as the state border.

4.23. According to the India Tourism Statistics, Arunachal Pradesh received a total of 3,395 inbound tourists from other countries during 2009-10. Besides, the state played host to 98,372 inbound trips from the other states of India. In terms of visitor-trips, this number stood at 198,196.

4.24. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes is almost the same as that of visitor-trips (as given in Chapter 3). Of the total trips undertaken in the state from the other states, 60.9 per cent were social trips, followed by 28.4 per cent trips undertaken with religious purposes.

4.25. The following table presents a state-wise comparison of the per-cent distribution of trips undertaken in the state from the other states by purposes of travel (refer to Table 4.5).

4.26. The average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states was Rs. 15,434. However, among the various purposes of travel, business trip turns out to be the most expensive, with per-trip expenditure of Rs. 77,445 (Figure 4.1).

4.27. The state-wise average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states is given in the Table 4.6. The average per-tourist per-day expenditure is also reported in Table 4.7

4.28. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) account for 80.8 per cent of the total expenditure (Figure 4.2).

4.29. The share of expenditure incurred on passenger transport services is the maximum across all the purposes, highest being in business trips, at 91 per cent followed by social trips (85 per cent), leisure trips (75.8 per cent) and religious trips (60.7 per cent) (Figure 4.2).

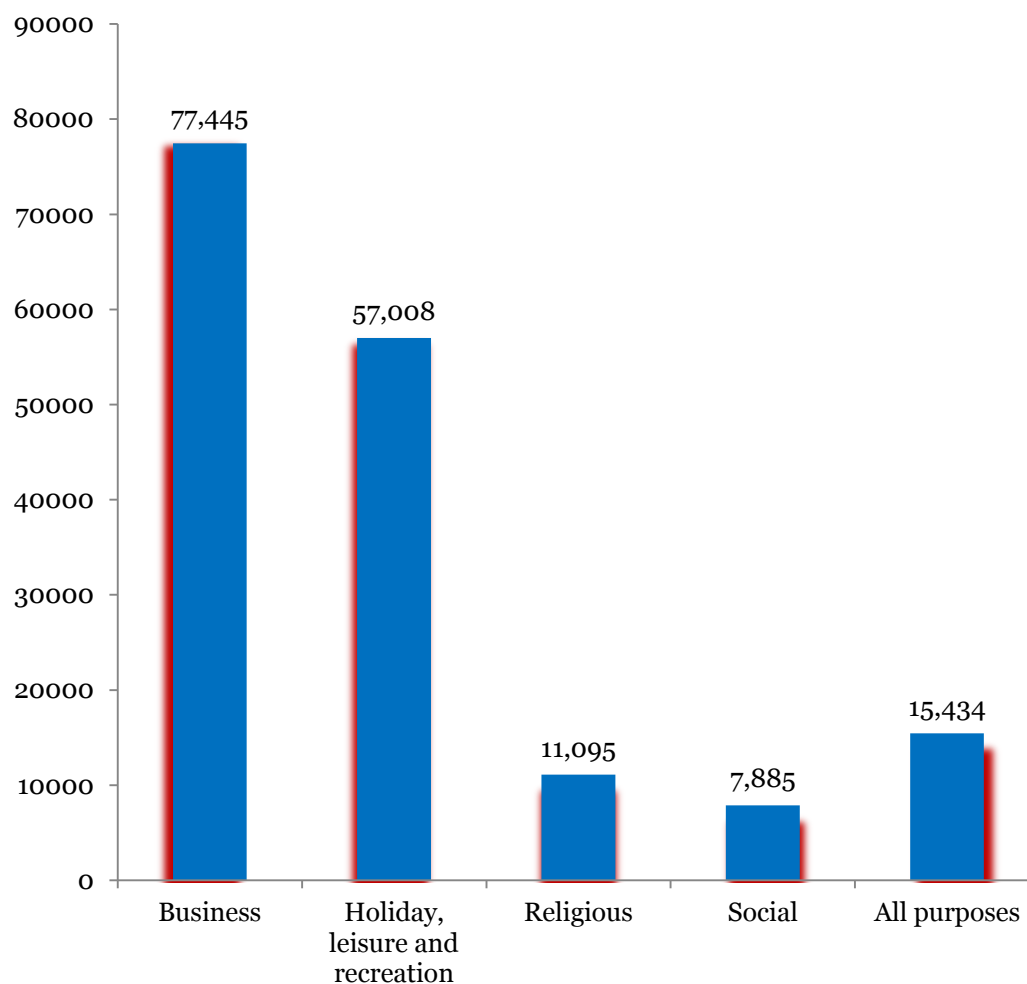
4.30. For leisure trips, the share of expenses on passenger transport services was the highest at 75.8 per cent, followed by expenses incurred on accommodation services at 13.6 per cent (Figure 4.2)

**Table 4.5: State-wise per-cent distribution of inbound trips (from other states) by purposes of travel**

S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.8	6.6	35.3	47.9	1.1	3.6	0	1.7	100
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
3	Assam	9.5	4.3	46.4	5	3.5	13.1	2.5	15	100
4	Bihar	2	5.2	74.3	8.5	1.4	6.5	0.1	2.1	100
5	Chandigarh	2.1	5.7	55.9	2.4	5.5	21.3	0.1	7.1	100
6	Chhattisgarh	19.8	4.5	57.7	15.7	0.8	1.3	0	0.2	100
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
8	Daman & Diu	0	45.1	21.2	33.7	0	0	0	0	100
9	Delhi	7.9	5.1	59.7	2.9	5.7	5.2	1.6	11.9	100
10	Goa	15.6	37.6	14.4	12.9	15.9	0	0	3.6	100
11	Gujarat	11.1	1.9	61.7	12.6	1.1	6.4	0.9	4.4	100
12	Haryana	5.2	2.1	76.7	5.8	0.3	6.7	0	3.1	100
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	9.9	35.7	49.1	2.5	0.6	0	0.2	100
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1	10.1	21.3	60.6	4	0.3	0	2.6	100
15	Jharkhand	3	1.7	45.9	39.6	1.3	5	0	3.5	100
16	Karnataka	8.9	4.8	49.8	20.4	3.8	2.6	0	9.7	100
17	Kerala	1.4	4.9	62.9	27.4	0.1	2.6	0	0.7	100
18	Lakshadweep	0	21.3	72	0	0	6.7	0	0	100
19	Madhya Pradesh	2	0.6	73.9	17.4	2.1	1.8	0	2.2	100
20	Maharashtra	11.8	7.7	42.9	25.3	1.4	7.9	0.3	2.8	100
21	Manipur	41.2	0	52.7	1.6	0	4.6	0	0	100
22	Meghalaya	11.7	23.2	47.1	3.7	2	0.2	1	11	100
23	Mizoram	2.1	53.7	31.7	1.4	3.1	8.1	0	0	100
24	Nagaland	43.9	1.7	12	3	0.2	36.2	0	2.9	100
25	Odisha	15.8	15.9	39.8	12.8	0.2	8.9	0.4	6.2	100
26	Puducherry	0	3.7	70.9	14.4	1	7.9	0	2.1	100
27	Punjab	3.9	3.4	72.7	8.3	1.2	4.4	0	6.2	100
28	Rajasthan	2.9	2.9	50.2	34.8	1.6	4.9	0.2	2.3	100
29	Sikkim	8.8	52.9	12.7	12.1	5.6	0	0	7.9	100
30	Tamil Nadu	6.2	6.1	46.1	26.9	1.6	7	0.1	6	100
31	Tripura	2.3	9.4	72	0	0	0	0	16.3	100
32	Uttar Pradesh	2.6	2.6	69.6	18.4	1.1	4.2	0.3	1.1	100
33	Uttarakhand	2.5	8.2	26.5	57.5	0.9	1.3	0	3	100
34	West Bengal	9.9	9.2	53.7	8.3	1.2	12.5	0.4	4.8	100
35	<b>All India</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: NCAER computations*

**Figure 4.1: Average per-trip expenditure (Rs.) incurred in inbound trips (from other states) by purposes of travel**



**Source:** NCAER computations

**Table 4.6: State wise per-trip expenditure (Rs.) of inbound trips (from other states) by purpose of travel**

(Inbound Tourism Consumption)						(Package + non-package)				
S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Edu- cation & training	Health & medical	Shopp- ing	Others	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	25,155	7,312	10,981	12,277	17,049	23,374		16,585	12,494
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>77,445</b>	<b>57,008</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>11,095</b>					<b>15,434</b>
3	Assam	22,893	22,673	10,132	10,639	13,085	22,776	21,652	9,632	13,905
4	Bihar	8,919	11,203	7,544	26,669	47,181	9,504	1,019	6,607	10,059
5	Chandigarh	9,183	7,762	6,578	1,11,434	5,263	12,360	22,116	7,379	10,437
6	Chhattisgarh	1,51,295	12,804	7,009	4,241	10,477	11,208		13,362	35,513
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			1,598						1,598
8	Daman & Diu		10,047	4,107	1,808					6,013
9	Delhi	16,246	14,524	9,792	7,937	14,874	24,084	5,601	5,991	11,009
10	Goa	27,895	31,113	22,280	39,076	6,191			35,766	26,564
11	Gujarat	11,643	12,427	10,369	12,433	14,656	13,401	22,337	12,116	11,231
12	Haryana	7,790	14,058	8,898	2,844	1,592	17,192		9,398	9,142
13	Himachal Pradesh	6,872	44,124	7,446	5,508	1,053	5,115		14,722	9,961
14	Jammu & Kashmir	8,289	42,953	7,936	21,861	10,363	20,171		5,135	19,990
15	Jharkhand	3,992	12,294	5,180	6,870	2,985	4,220		6,549	5,901
16	Karnataka	8,179	17,470	10,961	11,480	21,101	13,866	62,703	23,410	12,795
17	Kerala	9,524	39,241	6,547	11,346	10,481	23,886		69,728	10,410
18	Lakshadweep									10,079
19	Madhya Pradesh	6,516	22,825	5,912	7,450	6,774	9,388		4,497	6,347
20	Maharashtra	25,643	20,747	13,439	17,835	16,220	8,839	25,282	19,208	16,419
21	Manipur	11,082		13,732	3,422		17,256			12,637
22	Meghalaya	10,585	22,641	5,820	20,262	7,513	39,671	45,184	13,943	12,221
23	Mizoram	15,613	92,092	13,411	4,533	20,021	41,077			58,015
24	Nagaland	4,016	7,212	7,475	11,179	10,748	2,767		14,593	4,571
25	Odisha	3,462	27,256	7,818	24,437	32,331	12,695	1,997	3,484	12,521
26	Puducherry		59,676	2,881	3,297	678	13,095		4,455	5,871
27	Punjab	13,675	23,679	5,536	6,867	15,109	13,415		6,112	7,080
28	Rajasthan	45,920	86,102	8,552	8,775	17,755	8,299	29,930	6,297	12,126
29	Sikkim	11,487	39,995	24,946	3,96,797	5,489			11,768	74,521
30	Tamil Nadu	9,642	31,433	8,066	12,990	8,288	23,416	13,298	8,698	12,030
31	Tripura	34,927	19,580	7,069					8,565	9,132
32	Uttar Pradesh	11,473	26,750	8,022	6,501	8,551	6,046	6,943	5,589	8,218
33	Uttarakhand	6,562	29,137	9,194	9,705	18,717	6,849		20,241	11,452
34	West Bengal	14,373	14,447	24,618	15,712	24,332	9,770	12,766	8,543	19,239
	<b>All India</b>	<b>19,229</b>	<b>26,461</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>14,142</b>	<b>12,419</b>	<b>11,177</b>	<b>11,394</b>

*Source: NCAER computations*

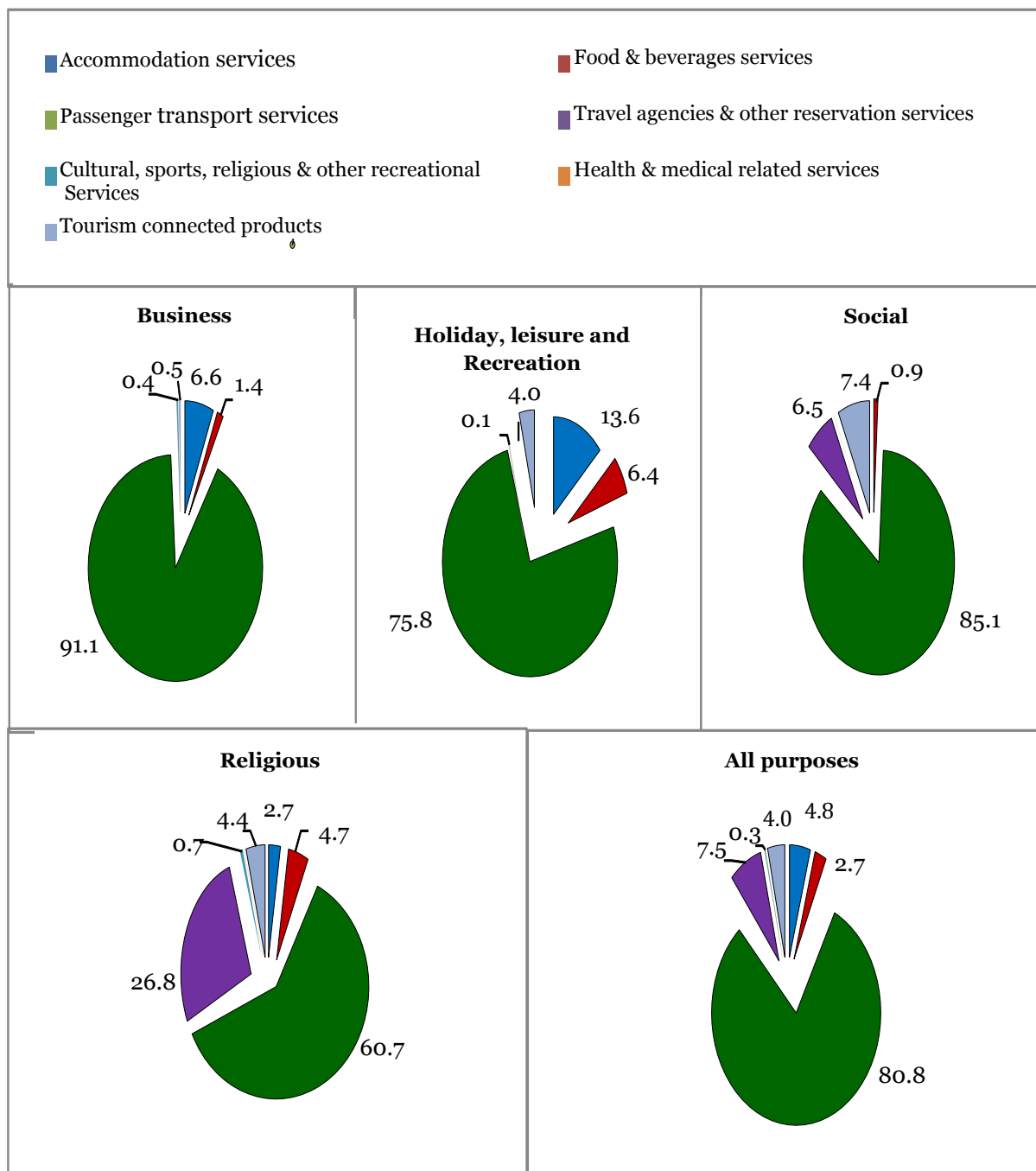
**Table 4.7: State wise per-tourist per-day expenditure (Rs.) of inbound trips (from other states) by purpose of travel**

(In Rs)

State	Business	Holiday, leisure and recreation	Social	Religious	Education and training	Health and medical	Shopping	Other purposes	All purposes
A&NI									
Andhra Pradesh	2133	779	568	1708	4265	2044		2002	1047
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>16402</b>	<b>3032</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2346</b>					<b>1261</b>
Assam	5518	1231	833	2087	1380	2918	6750	1413	1448
Bihar	2430	622	427	2275	18909	274	401	1079	574
Chandigarh	18801	3538	1283	13001	4579	5985	27245	9115	2772
Chhattisgarh	24966	1316	385	1303	1816	2997		1523	2782
Dadra & Nagar			218						218
Daman & Diu		875	916	238					692
Delhi	6070	1892	1584	1546	3501	2210	1978	2087	1951
Goa	3798	3535	2704	4614	1562			10089	3545
Gujarat	159	729	657	336	1183	1125	3656	1140	463
Haryana	1180	1324	941	461	108	1370		1109	980
HP	1304	3147	1060	1394	396	637		993	1637
J&K	2815	725	272	1062	517	1354		744	777
Jharkhand	613	556	368	620	1234	420		353	468
Karnataka	1580	1171	920	1421	2721	1879	3870	2181	1244
Kerala	1748	4761	1322	2196	1907	2382		6250	1943
Lakshadweep		2920	1116			13291			2049
Madhya Pradesh	2715	5287	618	1590	1306	812		858	756
Maharashtra	3575	1742	962	1983	2551	2127	8237	2965	1544
Manipur	3899		1943	545		2564			2385
Meghalaya	2156	1199	562	810	2141	3896	7596	4250	1085
Mizoram	7738	5957	2092	2014	9792	20388			5458
Nagaland	5282	1626	2621	4431	3624	1337		5890	2761
Odisha	492	1049	438	1855	450	2622	1389	703	840
Puducherry		1939	203	489	144	1091		427	439
Punjab	2918	1190	524	1037	1204	774		320	634
Rajasthan	10167	5621	653	1296	1061	1669	7989	580	1178
Sikkim	1528	1307	1180	5563	948			1144	2544
Tamil Nadu	2304	4982	789	2077	1375	1405	3967	1103	1371
Tripura	7880	1423	297					2354	477
UP	1408	998	592	1053	1186	944	1709	763	689
Uttarakhand	3778	2381	685	1027	3121	1172		1678	1087
West Bengal	3912	1080	1405	1772	6885	875	8042	1103	1420

**Source:** NCAER computation using 65th round NSSSO data

**Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of Inbound Tourism Expenditure (incurred by tourists from other states) by products for different purposes of travel – Arunachal Pradesh**



**Source:** NCAER computations

**Domestic  
Tourism  
Expenditure**

4.31. TSA Table 2 focuses on domestic tourism by products and by purpose of travel. This table presents the Domestic Tourism Consumption which refers to the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference. At state level, this table refers to tourists from within the state.

4.32. The domestic tourism expenditure was derived from the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS), conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2008-09. The detailed information was collected on the expenditure incurred by tourists on a detailed set of items which were mapped with the tourism characteristic and tourism connected (together called tourism specific) products and services.

4.33. The procedure of estimation is given in Appendix.

4.34. As done for other states' inbound tourism expenditure, domestic tourism expenditure data was also price-adjusted to benchmark them for the TSA reference year. Also, the underestimation of these data is corrected by applying the adjustment factors (Table 4.4) on value of expenditure for each item.

4.35. The TSA Table 2 is given in Chapter 5 on Tables and Accounts.

**Key Findings  
– Domestic  
Tourism  
Expenditure**

4.36. In all, 5.23 lakh domestic or intrastate trips were undertaken in 2008-09 in Arunachal Pradesh.

4.37. The per cent distribution of intrastate trips by purpose of travel was somewhat similar from that of interstate trips. While maximum number of trips (60.9 per cent of the total, as given in Table 4.5) undertaken from other states to the state of reference were social trips, this proportion stood at 35.1 per cent in case of intrastate domestic trips, as shown in Table 4.8, which presents the state-wise distribution of intra-state trips by purposes of travel.

4.38. Among the total intrastate domestic trips, 12.3 per cent were medical trips and 1.4 per cent was leisure trips.

4.39. The average per-trip expenditure incurred during domestic trips in Arunachal Pradesh was Rs. 8,112. The per-trip expenditure is the highest for business trips (Rs. 13,523) followed by leisure trips (Rs 10,268) (see Figure 4.3). The average per-tourist per-day expenditure is also reported in Table 4.10.

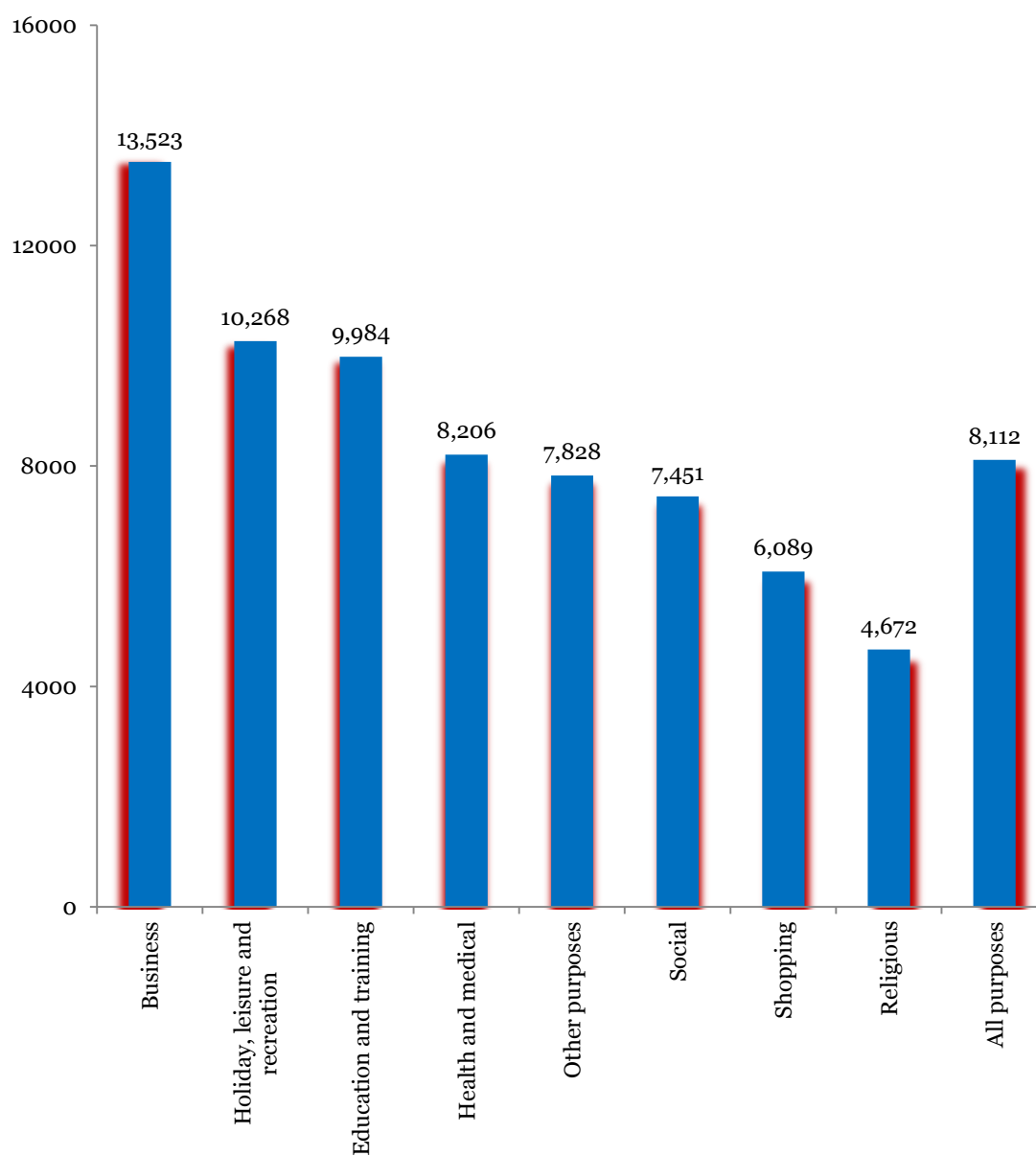


**Table 4.8: State-wise per-cent distribution of domestic trips (within the state) by purposes of travel**

S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	Total
1	A & N Islands	4.3	5.4	67.4	2.7	3.8	9.5	1.8	5.1	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.3	3.6	74	8.7	0.6	7	0.1	3.7	100
3	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>100</b>
4	Assam	8.6	2.4	65.1	6.3	1.9	10.3	1.1	4.2	100
5	Bihar	4.5	1.4	72	7.9	1.1	10.2	0.9	1.7	100
6	Chandigarh	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
7	Chhattisgarh	2	2.9	81	5.8	1.2	4.3	0.8	1.9	100
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3	0.3	97.8	0.2	0	1.4	0	0	100
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	99.3	0	0	0	0	0.7	100
10	Delhi	0	1.2	92.9	0.2	0	4.7	0	1	100
11	Goa	0	1.5	76.5	19.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0	100
12	Gujarat	1.3	1.7	76	15.1	1.4	3.9	0.1	0.7	100
13	Haryana	0.8	0.1	86.9	2.8	0.5	5.6	0	3.2	100
14	Himachal Pradesh	3	2.2	78.4	4.3	1.1	5.3	1.5	4.2	100
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2.3	1.7	83.9	3.7	2	3	0.7	2.8	100
16	Jharkhand	2.4	3.6	76.4	3	1.8	9.7	0.7	2.5	100
17	Karnataka	2.1	2.6	76.3	13	0.5	3.9	0.1	1.6	100
18	Kerala	1.9	2.2	69.8	7.9	1.1	9.9	0	7.2	100
19	Lakshadweep	9.9	6	49.8	4.3	1.5	0.7	0	27.7	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	2.3	1.4	81.6	7.2	0.6	5	0.3	1.7	100
21	Maharashtra	1.6	1.8	70.8	15.4	0.7	7.4	0.4	1.8	100
22	Manipur	13.4	2.5	45.5	7	2.7	11.4	10.9	6.2	100
23	Meghalaya	9.4	5	55.9	7.8	1.9	13.6	1.6	4.7	100
24	Mizoram	23.2	1.2	50.2	5.7	3.2	5.5	6.3	4.6	100
25	Nagaland	19	4.2	34.1	9.3	6.9	3.8	2.1	20.6	100
26	Odisha	3.1	4.2	74.1	4.8	0.8	8.1	1.2	3.7	100
27	Puducherry	0	10.9	66.7	5.4	6.9	9.3	0	0.8	100
28	Punjab	1.8	0.2	79.2	11.8	0.8	4.1	0	2.2	100
29	Rajasthan	1.3	1	82.4	6.2	1.2	4.8	0.2	2.9	100
30	Sikkim	6.7	0.7	51.7	10.9	3.6	10.4	0.8	15.3	100
31	Tamil Nadu	1.5	4.1	74.4	14.8	0.4	3.6	0.1	1.2	100
32	Tripura	0.2	5.4	82.3	1.1	0.4	7.5	0.1	2.5	100
33	Uttar Pradesh	1.8	1.5	82.5	5	1.1	4.9	0.3	2.8	100
34	Uttarakhand	4.3	0.5	76	4.6	1.1	3.5	3.7	6.3	100
35	West Bengal	2.4	5.8	76	3.6	0.6	8.8	0.1	2.8	100
36	<b>All India</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NCAER computation

**Figure 4.3: Average per-trip expenditure (Rs.) incurred in domestic trips (within state) by purposes of travel**



**Source:** NCAER computations

**Table 4.9: State wise per-trip expenditure (Rs.) of domestic trips (within state) by purposes of travel**

(Package + non-package)

S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shop-ping	Other	All
1	A & N Islands	7746	4309	3671	4929	3437	6732	29033	5413	4753
2	Andhra Pradesh	2807	2486	2089	6141	4224	9705	5342	4748	3121
3	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>13523</b>	<b>10268</b>	<b>7451</b>	<b>4672</b>	<b>9984</b>	<b>8206</b>	<b>6089</b>	<b>7828</b>	<b>8112</b>
4	Assam	4351	5508	2767	2742	4800	4451	4555	3483	3231
5	Bihar	3308	1596	1626	1532	1412	3222	4053	1258	1871
6	Chandigarh			2234						2234
7	Chhattisgarh	1345	2374	2187	2270	2177	5627	18810	1567	2444
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	666	3041	638	2999		1279			659
9	Daman & Diu			1814					7189	1852
10	Delhi		1305	1774	1991		56980		2160	4347
11	Goa		8244	3914	7099	1680	13242	519		4806
12	Gujarat	5181	5147	2962	3986	5044	24080	11351	6464	4058
13	Haryana	1446	2194	2075	4850	1238	9090	96270	13010	2921
14	Himachal Pradesh	1975	1894	3326	2625	3499	7772	5355	3270	3490
15	Jammu & Kashmir	4058	7858	1417	2538	6099	6259	8532	7292	2075
16	Jharkhand	1991	3546	1994	1931	3423	8384	5372	2175	2720
17	Karnataka	3039	15037	2650	5792	5040	10729	5824	4371	3742
18	Kerala	6116	20058	1859	4592	2226	12679	11530	8436	4104
19	Lakshadweep	8578	11701	5876	9694	4977	6461		2930	5830
20	Madhya Pradesh	2743	4136	1618	2481	3533	4210	3150	1931	1890
21	Maharashtra	5555	12333	3477	4842	4246	8179	4563	5555	4275
22	Manipur	8542	5440	3008	3224	6252	7151	7839	3593	4956
23	Meghalaya	4402	3094	2487	1378	2936	4440	6029	3971	3012
24	Mizoram	10418	4549	4499	2842	7543	14126	8392	5675	6701
25	Nagaland	7127	5460	4353	4893	7251	7103	6806	7137	5907
26	Odisha	2079	1897	1291	4016	8480	6026	2174	1711	1939
27	Puducherry		1132	1890	667	10178	3118		806	2421
28	Punjab	3410	19774	2118	3727	2074	12933	9673	8596	2948
29	Rajasthan	6102	5392	2562	3108	3646	14028	4623	7475	3378
30	Sikkim	3996	5812	3866	4547	2942	6628	13064	5237	4494
31	Tamil Nadu	3120	7126	2487	4530	5973	20414	46751	5902	3723
32	Tripura	3459	1265	887	930	1117	3297	11577	2352	1140
33	Uttar Pradesh	1728	1876	1837	2655	1872	5935	6439	3265	2134
34	Uttarakhand	3394	5683	3639	5085	4967	9015	6066	2443	3923
35	West Bengal	2936	3178	1337	1815	3226	6814	18152	3032	2059
	<b>All India</b>	<b>3492</b>	<b>5558</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>4103</b>	<b>3525</b>	<b>8761</b>	<b>6664</b>	<b>4963</b>	<b>2976</b>

*Source: NCAER computations*

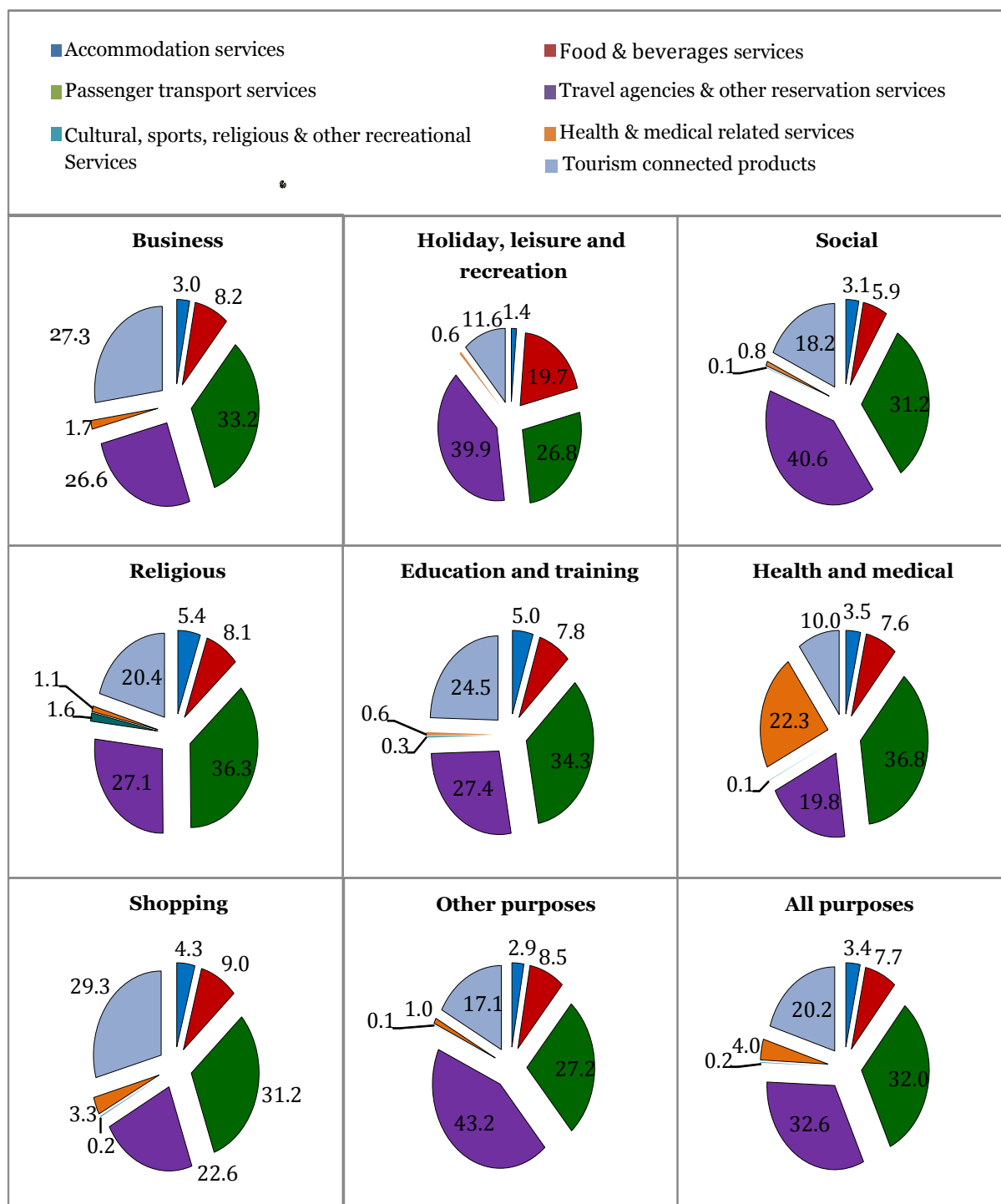
**Table 4.10: State wise per-tourist per-day expenditure (Rs.) of domestic trips (within state) by purposes of travel**

(In Rs)

State	Business	Holiday, leisure and recreation	Social	Religious	Education and training	Health and medical	Shopping	Other purposes	All purposes
A&NI	1423	180	372	307	475	437	3072	448	427
Andhra Pradesh	487	296	295	962	1470	1074	2507	474	431
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>1704</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1341</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>1810</b>	<b>1582</b>
Assam	935	1482	601	729	1744	1479	2343	1517	768
Bihar	1788	410	239	92	497	903	2716	103	268
Chandigarh			423						423
Chhattisgarh	652	383	368	457	702	1203	16543	296	430
Dadra & Nagar	465	1482	118	349		150			121
Daman & Diu			400					1639	409
Delhi		1353	842	1424		21335		642	2041
Goa		743	507	534	811	876	501		534
Gujarat	2636	344	371	969	1365	3241	3543	244	542
Haryana	311	456	358	1154	641	1381	22291	3345	512
HP	971	451	897	825	1296	1591	4082	940	956
J&K	1519	1066	454	674	2980	1052	1187	1507	620
Jharkhand	762	806	375	410	1165	1303	3561	290	513
Karnataka	1051	1102	398	930	1211	655	3478	490	527
Kerala	1460	3910	300	1443	427	1008	11400	993	614
Lakshadweep	769	1795	613	887	232	584		468	656
Madhya Pradesh	666	701	265	510	985	544	1691	648	316
Maharashtra	938	1154	450	640	1321	695	2576	1262	541
Manipur	5395	2886	1286	1255	1551	1322	4212	1711	1927
Meghalaya	2392	1043	603	580	1405	1526	2497	803	855
Mizoram	3167	2103	1254	962	1515	1050	3121	1627	1682
Nagaland	3005	1363	1569	1135	1905	2458	4723	2401	1982
Odisha	505	418	248	870	2251	915	1647	462	379
Puducherry		265	116	43	833	286		222	172
Punjab	261	951	360	1111	75	2385	4522	1213	500
Rajasthan	1326	560	450	666	724	2102	1759	1128	591
Sikkim	2542	1030	844	624	533	1222	7665	510	796
Tamil Nadu	520	1213	501	965	1120	1912	26850	939	716
Tripura	1052	207	161	306	536	756	10822	544	212
UP	521	323	328	587	415	765	2036	571	381
Uttarakhand	2561	1471	918	1511	555	2179	2997	1299	1065
West Bengal	1090	468	199	405	797	962	7414	432	313

**Source:** NCAER computation using 65th round NSSSO data

**Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of Domestic Tourism Expenditure (incurred by visitors from within the state) by products for different purposes of travel – Arunachal Pradesh**



**Source:** NCAER computations

4.40. The state-wise average per-trip expenditure of domestic tourists from within the state of reference is given in the Table 4.9.

4.41. The per cent distribution of total expenditure by items of expenditure reveals that expenditure on travel agencies and reservation services accounted for 32.6 per cent, closely followed by expenditure incurred on the passenger transport services (comprising transport by railway, road, water, air and transport rental services) which account for 32 per cent of the total expenditure.

4.42. When observed by purposes of travel (Figure 4.4), the share of passenger transport expenses combined with expenses on travel agencies and reservation services comes out to be more than half of the total expenses for all the trips, being maximum in case of social trips (71.9 per cent) followed by trips with other purposes (70.4 per cent), leisure trips (66.7 per cent), religious trips (63.4 per cent), education trips (61.8 per cent), business trips (59.7 per cent), medical trips (56.5 per cent) and shopping related trips (53.8 per cent).

### ***Outbound Tourism Expenditure***

4.43. TSA Table 3 focuses on outbound tourism. This table presents the tourism expenditure incurred by the resident visitor outside the country of reference on tourism characteristic and tourism connected products and services.

4.44. This expenditure could be either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic trip. Both domestic trip and an outbound trip correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. However, a domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.

4.45. In the state TSA tables, the data presented refers to the residents visiting outside the country and the expenditures included here are pre-trip expenditures within the country.

4.46. While trips undertaken outside the territory of the state of reference, to other states within India, also fall under the definition of outbound tourism, but the pre-trip expenditure of such trips is beyond the scope of the Domestic Tourism Survey, 2008-09.

4.47. The DTS-2008-09 conducted by NSSO canvassed the domestic tourists only and no information was collected on outbound tourism.

However, a separate survey was conducted by ISI, Kolkata and was a part of IPS. This survey captured the expenditure incurred by outbound tourists within India which includes the pre-trip expenditure, say, on shopping or expenditure incurred on travelling from place of residence to place of exit to another country and back.

4.48. This expenditure is supposed to be a part of TSA Table 2 but since there are no data available on the recommended TSA Table 3, the outbound tourism expenditure incurred in India (pre-outbound trip) is presented in this table. As mentioned, this information was collected through survey conducted by ISI.

4.49. The procedure followed to compile the estimates is same as for TSA Tables 1 and 2. Since the reference period of the IPS is 2010-11 whereas TSA is prepared for 2009-10, the expenditure data are deflated for 2009-10 using the PFCE deflator.

4.50. Adjustment for benchmarking survey data with the estimates of PFCE has also been carried out for pre-trip expenditures of residents.

4.51. The TSA Table 3 is presented in Chapter 5.

*Key Findings  
– Outbound  
Tourism  
Expenditure*

4.52. In all, there were 17,871 outbound tourists from Arunachal Pradesh in 2010-11.

4.53. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes of travel reveals that more than half the people (79.5 per cent) travelling abroad travelled for business purposes. This was followed by trips undertaken for social purposes, whose share in total stood at 4.4 per cent (Table 4.11) and 13.8 per cent of trips were made for leisure and holidaying.

4.54. As compared to this, only 29.1 per cent of the total outbound tourists at all-India level travelled for leisure.

4.55. On an average, Indians travelled abroad mostly for business, leisure and social purposes, with their shares in total outbound tourists being 32.3 per cent, 29.1 per cent and 21.8 per cent.

4.56. Table 4.12 presents the state wise per-trip expenditure for outbound trips originated from each state.

**Table 4.11: State-wise per-cent distribution of outbound tourists (to other countries) by purposes of travel**

S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Edu- cation & training	Health & medical	Other	All
1	A & N Islands	36.3	27.9	12.8	0	22.6	0.4	0	100
2	Andhra Pradesh	23.5	30.4	31.9	0.1	8.2	0.6	5.4	100
3	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
4	Assam	33.1	34	11.3	0	11.9	0	9.6	100
5	Bihar	33.4	36.2	3.9	10.7	10.5	0	5.4	100
6	Chandigarh	37.2	33	8.3	4	13	0	4.6	100
7	Chhattisgarh	13.8	17.8	1.9	0	56.1	0	10.4	100
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.1	10.9	0	0	0	0	0	100
9	Daman & Diu	35	23.6	27.4	0	5.8	8.2	0	100
10	Delhi	33.4	46.6	5.3	0.9	9.3	0.8	3.6	100
11	Goa	34.7	36.7	17.4	1.4	2.8	0.5	6.5	100
12	Gujarat	38.2	21.2	25.4	1.3	7.8	0.1	6	100
13	Haryana	32.8	41.5	7.8	0.9	11.3	2.4	3.4	100
14	Himachal Pradesh	42.5	24.9	13.5	0	8.8	0	10.3	100
15	Jammu & Kashmir	29.7	51.8	7	1.6	2.8	2.3	4.8	100
16	Jharkhand	33.3	15	18.1	0	8.3	0	25.3	100
17	Karnataka	47.8	27.1	11.2	0.7	6.6	1.7	4.9	100
18	Kerala	10.2	29.2	42.1	0.8	5.4	4.6	7.8	100
19	Lakshadweep	59.9	0	40.1	0	0	0	0	100
20	Madhya Pradesh	28.2	48.5	16.4	0.7	1.6	2	2.6	100
21	Maharashtra	46.6	26.5	12.9	1.9	9.6	0.7	1.9	100
22	Manipur	48.6	36.4	0	0	10.2	0	4.8	100
23	Meghalaya	21.6	0	0	0	0	0	78.4	100
24	Mizoram	24.9	1.9	29.9	0	18.6	0	24.7	100
25	Nagaland	47.6	0	22.4	30	0	0	0	100
26	Odisha	47.2	32	2.8	0	7.3	0	10.8	100
27	Puducherry	63.8	27.1	0	0	0	0	9	100
28	Punjab	32	26.3	22.9	0.3	15.4	0.6	2.5	100
29	Rajasthan	24.2	15.1	29.2	9.1	3.6	0.4	18.4	100
30	Sikkim	17.5	20.3	9.5	0	12.6	40.1	0	100
31	Tamil Nadu	48	16.6	12.7	0.4	10	1.3	11.1	100
32	Tripura	51.1	6.2	42.6	0	0	0	0	100
33	Uttar Pradesh	44.9	28.2	6	6.3	4.9	0.7	9.1	100
34	Uttarakhand	13.4	63.3	8.4	4.1	1.9	0	8.8	100
35	West Bengal	38.6	26	23.6	0.4	4.2	0	7.3	100
36	Others	8.1	33.4	58.5	0	0	0	0	100
<b>All India</b>		<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: NCAER computations*



**Table 4.12: State wise per tourist (Rs.) expenditure on outbound trips (to other countries) by purposes of travel**

S. No.	States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Edu- cation & training	Health & medical	Other	All
1	A & N Islands	19,611	8,394	4,689	0	6,083	101	0	11,433
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,360	9,099	6,851	5,825	10,561	24,577	3,313	8,809
3	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>12,41</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>32,78</b>	<b>13,037</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,13</b>
4	Assam	37,014	5,710	4,443	0	2,331	0	2,284	15,195
5	Bihar	4,726	12,395	77,629	3,967	8,154	0	1,990	10,445
6	Chandigarh	9,011	8,097	21,864	5,264	1,747	0	3,834	8,444
7	Chhattisgarh	9,705	4,420	183	0	5,874	0	1,550	5,585
8	Dadra & Nagar	12,141	10,287	0	0	0	0	0	11,939
9	Daman & Diu	4,831	57,244	9,982	0	9,770	34,530	0	21,361
10	Delhi	6,439	7,597	12,452	7,965	5,947	4,493	7,658	7,296
11	Goa	67,733	23,409	14,301	1,899	7,244	8,825	8,414	35,416
12	Gujarat	9,382	20,819	6,048	1,293	6,649	7,474	3,939	10,309
13	Haryana	3,539	9,383	6,137	5,068	7,754	12,325	4,747	6,904
14	Himachal Pradesh	5,681	6,945	9,400	0	14,307	0	2,766	6,954
15	Jammu & Kashmir	705	12,771	1,898	8,357	4,526	8,757	21,569	8,459
16	Jharkhand	6,738	55,256	5,141	0	2,058	0	3,769	12,572
17	Karnataka	10,100	17,912	13,827	17,025	19,89	29,971	24,498	14,383
18	Kerala	29,960	35,507	46,610	7,572	23,56	28,111	51,077	39,624
19	Lakshadweep	28,956	0	6,332	0	0	0	0	19,876
20	Madhya Pradesh	8,297	15,350	7,178	3,314	6,442	3,319	2,362	11,215
21	Maharashtra	16,124	34,510	7,374	5,806	8,068	20,669	3,518	18,691
22	Manipur	40,498	6,770	0	0	1,776	0	11,727	22,898
23	Meghalaya	16,121	0	0	0	0	0	248	3,680
24	Mizoram	2,333	3,476	14,735	0	13,133	0	784	7,695
25	Nagaland	2,612	0	9,110	18,842	0	0	0	8,934
26	Odisha	23,972	17,343	12,135	0	2,349	0	9,102	18,345
27	Puducherry	45,335	15,408	0	0	0	0	7,034	33,757
28	Punjab	6,913	12,475	12,326	7,994	9,529	4,305	8,828	10,059
29	Rajasthan	4,848	19,836	4,776	1,298	7,248	16,309	2,952	6,549
30	Sikkim	23,099	2,05,83	30,219	0	474	0	0	48,818
31	Tamil Nadu	17,683	14,312	18,074	36,983	14,04	18,106	7,033	15,714
32	Tripura	12,598	456	62,228	0	0	0	0	33,00
33	Uttar Pradesh	3,517	6,744	6,634	6,806	5,564	3,178	3,017	4,872
34	Uttarakhand	4,264	4,109	6,389	940	2,591	0	5,906	4,322
35	West Bengal	5,189	4,301	3,140	4,336	9,840	328	3,034	4,508
<b>All India</b>		<b>12,558</b>	<b>12,566</b>	<b>17,473</b>	<b>18,52</b>	<b>5,571</b>	<b>10,64</b>	<b>22,97</b>	<b>13,65</b>

*Source: NCAER computations*

**Total  
Internal  
Tourism  
Consumption**

4.57. TSA Table 4 in chapter 5 presents the total internal tourism expenditure and the total internal tourism consumption. Besides the internal tourism expenditure, the internal tourism consumption includes the imputed consumption. Internal tourism expenditure presented in this table is made up of inbound tourism expenditure from TSA Table 1, domestic tourism expenditure from TSA Table 2 and outbound tourism expenditure done in the economy of reference which, in this report, is given in TSA Table 3. In addition, TSA Table 4 presents separately the components of imputed consumption of tourists.

4.58. TSA Table 4 presents the estimates of total internal tourism consumption. In addition to tourism expenditure, this includes the following components of imputed consumption:

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:** This item includes all imputed accommodation services related to accommodation units on own account and to all other types of vacation home<sup>13</sup> ownership, as well as expenditure related to their acquisition that is not capitalized as part of the investment, for instance charges for time share exchanges.

- **Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds):** This item includes the value of individual non-market services provided by Governments and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) that benefit visitors and exceed the values paid by the visitors themselves: costs of museums, performing arts, short-term education, health services provided short term in special establishments.

- **Other imputed consumption:** This item includes all other imputed items not previously included, such as services benefiting visitors for which they do not pay (costs of vacation residences or camps provided by producers for the benefit of their employees, financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) on purchases related to tourism trips, etc.).

4.59. However, these components are not directly available from any data source; hence, after discussions with the technical committee members, these are derived using certain plausible assumptions.

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<sup>13</sup>A vacation home (sometimes also designated as a holiday home) is a secondary dwelling that is visited by the members of the household mostly for purposes of recreation, vacation or any other form of leisure.

- **Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account:** The imputed consumption on services associated with vacation homes on own account is assumed to be equal to 1 per cent of the urban owner occupied dwelling services<sup>14</sup>.

- **Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds):** This is derived from the component of “social transfer in kind” against “Recreation and Culture” in the Classification of Individual Consumption Expenditure of Households (COICOP). Household consumption on any item of consumption comprises of the individual consumption expenditure and social transfers in kind (paid by government). Since, the data on the share of these transfers that goes to the tourists and to non-tourists are not available, it is assumed to be 50 per cent for each. The NAS statement on COICOP provides these components household consumption expenditure. For Tourism, the individual consumption expenditure component is obtained from the demand side information through DTS while the imputed consumption that relate to “social transfers in kind” is obtained from COICOP.

- **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) on purchases related to tourism trips:** This is obtained using the share of FISIM in PFCE (as in NAS) and applying it on total internal tourism consumption expenditure.

- **Imputed consumption of services rendered by vacation residences provided by producers for the benefit of their employees:** This refers to the cost borne by the companies (mostly private corporates) on the services that they provide in their guest houses for the benefit of employees. This is assumed to be about half per cent of the total output of organised private corporate sector.

- **Expenditure incurred by other households (mainly on food) on the visiting tourists when the tourists stay at the friends/relatives’ place:** While the accommodation cost is recommended to be excluded from the tourism consumption when the tourists stay at the friends/relatives’ place while on trip, but the expenses incurred on food is taken into account. Notably, for the domestic tourists, in large number of cases friends and relatives provided accommodation not only when the trips were taken for social purpose but for other

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<sup>14</sup>The economic activities covered under owner occupied dwelling services include ownership of dwellings (occupied residential houses) and the imputed value of owner occupied dwellings.

purposes too. The expenses incurred by these households on food provided to the visitors are to be added to the imputed tourism consumption. This is obtained by multiplying the average per day expenditure of food (obtained from PFCE, NAS) with the number of days spent at friends/relatives' place during all the tourist-trips taken in a reference year.

4.60. The sum of total internal tourism expenditure and imputed tourism consumption gives the total tourism consumption, which is presented in TSA Table 4.

4.61. The internal tourism expenditures and consumption refer to the year 2009-10. Price adjustments wherever necessary to the survey data have been carried out using implicit price deflators from the item-level PFCE.

4.62. The internal tourism expenditures and consumption are at purchasers' prices and include the actual expenditures made on acquisition of goods.

### ***Production Account of Tourism Industries***

4.63. The TSA Table 5 presents the production accounts of tourism industries and other industries in the economy of reference. It conforms formally to the format established in the Systems of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 for production accounts. In the SNA, Production accounts are compiled for industries and institutions.

4.64. The main aggregate that is derived from this table is the gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI). The GVATI, however, has a limited role as being a relevant indicator of tourism's contribution to the economy.

4.65. As recommended, the production account of the state economies with focus on tourism industries has been prepared using India's Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2009-10 that has specially been compiled for this TSA. In the first stage, the all India SUT was prepared for 130 industries and 130 products, the same dimension which CSO uses for its 5-yearly Input-Output Tables.

4.66. In the second stage, this SUT of 130 industries was further expanded to 142 sectors to include some of the tourism specific industries which were not separately identifiable in the 130-industry SUT. The 142 sector SUT was compiled by splitting some of the 130 sectors. Further, since the focus of this TSA is on 25-industry/products that are relevant

from the tourism perspective, this 142- sector SUT was aggregated to arrive at 25-sector SUT. Of these 25 industries and products, 20 industries were the tourism specific industries, for which the information on tourism consumption is available and presented in TSA Table 4; and the remaining 5 industries and products are the tourism non-specific industries and products, which, however, would have linkages with tourism industries/products.

4.67. The 25 sector SUT<sup>15</sup> and production accounts for 25 industries have been compiled with the desired disaggregation of output of each industry broken down by 25 product groups (at basic prices), intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices) broken down by 25 product groups and value added (at basic prices) broken down by its components of compensation of employees, other taxes on production, other subsidies on production, consumption of fixed capital and finally, the net operating surplus/mixed income. This table also includes employment in the 25 industries.

4.68. The source of data for Tables 5 and 6 is the detailed data on state domestic product, that has been provided by the CSO and the respective state Directorates of Economics and Statistics. The all-India ratios have been used for deriving output, intermediate consumption or for splitting of industries and products at state level, wherever there is lack of information by states.

### ***Tourism Industry Ratios and TDGVA***

4.69. Table 6 is the core of the Tourism Satellite Account system as it is where the confrontation and reconciliation between domestic supply and internal tourism consumption take place. This table derives its conceptual basis from the supply and use tables of the System of National Accounts 1993. In this table, the total supply of goods and services in the economy of reference by products, which includes domestic production (production by resident industries) and imports, (including valuation adjustments), is compared to internal tourism consumption that has been derived in Table 4.

4.70. Using the results of table 6, estimates can be derived regarding the gross value added attributable to tourism for each of the domestic industries that serve visitors. This provides the basic information that is

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<sup>15</sup> At State level, the supply table includes only the supplies of products at basic and purchasers' prices from domestic industries (in the all India table, this table also includes imports and presents total supplies), while the use table includes the net exports of products (in the all India table, this table shows only the exports).

necessary for the computation of tourism ratios for products and industries, TDGVA (Tourism Direct Gross Value Added) and TDGDP (Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product) and their components. The table together with the associated use table<sup>16</sup> provides a basis to compile input-output tables and input-output models that facilitate estimation of indirect contribution of tourism to the economy.

4.71. Conceptually, at the national level, rows of TSA Table 6 are identical to those of TSA Table 5. Regarding columns, there are three blocks:

- The first block corresponds to the same columns as those of TSA Table 5 and represents industries.
- The second block (imports, taxes less subsidies and trade and transport margins) represents the additional variables and valuation adjustments (imports, taxes less subsidies on products and trade margins and transport freight costs, that are needed to obtain domestic supply of individual products at purchasers' prices.
- The third block is made of only two columns - internal tourism consumption that has been derived in Table 4 and tourism ratio, which is the share of internal tourism consumption to the total supply at purchasers' prices, for each product, shown in the rows.

4.72. The supply of each of the products by domestic producers is first added over industries to obtain the aggregate value of total output of domestic producers at basic prices for each of these products. Then, this column (which also corresponds to the last column of table 5 is added to the following column, Imports, cif<sup>17</sup>, which represents supply within the domestic economy of imported goods and services (besides imported goods, what concerns tourism refers to transport services within the domestic economy provided by non-resident producers, as well as insurance services or any other service provided by non-residents and purchased on the Internet or otherwise. Information on imports of services is generally available from the balance of payments statistics).

4.73. The sum of these two columns represents the total supply of each

<sup>16</sup>Use table is not included in the TSA tables, although it has a role in the computation of production account of tourism industries discussed in Table 5 and also in providing coherence consistency to the supply table at product level.

<sup>17</sup>Imports cif are considered to be at basic price valuations.

product at basic prices. This column is then added to a column of taxes less subsidies on products concerning domestic output and imports, and a last column representing trade and transport margins, in order to finally obtain the column of domestic supply at purchasers' prices for each of the product. This presentation is similar in essence to that followed in the System of National Accounts 1993 to determine the supply and use tables.

4.74. Against this final column of supply at purchasers' prices, the internal tourism consumption by products obtained from Table 4 is shown in the next column. The final column shows the Tourism ratio (in percentage) which is the ratio of internal tourism consumption to the total supply for each product. These tourism ratios allow for the estimation of the two main aggregates: TDGVA and TDGDP. The following paragraphs explain how these ratios are derived and their application for measuring tourism direct economic contribution in the economy of reference.

4.75. For each column of the supply table, a new column is added to indicate the share of internal tourism consumption within that industry. The values for this new column are generated based on the Tourism share shown in the last column of the supply table. Thus, in each row of the first block of rows representing industries, the total value of tourism shares is equal to the value of internal tourism consumption that appears in the last block of columns. In the case of the rows corresponding to goods (characteristic or other), as only the activity by which they are made available to visitors generates tourism direct value added, only the associated retail trade margin generates share. As a consequence, in the case of goods, the sum of the tourism share on supply is not equal to internal tourism consumption, but only to the value of retail trade services on those goods.

4.76. Through these calculations, it is possible, for each industry, to establish the tourism share of output (in value), as the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output. Then, it is possible to establish, for each industry, a tourism ratio<sup>18</sup> (ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of output of the industry expressed in percentage form), to be applied to the components of intermediate consumption, so as to arrive at the value added. If intermediate consumption is broken down by products, this tourism ratio might be uniform for each product belonging to the intermediate

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<sup>18</sup>Tourism ratios can be generated and presented separately for both the products and the industries, based on their total output.



consumption of an industry and thus be equal to that of total output, or it might also be possible to modulate these ratios according to the relative importance of the different components of its output that is consumed by visitors (for instance, in a hotel providing also food-serving services, the ratio of accommodation services demanded by visitors might be different from that corresponding to food-serving services).

4.77. In all cases, from the difference between the values of output attributable to tourism consumption and the values of intermediate consumption attributable to tourism consumption, the part of gross value added generated in each industry by tourism consumption is compiled.

4.78. From the above sequence of steps, it is possible, for each industry, to derive an estimate of the fraction of its gross value added (at basic prices) corresponding to the contribution of its output to total internal tourism consumption, and these values can be added over all industries, both the tourism industries and all other industries. The sum of all these portions of value added over all tourism industries is the TDGVA.

4.79. To obtain the tourism direct GDP generated by internal tourism consumption (TDGDP), it is necessary to add to TDGVA the taxes less subsidies on products and imports related to tourism products that are compiled in the same way, using the corresponding share for each product (except goods for which the share only relates to retail trade margins<sup>19</sup>). Theoretically, these aggregates (TDGVA and TDGDP) should be independent of the detail in which calculations have been performed, and in particular be independent also of the possibility of identifying tourism industries. In practice, however, this is not the case because gross value added associated with a product is not directly observable<sup>20</sup> and has to be estimated through the information provided by industries that produce this product.

4.80. The procedure that has been recommended for compiling Table 6 is applicable at national level. **The absence of data on imports in the State from other states and countries hampers the adoption of recommended method for compiling Table 6 which enables the**

<sup>19</sup>No product taxes or product subsidies are shown in the Indian input output tables; therefore, net product taxes on retail trade for tourists are not available. However, in a VAT system, the cumulative taxes are borne by the final user; hence all product taxes net of subsidies on goods purchased by the tourists have been taken into account in the computation of TDGDP.

<sup>20</sup>Value added is a concept applicable for industries, which generally produce more than one product. Value added for products can only be derived through assumptions.



**estimation of TDGVA and TDGDP.** However, with the information available at state level, it is possible to compile TDGVA<sup>21</sup> with some assumptions. The three possible options for computing TDGVA are:

4.81. The first option is to allocate the national TDGVA to states using the share of different states in tourism internal consumption (which has been estimated for state TSA Table 4 on Total Tourism Internal Consumption). However, this method implicitly assumes that share of imports in meeting the tourism internal consumption in a state is same as in all India and that tourism ratio of a product is same in the state and in all-India. The assumption of share of imports in meeting tourism demand being same in a state and all India is incorrect in the case of most states.

4.82. The second option is to apply tourism industries' output ratios from national TSA to the tourism industries' output of the states, to derive tourism direct gross output. This method implicitly assumes that the product profile of each industry in a state is same as that in all India (which can be a reasonable assumption considering that most tourism industries in India produce single output) and that the share of this output being used by residents and tourists is same both at state level and in all India.

#### **State Tourism Industry Ratio**

4.83. The third option and the one finally adopted is to derive the state specific Tourism Industry Ratios (TIR) using an auxiliary parameter. This auxiliary parameter used here is the ratio of Tourism Consumption to Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) for each tourism industry. This ratio is calculated for both All-India and for the state of reference. The item-wise PFCE are estimated using the NSSO survey data of 66<sup>th</sup> round (for 2009-10) on "Household Consumption Expenditure". If the ratio for All-India is  $X_i$  for  $i^{\text{th}}$  industry and that for state is  $x_i$  for the same industry, then state-specific TIR for  $i^{\text{th}}$  industry is estimated as:

$$(\text{State TIR})_i = x_i / X_i * (\text{National TIR})_i$$

4.84. The third method is used to derive the state TIRs for only the tourism characteristic industries while the TIRs for tourism connected and non-tourism industries are assumed to be the same as national TIRs.

<sup>21</sup>At state level, only gross value added at factor cost is computed in India, but not GDP (at purchasers'). Therefore, it is neither possible nor necessary to compute TDGDP at state level. However, GVA at basic prices by industry at state level has been estimated for the State TSA tables, using all-India ratios.

This is because for tourism connected industries, these ratios are derived using only the retail trade services on goods and hence are too low to show a variation across the states of India. Similarly, the ratios of non-tourism industries are very low for the obvious reason that non-tourism industries are only indirectly related to tourism and the magnitude to tourism component in these industries is bound to be small.

4.85. The use of an auxiliary parameter is somewhat similar to small area estimation technique which enables the estimation of small sub-populations using the estimates of larger populations which includes these sub-populations. The term “small area” generally refers to a small geographical area (here, state) within a larger area, which here is the country. When the reliable estimates are not available for the small area, it may be possible to use additional data that exists both for these small areas and for the larger area, in order to obtain the estimates for the desired parameters.

4.86. It may be noted that we have adopted this method due to the absence of requisite data for deriving the tourism industry ratios at state level although conceptually tourism consumption is by tourists whereas PFCE is by the residents. But we have assumed that the services (all tourism characteristic industries are services industries) are consumed at the time of production hence the figures may be comparable.

4.87. Also, since PFCE for some of the service industries is not captured clearly from the NSSO survey, we have assumed the tourism consumption to PFCE ratio for these industries to be same as for the closely related industry for which this ratio can be estimated. For example, consumption expenditure is not available separately for Hotels and Food serving services, hence the ratio for latter is assumed to be same as that of former. Similarly, transport equipment rental and travel agencies are given the same ratios. Further, ratios of cultural & religious services and that of sports & recreational services are the same.

Hence obtained TIRs for all 25 industries of Arunachal Pradesh are given in the table below:

**Table 4.13: State-specific Tourism Industry Ratios**

Industries	Ratio1 = PFCE/ Tourism Consumption for India	India TIR	Ratio2 = PFCE/ Tourism Consumption for state	A = Ratio2/ Ratio1	State TIR = A*India TIR
1. Agriculture		0			0
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply		0			0
3. Trade		0.66			0.66
4. transport freight services		2.25			2.25
5. All non-tourism specific services		2.29			2.29
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic product</b>					
1. Accommodation services/Hotels	0.54	51.09	0.29	0.54	27.59
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0.54	16.37	0.29	0.54	8.84
3 Railway passenger transport services	0.99	57.63	0.98	0.99	56.8
4 Road passenger transport services	0.77	54.42	0.18	0.23	12.37
5 Water passenger transport services	5.28	12.1	0.15	0.03	0.35
6 Air passenger transport services	4.71	77.2	0.71	0.15	11.65
7 Transport equipment rental services	14.63	28.82	19.45	1.33	38.32
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	14.63	72.36	19.45	1.33	96.22
9 Cultural and religious services	0.95	17.06	0.66	0.69	11.8
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.95	3.84	0.66	0.69	2.66
11 Health and medical related services	0.31	30.05	0.53	1.73	51.93
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>					
12 Readymade garments		0			0
13 Processed Food		0			0
14 Tobacco products		0			0
15 Beverages		0.02			0.02
16 Travel related consumer goods		0			0
17 Footwear		0			0
18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin		0			0
19 Gems and jewellery		0			0
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.		0			0
<b>Total</b>					

*Source: NCAER computations*

### ***Employment in Tourism Industries***

4.88. TSA Table 7 presents the employment in tourism industries. According to TSA:RMF-2008, seasonality, high variability in the working conditions, flexibility and the informality of jobs in several small units are the major challenges in collecting data on employment in tourism industries. Further, labour is a factor of production and is generally associated with an establishment in which, usually, various products are produced. Therefore, relating employment to a specific product or group of products of a given establishment is a complex issue in measuring tourism direct employment.

4.89. While labour can be associated with the total output of an establishment, it cannot be assigned to any particular product without the use of specific assumptions and modelling procedures. For this reason, tourism employment, referring to the employment strictly related to the goods and services (tourism characteristic, tourism connected and other) acquired by visitors and produced by either tourism industries or other industries cannot be directly observed. Its measurement would require techniques that go beyond the present recommendations. As a result, the recommendations in the TSA:RMF 2008 are restricted to employment in the tourism industries.

4.90. Consequently, the measures proposed refer to the restrictive quantification of employment according to its statistical meaning (since not all volume of employment found in a given industry corresponds to tourism consumption) and coverage (since there are different levels of employment in other industries that partly correspond to tourism consumption).

4.91. Two major breakdowns of the number of jobs and hours worked are proposed: one according to the gender of the person employed, the other according to a simplified status in employment classification, where only employees are singled out from the rest of the labour force. The intensity of the use of the labour force is expressed in terms of number of jobs, number of hours worked (in the reference period) and number of full-time equivalent jobs (in the reference period) in order to make the measurements comparable and to wipe out the effects of part-time jobs.

4.92. Because the flow of visitors often presents marked seasonality, this phenomenon also characterizes employment, in particular in industries such as accommodation and food and beverage serving services. For this reason, countries are encouraged to measure employment at least twice a year, at peak and low tourism seasons. The

number of jobs, hours of work and other characteristics of the labour force should provide basic information for understanding and monitoring the changing levels and contribution of tourism activity.

4.93. As recommended, Table 7 presents the total number of jobs (one employed person can take up more than one job, the other being of subsidiary nature) and number of people employed in the tourism specific industries. As part of Table 7, two tables on employment have been prepared – one table distinguishes the employment (number of jobs and headcount) in tourism industries by nature of employment (self-employed and employees) and by gender. The other table distinguishes employment by their formal and informal nature, since informal sector and informality of jobs is highly prevalent in India.

4.94. For preparing these tables, the unit level data of 66th Round of NSSO survey on “Employment-Unemployment” (EUS) has been analysed. For identifying the formal and informal nature of job, the person employed is classified accordingly using the information on his/her status of work and the enterprise in which employed. On the basis of this information, a person is identified as formal and informal using the mapping given in table below:

**Table 4.14: Identification of Formal/Informal workers (EUS)**

Enterprise Type	Formal	Informal
1. Proprietary male	None	All
2. Proprietary female		
3. Partnership with members of same household		
4. Partnership with members of diff household		
5. Public sector	Status=Regular wage earner	Status=Others
6. Public/Private limited company	Status= Regular wage earner	Status=Others
7. Co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions	Status= Regular wage earner and number of workers > 5 and job contract is written and is for more than 1 year	Rest
8. Employer's households		
9. Others		

**Source:** NCAER computations

***Non-monetary Indicators***

4.95. TSA Table 10 presents a few quantitative indicators that are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. The indicators include the number of trips by forms of tourism, classes of visitors and duration of the stay, physical indicators regarding types of accommodation, modes of transport used by non-resident visitors travelling to the economic territory of the country of reference, and the number and size of the establishments belonging to tourism industries. However, the set of non-monetary indicators may vary from country to country or from region to region depending on the availability of data.

4.96. For the states of India, and Arunachal Pradesh in particular, the following set of tables form TSA Table 10. It should be noted that there are not enough data on inbound or outbound tourism originating from the states. “India Tourism Statistics”, a publication of the Ministry of Tourism reports a table on state-wise domestic and foreign visits, which forms TSA Table 10.1. Rests of the tables are obtained from the DTS- 2008-09.

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## **5. TSA TABLES AND ACCOUNTS**





## TSA TABLES

**TSA Table 1A: Inbound Tourism Expenditure by products and by type of foreign tourists (expenditure at market price)**

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Total International Demand
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		386	589	2916	3891
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	93	228	1403	1725
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	104	106	548	758
3	Railway passenger transport services	5	18	42	65
4	Road passenger transport services	43	50	173	266
5	Water passenger transport services	8	0	4	12
6	Air passenger transport services	39	86	269	394
7	Transport equipment rental services	9	19	50	78
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	6	10	69	85
9	Cultural and religious services	8	18	45	70
10	Sports and other recreational services	39	44	92	174
11	Health and medical related services	33	10	220	263
A.2 Tourism connected products		368	169	696	1233
12	12 Readymade garments	99	53	220	372
13	13 Processed Food	8	6	29	43
14	14 Tobacco products	1	7	7	14
15	15 Beverages	6	36	68	110
16	16 Travel related consumer goods	5	2	21	28
17	17 Footwear	10	7	36	53
18	18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin	1	1	4	6
19	19 Gems and jewellery	193	45	236	474
20	20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	44	13	77	134
Total		754	758	3613	5124
No. of tourists		590	472	2333	3395
Per tourist expenditure		127672	160784	154837	150939

**Source:** NCAER computation

**TSA Table 1B: Inbound Tourism Expenditure (incurred by tourists from other states) by products and purposes of travel (expenditure at market price)**

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		5069	2175	4373	2965	0	0	0	14582
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	337	309	0	84	0	0	0	730
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	73	146	45	145	0	0	0	409
3	Railway passenger transport services	0	1356	2875	988	0	0	0	5219
4	Road passenger transport services	0	174	1069	771	0	0	0	2014
5	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Air passenger transport services	4323	0	0	0	0	0	0	4323
7	Transport equipment rental services	317	189	75	125	0	0	0	706
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	309	832	0	0	0	1142
9	Cultural and religious services	9	2	0	21	0	0	0	31
10	Sports and other recreational services	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
11	Health and medical related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		25	91	348	136	0	0	0	600
12	Readymade garments	0	91	216	44	0	0	0	352
13	Processed food	16	0	43	30	0	0	0	89
14	Tobacco products	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
15	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	40	52	0	0	0	92
17	Footwear	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
19	Gems and jewellery	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	38
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	15
<b>Total</b>		5094	2267	4721	3101	0	0	0	15183
Estimated number of trips		6578	3976	59872	27946	0	0	0	98372
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		77445	57008	7885	11095	0	0	0	15434

**Source:** NCAER computation

**TSA Table 1C: Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure by products and by type of tourists (expenditure at market price)**

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Non-Resident Indians	Foreigner PIO	Foreigner Others	Indians from other states	Total Inbound Demand
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		386	589	2916	14582	18474
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	93	228	1403	730	2455
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	104	106	548	409	1167
3	Railway passenger transport services	5	18	42	5219	5284
4	Road passenger transport services	43	50	173	2014	2279
5	Water passenger transport	8	0	4	0	12
6	Air passenger transport services	39	86	269	4323	4717
7	Transport equipment rental services	9	19	50	706	784
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	6	10	69	1142	1226
9	Cultural and religious services	8	18	45	31	102
10	Sports and other recreational services	39	44	92	9	183
11	Health and medical related services	33	10	220	0	263
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		368	169	696	600	1833
12	Readymade garments	99	53	220	352	723
13	Processed food	8	6	29	89	133
14	Tobacco products	1	7	7	3	17
15	Beverages	6	36	68	0	110
16	Travel related consumer goods	5	2	21	92	120
17	Footwear	10	7	36	8	61
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	1	1	4	4	10
19	Gems and jewellery	193	45	236	38	511
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	44	13	77	15	149
<b>Total</b>		754	758	3613	15183	20307
Estimated number of trips		590	472	2333	98372	101767
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	15434	458726

**Source:** NCAER computation

**TSA Table 2: Domestic Tourism Consumption (incurred within the state of reference) by products and by purpose of travel**

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Edu- cation & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		5537	675	11351	946	2205	4846	3157	5151	33867
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	232	11	427	64	145	190	192	177	1437
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	628	150	813	96	229	410	404	528	3258
3	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	122	0	3	0	0	1	125
4	Road passenger transport services	1534	191	3501	407	884	1821	981	1406	10726
5	Water passenger transport	5	0	14	5	0	0	20	2	46
6	Air passenger transport services									
7	Transport equipment rental services	987	14	698	20	117	158	391	283	2667
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2023	304	5642	322	801	1064	1010	2686	13852
9	Cultural and religious services	1	0	12	19	5	2	5	1	45
10	Sports and other recreational services	1	0	5	0	4	1	5	2	19
11	Health and medical related services	126	4	117	13	18	1199	149	65	1692
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		2080	89	2533	243	717	539	1308	1066	8574
12	Readymade garments	623	16	930	109	276	243	633	390	3219
13	Processed food	231	2	265	5	20	17	62	48	651
14	Tobacco products	343	4	125	4	36	14	115	50	689
15	Beverages	28	2	341	42	40	44	66	56	619
16	Travel related consumer goods	494	63	525	57	147	139	161	374	1962
17	Footwear	297	1	252	10	86	60	185	119	1010
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	11	0	7	1	0	4	8	4	35
19	Gems and jewellery	4	0	14	0	6	10	24	1	60
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	48	0	75	16	105	9	52	23	328
<b>Total</b>		<b>7617</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>13884</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>2922</b>	<b>5385</b>	<b>4464</b>	<b>6217</b>	<b>42441</b>
Estimated number of trips		56326	7436	186344	25437	29268	65620	73314	79420	523166
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		13523	10268	7451	4672	9984	8206	6089	7828	8112

**Source:** NCAER computation

**TSA Table 3: Outbound Tourism Consumption by products and by purpose of travel (expenditure at market price)**

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Other	All
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		1064	83	132	16	0	0	0	1294
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	12
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	43	11	4	0	0	0	0	57
3	Railway passenger transport services	404	24	0	0	0	0	0	428
4	Road passenger transport services	615	5	37	7	0	0	0	664
5	Water passenger transport								
6	Air passenger transport services	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	35
7	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2	35	23	8	0	0	0	69
9	Cultural and religious services	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
11	Health and medical related services	0	4	12	1	0	0	0	17
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		700	10	126	37	0	0	0	874
12	Readymade garments	0	8	12	35	0	0	0	54
13	Processed food	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	14
14	Tobacco products	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	Beverages								
16	Travel related consumer goods	700	0	13	0	0	0	0	714
17	Footwear	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	16
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine								
19	Gems and jewellery	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.								
<b>Total</b>		1764	93	258	53	0	0	0	2168
Estimated number of trips		14206	2470	787	408	0	0	0	17871
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		12418	3768	32788	13037				12133

**Source:** NCAER computation

**TSA Table 4: Total Internal Tourism Consumption, 2009-10**

(Package + Non-package)

(Rs. Lakh)

S. No	Industries	Inbound Tourism Consumption	Domestic Tourism Consumption	Outbound Tourism Consumption	Total Tourism Consumption
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		<b>18474</b>	<b>33867</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>53635</b>
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	2455	1437	12	3904
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	1167	3258	57	4482
3	Railway passenger transport services	5284	125	428	5837
4	Road passenger transport services	2279	10726	664	13669
5	Water passenger transport	12	46		58
6	Air passenger transport services	4717		35	4752
7	Transport equipment rental services	784	2667	2	3453
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	1226	13852	69	15147
9	Cultural and religious services	102	45	5	152
10	Sports and other recreational services	183	19	5	208
11	Health and medical related services	263	1692	17	1972
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		<b>1833</b>	<b>8574</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>11281</b>
12	Readymade garments	723	3219	54	3997
13	Processed food	133	651	14	798
14	Tobacco products	17	689	1	707
15	Beverages	110	619		730
16	Travel related consumer goods	120	1962	714	2795
17	Footwear	61	1010	16	1086
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	10	35		45
19	Gems and jewellery	511	60	75	646
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	149	328	0	477
<b>A.3 Other imputed connected products</b>			5788		5788
21	Vacation homes (assumed to be 1% of urban owner occupied dwelling services)		37		37
22	Social transfers in kind (50% of GFCE of tourism and cultural services)		682		682
23	FISIM (calculated from the share of FISIM in PFCE)		1852		1852
24	Producers' guest houses (.5% of private organised sector share in output)		2692		2692
25	Imputed expenditures of households on food for tourists staying with them		525		525
<b>Total</b>		<b>20307</b>	<b>48229</b>	<b>2168</b>	<b>70705</b>

**Source:** NCAER computation

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	324430	400	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	951	562756	0	0	0
3	Trade	310	6144	27964	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	21366	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	42	0	0	239309
6	Processed food products	1950	807	0	0	0
7	Beverages	40	244	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	2634	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	423	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	197	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	716	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	477	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	274	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	870	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	10	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	11	0	0	0
<b>Total domestic output at basic prices</b>		<b>327681</b>	<b>575137</b>	<b>27964</b>	<b>22237</b>	<b>239309</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture	7191	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	460	215	0	15	22	1
3	Trade	23	38	0	0	1	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	10	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	8473	95	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	18	3794	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	425	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	92	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	3	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	4	2	0	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	2	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total domestic output at basic prices</b>		<b>16169</b>	<b>4155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations



**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	16	43	23	0	0	0
3	Trade	0	5	33	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	1031	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	2	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	5	0	0	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	338	0	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	3152	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	13	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	18837	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	17
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total domestic output at basic prices</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>3209</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19868</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column					
		18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	637	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	72	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	44	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	7723	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	32414	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	315
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total domestic output at basic prices</b>		<b>637</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7767</b>	<b>32414</b>	<b>315</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column		Total domestic output at basic prices	TTM
		24	25		
1	Agriculture	0	0	332021	27923
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	564502	28078
3	Trade	0	0	34519	-34519
4	Transport freight services	0	0	22398	-22493
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	239361	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	11325	596
7	Beverages	0	0	4096	121
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	3059	74
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	515	35
11	Leather footwear	0	0	200	46
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	723	73
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	821	14
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	3427	53
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	13	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	19708	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	17	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	637	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	72	0
20	Hotels	0	0	44	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	7723	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	32414	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	327	0
24	Cultural and religious services	2444	0	2444	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	12107	12118	0
<b>Total domestic output at basic prices</b>		<b>2444</b>	<b>12107</b>	<b>1292483</b>	<b>0</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Supply table at basic prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) Contd.

S. No.	Industry	Taxes	Subsidies	NIT	Total Supply at purchasers' prices
1	Agriculture	1503	26976	-25473	334471
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	42308	9904	32404	624984
3	Trade	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	152	56	96	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	4116	721	3396	242757
6	Processed food products	202	52	150	12071
7	Beverages	1003	0	1003	5220
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	44	2	42	3175
10	Printing and publishing	5	1	4	554
11	Leather footwear	3	0	3	248
12	Travel related consumer goods	24	9	16	812
13	Soaps and cosmetics	105	2	103	938
14	Gems and jewellery	25	0	25	3505
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	13
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	89	61	28	19736
17	Water passenger transport	1	0	1	18
18	Air passenger transport	7	17	-10	627
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2	0	2	74
20	Hotels	0	0	0	44
21	Restaurants	4	2	2	7725
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	32414
23	Renting of transport equipment	4	0	4	331
24	Cultural and religious services	9	17	-8	2436
25	Sporting and recreational services	1313	2183	-870	11248
<b>Total domestic output at basic prices</b>		<b>50920</b>	<b>40002</b>	<b>10918</b>	<b>1303401</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 product X industry, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture	45982	28141	0	562	150
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	24070	306066	1587	11697	8212
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	3497	19588	1695	1352	7757
6	Processed food products	772	2221	0	1	13
7	Beverages	0	213	0	0	11
8	Tobacco products	0	1	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	9	942	2	12	63
10	Printing and publishing	44	77	84	47	97
11	Leather footwear	0	28	0	8	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	2	206	1	5	9
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	201	0	1	1
14	Gems and jewellery	0	83	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	39	345	3	14	120
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	987	2207	801	195	696
17	Water passenger transport	1	1	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	15	947	3	7	153
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	16	0	3	0
20	Hotels	126	77	117	543	527
21	Restaurants	371	226	344	1596	1550
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	36	369
23	Renting of transport equipment	2	33	0	8	5
24	Cultural and religious services	2	190	0	4	46
25	Sporting and recreational services	208	797	0	12	49
IC-PP		76126	362606	4638	16103	19828
GVA-basic prices		251555	212531	23326	6134	219482
CoE		38022	85158	3579	2217	89000
OS/MI		193823	82232	19020	3152	106536
CFC		17549	40542	600	684	19598
<b>Net taxes on production</b>		<b>2197</b>	<b>4747</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4448</b>
GO-basic prices		327681	575137	27964	22237	239309
Employment (lakh)		3.45	0.51	0.26	0.06	0.87

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 products X industry, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture	11964	869	0	2	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1287	940	0	236	76
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	294	79	0	32	6
6	Processed food products	570	928	0	0	1
7	Beverages	3	268	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	1	0	0	14	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	4
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	1	0	1	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	3	0	2	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	4	1	0	1	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	20	5	0	2	1
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	1	1	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	1	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	1	1	0	1	0
IC-PP		14147	3095	0	291	88
GVA-basic prices		2023	1059	0	152	27
CoE		603	61	0	36	4
OS/MI		880	716	0	77	16
CFC		485	253	0	35	6
<b>Net taxes on production</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
GO-basic prices		16169	4155	0	443	115
Employment (lakh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 products X industry, 2009-10

(Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		11	12	13	14	15
1	Agriculture	0	2	10	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1	9	200	1240	4
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	1	23	371	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	13	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	1	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	2	0	3	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	38	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	861	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	13	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	3	129	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	2	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	2	27	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	6	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	1	4	0
IC-PP		1	14	292	2656	5
GVA-basic prices		0	8	94	553	8
CoE		0	1	4	142	5
OS/MI		0	5	66	315	1
CFC		0	2	22	81	1
<b>Net taxes on production</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
GO-basic prices		2	22	386	3209	13
Employment (lakh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 products X industry, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		16	17	18	19	20
1	Agriculture	3094	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	6232	5	277	10	0
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	388	1	40	8	0
6	Processed food products	4	0	0	0	0
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	6	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	11	0	0	1	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	1	0	1	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	5	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	2	1	21	6	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	304	0	2	2	0
21	Restaurants	892	0	7	7	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	3	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	2	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	6	0	0	0	0
IC-PP		10939	7	360	34	0
GVA-basic prices		8930	10	278	38	0
CoE		1686	1	207	27	0
OS/MI		6421	8	38	6	0
CFC		772	1	31	4	0
<b>Net taxes on production</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
GO-basic prices		19868	17	637	72	0
Employment (lakh)		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Source:** NCAER's computations



**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 products X industry, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	Industry as per the Serial No. given in first column				
		21	22	23	24	25
1	Agriculture	4007	951	0	0	31
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	570	8156	13	153	1926
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	31	573	23	160	2322
6	Processed food products	377	0	0	0	1
7	Beverages	94	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	23	192	0	0	4
10	Printing and publishing	0	33	0	1	6
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	1	0	1	2
13	Soaps and cosmetics	2	0	0	0	6
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	17	0	0	5
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	1	216	1	0	6
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	1	3	0	1	2
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	20	572	1	3	3
21	Restaurants	58	1680	4	9	7
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	52
24	Cultural and religious services	0	5	0	4	82
25	Sporting and recreational services	1	12	0	1	1156
IC-PP		5185	12410	43	334	5609
GVA-basic prices		2582	20003	272	2110	6498
CoE		710	11674	42	1232	3511
OS/MI		1605	7224	159	764	851
CFC		214	925	63	98	2072
<b>Net taxes on production</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>81</b>
GO-basic prices		7767	32414	315	2444	12107
Employment (lakh)		0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Arunachal Pradesh 2009-10**

Use table at purchasers' prices 25 X 25 products X industry, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh) contd.

S. No.	Industry	IC	FD	output
1	Agriculture	95765	238705	334471
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	372970	252014	624984
3	Trade	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	38241	204515	242757
6	Processed food products	4901	7171	12071
7	Beverages	591	4629	5220
8	Tobacco products	1	-1	0
9	Readymade garments	1268	1907	3175
10	Printing and publishing	405	149	554
11	Leather footwear	36	212	248
12	Travel related consumer goods	235	576	812
13	Soaps and cosmetics	257	681	938
14	Gems and jewellery	944	2561	3505
15	Railway passenger transport services	561	-549	13
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	5300	14436	19736
17	Water passenger transport	4	14	18
18	Air passenger transport	1162	-535	627
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	18	56	74
20	Hotels	2297	-2253	44
21	Restaurants	6752	973	7725
22	Medical and health	406	32008	32414
23	Renting of transport equipment	104	227	331
24	Cultural and religious services	343	2093	2436
25	Sporting and recreational services	2250	8998	11248
IC-PP		534811	768589	1303401
GVA-basic prices		757671		
CoE		237922		
OS/MI		423915		
CFC		84037		
<b>Net taxes on production</b>		<b>12163</b>		
GO-basic prices		1292483		
Employment (lakh)		5.32		

**Source:** NCAER's computations

**TSA Table 6: Tourism direct output and value added at basic prices – Arunachal Pradesh, 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Gross Output at basic prices	Inter-mediate Consumption	Gross Value Added at basic prices	Tourism ratios	TDGVA
1	Agriculture	327681	76126	251555	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	575137	362606	212531	0	2
3	Trade	27964	4638	23326	1	155
4	Transport freight services	22237	16103	6134	2	138
5	All non-tourism specific services	239309	19828	219482	2	5026
6	Processed food products	16169	14147	2023	0	0
7	Beverages	4155	3095	1059	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	443	291	152	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	115	88	27	0	0
11	Leather footwear	2	1	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	22	14	8	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	386	292	94	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	3209	2656	553	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport Services	13	5	8	57	4
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	19868	10939	8930	49	4344
17	Water passenger transport	17	7	10	7	1
18	Air passenger transport	637	360	278	62	173
19	Tourism related supporting and Auxiliary transport activities	72	34	38	100	38
20	Hotels	0	0	0	91	0
21	Restaurants	7767	5185	2582	29	754
22	Medical and health	32414	12410	20003	20	4001
23	Renting of transport equipment	315	43	272	40	108
24	Cultural and religious services	2444	334	2110	0	4
25	Sporting and recreational services	12107	5609	6498	0	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1292483</b>	<b>534811</b>	<b>757671</b>	<b>460.39</b>	<b>14750</b>
Share in State aggregate						1.95

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”

**TSA Table 7A: Number of workers in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Arunachal Pradesh, RURAL – 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Number of Workers			Number of Workers		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	480	318	798	4134	2053	6187
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	206	2004	2210
4	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	72	0	72	2072	0	2072
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	730	0	730
11	Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Health and medical related services	408	318	726	1127	49	1175
13	Tourism connected industries	0	0	0	1738	1082	2821
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	1165	1082	2247
15	Processed Food	0	0	0	130	0	130
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	footwear	0	0	0	444	0	444
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”

**TSA Table 7B: Number of workers in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Arunachal Pradesh, URBAN – 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Number of Workers			Number of Workers		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	1282	263	1546	3357	1588	4945
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	446	1212	1658
4	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	669	0	669	1838	0	1838
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	375	0	375
12	Health and medical related services	613	263	876	697	376	1073
13	Tourism connected industries	157	0	157	211	0	211
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	162	0	162
15	Processed Food	157	0	157	0	0	0
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	footwear	0	0	0	49	0	49
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”

**TSA Table 7C: Number of workers in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Arunachal Pradesh, TOTAL – 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Number of Workers			Number of Workers		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	1762	581	2344	7491	3641	11132
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	652	3216	3869
4	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	742	0	742	3910	0	3910
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	730	0	730
11	Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	375	0	375
12	Health and medical related services	1021	581	1602	1824	425	2249
13	Tourism connected industries	157	0	157	1949	1082	3031
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	1327	1082	2409
15	Processed Food	157	0	157	130	0	130
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	footwear	0	0	0	492	0	492
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”

**TSA Table 7D: Number of jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Arunachal Pradesh, RURAL – 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	480	318	798	4134	2053	6187
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	206	2004	2210
4	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	72	0	72	2072	0	2072
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	730	0	730
11	Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Health and medical related services	408	318	726	1127	49	1175
13	Tourism connected industries	0	0	0	1738	1082	2821
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	1165	1082	2247
15	Processed Food	0	0	0	130	0	130
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	footwear	0	0	0	444	0	444
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”

**TSA Table 7E: Number of jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Arunachal Pradesh, URBAN – 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Number of jobs			Number of jobs		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	1282	263	1546	3468	1588	5056
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	446	1212	1658
4	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	669	0	669	1838	0	1838
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	375	0	375
12	Health and medical related services	613	263	876	808	376	1185
13	Tourism connected industries	157	0	157	211	0	211
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	162	0	162
15	Processed Food	157	0	157	0	0	0
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	footwear	0	0	0	49	0	49
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”



**TSA Table 7F: Number of jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Arunachal Pradesh, TOTAL – 2009-10**

S. No.	Industries	Number of jobs			Number of jobs		
		Formal			Informal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Tourism characteristic industries	1762	581	2344	7602	3641	11244
2	Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	652	3216	3869
4	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Land passenger transport services	742	0	742	3910	0	3910
6	Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	730	0	730
11	Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	375	0	375
12	Health and medical related services	1021	581	1602	1935	425	2360
13	Tourism connected industries	157	0	157	1949	1082	3031
14	Readymade garments	0	0	0	1327	1082	2409
15	Processed Food	157	0	157	130	0	130
16	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	footwear	0	0	0	492	0	492
20	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Source:** NCAER computations based on NSSO 66th Round survey on “Employment Unemployment”

**TSA Table 10.1: Domestic and foreign tourism visits to states/UTs during 2010-2013**

(in Lakh)

S. No.	State	2010		2011		2012		2013 (p)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	Andhra Pradesh	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65	2072.18	2.93	1521.02	2.24
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.11</b>
3	Assam	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16	45.11	0.18	46.85	0.18
4	Bihar	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72	214.47	10.97	215.88	7.66
5	Goa	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46	23.37	4.51	26.29	4.92
6	Gujarat	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66	243.79	1.74	274.13	1.99
7	Haryana	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30	67.99	2.33	71.28	2.28
8	Himachal Pradesh	128.74	4.54	146.05	4.85	156.46	5.00	147.16	4.14
9	Jammu & Kashmir	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72	124.27	0.79	136.42	0.61
10	Karnataka	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74	940.53	5.95	980.10	6.36
11	Kerala	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33	100.77	7.94	108.58	8.58
12	Madhya Pradesh	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70	531.97	2.76	631.11	2.80
13	Maharashtra	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15	748.16	26.52	827.01	41.56
14	Manipur	1.14	0.00	1.35	0.01	1.35	0.01	1.41	0.02
15	Meghalaya	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05	6.80	0.05	6.91	0.07
16	Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.64	0.01	0.63	0.01
17	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02	0.36	0.02	0.36	0.03
18	Odisha	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61	90.53	0.65	98.00	0.67
19	Punjab	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51	190.56	1.44	213.41	2.04
20	Rajasthan	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52	286.12	14.51	302.98	14.37
21	Sikkim	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24	5.59	0.26	5.77	0.32
22	Tamil Nadu	1116.37	28.05	1375.13	33.74	1841.37	35.62	2442.32	39.90
23	Tripura	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06	3.62	0.08	3.60	0.12
24	Uttarakhand	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25	268.27	1.25	199.41	0.98
25	Uttar Pradesh	1447.55	16.75	1554.30	18.87	1683.81	19.94	2265.31	20.54
26	Chhattisgarh	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04	150.37	0.04	228.01	0.04
27	Jharkhand	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72	204.21	0.32	205.11	0.46
28	West Bengal	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13	227.30	12.20	255.47	12.45
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16	2.39	0.18	2.44	0.15
30	Chandigarh	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37	9.25	0.34	9.37	0.40
31	Daman & Diu	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04	8.04	0.05	8.20	0.05
32	Delhi	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60	184.95	23.46	202.15	23.01
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01	4.69	0.01	4.82	0.02
34	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.00
35	Puducherry	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52	9.82	0.53	10.00	0.43
<b>All India</b>		<b>7402.1</b>	<b>178.5</b>	<b>8645.3</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>10450.48</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>11452.8</b>	<b>199.5</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.2: Average number of overnight trips per 100 households in different state /UTs**

S. No.	State	Average number of overnight trips (per 100 households)		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	469	416	453
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>297</b>
3	Assam	223	258	227
4	Bihar	336	333	335
5	Chhattisgarh	370	366	370
6	Delhi	166	237	232
7	Goa	295	322	308
8	Gujarat	422	370	402
9	Haryana	578	424	530
10	Himachal Pradesh	791	593	769
11	Jammu & Kashmir	904	601	836
12	Jharkhand	343	360	346
13	Karnataka	384	376	381
14	Kerala	444	446	445
15	Madhya Pradesh	498	469	491
16	Maharashtra	453	269	371
17	Manipur	189	131	173
18	Meghalaya	279	178	260
19	Mizoram	232	188	212
20	Nagaland	317	293	310
21	Odisha	552	479	541
22	Punjab	504	417	470
23	Rajasthan	541	447	516
24	Sikkim	346	296	338
25	Tamil Nadu	334	328	331
26	Tripura	307	326	310
27	Uttarakhand	434	380	422
28	Uttar Pradesh	493	432	480
29	West Bengal	393	308	371
30	Andaman & Nicobar Island	418	181	340
31	Chandigarh	191	265	256
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	153	259	179
33	Daman & Diu	100	211	139
34	Lakshadweep	184	293	231
35	Puducherry	455	429	437
<b>All India</b>		<b>440</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>418</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.3: Percentage of households and persons undertaking overnight trips in different states/UTs**

S. No.	State	Households			Persons		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	94.6	93.2	94.2	87.9	84.0	86.8
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>
3	Assam	79.8	88.6	80.8	50.7	59.1	51.5
4	Bihar	84.5	87.4	84.8	59.9	61.3	60.0
5	Chhattisgarh	92.5	91.9	92.4	84.3	84.2	84.3
6	Delhi	85.0	86.6	86.5	62.8	73.1	72.2
7	Goa	89.2	78.0	83.6	82.5	68.5	75.8
8	Gujarat	93.4	90.0	92.1	79.4	76.8	78.4
9	Haryana	95.7	89.7	93.8	82.1	79.7	81.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	99.8	86.0	98.3	89.8	88.6	89.7
11	Jammu & Kashmir	93.9	87.7	92.5	76.7	68.6	75.1
12	Jharkhand	92.6	92.5	92.6	76.8	79.2	77.1
13	Karnataka	88.6	94.9	90.9	79.0	85.7	81.3
14	Kerala	84.4	80.1	83.3	70.7	65.9	69.5
15	Madhya Pradesh	97.3	94.7	96.7	84.7	82.2	84.1
16	Maharashtra	94.5	85.1	90.3	80.1	71.6	76.6
17	Manipur	60.7	57.8	59.9	20.9	18.6	20.3
18	Meghalaya	77.1	70.3	75.8	45.5	43.0	45.1
19	Mizoram	65.1	59.3	62.5	26.3	22.0	24.4
20	Nagaland	82.2	89.8	84.4	39.8	45.3	41.3
21	Odisha	95.9	94.9	95.7	80.5	83.6	81.0
22	Punjab	90.5	90.0	90.3	83.2	82.3	82.9
23	Rajasthan	98.4	97.1	98.1	85.7	81.0	84.5
24	Sikkim	93.9	100.0	94.8	68.5	88.7	70.7
25	Tamil Nadu	90.6	91.6	91.1	81.8	84.0	82.7
26	Tripura	94.1	93.0	93.9	71.3	76.9	72.2
27	Uttarakhand	94.6	94.2	94.5	78.6	79.2	78.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	96.3	94.1	95.8	77.5	78.4	77.7
29	West Bengal	93.3	81.4	90.2	79.3	70.3	77.2
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.9	75.7	83.2	72.0	58.7	67.7
31	Chandigarh	99.7	78.1	80.7	88.8	59.8	62.7
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.7	92.2	71.6	38.6	82.0	46.4
33	Daman & Diu	45.7	70.3	54.2	39.7	60.2	46.0
34	Lakshadweep	100.0	87.8	96.0	82.0	44.3	63.9
35	Puducherry	90.6	88.3	89.0	81.4	79.0	79.7
<b>All India</b>		<b>92.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>77.4</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.4: Share of States in the total households reporting overnight visitor(s) and total number of overnight visitor(s), separately for each State/UTs**

S. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Share in total household s reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnigh t visitors	Share in total household s reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnigh t visitors	Share in total household s reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnigh t visitors
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.3	8.4	10	9.2	9.5	8.6
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Assam	2.6	2.2	1	0.8	2.2	1.8
4	Bihar	7.9	7.1	2.5	2.1	6.3	5.8
5	Chhattisgarh	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.5	2	2.4
6	Delhi	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.6	1.1	1
7	Goa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
8	Gujarat	4.3	4.4	6.6	6.9	4.9	5.1
9	Haryana	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
12	Jharkhand	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.3
13	Karnataka	4.6	4.7	7.2	7.2	5.4	5.4
14	Kerala	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	6.2	6.9	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.5
16	Maharashtra	7.9	7.7	14	13.6	9.7	9.3
17	Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
18	Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
19	Mizoram	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
20	Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
21	Odisha	4.6	4.3	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.7
22	Punjab	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.7
23	Rajasthan	5.7	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.4
24	Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
25	Tamil Nadu	5.7	4.9	12.4	11	7.6	6.5
26	Tripura	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
27	Uttarakhand	0.9	1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	16.2	18	10.9	12.9	14.7	16.6
29	West Bengal	8.6	8.1	6.4	5.9	8	7.5
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
32	Dadra & Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
<b>All India</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.5: Per 1000 distribution of overnight visitor-trips by purpose of travels or each State/UTs**

S. No.	State of main destination	Purpose								
		Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	All
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	23	734	134	4	56	1	33	1000
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1000</b>
3	Assam	55	23	694	63	14	109	8	34	1000
4	Bihar	22	15	767	66	7	104	5	13	1000
5	Chhattisgarh	16	30	822	63	7	44	5	12	1000
6	Delhi	55	49	693	21	37	56	16	72	1000
7	Goa	46	197	489	222	29	10	0	7	1000
8	Gujarat	14	21	771	140	7	38	1	8	1000
9	Haryana	10	5	858	39	2	58	0	27	1000
10	Himachal Pradesh	18	49	701	142	10	43	12	26	1000
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11	35	743	145	18	20	5	24	1000
12	Jharkhand	13	31	764	87	8	79	3	14	1000
13	Karnataka	16	34	710	178	6	32	0	24	1000
14	Kerala	12	24	730	84	5	78	0	67	1000
15	Madhya Pradesh	13	12	838	73	4	45	2	12	1000
16	Maharashtra	13	21	704	175	4	67	2	14	1000
17	Manipur	140	21	445	71	26	144	90	60	1000
18	Meghalaya	68	96	585	64	11	102	12	62	1000
19	Mizoram	196	90	480	46	26	77	48	36	1000
20	Nagaland	210	36	318	82	53	121	18	162	1000
21	Odisha	24	51	747	52	4	87	8	27	1000
22	Punjab	15	7	826	93	6	33	0	20	1000
23	Rajasthan	9	10	787	100	8	58	1	27	1000
24	Sikkim	39	138	438	121	22	72	5	165	1000
25	Tamil Nadu	11	42	689	195	4	39	1	18	1000
26	Tripura	3	49	837	12	3	68	0	22	1000
27	Uttarakhand	18	49	496	359	8	23	14	33	1000
28	Uttar Pradesh	12	15	823	62	8	48	3	30	1000
29	West Bengal	13	57	789	35	3	78	1	24	1000
30	Andaman & Nicobar	30	146	670	26	16	57	20	36	1000
31	Chandigarh	11	83	627	45	31	157	1	45	1000
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	973	2	1	21	0	0	1000
33	Daman & Diu	0	410	272	317	0	0	0	0	1000
34	Lakshadweep	11	213	671	13	2	50	0	40	1000
35	Puducherry	0	50	750	122	16	51	0	10	1000
36	Non-Response	27	15	566	175	5	63	1	37	1000
<b>All India</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1000</b>
Estd. no. of visitor-trips ('000)		30991	52751	1611817	222832	12505	12620	5413	54573	2117446

**Source:** NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.6: Average no. of places visited per overnight trip by main destination for each State/UTs of destination**

S. No.	State of destination	Main destination		
		Within the district	Outside the district but within the state	Outside State
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.1	1.2	1.6
2	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
3	Assam	1.1	1.4	1.4
4	Bihar	1	1.3	1.4
5	Chhattisgarh	1.1	1.1	1.9
6	Delhi	1.3	1.0	1.2
7	Goa	1	1.0	2
8	Gujarat	1	1.4	2
9	Haryana	1.1	1.2	1.2
10	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.1	1.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	1.2	2.1
12	Jharkhand	1	1.2	1.5
13	Karnataka	1	1.3	1.7
14	Kerala	1.1	1.2	1.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.1	1.3
16	Maharashtra	1.1	1.3	1.8
17	Manipur	1	1.1	2.9
18	Meghalaya	1	1.0	1.8
19	Mizoram	1	1.0	2.8
20	Nagaland	1.3	1.6	1.4
21	Odisha	1	1.2	1.6
22	Punjab	1	1.1	1.1
23	Rajasthan	1	1.1	1.5
24	Sikkim	1	1.1	2.9
25	Tamil Nadu	1.1	1.2	1.6
26	Tripura	1	1.0	2.6
27	Uttarakhand	1	1.1	1.8
28	Uttar Pradesh	1	1.1	1.3
29	West Bengal	1	1.1	1.6
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.1	1.3	0
31	Chandigarh	1	1.0	1.4
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1.2	1
33	Daman & Diu	1	1.0	1.2
34	Lakshadweep	1	0.0	1.8
35	Puducherry	1.1	1.1	1.2
<b>All India</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**Source:** NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.7A: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by source of information about the campaign – Arunachal Pradesh**

S. No.	Source of information	Arunachal Pradesh					
		Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Newspaper/Magazine	17	50	25	79	38	68
2	Radio	94	50	83	104	20	83
3	TV	698	706	700	554	540	550
4	Internet	0	0	0	15	0	12
5	Billboard/ Hoarding	78	27	65	127	127	127
6	More than one of these	62	163	86	57	184	89
7	Others	51	4	41	64	91	71
Any/Some/ All of these		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.7B: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by source of information about the campaign – All India**

S. No.	Source of information	All India					
		Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Newspaper/Magazine	145	139	142	172	272	220
2	Radio	82	22	47	113	30	73
3	TV	547	661	614	318	385	350
4	Internet	3	20	13	1	8	5
5	Billboard/ Hoarding	10	5	7	66	40	53
6	More than one of these	186	145	162	265	248	257
7	Others	27	8	15	65	17	42
Any/Some/ All of these		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey



**TSA Table 10.8A: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by impact of the campaign – Arunachal Pradesh**

S. No.	Source of information	Arunachal Pradesh					
		Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Resulted into one or more trips	177	50	147	19	26	20
2	Planning to make a trip in near future	66	259	113	62	281	117
3	Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	155	426	220	115	379	181
4	No impact	494	136	408	402	39	311
5	Cannot say	108	129	112	402	275	371
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey

**TSA Table 10.8B: Per 1000 distribution of households who are aware of 'Incredible India' campaign and other tourism promotional campaigns by impact of the campaign – All India**

S. No.	Source of information	All India					
		Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Resulted into one or more trips	32	45	40	43	65	54
2	Planning to make a trip in near future	143	169	158	131	155	143
3	Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	406	406	406	442	422	433
4	No impact	341	315	326	321	290	306
5	Cannot say	78	65	70	63	68	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1000</b>

Source: NCAER's computations based on NSSO's Domestic Tourism Survey



## 6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### **Number of trips**

- Total domestic or intrastate trips undertaken in Arunachal Pradesh were 5.2 lakh in 2008-09 (DTS, 2008-09). This amounts to 0.06 per cent of the total domestic trips undertaken in India.
- In addition to this, 98 thousand trips were undertaken in the state from the other states of India, constituting a part of inbound tourism activity in the state (DTS, 2008-09). The other part relates to the tourism activity by 3,395 tourists visiting the state from other countries (MoT Report).
- With respect to outbound tourism, a total of 17.8 thousand people living in Arunachal Pradesh undertook foreign trips during 2010-11 (IPS, 2010-11). This is 0.16 per cent of the total outbound tourists of India (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1: Total Estimated Number of trips / tourists to Arunachal Pradesh and India**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	All India	Share of Arunachal Pradesh in All- India (%)
Total domestic trips (No.) - within state	523,166	939,032,132	0.06
Total Inbound trips (No.) – from other states	98,372	-	-
Total Inbound tourists (No.) – from other countries	3,395	6,603,897	0.05
Total outbound tourists (No.) – to other countries	17,871	10,842,124	0.16

**Source:** NCAER Computations

### **Internal tourism expenditure**

- Internal Tourism Expenditure comprises of Domestic, Inbound and Outbound Tourism Expenditure. Adding the imputed consumption to this gives the Total Internal Tourism Consumption.
- The total Internal Tourism Expenditure of the state comes out to be Rs. 64,916 lakh which is 0.13 per cent of the total Tourism Expenditure for India (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2: Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure of Arunachal Pradesh and India (Rs. lakh)**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	All India	Share of Arunachal Pradesh in All- India (%)
1. Domestic Tourism Expenditure	42,441	39,296,109	0.11
2. Inbound Tourism Expenditure	20,307	9,967,885	0.2
- Total Expenditure on trips from other states	15,183	-	-
- Total Expenditure on trips from other countries	5,124	9,967,885	0.05
3. Outbound Tourism Expenditure	2,168	1,014,854	0.21
<b>4. Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure (1+2+3)</b>	<b>64,916</b>	<b>50,278,848</b>	<b>0.13</b>

Source: NCAER Computations

### Employment in tourism industries

- The overall workforce (number of jobs) in Arunachal Pradesh was 5.32 lakh in 2009-10.
- The number of jobs in tourism characteristic industries in the state stood at 14 thousand. This refers to the tourism employment of the state.
- The direct share of tourism employment in total state employment is 2.56 per cent, as compared to the corresponding national share of 4.37 per cent (Table 6.3).

**Table 6.3: Total Employment in tourism industries in Arunachal Pradesh and India**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	All India
<b>Total Employment (in lakh)</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5355.4</b>
Tourism Characteristic Industries	0.14	234.2
Tourism Connected Industries	0.03	203.7
Tourism Specific Industries	0.17	437.9
<b>Shares in Total Employment (%)</b>		
<b>Tourism Characteristic Industries</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>4.37</b>
Tourism Connected Industries	0.6	3.8
Tourism Specific Industries	3.15	8.18

Source: NCAER Computations

**Gross Value Added**

- According to the Supply and Use Table of the state, prepared using the state GSDP accounts, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all industries was Rs. 757,671 lakh for the reference year of 2009-10.
- The GVA of Tourism characteristic industries (GVATI) works out to be Rs. 40,728 lakh, which is 5.38 per cent of the total state GVA or GSDP (Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4: Gross Value Added of tourism industries in Arunachal Pradesh and India**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	All India
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>757,671</b>	<b>618,695,000</b>
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	40,728	44,292,221
Tourism Connected Industries	3,916	18,216,126
Tourism Specific Industries (1+2)	44,644	62,508,347
<b>Shares in GVA</b>		
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	5.38	7.16
Tourism Connected Industries	0.52	2.94
Tourism Specific Industries	5.89	10.1
<b>Tourism Direct GVA</b>	<b>14750</b>	<b>23491181</b>
<b>Share of TDGVA in total GVA</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>3.8</b>

*Source: NCAER Computations***Direct and indirect shares in GSDP & employment**

- The Tourism Direct GVA (TDGVA) for the state is Rs. 14,750 lakh.
- The share of TDGVA in the state GVA is 1.95 per cent. This is the direct share of tourism in the state GDP.
- Using the GVA and employment multipliers, we arrive at the direct and indirect contribution of tourism in the state GDP and employment respectively.
- The overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism in the state GDP is 3.59 per cent which is the share of TDGVA in overall GVA.
- And the overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism employment in total state employment is 6.92 per cent (Table 6.5).

**Table 6.5: Contribution of Tourism in the Economy – Arunachal Pradesh and India**

Item	Arunachal Pradesh	All India
TDGVA - direct	1.95	3.8
GVATI-direct	5.38	7.16
Tourism Employment - direct	2.56	4.37
GVA multipliers	1.8428	1.843
Employment multipliers	2.7068	2.3256
TDGVA - direct and indirect	3.59	7
GVATI-direct and indirect	9.91	13.19
Tourism Employment - direct and indirect	6.92	10.17

**Source:** NCAER Computations

**Table 6.6: State-wise Contribution of Tourism to Economy**

S. No	States	Gross Value added (GVA) at basic prices (Rs. Lakh)	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA in Rs. Lakh)	Share of TDGVA in GVA		State Employment (in lakh numbers)	Tourism Direct Employment (in lakh numbers)	Share of Tourism Employment to Total State Employment	
				Direct (%)	Direct and Indirect (%)			Direct (%)	Direct and Indirect (%)
1	Kerala	24164435	1130801	4.68	9.52	142.43	14.07	9.88	23.52
2	Madhya Pradesh	22854660	609438	2.67	5.23	331.3	6.38	1.93	7.23
3	Andhra Pradesh	48166626	1856387	3.85	9.58	479.35	21.65	4.52	17.33
4	Bihar	16524762	515201	3.12	6.13	308.96	9.94	3.22	9.69
5	Gujarat	16510594	584043	3.54	7.39	283.42	12.6	4.45	13.17
6	Jammu & Kashmir	4912896	193346	3.94	7.59	60.9	2.12	3.48	9.26
7	Punjab	20358388	568773	2.79	6.34	108.75	5.84	5.37	12.96
8	Rajasthan	26989445	1003602	3.72	7.68	331.48	8.9	2.68	10.01
9	Sikkim	628848	17782	2.83	5.09	3.36	0.2	6.03	9.83
10	Tamil Nadu	48808673	1895119	3.88	8.1	353.12	20.42	5.78	14.99
11	Tripura	1561572	47548	3.04	5.74	17.72	0.86	4.83	11.29
12	West Bengal	40856666	1365832	3.34	7.13	407.82	28.16	6.9	16.26
13	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>757671</b>	<b>14750</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>6.92</b>
14	Assam	9730973	265871	2.73	5.31	121.11	3.47	2.87	10.36
15	Goa	2958592	218577	7.39	16.86	4.68	0.74	15.86	32.77
16	Himachal Pradesh	4895572	192797	3.94	9.12	42.07	1.13	2.68	14.27
17	Jharkhand	10223781	282299	2.76	5.32	123.5	3.53	2.86	9.37
18	Karnataka	34348035	1097409	3.19	7.25	301.96	15.55	5.15	15.71
19	Maharashtra	87031584	2850738	3.28	7.46	548.84	31.43	5.73	16.16
20	Odisha	16520188	580759	3.52	7.25	216.6	6.12	2.82	11.51
21	Puducherry	1252157	24417	1.95	4.03	5.01	0.46	9.19	14.86
22	Uttar Pradesh	53178944	1820425	3.42	6.84	758.35	26.14	3.45	9.85

**Source:** NCAER Computations





## **GLOSSARY**



## GLOSSARY

<b><i>Basic price</i></b>	The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
<b><i>Business and government tourism consumption</i></b>	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by domestic business and government visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident businesses or governments on tourism related products within the economy.
<b><i>Central product classification (CPC)</i></b>	The central product classification (CPC) is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered; each type of good or service distinguished in the CPC is defined in such a way that it is normally produced by only one activity as defined in ISIC.
<b><i>CIF price</i></b>	The CIF price (i.e. cost, insurance and freight price) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including any insurance and freight charges incurred to that point, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country; in SNA 1993 this concept is applied only to detailed imports.
<b><i>Compensation of employees</i></b>	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.
<b><i>Consumption of fixed capital</i></b>	Consumption of fixed capital represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.
<b><i>Direct tourism gross domestic product</i></b>	Is direct tourism gross value added plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry (tourism net taxes on products). Direct tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than direct tourism value added. Direct tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While it is useful in this context, the direct tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. See also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.

<b><i>Direct tourism gross value added</i></b>	The value of direct tourism output at basic prices, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. This measure is directly comparable with the value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing and should also be used for comparisons across countries. See also Direct tourism output and Direct tourism GDP.
<b><i>Direct tourism output</i></b>	The value of goods and services, at basic prices, which are consumed by visitors and produced in the economy by industries in a direct relationship with visitors.
<b><i>Domestic output</i></b>	Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.
<b><i>Domestic tourism</i></b>	The travel of domestic visitors is called domestic tourism. It comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.
<b><i>Domestic tourism consumption</i></b>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors on tourism related products within the economy. It is the sum of household tourism consumption and business and government tourism consumption.
<b><i>Domestic travel</i></b>	Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel.
<b><i>Domestic travellers</i></b>	Those who undertake domestic travel are domestic travellers.
<b><i>Domestic trip</i></b>	A domestic trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.
<b><i>Domestic visitor</i></b>	<p>A domestic traveller qualifies as a domestic visitor if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a resident travelling in the country of reference.</p> <p>Domestic visitors are those who travel within the country to a place other than their usual place of residence and stay at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/sarais/musafirkhanas/ agrashalas/ choultries, etc for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time.</p>
<b><i>Durable consumer goods</i></b>	Durable goods are goods that “may be used repeatedly or continuously over a period of a year or more, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage”. When acquired by producers, these are considered to be

capital goods used for production processes as is the case of vehicles, computers, etc. When acquired by households, they are considered to be consumer durable goods.

***Economic activity***

Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product is considered as an economic activity. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market (market activities), i.e. production for pay or profit, and, among the non-market activities, the production of goods and household services with paid domestic employees and owner occupied dwellings for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

***Employed persons***

Employed (or worker) persons are those who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstain from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work.

***Employed persons***

Number of persons usually employed in the principal and subsidiary statuses.

***Employed as per principal activity status***

Those in labour force pursuing some economic activity for major time during the reference period of 365 days

***Employed as per subsidiary activity status***

Those in labour force pursuing some economic activity for a relatively shorter time (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days

***Enterprise***

An enterprise is an institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services; an enterprise may be a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution, or an unincorporated enterprise.

***Establishment***

An establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

***Exports of goods***

Exports of goods consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents: generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in domestic ports by non-resident carriers and non-monetary gold.

<b>Exports of services</b>	Exports of services consist of exports of the following services provided by residents to non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
<b>Excursionist</b>	Same day visitors are called excursionists.
<b>Final demand</b>	Transactions that involve purchases of produced goods and services for final uses are presented in final demand table. The “final” use for a good or service is that it is not used up entirely in the reference year as an intermediate input in the production of some other good or service. Transactions for goods and services that are completely used to produce other goods and services are shown in the intermediate input (or use) table of the accounts.
<b>Final output</b>	This is that part of total output of each industry sold either for final consumption by households, general government or for investment (including additions to inventories) and for export. In short, it represents total output sold to final buyers. For the whole economy, total final output is equal to the value of goods and services (both domestically produced and imported) available for consumption, investment and export.
<b>Final consumption</b>	Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.
<b>Final consumption expenditure of government</b>	Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
<b>Final consumption expenditure of households</b>	Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.
<b>Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs</b>	Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs (non-profit institutions serving households) consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services.

<b><i>FOB price</i></b>	The FOB price (free on board price) of exports and imports of goods is the market value of the goods at the point of uniform valuation, (the customs frontier of the economy from which they are exported); it is equal to the CIF price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country.
<b><i>General government</i></b>	The general government sector consists of the totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.
<b><i>GDP</i></b>	Is the total market value of goods and services produced in the economy within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'.
<b><i>Gross</i></b>	The term "gross" is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in "gross capital stock" or "gross domestic product").
<b><i>Gross domestic product - expenditure based</i></b>	Expenditure-based gross domestic product is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the FOB value of exports of goods and services), less the FOB value of imports of goods and services.
<b><i>Gross domestic product - income based</i></b>	Income-based gross domestic product is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus.
<b><i>Gross domestic product - output based</i></b>	Output-based gross domestic product is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products. Output-based GDP is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at producers' prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports, plus all non-deductible VAT (or similar taxes).
<b><i>Gross fixed capital formation</i></b>	Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units.

<b><i>Gross margin</i></b>	The gross margin of a provider of reservation services is the difference between the value at which the intermediated service is sold and the value accrued to the provider of reservation services for this intermediated service.
<b><i>Gross value added</i></b>	Gross value added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.
<b><i>Gross value added at basic prices</i></b>	Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
<b><i>Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI)</i></b>	Gross value added of the tourism industries is the total gross value added of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and of the degree of specialization of their production process.
<b><i>Household tourism Consumption</i></b>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within economy.
<b><i>Imports of goods</i></b>	Imports of goods consist of imports of the following items from non-residents to residents, generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in foreign ports by domestic carriers, and non-monetary gold.
<b><i>Imports of services</i></b>	Imports of services consist of the following services purchased by residents from non-residents: transportation; travel; communications; construction; insurance; financial; computer and information; royalties and licence fees; other business services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services n.i.e.
<b><i>Imports of goods and services</i></b>	Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.



***Imputed tourism consumption***

Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their inclusion is consistent with the production boundary in the core national accounts.

***Inbound travel***

Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel.

***Inbound trip***

An inbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.

***Inbound tourism***

The travel of inbound visitors is called inbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip.

***Inbound tourism consumption***

Inbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.

***Input-output model***

It provides a detailed breakdown of economic activity among business industries and a detailed breakdown of their inputs and outputs by commodity associated with some arbitrarily fixed exogenous demand. It also provides supply requirements from other sources such as imports and government production of goods and services. The input-output model is a structural model dealing primarily with resource allocation in the economy corresponding to an exogenously given demand.

***Input-output tables***

Input-output tables are derived from Supply and Use Tables, which show the process of flows of goods and services through the economic system between producers and consumers. The transactors involved in the production process are individuals (persons or households), establishments (production units of businesses and governments), non-business entities such as non-profit institutions, and governments. An input-output table presents a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production.; they can be either in the form of (a) supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables. These tables include the Imports Use and Domestic Use matrices, industry by industry and product by product matrices plus the Leontief inverse, multipliers and other analyses of their structure.

<b><i>Intermediate consumption</i></b>	Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital; the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process.
<b><i>Intermediate output</i></b>	That part of the total output of each industry consumed by other industries in the production process.
<b><i>Internal tourism</i></b>	Comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference as part of domestic or international tourism trips.
<b><i>Internal tourism consumption</i></b>	Internal tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.
<b><i>International tourism</i></b>	Comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference on inbound tourism trips.
<b><i>International tourism consumption</i></b>	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by international visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption within the economy by non-residents on tourism related products.
<b><i>International travellers</i></b>	Those who undertake international travel are considered as international travellers.
<b><i>International visitor</i></b>	An international traveller qualifies as an international visitor with respect to the country of reference if: (a) he/she is on a tourism trip and (b) he/she is a non-resident travelling in the country of reference or a resident travelling outside of it.
<b><i>ISIC</i></b>	ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.
<b><i>Leontief inverse (input-output) table</i></b>	The columns of the Leontief inverse (input-output) table show the input requirements, both direct and indirect, on all other producers, generated by one unit of output

<b>Main destination</b>	The main destination of a tourism trip is defined as the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip.
<b>Main purpose of a trip</b>	The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place. The main purpose of a trip is one of the criteria used to determine whether the trip qualifies as a tourism trip and the traveller qualifies as a visitor. If the main purpose is to be employed and earn income (compensation for the labour input provided), then the trip cannot be a tourism trip and the individual taking the trip cannot be considered as a visitor (even though it is outside his/her usual environment and for less than 12 months), but as an “other traveller”.
<b>Margin</b>	This is the difference between the resale price of a good and the cost to the retailer or wholesaler of the good sold. A transport margin consists of the transport charges invoiced separately by the producer in the delivery of a good.
<b>Margin (trade)</b>	A trade margin is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of.
<b>Margin (transport)</b>	A transport margin consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place.
<b>Multipliers</b>	An I-O multiplier is a quantitative measure created by a particular I-O based economic model. It is an analytical answer to a hypothetical question about how a certain expenditure is expected to impact the economy. The multipliers allow users to make estimates of the whole economy impacts of small changes in the economy.
<b>National tourism</b>	Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference, either as part of domestic or outbound tourism trips.
<b>National tourism consumption</b>	National tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.
<b>Net taxes on products</b>	Also referred to as taxes less subsidies on products. A tax or subsidy on a product is payable per unit of a good or service. The tax or subsidy may be

a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service (quantity being measured either in terms of discrete units or continuous physical variables such as volume, weight, strength, distance, time, etc.), or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods or services transacted. A tax or subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the product is produced, sold or imported, but it may also become payable in other circumstances, such as when a good is exported, leased, transferred, delivered, or used for own consumption or own capital formation. See also Other taxes on production and Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

***Other taxes on production***

Consist of all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, except taxes on products. Other taxes on production include: taxes related to the payroll or workforce numbers excluding compulsory social security contributions paid by employers and any taxes paid by the employees themselves out of their wages or salaries; recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures; some business and professional licences where no service is provided by the Government in return; taxes on the use of fixed assets or other activities; stamp duties; taxes on pollution; and taxes on international transactions. See also Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.

***Outbound tourism***

The travel of outbound visitors is called outbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip.

***Outbound tourism consumption***

Outbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference. Also referred to as tourism imports. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors outside of the economy while on an international trip.

***Outbound trip***

An outbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.

***Outbound travel***

Travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel.

***Output***

Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.

***Output multiplier***

Output multiplier for a particular industry is defined to be the total of all outputs from each domestic industry required in order to produce one

additional unit of output: that is, the column sums ( $\Sigma_i$ ) from Leontief inverse matrix ( $L_{ij}$ ).

***Principal activity***

The principal activity of a producer is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit. The output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation.

***Principal usual activity status of persons***

The activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, which is determined on the basis of a person spending relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion). Based on this a person is categorised as those (a) belonging to labour force and (b) not belonging to the labour force ('neither working nor available for work'). Within the labour force, the criteria of (i) 'working' and (ii) 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' is again based on the major time criterion. The principal status workers are from (i) whereas the subsidiary status workers can be from either or both of (i) and (ii).

***Principal product***

The principal product of an industry is the characteristic or main product produced by the relevant industry. Producing units are classified to industries according to which products they make. If they produce more than one product, they are classified according to whichever accounts for the greatest part of their GVA.

***Production***

Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of other goods and services.

***Production account***

The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

***Products***

Products, also called "goods and services", are the result of production; they are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment.

***Purchaser's price***

The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid

separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

***Same day visitor***

A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) if his/her trip does not include an overnight stay

***Social transfers in kind***

Social transfers in kind consist of social security and social assistance benefits in kind together with goods and services provided to individual household outside any social insurance scheme by non-market producers owned by government units or non-profit institutions (NPIS).

***Subsidies***

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import. They include the financing of deficits on public trading services deliberately run at a loss. There are two types, see subsidies on production and subsidies on products.

***Subsidy on a product***

A subsidy on a product is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service produced, either as a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service or as a specified percentage of the price per unit; it may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a buyer. These are subsidies based on a quantity or value of goods or services sold.

***supply***

The supply of a good or service is the sum of the values of its domestic output (from all sectors), plus imports, c.i.f. when measured at basic prices. At purchasers' prices, trade and transport margins and net taxes on products are also added.

***Supply Table***

The main body of the Supply Table shows estimates of domestic industries' output by type of product at basic prices. The columns represent the supplying industries and the rows represent the products supplied. Additional columns covering imports of goods and services, distributors' trading margins and taxes (less subsidies) on products are added to show supply of all goods and services at purchasers' prices.

***Supply and use tables***

Supply and use tables are in the form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.

***Tax on a product***

A tax on a product is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted.

***Taxes***

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units; they are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole.

***Taxes on production and imports***

Taxes on production and imports consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory by crossing the frontier or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units; they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid.

***Taxes on products***

Taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. These taxes are defined as product specific taxes, for example: value added tax, excise duties, air passenger tax, insurance premium tax and import duties, and are based on the volume or value of production sold.

***Total economy***

The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.

***Total final expenditure***

This is the sum total of final consumption, gross capital formation and exports of goods and services. Total final expenditure is the same as total demand by final buyers and is equal to total final output.

***Total intermediate consumption***

The total intermediate consumption of each industry is the industry's total purchases of the outputs of other industries as well as purchases of imports of goods and services and intra-industry purchases for use in its production process. This is adjusted for the change in inventories of materials and fuels and excludes primary inputs.



<b><i>Total tourism internal demand</i></b>	Total tourism internal demand, is the sum of internal tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption. It does not include outbound tourism consumption.
<b><i>Total output</i></b>	The total output of an industry is the aggregate value of the goods and services together with the work-in-progress produced by the industry. It is equal to the value of the industry's sales plus any increase (and less any decrease) in the value of its inventories of finished products and work-in progress. Output is thus measured after deducting holding gains. The outputs of the distribution and service trades industries are measured on a 'gross margin' basis.
<b><i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i></b>	Defined as 'taxes on products' plus 'other taxes on production' less 'subsidies on products' less 'other subsidies on production'. The taxes do not include any taxes on the profits or other income received by an enterprise. They are payable irrespective of the profitability of the production process. They may be payable on the land, fixed assets or labour employed in the production process, or on certain activities or transactions.
<b><i>Tourism</i></b>	Comprises the activities of visitors.
<b><i>Tourism characteristic industries</i></b>	Are those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, producing their present product(s), or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic industries, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. Some countries use the criteria of at least 25 per cent of an industry's output must be consumed by visitors to be a country-specific tourism characteristic industry.
<b><i>Tourism characteristic products</i></b>	These are defined in the international TSA standards as those products which would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which sales would be significantly reduced, in the absence of tourism. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified.
<b><i>Tourism connected industries</i></b>	Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the



visitor and/or the producer? All other industries are classified as non-tourism industries, though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP.

***Tourism  
connected  
products***

Are those that are consumed by visitors but are not considered as tourism characteristic products. All other products in the supply and use table not consumed by visitors are classified as 'all other goods and services' in the TSA.

***Tourism  
consumption***

Tourism consumption has the same formal definition as tourism expenditure. Nevertheless, the concept of tourism consumption used in the TSA goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Actually, besides “the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips” that corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it also includes services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind, and other imputed consumption. These transactions need to be estimated using sources different from information collected directly from the visitors such as reports on home exchanges, estimations of rents associated to vacation homes, calculations of FISIM, etc.

***Tourism  
demand***

Expenditure made by, or on behalf of, the visitor before, during and after the trip and which expenditure is related to that trip and which trip is undertaken outside the usual environment of the visitor.

***Tourism direct  
gross domestic  
product  
(TDGDP)***

Tourism direct gross domestic product is the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.

***Tourism direct  
gross value  
added  
(TDGVA)***

Tourism direct gross value added is the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that serve directly visitors in response to internal tourism consumption.

***Tourism  
expenditure***

The amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.

<b><i>Tourism exports</i></b>	Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to the country.
<b><i>Tourism industry ratio</i></b>	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
<b><i>Total tourism internal demand</i></b>	Computed by adding tourism internal consumption (domestic and inbound tourism consumption) with other components of internal demand, such as tourism collective consumption and tourism gross fixed capital formation.
<b><i>Tourism imports</i></b>	Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by residents on overseas trips.
<b><i>Tourism net taxes on products</i></b>	Consists of taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products which is attributable to productive activity of tourism related industries that are in a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of goods purchased by visitors, only the net taxes attributable to the value of retail trade services on those goods will be included.
<b><i>Tourism product ratio</i></b>	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
<b><i>Tourism ratio</i></b>	For each variable of supply in the TSA, the tourism ratio is the ratio between the total value of tourism share and total value of the corresponding variable in the TSA expressed in percentage form.
<b><i>Tourism share</i></b>	Tourism share is the share of the corresponding fraction of internal tourism consumption to each component of supply. For each industry, the tourism share of output (in value), is the sum of the tourism share corresponding to each product component of its output.
<b><i>Tourism single purpose consumer durable goods</i></b>	Tourism single-purpose consumer durables are a specific category of consumer durable goods that include durable goods that are used exclusively, or almost exclusively by individuals while on tourism trips.
<b><i>Tourism Satellite Account</i></b>	Tourism Satellite Account consists in analyzing in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services which might be associated with tourism, in establishing the actual interface with the supply of such goods and services within the economy of reference, or outside and in describing how this supply (from domestic or imported origin) interacts with other economic activities, using the SUT as a reference.

<b><i>Tourist</i></b>	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.
<b><i>Tourism trip</i></b>	Trips which are undertaken by visitors.
<b><i>Tourism visit</i></b>	The term tourism visit refers to a stay in a place visited during a tourism trip. However, while discussing the different forms of tourism (domestic, inbound and outbound), the term visitor is often used instead of tourism visit or tourism trip.
<b><i>Travel</i></b>	Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
<b><i>Transportation in balance of payments statistics</i></b>	Transportation (BoP item 205) covers services provided by all modes of transportation - sea, air, and other, which includes space, rail, road, inland waterway and pipeline - that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another. The different types of services offered include transport of passengers, transport of freight and other supporting and auxiliary services (e.g., storage and warehousing).
<b><i>Travel in balance of payments statistics</i></b>	<p>The item Travel (BoP item 236) consists of goods and services which are acquired by residents who stay abroad or foreign travellers on the national territory for less than one year.</p> <p>Note that international transportation costs of the traveller to destination are recorded under the heading "transportation", but all movements within the country, including cruises, are entered under "travel".</p>
<b><i>Traveller</i></b>	A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations for any purpose and any duration. Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel. Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel, whereas travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel. Those who undertake travel, be it domestic, inbound or outbound, will be called domestic, inbound or outbound travellers, respectively.
<b><i>Trip</i></b>	A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns to the same place: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places. An inbound trip will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving, whereas a domestic trip or an outbound trip will correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. A domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.

**TSA  
aggregates**

The compilation of the following aggregates, which represent a set of relevant indicators of the size of tourism in an economy is recommended:

- Internal tourism expenditure;
- Internal tourism consumption;
- Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI);
- Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA);
- Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)

**Uses**

The term refers to transactions in the current accounts that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector, for example, wages and salaries are a type of use for the unit or sector that must pay them. By convention, uses are on the left-hand side of SNA accounts.

**Usual  
environment**

The geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines. This is made up of one or more areas in which a person undertakes their regular activities such as their residence, place of work, place of study and other places frequently visited. The usual environment criteria has two dimensions – frequency (places that are visited on a routine basis) and distance (locations close from home for overnight trips).

**Usual  
expenditures**

In addition to the usual expenditures made by visitors while travelling (or preparing to travel) on commodities such as transport, meals or accommodation, these expenditures cover, inter alia, expenses incurred for the purposes of travel, such as suitcases which may be purchased some time before the planned trip. On the other hand, the measure excludes expenditure on capital equipment or other capital acquisition that may be made by a businessman while on a trip (even if that were the reason for the trip). If the trip were paid for by a non-visitor (such as parents paying for their child to visit them from abroad), it would be included because the expenditure was made on behalf of the visitor.

**Valuables**

Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.

**Visitor**

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year and for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited

## **APPENDIX**



## APPENDIX

### *Estimation Procedure*

A.1. The unit-level data (micro-data) of the survey provides the estimated number of trips for both “last 30 days” and “last 365 days”. However, estimated number of trips by different categories such as main destination of trip, purpose and types of trip, mode of travel, etc. is available only for “last 30 days” and not for “last 365 days”. Therefore, to arrive at the estimates for “last 365 days”, it is assumed that the joint distribution for the last 365 days for households/trips/visitor-trips is the same as the joint distribution obtained for the last 30 days.

A.2. Accordingly, the distribution of trips by purpose of travel for “last 30 days” is applied on the marginal total estimated number of trips for “last 365 days” to arrive at the estimated number of trips by purpose of travel for the “last 365 days”. Also obtained is the estimated number of trips originating from each state when their main destination is the state of reference.

A.3. Further, the survey data provides information on item-wise expenditure incurred during the latest 3 overnight trips only that were undertaken during the “last 30 days”. This information is neither available for all the trips undertaken during “last 30 days” nor for trips undertaken during “last 365 days”.

A.4. Therefore, it is assumed that the average expenditure per trip based on last 3 overnight trips during the last 30 days for any group of trips or visitor/trips remains invariant for the last 30 days. Also, average expenditure for last 30 days for any group of trips or a particular category of expenditure is assumed to be the same for the last 365 days.

A.5. Under these assumptions, average expenditure per overnight trip for a group or category of trip is obtained as the ratio of total estimated expenditure incurred on the group or category of overnight trips to the estimated number of overnight trips on the basis of the latest three trips during the last 30 days for which the expenditure has been reported.

A.6. This ratio multiplied with the estimated total number of overnight trips during the “last 365 days” gives the total estimated expenditure for all the trips taken during “last 365 days”. It should be noted that these estimates are obtained at state-level such that the expenditures refer to those trips which originate from any state of India (other than the state

of reference) and whose main destination is the state of reference.

A.7. The DTS also recorded item-wise expenditure incurred by non-package tourists and a lump sum expenditure incurred by package tourists. In such cases, the package cost is distributed across the items of expenditure in the same structure as observed in the expenditure pattern of non-package tourists.

A.8. Hence total item-wise expenditure incurred by package as well as non-package tourists is arrived at.

A.9. Since the reference period of DTS is 2008-09 whereas TSA is prepared for 2009-10, the expenditure data obtained from DTS are inflated for 2009-10 using the PFCE deflator.

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