



FIVE

Summary of Findings

- 5.1 In the previous chapters, TSA tables along with their sources as well as the methods adopted in preparing the tables were presented. A summary of findings from the TSA tables and the estimates of indirect contribution of internal tourism consumption to the economy are highlighted in this chapter.

Tourism Industries' Contribution

- 5.2 Table 5.1 presents the estimated output and gross value added (GVA) (disaggregated into its components of compensation of employees (CoE), consumption of fixed capital (CFC), other taxes net of subsidies (Taxes Less Subsidies, TLS) on production, net operating surplus/mixed income (NOS/MI) of self employed), employment, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), and net capital stock (NCS) of tourism characteristic, tourism connected and other industries. This is a summary of TSA Table 5 presented in a matrix of 25×25 dimension of products × industries.



Table 5.1: Estimates of Gross Output, GVA, Employment, GFCF and NCS in Industries, 2009-10 (Values in Rs. crore, employment in lakh nos.)

Industries	Gross output	IC	GVA-bp	CoE	NOS/MI	CFC	TLS on prodn	Emp	GFCF	NCS
1 Agriculture and allied	14,20,214	3,29,942	10,90,272	1,64,794	8,40,053	76,059	9,365	2,945	1,76,005	18,77,494
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water supply	57,27,756	41,94,190	15,33,565	6,14,474	5,93,363	2,92,541	33,187	1,025	8,68,429	78,92,980
3 Trade	11,09,724	1,84,046	9,25,678	1,42,039	7,54,789	23,792	5,058	417	1,29,917	12,03,905
4 Transport freight services	5,19,016	3,44,768	1,74,247	62,969	89,545	19,419	2,315	84	51,265	4,38,513
5 All non-tourism specific services	21,53,891	3,15,787	18,38,105	7,45,356	8,92,211	1,64,128	36,409	447	6,90,462	68,84,943
6 Processed food products	3,51,597	3,07,617	43,980	13,110	19,127	10,542	1,201	33	12,115	92,121
7 Beverages	37,647	28,048	9,599	552	6,490	2,295	262	3	8,698	66,429
8 Tobacco products	36,436	21,587	14,848	2,752	8,953	2,737	406	46	1,164	13,767
9 Readymade garments	1,20,714	79,354	41,359	9,781	20,977	9,471	1,130	78	10,317	28,005
10 Printing and publishing	45,138	34,459	10,679	1,732	6,407	2,249	292	11	7,264	35,602
11 Leather footwear	24,976	19,859	5,117	606	3,287	1,085	140	5	2,012	19,641
12 Travel related consumer goods	9,823	5,796	4,028	432	2,637	888	71	7	675	4,789
13 Soaps and cosmetics	56,442	42,694	13,748	582	9,579	3,211	376	4	4,232	28,745
14 Gems and jewellery	2,25,163	1,86,361	38,802	9,960	22,094	5,688	1,060	18	1,706	15,217
15 Railway passenger transport services	35,420	13,746	21,674	15,079	1,891	4,073	630	6	11,542	1,16,552
16 Land passenger transport	3,71,768	2,04,680	1,67,088	31,556	1,20,155	14,442	935	98	23,931	1,80,291
17 Water passenger transport	11,764	4,819	6,945	884	5,430	581	49	1	1,256	9,462
18 Air passenger transport	25,486	14,385	11,101	8,262	1,529	1,233	78	1	2,008	15,126
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	11,999	5,698	6,302	4,561	1,002	694	44	5	1,140	8,586
20 Hotels	93,226	41,024	52,202	14,356	33,121	4,326	399	7	10,669	74,692
21 Restaurants	1,74,768	1,37,895	36,874	10,140	22,929	3,056	749	57	20,002	1,40,021
22 Medical and health	1,57,938	60,471	97,468	56,881	35,202	4,505	880	37	26,004	2,06,389
23 Renting of transport equipment	1,533	209	1,324	206	774	309	35	0	582	6,374
24 Cultural and religious services	11,908	1,626	10,282	6,001	3,723	475	83	11	2,463	19,546
25 Sporting and recreational services	58,993	27,331	31,662	17,106	4,147	10,097	311	10	9,192	72,951
Total output at basic prices	1,27,93,340	66,06,390	61,86,950	19,34,171	34,99,416	6,57,898	95,465	5,355	20,73,048	1,94,52,142
Tourism connected industries	9,07,935	7,25,774	1,82,161	39,506	99,551	38,167	4,937	204	48,183	3,04,316
Tourism characteristic industries	9,54,805	5,11,883	4,42,922	1,65,032	2,29,903	43,792	4,195	234	1,08,787	8,49,991
Tourism specific industries	18,62,740	12,37,657	6,25,083	2,04,538	3,29,454	81,959	9,132	438	1,56,970	11,54,307

Source: TSA Tables.

Abbreviations: bp-Basic Prices, CoE-Compensation of Employees, NOS-Net Operating Surplus, MI-Mixed Income, TLS- Taxes Less Subsidies

- 5.3 In 2009-10, tourism characteristic industries contributed 7.5 per cent of the estimated gross output of the economy and 8.4 per cent in the output of non-agricultural industries (Table 5.2). The gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI) is estimated to contribute 7.2 per cent of the GVA of the economy and if non-agriculture industries alone are considered, this share goes up to 8.7 per cent. The tourism characteristic industries had a lower share in GVA as compared to the output at the total economy level, but if only non-agriculture industries are taken into account, GVA share is higher than that of output. This is because of higher value added ratios for tourism services as compared to the goods.

Table 5.2: Estimated Shares of Gross Output, GVA, Employment, GFCF and NCS of Tourism Industries in the Economy, 2009-10 (%)

	Share in all industries			Share in non-agriculture industries		
	Tourism characteristic industries	Tourism connected industries	Tourism specific industries	Tourism characteristic industries	Tourism connected industries	Tourism specific industries
1 Output	7.5	7.1	14.6	8.4	8	16.4
2 Total intermediate consumption	7.7	11	18.7	8.2	11.6	19.7
3 Gross value added at basic prices	7.2	2.9	10.1	8.7	3.6	12.3
3.1 Compensation of employees	8.5	2	10.6	9.3	2.2	11.6
3.2 Operating surplus/mixed income	6.6	2.8	9.4	8.6	3.7	12.4
3.3 Consumption of fixed capital	6.7	5.8	12.5	7.5	6.6	14.1
3.4 Taxes on production	4.7	5.1	9.8	5.2	5.7	10.8
3.5 Subsidies on production	14.7	3.2	17.8	15.5	3.3	18.9
3.6 Net taxes on production	4.4	5.2	9.6	4.9	5.7	10.6
4 Employment	4.4	3.8	8.2	9.7	8.5	18.2
5 Gross Fixed Capital Formation	5.2	2.3	7.6	5.7	2.5	8.3
6 Net Capital Stock	4.4	1.6	5.9	4.8	1.7	6.6

Source: TSA Tables.

- 5.4 Of the value added components in the tourism characteristic industries, compensation of employees has a higher share of 8.5 per cent, mainly because these activities are labour intensive and have a higher share of labour component than the capital. This can be seen from the share of GFCF and NCS of tourism characteristic industries in the economy, which are estimated at 5.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively. These shares do not go up significantly even if agriculture is excluded (estimated at 5.7 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively), because agriculture too is not capital intensive.
- 5.5 In terms of employment in tourism characteristic industries, its share is 4.4 per cent (lower than GVA share) mainly because agriculture employment still has a share of about 55 per cent in the economy. Therefore, if agricultural activity is excluded, the share of employment in tourism characteristic industries goes up to a significant level of 9.7 per cent, as against GVATI share of 8.7 per cent. Though agriculture sector has a major share in labour market, it contributes only about 18 per cent of GVA.

Internal Tourism Consumption

- 5.6 Products consumed by tourists (internal tourism consumption) are supplied by domestic producers or met from imports at basic prices. Since the purchases of tourists are at purchasers' prices, there are other components of supply namely, the trade and transport margins (TTM) and net taxes on products, which transform the supply at basic prices to purchasers' prices. At the overall economy level, the difference between basic prices and purchasers' prices is only the net taxes on products. TTMs are transferred to the goods and an equivalent amount is shown as negative against the trade and transport margins. Thus the total TTMs become zero at purchasers' prices. Estimates of these different components of supplies to meet the tourism internal consumption, are shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Internal Tourism Consumption of Products by Components of Supply, 2009-10 (Rs. crore)

Products	Domestic sources at basic prices	Imports, cif	TTM	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Net taxes on products	Total tourism internal consumption at purchasers' prices
1 Agriculture and allied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 All non-tourism specific services	49,335	4,266	0	848	149	700	54,300
6 Processed food products	6,322	83	1,288	113	29	84	7,777
7 Beverages	2,110	24	242	517	0	517	2,892
8 Tobacco products	1,330	3	425	486	0	486	2,243
9 Readymade garments	34,665	162	3,251	501	24	477	38,555
10 Printing and publishing	2,478	128	657	24	6	18	3,280
11 Leather footwear	1,839	38	1,630	24	0	24	3,531
12 Travel related consumer goods	8,189	1,232	3,188	277	97	180	12,789
13 Soaps and cosmetics	300	7	19	38	1	38	364
14 Gems and jewellery	13,928	79	834	104	0	104	14,945
15 Railway passenger transport services	20,413	0	0	22	0	22	20,434
16 Land passenger transport	2,13,980	0	0	971	663	308	2,14,288
17 Water passenger transport	1,423	1,714	0	79	0	79	3,217
18 Air passenger transport	19,675	19,009	0	211	520	309	38,375
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	8,682	1,223	0	267	0	267	10,172
20 Hotels	44,048	0	0	37	19	18	44,067
21 Restaurants	32,188	0	0	17	9	9	32,197
22 Medical and health	47,459	34	0	0	0	0	47,494
23 Renting of transport equipment	477	0	0	6	0	6	483
24 Cultural and religious services	2,032	0	0	8	14	7	2,025
25 Sporting and recreational services	2,271	1,553	0	246	409	163	3,661
Total domestic output at basic prices	5,13,144	29,555	11,534	4,795	1,939	2,856	5,57,089

Source: TSA Tables.

5.7 Of the total supplies for tourism consumption by products in 2009-10, the domestic producers' share is 92.1 per cent and that of imports, 5.3 per cent (Table 5.4). TTMs had a share of 2.1 per cent, taxes on products 0.9 per cent, and subsidies accounted for 0.3 per cent.

5.8 At product level, imports had a higher share than that of domestic supply in respect of water transport (53.3 per cent against 44.3 per cent) and relatively larger shares in air passenger transport services (49.5 per cent against 51.3 per cent) and sporting and recreational services (42.4 per cent against 62.0 per cent).

Table 5.4: Shares of Components of Supply in Internal Tourism Consumption by Products, 2009-10 (%)

Products	Domestic share	Imports	TTM	Taxes	Subsidies	Net taxes	Total tourism internal consumption
1 Agriculture and allied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Transport freight services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 All non-tourism specific services	90.9	7.86	0	1.56	0.27	1.29	100
6 Processed food products	81.3	1.07	16.56	1.45	0.37	1.08	100
7 Beverages	72.9	0.84	8.35	17.87	0	17.87	100
8 Tobacco products	59.3	0.13	18.94	21.65	0	21.65	100
9 Readymade garments	89.9	0.42	8.43	1.3	0.06	1.24	100
10 Printing and publishing	75.5	3.91	20.03	0.72	0.18	0.54	100
11 Leather footwear	52.1	1.06	46.17	0.69	0	0.69	100
12 Travel related consumer goods	64	9.63	24.93	2.16	0.76	1.41	100
13 Soaps and cosmetics	82.4	2.05	5.25	10.51	0.16	10.35	100
14 Gems and jewellery	93.2	0.53	5.58	0.69	0	0.69	100
15 Railway passenger transport services	99.9	0	0	0.11	0	0.11	100
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	99.9	0	0	0.45	0.31	0.14	100
17 Water passenger transport	44.3	53.29	0	2.46	0	2.46	100
18 Air passenger transport	51.3	49.53	0	0.55	1.35	-0.80	100
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	85.3	12.02	0	2.63	0	2.63	100
20 Hotels	100	0	0	0.08	0.04	0.04	100
21 Restaurants	100	0	0	0.05	0.03	0.03	100
22 Medical and health	99.9	0.07	0	0	0	0	100
23 Renting of transport equipment	98.8	0	0	1.17	0	1.17	100
24 Cultural and religious services	100.3	0	0	0.37	0.71	-0.33	100
25 Sporting and recreational services	62	42.42	0	6.72	11.18	-4.45	100
Total domestic output at basic prices	92.1	5.31	2.07	0.86	0.35	0.51	100

Source: TSA Tables.

Tourism Ratios - by Industries and by Products

- 5.9 The tourism ratios indicate the share of tourism direct component in the supply of goods and services for each product or in the domestic output of respective industries. Tourism direct component in the products is the internal tourism consumption.
- 5.10 Table 5.5 presents the tourism ratios for products and for industries. In respect of products, the ratios are higher for services as compared to those of goods. Among the services, air passenger transport (77.2 per cent), tourism supporting services (72.4 per cent), accommodation services (64.8 per cent), railway passenger transport services (57.6 per cent) and land transport services (57.4 per cent) have high tourism ratios. On the other hand, sporting and recreational services (3.8 per cent), water passenger transport services (12.1 per cent), restaurants (16.1 per cent), and cultural and religious services (17.1 per cent) have lower shares. The non-tourism specific services also have a tourism ratio of 2.3 per cent which is on account of

imputed consumption of products included in the internal tourism consumption.

- 5.11 Among the goods, travel related consumer goods (70.7 per cent), readymade garments (24.4 per cent) and leather footwear (14.0 per cent) have higher tourism ratios as compared to those of other goods.

Table 5.5: Tourism Ratios by Products and Industries, 2009-10

Sl No.Product/Industry	Products			Industries		
	Total supply at purchasers' prices (Rs. Crore)	Internal tourism consumption, by products (Rs. Crore)	Tourism ratios (%)	Total output at basic prices (Rs. Crore)	Tourism direct output (Rs. Crore)	Tourism ratios (%)
1 Agriculture and allied	19,84,965	0	0.0	14,20,214	0	0.0
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	84,58,955	0	0.0	57,27,756	42	0.0
3 Trade	0	0	0.0	11,09,724	7,377	0.7
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0.0	5,19,016	11,660	2.2
5 All non-tourism specific services	23,71,238	54,300	2.3	21,53,891	49,323	2.3
6 Processed food products	2,48,947	7,777	3.1	3,51,597	0	0.0
7 Beverages	51,224	2,892	5.6	37,647	8	0.0
8 Tobacco products	59,680	2,243	3.8	36,436	0	0.0
9 Readymade garments	1,58,060	38,555	24.4	1,20,714	0	0.0
10 Printing and publishing	53,290	3,280	6.2	45,138	0	0.0
11 Leather footwear	25,316	3,531	13.9	24,976	0	0.0
12 Travel related consumer goods	18,098	12,789	70.7	9,823	0	0.0
13 Soaps and cosmetics	66,012	364	0.6	56,442	0	0.0
14 Gems and jewellery	2,40,270	14,945	6.2	2,25,163	0	0.0
15 Railway passenger transport services	35,458	20,434	57.6	35,420	20,413	57.6
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	3,73,324	2,14,288	57.4	3,71,768	2,02,320	54.4
17 Water passenger transport	26,583	3,217	12.1	11,764	1,423	12.1
18 Air passenger transport	49,708	38,375	77.2	25,486	19,675	77.2
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	14,059	10,172	72.4	11,999	8,682	72.4
20 Hotels	68,041	44,067	64.8	93,226	47,628	51.1
21 Restaurants	2,00,034	32,197	16.1	1,74,768	28,609	16.4
22 Medical and health	1,58,053	47,494	30.0	1,57,938	47,459	30.1
23 Renting of transport equipment	1,675	483	28.8	1,533	442	28.8
24 Cultural and religious services	11,869	2,025	17.1	11,908	2,032	17.1
25 Sporting and recreational services	95,282	3,661	3.8	58,993	2,267	3.8
Total	1,47,70,141	5,57,089	3.8	1,27,93,340	4,49,361	3.5

Source: TSA Tables.

- 5.12 In respect of industries, the tourism ratios become nil for goods as tourists are not in direct contact with the producers. The retail trade margins of the goods acquired by tourists are the output of tourism direct in retail trade activity. The tourism ratio for trade is 0.66 per cent. Although no official data is available on the share of retail trade in the total trade in NAS, it is estimated to be 80 per cent on the basis of a private study mentioned earlier. This gives a tourism ratio of 0.8 per cent for retail trade activity. The tourism ratios for service activities are similar to those for service products. This is due to relatively non-existent secondary products for service

activities. A reason for this could be that India follows establishment approach (somewhat, but not exactly, similar to 'kind of activity units' - KAUs) for conducting surveys, where normally a single product is produced.

- 5.13 At the overall level, tourism ratio for products is 3.77 per cent, but in the case of industries, it is lower at 3.51 per cent. There is no sharp drop in tourism ratio for industries, though the goods contribution is no longer included from the industries' point of view. This is because of low value added ratios in respect of manufactured goods in India.

Tourism Direct GVA and Tourism Direct GDP

- 5.14 The estimated TDGVA with break-up by industry and TDGDP are presented in Table 5.6 TDGVA for 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 2,34,912 crore or 3.80 per cent of the GVA of the economy. TDGVA has the maximum contribution from land transport (38.7 per cent), non-tourism specific services (17.9 per cent), medical and health (12.5 per cent), and hotels (11.4 per cent). The other industries, namely, trade (2.6 per cent), transport freight services (1.7 per cent), railway passenger transport services (5.3 per cent), air passenger transport services (3.7 per cent) and tourism travel supporting services (1.9 per cent) too contributed to TDGVA with lesser shares, though they had high shares in their respective industries. This is because these industries are relatively small compared to other industries in the economy.
- 5.15 The agriculture industry does not directly contribute to TDGVA. If agriculture is excluded, TDGVA share in the economy goes up to 4.61 per cent.
- 5.16 The TDGDP is estimated at Rs. 2,37,768 crore accounting for 3.68 per cent of the country's GDP. The comparatively lower share of TDGDP in the economy against that of TDGVA is due to smaller share of 1.1 per cent in net taxes on tourism direct products.



Table 5.6: TDGVA by Industries

Industry	GVA (Rs. Crore)	Tourism direct GVA (Rs.crore)	Contribution of each industry within TDGVA (%)	Share of TDGVA in GVA of total economy (%)
1	Agriculture and allied	10,90,272	0	0
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	15,33,565	11	0
3	Trade	9,25,678	6,154	2.6
4	Transport freight services	1,74,247	3,915	1.7
5	All non-tourism specific services	18,38,105	42,092	17.9
6	Processed food products	43,980	0	0
7	Beverages	9,599	2	0
8	Tobacco products	14,848	0	0
9	Readymade garments	41,359	0	0
10	Printing and publishing	10,679	0	0
11	Leather footwear	5,117	0	0
12	Travel related consumer goods	4,028	0	0
13	Soaps and cosmetics	13,748	0	0
14	Gems and jewellery	38,802	0	0
15	Railway passenger transport services	21,674	12,491	5.3
16	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	1,67,088	90,931	38.7
17	Water passenger transport	6,945	840	0.4
18	Air passenger transport	11,101	8,570	3.7
19	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	6,302	4,560	1.9
20	Hotels	52,202	26,669	11.4
21	Restaurants	36,874	6,036	2.6
22	Medical and health	97,468	29,288	12.5
23	Renting of transport equipment	1,324	382	0.2
24	Cultural and religious services	10,282	1,754	0.8
25	Sporting and recreational services	31,662	1,217	0.5
GVA	61,86,950	2,34,912	100	3.8
Non-agriculture industries	50,96,678	2,34,912	100	4.6
Taxes on products nationally produced and imported	5,18,765	4,795		0.9
Subsidies on products nationally produced and imported	2,48,364	1,939		0.8
Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported	2,70,401	2,856		1.1
GDP	64,57,351	2,37,768		3.7

Source: TSA Tables.

Tourism Direct Employment by Industries

- 5.17 Another important aggregate in tourism accounts is the employment in tourism industries. The tourism characteristic industries, as discussed earlier, have a share of 4.4 per cent in overall employment and 9.7 per cent if agriculture is excluded.
- 5.18 Using the ratios of value added of tourism industries, the estimates of tourism direct employment have been compiled, though this is not one of the recommended measures. The TD employment has a share of 1.92 per cent in the overall

employment and 4.27 per cent if agriculture is excluded. The lower shares of TD employment in the overall employment are because of larger share of employment in agriculture.

- 5.19 The three major activities which contribute significantly to the TD employment are land transport passenger services (53.6 per cent), non-tourism specific services (10.0 per cent), medical and health (10.8 per cent) and restaurants (9.1 per cent) (Table 5.7). It is interesting to note that hotels had a higher share in TDGVA than in restaurants, but when it comes to employment, restaurants have a higher share. These findings show the labour intensiveness of different industries in the economy.

Table 5.7: Tourism Direct Employment by Industries

Industry	Total employment in the economy (lakh)	Tourism direct employment (lakh)	Contribution of each industry within tourism direct employment (%)	Share of tourism direct employment in total employment in the economy (%)
1 Agriculture and allied	2,945.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1,024.85	0.01	0.01	0.00
3 Trade	416.80	2.77	2.70	0.66
4 Transport freight services	83.81	1.88	1.83	2.25
5 All non-tourism specific services	446.86	10.23	9.95	2.29
6 Processed food products	32.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 Beverages	3.42	0.00	0.00	0.02
8 Tobacco products	45.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Readymade garments	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 Printing and publishing	10.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 Leather footwear	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 Travel related consumer goods	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
13 Soaps and cosmetics	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
14 Gems and jewellery	18.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 Railway passenger transport services	6.04	3.48	3.38	57.63
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	98.42	53.56	52.10	54.42
17 Water passenger transport	1.21	0.15	0.14	12.10
18 Air passenger transport	0.87	0.67	0.65	77.20
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	5.12	3.71	3.60	72.36
20 Hotels	6.65	3.40	3.31	51.09
21 Restaurants	57.40	9.40	9.14	16.37
22 Medical and health	37.08	11.14	10.84	30.05
23 Renting of transport equipment	0.36	0.10	0.10	28.82
24 Cultural and religious services	11.35	1.94	1.88	17.06
25 Sporting and recreational services	9.69	0.37	0.36	3.84
Total - all industries	5,355.39	102.81	100.00	1.92
Non-agriculture industries	2,410.19	102.81	100.00	4.27

Source: TSA Tables.



Total Tourism Internal Demand

5.20 In TSA: RMF 2008, an additional aggregate is suggested, "total tourism internal demand", which consists of the sum of internal tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption. However, the definition and measurement challenges associated with tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption are inherently applicable to the estimates of total tourism internal demand. Therefore, a precise definition of total tourism internal demand is not yet made in TSA: RMF 2008.

5.21 The estimation of total tourism internal demand has been attempted on the basis of available data in TSA, 2009-10. Assuming that GFCF of government made under the purposes which fall under tourism definition are not acquired by tourism industries (which is a reasonable assumption considering that most government activities fall under non-tourism industries), the total tourism internal demand is estimated at Rs. 6,68,406 crore (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Total Tourism Internal Demand, 2009-10

Aggregate	Estimate	Share in GDP	Contribution within total tourism internal demand
1. Internal tourism consumption	5,57,089	8.6	83.3
2. Gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries	1,08,787	1.7	16.3
3. Gross fixed capital formation of government under the tourism purposes	2,530	0.0	0.4
4. Total tourism internal demand	6,68,406	10.4	100.0
5. GDP	64,57,351	-	-

Source: TSA Tables.

National Tourism Consumption

5.22 The concepts of national tourism and national tourism consumption have been discussed in TSA: RMF 2008. National tourism comprises domestic and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors, within and outside the country of reference either as part of domestic or outbound trips. The 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.

5.23 Based on the information available in the balance of payments statistics on resident expenditures abroad, estimation of national tourism consumption has been attempted (Table 5.9). Though part of these residents' expenditures abroad is of non-tourism nature (for example, long-term students), this is not considered to be significant. On the other hand, there are many exclusions in these data (for example the baggage of returning residents within the permissible monetary limits).

Table 5.9: Estimated National Tourism Consumption, 2009-10

Aggregate	Estimate (Rs. crore)
1. Domestic tourism consumption	4,47,261
2. Outbound tourism consumption	44,200
3. National tourism consumption	4,91,461

Source: TSA Tables.

Indirect Contribution of Tourism Aggregates

- 5.24 According to TSA: RMF 2008, it is possible to estimate the direct and indirect effects of tourism consumption through the application of input-output (I-O) models. The direct effects only take into account the immediate effects of the additional demand (tourism internal consumption) on production processes in terms of additional supply of goods and services, and additional value added and its components. However, the suppliers of this additional demand require additional inputs from other producers due to inter-industry linkages and those producers in turn would need additional inputs from their input suppliers. Thus, the additional demand (which generates direct effect on production process) induces a chain of activities for different factors of production, i.e. inputs, labour and capital, a phenomenon that continues through several rounds until exhausted. This chain of effects enables the producers directly serving the additional demand to do so, is called the indirect effects of additional demand.
- 5.25 Through TSA, it is only possible to measure the direct effects of tourism consumption on output and value added of tourism industries and other industries serving them (and it is what indicates the term "direct" in the terminology used of tourism direct gross value added and tourism direct gross domestic product). However, by using an I-O table and I-O models, it is possible to estimate the indirect contribution of tourism consumption and tourism aggregates to the economy. The estimates of direct and indirect shares of tourism aggregates in the total economy facilitate a more realistic impact of tourism activity on the economy. Several producers, such as farmers or freight transporters, do not serve the tourists directly, but they provide goods and services indirectly to tourists through tourism industries. It is, therefore, important to understand and estimate these indirect contributions of other industries to tourism industries.

Box 2: Supply and Use Tables, Input-Output Tables and Input-Output Models

(Extracts from Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, 2008)

The input-output framework comprises, (i) supply table at basic prices with transformation to purchasers' prices, (ii) use table at purchasers' prices, which is subsequently transformed to basic prices, and (iii) symmetric I-O tables, which are built up from the SUTs at basic prices. While the supply and use tables (SUTs) are product by industry tables, the I-O tables are either product by product or industry by industry tables. Both the SUTs and I-O tables provide the inter-industry dependencies and relationship between producers and consumers. A row in an SUT or an I-O table shows the sales made by one economic sector to various sectors and final uses, whereas a column shows what the sector purchased from different sectors for its intermediate consumption and primary inputs, consisting of taxes less subsidies on production and imports, imports of goods and services, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus/mixed income. Symmetric I-O tables are the basis for input-output analysis.

Input-output analysis starts with the calculation of input-output coefficients. The input coefficients describe the input structure of production of goods and services. The combined input coefficients of imported and domestic intermediate inputs are termed as 'technical coefficients'. The input and output coefficients are used to prepare static I-O models which are required for impact analysis and understanding inter-industry linkages. A well known input-output model is the static input-output system of Wassily Leontief. It is a linear model which is based on Leontief



production functions and a given vector of final demand. The objective is to calculate the unknown activity (output) levels for the individual sectors (endogenous variables) for the given final demand (exogenous variables).

Static open input-output model: $X = (I-A)^{-1}Y$

where A is the input-output coefficient matrix, Y is a vector of final demand and X is the output vector for the economy.

The input-output system attains equilibrium in terms of supply and demand. Thus, the input-output analysis is an economic application of general equilibrium theory, having the coefficient matrix A , known from earlier I-O tables and for a given final demand vector Y , the model determines the output level X for the economy. The Leontief inverse $(I-A)^{-1}$ reflects the direct and indirect requirements for domestic intermediates for one unit of final demand. The difference between Inverse Matrix and A matrix corresponds to the indirect input requirements of the economy for one unit of FD. The column sum of the inverse can be interpreted as output multiplier which reflects the cumulative revenues of the economy which are induced by one additional unit of final demand of a certain product.

The I-O table has three quadrants which represent (i) inter-industry supplies/inputs, (ii) final demand and (iii) primary inputs. With the help of I-O model, it is possible to establish links between:

- Final demand and domestic output in which entire domestic output is expressed in terms of final demand categories by sectors. This means the intermediate supplies part of sectoral domestic outputs are transferred to final demand categories. Therefore, the sum of final demand categories adds up to domestic output. The difference between the table on total domestic production attributed to final demand (both direct and indirect) and final demand (direct) represents the indirect effect.
- Primary inputs and domestic output, in which the entire domestic output is ascribed to primary inputs. In other words, this means all the intermediate goods and services are transferred to primary inputs. Here, the sum of primary inputs equals the domestic output.
- Primary inputs and final demand, in which the final demand by product (sectors) and by category (consumption expenditure, capital formation and exports) are expressed in terms of primary inputs. The sum of primary inputs equals the domestic part of final demand.

The standard demand-side input-output model considers the final demand elements as exogenous. However, it is possible to include some of the final demand components such as the household consumption as endogenous since it depends on income. The basic idea of introducing more endogenous variables is to separate the components of final demand into autonomous and variable elements.

- 5.26 Since the manner in which the GDP for the whole economy is estimated as sum of final consumption expenditure, capital formation and net exports, is only applicable for the economy as a whole and not for any segments of economy, it is not possible to compile GDP estimates and hence the I-O tables for TSA activities with TSA concepts in focus. As an example, the tourism internal consumption includes the expenditures of producers in TSA, but in core national accounts, these expenses are treated as intermediate consumption. However, what is possible is the construction of a standard I-O table in which tourism connected industries, tourism

characteristic industries and non-tourism industries are grouped under three blocks of domestic industries. Similar I-O tables for tourism direct industries, which take into account only the tourism shares, cannot be constructed though with several assumptions and adjustments, such a table can be attempted.

- 5.27 Therefore, in order to estimate the multipliers for output and employment, as also for primary inputs (imports, value added components and net taxes on products), an I-O table of 25 industries for which the production accounts were presented in TSA Table 5, has been constructed. Further, grouping these 25 industries under 'non-tourism industries', 'tourism connected industries' and 'tourism characteristic industries', an I-O table of 3x3 dimension of both product by product and industry by industry type, has also been compiled.
- 5.28 The supply and use tables at purchasers' prices and the I-O table of 3 industries for the year 2009-10 are presented in Table 5.10. The four tables with 25 × 25 dimension have also been compiled.

Table 5.10: Supply Table at Basic and Purchasers' Prices (Product × Industry), 2009-10 (Rs. crore)

P×I	NT	T-conn	T-char	Domestic supply	Imports	Supply at basic prices	TTM	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	TLS on products	Total Supply at purchasers' prices
NT	1,08,43,958	2,13,477	19,295	1,10,76,729	16,14,846	1,26,91,575	-1,13,879	4,71,821	2,34,359	2,37,462	1,28,15,158
T-Conn	66,119	6,94,431	0	7,60,550	10,544	7,71,094	1,13,879	37,284	1,361	35,923	9,20,896
T-Char	20,524	27	9,35,510	9,56,061	81,010	10,37,071	0	9,660	12,644	-2,984	10,34,087
Total	1,09,30,600	9,07,935	9,54,805	1,27,93,340	17,06,400	1,44,99,740	0	5,18,765	2,48,364	2,70,401	1,47,70,141

Abbreviations:

NT: Non-tourism industries
 T-Conn: Tourism connected industries
 T-Char: Tourism characteristic industries
 TLS: Taxes less subsidies



Table 5.11: Use Table at Purchasers' Prices (Product × Industry), 2009-10 (Rs. crore)

Pxl	NT	T-conn	T-char	IC	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	Val	CII	EXP	Final use	Total
1 NT	50,89,452	5,96,766	4,43,338	61,29,555	27,05,500	6,87,768	20,71,036	0	1,51,415	10,69,884	66,85,603	1,28,15,158
2 T-Conn	57,666	1,11,381	19,296	1,88,343	4,28,075	23,876	2,012	1,16,312	22,895	1,39,382	7,32,553	9,20,896
3 T-Char	2,21,615	17,628	49,249	2,88,492	5,74,434	62,628	0	0	0	1,08,533	7,45,595	10,34,087
IC at PP	53,68,734	7,25,774	5,11,883	66,06,390	37,08,009	7,74,272	20,73,048	1,16,312	1,74,310	13,17,800	81,63,751	1,47,70,141
GVA-bp	55,61,867	1,82,161	4,42,922	61,86,950								
CoE	17,29,633	39,506	1,65,032	19,34,171								
OS/MI	31,69,962	99,551	2,29,903	34,99,416								
CFC	5,75,939	38,167	43,792	6,57,898								
Taxes on production	88,599	5,024	4,599	98,222								
Subsidies on production	2,266	87	404	2,757								
TLS on production	86,333	4,937	4,195	95,465								
GO- bp	1,09,30,600	9,07,935	9,54,805	1,27,93,340								
Emp- loyment (lakh)	4,917	205	234	5,355								
GFCF	19,16,078	48,183	1,08,787	20,73,048								
NCS	1,82,97,835	3,04,316	8,49,991	1,94,52,142								

Abbreviations:

NT: Non-tourism industries
 T-Conn: Tourism connected industries
 T-Char: Tourism characteristic industries
 PFCE: Private final consumption expenditure
 GFCE: Government final consumption expenditure
 GFCF: Gross fixed capital formation
 Val: Valuables
 CII: Change in inventories
 Exp: Exports of goods and services
 IC: Intermediate consumption
 PP: Purchasers' prices
 bp: Basic prices
 GVA: Gross value added
 CoE: Compensation of employees
 OS: Operating surplus
 MI: Mixed income of self-employed
 TLS: Taxes less subsidies
 GO: Gross output
 NCS: Net capital stock

Table 5.12: I-O Table (Product × Product with Industry Technology Assumption⁶⁰), 2009-10 (Rs. crore)

PxP	NT	T-conn	T-char	IC	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	Val	CII	EXP	Final use	Total
1 NT	44,57,368	4,27,375	3,82,136	52,66,878	23,67,382	5,91,310	17,71,936	14,383	1,32,360	9,32,479	58,09,851	1,10,76,729
2 T-Conn	69,198	70,644	15,706	1,55,549	3,53,538	19,719	1,662	96,060	18,909	1,15,113	6,05,001	7,60,550
3 T-Char	2,08,022	13,704	44,998	2,66,724	5,31,091	57,902	0	0	0	1,00,344	6,89,337	9,56,061
IC at BP	47,34,588	5,11,723	4,42,840	56,89,151	32,52,012	6,68,931	17,73,598	1,10,443	1,51,269	11,47,936	71,04,190	1,27,93,340
Imports	6,73,637	63,535	59,973	7,97,146	3,90,824	91,846	2,60,996	1,332	19,342	1,44,915	9,09,254	17,06,400
Tax on prod	1,96,885	21,540	17,570	2,35,995	1,22,307	26,874	76,332	4,709	6,502	46,047	2,82,770	5,18,765
Sub on prod	97,941	9,218	8,742	1,15,901	57,134	13,379	37,877	172	2,803	21,099	1,32,463	2,48,364
IC at PP	55,07,169	5,87,581	5,11,641	66,06,390	37,08,009	7,74,272	20,73,048	1,16,312	1,74,310	13,17,800	81,63,751	1,47,70,141
GVA-bp	55,69,561	1,72,969	4,44,420	61,86,950								
CoE	17,28,546	40,679	1,64,946	19,34,171								
OS/MI	31,72,887	95,316	2,31,213	34,99,416								
CFC	5,81,233	32,675	43,990	6,57,898								
Taxes on production	89,171	4,379	4,673	98,222								
Subsidies on production	2,276	80	400	2,757								
TLS on production	86,894	4,299	4,272	95,465								
GO- bp	1,10,76,729	7,60,550	9,56,061	1,27,93,340								
Emp-loyment (lakh)	4,931	186	238	5,355								
GFCF	19,14,417	48,443	1,10,188	20,73,048								
NCS	1,82,41,524	3,43,438	8,67,181	1,94,52,142								

60. In this transformation, it is assumed that each industry has its own specific input structure irrespective of its product mix.

Table 5.13: I-O Table (Industry × Industry with Fixed Product Sales Structure⁶¹), 2009-10 (Rs. crore)

IxI	NT	T-conn	T-char	IC	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	Val	CII	EXP	Final use	Total
1 NT	42,77,847	5,21,612	3,75,987	51,75,446	23,59,769	5,81,842	17,34,844	22,432	1,31,223	9,25,045	57,55,155	1,09,30,600
2 T-Conn	1,27,538	94,095	21,907	2,43,540	3,68,444	29,402	35,667	87,986	19,816	1,23,080	6,64,395	9,07,935
3 T-Char	2,08,086	16,860	45,219	2,70,165	5,23,798	57,688	3,087	25	231	99,811	6,84,640	9,54,805
IC at BP	46,13,471	6,32,567	4,43,113	56,89,151	32,52,012	6,68,931	17,73,598	1,10,443	1,51,269	11,47,936	71,04,190	1,27,93,340
Imports	6,59,347	77,855	59,944	7,97,146	3,90,824	91,846	2,60,996	1,332	19,342	1,44,915	9,09,254	17,06,400
Tax on prod	1,91,785	26,645	17,564	2,35,995	1,22,307	26,874	76,332	4,709	6,502	46,047	2,82,770	5,18,765
Sub on prod	95,869	11,294	8,738	1,15,901	57,134	13,379	37,877	172	2,803	21,099	1,32,463	2,48,364
IC at PP	53,68,734	7,25,774	5,11,883	66,06,390	37,08,009	7,74,272	20,73,048	1,16,312	1,74,310	13,17,800	81,63,751	1,47,70,141
GVA-bp	55,61,867	1,82,161	4,42,922	61,86,950								
CoE	17,29,633	39,506	1,65,032	19,34,171								
OS/MI	31,69,962	99,551	2,29,903	34,99,416								
CFC	5,75,939	38,167	43,792	6,57,898								
Taxes on production	88,599	5,024	4,599	98,222								
Subsidies on production	2,266	87	404	2,757								
TLS on production	86,333	4,937	4,195	95,465								
GO- bp	1,09,30,600	9,07,935	9,54,805	1,27,93,340								
Emp- loyment (lakh)	4,917	205	234	5,355								
GFCF	19,16,078	48,183	1,08,787	20,73,048								
NCS	1,82,97,835	3,04,316	8,49,991	1,94,52,142								

61. This transformation assumes that each product has its own specific sales structure, irrespective of the industry where it is produced.

Indirect Contribution of Tourism Industries' Aggregates

5.29 Using the above I-O tables of both product × product and industry × industry type, the multipliers for output and employment have been estimated (Tables 5.14 and 5.15). The multipliers indicate the combined direct and indirect shares for one unit of final demand of the concerned product. Normally, for labour market analysis, the industry × industry tables are more appropriate as labour is associated with industry rather than with products. On the other hand, value added and output are associated with products, and hence for their analysis, product × product I-O tables are used.

Table 5.14: Multipliers for Output, GVA and Employment for Different Industry Groups, 2009-10

	Product × product table				Industry × industry table			
	Non-tourism	Tourism	Tourism	Total	Non-tourism	Tourism	Tourism	Total
		connected	characteristic			connected	characteristic	
Output	1.7539	2.2251	1.8234	1.8129	1.7436	2.2710	1.8252	1.8128
GVA	1.7446	3.5678	1.8710	1.8430	1.7268	4.0123	1.8745	1.8417
Employment	1.7335	3.1026	2.4011	2.3044	1.7167	3.3659	2.4287	2.3256

Table 5.15: Multipliers for Intermediate Consumption and Primary Inputs, 2009-10

	Product × product table				Industry × industry table			
	Non-tourism	Tourism	Tourism	Total	Non-tourism	Tourism	Tourism	Total
		connected	characteristic			connected	characteristic	
IC at basic prices	1.7639	1.8209	1.7777	1.77667	1.7619	1.8243	1.778	1.7768
Imports	1.7596	1.9229	1.8091	1.80149	1.7547	1.9342	1.8102	1.8017
Taxes on products	1.7624	1.811	1.8125	0.31101	1.7607	1.8138	1.8136	0.3112
Subsidies on products	1.7597	1.9247	1.8071	0.12645	1.7547	1.9362	1.8082	0.1266
IC at purchasers' prices	1.7634	1.8299	1.7821	1.78067	1.7611	1.8339	1.7825	1.7809
GVA at basic prices	1.7446	3.5678	1.871	1.84296	1.7268	4.0123	1.8745	1.8417
Compensation of employee	1.7494	4.3755	1.7365	1.73951	1.7302	5.2914	1.7366	1.7351
Net operating surplus / mixed income	1.7417	3.6431	1.9472	1.90342	1.7236	4.1265	1.9531	1.9042
Consumption of fixed capital	1.7475	2.4655	1.925	1.8877	1.7346	2.5528	1.9298	1.8888
Taxes on production	1.7371	2.6459	2.3032	2.10196	1.7225	2.7746	2.3247	2.1106
Subsidies on production	1.7831	3.3659	1.4309	1.48949	1.767	3.6951	1.4273	1.4838
Net taxes on production	1.7359	2.6324	2.385	2.14793	1.7214	2.7584	2.4112	2.1592
Gross output at basic prices	1.7539	2.2251	1.8234	1.81286	1.7436	2.271	1.8252	1.8128
Employment	1.7335	3.1026	2.4011	2.30442	1.7167	3.3659	2.4287	2.3256
Gross fixed capital formation	1.7348	4.0968	2.1796	2.04178	1.7158	4.8457	2.1952	2.0467
Net capital stock	1.7297	5.1064	2.4105	2.16714	1.7094	6.7217	2.4394	2.1785

5.30 The multipliers estimated for GVA and employment as also for intermediate consumption, primary inputs (imports, net taxes on products and GVA), value added components, output, employment, GFCF and NCS using both the I-O tables are presented in the above two tables. Here, multiplier of 1.8252 for output for tourism characteristic industries indicates that increase in final use of one unit of these industries would result in an increase of 1.8252 times its total output contributed by various sectors. One unit increase in final use of tourism characteristic industries will result in direct increase in the output of these industries by 1 unit. However, this industry along with other industries will need to raise their

output by 0.8252 times so that the tourism characteristic industries will be able to meet the increase of 1 unit in their final use. The multipliers can only be estimated for the industries using the inverse matrix and not for the total economy. In the above table, the multipliers have also been shown for the total economy, by taking tourism ratios of the three industry groups as weights.

5.31 From the above Table, the multiplier for GVA is estimated at 1.8518 (from the product \times product table) and for employment, it is estimated at 2.3256 (from the industry \times industry table).

Indirect Contribution of Internal Tourism Consumption and its Components

5.32 Using the 25 sector product \times product I-O table, the direct and indirect effects of tourism internal consumption and its components have been compiled and presented in Table 5.16.



Table 5.16: Direct and Indirect Effects of Internal Tourism Consumption by Components, 2009-10
(Rs. crore)

Products	Direct component of total tourism internal consumption					Direct and indirect components of total tourism internal consumption						
	Domestic share	Imports	TTM	Taxes	Subs	Total tourism internal consumption	Domestic share	Imports	TTM	Taxes	Subs	Total tourism internal consumption
1 Agriculture and allied	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,537	1,514	1,881	723	215	98,439
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,96,208	13,630	7,447	1,813	792	2,18,306
3 Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,350	2,240	1,526	454	159	53,412
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,694	985	671	200	70	23,479
5 All non-tourism specific services	49,335	4,266	0	848	149	54,300	78,993	7,006	1,086	1,225	337	87,974
6 Processed food products	6,322	83	1,288	113	29	7,777	12,015	199	1,487	263	38	13,925
7 Beverages	2,110	24	242	517	0	2,892	3,089	39	258	543	1	3,927
8 Tobacco products	1,330	3	425	486	0	2,243	1,530	4	487	556	0	2,576
9 Readymade garments	34,665	162	3,251	501	24	38,555	36,695	374	3,370	521	31	40,929
10 Printing and publishing	2,478	128	657	24	6	3,280	2,993	162	680	29	8	3,856
11 Leather footwear	1,839	38	1,630	24	0	3,531	1,858	39	1,635	25	0	3,556
12 Travel related consumer goods	8,189	1,232	3,188	277	97	12,789	8,507	1,278	3,277	283	99	13,245
13 Soaps and cosmetics	300	7	19	38	1	364	699	137	39	50	5	920
14 Gems and jewellery	13,928	79	834	104	0	14,945	18,588	111	1,112	139	0	19,950
15 Railway passenger transport services	20,413	0	0	22	0	20,434	20,901	28	30	30	1	20,988
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	2,13,980	0	0	971	663	2,14,288	2,19,997	975	192	1,051	692	2,21,523
17 Water passenger transport	1,423	1,714	0	79	0	3,217	1,430	1,714	0	79	0	3,223
18 Air passenger transport	19,675	19,009	0	211	520	38,375	20,049	19,031	19	216	521	38,794
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	8,682	1,223	0	267	0	10,172	8,703	1,225	0	268	0	10,196
20 Hotels	44,048	0	0	37	19	44,067	49,973	193	31	75	36	50,237
21 Restaurants	32,188	0	0	17	9	32,197	49,608	568	91	130	58	50,339
22 Medical and health	47,459	34	0	0	0	47,494	47,984	55	4	4	1	48,046
23 Renting of transport equipment	477	0	0	6	0	483	602	20	1	7	2	628
24 Cultural and religious services	2,032	0	0	8	14	2,025	2,304	23	13	12	18	2,334
25 Sporting and recreational services	2,271	1,553	0	246	409	3,661	2,883	1,679	31	270	436	4,426
Total	5,13,144	29,555	11,534	4,795	1,939	5,57,089	9,51,188	53,228	25,369	8,966	3,521	10,35,230
Multipliers							1.8536	1.801	2.2	1.87	1.816	1.8583

5.33 From Table 5.16, it can be seen that though agriculture, industry, trade, and freight transport do not contribute to the tourism consumption directly, they contribute indirectly by significant amounts. Due to the inter-industry linkages, these non-tourism industries contribute indirectly to meet tourism demand.

Indirect Contribution of Tourism Direct Aggregates

5.34 Indirect effects have been computed for tourism direct output, TDGVA, and TD employment using the inverse matrix and presented in Table 5.17, though these measures have not been used in impact analysis here.

Table 5.17: Direct and Indirect Effects of Tourism Direct Output, Value Added and Employment (Rs. crore)

Product	Direct estimates				Indirect estimates				Multipliers			
	Internal conspn	TD Output	TD GVA	TD Emp	Internal conspn	TD Output	TD GVA	TD Emp	Internal conspn	TD Output	TD GVA	TD Emp
Agriculture and allied	0	0	0	0	98,439	83,219	36,251	19.5				
Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0	42	11	0	2,18,306	1,53,076	73,634	35.1				
Trade	0	7,377	6,154	3	53,412	47,790	24,701	12.1				
Transport freight services	0	11,660	3,915	2	23,479	29,425	12,068	6				
All non-tourism specific services	54,300	49,323	42,092	10	87,974	72,107	54,114	15.5	1.6201			
Processed food products	7,777	0	0	0	13,925	4,606	1,948	1	1.7905			
Beverages	2,892	8	2	0	3,927	850	353	0.2	1.3577			
Tobacco products	2,243	0	0	0	2,576	4	2	0	1.1485			
Readymade garments	38,555	0	0	0	40,929	1,063	535	0.2	1.0616			
Printing and publishing	3,280	0	0	0	3,856	443	230	0.1	1.1756			
Leather footwear	3,531	0	0	0	3,556	13	6	0	1.0072			
Travel related consumer goods	12,789	0	0	0	13,245	106	51	0	1.0357			
Soaps and cosmetics	364	0	0	0	920	246	113	0	2.5274			
Gems and jewellery	14,945	0	0	0	19,950	78	39	0	1.3349			
Railway passenger transport services	20,434	20,413	12,491	4	20,988	20,708	12,655	3.6	1.0271	1.0145	1.0131	1.0209
Land passenger transport including via pipeline	2,14,288	2,02,320	90,931	54	2,21,523	2,07,093	93,400	54.7	1.0338	1.0236	1.0272	1.0211
Water passenger transport	3,217	1,423	840	0	3,223	1,424	840	0.1	1.0021	1.0002	1.0001	1.0004
Air passenger transport	38,375	19,675	8,570	1	38,794	19,898	8,688	0.7	1.0109	1.0113	1.0138	1.0745
Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	10,172	8,682	4,560	4	10,196	8,702	4,569	3.7	1.0023	1.0023	1.0022	1.0018
Hotels	44,067	47,628	26,669	3	50,237	53,469	29,529	4.9	1.14	1.1226	1.1072	1.4352
Restaurants	32,197	28,609	6,036	9	50,339	45,784	14,445	13.7	1.5635	1.6004	2.3932	1.4629
Medical and health	47,494	47,459	29,288	11	48,046	47,973	29,618	11.2	1.0116	1.0108	1.0113	1.0089
Renting of transport equipment	483	442	382	0	628	560	443	0.1	1.3008	1.267	1.1596	1.223
Cultural and religious services	2,025	2,032	1,754	2	2,334	2,187	1,838	2	1.1527	1.0762	1.0478	1.0202
Sporting and recreational services	3,661	2,267	1,217	0	4,426	2,715	1,443	0.5	1.209	1.1976	1.1859	1.2524
Total	5,57,089	4,49,361	2,34,912	103	10,35,230	8,03,538	4,01,514	185.2	1.8583	1.7882	1.7092	1.8013

Source: NCAER calculations.

5.35 From this table, it is possible to estimate the indirect effects of increase in tourism demand of a product or a group of products on tourism direct GVA and tourism direct employment. In the earlier tables which focused on tourism characteristic industries, the indirect effects were estimated for the economy as a whole.

Summary

5.36 The Report on Second Tourism Satellite Account for India, 2009-10, presents the TSA tables and TSA aggregates and indirect effects of additional demand on TSA aggregates. The estimates of TSA aggregates are shown below:

Gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI)

5.37 GVATI at basic prices for the year 2009-10 is estimated at Rs. 4,42,922 crore, accounting for 7.2 per cent of country's GVA of Rs. 61,86,950 crore at basic prices. This aggregate is generally not used for policy purposes, as it refers to the total contribution of tourism characteristic industries irrespective of who consumed their output. A part of these industries output could be consumed by the non-tourists as well.

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA)

5.38 TDGVA is generally used to present the share of tourism industries' contribution to the domestic economy. In 2009-10, TDGVA amounted to Rs. 2,34,912 crore, accounting for 3.8 per cent of GVA at basic prices of the total economy.

Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP)

5.39 TDGDP is calculated by adding net taxes on products to TDGVA. In 2009-10, TDGDP at purchasers' prices amounted to Rs. 2,37,768 crore, with a share of 3.7 per cent of GDP of the country of Rs. 64,57,351 crore. The GDP is always measured at purchasers' prices. As compared to this, tourism share in India's GDP in 2002-03 (according to first TSA, 2002-03) was 2.2 per cent. Hence, in 2009-10, there is a gain of 1.5 percentage points in the share of tourism in nation's GDP.

Employment in tourism industries

5.40 The total employment in terms of jobs in tourism industries is estimated at 234.20 lakh out of the total of 5355.39 lakh jobs in the country. It may be mentioned that bulk of these jobs, amounting to 2945.20 lakh, are in agriculture sector. The share of jobs in tourism characteristic industries is 4.4 per cent. As compared to this, tourism's share in employment in 2002-03 was somewhat higher at 4.6 per cent.

Tourism consumption

5.41 The total internal consumption on tourism is estimated at Rs. 5,57,089 crore. Out of this, Rs. 99,679 crore (17.9%) is on account of inbound tourism expenditure; Rs. 4,47,261 crore (80.3%) relates to domestic tourism consumption, and the remaining Rs. 10,149 crore (1.8%) is on account of outbound tourism consumption. The total internal tourism consumption translates into 3.8 per cent of India's total supply of products (produced domestically and imported) of Rs. 1,47,70,141 crore at purchaser's price.

The indirect contribution of tourism to the economy

5.42 Using input-output models, the multipliers for output and employment have been calculated. The output multiplier is 1.8518 whereas employment multiplier is 2.3256. Besides, tourism consumption multiplier works out to be 1.8583.

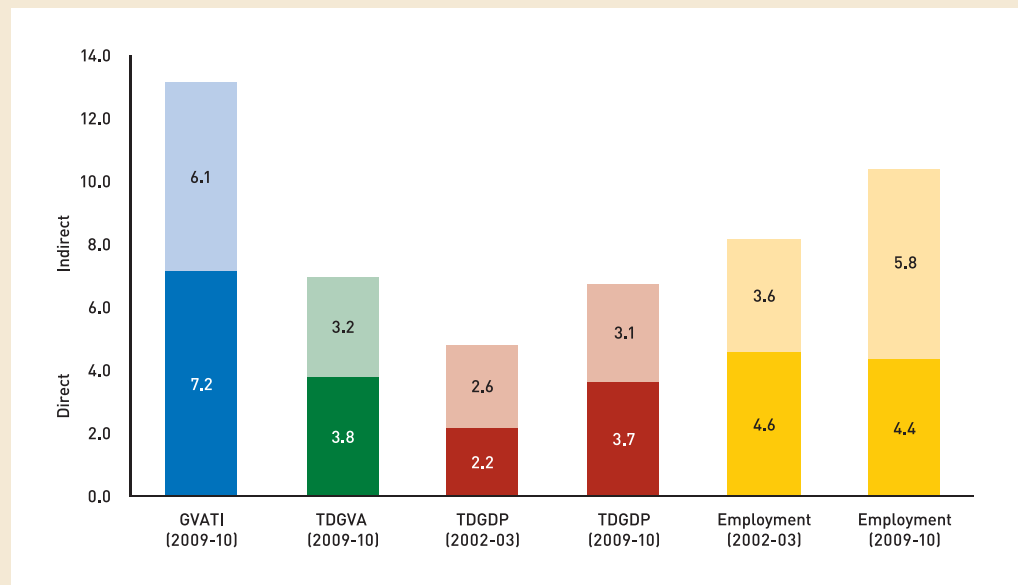
5.43 Using the multipliers, it is estimated that direct and indirect contribution of GVATI to India's GVA is 13.3 per cent (7.2 per cent direct and 6.1 per cent indirect). The direct and indirect share of TDGVA to India's GVA is 7.0 per cent (3.8 per cent



direct and 3.2 per cent indirect). The contribution of tourism direct GDP (TDGDP) to total GDP is 6.8 per cent (3.7 per cent direct and 3.1 per cent indirect) and to employment is 10.2 per cent (direct 4.4 per cent and indirect 5.8 per cent). Tourism's direct and indirect share in consumption is 7.0 per cent.

5.44 As compared to this, tourism direct and indirect share in India's GDP in 2002-03 (according to first TSA) was 4.8 per cent and its share in India's employment was 8.2 per cent. The overall gain in tourism's share in both GDP and employment in 2009-10 is to the tune of 2.0 percentage points.

Figure 5.1: Tourism Share in Indian Economy (%)



The tourism product ratios

5.45 The tourism product ratios, derived for each industry of SUT, are the ratios of internal tourism expenditure of each industry to the total supply of respective industry (given in TSA Table 6). Table 5.18 shows the tourism ratios in different products.

Table 5.18: Tourism Product Ratios (%)

Products	Tourism product ratios
1 Agriculture and allied	0.0
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	0.0
3 Trade	0.0
4 Transport freight services	0.0
5 All non-tourism specific services	2.3
6 Processed food products	3.1
7 Beverages	5.6
8 Tobacco products	3.8
9 Readymade garments	24.4
10 Printing and publishing	6.2
11 Leather footwear	13.9
12 Travel related consumer goods	70.7
13 Soaps and cosmetics	0.6
14 Gems and jewellery	6.2
15 Railway passenger transport services	57.6
16 Land passenger transport	57.4
17 Water passenger transport	12.1
18 Air passenger transport	77.2
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	72.4
20 Hotels	64.8
21 Restaurants	16.1
22 Medical and health	30.0
23 Renting of transport equipment	28.8
24 Cultural and religious services	17.1
25 Sporting and recreational services	3.8
Overall	3.8

Source: NCAER computation.

Cross-country comparison

Table 5.19 presents the share of tourism in GDP for other countries.

Table 5.19: Tourism Share in GDP of Various Countries

Country	Year	Share in GDP
Australia*	2010	5.2
Brazil*	2011	8.6
Canada	2010	2.0
India	2009-10	3.7
Indonesia	2011	3.0
NewZealand*	2010	8.7
South Africa	2009	2.8

*Direct and Indirect share in GDP.

Source: Country-specific official sources.





SECOND TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FOR INDIA, 2009-10

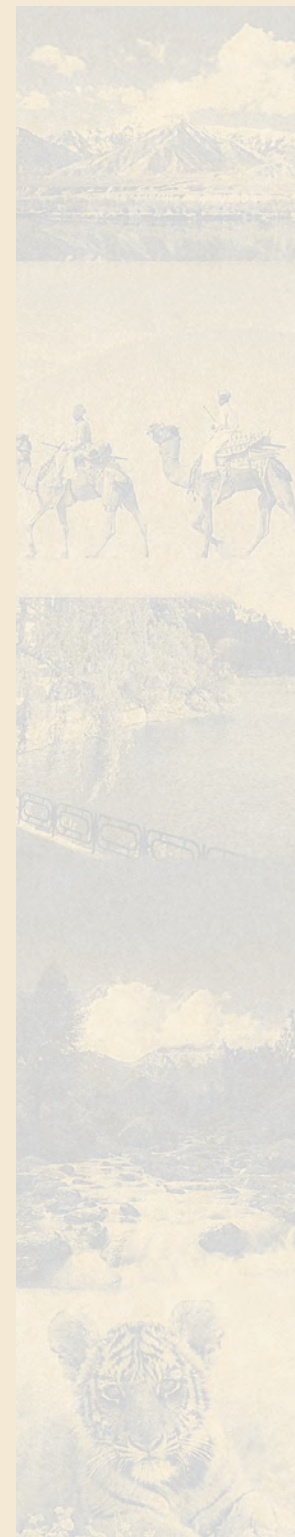


GLOSSARY⁶²

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

62. Sources of glossary:

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





	added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. See also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.
Direct tourism gross value added	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.
Direct tourism output	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.
Domestic output	Domestic output is output produced by resident enterprises.
Domestic tourism	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
Domestic tourism consumption	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.
Domestic travel	Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel.
Domestic travellers	Those who undertake domestic travel are domestic travellers.
Domestic trip	A domestic trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.
Domestic visitor	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/musafir khanas/ 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.
Durable consumer goods	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.
Employed persons	Employed (or worker) persons are those who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstain from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work.

Enterprise	An enterprise is an institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services; an enterprise may be a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution, or an unincorporated enterprise.
Establishment	An establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.
Exports of goods	Exports of goods consist of exports of the following items from residents to non-residents: generally with a change of ownership being involved: general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in domestic ports by non-resident carriers and non-monetary gold.
Exports of services	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.
Excursionist	Same day visitors are called excursionists.
Final demand	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.
Final output	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.
Final consumption	Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants.
Final consumption expenditure of government	Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.
Final consumption expenditure of households	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.
Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs	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.





FOB price	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.
General government	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.
GDP	GDP 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'.
Gross	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").
Gross domestic product - expenditure based	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.
Gross domestic product - income based	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.
Gross domestic product - output based	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).
Gross fixed capital formation	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.
Gross margin	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.
Gross value added	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.
Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added at basic prices is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices.

Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI)	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
Household tourism consumption	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within economy.
Imports of goods	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.
Imports of services	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.
Imports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents; the treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual.
Imputed tourism consumption	Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their inclusion is consistent with the production boundary in the core national accounts.
Inbound travel	Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel.
Inbound trip	An inbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
Inbound tourism	The travel of inbound visitors is called inbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound tourism trip.
Inbound tourism consumption	Inbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.
Input-output model	It provides a detailed breakdown of economic activity among business industries and a detailed breakdown of their inputs and outputs by commodity associated with some arbitrarily fixed exogenous demand. It also provides supply requirements from other sources such as imports and government production of goods and services. The input-output model is a structural model dealing primarily with resource allocation in the economy corresponding to an exogenously given demand.
Input-output tables	Input-output tables are derived from Supply and Use Tables, which show the process of flows of goods and services through the economic system between producers and consumers. The transactors involved in the production process are individuals





	(persons or households), establishments (production units of businesses and governments), non-business entities such as non-profit institutions, and governments. An input-output table presents a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production; they can be either in the form of (a) supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables. These tables include the Imports Use and Domestic Use matrices, industry by industry and product by product matrices plus the Leontief inverse, multipliers and other analyses of their structure.
Intermediate consumption	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.
Intermediate output	That part of the total output of each industry consumed by other industries in the production process.
Internal tourism	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
Internal tourism consumption	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
International tourism	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.
International tourism consumption	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.
International travellers	Those who undertake international travel are considered as international travellers.
International visitor	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.
ISIC	ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities; the third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA.
Leontief inverse (input-output) table	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
Main destination	The main destination of a tourism trip is defined as the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip.
Main purpose of a trip	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".
Margin	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.
Margin (trade)	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.
Margin (transport)	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.
Multipliers	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 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.
National tourism	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.
National tourism consumption	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.
Net taxes on products	Also referred to as taxes less subsidies on products. A tax or subsidy on a product is payable per unit of a good or service. The tax or subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service (quantity being measured either in terms of discrete units or continuous physical variables such as volume, weight, strength, distance, time, etc.), or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods or services transacted. A tax or subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the product is produced, sold or imported, but it may also become payable in other circumstances, such as when a good is exported, leased, transferred, delivered, or used for own consumption or own capital formation. See also Other taxes on production and Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
Other taxes on production	Consist of all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, except taxes on products. Other taxes on production include: taxes related to the payroll or workforce numbers excluding compulsory social security contributions paid by employers and any taxes paid by the employees themselves out of their wages or salaries; recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures; some business and professional licences where no service is provided by the Government in return of fixed





	assets or other activities; stamp duties; taxes on pollution; and taxes on international transactions. See also Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
Outbound tourism	The travel of outbound visitors is called outbound tourism. It comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip.
Outbound tourism consumption	Outbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference. Also referred to as tourism imports. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors outside of the economy while on an international trip.
Outbound trip	An outbound trip is one with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor.
Outbound travel	travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel
Output	Output consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.
Output multiplier	output multiplier for a particular industry is defined to be the total of all outputs from each domestic industry required in order to produce one additional unit of output: that is, the column sums (\sum_i) from Leontief inverse matrix (L_{ij}).
Principal activity	The principal activity of a producer is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit. The output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation.
Principal product	The principal product of an industry is the characteristic or main product produced by the relevant industry. Producing units are classified to industries according to which products they make. If they produce more than one product, they are classified according to whichever accounts for the greatest part of their GVA.
Production	Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of other goods and services.
Production account	The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the SNA; its balancing item, gross value added, is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
Products	Products, also called "goods and services", are the result of production; they are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment.
Purchaser's price	The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good

	includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.
Same day visitor	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) if his/her trip does not include an overnight stay
Social transfers in kind	Social transfers in kind consist of social security and social assistance benefits in kind together with goods and services provided to individual household outside any social insurance scheme by non-market producers owned by government units or non-profit institutions (NPIS)
Subsidies	Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import. They include the financing of deficits on public trading services deliberately run at a loss. There are two types, see subsidies on production and subsidies on products.
Subsidy on a product	A subsidy on a product is a subsidy payable per unit of a good or service produced, either as a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service or as a specified percentage of the price per unit; it may also be calculated as the difference between a specified target price and the market price actually paid by a buyer. These are subsidies based on a quantity or value of goods or services sold.
Supply	The supply of a good or service is the sum of the values of its domestic output (from all sectors), plus imports, c.i.f. when measured at basic prices. At purchasers' prices, trade and transport margins and net taxes on products are also added.
Supply Table	The main body of the Supply Table shows estimates of domestic industries' output by type of product at basic prices. The columns represent the supplying industries and the rows represent the products supplied. Additional columns covering imports of goods and services, distributors' trading margins and taxes (less subsidies) on products are added to show supply of all goods and services at purchasers' prices.
Supply and use tables	Supply and use tables are in the form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports.
Tax on a product	A tax on a product is a tax that is payable per unit of some good or service, either as a specified amount of money per unit of quantity or as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the good or service transacted.
Taxes	Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units; they are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole.
Taxes on production and imports	Taxes on production and imports consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes





	and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory by crossing the frontier or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units; they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid.
Taxes on products	Taxes on products, excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. These taxes are defined as product specific taxes, for example: value added tax, excise duties, air passenger tax, insurance premium tax and import duties, and are based on the volume or value of production sold.
Total economy	The total economy consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country.
Total final expenditure	This is the sum total of final consumption, gross capital formation and exports of goods and services. Total final expenditure is the same as total demand by final buyers and is equal to total final output.
Total intermediate consumption	The total intermediate consumption of each industry is the industry's total purchases of the outputs of other industries as well as purchases of imports of goods and services and intra-industry purchases for use in its production process. This is adjusted for the change in inventories of materials and fuels and excludes primary inputs.
Total tourism internal demand	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.
Total output	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.
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	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.
Tourism	Comprises the activities of visitors.
Tourism characteristic industries	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 criterion of at least 25 per cent of an industry's output must be consumed by visitors to be a country-specific tourism characteristic industry.
Tourism characteristic products	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.
Tourism connected industries	Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the producer. All other industries are classified as non-tourism industries, though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP.
Tourism connected products	Are those that are consumed by visitors but are not considered as tourism characteristic products. All other products in the supply and use table not consumed by visitors are classified as 'all other goods and services' in the TSA.
Tourism consumption	Tourism consumption has the same formal definition as tourism expenditure. Nevertheless, the concept of tourism consumption used in the TSA goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Actually, besides "the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips" that corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it also includes services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind, and other imputed consumption. These transactions need to be estimated using sources different from information collected directly from the visitors such as reports on home exchanges, estimations of rents associated to vacation homes, calculations of FISIM, etc.
Tourism demand	Expenditure made by, or on behalf of, the visitor before, during and after the trip and which expenditure is related to that trip and which trip is undertaken outside the usual environment of the visitor
Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)	Tourism direct gross domestic product is the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices
Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)	Tourism direct gross value added is the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that serve directly visitors in response to internal tourism consumption





Tourism expenditure	The amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others
Tourism exports	Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to the country.
Tourism industry ratio	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
Total tourism internal demand	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.
Tourism imports	Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by residents on overseas trips.
Tourism net taxes on products	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.
Tourism product ratio	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
Tourism ratio	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
Tourism share	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.
Tourism single purpose consumer durable goods	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.
Tourism Satellite Account	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.
Tourist	A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay.
Tourism trip	Trips which are undertaken by visitors.
Tourism visit	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.

Travel	Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
Traveller	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.
Trip	A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns to the same place: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places. An inbound trip will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving, whereas a domestic trip or an outbound trip will correspond to the travel between leaving the place of residence and returning. A domestic trip has a main destination in the country of residence of the traveller, while an outbound trip has a main destination outside this country.
TSA aggregates	The compilation of the following aggregates, which represent a set of relevant indicators of the size of tourism in an economy is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal tourism expenditure; ■ Internal tourism consumption; ■ Gross value added of the tourism industries (GVATI); ■ Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA); ■ Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)
Uses	The term refers to transactions in the current accounts that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector, for example, wages and salaries are a type of use for the unit or sector that must pay them. By convention, uses are on the left-hand side of SNA accounts.
Usual environment	The geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines. This is made up of one or more areas in which a person undertakes their regular activities such as their residence, place of work, place of study and other places frequently visited. The usual environment criteria has two dimensions - frequency (places that are visited on a routine basis) and distance (locations close from home for overnight trips).
Usual expenditures	In addition to the usual expenditures made by visitors while travelling (or preparing to travel) on commodities such as transport, meals or accommodation, these expenditures cover, inter alia, expenses incurred for the purposes of travel, such as suitcases which may be purchased some time before the planned trip. On the other hand, the measure excludes expenditure on capital equipment or other capital acquisition that may be made by a businessman while on a trip (even if that were the reason for the trip). If the trip were paid for by a non-visitor (such as parents paying for their child to visit them from abroad), it would be included because the expenditure was made on behalf of the visitor.





Valuables	Valuables are produced assets that are not used primarily for production or consumption, that are expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value, that do not deteriorate over time under normal conditions and that are acquired and held primarily as stores of value.
Visitor	A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year and for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

Appendices

A1: Supply Matrix of Tourism Industries at Basic and Purchasers' Prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

Products X industries	Agriculture and allied	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade	Transport freight services	All non-tourism specific services	Processed food products	Beverages	Tobacco products	Readymade garments	Printing and publishing
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Agriculture and allied	14,06,12,416	3,97,993	0	0	0	1,56,36,388	5	0	0	0
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	4,12,185	56,04,46,153	0	0	0	10,01,242	1,94,477	6,155	4,16,577	8,60,499
3 Trade	1,34,167	61,19,209	11,09,72,400	0	0	49,042	34,410	10,149	0	46,973
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0	4,98,70,175	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 All non-tourism specific services	0	41,925	0	0	21,53,89,138	488	8,649	83	0	67
6 Processed food products	8,45,213	8,03,996	0	0	0	1,84,24,311	86,118	78,574	0	0
7 Beverages	17,396	2,43,246	0	0	0	38,319	34,37,283	0	0	0
8 Tobacco products	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,37,576	0	0
9 Readymade garments	0	26,22,712	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,15,85,993	0
10 Printing and publishing	0	4,21,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,03,302
11 Leather footwear	0	1,96,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Travel related consumer goods	0	7,12,703	0	0	0	506	0	29	68,791	2,602
13 Soaps and cosmetics	0	4,75,408	0	0	0	9,287	1,628	10,974	0	0
14 Gems and jewellery	0	2,73,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
15 Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	20,31,383	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Renting of transport equipment	0	9,903	0	0	0	121	2,151	21	0	0
24 Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Sporting and recreational services	0	11,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	355
Total domestic output at basic prices	0	14,20,21,391	57,27,75,555	11,09,72,400	5,19,01,558	21,53,89,138	3,51,59,706	37,64,721	36,43,559	1,20,71,374

Source: NCAER

SECOND TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FOR INDIA, 2009-10

A1: Supply Matrix of Tourism Industries at basic prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

Products X industries	Leather footwear	Travel related consumer goods	Soaps and cosmetics	Gems and jewellery	Railway passenger transport services	Land passenger transport including via pipeline	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Hotels
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Agriculture and allied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	11,33,816	6,88,724	6,26,641	1,63,480	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Trade	1,44,942	13,101	78,652	2,33,070	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	19,29,482	0	0	0	0
5 All non-tourism specific services	0	26	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Processed food products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 Readymade garments	1,199	1,120	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Printing and publishing	0	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Leather footwear	10,51,825	69,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Travel related consumer goods	1,65,788	2,08,019	124	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Soaps and cosmetics	0	721	49,37,545	897	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Gems and jewellery	0	298	927	2,21,18,541	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Railway passenger transport services	0	0	0	0	35,41,998	0	0	0	0	0
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	3,52,47,323	0	0	0	0
17 Water passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,76,394	0	0	0
18 Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,48,600	0	0
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,99,913	0
20 Hotels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,03,020
21 Restaurants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,19,629
22 Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Renting of transport equipment	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Cultural and religious services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Sporting and recreational services	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic output at basic prices	24,97,571	9,82,323	56,44,208	2,25,16,268	35,41,998	3,71,76,805	11,76,394	25,48,600	11,99,913	93,22,650

Source: NCAER

A1: Supply Matrix of Tourism Industries at basic prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

Restaurants	Medical and health	Renting of transport equipment	Cultural and religious services	Sporting and recreational services	Total domestic supply	Imports	Total Supply at basic prices	TTM	Taxes	Subsidies	NIT	Total Supply at purchasers' prices
21	22	23	24	25								
7	0	0	0	0	15,66,46,803	28,40,896	15,94,87,699	5,10,26,997	7,08,884	1,27,27,041	-1,20,18,157	19,84,96,539
0	0	0	0	0	56,59,49,951	13,84,24,694	70,43,74,645	10,90,34,048	4,24,16,479	99,29,660	3,24,86,819	84,58,95,512
0	0	0	0	0	11,78,36,114	0	11,78,36,114	-11,78,36,114	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	5,17,99,657	15,91,903	5,33,91,560	-5,36,12,871	3,51,904	1,30,593	2,21,311	0
0	0	0	0	0	21,54,40,408	1,86,27,111	23,40,67,519	0	37,04,848	6,48,617	30,56,232	23,71,23,750
0	0	0	0	0	2,02,38,213	2,65,261	2,05,03,474	41,23,025	3,60,739	92,545	2,68,193	2,48,94,692
0	0	0	0	0	37,36,245	42,919	37,79,164	4,27,792	9,15,426	0	9,15,427	51,22,382
0	0	0	0	0	35,37,590	7,873	35,45,462	11,30,462	12,92,060	0	12,92,060	59,67,984
0	0	0	0	0	1,42,11,301	66,442	1,42,77,743	13,32,800	2,05,269	9,858	1,95,411	1,58,05,955
0	0	0	0	0	40,25,088	2,08,198	42,33,286	10,67,189	38,227	9,684	28,543	53,29,019
0	0	0	0	0	13,18,265	26,904	13,45,169	11,68,894	17,511	0	17,511	25,31,575
0	0	0	0	0	11,58,842	1,74,331	13,33,174	4,51,205	39,165	13,724	25,441	18,09,820
0	0	0	0	0	54,36,459	1,35,236	55,71,695	3,46,365	6,93,483	10,309	6,83,174	66,01,233
0	0	0	0	0	2,23,92,977	1,27,246	2,25,20,224	13,40,207	1,66,535	0	1,66,535	2,40,26,966
0	0	0	0	0	35,41,998	0	35,41,998	0	3,766	0	3,766	35,45,764
0	0	0	0	0	3,72,78,706	0	3,72,78,706	0	1,69,221	1,15,495	53,725	3,73,32,431
0	0	0	0	0	11,76,394	14,16,646	25,93,040	0	65,276	0	65,276	26,58,316
0	0	0	0	0	25,48,600	24,62,249	50,10,849	0	27,339	67,340	-40,001	49,70,848
0	0	0	0	0	11,99,913	1,69,001	13,68,914	0	36,963	0	36,963	14,05,877
98,300	0	0	0	0	68,01,320	0	68,01,320	0	5,733	2,910	2,822	68,04,142
1,73,78,526	0	0	0	0	1,99,98,155	0	1,99,98,155	0	10,747	5,456	5,291	2,00,03,446
0	1,57,93,823	0	0	0	1,57,93,823	11,459	1,58,05,282	0	0	0	0	1,58,05,281
0	0	1,53,343	0	0	1,65,550	0	1,65,550	0	1,957	0	1,957	1,67,507
0	0	0	11,90,821	0	11,90,821	0	11,90,821	0	4,450	8,378	-3,927	11,86,894
0	0	0	0	58,99,302	59,10,848	40,41,630	99,52,479	0	6,40,519	10,64,790	-4,24,271	95,28,208
1,74,76,826	1,57,93,823	1,53,343	11,90,821	58,99,302	1,27,93,34,042	17,06,40,000	1,44,99,74,042	0	5,18,76,500	2,48,36,400	2,70,40,100	1,47,70,14,142

Source: NCAER

SECOND TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FOR INDIA, 2009-10

A2: Use Matrix of Tourism Industries at purchasers' prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

Products X Industries	Agriculture and allied	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade	Transport freight services	All non-tourism specific services	Processed food products	Beverages	Tobacco products
1 Agriculture and allied	1,99,29,344	3,25,49,989	0	12,03,120	2,38,798	2,60,16,225	7,87,309	5,71,811
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	1,04,32,223	35,40,21,298	62,99,521	2,50,43,549	1,30,78,681	27,98,537	8,51,630	3,03,158
3 Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 All non-tourism specific services	15,15,771	2,26,57,604	67,24,910	28,95,646	1,23,54,762	6,40,272	71,982	1,29,584
6 Processed food products	3,34,683	25,68,589	0	2,544	20,213	12,39,149	8,40,432	2,49,436
7 Beverages	0	2,46,409	0	310	18,019	6,383	2,43,255	0
8 Tobacco products	0	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	7,79,035
9 Readymade garments	3,706	10,89,891	8,130	26,757	1,00,431	1,739	0	0
10 Printing and publishing	19,085	89,633	3,34,030	99,612	1,53,933	282	52	259
11 Leather footwear	0	32,203	0	17,595	0	0	0	0
12 Travel related consumer goods	948	2,38,294	5,660	10,744	13,596	532	536	69
13 Soaps and cosmetics	0	2,32,335	0	1,139	1,283	387	2,527	30,338
14 Gems and jewellery	0	95,831	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 Railway passenger transport services	16,840	3,99,027	10,722	29,069	1,91,041	8,670	708	14,302
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	4,27,735	25,53,288	31,80,104	4,16,704	11,08,283	42,538	4,332	35,369
17 Water passenger transport	252	772	50	33	2	7	0	0
18 Air passenger transport	6,299	10,95,449	10,173	15,941	2,42,978	2,481	1,317	8,491
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	18,025	0	5,970	0	0	0	0
20 Hotels	54,750	88,873	4,64,273	11,62,184	8,39,818	241	0	0
21 Restaurants	1,60,959	2,61,277	13,64,912	34,16,695	24,68,975	710	0	0
22 Medical and health	0	0	0	77,836	5,87,806	0	0	0
23 Renting of transport equipment	998	38,191	60	16,812	7,971	49	11	94
24 Cultural and religious services	696	2,19,286	1,152	9,616	73,847	1,070	2	202
25 Sporting and recreational services	89,936	9,21,755	902	24,962	78,245	2,420	697	36,582
Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	3,29,94,223	41,94,19,048	1,84,04,600	3,44,76,839	3,15,78,679	3,07,61,692	28,04,788	21,58,728
Gross value added at basic prices	10,90,27,168	15,33,56,507	9,25,67,800	1,74,24,719	18,38,10,459	43,98,014	9,59,934	14,84,831
Compensation of Employees	1,64,79,439	6,14,47,416	1,42,03,900	62,96,870	7,45,35,633	13,10,987	55,182	2,75,231
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Net	8,40,05,282	5,93,36,334	7,54,78,900	89,54,519	8,92,21,136	19,12,721	6,48,996	8,95,307
Consumption of Fixed Capital	76,05,939	2,92,54,098	23,79,200	19,41,871	1,64,12,820	10,54,171	2,29,535	2,73,734
Taxes on production	9,52,100	34,25,265	5,20,600	2,36,508	37,25,379	1,22,252	26,683	41,274
Subsidies on production	15,600	1,06,597	14,800	5,048	84,512	2,118	462	715
Net taxes on production	9,36,500	33,18,668	5,05,800	2,31,460	36,40,867	1,20,135	26,221	40,559
Gross output at basic prices	14,20,21,391	57,27,75,555	11,09,72,400	5,19,01,558	21,53,89,138	3,51,59,706	37,64,721	36,43,559
Employment (lakh)	2,945	1,024	417	84	447	33	3	46
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,76,00,549	8,68,42,864	1,29,91,687	51,26,510	6,90,46,161	12,11,480	8,69,782	1,16,436
Net Capital Stock	18,77,49,400	78,92,98,046	12,03,90,500	4,38,51,277	68,84,94,307	92,12,111	66,42,883	13,76,658

Source: NCAER

A2: Use Matrix of Tourism Industries at purchasers' prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

Readymade garments	Printing and publishing	Leather footwear	Travel related consumer goods	Soaps and cosmetics	Gems and jewellery	Railway passenger transport services	Land passenger transport including via pipeline
46,272	2,427	1,21,666	74,541	1,53,313	0	23	57,89,104
64,41,211	29,82,099	14,60,909	3,80,783	29,24,496	87,03,400	12,19,686	1,16,60,931
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,64,817	2,17,255	1,70,355	24,467	3,33,312	26,04,723	88,968	7,25,561
7,612	21,606	47,360	6,920	1,96,195	0	0	7,179
0	8	0	160	12,117	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,81,854	7,836	21,585	2,094	27	0	31	160
562	1,56,909	57	2	1,953	0	832	19,693
0	0	11,025	256	0	0	0	154
17,543	2,240	1,00,165	81,901	522	20,096	817	1,266
41,071	4,962	0	244	5,57,595	7	0	0
0	0	117	939	0	60,40,141	0	0
21,067	4,446	12,170	216	5,642	89,970	1,494	706
49,951	30,655	24,168	2,731	42,657	9,03,500	6,011	3,841
0	0	0	0	0	16,714	0	2
5,295	7,837	2,375	862	23,577	1,90,051	260	890
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,329	5,67,965
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,906	16,69,755
0	0	0	0	0	0	44,064	0
51	70	67	3	43	1,790	6,549	5,889
22,901	3,786	38	216	2,844	40,266	2	2,862
35,221	3,743	13,794	3,220	15,126	25,402	621	12,004
79,35,429	34,45,877	19,85,852	5,79,555	42,69,422	1,86,36,059	13,74,592	2,04,67,963
41,35,945	10,67,921	5,11,719	4,02,767	13,74,786	38,80,208	21,67,406	1,67,08,842
9,78,118	1,73,187	60,565	43,189	58,233	9,95,954	15,07,930	31,55,606
20,97,736	6,40,655	3,28,664	2,63,661	9,57,900	22,09,445	1,89,124	1,20,15,490
9,47,115	2,24,908	1,08,511	88,770	3,21,101	5,68,818	4,07,310	14,44,211
1,14,968	29,685	14,224	7,273	38,215	1,07,859	63,041	97,466
1,991	514	246	126	662	1,868	0	3,931
1,12,976	29,171	13,978	7,147	37,553	1,05,991	63,041	93,535
1,20,71,374	45,13,797	24,97,571	9,82,323	56,44,208	2,25,16,268	35,41,998	3,71,76,805
78	11	6	7	4	18	6	98
10,31,668	7,26,380	2,01,192	67,526	4,23,231	1,70,603	11,54,151	23,93,063
28,00,455	35,60,162	19,64,117	4,78,936	28,74,506	15,21,725	1,16,55,229	1,80,29,140

Source: NCAER

SECOND TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FOR INDIA, 2009-10

A2: Use Matrix of Tourism Industries at purchasers' prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

Products X Industries	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Hotels	Restaurants	Medical and health	Renting of transport equipment	Cultural and religious services	Sporting and recreational services	IC
1 Agriculture and allied	13,269	21	4	29,97,035	1,06,55,146	4,63,538	0	0	15,019	10,16,27,975
2 Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	3,38,417	11,08,113	1,73,440	6,04,238	15,15,623	39,74,287	6,559	74,484	9,38,393	45,73,35,666
3 Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Transport freight services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 All non-tourism specific services	54,383	1,60,491	1,24,854	49,504	83,032	2,79,428	11,036	77,975	11,31,214	5,39,91,905
6 Processed food products	1,643	0	0	2,81,851	10,02,044	0	0	0	642	68,28,098
7 Beverages	479	0	0	70,451	2,50,471	0	0	0	8	8,48,071
8 Tobacco products	0	0	0	13	48	0	0	0	0	7,80,126
9 Readymade garments	10,591	22,771	63	27,961	61,244	93,398	0	0	1,859	18,62,129
10 Printing and publishing	747	965	12,846	891	1,320	16,025	0	317	3,037	9,13,041
11 Leather footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,232
12 Travel related consumer goods	133	4,401	186	41	145	365	0	491	1,056	5,01,746
13 Soaps and cosmetics	114	18,068	0	5,694	4,195	0	0	0	2,877	9,02,837
14 Gems and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,37,028
15 Railway passenger transport services	373	300	4,739	495	495	8,147	0	123	2,215	8,22,976
16 Land passenger transport including via pipeline	38,441	84,478	1,00,385	3,567	3,564	1,05,290	566	154	2,900	91,71,210
17 Water passenger transport	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,834
18 Air passenger transport	472	536	282	1,403	1,402	1,330	10	251	799	16,20,762
19 Tourism related supporting and auxiliary transport activities	0	0	1,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,899
20 Hotels	5,450	9,018	37,870	14,787	52,571	2,78,488	658	1,525	1,225	35,81,024
21 Restaurants	16,023	26,511	1,11,334	43,472	1,54,552	8,18,725	1,934	4,484	3,600	1,05,27,825
22 Medical and health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,09,706
23 Renting of transport equipment	494	1,379	37	3	12	15	32	15	25,203	1,05,837
24 Cultural and religious services	6	59	1,397	241	857	2,228	101	2,193	39,810	4,25,676
25 Sporting and recreational services	894	1,382	410	770	2,738	5,803	0	583	5,63,232	18,40,441
Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	4,81,930	14,38,493	5,69,752	41,02,418	1,37,89,457	60,47,068	20,896	1,62,594	27,33,089	66,06,39,043
Gross value added at basic prices	6,94,464	11,10,108	6,30,161	52,20,231	36,87,369	97,46,755	1,32,447	10,28,227	31,66,213	61,86,95,000
Compensation of Employees	88,422	8,26,161	4,56,111	14,35,569	10,14,030	56,88,103	20,587	6,00,062	17,10,613	19,34,17,100
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income, Net	5,43,015	1,52,851	1,00,201	33,12,111	22,92,889	35,20,166	77,445	3,72,307	4,14,744	34,99,41,601
Consumption of Fixed Capital	58,132	1,23,271	69,405	4,32,617	3,05,583	4,50,472	30,939	47,522	10,09,747	6,57,89,800
Taxes on production	5,101	8,155	4,629	40,283	75,517	1,12,035	3,476	10,610	39,600	98,22,200
Subsidies on production	206	329	187	348	652	24,022	0	2,275	8,491	2,75,700
Net taxes on production	4,896	7,826	4,442	39,935	74,865	88,013	3,476	8,335	31,109	95,46,500
Gross output at basic prices	11,76,394	25,48,600	11,99,913	93,22,650	1,74,76,826	1,57,93,823	1,53,343	11,90,821	58,99,302	1,27,93,34,042
Employment (lakh)	1	1	5	7	57	37	0	11	10	5,355
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,25,598	2,00,770	1,13,968	10,66,940	20,00,153	26,00,426	58,244	2,46,266	9,19,151	20,73,04,800
Net Capital Stock	9,46,245	15,12,582	8,58,628	74,69,154	1,40,02,146	2,06,38,927	6,37,447	19,54,551	72,95,068	1,94,52,14,200

Source: NCAER

A2: Use Matrix of Tourism Industries at purchasers' prices, 2009-10 (Rs. lakh)

PFCE	GFCE	GFCE	Val	CIS	EXP	Final Use	Total
8,90,39,475	19,07,130	3,34,710	0	15,22,003	40,65,248	9,68,68,566	19,84,96,540
9,14,47,110	1,03,79,962	20,47,86,805	0	1,36,19,451	6,83,26,519	38,85,59,846	84,58,95,512
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9,00,63,428	5,64,89,710	19,82,040	0	0	3,45,96,667	18,31,31,845	23,71,23,750
1,50,31,159	6,11,318	0	0	6,89,997	17,34,120	1,80,66,594	2,48,94,692
39,89,632	56,182	0	0	1,77,146	51,352	42,74,312	51,22,382
46,50,795	0	0	0	1,30,103	4,06,960	51,87,858	59,67,984
70,22,898	5,51,110	0	0	4,35,605	59,34,213	1,39,43,826	1,58,05,955
30,00,995	11,66,065	0	0	1,52,720	96,198	44,15,978	53,29,018
22,89,830	0	0	0	72,844	1,07,668	24,70,342	25,31,575
9,07,118	2,949	30,076	0	30,684	3,37,246	13,08,074	18,09,820
50,72,541	0	0	0	2,64,194	3,61,661	56,98,396	66,01,233
8,42,500	0	1,71,169	1,16,31,200	3,36,252	49,08,817	1,78,89,938	2,40,26,966
23,22,479	4,00,309	0	0	0	0	27,22,788	35,45,764
2,56,62,083	24,99,138	0	0	0	0	2,81,61,222	3,73,32,432
54,571	36,350	0	0	0	25,49,561	26,40,482	26,58,316
11,33,069	4,43,925	0	0	0	17,73,093	33,50,087	49,70,849
2,65,902	53,036	0	0	0	10,61,040	13,79,978	14,05,877
30,36,274	1,86,845	0	0	0	0	32,23,118	68,04,142
89,26,318	5,49,303	0	0	0	0	94,75,621	2,00,03,446
1,33,09,053	17,86,522	0	0	0	0	1,50,95,575	1,58,05,281
45,861	15,809	0	0	0	0	61,670	1,67,507
7,15,265	45,953	0	0	0	0	7,61,218	11,86,894
19,72,542	2,45,585	0	0	0	54,69,640	76,87,767	95,28,208
37,08,00,900	7,74,27,200	20,73,04,800	1,16,31,200	1,74,30,999	13,17,80,000	81,63,75,100	1,47,70,14,143

Source: NCAER

A3: Concordance between Tourism Specific Products/Services and CSO IOTT-130 Sectors

Tourism specific products/services	IOTT Sector No.	IOTT Sector Description
A.1. Tourism characteristic products		
Accommodation services/Hotels	Part of 117	Hotels and restaurants
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	Remaining part of 117	Hotels and restaurants
Railway passenger transport services	Part of 109	Railway transport
Road passenger transport services	Part of 110	Land Transport including via Pipelines
Water passenger transport services	Part of 111	Water Transport
Air passenger transport services	Part of 112	Air Transport
Transport equipment rental services	Part of 127	Renting of Machinery & Equipment
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Part of 113	Supportive and Auxiliary transport activities
Cultural and religious services	Part of 128	Community , Social & Personal Services
Sports and other recreational services	Part of 129	Other Services
Health and medical related services	122	Medical and health
A.2 Tourism connected products		
Readymade garments	53	Readymade garments and made up textile goods
Processed Food	43	Miscellaneous food products
Tobacco products	45	Tobacco products
Beverages	44	Beverages
Travel related consumer goods	Parts of 60, 62, 105	Leather and leather products except footwear, Plastic products, Miscellaneous manufacturing
Footwear	59	Leather footwear
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	71	Soaps, cosmetics, glycerine
Gems and jewellery	103	Gems & Jewellery
Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	58	Printing, publishing and allied activities

Source: NCAER

A4: Concordance between Tourism Specific Products/Services and NIC-2004

Tourism specific products/services	NIC-2004	Description
A 1. Tourism characteristic products		
Accommodation services/Hotels	55101-55109	Hotels, Restaurant facilities, Inns, Motels, Dharmshalas and other places providing short term lodging/ camping facilities open to general public & members of a particular organisation, Operation of dormitories and/or residence halls/hostels at educational institutions for short-stay.
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	55201-55209	Restaurants, bars and canteens
Railway passenger transport services	60101	Passenger railway transport
Road passenger transport services	60211-60222	Scheduled passenger and non- passenger land transport except freight transport by road
Water passenger transport services	61100, 61200	Sea and coastal water transport
Air passenger transport services	62100, 62200	Inland water transport
Transport equipment rental services	71110	Renting of transport equipment
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	63011-63013, 63031- 63033, 63040, 63090	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies except Storage and warehousing
Cultural and religious services	92321-92330, 91910	Museums' activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings, Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities and activities of religious organisations
Sports and other recreational services	92111-92490	Motion picture, radio, television and other entertainment activities, sporting and other recreational activities
Health and medical related services	85110-85199	Human health activities
A.2 Tourism connected products		
Readymade garments	18101-18209, 17301-17309	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of furand knitted & crocheted fabrics and articles
Processed Food	15111-15139, 15201- 15209, 15311-15329, 15411-15419, 15431-15499	Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables, manufacture of dairy product, grain mill products, starches and starch products, Manufacture of bakery products, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery, macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products, and other food products
Tobacco products	16001-16009	Manufacture of tobacco products
Beverages	15511-15549	Manufacture of beverages
Travel related consumer goods	19121-19129, 25204, 25205, 28933, 33301- 33309, 36931-36949, 36991, 36992, 36993	Manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness, travel goods of plastics, spectacle frames of plastic, locks, padlocks, keys and other hardware for buildings, furniture, vehicles or other appliances, watches and clocks, sports goods, games and toys, stationery articles, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding crops, buttons, press fasteners, snap fasteners, press studs and slide fasteners, articles of personal use: smoking pipes; combs, hair slides and similar articles; cigarette lighters; vacuum flasks etc.
Footwear	19201-19209	Manufacture of footwear
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	24241, 24243, 24244, 24245, 24246, 24247, 24248, 24249, 24118	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations except waxes & polishes, industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids, acid oils from refining and industrial fatty alcohols ; glycerine.
Gems and jewellery	36911-36919	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	22110-22300	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

Source: NCAER



A5: Concordance between Tourism Specific Products/Services and NSS Consumption Item Codes

Tourism Industries	NSS Code
A 1. Tourism characteristic products	
Accommodation services/Hotels	290,292,302, 303,308
Food and beverage serving services/Restaurants	
Railway passenger transport services	501
Road passenger transport services	502, 503, 505, 506, 507, 513
Water passenger transport services	504
Air passenger transport services	500
Transport equipment rental services	
Travel agencies and other reservation services/ Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	
Cultural and religious services	430, 431, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438
Sports and other recreational services	
Health and medical related services	410-414, 420-424, 610-611
A.2 Tourism connected products	
Readymade garments	360-373, 380, 381, 383, 384, 387, 374
Processed Food	173, 174, 189, 300, 301, 304,
Tobacco products	320-327, 330
Beverages	331-334
Travel related consumer goods	346, 351, 382, 386, 440-445, 470-473, 621-625, 465, 553, 554, 461
Footwear	390-395
Soaps, cosmetics and glycerine	467, 468, 450-457
Gems and jewellery	640-643
Books, journals, magazines, stationery etc.	400-404

Source: NCAER

A6: Concordance between SUT - 142 Sectors and NIC-2004 Industries

Sector	Sector Name	NIC-2004
1	Paddy	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15312
2	Wheat	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15311
3	Jowar	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15314
4	Bajra	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15314
5	Maize	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15314
6	Gram	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15313
7	Pulses	01111, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15313
8	Sugarcane	01115, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409, 15422, 15423
9	Groundnut	01112, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
10	Coconut	01113, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
11	Other oilseeds	01112, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
12	Jute	01113, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
13	Cotton	01113, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
14	Tea	01132, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
15	Coffee	01131, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
16	Rubber	01116, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
17	Tobacco	01114, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
18	Fruits	01134, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
19	Vegetables	01121, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
20	Other crops	01117 to 01119, 01122, 01135, 01136, 01139, 01401 to 01406, 01408 to 01409
21	Milk and milk products	01211, 01212
22	Animal services(agricultural)	01300
23	Poultry & Eggs	01222
24	Other livestock products	01213, 01214, 01221, 01223 to 01229, 01407, 01500, 4020 (part) (gobar gas)
25	Forestry and logging	02001 to 02006
26	Fishing	05011 to 05023, 15121, 15122
27	Coal and lignite	10101 to 10300
28	Natural gas	Part of 11101 to 11204
29	Crude petroleum	Part of 11101 to 11204
30	Iron ore	13100
31	Manganese ore	13201
32	Bauxite	13203
33	Copper ore	13205
34	Other metallic minerals	13202, 13204, 13206, 13209
35	Lime stone	14107
36	Mica	14293
37	Other non metallic minerals	12000, 14101 to 14106, 14108 to 14292, 14294 to 14299
38	Sugar	15421, 15426, 15427, 15428
39	Khandsari, boora	15424, 15425, 15429
40	Hydrogenated oil(vanaspati)	15141
41	Edible oils other than vanaspati	15142 to 15145, 15149
42	Tea and coffee processing	15491 to 15492
43	Miscellaneous food products	15111 to 15119, 15123 to 15127, 15131 to 15139, 15146 to 15147, 15201 to 15209, 15315 to 15319, 15321 to 15419, 15431 to 15440, 15493 to 15499
44	Beverages	15511 to 15549
45	Tobacco products	16001 to 16009
46	Khadi, cotton textiles(handlooms)	



A6: Concordance between SUT - 142 Sectors and NIC-2004 Industries (Contd..)

Sector	Sector Name	NIC-2004
47	Cotton textiles	17111, 17115, 17121, 17131 to 17133, 17139 to 17142, 17301
48	Woollen textiles	17113, 17117, 17123, 17143, 17251, 17259, 17302, 17134
49	Silk textiles	17112, 17116, 17122, 17144, 17134
50	Art silk, synthetic fibre textiles	17114, 17118, 17124, 17137, 17145, 17303
51	Jute, hemp, mesta textiles	17119, 17125
52	Carpet weaving	17222 to 17229, 17252 to 17255
53	Readymade garments	17211, 17213 to 17214, 17221, 17126, 17129, 18101, 18109, 18105
54	Miscellaneous textile products	17212, 17215, 17219, 17231 to 17249, 17291 to 17299, 18102 to 18104, 17309, 17149, 36104
55	Furniture and fixtures-wooden	36101
56	Wood and wood products	20101 to 20299
57	Paper, paper prods. & newsprint	21011 to 21099
58	Printing and publishing	22110 to 22229
59	Leather footwear	19201, 19209, 52601 (part)
60	Leather consumer goods	19121 to 19129
61	Leather products - others	18104 (part), 18201 to 18209, 19111 to 19119, 52601 (part)
62	Rubber products	19202 (part), 25111 to 25119
63	Plastic consumer goods	25204 to 25205
64	Plastic products - others	19202 (part), 25201 to 25203, 25206 to 25209, 36103
65	Petroleum products	23201 to 23209, 40200 (LPG part)
66	Coal tar products	23101 to 23109
67	Inorganic heavy chemicals	23300, 24111 to 24119
68	Organic heavy chemicals	
69	Fertilizers	24121 to 24129
70	Pesticides	24211 to 24219
71	Paints, varnishes and lacquers	24221 to 24229
72	Drugs and medicines	24231 to 24239
73	Soaps, cosmetics & glycerine	24241 to 24249
74	Synthetic fibres, resin	24131 to 24139, 24301 to 24309
75	Other chemicals	24291 to 24299
76	Structural clay products	26921 to 26929, 26931 to 26939
77	Cement	26941 to 26943, 26949
78	Other non-metallic mineral prods.	26101 to 26109, 26911 to 26919, 26944, 26945, 26951 to 26999
79	Iron, steel and ferro alloys	27110 to 27190, 37100
80	Iron and steel casting & forging	27310, 28910
81	Iron and steel foundries	28111 to 28119
82	Non-ferrous basic metals	27201 to 27209, 27320, 37200
83	Hand tools, hardware	28932, 28939
84	Miscellaneous metal products	28121 to 28129, 28920, 28931, 28991 to 28999, 36102
85	Tractors and agri. implements	29211 to 29219
86	Industrial machinery(F & T)	29251 to 29259, 29261 to 29269
87	Industrial machinery(others)	29231 to 29238, 29241 to 29249, 29292 to 29299
88	Machine tools	29221 to 29229
89	Other non-electrical machinery	28131 to 28139, 29111 to 29199, 29271 to 29278, 29291, 29306 to 29309, 30001 to 30004, 30008
90	Electrical industrial Machinery	31101 to 31109, 31200
91	Electrical wires & cables	31300

A6: Concordance between SUT - 142 Sectors and NIC-2004 Industries (Contd..)

Sector	Sector Name	NIC-2004
92	Batteries	31401 to 31409
93	Electrical appliances	29301 to 29305, 52602
94	Communication equipment	32201 to 32209, 32301 to 32309
95	Other electrical Machinery	31901 to 31909, 31501 to 31509
96	Electronic equipment(incl.TV)	30005 to 30007, 30009, 32101 to 32109, 52603
97	Ships and boats	35111 to 35119, 35121 to 35129
98	Rail equipment	35201 to 35209
99	Motor vehicles	34101 to 34109, 34201 to 34209, 34300, 50200
100	Motor cycles and scooters	35911 to 35919, 50404
101	Bicycles, cycle-rickshaw	35921 to 35929, 52605
102	Other transport equipment	35991 to 35999
103	Watches and clocks	33301 to 33309, 52604
104	Medical, precision & optical instruments	33111 to 33119, 33201 to 33209
105	Gems & jewellery	36911 to 36912, 36919, 36996
106	Aircraft & spacecraft	35301 to 35309
107	Travel related goods	28933, 36931 to 36993
108	Other manufacturing	22300, 30008, 33121 to 33129, 33130, 36109, 36913, 36920, 36994 to 36995, 36997 to 36999, 52609
109	Construction	45101 to 45500
110	Electricity	40101 to 40109
111	Water supply	40300, 41000
112	Railway passenger services	60101
113	Railway freight services	60102, 60109
114	Land passenger services	60211 to 60222
115	Land freight services	60231 to 60232, 60300
116	Water passenger services	61100 to 61200
117	Water freight services	
118	Air passenger services	62100 to 62200
119	Air freight services	
120	Transport incidental services -passengers	63040, 63031 to 63033, 63090
121	Transport incidental services -freight	63011 to 63013, 63031 to 63033, 63090
122	Storage and warehousing	63021 to 63023
123	Communication	64110 to 64204
124	Trade	50101 to 50103, 50300, 50401 to 50403, 50500, 51101 to 51909, 52110 to 52599
125	Hotels	55101 to 55109
126	Restaurants	55201 to 55209
127	Banking	65110 to 65999, 67110 to 67190
128	Insurance	66010 to 66030, 67200
129	Ownership of dwellings	
130	Education and research	80101 to 80904
131	Medical and health	85110 to 85320
132	Business services	73100 to 73200, 74120 to 74999
133	Computer & related activities	72100 to 72909
134	Legal services	74110
135	Real estate activities	70101 to 70200
136	Renting of transport equipment	71110 to 71130
137	Renting of machinery and equipments (other than transport equipment)	71210 to 71309





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A6: Concordance between SUT - 142 Sectors and NIC-2004 Industries (Contd..)

Sector	Sector Name	NIC-2004
138	Cultural and religious services	91910, 92321 to 92330
139	Other Community and social services	91110 to 91200, 91920 to 91990, 93010 to 93098
140	Sports, museum and culture services	92111 to 92199, 92411 to 92490
141	Other part of other services	90001 to 90009 92200, 92311 to 92312, 95000 to 99000
142	Public administration	75111 to 75302

Source: NCAER



A7: Concordance between Tourism Specific SUT-25 Sectors and SUT-142 Sectors

Sector	Sector Name	Concordance with 142 sectors
1	Agriculture and Allied	1-26
2	Mining, other manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	27-42, 46-52, 54-57, 61-62, 64, 65-72, 74-104, 106, 108-111
3	Trade	124
4	Transport freight services	113, 115, 117, 119, 121
5	All non-tourism specific services	122-123, 127-130, 132-135, 137, 139, 141-142
6	Processed Food Products	43
7	Beverages	44
8	Tobacco products	45
9	Readymade garments	53
10	Printing and publishing	58
11	Leather footwear	59
12	Travel related consumer goods	60, 63, 107
13	Soaps and cosmetics	73
14	Gems and jewellery	105
15	Railway passenger transport services	112
16	Land passenger transport services	114
17	Water passenger transport services	116
18	Air passenger transport services	118
19	Supporting and auxiliary passenger transport activities	120
20	Hotels	125
21	Restaurants	126
22	Medical and health	131
23	Renting of transport equipment	136
24	Cultural and religious services	138
25	Sporting and recreational services	140

Source: NCAER



A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description

Code	Item Name
101	Rice - PDS
102	Rice - other sources
103	Chira
104	Khoi, lawa
105	Muri
106	Other rice products
107	Wheat/ atta - PDS
108	Wheat/ atta - other sources
110	Maida
111	Suji, rawa
112	Sewai, noodles
113	Bread (bakery)
114	Other wheat products
115	Jowar& its products
116	Bajra& its products
117	Maize & products
118	Barley & its products
120	Small millets & their products
121	Ragi& its products
122	Other cereals
129	Cereal: sub-total (101-122)
139	Cereal substitutes: tapioca, etc.
140	Arhar, tur
141	Gram: split
142	Gram: whole
143	Moong
144	Masur
145	Urd
146	Peas
147	Khesari
148	Other pulses
150	Gram products
151	Besan
152	Other pulse products
159	Pulses & pulse products: s.t. (140-152)
160	Milk: liquid (litre)
161	Baby food
162	Milk: condensed/ powder
163	Curd
164	Ghee
165	Butter
166	Ice-cream
167	Other milk products
169	Milk & milk products: s.t.(160-167)
170	Sugar - PDS
171	Sugar - other sources
172	Gur

A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
173	Candy, misri
174	Honey
179	Sugar: s.t. (170-174)
189	Salt
190	Vanaspati, margarine
191	Mustard oil
192	Groundnut oil
193	Coconut oil
194	Edible oil: others
199	Edible oil: s.t. (190-194)
200	Eggs (no.)
201	Fish, prawn
202	Goat meat/mutton
203	Beef/ buffalo meat
204	Pork
205	Chicken
206	Others: birds, crab, oyster, tortoise, etc.
209	Egg, fish & meat: s.t. (200-206)
210	Potato
211	Onion
212	Radish
213	Carrot
214	Turnip
215	Beet
216	Sweet potato
217	Arum
218	Pumpkin
220	Gourd
221	Bitter gourd
222	Cucumber
223	Parwal, patal
224	Jhinga, torai
225	Snake gourd
226	Papaya: green
227	Cauliflower
228	Cabbage
230	Brinjal
231	Lady's finger
232	Palak/other leafy vegetables
233	French beans, barbati
234	Tomato
235	Peas
236	Chillis: green
237	Capsicum
238	Plantain: green
240	Jackfruit: green
241	Lemon (no.)
242	Other vegetables



A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
242	Other vegetables
249	Vegetables: s.t. (210-242)
250	Banana (no.)
251	Jackfruit
252	Watermelon
253	Pineapple (no.)
254	Coconut (no.)
255	Coconut green (no.)
256	Guava
257	Singara
258	Orange, mausami (no.)
260	Papaya
261	Mango
262	Kharbooza
263	Pears/naspati
264	Berries
265	Leechi
266	Apple
267	Grapes
268	Other fresh fruits
269	Fruits (fresh): s.t.(250-268)
270	Coconut: copra
271	Groundnut
272	Dates
273	Cashewnut
274	Walnut
275	Other nuts
276	Raisin, kishmish, monacca, etc.
277	Other dry fruits
279	Fruits (dry): s.t. (270-277)
280	Garlic (gm)
281	Ginger (gm)
282	Turmeric (gm)
283	Black pepper (gm)
284	Dry chillies (gm)
285	Tamarind (gm)
286	Curry powder (gm)
287	Oilseeds (gm)
288	Other spices (gm)
289	Spices: s.t. (280-288)
290	Tea : cups (no.)
291	Tea : leaf (gm)
292	Coffee : cups (no.)
293	Coffee: powder (gm)
294	Mineral water (litre)
295	Cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre)
296	Fruit juice and shake (litre)

A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
297	Other beverages: cocoa, chocolate, etc.
298	Biscuits
300	Cake, pastry
301	Prepared sweets
302	Cooked meals received as assistance or payment** (no.)
303	Cooked meals purchased (no.)
304	Salted refreshments
305	Pickles (gm)
306	Sauce (gm)
307	Jam, jelly (gm)
308	Other processed food
309	Beverages, etc.: sub-total (290-308)
310	Pan: leaf (no.)
311	Pan: finished (no.)
312	Ingredients for pan (gm)
319	Pan: s.t. (310-312)
320	Bidi (no.)
321	Cigarettes (no.)
322	Leaf tobacco (gm)
323	Snuff (gm)
324	Hookah tobacco (gm)
325	Cheroot (no.)
326	Zarda, kimam, surti (gm)
327	Other tobacco products
329	Tobacco: s.t. (320-327)
330	Ganja (gm)
331	Toddy (litre)
332	Country liquor (litre)
333	Beer (litre)
334	Foreign/refined liquor or wine (litre)
335	Other intoxicants
339	Intoxicants: s.t. (330-335)
340	Coke
341	Firewood and chips
342	Electricity (std. Unit)
343	Dung cake
344	Kerosene - PDS (litre)
345	Kerosene - other sources (litre)
346	Matches (box)
347	Coal
348	LPG [excl. Conveyance]
350	Charcoal
351	Candle (no.)
352	Gobar gas
353	Petrol (litre) [excl. Conveyance]
354	Diesel (litre) [excl. Conveyance]
355	Other fuel



A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
359	Fuel and light: s.t. (340-355)
360	Dhoti (no.)
361	Sari (no.)
362	Cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)
363	Cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)
364	Chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)
365	Lungi (no.)
366	Gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)
367	Hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)
368	Ready-made garments (no.)
370	Headwear (no.), belts
371	Sweater, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)
372	Knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)
373	Clothing (first-hand): other
374	Clothing: second-hand
379	Clothing: sub-total (360-374)
380	Bed sheet, bed cover (no.)
381	Rug, blanket (no.)
382	Pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)
383	Cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)
384	Mosquito net (no.)
385	Mats and matting (no.)
386	Cotton (gm)
387	Bedding: others
389	Bedding, etc.: s.t. (380-387)
390	Leather boots, shoes
391	Leather sandals, chappals, etc.
392	Other leather footwear
393	Rubber / PVC footwear
394	Other footwear
395	Footwear: second-hand
399	Footwear: sub-total (390-395)
400	Books, journals: first hand
401	Books, journals, etc.: second hand
402	Newspapers, periodicals
403	Library charges
404	Stationery, photocopying charges
405	Tuition and other fees (school, college, etc.)
406	Private tutor/ coaching centre
407	Educational CD
408	Other educational expenses
409	Education: s.t. (400-408)
410	Medicine
411	X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.
412	Doctor's/surgeon's fee
413	Hospital & nursing home charges
414	Other medical expenses

A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
419	Medical - institutional: s.t. (410-414)
420	Medicine
421	X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.
422	Doctor's/ surgeon's fee
423	Family planning appliances
424	Other medical expenses
429	Medical - non-institutional: sub-total (420-424)
430	Cinema, theatre
431	Mela, fair, picnic
432	Sports goods, toys, etc.
433	Club fees
434	Goods for recreation and hobbies
435	Photography
436	VCD/ DVD hire (incl. Instrument)
437	Cable TV
438	Other entertainment
439	Entertainment: sub-total (430-438)
440	Spectacles
441	Torch
442	Lock
443	Umbrella, raincoat
444	Lighter (bidi/ cigarette/ gas stove)
445	Other minor durable-type goods
449	Minor durable-type goods: sub-Total (440-445)
480	Domestic servant/cook
481	Attendant
482	Sweeper
483	Barber, beautician, etc.
484	Washerman, laundry, ironing
485	Tailor
486	Grinding charges
487	Telephone charges: landline*
488	Telephone charges: mobile
490	Postage & telegram
491	Miscellaneous expenses
492	Priest
493	Legal expenses
494	Repair charges for non-durables
495	Pet animals (incl. Birds, fish)
496	Other consumer services excluding Conveyance
499	Consumer services excluding Conveyance: sub-total (480-496)
550	Bedstead
551	Almirah, dressing table
552	Chair, stool, bench, table
553	Suitcase, trunk, box, handbag and other travel goods
554	Foam, rubber cushion
555	Carpet, daree& other floor mattings



A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
556	Paintings, drawings, engravings, etc.
557	Other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.)
559	Furniture & fixtures: sub-total (550-557)
560	Radio, 2-in-1
561	Television
562	VCR/VCD/DVD player
563	Camera & photographic equipment
564	CD, DVD, audio/video cassette, etc
565	Musical instruments
566	Other goods for recreation
569	Goods for recreation: sub-total (560-566)
570	Stainless steel utensils
571	Other metal utensils
72	Casseroles, thermos, thermoware
573	Other crockery & utensils
579	Crockery & utensils: sub-total (570-573)
580	Electric fan
581	Air conditioner, air cooler
582	Lantern, lamp, electric lampshade
583	Sewing machine
584	Washing machine
585	Stove
586	Pressure cooker/ pressure pan
587	Refrigerator
588	Water purifier
590	Electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances
591	Other cooking/ household appliances
599	Cooking & other household appliances: sub-total (580-591)
600	Bicycle
601	Motor cycle, scooter
602	Motor car, jeep
603	Tyres & tubes
604	Other transport equipment
609	Personal transport equipment: sub-total (600-604)
610	Contact lenses, hearing aids & orthopaedic equipment
611	Other medical equipment
619	Therapeutic appliances: sub-total (610-611)
620	Clock, watch
621	Other machines for household work
622	PC/ Laptop/ other peripherals incl. Software
623	Mobile handset
624	Telephone instrument (landline)
625	Any other personal goods
629	Other personal goods: sub-total (620-625)
630	Bathroom and sanitary equipment
631	Plugs, switches & other electrical fittings
632	Residential building & land (cost of repairs only)

A8: NSS Consumption Item Codes and Description (Contd..)

Code	Item Name
633	other durables (specify)
639	Residential building, land and other durables: sub-total (630-633)
640	Gold ornaments
641	Silver ornaments
642	Jewels, pearls
643	Other ornaments
649	Jewellery & ornaments: sub-total (640-643)
659	Durable goods: total (559+569+579+599+609+619+629+639+649)

Source: NSSO



A9: Concordance between NAS PFCE Items and NSS Consumption Item Codes

PFCE Items	NSS Consumption Item Code
1. FOOD BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	
1.1 FOOD	
1.1.1 Cereals and Bread	
1. Rice	101-106
2. Wheat	107-111,114
3. Jowar	115
4. Bajara	116
5. Maize	117
6. Ragi	121
7. Barley	118
8. Small millets	120
9. Other cereals	122
10. Gram whole	142
11. Bread & Biscuit	112, 113, 298
12. Change in stocks	
1.1.2 Pulses	
1. Arhar	140
2. Moong	143
3. Urad	145
4. Masoor	144
5. Gram Products	141, 150, 151
6. Other Pulses	146, 147, 148, 152
7. Change in stocks	
1.1.3 Sugar and Gur	
1. Sugar cane	172
2. Gur	172
3. Refined Sugar	170, 171
4. Palm gur	172
1.1.4 Oils and oilseeds	
1. Vanaspati	190
2. Mustard oil	191
3. Coconut oil	193
4. Gingelly oil	194
5. Groundnut oil	192
6. Linseed oil	194
7. Castor oil	194
8. Other edible oils	194
9. Sesamum seed	287
10. Linseed	287
11. Rapeseed and mustard	287
12. Other oilseeds	287
13. Imported oils	194
1.1.5 Fruits and vegetables	
1. Banana	250
2. Mango	261
3. Grapes	267
4. Citrus fruits	241, 258

A9: Concordance between NAS PFCE Items and NSS Consumption Item Codes (Contd..)

PFCE Items	NSS Consumption Item Code
5. Cashew kernels	273
6. Onion	211
7. Other fruits & vegetables	212-215, 217-240, 242, 251-253, 256-257, 260, 262-266, 268, 272, 274-277
8. Groundnut	271
9. Fruits & veg. products	305, 306, 307
10.Coconut	254, 255
11.Copra	270
1.1.6 Potatoes & other tubers	
1. Potato	210
2. Sweet potato	216
3. Tapioca	139
1.1.7 Milk and milk products	160-167
1.1.8 Meat, Egg & Fish	
1. Beef	203
2. Pork	204
3. Mutton	202
4. Goatmeat	202
5. Buffalomeat	203
6. Other meat products	206
7. Duck	206
8. Fowl	206
9. Chicken	205
10.Eggs	200
11.Fish & fish products	201
1.1.9 Coffee, Tea & Coko	
1. Coffee	293
2. Tea	291
3. Cocoa	
1.1.10 Spices	280-286, 288
1.1.11 Other Food	
1. Salt	189
2. Sugar confectionery	300, 173
3 Other food	301, 304, 174
1.2 BEVERAGES,PAN & INTOXICANT	
1.2.1 Beverages	
1. Non-alcoholic beverages	294, 295, 296, 297
2. Alcoholic beverages	331-334
1.2.2 Pan & other intoxicants	
1. Pan	310, 311
2. Arecanut	312
3. Opium	335
1.3 TOBACCO & ITS PRODUCTS	
1. Tobacco raw	322, 324
2. Cigarettes	321
3. Bidi	320
4. Snuff	323
5. Cigar & cheroots	325



A9: Concordance between NAS PFCE Items and NSS Consumption Item Codes (Contd..)

PFCE Items	NSS Consumption Item Code
6. Other tobacco products	326, 327, 330
1.4 HOTELS & RESTAURANTS	290,292,302, 303,308
2. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
2.1 Clothing	360-373, 380, 381, 383, 384, 387, 374
2.2 Footwear	390-395
3. GROSS RENT,FUEL & POWER	
3.1 Gross rent & water Charges	520-523, 632, 540
3.2 FUEL & POWER	
3.2.1 Electricity	342
3.2.2 LPG	348
3.2.3 Kerosene	344, 345
3.2.4 Other Fuel	347,341,355,343,340,350,352 and 353, 354
1. Coal	347
2. Firewood	341
3. Vegetables waste	355
4. Dung cake	343
5. Lignite	355
6. Gas coke	340
7. Bagasse	355
8. Charcoal	350
9.Gobar gas	352
4.FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES & SERVICES	
4.1 FUR',FURNISHIGS & REPAIRS	
1. Carpet	555
2. Coir products	385, 466
3. Wooden furniture	550, 551, 552, 556, 557
4. Steel furniture	
4.2 REFRIGERATOR,COOKING,WASHING APPLIANCES	
1. Non-electrical machinery	582, 583, 585
2. Electrical appliances	460, 462, 590, 580, 584, 631, 588, 633
3. Refrigerator & air conditioners	581, 587
4.3 GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE & UTENS	
1. Glass & glass products	464, 573
2. Earthenware & China pottery	463
3. Metal utensils	570, 571, 586
4. Other metal products	572, 591
4.4 OTHER GOODS	
1. Matches	346, 351
2. Misc. personal goods	382, 386, 440-445, 470-473, 621-625
3. Plastic products	465, 553
4. Rubber Products	554
5. Dry & wet batteries	461
4.5 SERVICES	
1. Domestic services	480
2. Laundries, dry cleaning	484
3. General Insurance	
5. MEDICAL CARE & HEALTH SERV.	410-414, 420-424, 610-611

A9: Concordance between NAS PFCE Items and NSS Consumption Item Codes (Contd..)

PFCE Items	NSS Consumption Item Code
6. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	
6.1 Personal transport equipment	
1. Motor vehicles & parts	602, 604
2. Motorbikes, scooters & cycles	600, 601
6.2 Operation personal transport equipment	
1. Tyres & tubes	603
2. Petrol & diesel	508, 510, 511
3. Repair charges	
6.3 Purchase of transport services	
1. Rail	501
2. Air	500
3. Bus incl. tramways	502
4. Taxi	503
5. Autorickshaws	503
6. Non-mechanised road transport	505, 506, 507, 513
7. Organised water transport	504
8. Un-org. water transport	504
9. Services incidental to transport	
6.4 Communication	487, 488, 490
7. RECREATION, EDUCATION & CULTURAL SERVICES	
7.1 Eqpt. Paper & Stationery	
1. TV & Radio	560, 561, 562, 564, 566
2. Musical instruments	565
3. Photographic goods	563
4. Office Machinery	
5. Sports & athletics goods	432
6. Newspaper, books & magazines	400, 401, 402
7. Stationery articles	404
8. Fireworks	
7.2 Recreation & cultural services	430, 431, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438
7.3 Education	403, 405-408, 512
8. MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	
8.1 Personal care and effects	
1. Barber and beauty shops	483
2. Religious services	492
3. Funeral & Other services n.e.c.	481, 486, 494, 495, 496, 491, 541
4. Sanitary services	482
5. Tailoring Services	485
6. TV & Radio Services	437
8.2 Personal goods n.e.c.	
1. Jewellery ornaments	640-643
2. Watches clocks	620
3. Leather products (bags etc.)	
4. Non-metallic mineral prod.	630
5. Toilet products	467, 468, 450-457
8.3 Other Misc. Services	
1. Banking charges	





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A9: Concordance between NAS PFCE Items and NSS Consumption Item Codes (Contd..)

PFCE Items	NSS Consumption Item Code
2. Legal services	493
3. Business services	
4. Life insurance	

Source: NCAER

A10: Sector Specification of CSO IOTT -130 Sectors

IOTT Sec. No	Name	Specification
1	Paddy	Paddy, rice milling
2	Wheat	Wheat, flour milling
3	Jowar	Jowar
4	Bajra	Bajra
5	Maize	Maize
6	Gram	Gram
7	Pulses	Milled and unmilled tur, urad, moong, matar, masur and gram dal including flour
8	Sugarcane	Sugarcane, gur (indigenous production)
9	Groundnut	Groundnut
10	Coconut	Coconut, copra
11	Other Oil Seeds	Other Oil Seeds
12	Jute	Raw jute
13	Cotton	Raw cotton
14	Tea	Tea plantation
15	Coffee	Coffee plantation
16	Rubber	Rubber plantation
17	Tobacco	Tobacco plantation
18	Fruits	Fruits
19	Vegetables	Vegetables
20	Other crops	Other cereals and their milling, mesta, sannhemp, dry chillies, black pepper, dry ginger, turmeric, indigo, opium, cardamom, other fibbers, other sugars, other dyes and tanning materials, other drugs and narcotics, other condiments and spices, fodder, grass, rice bran, rice husk, straw and stalks, badges, cane trash and miscellaneous food and non-food crops.
21	Milk and milk products	Milk consumed as such, ghee, butter, lassi
22	Animal Services (agri-cultural)	Agricultural animal services by rural bullocks and camels
23	Poultry & Eggs	Eggs, poultry meat, increment in poultry
24	Other livestock products	Production of meat, mutton, pork and glands, other meat products, raw hides and skins, animal hair, bristles, wool, honey, silk worm cocoons, bones, horns, hoofs, dung fuel & manure, increment in livestock
25	Forestry and logging	Planting, replanting, conservation of forests, production of fuel including charcoal, felling and cutting of trees, hewing or rough shaping of poles, blocks etc. And transportation of logs up to the permanent lines of transport, industrial wood (timber, match and pulp wood) bamboo, sandal wood, gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, lacs, resins, forest grown fruits, nuts, herbs, barks and cane, gobar gas
26	Fishing	Rearing and catching of fish, seaweeds, shells, pearls, sponges etc. Fish curing viz; salting and sundrying of fish
27	Coal and lignite	Coal and lignite mining
28	Natural gas	Natural gas
29	Crude petroleum,	Crude petroleum
30	Iron ore	Iron ore mining
31	Manganese ore	Manganese ore mining
32	Bauxite	Bauxite mining
33	Copper ore	Copper ore mining
34	Other metallic minerals	Chromite, lead and zinc ore, silver ores, gold ores, ilmenite and rutile
35	Lime stone	Lime stone mining
36	Mica	Mica mining

A10: Sector Specification of CSO IOTT -130 Sectors (Contd..)

IOTT Sec. No	Name	Specification
37	Other non metallic minerals	Dolomite, apatite, asbestos, barytes, chinaclay, gypsum, kyanite, magnesite, diamond, calcite, ochre, garnet, graphite, feldspar, fireclay, flourite, quartz and silica, sillimanite, steatite, minor minerals, salt mining and quarrying, sand and stone quarrying, mining of clay, sandpits, chemical and fertilizer, mineral mining, precious and semi precious stone mining
38	Sugar	Manufacture and refining of sugar
39	Khandsari, boora	Boora, candy and khandsari
40	Hydrogenated oil (vanaspati)	Hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee
41	Edible oils other than vanaspati	Edible oils such as linseed oil, mustard oil, sesamum oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, cotton seed oil, til oil, mahua oil etc.
42	Tea and coffee processing	Blended and unblended black tea leaf grade, dust and waste, coffee curing, roasting and grinding
43	Miscellaneous food products	Preservation, processing and canning of meat, milk foods and manufacture of dairy products, manufacture of fruit juice, jams, jellies, pickles and canning and bottling of fruits and vegetables, canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods, manufacture of bakery products, production of common salt, manufacture of cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery and sweetmeats, cashewnut drying, shelling, roasting, salting etc., Manufacture of ice, prepared cattle, poultry and other animal feeds, starch processed from maize, tapioca, tamarind, potato etc., Manufacture of malted foods, grinding and processing of spices, papads, appalam, egg powder, semi-processed foods and instant foods, sago and sago products, vitaminised high protein flour (multi-purpose foods), frying of dals, nuts and foods n.e.c., Residuary snacks n.e.c., Other food processing activities
44	Beverages	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits, wines, beer, malt, liquors, other malt country liquor, toddy, manufacture of aerated drinks, aerated natural flavoured syrups, synthetic flavoured syrups, fruit juices and beverages n.e.c.
45	Tobacco products	Tobacco stemming, redrying, grading etc. And manufacture of bidi, cigars, cigarette, cheroots, cigarette tobacco, chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff
46	Khadi, cotton textiles in hand-looms	Cotton spinning in charkha, khadi weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms
47	Cotton textiles	Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling, spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in mills and power looms, printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles, cotton textiles n.e.c.
48	Woollen textiles	Wool cleaning, baling and pressing, wool spinning, weaving etc. (handloom, powerlooms and mills), dyeing, bleaching and manufacture of woollen blankets, shawls, felts and others
49	Silk textiles	Spinning, weaving, finishing, printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles
50	Art silk, synthetic fibre textiles	Spinning, weaving and finishing of synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons etc., Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles, other silk and synthetic fibre textiles
51	Jute, hemp, mesta textiles	Pressing, baling, spinning and weaving, finishing of jute, mesta, hemp and other coarse fibre, dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles, manufacture of jute bags and other jute textiles
52	Carpet weaving	Weaving carpets, rugs, durries and others
53	Ready made garments and made up textile goods	Readymade garments, clothing and tailoring, made up textile goods, curtains, bed covers, furnishings, mosquito nets
54	Miscellaneous textile products	Cotton, woollen and synthetic fibres knitting in mills or otherwise, thread and thread ball making, jute, cotton, hemp, sisal, nylon rope, cordage and twines, nets, webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery work, laces, fringes, zari and zari products, manufacture of rain coats, hats, umbrellas etc., Oil cloth, rubberised cloth, tarpaulin, artificial leather, made-up canvas goods, coir fibre, yarn and coir products, linoleum and similar products, gas mantles and other textiles viz. Bandage, gauze, dressing cloth
55	Furniture and fixtures-wooden	Wooden, bamboo, cane furniture and fixtures and repair of such furniture
56	Wood and wood products except furniture	Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products, sawing and planing of wood, container made of wood, cane, bamboo, reed etc., structural wooden goods such as beams, posts etc., Wooden industrial goods, cork and cork products and miscellaneous wood, bamboo and cane products

A10: Sector Specification of CSO IOTT -130 Sectors (Contd..)

IOTT Sec. No	Name	Specification
57	Paper, paper products and newsprint	Manufacture of machine made and made pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint, containers and boxes of paper and paper board, miscellaneous pulp products, paper and paper board articles
58	Printing, publishing and allied activities	Printing and publishing of newspapers, periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music, directories, bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps, security passes, engraving, etching, block making, book binding, allied activities like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing
59	Leather footwear	Manufacture and repair of leather footwear, leather-cum-rubber/plastic cloth footwear
60	Leather and leather products except footwear	Tanning, curing, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather, manufacture of wearing apparel and consumer goods of leather and substitutes of leather, scrapping curving and tanning, bleaching, dyeing of fur and other pelts, manufacture of wearing apparel, rugs and other articles of fur and pelts
61	Rubber products	Rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles, tractors, aircraft, scooters, motor cycles and cycles and other rubber and plastic footwear, rubber surgical and medical equipment, rubber contraceptives, rubber pipes, balloons, rubber industrial and domestic goods and misc. Rubber products
62	Plastic products	Plastic moulded goods and such as containers, sheets, nets, cords, polythene bags, spectacles frames, industrial accessories, domestic goods and miscellaneous plastic products
63	Petroleum products including L.P.G	Products of petroleum refineries, Manufacture of L.P.G in gasworks and distribution through mains to household, industrial and commercial and other users.
64	Coal tar products	Coke and other coal tar products
65	Inorganic heavy chemicals	Basic heavy inorganic chemicals
66	Organic heavy chemicals	Basic heavy organic chemicals
67	Fertilizers	Inorganic, organic, mixed and other fertilizers
68	Pesticides	Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and pesticides formulations
69	Paints, varnishes and lacquers	Paints, varnishes, lacquers and dyestuffs, waxes and polishes
70	Drugs and medicines	Drugs and medicines - allopathic, ayurvedic, unani, homoeopathic and others
71	Soaps, cosmetics, glycerine	Soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, toothpastes, soap in any form and other toilet aids, glycerine and detergents
72	Synthetic fibres, resin	Turpentine, resin, synthetic resin plastic materials and synthetic fibres like celluloid nylon terylene and miscellaneous products of fermentation industries other than alcohol
73	Other chemicals	Inedible vegetable oils including solvent extracted oils, animal oils and fats, matches, explosives, ammunition, safety fuses, fire-works, photochemical materials, sensitised films and paper, fine chemicals, drug and dye intermediaries, glue and gelatine, shellac, synthetic sweeteners, textile chemical auxiliaries and other chemical products
74	Structural clay products	Structural clay products such as fire bricks, refractories, tiles and others
75	Cement	Cement
76	Other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of glass and glass products, earthenware and pottery, chinaware, sanitary ware, porcelain ware, insulators, lime and plaster, mica products, structural stone goods, stoneware, stone dressing and crushing, earthen and plaster statues and products, asbestos cement and its products, slate products, cement and concrete products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products
77	Iron and steel ferro alloys	Iron and steel, special steel and ferro-alloys
78	Iron and steel casting and forging	Iron and steel castings and forgings
79	Iron and steel foundries	Iron and steel structural, pipes, plates, wire drawings, tools and others
80	Non-ferrous basic metals (including alloys)	Melting, refining, rolling into basic forms, wire drawings etc. Of non-ferrous basic metals and alloys
81	Hand tools, hardware	Hand tools, bolts, nuts, locks, metal chains, agricultural hand tools and implements, general hardware

A10: Sector Specification of CSO IOTT -130 Sectors (Contd..)

IOTT Sec. No	Name	Specification
82	Miscellaneous metal products	Metal containers, steel trunks, safes, vaults, sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal, stoves, hurricane lanterns, welded products, enamelling, galvanising, plating and polishing of metal products, metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware, metal furniture and fixtures, blades, springs, art metal ware, other metal products
83	Tractors and other agricultural implements	Tractors and other agricultural machinery, equipment and implements
84	Industrial machinery for food and textile industries	Rice, dal, flour and oil mill machinery, sugar machinery, tea machinery, textile machinery and jute machinery
85	Industrial machinery (except food and textile)	Pharmaceutical machinery, chemical machinery, paper machinery, mining machinery, cement machinery
86	Machine tools	Automatic, capstans, turrets and lathes, boring, broaching, drilling and threading machines, milling, planing, shaping, gear cutting and slotting machines, grinding, lapping, honing and polishing machines, sawing, filling and cut-off machines, metal forming machinery and other metal work machine tools
87	Other non-electrical machinery	Drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries, prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines, refrigerating, air conditioning plants for industrial use, domestic air conditioners and refrigerators, fire fighting equipment and appliances including fire engines, conveying equipment such as bucket elevators, derrick and size reduction equipment like crushers, ball mills etc., Centrifugal machines, pumps, air and gas compressors and vacuum pumps, ball roller and tapered bearings, speed reduction units, sewing and knitting machines, washing machines, filtration and distillation equipment, arms and armaments and miscellaneous non-electrical machinery and their repair services
88	Electrical industrial machinery	Generators, transformers, switch gears, electric motors
89	Electrical cables, wires	Insulated cables and wires
90	Batteries	Storage batteries, dry cells
91	Electrical appliances	Electrical fans, lamps, fluorescent tubes miniature lamps, household appliances like iron, heaters etc. And their repair services
92	Communication equipment	Manufacture of wireless communication apparatus, manufacture of radios, tele-printers, telephones, telegraph equipment, phonographs and record changers, manufacture of parts and accessories and other including public address equipment
93	Other electrical machinery	Manufacture and repair of radiographic X-ray apparatus and tubes and parts, manufacture of light fittings, emergency lighting equipment, flash lights, stage lighting equipment, electric furnaces and oven telescopic aerials and parts and accessories
94	Electronic equip-ment including TV	Manufacture of television sets, electronic computers, electronic control instruments, other parts and accessories
95	Ships and boats	Making of ships and other vessels drawn by power, boat building, and their repairing
96	Rail equipment	Manufacture of diesel locomotives, steam locomotives, electric locomotives, railway coaches, wagons, parts and accessories
97	Motor vehicles	Manufacture of motor cars, buses, trucks, jeeps, station wagons and parts and repair of motor vehicles
98	Motor cycles and scooters	Manufacture of motor cycles, scooters and scooterettes parts and accessories and their repair
99	Bicycles, cycle-rickshaw	Manufacture of cycles, cycle rickshaws and repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaw
100	Other transport equipment	Manufacture of other rail-road equipment, tramway works, bullock carts, push-carts, hand-carts and transport equipment not elsewhere classified
101	Watches and clocks	Manufacture of clocks, table time pieces, watches and their parts and repair of watches and clocks

A10: Sector Specification of CSO IOTT -130 Sectors (Contd..)

IOTT Sec. No	Name	Specification
102	Medical Precision, Optical Instruments	Manufacture of surgical, medical, laboratory scientific and mathematical instruments, Photographic and optical goods (excluding photochemical, sensitised paper and film),
103	Gems & Jewellery	Gems, jewellery and related articles, imitation jewellery & novelties
104	Aircrafts & Spacecrafts	Manufacture of aircraft, Spacecrafts, and parts and repair
105	Miscellaneous manufacturing	Water meters, steam meters and electricity meters, recording and regulating devices for pressure, temperature, weight, level etc., minting coins, sports and athletic goods and play equipment, musical instruments, stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, hair brushes, dusters, feather articles, signs and advertising displays, mechanical toys, other toys, bones, ivory, horns and similar products, wigs, costume, lampshades, presentation articles, badges and others, and repair of enterprises not elsewhere classified
106	Construction	Construction and maintenance of buildings, aerodromes, roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, ports, harbours, runways communication systems, waterways, water reservoirs, hydro electric projects and industrial plants and activities allied to construction
107	Electricity	Generation and transmission of electric energy and its distribution to households, industrial and commercial and other users
108	Water supply	Collection, purification and distribution of water
109	Railway transport services	Government railways and Private railways
110	Land Transport including via Pipelines	Buses, tramways and pipelines, trucks, taxies, auto-rickshaws, animal services, urban bullock, urban buffalo, horses and other animals drawn carts, cycles, hand pulled rickshaw and pack animals,
111	Water Transport	Shipping transport by boats, steamer, ferry etc. by canal or rivers and unorganized water transport by sea
112	Air Transport	Air Transport
113	Supportive and Auxiliary transport activities	Supportive and Auxiliary transport activities and Services incidental to transport activities.
114	Storage and warehousing	Warehousing, cold storage and storage and warehousing not elsewhere classified
115	Communication	Postal, telephones, telegraph services rendered by postal and telegraph department and overseas communication services
116	Trade	Wholesale and retail trade
117	Hotels and restaurants	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, canteen etc.
118	Banking	Commercial banks, banking department of RBI, other financial companies, industrial development and financial corporations, post office saving banks, cumulative time deposit accounts, cooperative credit societies
119	Insurance	Life insurance corporation, postal life insurance, employees state insurance and non-life insurance such as fire, marine, accidents etc.
120	Ownership of dwellings	Residential houses
121	Education and research	Education, scientific and research services
122	Medical and health	Medical and health services
123	Business Services	Accounting Services, Research and Development and other Business Services,
124	Computer Related Services	Computer Related Services
125	Legal Services	Legal Services
126	Real estate Activities	Real estate Activities
127	Renting of Machinery & Equipment	Renting of Machinery & Equipment
128	Community, Social & Personal Services	Religious and community services, cultural services, personal services such as domestic services, laundry, dry-cleaning and dyeing, photographic studios, barber and beauty shops, funeral related activities, custom tailoring, hair dressing and other beauty treatment, washing and cleaning of textiles.
129	Other Services	Sanitary services, recreation & entertainment, radio & TV broadcasting services, international and other territorial bodies and services not elsewhere classified.



SECOND TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FOR INDIA, 2009-10

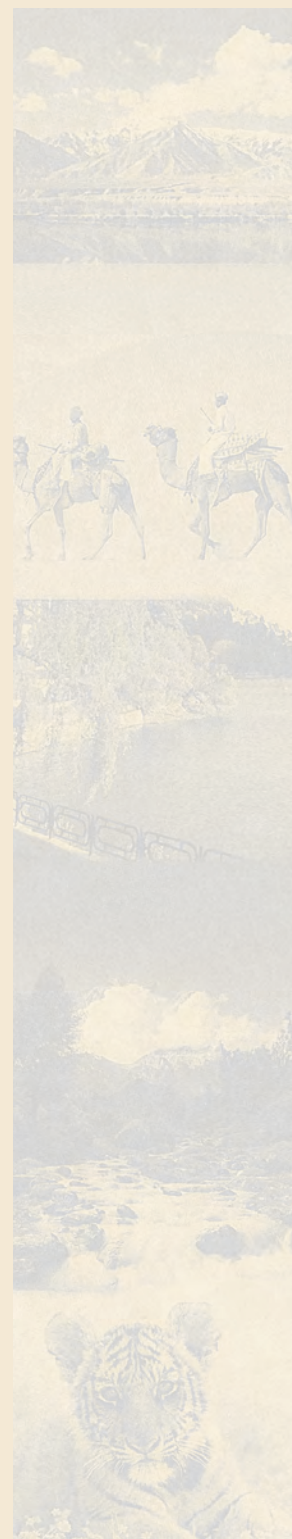
A10: Sector Specification of CSO IOTT -130 Sectors (Contd..)


IOTT Sec. No	Name	Specification
130	Public administration and defence	Public administration and defence

Source: CSO

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