

# **Regional Tourism Satellite Account Sikkim, 2009-10**

Study Commissioned by the  
Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

**Prepared By**

**National Council of Applied Economic Research**

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## PREFACE

Tourism is as important an economic activity at sub-national level as it is at national level. In a diverse country like India, it is worthwhile assessing the extent of tourism within each state through the compilation of State Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). The scope of State TSAs goes beyond that of a national TSA as it provides the direct and indirect contribution of tourism to the state GDP and employment using state-specific demand and supply-side data.

NCAER, the National Council of Applied Economic Research, was commissioned by the Ministry of Tourism in the Government of India in 2013 to compile the Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts for all the states and UTs of India for the year 2009-10. NCAER had earlier successfully compiled both the first and second TSA for India. NCAER was requested to supplement the second national TSA for 2009-10 with state accounts in order to have a more complete understanding of the tourism sector. The present report is a part of 3-year integrated plan to prepare the regional Tourism Satellite Accounts for all the states and UTs of India.

Across the globe, TSAs at the sub-national level are increasingly becoming necessary. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), there are various reasons for encouraging countries to develop sub-national or regional TSAs. One of the main reasons is a worldwide trend towards a decentralization of political power and decentralized management of national resources in federal states, regions and municipalities. In order to allocate and monitor these resources effectively, more and better integrated regional and local information are required. Also, the unequal geographical distribution and characteristics of tourism activity within a national territory, from the standpoint of both demand and supply, lead to additional requirements for tourism statistics at various territorial levels. Besides, there is a great necessity for improving the allocation of resources in national and local economies, which can only be achieved by upgrading data and measuring economic impact.

In the absence of standard international guidelines to prepare sub-national TSAs, NCAER has compiled the state TSAs along the same lines as national the TSA, despite several data limitations. 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 (CSO). NCAER is particularly grateful to

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In ending, I'd like to thank the team members Shri Ramesh Kolli, Senior Advisor; Dr Poonam Munjal, Team Leader, Ms. Rachna Sharma, Associate Fellow, Shri Amit Sharma, Research Analyst, Ms. Monisha Grover, Consultant, and Shri Pravin Kumar, Research Associate who all worked tirelessly to produce India's first State Tourism Satellite Accounts.

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## 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>CIF/cif</b>	Cost, insurance and freight (valuation of imports)
<b>COE/CoE</b>	Compensation of Employees
<b>COICOP</b>	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
<b>CPC</b>	Central Product Classification (United Nations)
<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>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>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<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

**Abbreviations**

<b>MI</b>	Mixed Income
<b>MRP</b>	Mixed reference period
<b>MNREGA</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
<b>MPCE</b>	Monthly per capita consumer expenditure
<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
<b>OS</b>	Operating Surplus
<b>OS/MI</b>	Operating Surplus/Mixed Income
<b>PFCE</b>	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
<b>PP</b>	Purchasers price
<b>PIO</b>	People of Indian Origin
<b>RMF</b>	Recommended Methodological Framework
<b>Rs.</b>	Indian Rupees
<b>SNA</b>	System of National Accounts
<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</b>	Tourism Satellite Account
<b>TSA:RMF</b>	Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework
<b>TTM</b>	Trade and transport margins
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Statistical Commission
<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, 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

<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)

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>.”*

**Tourism -  
World**

1.5. Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, thanks to 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.

*International  
Tourist  
arrivals hit 1  
billion mark in  
2012*

1.6. According to the UNWTO, 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 and breached 1 billion mark, at 1,035 million, in 2012. This is supplemented with an estimate of 5 to 6 billion domestic tourism, making tourism a phenomenal economic activity. Going forward, the international tourist arrivals are expected to reach 1.8 billion by 2030, with the expected growth of 3.3 per cent a year.

1.7. For many countries, Tourism is an important social and economic phenomenon being a key driver of socio-economic progress through the creation of jobs and enterprises, infrastructure development and the export revenues earned<sup>5</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\$ 1,075 billion worldwide in 2012, up by 4 per cent in real terms (adjusted for exchange rate fluctuations and inflation). This is despite the economic volatility across the globe.

1.8. It must be noted that for the destination countries, export revenue earned through international tourism receipts covers transactions generated by same-day as well as overnight visitors (these come under travel item in the Balance of Payments). However, these do not include receipts from

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

<sup>5</sup>Government of India: Report of the Working Group on Tourism, 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

international passenger transport contracted from companies outside the travellers' countries of residence, which are reported in a separate category (International Passenger Transport). This export value of international passenger transport is estimated at US\$ 213 billion in 2012. Hence, total receipts from international tourism, including international passenger transport, reached US\$ 1.3 trillion in 2012. In other words, international tourism contributes US\$ 3.5 billion a day to global export earnings. This is approximately 6 per cent of the world's exports.

1.9. According to UNWTO-Tourism Highlights, tourism's total contribution (direct, indirect and induced) to worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at 9 per cent for 2012.

### Tourism- India

1.10. Compared to many countries, India has the advantages of possessing a rich and diverse range of unique tangible and intangible cultural, natural and man-made tourism resources, many of which are world class in quality. India's great competitive strength from tourism point of view is its ancient and yet living civilization that gave rise to four of the world's great religions and philosophies, and brought travelers and trade millennia ago. The rich natural and rural landscape of India is punctuated with the built heritage of its ancient past and modern structures. India's contacts with other civilisations is reflected in the rich cultural diversity of its people through its languages, cuisine, traditions, customs, music, dance, religions practices and festivals, its holistic healing traditions, art and craft.<sup>6</sup>

1.11. According to the latest data compiled by the Ministry of Tourism, number of international tourist arrivals in India was 6.58 million in 2012, posting an annual growth of 4.3 per cent, higher than the world growth. Domestic tourism, which accounts for a bulk of tourism in India, grew by 19.9 per cent with total domestic tourists visiting all states and UTs of India numbered at 1036 million. India's foreign exchange earnings from tourism stood at US\$ 17.74 billion in 2012, growing by 7.1 per cent. This places India at 41<sup>st</sup> rank in terms of its share in world tourist arrivals and at 16<sup>th</sup> position in terms of its share in world tourism receipts.

*Tourism  
contributes 6.8  
per cent to  
GDP and 10.2  
per cent to*

1.12. 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 of contribution to economy. Tourism sector contributes significantly to the

<sup>6</sup>National Tourism Policy, 2002, Department of Tourism

*employment of India in 2009-10.* 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 engaged in tourism activities.

1.13. An exercise to update these numbers on annual basis till the release of third Tourism Satellite Account<sup>7</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.

1.14. 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>8</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.

## **Tourism – Sikkim**

1.15. Tourism is very prominent in Sikkim due to its beautiful geographical location in Himalayas. Sikkim is very famous for its large number of monasteries, as much as 75. This is because after Hinduism, Buddhism is the second largest religion followed in Sikkim. Apart from scenic beauty of mountains, adventure sports like river rafting and hang gliding are also major attractions for tourists to visit Sikkim.

1.16. According to the data compiled by the India Tourism Statistics, the total domestic tourist arrivals in the state rose from 2 lakh in 2001 to 5.8 lakh in 2013, marking the compounded annual growth rate of 9.1 per cent.

1.17. During the same period, foreign tourist arrival grew very marginally, from 31,028 to 31,698.

<sup>7</sup> This exercise is based on the data obtained from the latest National Accounts Statistics, 2013

<sup>8</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.

**Measurement of tourism**

1.18. Tourism primarily relates to 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. This could be in terms of economic output or in terms of employment, 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.

1.19. 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.

1.20. However, as already mentioned, tourism is not defined separately in either the standard international industry or product classifications<sup>9</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.

1.21. 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>10</sup>, though

<sup>9</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>10</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),

tourism is an economic activity and its contribution is already included in the national accounts implicitly and thus is not separately visible in the national accounts.

1.22. 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.

1.23. 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;
- (iii) transportation and finances, such as air, road and water transportation, availability of finances to incur travel expenditures;

hospitality – interaction of tourists with local population.

### *Satellite Accounts*

1.24. 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.

1.25. 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*

1.26. 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>11</sup> (1993 SNA) for integrating tourism statistics and for showing the linkages between demand and supply for goods and services in respect of Tourism.

1.27. 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 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.

1.28. 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>12</sup>. The TSA focuses on the economic dimension of tourism trips<sup>13</sup>, mostly through expenditure by visitors or by others for their benefit.

1.29. 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.

1.30. 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

<sup>11</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

<sup>12</sup> Eurostat: European Implementation Manual on TSA

<sup>13</sup> IRTS 2008, para. 2.29



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*

1.31. The important uses and applications of TSA are:

- Analyse tourism from an economic point of view.
- 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 interlinkages 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*

1.32. 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:

- 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.

1.33. 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.

1.34. 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.

1.35. 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.

1.36. 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.

1.37. The TSAs, 2009-10 for Sikkim 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.

### Structure of the report

1.38. 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.

1.39. Section 2 presents a snapshot of the state of reference, which here is Sikkim. 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.

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

1.41. 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.

1.42. 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.

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

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

1.45. 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.

## 2. PROFILE OF THE STATE

### Geographic profile

2.1. Sikkim, a small hilly state in the Eastern Himalayas with formidable physical features. It is bounded by vast stretches of Tibetan Plateaus in the North, the Chumbi Valley of Tibet and the Kingdom of Bhutan in the East, the Kingdom of Nepal in the West and Darjeeling District of West Bengal in the South. A land locked state located in the Himalaya mountain range, is also known as Shikim or Su Khyim.

2.2. Sikkim not only has huge impact of Tibetan culture, it also has a Tibetan name, *Denjong* which means 'Valley of rice'. And the Bhutias from the East call it *Beyul Demazong* or "the hidden valley of rice" the original inhabitants of Sikkim, the Lepcha people call it *Nye-mae-e*, meaning "paradise" and in the Hindu religious text, Sikkim is known as *Indrakil*, "the garden of the war god Indra".

2.3. Sikkim is second smallest state after Goa, occupies 0.2 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. Geographically diverse due to its location in the Himalayas, Sikkim has Kanchenjunga (8586 mtrs), the world's third highest peak and India's highest mountain is located on its borders with Nepal and has the only open land border between India and China. A majority of population belonging to Sikkim is of Nepali ethnicity and are predominantly followers of Hinduism and Vajrayana Buddhism.

2.4. The altitude of the land or the hills in the state ranges from 270 mtrs. to more than 3900 mtrs. There are mountains more than 3900 mtrs with vegetation. Whereas the alpine zone with very high altitudes (upto 8580 mtrs.) without vegetation have perpetual snow cover. There are a number of endangered species, protected and restricted areas and a many Tibetan medicinal plants in the high altitude alpine.

2.5. Most part of the state is unfavourable for agriculture because of the rocky and precipitous slopes. However some hill slopes have been converted into terrace farms and the numerous snow fed streams have carved out river valleys in the western and southern parts of the state. The streams merge to form the major Teesta river and its tributary Rangeet which flow through the state from north to south. The northern, eastern and western borders are surrounded by the Himalayas and the Himalayas in the southern parts of the state are lower and most densely populated. The state has 28 mountain peaks, more than 80

## Climate profile

glaciers, 227 high-altitude lakes, five major hot springs and more than 100 rivers and streams, eight mountain passes connecting the state to Tibet, Bhutan and Nepal.

2.6. Sikkim has five seasons, namely winter, summer, spring, autumn, and the monsoon season between June and September. The climate in the state ranges from sub-tropical in the south to tundra in the north. Most of the inhabited regions of Sikkim experience a temperate climate, with temperatures hardly ever exceeding 28 °C in summer. The average annual temperature for most of Sikkim is around 18 °C.

2.7. Sikkim is one of the few states in India to receive regular snowfall. The snow line ranges from 6,100 metres (20,000 ft) in the north of the state to 4,900 metres (16,100 ft) in the south. The northern is snowbound for four months every year with temperatures dropping below 0 °C almost every night. The peaks in the north-western regions of the state are frozen year-round and the temperatures in the region drop to as low as -40 °C in winter. The monsoons in Sikkim bring with it heavy rains and an increased risk of landslides.

## Historical background

### *Ancient History*

2.8. There is very little information available or known which can tell us about the ancient history of Sikkim, apart from the little information that is known about Lepcha, the original inhabitants in Sikkim. It is in the records of the passage of Buddhist saint Padmasambhava, also known as Guru Rinpoche, through the land in the 8th century AD where one finds the earliest historical reference to Sikkim. It was with the blessing of the saint, that Buddhism was introduced here.

2.9. According to fable, Khye Bumsa, a 14th-century prince from the Minyak House in Kham in eastern Tibet, received a divine revelation instructing him to travel south to seek his fortunes and on reaching Sikkim he established his lineage who later became the chogyals of Sikkim. and it was fifth-generation descendant of Khye Bumsa, Phuntsog Namgyal, became the founder of Sikkim's monarchy in 1642, when he was consecrated as the first Chogyal, or priest-king, of Sikkim by the three honoured lamas at Yuksom.

2.10. It was during 1700 and 1733, Sikkim saw a number of invasions and infightings, invasion by Bhutanese in 1700 followed by many infiltrations between 1717 and 1733 by the Nepalese in the west and Bhutanese in the east, culminating with the destruction of the capital Rabdentse by Nepalese. The Chinese Qing Dynasty established their control over Sikkim in 1791 when along with Tibet, the Chinese troops defeated the Gorkha Kingdom.

*During the British Raj and India after independence*

2.11. Following the beginning of British rule in neighbouring India, Sikkim allied with Britain against their common adversary, Nepal. The resulting attack by Nepal led to the British East India Company attack, resulting in the Gurkha War of 1814. However, Sikkim and the British ties weakened on levying of taxes in the Morang region. The unauthorized detaining of British nationals by the Sikkimese government, lead to a retaliatory actions by the British against the kingdom and the Darjeeling district and Morang were seized by British India in 1853. In 1890, Sikkim became a British province.

2.12. Sikkim finally joined the Indian Union after protest over special status agreement to the state. Sikkim then came under the suzerainty of India, which controlled its external affairs, defense, diplomacy and communications, but Sikkim otherwise retained administrative autonomy. However, it was in 1975, the then Prime Minister of Sikkim appealed to the Indian Parliament for Sikkim to become a state of India. It was finally in April 1975 of that year, the Indian Army took over the city of Gangtok and disarmed the Chogyal's palace guards and the referendum to abolish the monarchy was supported by 97.5 per cent of voters and thereby approving union of Sikkim with India. Against all the criticism and accusations of exploitation by India, on 16 May 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian Union, and the monarchy was abolished.

*Recent history*

2.13. The conflict about whether Tibet was independent or subordinate to China in certain parts of its recent history, the escaping of the seventeenth Karmapa, Ugyen Trinley Dorje, who had been confirmed by the Dalai Lama and accepted as a tulku by the Chinese government, escaped from Tibet, seeking to return to the Rumtek Monastery in Sikkim. It was because of the conflict between Tibet and China, that China recognized Sikkim as an independent state occupied by India. It was only in 2003 that the Chinese Government recognized Sikkim as an Indian State, only on the condition that India officially Tibet as a part of China. The 2003 agreement led to a softening in Sino-Indian relations and on 6 July 2006, the Sikkimese Himalayan pass of Nathu La opened to cross-border trade and thereby becoming the first open border between India and China, which previously closed since the 1962 Sino-Indian War and it was an offshoot of the ancient Silk Road.

**Demographic & social profile**

2.14. The state of Sikkim is second smallest state and ranked 27<sup>th</sup> among all states but is almost double the size of the smallest state of the Indian union. Sikkim occupies approximately 0.2 per cent of the total geographical land area of which 99.5 per cent is the rural area. The state is least populated among all the states with only 6 lakh population (0.05% of total population), 74.8 per cent of this population resides in rural and remaining in the urban areas.

2.15. With only 0.5 per cent of land area, the insignificant share of urban region in the state is home to one fourth of the total population. Because of which, the urban parts of the state are very densely populated. The urban Sikkim is very densely populated with approximately 4015 persons per sq km as against a paltry population of 65 persons per sq km in the rural Sikkim.

2.16. The urban region of the East District is the most populated area with a population of 4866 persons per sq km as against 173 persons per sq km in the rural region of the district. The urban region of the West District is least populated among the urban areas with 1411 persons per sq.km and the rural region of the North district is sparsely populated among the rural areas with just 9 persons per sq.km.

2.17. The average household size of the state is 4.7, with size of rural households being larger than the size of the urban households.

2.18. The state has been demarcated into four districts with very clear geographical location and cultural diversity. The largest district of the state is the North District with 59.6 per cent of the total geographical area but home to only 6.9 per cent of the total households and 7.2 per cent of the total population of the state. The West district covering 1166 sq km of area is the second largest district followed by East district (954sq km) and the smallest is the South District with only 750 sq km geographical area. The North District which is the largest district in the state is least populated and the East district although occupies only 13.4 per cent of the total land area, is home to 46.4 per cent of the total population.

Table 2.1: The Demographic and Social Profile of the State

	Year	North District	West District	South District	East District	State: Sikkim	
Area (sq km)		4226 (59.6%)	1166 (16.4%)	750 (10.6%)	954 (13.4%)	7096 (28 <sup>th</sup> Largest state in India)	
Households (in Lakhs)	2011	8873 (6.9%)	28023 (21.7%)	30543 (23.7%)	61567 (47.7%)	129006 (0.05% of Total households)	
Household Size	2011	4.93	4.87	4.81	4.61	4.73	
Population (in Lakhs & %)	Total	2011	43709 (7.2%)	136435 (22.3%)	146850 (24.1%)	283583 (46.4%)	610577 (0.05% of Total population) (31 <sup>st</sup> Most Populated State)
	Males	2011	24730 (7.7%)	70238 (21.7%)	76670 (23.7%)	151432 (46.9%)	323070 (0.05% of Total Male Popn.) (52.9% of State Population)
	Females	2011	18979 (6.6%)	66197 (23.0%)	70180 (24.4%)	132151 (46.0%)	287507 (0.05% of Total Female Popn.) (47.1% of State Population)
	Rural	2011	39065 (8.5%)	131187 (28.7%)	125651 (27.5%)	161096 (35.3%)	456999 (0.05% of Total Rural Popn.) (72.3% of State Population)
	Urban	2011	4644 (3.0%)	5248 (3.4%)	21199 (13.8%)	122487 (79.8%)	153578 (0.04% of Total Urban Popn.) (27.7% of State Population)
Percentage of Population	Hindu	2001				60.93	
	Buddhist	2001				28.11	
	Christian	2001				6.68	
	Others	2001				4.28	
Density (Persons per sq.km.)	Total	2011	10	117	196	297	86
	Rural	2011	9	113	169	173	65
	Urban	2011	2639	1411	2789	4866	4015
No of Districts	2011	1	1	1	1	4	
Literacy Rate	2011	78.01	77.39	81.42	83.85	81.42	
Male Literacy rate	2011	83.30	83.53	86.52	88.47	86.55	
Female Literacy rate	2011	70.97	70.86	75.82	78.50	75.61	
Sex ratio	2011	767	942	915	873	890	
Work Force (percentage)	2011	53.44	51.56	50.90	49.25	50.47	
Dependency Ratio	2011	0.87	0.94	0.96	1.03	0.98	



## Society

2.19. The people of Sikkim are warm, simple and friendly with a natural liveliness. The custom and rituals of Sikkimese are as diverse as the ethnic groups that inhabit the land. The Communities, Cultures, Religions and Customs of Sikkim amalgamate to create a similar blend. The largest communities in Sikkim are the Lepchas, the original inhabitants (essentially children of the forest), Bhutias of Tibetan origin and Nepalese, migrants and settlers from Nepal have lived together in the state for many years.

2.20. Ever since the arrival of Nepalis in Sikkim, more than 60 per cent of the population follows Hinduism and the second most followed and ancient religion is Buddhism (28%), presence of which dates back to 1700s. Christianity (6.6%) is mostly followed by the descendants of Lepcha people who were converted by British missionaries in the late 19th century. Followers of other religions namely Islam, Jainism and the traditional Sikkimese also co-exist in the state. The communities live in harmony and celebrate each other's festivals together.

2.21. Apart from all good things, Sikkim has a major problem of alcoholism, the state ranked third in per capita consumption of alcohol behind Punjab and Haryana.

2.22. Even though Sikkim contributes to only 0.05 per cent of the total population of the country, the people with their grit and commitment have made a mark for not only themselves but for their state and the country too.

2.23. To find one's feet in an unfamiliar ground is an accomplishment, but to outmatch others in their own field is a rare phenomenon. Danny Denzongpa, the Yoksam lad from Sikkim went to Bombay to try his luck in films did exactly that when he conquered Bollywood with his sheer persistence, firm determination and inborn talent? Today Danny Denzongpa is an established and a well-respected actor in Indian Cinema and has made a place for himself among the legends.

2.24. Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khangsarpa was the man who ushered democracy in Sikkim.

2.25. Sky is the limit was the motto of his life and he lived and died for this. **Sonam Gyatso**, a man of courage and conviction who always preferred to lead a life of hardship and challenges that stood before him with smiles. The man endowed with a towering personality and athletic build was Sikkim's first **Everest Hero. He was not only the oldest mountaineer who climbed the**



**Mt. Eevrest at the age of 42 years; he stayed on the top of the peak for the longest period of time (50 minutes).** Decorated for his outstanding achievements with Padma Shree, Padma Bhushan, IMF Gold Medal, Arjuna Award and Sikkim's highest award Perna Dorjee, Sonam is the man, Sikkim is honoured about.

2.26. Not many Non-Britisher's have been conferred with the highest military award, Victoria cross by the British Government. But **Ganju Lama**, an innocent village boy from South Sikkim, joined the Indian Army under the British and emerged as one of the greatest heroes of the Second World War.

**2.27. Pem Dorjee**, born in Gangtok was a footballer of true grit and determination and he represented Sikkim in the National Games and it was his sterling performance in 1979, he was one of the most sought after player by the major clubs of the country. Not only did he represent the famous Mohammadan Sporting club, he also represented India in the pre-Olympic tournament held in 1982 at Malaysia and he was the first Sikkimese to captain the National Team then.

2.28. Another star footballer of International fame born in Sikkim is Bhaichung Bhutia. Baichung Bhutia an Indian footballer of International fame belonging to the Sikkimese-Bhutia descent, is considered to be the torchbearer of Indian football in the international arena. Nicknamed as Sikkimese Sniper, because of his shooting skills in football is also three-time winner of the title "Indian Player of the Year". I. M. Vijayan another professional Indian footballer described Bhutia as "God's gift to Indian football". Apart from playing for and within India, Bhutia was the first Indian footballer to sign a contract with a European club and only the second to play professionally in Europe, after Mohammed Salim and had a short loan spell at the Malaysian football club Perak FA. His international footballing honours include winning the Nehru Cup, LG Cup, SAFF Championship three times and the AFC Challenge Cup. Bhutia is also India's most capped player, and in the 2009 Nehru Cup he received his 100th international cap.

2.29. A renowned literary figure of the era' and author of Mahaka "Janmabhumi" "AMA", **Tulsiram Sharma(Kashyap)** a teacher, bureaucrat and politician who rose to the position of a State Cabinet Minister and later Speaker of Sikkim Legislative Assembly, he has worked tirelessly throughout his life for which he was honoured with a number of prestigious awards. Late Tu1siram Sharma "Kashyap" was the recipient of Bhanu Puraskar in 1987, and Sahit Akademia Award in 1990 for his Mahakabya "AMA". He was posthumously awarded the Sikkim SI Award in recognition of his contribution in Nepali

literature and language on August 15, 1999.

2.30. Sikkim's Archer Boy Chungda Sherpa born in Gya1shing, West Sikkim, won a number of accolades, both within and outside the country. His hard-work and sportsman skill placed both him and Sikkim in the map of international archery. Some of his achievements are; Gold Medal in the First Indian Style National Archery Championship, winner of Junior National Archery Championship, represented Indian in the First common Wealth and 4th Federation International Archery Championship. In the XVIII Junior National Archery Championship in 1995, he won six gold and one silver and set three new national records. Chungda has been ranked among 12 Top Asian in the 9th Senior Asian Archery Championship held in 1996 in Thailand and has brought accolades to India and his home state of Sikkim through his participation in many more Championships both at national and international level.

2.31. **Mr. Girmee Sherpa**, one of the few renowned literary figures of Sikkim, born at Bhareng Busty, West Sikkim. His first poem was published in 1956 when he was barely 8 years old in a fortnightly news and literary magazine 'Kanchanjungha' edited and published by the Bhanu Purashkar Awardee Mr. Kashiraj Pradhan of Gangtok and he was honoured with Sahitya Akademi award for his outstanding contribution towards the promotion of Nepali language and literature.

2.32. **Born in Kalimpong, Sonam Tshering Lepcha**, his total dedication and single-minded devotion to work for the preservation and promotion of Lepcha culture and tradition makes him a living symbol of Lepcha culture and it is said, they don't make men like him anymore. He was awarded the National Award in the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi and has also received the prestigious National Award.

2.33. Tourism is the backbone of the economy of the state of Sikkim which has brought economic prosperity to the state. However, agriculture is the major economic activity and is majorly concentrated in the rural areas. . The agriculture in the state provides livelihood to the majority of population. Although the tea produced in the state is an important exporting product for the state, the progress in agriculture has been limited due to difficult topography and other natural barriers.

2.34. Sikkim is the largest producer of cardamom with largest share of cultivable of the state is used for its cultivation. Horticulture in the state is one of the major economic activities, producing principal crops namely; large cardamom, ginger, turmeric, Mandarin orange, guava, mango, banana. The state is also a paradise for flowers. Gladioli, Anthuriums, Lilliums, Primulas,

Rhododendrons, Orchids and many other floral species bloom here. Home to more than 400 amazing species of exotic orchids alone, Sikkim has immense potential for developing floriculture on a commercial basis. The forests in Sikkim are one of the richest natural resources with more than 80% of the total geographical area of the state under the forest cover. Sikkim has a unique Bio-Diversity, with a mix of tropical Dry Deciduous Forests with Sal to the Alpine Scrub and Grasslands in high altitudes.

2.35. Sikkim is also blessed with rich geological resources and with the focus on developing commercially exploitable mineral resources. Moderate to fair amount of success has been achieved in the investigation carried out by different agencies in certain sectors namely dolomite, coal, quartzite, graphite, lime stone, silliminite, talc, mineral water, thermal springs, building stone and materials for porcelain.

2.36. The industrialization in state has limitations in regard to resources, particularly, minerals and industrial raw materials as well as man power. The state is not so rich in mineral resources and apart from the deposits of copper, lead and zinc, no other viable and exploitable mineral deposits have so far been discovered.

2.37. The numerous streams and rivers flowing down the Himalayas have provided the state with an immense potential for development of Hydro Electric Power. With the number of urban centres and the pace of industrialization picking up in the State and rural electrification has also progressed.

2.38. Pisciculture is another important area of economic activity for the rural population. The presence of an extensive network of freshwater rivers, lakes and streams offers conditions are favourable for development of inland fisheries where a variety of carps and trout's can flourish.

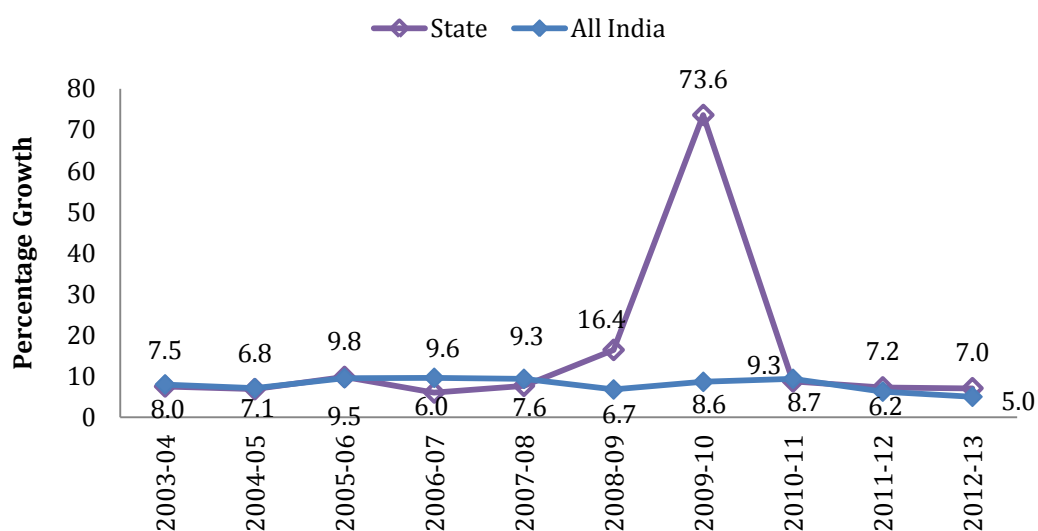
### Gross State Domestic Product

2.39. The State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as "State Income" is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. This is the most important macro-economic indicator used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimates of SDP over period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development.

2.40. Sikkim whose share in total population is merely 0.05 per cent making it

the least populated state, contributes approximately 0.1 per cent to the All India GDP. The overall Economy of Sikkim in the last 10 years has grown with an very high average of 15 per cent when the country grew by just 7.8 per cent and in last five year period the annual growth of the state has been much more than the annual growth of the country, mainly because of the 73.6 per cent growth in the year 2009-10. This high growth in the GSDP of the state was mainly because of the very high growth reported in the industry sector (172.7%) in 2009-10 over a high growth of 34.8 per cent recorded in 2008-09. Sikkim posted 7.0 per cent growth for the fiscal year 2012-13 when India's overall growth was 5.0 per cent.

**Figure 2.1: Growth in Gross State Domestic Product (Constant Prices)**



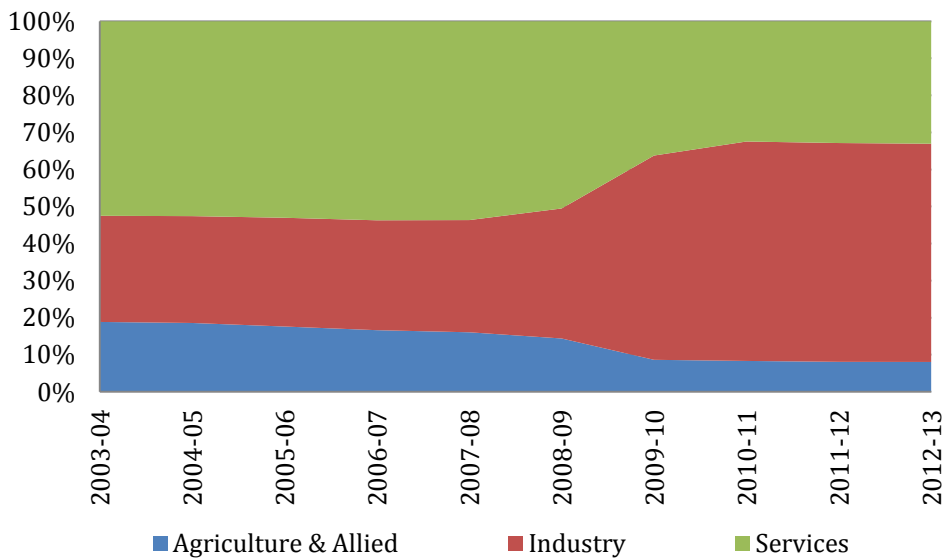
### Structure of the Economy

2.41. Agriculture, which is the state's major economic activity contributed approximately 8 per cent to the state's GSDP in the year 2012-13 and the contribution of the Industry to state's total GSDP is almost 59 per cent in the same financial year. An interesting observation is that the Industry sector's contribution to state's GSDP is highest in Sikkim even ahead of the state's with reasonably developed industrial sector.

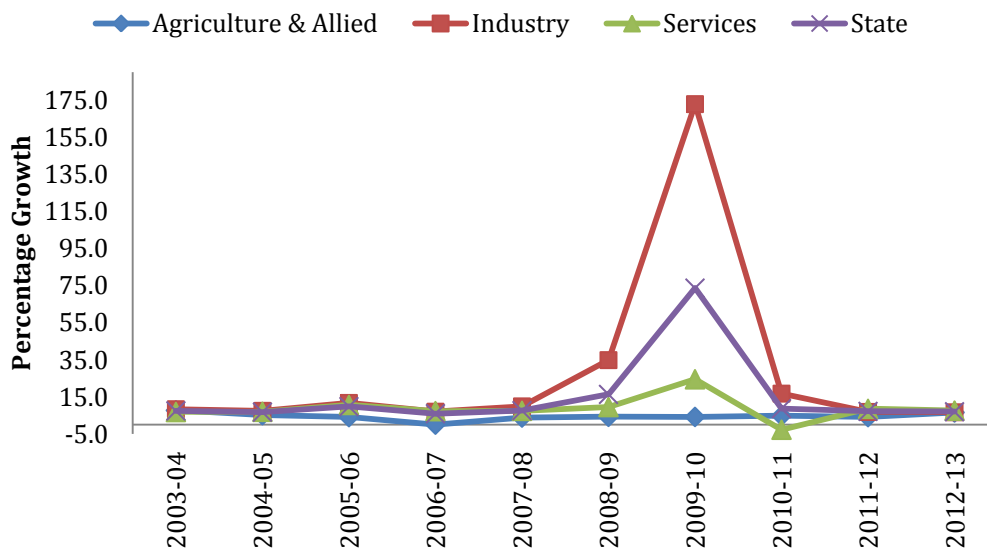
2.42. In the last ten year period, the share of the industry sector has been gradually increasing from 28.6 per cent in 2003-04 and it was in 2009-10 when a sharp increase in share of 20 percentage points. And in the same period both Agriculture and the services sector has seen a gradual decline in their contribution to the state's GSDP.

2.43. The impressive growth of Sikkim is attributed to commissioning of the power projects, strengthening of small scale industries- primarily pharmaceutical industry attracted by cheap power, accessibility to market and increasing financial services (banking and insurance).

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



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



**Tourism**

2.44. Sikkim, Nye-mae-el or `paradise', Su Khim or `new house', Beymul Demazong `the hidden valley of rice', just a few names of Sikkim. It is believed that the journey to Sikkim is discovery of the mystical and wonder land with spectacular natural beauty. The snow-capped Himalayas, the intoxicating fragrance of flower-bedecked fields, the vibrant culture and joyous festivals, the countless variety of flora and fauna makes it a holiday both fascinating and challenging.

2.45. Mt. Kanchenjunga, the ultimate glory of Sikkim with magnificent snow and ice scenery it is often regarded as the undisputed monarch among the peaks of the world. For the Sikkimese it is much more than a mountain, a respected abode of their guardian deity Dzo-nga. Even today the mountain god is invoked and prayed to during Pang Lhabso, a major Sikkimese festival, which also commemorates the blood brotherhood sworn between the Lepchas and the Bhutias at Kabi in the fifteenth century. The sacred mountain can be viewed from every corner of Sikkim and remains an intrinsic part of the consciousness of the people.

2.46. Sikkim's tiny size geographically belies the profound diversity she offers for all; an intense natural heritage, the mighty and majestic mountains, green valleys, wilderness & adventure, delightful cuisines, peaceful and crime free state, hot spot of biodiversity, the lush and thick forests, flush with blooms of exotic flora, the picturesque villages, hot springs and waterfalls and a mixture of things that would make any place on the earth a delight to visit.

*Religious and pilgrimage tourism*

2.47. In Sikkim, the Hindu Temples coexist with Buddhist Monasteries, Churches, Mosque and Gurudwaras. Most of the mountains in the state are dotted with caves considered to be holy and revered as places of pilgrimage. The belief is that Guru Rimpoche and Lhatsun Chenpo halted and meditated in these caves. Most of these caves are located in remote places requiring tough treks. The holiest of them is Lha-ri nying phu or the old cave on Gods hill, located in West Sikkim; it can be reached only after a difficult 3 day trek from Tashiding.

2.48. De-chhen phu or the cave of happiness is equally inaccessible located in the snows above Dzongri in West Sikkim. Pe-phu, is a huge cave, located between Tendong and Maenam hills in South Sikkim around 5 kms from Ravangla. Khando-sang - phu or the cave of the occult fairies one easiest to reach is located just beyond the Rishi hot springs.

2.49. The Shiva Mandir, also known as Kirateshwar Mahadev temple, is located on the banks of beautiful Rangit river. Visited by the devotees from all over the state, is believed that whosoever worships here will earn virtues of

two life times.

2.50. Solophok Chardham is Pilgrimage-cum-Cultural Centre at Solophok which aims at promoting Religious Tourism, coupled with village and eco tourism. This unique Pilgrim Centre has a main temple of 108 feet height on which is based the 87 feet high statue of Lord Shiva on the sitting posture at the Solophok Hill. The profile of the hill advocated the main Shiva complex with the main statue be placed at the highest commanding point in the west direction and facing east. The entire complex is divided into four main elements, namely (1) Shiva Statue with 12 Jyotirlingas, (2) Char Dhams, (3) Sai Baba Temple and (4) Kirateshwar statue besides Nandi bull, Sai dwar, Sai Temple, Kirat dwar, Kirateshwar Statue, Shiv Dwar, other facilities include: Main entrance gate, Car parking, Drivers room, kiosks, 96 bedded Yatri Niwas, VIP Guest house, security building- cum- auditorium and cafeteria, main prayer hall, viewing pavilion, viewing chattri, dormitory, water bodies and musical fountain. In order to attain Moksha, the Hindu belief is to perform pilgrimage to all the existing Char Dhams; Badrinath, Jaganath and Dwarka dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Rameshwar, dedicated to Lord Shiva.

2.51. The pilgrimage centre has been dedicated and designed to place Sikkim in the very conscience, heart and minds of the citizens of India and beyond. Apart from providing a unique religious and cultural ambience, established on a grand scale hereafter ought to be a tourist attraction at the National as well as International level. The pran-pratisthan ceremony was graced by his holiness Shri Jagadguru Shankarcharya Swami Swarupananda Saraswati Maharaj.

2.52. Samdruptse which means 'wish fulfilling hill' in the Bhutia language, situated near Namchi in South Sikkim, it is a unique, awe inspiring and gigangtic 135 feet high statue of Guru Padamasambhava placed atop this hill. The highest statue of Guru Padamasambhava in the world, for which His Holiness the Dalai Lama laid the foundation stone of the statue which took nearly three years to complete. The Guru also known as Guru Rimpoche had blessed Sikkim more than 1200 years ago. And the statue is a fitting tribute to this patron saint of Sikkim.

2.53. Buddha Park or the Sakyamuni Project in Rabong The year 2006 marked the 2550th birth anniversary of Lord Gautama Buddha, it was when in order to commemorate the birth anniversary of lord Buddha, the construction and installation of a statue of Lord Buddha at Rabong was dedicated. The development of the Buddhist Circuit to boost tourism and attract pilgrim tourists to the area was initiated.



*Monastery  
magic*

2.54. There are nearly 200 monasteries or Gompas belonging to the Nyingma and Kagyu order, these have not only influenced the cultural heritage and lifestyle of the people, but also establishes the ancient rituals in practice today. Here one can experience the peace and silence of being one with nature and close to the almighty as sacred words mingle with the whirring prayer wheels. The Gompas are adorned with life-like frescoes of age-old Buddhist legends, rare silk and brocade Thangkas, also one can find the ancient Tibetan manuscripts, exquisitely carved wood work and icons of silver and gold well preserved.

2.55. Some of the famous monasteries in Sikkim are Pemayangtse Monastery belonging to Nyingma order at Gyalshing commands an impressive view of Mount khanchendzonga and all other Nyingma monasteries in Sikkim are subordinate to it.

2.56. Driving from Gangtok through a beautiful countryside one reaches Rumtek Monastery, built in 1960'S by his holiness the late 16th Gyalwa Karmapa when he took refuge in Sikkim after the Chinese attack and it houses some of the world's most unique art objects, ancient manuscripts and icons. The Enchey Monastery on the hill top was built during the reign of Thutob Namgyal. The Phodang Monastery in North Sikkim is today one of the most beautiful monasteries in Sikkim. Nestled on the top of the hill looming between the Rathong and Rangit rivers is a monastery surrounded by a profusion of prayer flags fluttering in the air is the Tashiding Monastery. Sanga chelling means 'the island of esoteric teaching', Sanga Chelling Monastery was built in 1697, situated about 7 kms. from Pemayangste, is said to be the oldest monastery in Sikkim. Dubdi Monastery; Dubdi which means 'the retreat' located near Yuksum was built in 1700 and on a hill top wher one reaches on foot. The list of monasteries in Sikkim is very long mentioning them all here would be difficult.

2.57. Spread in the entire state was generally built hundreds of years ago and each monastery has some uniqueness.

*Hot springs  
and lakes*

2.58. Sikkim has many hot springs known for their medicinal value. The most important are the ones located at Reshi , Yumthang , Ralang. The water in the Reshi Hot Spring on the Rangit River has medicinal value as it contains sulphur and can cure some skin diseases.

2.59. Lakes in a rugged terrain as in Sikkim are hard to believe, but



surprisingly, Sikkim has lakes though not very large in size. The lakes here are both spring fed as well as river fed. On the highway between Gangtok and Nathu La, 34 kms. From Gangtok lies the serene Tsomgo Lake at an altitude of about 11,000 ft. Khecheopalri Lake is another well-known lake that lies on a bifurcation of the route between Gyalshing and Yuksum. Menmecho Lake, Green Lake and Samiti Lake are some other beautiful lakes.

### *Passes*

2.60. Sikkim, with its natural boundary of Himalayan range has some of the important passes. The Nathula Pass a major corridor of passage between India and Tibet before it was closed in 1962. Located 55 kms from Gangtok at an altitude of 14,400 ft, the road to Nathula passes through the Tsomgo Lake, is one of the highest motorable roads in the world and is richly surrounded by alpine flora. The tourists here are allowed to go close to the international border from where you can see Chinese soldiers on the other side of the barbed wire but needs a permit from the Tourism and Civil Aviation Department to visit the place, however foreign nationals are not allowed to visit Nathula and photography is strictly prohibited.

2.61. Nearly 46 meters in length and situated at an altitude of more than 400-meters is the Jelep La pass which falls on the Eastern border of Sikkim. The Pass itself is bleak, barren and desolate, where the wind howls all night, all year round. But it offers a breath taking view over the famous Younghusband Trail.

2.62. Donkia-la pass in North Sikkim serves as a link between the Lachung and Lachen valleys and from here one can see the great Tibetan Plateau in the distant horizon.

2.63. Chiwabhanjang Pass in West Sikkim is at an altitude of 3,143 meters. At Chiwabhanjang one finds two small lakes known as Bhut-Pokaris, an inspection bungalow which stands in ruins, a silent witness to the British presence here in the old days, to protect Sikkim from attacks from Nepal.

### *Adventure and trekking*

2.64. Some of the finest trekking experiences in the Himalays are offered by in the Sikkim region. The state's vast unspoiled mountain range is a trekker's delight and its Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary passes through forests of silver fir, hemlock, magnolia and rhododendron with a view of Kangchendzonga peaks in the background. The Dzungri- Goecha La Trek is the most popular trek in Sikkim and famed for great mountain views, a floral spectacle in summer, bird and views of pristine forest.

2.65. The trek to Green Lake, the base of Mt. Kangchendzonga on the Zemu glacier in the North Sikkim is the most enchanting of all treks in this area with a variety of flowers such as rhododendrons, primulas and blue poppies. Trek to this route needs a trekking permit from Tourism Department after getting

clearance from Defense, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

2.66. There is an endless list of trekking routes explored and unexplored in Sikkim.

### 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 are 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 Sikkim, the sample number of households was 1292, comprising 1016 from rural areas and 276 from urban areas. Number of households reporting overnight visitors were 1269. In other words, 98 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 Sikkim were 1.2 lakh and 3.9 lakh respectively. The rural-urban breakup suggests that of the total 3.9 lakh overnight visitors, as much as 86.2 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. Sikkim witnessed an average of 338 trips per 100 households, as compared to the all-India average of 418 trips per 100 households. Hence, the tourism intensity in Sikkim is about 19 per cent lower than the national-level tourism intensity. The incidence of trips per 100 rural households was recorded at 346 for Sikkim as against 440 for India. The same for urban sector was also the highest at 296 for Sikkim 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 Sikkim 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 Sikkim. 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 Sikkim**

3.12. In all, 7.8 lakh visitor-trips originated from Sikkim (here, Sikkim is the state of origin), of which only 27.6 per cent of the trips were undertaken in the states other than Sikkim.

3.13. Of the total 7.8 lakh visitor-trips, 85.4 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 Sikkim as the state of destination, a total of 4.8 lakh visitor-trips were undertaken. Of these 19.4 per cent of the trips were undertaken from states other than Sikkim. Hence, more than 80 per cent of the tourism activity occurred within the state.

3.15. While the share of Sikkim in total population of India stands at 0.05 per cent<sup>14</sup>, the share of visitor-trips undertaken in Sikkim (from within and other states) in the All-India total of 211.7 crore is even lower at 0.02 per cent.

*Trips by purpose of travel*

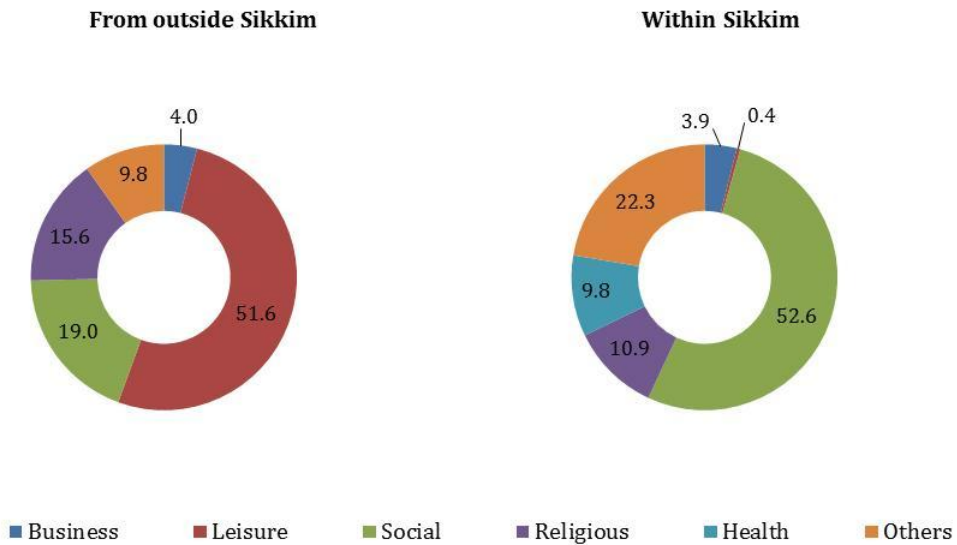
3.16. The distribution of trips by purposes reveals that of all the trips that were undertaken within the state (Sikkim being both the state of origin and the state of destination), 52.6 percent were social trips, so most of the trips were undertaken to visit friends or relatives while only 0.4 per cent of the trips were leisure trips (see figure 3.1 below).

3.17. As compared to this, among the trips that were undertaken from outside the state to Sikkim, as much as 51.6 per cent were leisure trips, 19 per cent social and 15.6 per cent were religious trips. There was no medical trips was

<sup>14</sup> Population numbers also obtained from NSSO survey on Domestic Tourism

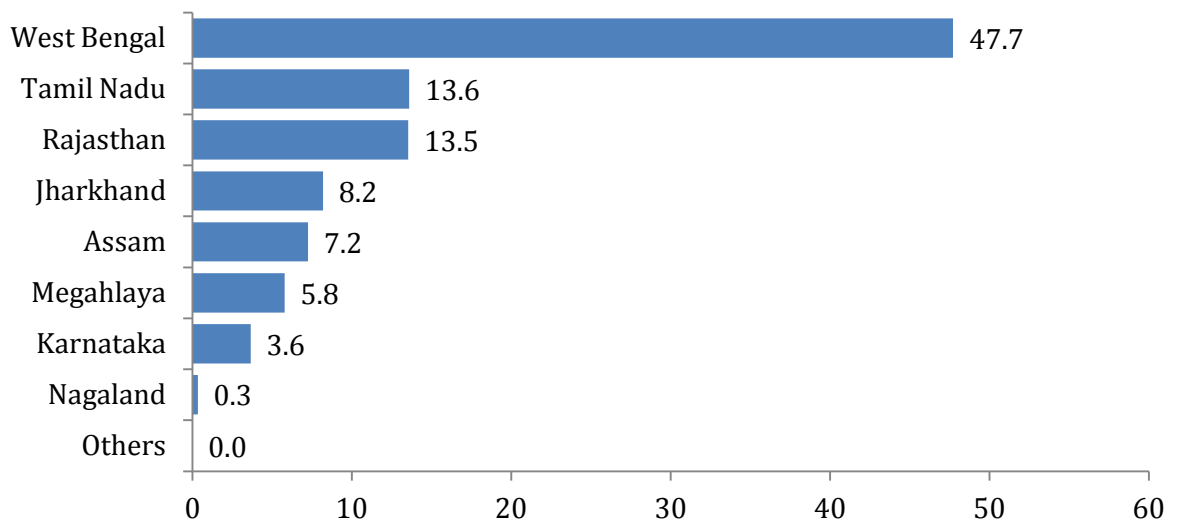
made to Sikkim from other states (figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Distribution of trips undertaken by purpose – Sikkim**



3.18. As shown in figure 3.2, of the total visitor-trips undertaken from other states with Sikkim as main destination, West Bengal recorded the maximum number of trips (47.7 per cent), followed by TN (13.6 per cent), Rajasthan (13.5 per cent) and Jharkhand (8.2 per cent).

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



3.19. Further analysis reveals that trips originating from Jharkhand and West Bengal to Sikkim were largely undertaken for holidaying (100 and 79 per cent

respectively). Only social trips were made to Sikkim from Tamil Nadu whereas all the trips (100 per cent) originating from Rajasthan were undertaken with the sole purpose of making a pilgrimage.

3.20. Interestingly, most of the business and leisure trips undertaken in Sikkim originated from West Bengal (74.8 and 73 per cent respectively)

### **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, Ghoidanga, 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, Ghoidanga 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 Sikkim**

3.28. The peak of 31,028 foreign tourist visits in 2001, Sikkim has not been able to reach that level again even though the number of foreign tourist visits has been gradually increasing for the last three years. In 2013, the state hosted a total of 31,698 foreign tourists posting an annual growth of 19.7 per cent as compared to the all India growth of 9.2 per cent over the year 2012.

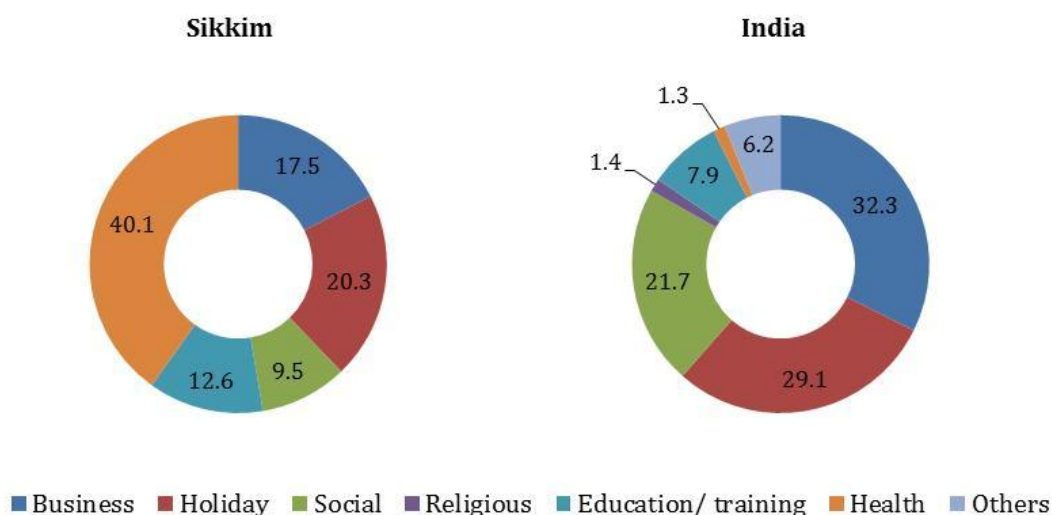
3.29. With regard to outbound tourists, the latest data (based on IPS survey) reveal that the number of people living in Sikkim who travelled abroad during 2010-11 was 3,898. With this, the state accounted for 0.04 per cent of the total 1.08 crore outbound tourists in India.

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 – Sikkim and India**



Source: NCAER Computations

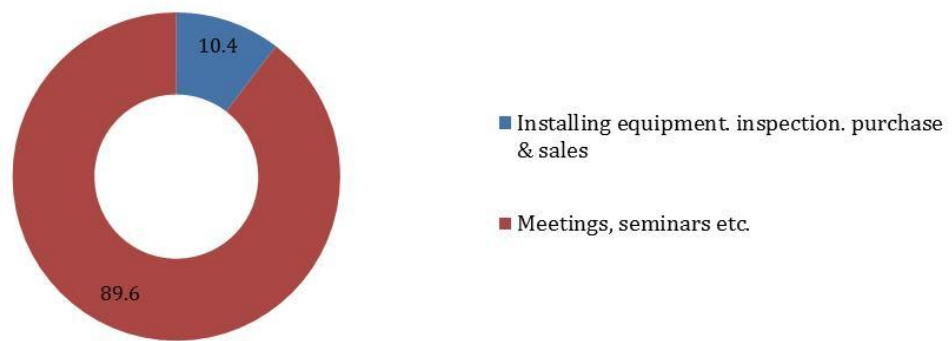
3.31. As compared to this, of the total outbound tourists of Sikkim, over 40 per cent travelled abroad for health and medical purpose. As much as 20.3 per cent travelled for leisure and 17.5 per cent travelled for business purpose. Tourists travelling for social purpose accounted for 9.5 per cent and for education purposes were 12.6 per cent (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 Sikkim and who travelled for business purposes shows that major (almost 90 per cent) business trips were made for participation in meetings and seminars while rest 10 per cent trips were undertaken with a mission of installing equipments, inspections, purchase or sales (figure 3.4).

3.33. While looking at the percentage distribution of leisure trips undertaken by residents of Sikkim across the reasons of such trips, it is observed that all of the leisure trips (100 per cent) were undertaken for other reasons (refer to figure 3.5). The reasons for which a foreign destination was preferred by an outbound visitor over the similar Indian destination included “Cheaper package including accommodation”, “Cheaper air fare”, “Increase in status in society after a foreign trip”, “Non-availability of the desired/ similar attraction in India”,

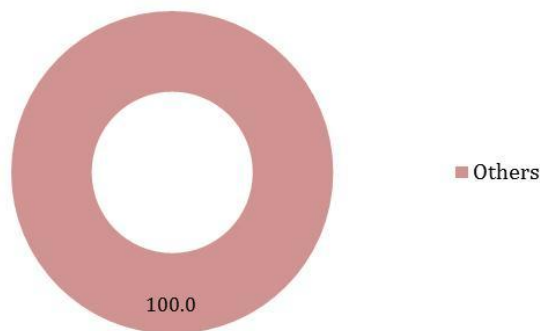
“Higher attraction towards the foreign destination over similar Indian destination”, “Better tourist infrastructure facilities at foreign destination” and “Relatives, friends residing/hosting there”. Responses from the visitors whose outbound trips originated in states other than Sikkim were fairly distributed across these reasons. Interestingly, in case of Sikkim, only “Other reason” was reported by all the outbound visitors who are residents of Sikkim.

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



Source: NCAER Computations

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



Source: NCAER Computations

**Employment and Unemployment Survey**

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 66th 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 Sikkim.

Table 3.1: Estimated number of workers by status – Sikkim (Numbers in '000)

Worker	Rural			Urban			All			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Principal	Own account worker	82.2	42.9	125.1	9.3	1.5	10.8	91.5	44.4	135.9
	Employer	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
	Regular Employee	40.5	15.0	55.5	10.9	2.7	13.6	51.4	17.7	69.1
	Casual wage labor	18.1	6.6	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	6.6	24.8
Subsidiary	Own account worker	15.2	6.6	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	6.6	21.8
	Employer	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
	Regular Employee	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Casual wage labor	33.7	15.2	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	15.2	48.9
Principal + Subsidiary	Own account worker	97.4	49.5	146.9	9.3	1.5	10.8	106.7	51.0	157.7
	Employer	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
	Regular Employee	40.6	15.0	55.6	10.9	2.7	13.6	51.5	17.7	69.2
	Casual wage labor	51.8	21.8	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	21.8	73.7

**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 survey (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 survey 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.

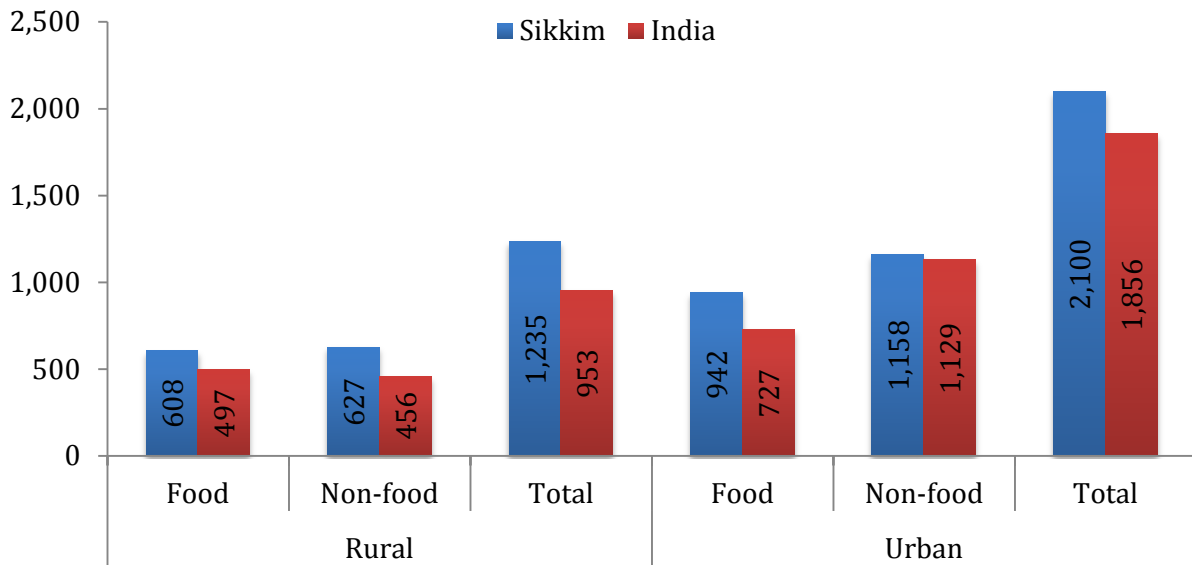
3.48. On the other hand, the reference periods for schedule type 2 were last 365 days (only) for the infrequently purchased items, last 7 days for very frequently consumed items like some of the food items, pan, tobacco and intoxicants etc. and last 30 days for other food items, fuel etc.

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 food, non-food in both rural and urban Sikkim is higher than that for All India MPCEs respectively. Overall MPCE in rural Sikkim (Rs. 1235) is about 30 per cent higher than that for India (Rs. 953). Similarly, the overall MPCE in urban Sikkim (Rs 2,100) was about 13 per cent higher than that for urban India (Rs 1,856) as given in figure 3.6.

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

3.52. Table given below reveals MPCE for major items and broad groups for Sikkim and All India (see Table 3.2).



**Table 3.2: Break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure over broad categories of goods – Sikkim and India, (Rupees value of per capita consumption in 30 days)**

Sl. No.	Item Category	Sikkim		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Cereal	143.8	244.0	145.1	161.9
2	Cereal Substitutes	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8
3	Pulses and Pulse Products	27.7	32.9	35.7	49.8
4	Milk and Milk Products	107.7	107.2	80.2	138.7
5	Sugar	12.0	17.4	22.6	27.6
6	Salt	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4
7	Edible Oil	42.1	53.1	34.1	46.1
8	Egg, Fish & Meat	61.1	109.6	32.3	48.0
9	Vegetables	80.9	159.8	57.2	76.7
10	Fruits (Fresh)	10.8	21.9	11.8	29.5
11	Fruits (Dry)	0.6	2.4	3.1	7.8
12	Spices	14.9	30.7	20.3	25.2
13	Beverages, Refreshments, etc.	104.2	160.7	52.0	113.0
<b>14</b>	<b>Food: Total (1-13)</b>	<b>608.0</b>	<b>942.0</b>	<b>497.1</b>	<b>727.5</b>
15	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	33.7	30.3	20.6	21.9
16	Fuel and Light	85.0	102.9	87.8	142.8
17	Clothing and Bedding	111.6	148.6	57.6	98.6
18	Footwear	35.1	40.8	10.0	19.8
19	Education	62.7	165.6	40.3	162.2
20	Medical (Institutional)	1.5	0.7	17.8	34.0
21	Medical (Non-institutional)	10.4	16.4	39.3	64.7
22	Entertainment	31.9	60.2	8.2	31.5
23	Minor Durable-type Goods	5.9	1.5	2.5	4.3
24	Toilet Articles	24.7	44.5	23.2	44.0
25	Other Household Consumables	20.8	24.0	20.3	35.8
26	Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance	61.6	127.1	44.5	127.3
27	Conveyance	53.2	100.0	37.6	115.2
28	Rent	67.8	273.6	4.8	117.8
29	Taxes and Cesses	2.5	9.9	2.3	16.0
30	Durable Goods	18.2	12.1	39.3	92.6
<b>31</b>	<b>Non-food: Total (15-30)</b>	<b>626.6</b>	<b>1158.4</b>	<b>456.0</b>	<b>1128.5</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (14+31)</b>	<b>1234.6</b>	<b>2100.3</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 Sikkim, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)**

	At current prices	GVO – FC	IC – PP	GVA – FC	GVA – others
1	Total agriculture and livestock	7052925	6352366	587049	113510
2	Forestry and logging	3587	560	3028	
3	Fishing			48400	
4	Mining	3535		3066	
5	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and oils	522574	490455	32119	11698
6	Dairy products	179361	163237	16124	9915
7	Grain mill products	1095339	1015373	79966	81429
8	Other food products	196708	160492	36216	37894
9	Beverages	625504	164377	461127	13230
10	Tobacco products	41	22	19	3663
11	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	2477230	2138411	338819	263048
12	Wearing apparel	121930	110468	11462	23006
13	Leather & fur products	156825	139775	17050	37781
14	Wood and wood products	15557	12528	3029	72918
15	Furniture	5689	5034	655	26825
16	Paper and printing etc	339681	293442	46239	49975
17	Rubber, petroleum products etc.	357830	302712	55118	18829
18	Chemical and chemical products	988599	805208	183391	50050
19	Non-metallic products	309435	197006	112429	62818
20	Basic metals	1714651	1436239	278412	93523
21	Recycling	612	553	59	958
22	Metal products and machinery	1226885	981505	245380	245449
23	Electrical machinery	198977	177469	21508	26566
24	Other manufacturing	52493	41196	11297	93866
25	Transport equipment	1075926	909385	166541	143620
	Total Manufacturing	11661847	9544887	2116960	1367061
26	Construction			241309	
27	Electricity, gas and water supply			410881	
28	Railway transport services			184656	
29	Land transport including via pipeline			633026	
30	Water transport			83	
31	Air transport			9473	
32	Supporting and aux. tpt activities			19408	
33	Storage and communication			9748	268309
34	Trade			2015099	
35	Hotels and restaurants			180812	
36	Banking and insurance			895032	
37	Real estate and business services			1095679	
38	Education and research			1097620	
39	Medical and health			364090	
40	Other services			476550	
41	Public administration			886829	
42	Total all industries				

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

### 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
Regional (bottom-up)	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>
Regionalisation (top-down)	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	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.

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, Sikkim) and for which main destination was the state of reference (Sikkim), 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.

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

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 4.3.

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.

*Inbound  
tourism  
expenditure*

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 4.3: Consumption Expenditure Adjustment Factors**

<b>Industries</b>	<b>Adjustment factors</b>
<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	6.90
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	0.50
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.50
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	0.70
19 Gems and jewellery	1.45
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	1.41

Source: NCAER computation

*Key Findings*

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, Sikkim received a total of 20,757 inbound tourists from other countries during 2009-10. Besides, the state played host to 56,535 inbound trips from the other states of India. In terms of visitor-trips, this number stood at 92,607.

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, 52.9 per cent were leisure trips, followed by 12.7 per cent social trips and 12.1 per cent religious trips.

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 4.4).

4.26. The average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states was Rs. 74,521. However, among the various purposes of travel, religious trip turns out to be the most expensive, with per-trip expenditure of Rs. 3,96,797 (Figure 4.1).

4.27. The state-wise average per-trip expenditure of inbound tourists from other states is given in the Table 4.5.

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 85.9 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 of travel, highest being in religious trips, at 95.4 per cent. However, in case of educational trips, share of expenditure incurred on tourism connected goods was also fairly high at 26.8 per cent respectively.

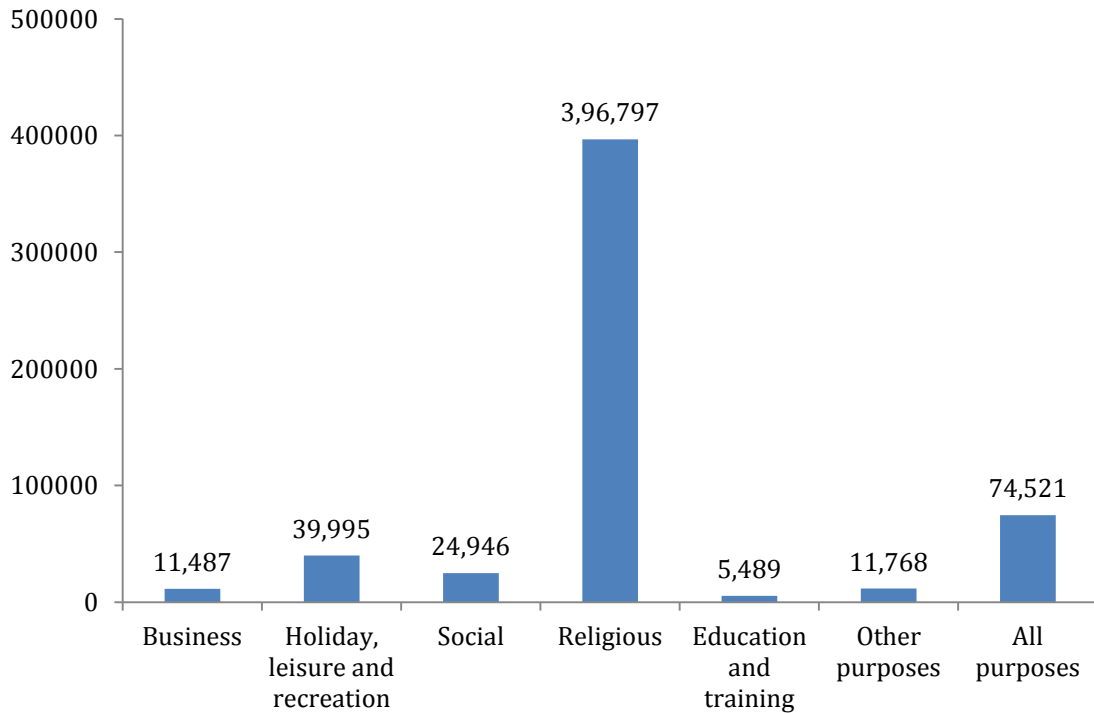
4.30. Also, for business trips, while the share of expenses on passenger transport services was the highest at 50.6 per cent, expenses on tourism connected services also accounted for as much as 18.4 per cent of total expenditure followed by expenses on food & beverages (16.8 per cent)(see Figure 4.2).

**Table 4.4: State-wise per-cent distribution of trips undertaken in the state from other states, by purposes of travel**

	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.8	6.6	35.3	47.9	1.1	3.6	0.0	1.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	6.7	4.0	60.9	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Assam	9.5	4.3	46.4	5.0	3.5	13.1	2.5	15.0	100.0
Bihar	2.0	5.2	74.3	8.5	1.4	6.5	0.1	2.1	100.0
Chandigarh	2.1	5.7	55.9	2.4	5.5	21.3	0.1	7.1	100.0
Chhattisgarh	19.8	4.5	57.7	15.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	45.1	21.2	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Delhi	7.9	5.1	59.7	2.9	5.7	5.2	1.6	11.9	100.0
Goa	15.6	37.6	14.4	12.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
Gujarat	11.1	1.9	61.7	12.6	1.1	6.4	0.9	4.4	100.0
Haryana	5.2	2.1	76.7	5.8	0.3	6.7	0.0	3.1	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	9.9	35.7	49.1	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1.0	10.1	21.3	60.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	100.0
Jharkhand	3.0	1.7	45.9	39.6	1.3	5.0	0.0	3.5	100.0
Karnataka	8.9	4.8	49.8	20.4	3.8	2.6	0.0	9.7	100.0
Kerala	1.4	4.9	62.9	27.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	21.3	72.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.0	0.6	73.9	17.4	2.1	1.8	0.0	2.2	100.0
Maharashtra	11.8	7.7	42.9	25.3	1.4	7.9	0.3	2.8	100.0
Manipur	41.2	0.0	52.7	1.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Meghalaya	11.7	23.2	47.1	3.7	2.0	0.2	1.0	11.0	100.0
Mizoram	2.1	53.7	31.7	1.4	3.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	43.9	1.7	12.0	3.0	0.2	36.2	0.0	2.9	100.0
Orissa	15.8	15.9	39.8	12.8	0.2	8.9	0.4	6.2	100.0
Pondicherry	0.0	3.7	70.9	14.4	1.0	7.9	0.0	2.1	100.0
Punjab	3.9	3.4	72.7	8.3	1.2	4.4	0.0	6.2	100.0
Rajasthan	2.9	2.9	50.2	34.8	1.6	4.9	0.2	2.3	100.0
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tamil Nadu	6.2	6.1	46.1	26.9	1.6	7.0	0.1	6.0	100.0
Tripura	2.3	9.4	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.6	2.6	69.6	18.4	1.1	4.2	0.3	1.1	100.0
Uttaranchal	2.5	8.2	26.5	57.5	0.9	1.3	0.0	3.0	100.0
West Bengal	9.9	9.2	53.7	8.3	1.2	12.5	0.4	4.8	100.0
Total	5.5	5.2	54.8	22.8	1.9	5.2	0.3	4.2	100.0

Source: NCAER computations

**Figure 4.1: Average per-trip expenditure incurred in inbound trips from other states to Sikkim**



Source: NCAER computations

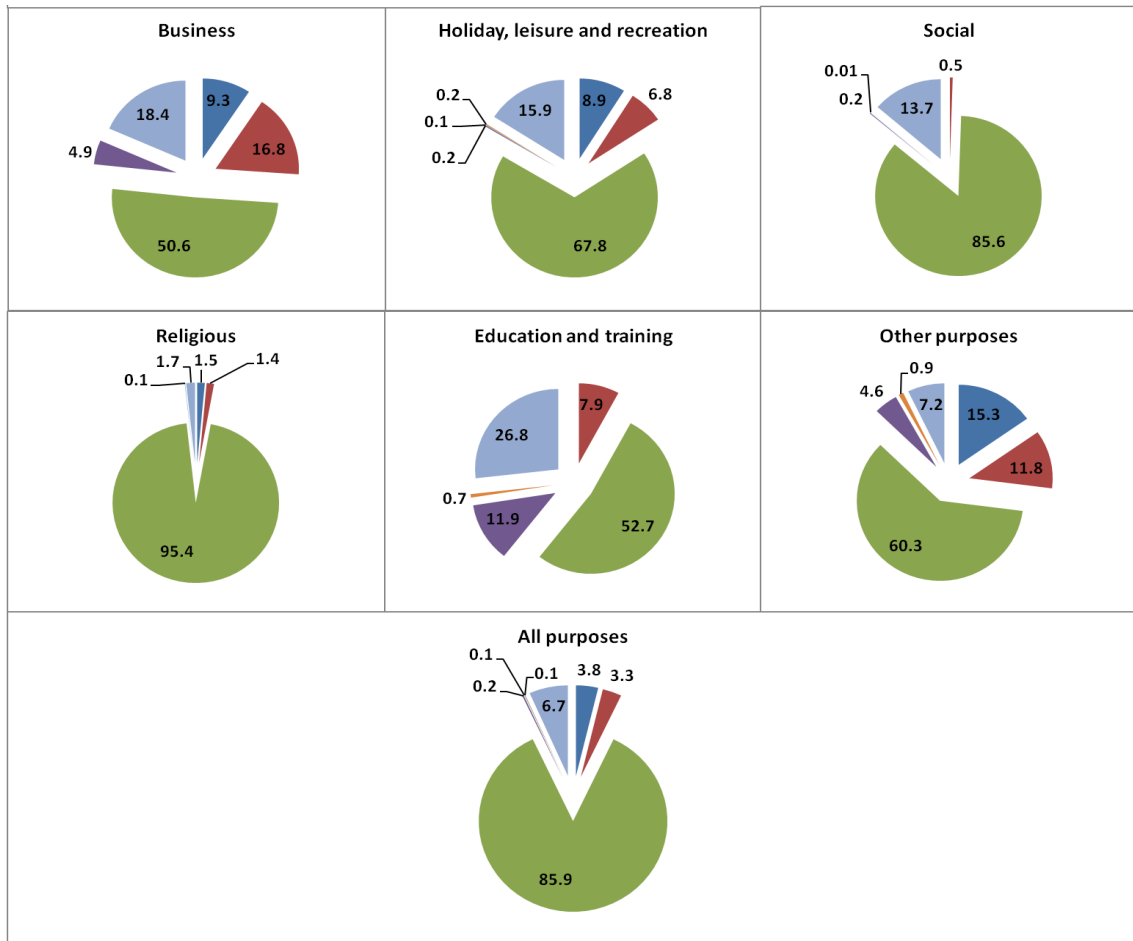
**Table 4.5: State wise per-trip expenditure (Rs.) by purpose of travel (Inbound Tourism Consumption) (package + non-package)**

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
Andhra Pradesh	25,155	7,312	10,981	12,277	17,049	23,374		16,585	12,494
Arunachal Pradesh	77,445	57,008	7,885	11,095					15,434
Assam	22,893	22,673	10,132	10,639	13,085	22,776	21,652	9,632	13,905
Bihar	8,919	11,203	7,544	26,669	47,181	9,504	1,019	6,607	10,059
Chandigarh	9,183	7,762	6,578	1,11,434	5,263	12,360	22,116	7,379	10,437
Chhattisgarh	1,51,295	12,804	7,009	4,241	10,477	11,208		13,362	35,513
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			1,598						1,598
Daman & Diu		10,047	4,107	1,808					6,013
Delhi	16,246	14,524	9,792	7,937	14,874	24,084	5,601	5,991	11,009
Goa	27,895	31,113	22,280	39,076	6,191			35,766	26,564
Gujarat	11,643	12,427	10,369	12,433	14,656	13,401	22,337	12,116	11,231
Haryana	7,790	14,058	8,898	2,844	1,592	17,192		9,398	9,142
Himachal Pradesh	6,872	44,124	7,446	5,508	1,053	5,115		14,722	9,961
Jammu & Kashmir	8,289	42,953	7,936	21,861	10,363	20,171		5,135	19,990
Jharkhand	3,992	12,294	5,180	6,870	2,985	4,220		6,549	5,901
Karnataka	8,179	17,470	10,961	11,480	21,101	13,866	62,703	23,410	12,795
Kerala	9,524	39,241	6,547	11,346	10,481	23,886		69,728	10,410
Lakshadweep									10,079
Madhya Pradesh	6,516	22,825	5,912	7,450	6,774	9,388		4,497	6,347
Maharashtra	25,643	20,747	13,439	17,835	16,220	8,839	25,282	19,208	16,419
Manipur	11,082		13,732	3,422		17,256			12,637
Meghalaya	10,585	22,641	5,820	20,262	7,513	39,671	45,184	13,943	12,221
Mizoram	15,613	92,092	13,411	4,533	20,021	41,077			58,015
Nagaland	4,016	7,212	7,475	11,179	10,748	2,767		14,593	4,571
Orissa	3,462	27,256	7,818	24,437	32,331	12,695	1,997	3,484	12,521
Pondicherry		59,676	2,881	3,297	678	13,095		4,455	5,871
Punjab	13,675	23,679	5,536	6,867	15,109	13,415		6,112	7,080
Rajasthan	45,920	86,102	8,552	8,775	17,755	8,299	29,930	6,297	12,126
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>11,487</b>	<b>39,995</b>	<b>24,946</b>	<b>3,96,797</b>	<b>5,489</b>			<b>11,768</b>	<b>74,521</b>
Tamil Nadu	9,642	31,433	8,066	12,990	8,288	23,416	13,298	8,698	12,030
Tripura	34,927	19,580	7,069					8,565	9,132
Uttar Pradesh	11,473	26,750	8,022	6,501	8,551	6,046	6,943	5,589	8,218
Uttaranchal	6,562	29,137	9,194	9,705	18,717	6,849		20,241	11,452
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



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



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 4.3) on value of expenditure for each item.

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

### *Key Findings*

4.36. In all, 3.24 lakh domestic or intrastate trips were undertaken in 2008-09 in Sikkim.

4.37. The per cent distribution of intrastate trips by purpose of travel was completely different from that of interstate trips. While maximum number of trips (52.9 per cent of the total, as given in Table 4.4) undertaken from other states to the state of reference were leisure trips, this proportion stood at just 0.7 per cent in case of intrastate domestic trips, as shown in Table 4.6, which presents the state-wise distribution of intra-state trips by purposes of travel.

4.38. Among the total intrastate domestic trips, 51.7 per cent were social trips and followed by religious trips (10.9 per cent) and medical trips (10.4 per cent).

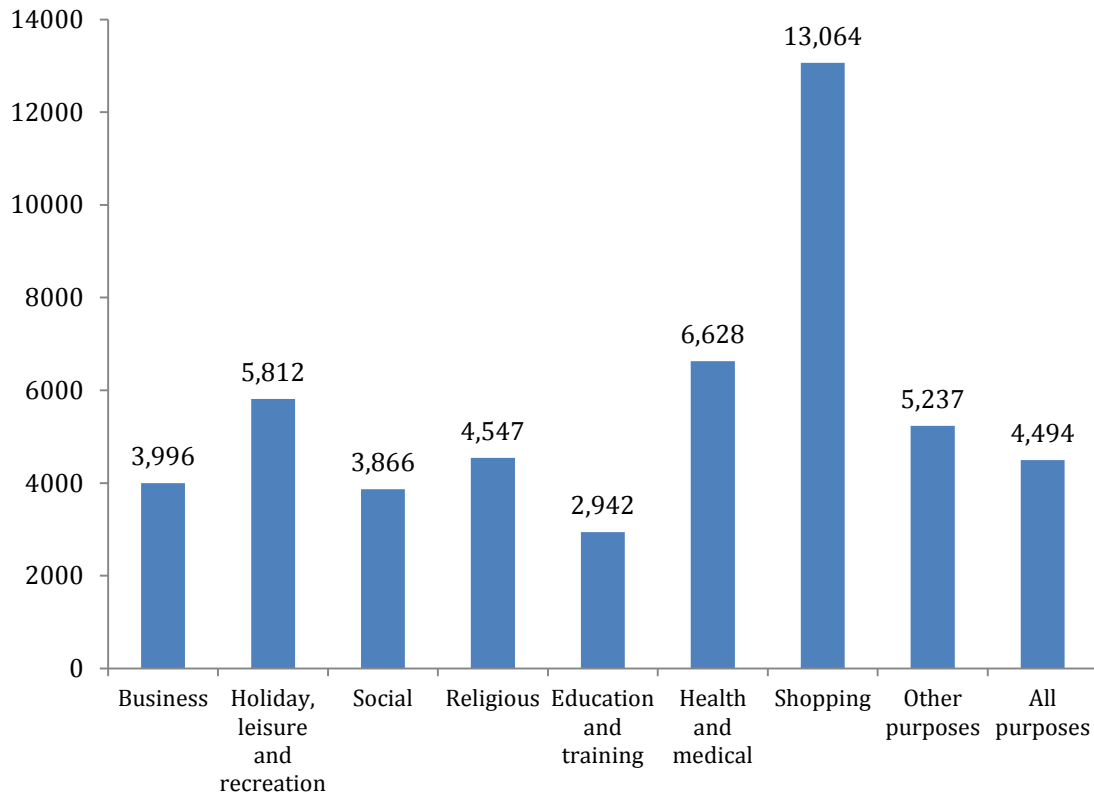
4.39. The average per-trip expenditure incurred during domestic trips in Sikkim was Rs. 4,494. The per-trip expenditure is the highest for shopping trips (Rs. 13,064) followed by medical trips (Rs 6,628) (see Figure 4.3).

**Table 4.6: State-wise per-cent distribution of trips undertaken within the state, by purposes of travel**

	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	Total
A & N Islands	4.3	5.4	67.4	2.7	3.8	9.5	1.8	5.1	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	2.3	3.6	74.0	8.7	0.6	7.0	0.1	3.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	10.6	1.4	35.1	4.8	5.5	12.3	13.8	14.9	100.0
Assam	8.6	2.4	65.1	6.3	1.9	10.3	1.1	4.2	100.0
Bihar	4.5	1.4	72.0	7.9	1.1	10.2	0.9	1.7	100.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	2.0	2.9	81.0	5.8	1.2	4.3	0.8	1.9	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.3	0.3	97.8	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
Delhi	0.0	1.2	92.9	0.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.0	100.0
Goa	0.0	1.5	76.5	19.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	1.3	1.7	76.0	15.1	1.4	3.9	0.1	0.7	100.0
Haryana	0.8	0.1	86.9	2.8	0.5	5.6	0.0	3.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.0	2.2	78.4	4.3	1.1	5.3	1.5	4.2	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2.3	1.7	83.9	3.7	2.0	3.0	0.7	2.8	100.0
Jharkhand	2.4	3.6	76.4	3.0	1.8	9.7	0.7	2.5	100.0
Karnataka	2.1	2.6	76.3	13.0	0.5	3.9	0.1	1.6	100.0
Kerala	1.9	2.2	69.8	7.9	1.1	9.9	0.0	7.2	100.0
Lakshadweep	9.9	6.0	49.8	4.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	27.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	1.4	81.6	7.2	0.6	5.0	0.3	1.7	100.0
Maharashtra	1.6	1.8	70.8	15.4	0.7	7.4	0.4	1.8	100.0
Manipur	13.4	2.5	45.5	7.0	2.7	11.4	10.9	6.2	100.0
Meghalaya	9.4	5.0	55.9	7.8	1.9	13.6	1.6	4.7	100.0
Mizoram	23.2	1.2	50.2	5.7	3.2	5.5	6.3	4.6	100.0
Nagaland	19.0	4.2	34.1	9.3	6.9	3.8	2.1	20.6	100.0
Orissa	3.1	4.2	74.1	4.8	0.8	8.1	1.2	3.7	100.0
Pondicherry	0.0	10.9	66.7	5.4	6.9	9.3	0.0	0.8	100.0
Punjab	1.8	0.2	79.2	11.8	0.8	4.1	0.0	2.2	100.0
Rajasthan	1.3	1.0	82.4	6.2	1.2	4.8	0.2	2.9	100.0
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tamil Nadu	1.5	4.1	74.4	14.8	0.4	3.6	0.1	1.2	100.0
Tripura	0.2	5.4	82.3	1.1	0.4	7.5	0.1	2.5	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	1.5	82.5	5.0	1.1	4.9	0.3	2.8	100.0
Uttaranchal	4.3	0.5	76.0	4.6	1.1	3.5	3.7	6.3	100.0
West Bengal	2.4	5.8	76.0	3.6	0.6	8.8	0.1	2.8	100.0
Total	2.2	2.4	76.6	8.4	0.9	6.3	0.4	2.8	100.0

Source: NCAER computations

**Figure 4.3: Average per-trip expenditure incurred in intrastate domestic trips in Sikkim**



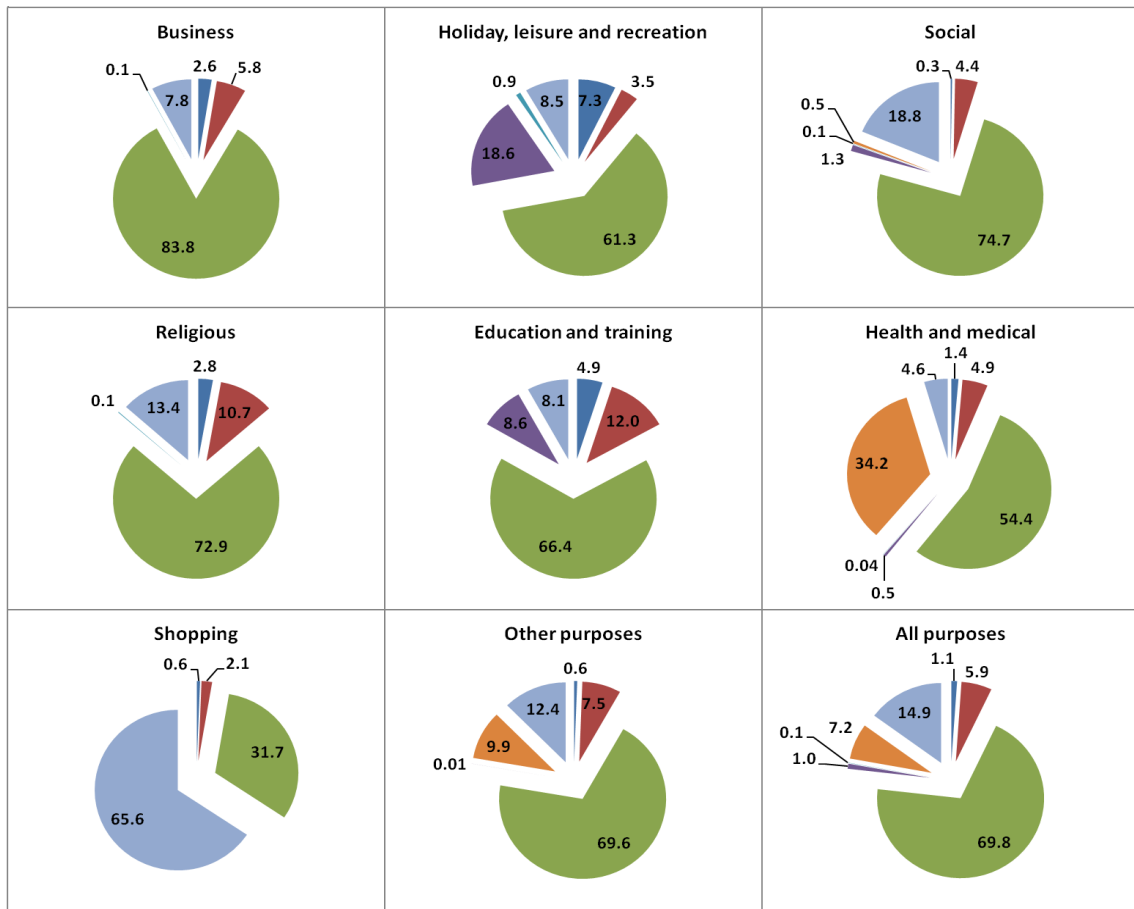
Source: NCAER computations

**Table 4.7: State wise per-trip expenditure (Rs.) by purpose of travel (Domestic Tourism Consumption) (package + non-package)**

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	7,746	4,309	3,671	4,929	3,437	6,732	29,033	5,413	4,753
Andhra Pradesh	2,807	2,486	2,089	6,141	4,224	9,705	5,342	4,748	3,121
Arunachal Pradesh	13,523	10,268	7,451	4,672	9,984	8,206	6,089	7,828	8,112
Assam	4,351	5,508	2,767	2,742	4,800	4,451	4,555	3,483	3,231
Bihar	3,308	1,596	1,626	1,532	1,412	3,222	4,053	1,258	1,871
Chandigarh			2,234						2,234
Chhattisgarh	1,345	2,374	2,187	2,270	2,177	5,627	18,810	1,567	2,444
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	666	3,041	638	2,999		1,279			659
Daman & Diu			1,814					7,189	1,852
Delhi		1,305	1,774	1,991		56,980		2,160	4,347
Goa		8,244	3,914	7,099	1,680	13,242	519		4,806
Gujarat	5,181	5,147	2,962	3,986	5,044	24,080	11,351	6,464	4,058
Haryana	1,446	2,194	2,075	4,850	1,238	9,090	96,270	13,010	2,921
Himachal Pradesh	1,975	1,894	3,326	2,625	3,499	7,772	5,355	3,270	3,490
Jammu & Kashmir	4,058	7,858	1,417	2,538	6,099	6,259	8,532	7,292	2,075
Jharkhand	1,991	3,546	1,994	1,931	3,423	8,384	5,372	2,175	2,720
Karnataka	3,039	15,037	2,650	5,792	5,040	10,729	5,824	4,371	3,742
Kerala	6,116	20,058	1,859	4,592	2,226	12,679	11,530	8,436	4,104
Lakshadweep	8,578	11,701	5,876	9,694	4,977	6,461		2,930	5,830
Madhya Pradesh	2,743	4,136	1,618	2,481	3,533	4,210	3,150	1,931	1,890
Maharashtra	5,555	12,333	3,477	4,842	4,246	8,179	4,563	5,555	4,275
Manipur	8,542	5,440	3,008	3,224	6,252	7,151	7,839	3,593	4,956
Meghalaya	4,402	3,094	2,487	1,378	2,936	4,440	6,029	3,971	3,012
Mizoram	10,418	4,549	4,499	2,842	7,543	14,126	8,392	5,675	6,701
Nagaland	7,127	5,460	4,353	4,893	7,251	7,103	6,806	7,137	5,907
Orissa	2,079	1,897	1,291	4,016	8,480	6,026	2,174	1,711	1,939
Pondicherry		1,132	1,890	667	10,178	3,118		806	2,421
Punjab	3,410	19,774	2,118	3,727	2,074	12,933	9,673	8,596	2,948
Rajasthan	6,102	5,392	2,562	3,108	3,646	14,028	4,623	7,475	3,378
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>3,866</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>6,628</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>4,494</b>
Tamil Nadu	3,120	7,126	2,487	4,530	5,973	20,414	46,751	5,902	3,723
Tripura	3,459	1,265	887	930	1,117	3,297	11,577	2,352	1,140
Uttar Pradesh	1,728	1,876	1,837	2,655	1,872	5,935	6,439	3,265	2,134
Uttaranchal	3,394	5,683	3,639	5,085	4,967	9,015	6,066	2,443	3,923
West Bengal	2,936	3,178	1,337	1,815	3,226	6,814	18,152	3,032	2,059
<b>All India</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>8,761</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>4,963</b>	<b>2,976</b>

Source: NCAER computations

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



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 4.6.

4.41. 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 69.8 per cent of the total expenditure.

4.42. When observed by purposes of travel (see Figure 4.4), the share of passenger transport expenses is the highest in most of the trips, except in case of shopping-related trips, where its share is 31.7 per cent and the maximum share, 65.6 per cent, is of expenditure incurred on tourism connected services.

### 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*

4.52. In all, there were 3,898 outbound tourists from Sikkim in 2010-11.

4.53. The per-cent distribution of trips by purposes of travel reveals that about 40 per cent of the people travelling abroad travelled for health and medical related purposes. This was followed by trips undertaken for leisure and holidaying purposes (20.3 per cent) and business purposes (17.5 per cent) (Table 4.8).

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 4.9 presents the state wise per-trip expenditure for outbound trips originated from each state.



**Table 4.8: State-wise per-cent distribution of number of Outbound Tourists, by purpose of travel**

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	36.3	27.9	12.8	0.0	22.6	0.4		0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	23.5	30.4	31.9	0.1	8.2	0.6		5.4	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	79.5	13.8	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Assam	33.1	34.0	11.3	0.0	11.9	0.0		9.6	100.0
Bihar	33.4	36.2	3.9	10.7	10.5	0.0		5.4	100.0
Chandigarh	37.2	33.0	8.3	4.0	13.0	0.0		4.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	13.8	17.8	1.9	0.0	56.1	0.0		10.4	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	35.0	23.6	27.4	0.0	5.8	8.2		0.0	100.0
Delhi	33.4	46.6	5.3	0.9	9.3	0.8		3.6	100.0
Goa	34.7	36.7	17.4	1.4	2.8	0.5		6.5	100.0
Gujarat	38.2	21.2	25.4	1.3	7.8	0.1		6.0	100.0
Haryana	32.8	41.5	7.8	0.9	11.3	2.4		3.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	42.5	24.9	13.5	0.0	8.8	0.0		10.3	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	29.7	51.8	7.0	1.6	2.8	2.3		4.8	100.0
Jharkhand	33.3	15.0	18.1	0.0	8.3	0.0		25.3	100.0
Karnataka	47.8	27.1	11.2	0.7	6.6	1.7		4.9	100.0
Kerala	10.2	29.2	42.1	0.8	5.4	4.6		7.8	100.0
Lakshadweep	59.9	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	28.2	48.5	16.4	0.7	1.6	2.0		2.6	100.0
Maharashtra	46.6	26.5	12.9	1.9	9.6	0.7		1.9	100.0
Manipur	48.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0		4.8	100.0
Meghalaya	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		78.4	100.0
Mizoram	24.9	1.9	29.9	0.0	18.6	0.0		24.7	100.0
Nagaland	47.6	0.0	22.4	30.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Orissa	47.2	32.0	2.8	0.0	7.3	0.0		10.8	100.0
Pondicherry	63.8	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		9.0	100.0
Punjab	32.0	26.3	22.9	0.3	15.4	0.6		2.5	100.0
Rajasthan	24.2	15.1	29.2	9.1	3.6	0.4		18.4	100.0
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Tamil Nadu	48.0	16.6	12.7	0.4	10.0	1.3		11.1	100.0
Tripura	51.1	6.2	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	44.9	28.2	6.0	6.3	4.9	0.7		9.1	100.0
Uttaranchal	13.4	63.3	8.4	4.1	1.9	0.0		8.8	100.0
West Bengal	38.6	26.0	23.6	0.4	4.2	0.0		7.3	100.0
Others	8.1	33.4	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
<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>100.0</b>

Source: NCAER computations

**Table 4.9: State wise expenditure per tourist (Rs.) by purpose of travel  
(Outbound Tourism Consumption)**

States	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
A & N Islands	19,611	8,394	4,689		6,083	101			11,433
Andhra Pradesh	11,355	9,092	6,851	5,820	10,554	24,574		3,312	8,805
Arunachal Pradesh	12,418	3,768	32,788	13,037					12,133
Assam	36,869	5,491	4,383		2,331			2,258	15,063
Bihar	4,713	12,369	77,626	3,957	8,143			1,989	10,429
Chandigarh	9,011	8,097	21,864	5,264	1,747			3,834	8,444
Chhattisgarh	9,705	4,420	183		5,874			1,550	5,585
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,141	10,287							11,939
Daman & Diu	4,831	57,244	9,982		9,770	34,530			21,361
Delhi	6,439	7,597	12,452	7,965	5,947	4,493		7,658	7,296
Goa	33,526	10,131	208	20,070	2,230	1,45,837		9,21,800	75,948
Gujarat	9,369	20,790	6,045	1,292	6,645	7,474		3,933	10,297
Haryana	3,539	9,383	6,137	5,068	7,754	12,325		4,747	6,904
Himachal Pradesh	5,681	6,945	9,400		14,307			2,766	6,954
Jammu & Kashmir	705	12,771	1,898	8,357	4,526	8,757		21,569	8,459
Jharkhand	6,738	55,256	5,141		2,058			3,769	12,572
Karnataka	10,065	17,890	13,818	16,965	19,836	29,938		24,471	14,353
Kerala	29,886	35,462	46,602	7,499	23,487	28,107		51,003	39,590
Lakshadweep	28,956		6,332						19,876
Madhya Pradesh	8,286	15,325	7,171	3,311	6,442	3,317		2,362	11,198
Maharashtra	16,117	34,494	7,373	5,804	8,068	20,664		3,518	18,684
Manipur	40,498	6,770			1,776			11,727	22,898
Meghalaya	16,121							248	3,680
Mizoram	2,333	3,476	14,735		13,133			784	7,695
Nagaland	2,612		9,110	18,842					8,934
Orissa	23,972	17,343	12,135		2,349			9,102	18,345
Pondicherry	45,335	15,408						7,034	33,757
Punjab	6,913	12,475	12,326	7,994	9,529	4,305		8,828	10,059
Rajasthan	4,848	19,836	4,776	1,298	7,248	16,309		2,952	6,549
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>23,099</b>	<b>2,05,831</b>	<b>30,219</b>		<b>474</b>				<b>48,818</b>
Tamil Nadu	17,683	14,312	18,074	36,983	14,042	18,106		7,033	15,714
Tripura	12,598	456	62,228						33,006
Uttar Pradesh	3,516	6,736	6,633	6,805	5,551	3,178		3,016	4,868
Uttaranchal	4,264	4,109	6,389	940	2,591			5,906	4,322
West Bengal	5,189	4,300	3,140	4,336	9,837	328		3,034	4,507
Others	56,460	33,725	80,215						62,774
<b>All India</b>	<b>12,558</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>18,681</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>22,963</b>		<b>13,711</b>	<b>15,302</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>15</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.).

<sup>15</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.

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.

- **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>16</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.

<sup>16</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.

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 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 (Refer to Technical Notes of this section). 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>17</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.

<sup>17</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).

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 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>18</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>19</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

<sup>18</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>19</sup>Imports cif are considered to be at basic price valuations.

balance of payments statistics).

4.73. The sum of these two columns represents the total supply of each 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>20</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

<sup>20</sup>Tourism ratios can be generated and presented separately for both the products and the industries, based on their total output.



consumption is broken down by products, this tourism ratio might be uniform for each product belonging to the intermediate 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>21</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>22</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 estimation of TDGVA**

<sup>21</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>22</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.

**and TDGDP.** However, with the information available at state level, it is possible to compile TDGVA<sup>23</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  $i$ th industry and that for state is  $x_i$  for the same industry, then state-specific TIR for  $i$ 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. 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

<sup>23</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.

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 NSSPO 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.

4.88. Hence obtained TIRs for all 25 industries of Sikkim are given in the table below:

**Table 4.10: State-specific Tourism Industry Ratios**

Industries	India		Sikkim		
	Ratio1 = PFCE/Tourism Consumption for India	India TIR	Ratio2 = PFCE/Tourism Consumption for state	A = Ratio2/Ratio1	State TIR = A*India TIR
1. Agriculture		0.00			0.00
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply		0.00			0.00
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	1.01	1.86	94.91
2 Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0.54	16.37	1.01	1.86	30.41
3 Railway passenger transport services	0.99	57.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 Road passenger transport services	0.77	54.42	0.21	0.27	14.52
5 Water passenger transport services	5.28	12.10	3.55	0.67	8.14
6 Air passenger transport services	4.71	77.20	5.12	1.09	83.86
7 Transport equipment rental services	14.63	28.82	17.30	1.18	34.08
8 Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	14.63	72.36	17.30	1.18	85.58
9 Cultural and religious services	0.95	17.06	4.22	4.43	75.52
10 Sports and other recreational services	0.95	3.84	4.22	4.43	17.01
11 Health and medical related services	0.31	30.05	0.60	1.96	58.79
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>					
12 Readymade garments		0.00			0.00
13 Processed Food		0.00			0.00
14 Tobacco products		0.00			0.00
15 Beverages		0.02			0.02
16 Travel related consumer goods		0.00			0.00
17 Footwear		0.00			0.00
18 Soaps, cosmetics and glycerin		0.00			0.00
19 Gems and jewellery		0.00			0.00
20 Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.		0.00			0.00
Total					

Source: NCAER computations

## Employment in Tourism Industries

4.89. 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.

4.90. 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.

4.91. 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).

4.92. Two major breakdowns of the number of jobs and hours worked are proposed: one according to the sex 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.

4.93. 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.

4.94. 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.

4.95. 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 4.11: 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		

### Non-monetary Indicators

4.96. 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.

4.97. For the states of India, and Sikkim 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. Rest of the tables are obtained from the DTS- 2008-09.





## **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
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		2360	3601	17830	23792
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	568	1396	8581	10544
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	639	647	3351	4636
3	Railway passenger transport services	31	112	255	399
4	Road passenger transport services	261	305	1060	1625
5	Water passenger transport	48	2	26	76
6	Air passenger transport services	241	524	1644	2410
7	Transport equipment rental services	52	116	308	476
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	35	63	421	519
9	Cultural and religious services	47	110	275	431
10	Sports and other recreational services	236	267	561	1064
11	Health and medical related services	204	60	1347	1611
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		2247	1034	4257	7539
12	Readymade garments	605	322	1345	2271
13	Processed food	51	38	175	264
14	Tobacco products	6	41	40	87
15	Beverages	39	219	415	673
16	Travel related consumer goods	28	14	129	170
17	Footwear	59	43	221	322
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	7	4	23	34
19	Gems and jewellery	1181	275	1440	2896
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	272	79	470	821
<b>Total</b>		4608	4636	22087	31330
Estimated number of trips		3609	2883	14265	20757
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	150939

Source: NCAER computations

**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>		465	10048	1551	26648	127	0	489	39329
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	53	1067	0	394	0	0	80	1594
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	96	816	9	385	14	0	62	1382
3	Railway passenger transport services	0	3470	1391	7	0	0	200	5069
4	Road passenger transport services	87	291	18	0	39	0	117	552
5	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	21764	0	0	0	21764
7	Transport equipment rental services	201	4345	129	4077	53	0	0	8806
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	28	24	3	0	21	0	24	100
9	Cultural and religious services	0	9	0	12	0	0	0	22
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	10
11	Health and medical related services	0	23	0	0	1	0	5	29
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		105	1906	246	460	47	0	38	2802
12	Readymade garments	48	1246	230	451	32	0	0	2007
13	Processed food	0	153	12	1	2	0	6	174
14	Tobacco products	19	46	1	0	4	0	19	88
15	Beverages	27	132	1	0	0	0	0	160
16	Travel related consumer goods	3	214	2	0	4	0	9	232
17	Footwear	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	47
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	4	4	0	0	2	0	1	11
19	Gems and jewellery	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	5	33	0	8	2	0	4	52
<b>Total</b>		571	11954	1797	27108	174	0	526	42131
Estimated number of trips		4967	29889	7204	6832	3170	0	4473	56535
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		11487	39995	24946	396797	5489	0	11768	74521

Source: NCAER computations

**TSA Table 1C: Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure by products (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>		2360	3601	17830	39329	63120
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	568	1396	8581	1594	12139
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	639	647	3351	1382	6019
3	Railway passenger transport services	31	112	255	5069	5467
4	Road passenger transport services	261	305	1060	552	2178
5	Water passenger transport	48	2	26	0	76
6	Air passenger transport services	241	524	1644	21764	24173
7	Transport equipment rental services	52	116	308	8806	9282
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	35	63	421	100	619
9	Cultural and religious services	47	110	275	22	454
10	Sports and other recreational services	236	267	561	10	1074
11	Health and medical related services	204	60	1347	29	1640
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		2247	1034	4257	2802	10340
12	Readymade garments	605	322	1345	2007	4279
13	Processed food	51	38	175	174	438
14	Tobacco products	6	41	40	88	175
15	Beverages	39	219	415	160	833
16	Travel related consumer goods	28	14	129	232	403
17	Footwear	59	43	221	47	370
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	7	4	23	11	45
19	Gems and jewellery	1181	275	1440	32	2928
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	272	79	470	52	873
<b>Total</b>		4608	4636	22087	42131	73462
Estimated number of trips		3609	2883	14265	56535	77292
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		127672	160784	154837	74521	517814

Source: NCAER computations

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

(Package + Non-package)		(Rs. Lakh)								
S. No	Industries	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Other	All
<b>A 1. Tourism characteristic products</b>		802	124	5257	1383	319	2120	110	2265	12379
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	22	10	18	45	17	30	2	15	159
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	50	5	284	172	42	109	7	195	863
3	Railway passenger transport services									
4	Road passenger transport services	348	0	1124	28	3	23	56	228	1809
5	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9
6	Air passenger transport services									
7	Transport equipment rental services	381	83	3712	1136	227	1177	46	1571	8333
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	25	81	0	30	11	0	0	147
9	Cultural and religious services	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
10	Sports and other recreational services	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
11	Health and medical related services	0	0	35	0	0	759	0	255	1050
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		68	11	1214	214	28	102	209	321	2168
12	Readymade garments	1	6	414	16	2	42	98	56	635
13	Processed food	15	1	147	21	5	19	3	52	262
14	Tobacco products	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	4	18
15	Beverages	10	4	82	19	0	0	10	4	130
16	Travel related consumer goods	38	0	427	158	9	30	10	172	844
17	Footwear	0	0	111	0	2	6	88	29	236
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	14
19	Gems and jewellery									
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	2	0	11	0	10	2	0	3	28
<b>Total</b>		869	135	6471	1598	347	2222	319	2586	14547
Estimated number of trips		21755	2326	167378	35138	11782	33518	2443	49380	323719
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		3996	5812	3866	4547	2942	6628	13064	5237	4494

Source: NCAER computations

**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>		20	0	52	0	2	0	0	75
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
3	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	31
4	Road passenger transport services	6	0	14	0	1	0	0	21
5	Water passenger transport								
6	Air passenger transport services	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
7	Transport equipment rental services	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	Cultural and religious services								
10	Sports and other recreational services								
11	Health and medical related services	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		137	1631	60	0	0	0	0	1828
12	Readymade garments	14	0	27	0	0	0	0	40
13	Processed food	35	0	15	0	0	0	0	50
14	Tobacco products								
15	Beverages								
16	Travel related consumer goods	38	1631	0	0	0	0	0	1669
17	Footwear	26	0	16	0	0	0	0	41
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine								
19	Gems and jewellery	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>		157	1631	112	0	2	0	0	1903
Estimated number of trips		682	792	371	0	490	1563	0	3898
Expenditure per trip (Rs.)		23099	205831	30219		474	0		48818

Source: NCAER computations

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

(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>63,120</b>	<b>12,379</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75,574</b>
1	Accommodation services/Hotels	12,138	159	7	12,304
2	Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	6,018	863	5	6,887
3	Railway passenger transport services	5,468	0	31	5,498
4	Road passenger transport services	2,178	1,809	21	4,008
5	Water passenger transport	76	9	0	85
6	Air passenger transport services	24,174	0	3	24,177
7	Transport equipment rental services	9,282	8,333	3	17,618
8	Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	619	147	2	769
9	Cultural and religious services	452	5	0	458
10	Sports and other recreational services	1,075	3	0	1,078
11	Health and medical related services	1,640	1,050	3	2,693
<b>A.2 Tourism connected products</b>		<b>10,341</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>14,337</b>
12	Readymade garments	4,278	635	40	4,953
13	Processed food	438	262	50	751
14	Tobacco products	175	18	0	192
15	Beverages	834	130	0	963
16	Travel related consumer goods	402	844	1,669	2,915
17	Footwear	369	236	41	646
18	Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	45	14	0	59
19	Gems and jewellery	2,929	0	25	2,954
20	Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	873	28	3	904
<b>A.3 Other imputed connected products</b>			<b>5,664</b>		<b>5,664</b>
21	Vacation homes (assumed to be 1% of urban owner occupied dwelling services)		8		8
22	Social transfers in kind (50% of GFCE of tourism and cultural services)		436		436
23	FISIM (calculated from the share of FISIM in PFCE)		2565		2,565
24	Producers' guest houses (.5% of private organised sector share in output)		2234		2,234
25	Imputed expenditures of households on food for tourists staying with them		421		421
<b>Total</b>		<b>73,461</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>95,574</b>

Source: NCAER computations



**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	486822	847	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1427	1192471	0	0	0
3	Trade	465	13020	17848	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	13873	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	89	0	0	194068
6	Processed food products	2926	1711	0	0	0
7	Beverages	60	518	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	5580	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	897	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	0	418	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	1516	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	1012	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	0	581	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	565	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	21	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	24	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		491700	1218704	17848	14438	194068

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	52011	0	0	0	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	3330	1740	1	2419	3092	5737
3	Trade	163	308	1	0	169	733
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	2	77	0	0	0	0
6	Processed food products	61285	771	9	0	0	0
7	Beverages	127	30754	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	406	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	0	67269	0	6
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	0	0	12948	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	5322
12	Travel related consumer goods	2	0	0	399	9	839
13	Soaps and cosmetics	31	15	1	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	19	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		116951	33684	418	70088	16220	12638

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	2942	910	313	0	0	0
3	Trade	56	114	447	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	658	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	5	0	0	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	Leather footwear	299	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	889	0	1	0	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	3	7170	2	0	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	1	1	42379	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	12019	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	1
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
Total domestic output at basic prices		4197	8196	43141	0	12677	1

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	308	0	0	0	0	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	134	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	0	0	766	17	0	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	299	2967	0	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	22582	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	219
24	Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		308	134	1066	2984	22582	219

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	539680	18826
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	1214383	25054
3	Trade	0	0	33324	-33324
4	Transport freight services	0	0	14531	-14593
5	All non-tourism specific services	0	0	194237	0
6	Processed food products	0	0	66701	1455
7	Beverages	0	0	31460	386
8	Tobacco products	0	0	406	14
9	Readymade garments	0	0	72861	732
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	13847	393
11	Leather footwear	0	0	6039	573
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	3655	152
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	8233	56
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	42963	275
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	12584	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	1	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	0	308	0
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	134	0
20	Hotels	0	0	783	0
21	Restaurants	0	0	3266	0
22	Medical and health	0	0	22582	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	260	0
24	Cultural and religious services	1703	0	1703	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	8435	8460	0
Total domestic output at basic prices		1703	8435	2292400	0

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	2442	43847	-41405	517101
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	91015	21306	69708	1309145
3	Trade	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	99	37	62	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	3340	585	2755	196992
6	Processed food products	1189	305	884	69040
7	Beverages	7708	0	7708	39553
8	Tobacco products	148	0	148	568
9	Readymade garments	1052	51	1002	74595
10	Printing and publishing	132	33	98	14338
11	Leather footwear	80	0	80	6693
12	Travel related consumer goods	124	43	80	3888
13	Soaps and cosmetics	1050	16	1035	9323
14	Gems and jewellery	320	0	320	43558
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	57	39	18	12602
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	1
18	Air passenger transport	3	8	-5	303
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	4	0	4	138
20	Hotels	1	0	0	783
21	Restaurants	2	1	1	3267
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	22582
23	Renting of transport equipment	3	0	3	263
24	Cultural and religious services	6	12	-6	1697
25	Sporting and recreational services	917	1524	-607	7853
Total domestic output at basic prices		109692	67807	41884	2334284

**TSA Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries, Sikkim, 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	263895	71854	0	363	158
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	138138	781498	1013	7550	8629
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	20071	50016	1082	873	8152
6	Processed food products	4432	5670	0	1	13
7	Beverages	0	544	0	0	12
8	Tobacco products	0	2	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	49	2406	1	8	66
10	Printing and publishing	253	198	54	30	102
11	Leather footwear	0	71	0	5	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	13	526	1	3	9
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	513	0	0	1
14	Gems and jewellery	0	212	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	223	881	2	9	126
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	5664	5636	511	126	731
17	Water passenger transport	3	2	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	83	2418	2	5	160
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	40	0	2	0
20	Hotels	725	196	75	350	554
21	Restaurants	2131	577	220	1030	1629
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	23	388
23	Renting of transport equipment	13	84	0	5	5
24	Cultural and religious services	9	484	0	3	49
25	Sporting and recreational services	1191	2035	0	8	52
IC-PP		436893	925863	2960	10394	20836
GVA-basic prices		54806	292841	14888	4044	173233
CoE		8284	117337	2285	1461	70246
OS/MI		42228	113305	12140	2078	84087
CFC		3823	55862	383	451	15468
net taxes on production		479	6541	84	55	3511
GO-basic prices		491700	1218704	17848	14438	194068
Employment (lakh)		1.64	0.79	0.17	0.02	0.49

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

Use table at purchasers' 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
1	Agriculture	90121	2467	59	329	10
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	9694	2669	31	45813	11912
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	2218	226	13	6151	868
6	Processed food products	4292	2634	26	54	86
7	Beverages	22	762	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	80	0	0
9	Readymade garments	6	0	0	2716	31
10	Printing and publishing	1	0	0	4	627
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	2	2	0	125	9
13	Soaps and cosmetics	1	8	3	292	20
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	30	2	1	150	18
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	147	14	4	355	122
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	9	4	1	38	31
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	1	0	0	0	0
21	Restaurants	2	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	4	0	0	163	15
25	Sporting and recreational services	8	2	4	251	15
IC-PP		106560	8790	222	56441	13764
GVA-basic prices		10392	24894	196	13647	2456
CoE		3098	1431	36	3227	398
OS/MI		4519	16830	118	6922	1473
CFC		2491	5953	36	3125	517
net taxes on production		289	692	5	379	68
GO-basic prices		116951	33684	418	70088	16220
Employment (lakh)		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00



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

Use table at purchasers' 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				
		11	12	13	14	15
1	Agriculture	702	429	242	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	8427	2191	4615	17076	0
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	983	141	526	5110	0
6	Processed food products	273	40	310	0	0
7	Beverages	0	1	19	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	125	12	0	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	0	0	3	0	0
11	Leather footwear	64	1	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	578	471	1	39	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	1	880	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	1	5	0	11851	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	70	1	9	177	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	139	16	67	1773	0
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	33	0
18	Air passenger transport	14	5	37	373	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	4	0
24	Cultural and religious services	0	1	4	79	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	80	19	24	50	0
IC-PP		11455	3335	6737	36564	0
GVA-basic prices		1183	861	1459	6577	0
CoE		140	92	62	1688	0
OS/MI		760	564	1017	3745	0
CFC		251	190	341	964	0
net taxes on production		33	16	41	183	0
GO-basic prices		12638	4197	8196	43141	0
Employment (lakh)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Use table at purchasers' 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				
		16	17	18	19	20
1	Agriculture	1974	0	0	0	520
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	3976	0	134	19	105
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	247	0	19	14	9
6	Processed food products	2	0	0	0	49
7	Beverages	0	0	0	0	12
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	0	0	3	0	5
10	Printing and publishing	7	0	0	1	0
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	0	1	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	0	0	2	0	1
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	1974	0	0	1	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	3976	0	10	11	1
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	247	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	2	0	1	4	3
21	Restaurants	0	0	3	12	8
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0
24	Cultural and religious services	7	0	0	0	0
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	0	0	0	0
IC-PP		6980	1	174	64	712
GVA-basic prices		5698	1	134	70	354
CoE		1076	0	100	51	97
OS/MI		4097	1	18	11	225
CFC		492	0	15	8	29
net taxes on production		33	0	1	1	3
GO-basic prices		12677	1	308	134	1066
Employment (lakh)		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02

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

Use table at purchasers' 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				
		21	22	23	24	25
1	Agriculture	1539	663	0	0	21
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	219	5682	9	106	1342
3	Trade	0	0	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	12	400	16	111	1617
6	Processed food products	145	0	0	0	1
7	Beverages	36	0	0	0	0
8	Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0
9	Readymade garments	9	134	0	0	3
10	Printing and publishing	0	23	0	0	4
11	Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	0	1	0	1	2
13	Soaps and cosmetics	1	0	0	0	4
14	Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	0	12	0	0	3
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	1	151	1	0	4
17	Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0
18	Air passenger transport	0	2	0	0	1
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0
20	Hotels	8	398	1	2	2
21	Restaurants	22	1171	3	6	5
22	Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0
23	Renting of transport equipment	0	0	0	0	36
24	Cultural and religious services	0	3	0	3	57
25	Sporting and recreational services	0	8	0	1	805
IC-PP		1992	8646	30	232	3908
GVA-basic prices		992	13936	189	1470	4527
CoE		273	8133	29	858	2446
OS/MI		617	5033	111	532	593
CFC		82	644	44	68	1444
net taxes on production		20	160	5	15	57
GO-basic prices		2984	22582	219	1703	8435
Employment (lakh)		0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00

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

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

S. No.	Industry	IC	FD	output
1	Agriculture	435345	81756	517101
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1050852	258293	1309145
3	Trade	0	0	0
4	Transport freight services	0	0	0
5	All non-tourism specific services	98875	98117	196992
6	Processed food products	18028	51012	69040
7	Beverages	1409	38145	39553
8	Tobacco products	82	485	568
9	Readymade garments	5573	69021	74595
10	Printing and publishing	1308	13030	14338
11	Leather footwear	142	6551	6693
12	Travel related consumer goods	1782	2106	3888
13	Soaps and cosmetics	1728	7596	9323
14	Gems and jewellery	12068	31490	43558
15	Railway passenger transport services	1715	-1715	0
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	15486	-2883	12602
17	Water passenger transport	38	-37	1
18	Air passenger transport	3184	-2881	303
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	42	96	138
20	Hotels	2513	-1730	783
21	Restaurants	7389	-4122	3267
22	Medical and health	411	22171	22582
23	Renting of transport equipment	151	112	263
24	Cultural and religious services	876	821	1697
25	Sporting and recreational services	4556	3297	7853
IC-PP		1663552	670732	2334284
GVA-basic prices		628848	41884	0
CoE		222849	0	0
OS/MI		301024	0	0
CFC		92681	0	0
net taxes on production		12669	0	0
GO-basic prices		2292400	0	0
Employment (lakh)		3.36	0.00	0.00

Source: NCAER's computations

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

Industries	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate Consumption	Gross value added at basic prices	State Tourism Industry Ratios	TDGVA
1. Agriculture	491700	436893	54806	0.00	0
2. Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1218704	925863	292841	0.00	2
3. Trade	17848	2960	14888	0.66	99
4. transport freight services	14438	10394	4044	2.25	91
5. All non-tourism specific services	194068	20836	173233	2.29	3967
6. Processed food products	116951	106560	10392	0.00	0
7. Beverages	33684	8790	24894	0.02	5
8. Tobacco products	418	222	196	0.00	0
9. Readymade garments	70088	56441	13647	0.00	0
10. Printing and publishing	16220	13764	2456	0.00	0
11. Leather footwear	12638	11455	1183	0.00	0
12. Travel related consumer goods	4197	3335	861	0.00	0
13. Soaps and cosmetics	8196	6737	1459	0.00	0
14. Gems and jewellery	43141	36564	6577	0.00	0
15. Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0.00	0
16. Land passenger transport including via pipeline	12677	6980	5698	14.52	827
17. Water passenger transport	1	1	1	8.14	0
18. Air passenger transport	308	174	134	98.44	132
19. Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	134	64	70	99.43	70
20. Hotels	1066	712	354	94.91	336
21. Restaurants	2984	1992	992	30.41	302
22. Medical and health	22582	8646	13936	68.59	9559
23. Renting of transport equipment	219	30	189	39.60	75
24. Cultural and religious services	1703	232	1470	93.06	1368
25. Sporting and recreational services	8435	3908	4527	20.96	949
<b>Total</b>	2292400	1663552	628848		17782
Share in State GVA					2.83

Source: NCAER computations

**TSA Table 7A: Employment in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Sikkim, RURAL – 2009-10**

	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
Industries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	2198	612	2810	9707	1231	10938
Accommodation services/Hotels	421	0	421	0	0	0
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	2575	1225	3800
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	108	0	108	7011	0	7011
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural and religious services	1003	0	1003	108	0	108
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	12	6	19
Health and medical related services	666	612	1278	0	0	0
Tourism connected industries	1123	86	1209	1352	0	1352
Readymade garments	0	0	0	1309	0	1309
Processed Food	15	0	15	0	0	0
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverages	1109	86	1195	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	43	0	43
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7B: Employment in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Sikkim, URBAN – 2009-10**

	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
Industries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	53	333	386	5731	233	5964
Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	1097	25	1122
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	483	37	520
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	2645	0	2645
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	1450	171	1621
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	31	0	31
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	25	0	25
Health and medical related services	53	333	386	0	0	0
Tourism connected industries	0	0	0	1391	0	1391
Readymade garments	0	0	0	1273	0	1273
Processed Food	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	117	0	117
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7C: Employment in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender – Sikkim, TOTAL – 2009-10**

	Number of Employees			Number of Employees		
	Formal			Informal		
Industries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	2250	946	3196	15438	1464	16901
Accommodation services/Hotels	421	0	421	1097	25	1122
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	3058	1262	4320
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	108	0	108	9657	0	9657
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	1450	171	1621
Cultural and religious services	1003	0	1003	139	0	139
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	37	6	44
Health and medical related services	719	946	1664	0	0	0
Tourism connected industries	1123	86	1209	2742	0	2742
Readymade garments	0	0	0	2582	0	2582
Processed Food	15	0	15	0	0	0
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverages	1109	86	1195	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	43	0	43
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	117	0	117
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"



**TSA Table 7D: Jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender –  
Sikkim, RURAL – 2009-10**

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	2198	612	2810	9863	1231	11094
Accommodation services/Hotels	421	0	421	0	0	0
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	2575	1225	3800
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	108	0	108	7167	0	7167
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural and religious services	1003	0	1003	108	0	108
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	12	6	19
Health and medical related services	666	612	1278	0	0	0
Tourism connected industries	1123	86	1209	1352	0	1352
Readymade garments	0	0	0	1309	0	1309
Processed Food	15	0	15	0	0	0
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverages	1109	86	1195	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	43	0	43
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7E: Jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender –  
Sikkim, URBAN – 2009-10**

	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
Industries	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	53	333	386	5731	233	5964
Accommodation services/Hotels	0	0	0	1097	25	1122
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	483	37	520
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	0	0	0	2645	0	2645
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	1450	171	1621
Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	31	0	31
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	25	0	25
Health and medical related services	53	333	386	0	0	0
Tourism connected industries	0	0	0	1391	0	1391
Readymade garments	0	0	0	1273	0	1273
Processed Food	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	117	0	117
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

**TSA Table 7F: Jobs in tourism industries by formal/informal and by gender –  
Sikkim, TOTAL – 2009-10**

Industries	Number of Jobs			Number of Jobs		
	Formal			Informal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tourism characteristic industries	2250	946	3196	15594	1464	17057
Accommodation services/Hotels	421	0	421	1097	25	1122
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	0	0	0	3058	1262	4320
Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land passenger transport services	108	0	108	9813	0	9813
Water passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	0	0	0	1450	171	1621
Cultural and religious services	1003	0	1003	139	0	139
Sporting and other recreational services	0	0	0	37	6	44
Health and medical related services	719	946	1664	0	0	0
Tourism connected industries	1123	86	1209	2742	0	2742
Readymade garments	0	0	0	2582	0	2582
Processed Food	15	0	15	0	0	0
Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverages	1109	86	1195	0	0	0
Travel related consumer goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
footwear	0	0	0	43	0	43
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	117	0	117
Book, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: NCAER computations based on NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round survey on "Employment Unemployment"

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

(In lakh)

State	2010		2011		2012		2013 (p)	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Andhra Pradesh	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65
Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05
Assam	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16
Bihar	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72
Goa	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46
Gujarat	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66
Haryana	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30
Himachal Pradesh	128.74	4.54	146.05	4.85	128.74	4.54	146.05	4.85
Jammu & Kashmir	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72
Karnataka	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74
Kerala	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33
Madhya Pradesh	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70
Maharashtra	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15
Manipur	1.14	0.00	1.35	0.01	1.14	0.00	1.35	0.01
Meghalaya	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05
Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01
Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02
Orissa	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61
Punjab	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51
Rajasthan	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>0.24</b>
Tamil Nadu	1116.37	28.05	1375.13	33.74	1116.37	28.05	1375.13	33.74
Tripura	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06
Uttaranchal	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25
Uttar Pradesh	1447.55	16.75	1554.30	18.87	1447.55	16.75	1554.30	18.87
Chhattisgarh	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04
Jharkhand	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72
West Bengal	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16
Chandigarh	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37
Daman & Diu	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04
Delhi	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01
Lakshadweep	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01
Pondicherry	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52
<b>All India</b>	<b>7402.14</b>	<b>178.53</b>	<b>8645.33</b>	<b>194.97</b>	<b>7402.14</b>	<b>178.53</b>	<b>8645.33</b>	<b>194.97</b>

Source: India Tourism Statistics

**TSA Table 10.2: Average number of overnight trips per 100 households in different state /UTs, last 365 days**

State	Average number of overnight trips		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	469	416	453
Arunachal Pradesh	332	171	297
Assam	223	258	227
Bihar	336	333	335
Chhattisgarh	370	366	370
Delhi	166	237	232
Goa	295	322	308
Gujarat	422	370	402
Haryana	578	424	530
Himachal Pradesh	791	593	769
Jammu & Kashmir	904	601	836
Jharkhand	343	360	346
Karnataka	384	376	381
Kerala	444	446	445
Madhya Pradesh	498	469	491
Maharashtra	453	269	371
Manipur	189	131	173
Meghalaya	279	178	260
Mizoram	232	188	212
Nagaland	317	293	310
Orissa	552	479	541
Punjab	504	417	470
Rajasthan	541	447	516
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>338</b>
Tamil Nadu	334	328	331
Tripura	307	326	310
Uttaranchal	434	380	422
Uttar Pradesh	493	432	480
West Bengal	393	308	371
Andaman & Nicobar Island	418	181	340
Chandigarh	191	265	256
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	153	259	179
Daman & Diu	100	211	139
Lakshadweep	184	293	231
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: states/UTs, last 365 days**

State	Households			Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	94.6	93.2	94.2	87.93	84.04	86.78
Arunachal Pradesh	70.3	61.5	68.5	38.04	30.83	36.55
Assam	79.8	88.6	80.8	50.65	59.05	51.48
Bihar	84.5	87.4	84.8	59.85	61.33	60.00
Chhattisgarh	92.5	91.9	92.4	84.28	84.20	84.27
Delhi	85.0	86.6	86.5	62.79	73.09	72.23
Goa	89.2	78.0	83.6	82.49	68.54	75.78
Gujarat	93.4	90.0	92.1	79.36	76.83	78.42
Haryana	95.7	89.7	93.8	82.05	79.72	81.39
Himachal Pradesh	99.8	86.0	98.3	89.80	88.56	89.70
Jammu & Kashmir	93.9	87.7	92.5	76.71	68.64	75.06
Jharkhand	92.6	92.5	92.6	76.77	79.22	77.13
Karnataka	88.6	94.9	90.9	78.97	85.73	81.25
Kerala	84.4	80.1	83.3	70.68	65.85	69.45
Madhya Pradesh	97.3	94.7	96.7	84.73	82.18	84.14
Maharashtra	94.5	85.1	90.3	80.12	71.64	76.55
Manipur	60.7	57.8	59.9	20.92	18.57	20.28
Meghalaya	77.1	70.3	75.8	45.54	43.03	45.12
Mizoram	65.1	59.3	62.5	26.29	21.95	24.35
Nagaland	82.2	89.8	84.4	39.84	45.29	41.29
Orissa	95.9	94.9	95.7	80.50	83.57	80.95
Punjab	90.5	90.0	90.3	83.20	82.27	82.87
Rajasthan	98.4	97.1	98.1	85.69	80.95	84.53
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>68.46</b>	<b>88.65</b>	<b>70.67</b>
Tamil Nadu	90.6	91.6	91.1	81.75	83.97	82.74
Tripura	94.1	93.0	93.9	71.30	76.88	72.22
Uttaranchal	94.6	94.2	94.5	78.62	79.21	78.75
Uttar Pradesh	96.3	94.1	95.8	77.53	78.44	77.72
West Bengal	93.3	81.4	90.2	79.30	70.26	77.22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.9	75.7	83.2	72.00	58.68	67.66
Chandigarh	99.7	78.1	80.7	88.78	59.84	62.73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64.7	92.2	71.6	38.55	82.02	46.44
Daman & Diu	45.7	70.3	54.2	39.68	60.19	45.99
Lakshadweep	100.0	87.8	96.0	82.00	44.30	63.86
Puducherry	90.6	88.3	89.0	81.41	79.02	79.71
<b>All India</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>77.41</b>	<b>77.31</b>	<b>77.38</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**

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Share in total households reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnight visitors	Share in total households reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnight visitors	Share in total households reporting overnight visitors	Share in total number of overnight visitors
Andhra Pradesh	9.3	8.4	10.0	9.2	9.5	8.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Assam	2.6	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.8
Bihar	7.9	7.1	2.5	2.1	6.3	5.8
Chhattisgarh	2.3	2.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4
Delhi	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.6	1.1	1.0
Goa	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gujarat	4.3	4.4	6.6	6.9	4.9	5.1
Haryana	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Jharkhand	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.2	2.3
Karnataka	4.6	4.7	7.2	7.2	5.4	5.4
Kerala	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7
Madhya Pradesh	6.2	6.9	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.5
Maharashtra	7.9	7.7	14.0	13.6	9.7	9.3
Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Orissa	4.6	4.3	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.7
Punjab	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.7
Rajasthan	5.7	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.4
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Tamil Nadu	5.7	4.9	12.4	11.0	7.6	6.5
Tripura	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Uttaranchal	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	16.2	18.0	10.9	12.9	14.7	16.6
West Bengal	8.6	8.1	6.4	5.9	8.0	7.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dadra & Nagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
<b>All India</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</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 trip separately for each State/UTs of destination**

State of main destination	Purpose								
	Business	Leisure	Social	Religious	Education & training	Health & medical	Shopping	Others	All
Andhra Pradesh	14	23	734	134	4	56	1	33	1000
Arunachal Pradesh	99	28	369	93	43	100	118	140	1000
Assam	55	23	694	63	14	109	8	34	1000
Bihar	22	15	767	66	7	104	5	13	1000
Chhattisgarh	16	30	822	63	7	44	5	12	1000
Delhi	55	49	693	21	37	56	16	72	1000
Goa	46	197	489	222	29	10	0	7	1000
Gujarat	14	21	771	140	7	38	1	8	1000
Haryana	10	5	858	39	2	58	0	27	1000
Himachal Pradesh	18	49	701	142	10	43	12	26	1000
Jammu & Kashmir	11	35	743	145	18	20	5	24	1000
Jharkhand	13	31	764	87	8	79	3	14	1000
Karnataka	16	34	710	178	6	32	0	24	1000
Kerala	12	24	730	84	5	78	0	67	1000
Madhya Pradesh	13	12	838	73	4	45	2	12	1000
Maharashtra	13	21	704	175	4	67	2	14	1000
Manipur	140	21	445	71	26	144	90	60	1000
Meghalaya	68	96	585	64	11	102	12	62	1000
Mizoram	196	90	480	46	26	77	48	36	1000
Nagaland	210	36	318	82	53	121	18	162	1000
Orissa	24	51	747	52	4	87	8	27	1000
Punjab	15	7	826	93	6	33	0	20	1000
Rajasthan	9	10	787	100	8	58	1	27	1000
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1000</b>
Tamil Nadu	11	42	689	195	4	39	1	18	1000
Tripura	3	49	837	12	3	68	0	22	1000
Uttaranchal	18	49	496	359	8	23	14	33	1000
Uttar Pradesh	12	15	823	62	8	48	3	30	1000
West Bengal	13	57	789	35	3	78	1	24	1000
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30	146	670	26	16	57	20	36	1000
Chandigarh	11	83	627	45	31	157	1	45	1000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2	973	2	1	21	0	0	1000
Daman & Diu	0	410	272	317	0	0	0	0	1000
Lakshadweep	11	213	671	13	2	50	0	40	1000
Puducherry	0	50	750	122	16	51	0	10	1000
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	126200	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**

State of destination	Main destination		
	Within the district	Outside the district but within the state	Outside State
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	1.2	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	1.2	1.3
Assam	1.1	1.4	1.4
Bihar	1.0	1.3	1.4
Chhattisgarh	1.1	1.1	1.9
Delhi	1.3	1.0	1.2
Goa	1.0	1.0	2.0
Gujarat	1.0	1.4	2.0
Haryana	1.1	1.2	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	1.2	2.1
Jharkhand	1.0	1.2	1.5
Karnataka	1.0	1.3	1.7
Kerala	1.1	1.2	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.3
Maharashtra	1.1	1.3	1.8
Manipur	1.0	1.1	2.9
Meghalaya	1.0	1.0	1.8
Mizoram	1.0	1.0	2.8
Nagaland	1.3	1.6	1.4
Orissa	1.0	1.2	1.6
Punjab	1.0	1.1	1.1
Rajasthan	1.0	1.1	1.5
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Tamil Nadu	1.1	1.2	1.6
Tripura	1.0	1.0	2.6
Uttaranchal	1.0	1.1	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.3
West Bengal	1.0	1.1	1.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.1	1.3	0.0
Chandigarh	1.0	1.0	1.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.0	1.2	1.0
Daman & Diu	1.0	1.0	1.2
Lakshadweep	1.0	0.0	1.8
Puducherry	1.1	1.1	1.2
<b>All India</b>	<b>1.0</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**

Source of information	Sikkim					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	22	47	30	56	42	54
Radio	9	0	6	35	0	29
TV	531	265	452	31	114	44
Internet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billboard/ Hoarding	47	2	33	237	186	229
More than one of these	390	686	478	558	658	574
Others	1	0	1	82	0	69
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**

Source of information	All India					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Newspaper/Magazine	145	139	142	172	272	220
Radio	82	22	47	113	30	73
TV	547	661	614	318	385	350
Internet	3	20	13	1	8	5
Billboard/ Hoarding	10	5	7	66	40	53
More than one of these	186	145	162	265	248	257
Others	27	8	16	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**

Source of information	Sikkim					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Resulted into one or more trips	0	1	0	11	60	19
Planning to make a trip in near future	122	449	219	49	375	102
Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	331	270	313	380	265	361
No impact	463	228	393	468	295	440
Cannot say	85	51	75	91	4	77
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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**

Source of information	All India					
	Incredible India Campaign			Other promotional campaigns		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Resulted into one or more trips	32	45	40	43	65	54
Planning to make a trip in near future	143	169	158	131	155	143
Willing to make a trip but could not make it due to other constraints	406	406	406	442	422	433
No impact	341	315	326	321	290	306
Cannot say	78	64	70	62	67	65
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

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 Sikkim were 3.24 lakh in 2008-09 (DTS, 2008-09). This amounts to 0.03 per cent of the total domestic trips undertaken in India.
- In addition to this, 56,535 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 20,757 tourists visiting the state from other countries (MoT Report).
- With respect to outbound tourism, a total of 3,898 people living in Sikkim undertook foreign trips during 2010-11 (IPS, 2010-11). This is 0.04 per cent of the total outbound tourists of India (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1: Number of trips / tourists**

Item	Sikkim	All India	Share of Sikkim in All- India
Total domestic trips (No.) - within state	3,23,719	939,032,132	0.03
Total Inbound trips (No.) – from other states	56,535	-	
Total Inbound tourists (No.) – from other countries	20,757	6,603,897	0.31
Total outbound tourists (No.) – to other countries	3,898	10,842,124	0.04

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. 89,911 lakh which is 0.18 per cent of the total Tourism Expenditure for India (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2: Internal Tourism Expenditure (Rs. lakh)**

Item	Sikkim	All India	Share of Sikkim in All- India (%)
1. Domestic Tourism Expenditure	14,547	39,296,109	0.04
2. Inbound Tourism Expenditure	73,461	9,967,885	0.74
- Total Expenditure on trips from other states	42,131	-	
- Total Expenditure on trips from other countries	31,330	9,967,885	0.31
3. Outbound Tourism Expenditure	1,903	1,014,854	0.19
<b>4. Gross Internal Tourism Expenditure (1+2+3)</b>	<b>89,911</b>	<b>50,278,848</b>	<b>0.18</b>

Source: NCAER computations

### Employment in tourism industries

- The overall workforce (number of jobs) in Sikkim was 3.36 lakh in 2009-10.
- The number of jobs in tourism characteristic industries in the state stood at 0.20 lakh. This refers to the tourism employment of the state.
- **The direct share of tourism employment in total state employment is 6.03 per cent, as compared to the corresponding national share of 4.37 per cent (Table 6.3).**

**Table 6.3: Employment in tourism industries**

	Sikkim	All India
<b>Total Employment (in lakh)</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>5,355.4</b>
Tourism Characteristic Industries	0.20	234.2
Tourism Connected Industries	0.04	203.7
Tourism Specific Industries	0.24	437.9
<b>Shares in Total Employment (%)</b>		
<b>Tourism Characteristic Industries</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>4.37</b>
Tourism Connected Industries	1.18	3.80
Tourism Specific Industries	7.21	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. 6,28,848 lakh for the reference year of 2009-10.
- The GVA of Tourism characteristic industries (GVATI) works out to be Rs. 27,371 lakh, which is 4.35 per cent of the total state GVA or GSDP (Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4: Gross Value Added of tourism industries**

	Sikkim	All India
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>6,28,848</b>	<b>61,86,95,000</b>
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	27,371	4,42,92,221
Tourism Connected Industries	61,664	1,82,16,126
Tourism Specific Industries (1+2)	89,036	6,25,08,347
<b>Shares in GVA</b>		
Tourism Characteristic Industries (GVATI)	4.35	7.16
Tourism Connected Industries	9.81	2.94
Tourism Specific Industries	14.16	10.1
<b>Tourism Direct GVA</b>	<b>17,782</b>	<b>2,34,91,181</b>
<b>Share of TDGVA in total GVA</b>	<b>2.83</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. 17,782 lakh.
- **The share of TDGVA in the state GVA is 2.83 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.
- These multipliers have been computed for the state of reference using the Input-Output analysis and are given in Table 6.5. The direct plus indirect shares in GDP and employment are obtained by multiplying their direct shares with the respective multipliers.

- The overall (direct + indirect) share of tourism in the state GDP is 5.09 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 9.83 per cent (Table 6.5).

**Table 6.5: Contribution of Tourism in the Economy**

	Sikkim	All India
TDGVA - direct	2.83	3.80
GVATI-direct	4.35	7.16
Tourism Employment - direct	6.03	4.37
GVA multipliers	1.8014	1.843
Employment multipliers	1.629	2.3256
TDGVA - direct and indirect	5.09	7.00
GVATI-direct and indirect	7.84	13.19
Tourism Employment - direct and indirect	9.83	10.17

Source: NCAER computations



## GLOSSARY



GLOSSARY<sup>24</sup>

<b>Basic price</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>Business and government tourism consumption</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>Central product classification (CPC)</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>CIF price</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>Compensation of employees</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>Consumption of fixed capital</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>Direct tourism gross domestic product</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

<sup>24</sup> Sources of glossary:

1. United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO): International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS), 2008
2. Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008: World Tourism Organisation (WTO), United Nations (UN), Eurostat, and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
3. European System of Accounts – ESA 1995
4. United Nations Statistics Division: National Accounts Statistics, 1993 System of National Accounts (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/glossary.asp?letter=S>)

	also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.
<b>Direct tourism gross value added</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>Direct tourism output</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>Domestic output</b>	Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.
<b>Domestic tourism</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>Domestic tourism consumption</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>Domestic travel</b>	Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel.
<b>Domestic travellers</b>	Those who undertake domestic travel are domestic travellers.
<b>Domestic trip</b>	A domestic trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.
<b>Domestic visitor</b>	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.  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.
<b>Durable consumer goods</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.
<b>Economic activity</b>	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.
<b>Employed persons</b>	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.

<b>Employed persons</b>	Number of persons usually employed in the principal and subsidiary statuses.
<b>Employed as per principal activity status</b>	Those in labour force pursuing some economic activity for major time during the reference period of 365 days
<b>Employed as per subsidiary activity status</b>	Those in labour force pursuing some economic activity for a relatively shorter time (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days
<b>Enterprise</b>	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.
<b>Establishment</b>	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.
<b>Exports of goods</b>	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</b>	Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and

<b>expenditure of government</b>	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>FOB price</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>General government</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>GDP</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>Gross</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>Gross domestic product - expenditure based</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>Gross domestic product - income based</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>Gross domestic product - output based</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>Gross fixed capital formation</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>Gross margin</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>Gross value added</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>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.
<b>Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI)</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>Household tourism Consumption</b>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within economy.
<b>Imports of goods</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>Imports of services</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>Imports of goods and services</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.
<b>Imputed tourism consumption</b>	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.
<b>Inbound travel</b>	Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel.
<b>Inbound trip</b>	An inbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
<b>Inbound tourism</b>	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.

<b>Inbound tourism consumption</b>	Inbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.
<b>Input-output model</b>	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.
<b>Input-output tables</b>	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>Intermediate consumption</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>Intermediate output</b>	That part of the total output of each industry consumed by other industries in the production process.
<b>Internal tourism</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>Internal tourism consumption</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>International tourism</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>International tourism consumption</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>International travellers</b>	Those who undertake international travel are considered as international travellers.
<b>International visitor</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>ISIC</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>Leontief inverse (input-output) table</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.
<b>Other taxes on production</b>	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.
<b>Outbound tourism</b>	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.
<b>Outbound tourism consumption</b>	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.
<b>Outbound trip</b>	An outbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
<b>Outbound travel</b>	Travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel.
<b>Output</b>	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.
<b>Output multiplier</b>	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 ( $L_{ij}$ ).
<b>Principal activity</b>	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.
<b>Principal usual activity status of persons</b>	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).
<b>Principal product</b>	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.

<b>Production</b>	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.
<b>Production account</b>	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.
<b>Products</b>	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.
<b>Purchaser’s price</b>	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.
<b>Same day visitor</b>	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
<b>Social transfers in kind</b>	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).
<b>Subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Subsidy on a product</b>	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.
<b>supply</b>	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.
<b>Supply Table</b>	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.
<b>Supply and use tables</b>	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.
<b>Tax on a product</b>	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.
<b>Taxes</b>	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.
<b>Taxes on production and imports</b>	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.
<b>Taxes on products</b>	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.
<b>Total economy</b>	The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
<b>Total final expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Total intermediate consumption</b>	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>Total tourism internal demand</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>Total output</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>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</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>Tourism</b>	Comprises the activities of visitors.
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</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>Tourism characteristic products</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>Tourism connected industries</b>	Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a 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.
<b>Tourism connected products</b>	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.
<b>Tourism consumption</b>	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.
<b>Tourism demand</b>	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.

<b>Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)</b>	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.
<b>Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)</b>	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.
<b>Tourism expenditure</b>	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>Tourism exports</b>	Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to the country.
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
<b>Total tourism internal demand</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>Tourism imports</b>	Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by residents on overseas trips.
<b>Tourism net taxes on products</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>Tourism product ratio</b>	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
<b>Tourism ratio</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>Tourism share</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>Tourism single purpose consumer durable goods</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>Tourism Satellite Account</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>Tourist</b>	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.
<b>Tourism trip</b>	Trips which are undertaken by visitors.
<b>Tourism visit</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>Travel</b>	Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
<b>Transportation in balance of payments statistics</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>Travel in balance of payments statistics</b>	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. 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".
<b>Traveller</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>Trip</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.
<b>TSA aggregates</b>	The compilation of the following aggregates, which represent a set of relevant indicators of the size of tourism in an economy is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal tourism expenditure;</li> <li>• Internal tourism consumption;</li> <li>• Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI);</li> <li>• Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA);</li> <li>• Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)</li> </ul>
<b>Uses</b>	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.



<b>Usual environment</b>	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).
<b>Usual expenditures</b>	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.
<b>Valuables</b>	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.
<b>Visitor</b>	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.4.1. 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.4.2. 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.4.3. 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.4.4. 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.4.5. 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.4.6. 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.4.7. 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.4.8. Hence total item-wise expenditure incurred by package as well as non-package tourists is arrived at.

A.4.9. 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.