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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tourism is a vital engine of growth, employment, regional development and cultural exchange in India. To strengthen this potential, the Ministry of Tourism has developed the State Tourism Performance Framework (STPF), a comprehensive and evidence-based assessment that benchmarks States and Union Territories on the strength, readiness and effectiveness of their tourism ecosystem. Built on 12 Domains and 27 quantifiable indicators, based entirely on official Government datasets, the Framework provides a clear, transparent and comparable picture of tourism infrastructure, accessibility, governance, safety, services, sustainability, inclusiveness and visitor readiness across the country.

The Framework is designed as a Composite Index, enabling structured assessment through well-defined Domains supported by carefully selected indicators. These Domains cover critical areas such as air and ground connectivity, leisure and cultural resources, governance, institutional capacity, health and hygiene, inclusive tourism, economic sustainability and tourist services. Together, they present a holistic, balanced and realistic view of how effectively States and Union Territories (UTs) are performing in tourism development and management.

The overall rankings reflect consolidated performance across all domains. **Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal** emerge as leading performers, demonstrating balanced strengths across resources, infrastructure, governance, safety, and economic outcomes. **Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan** follow closely, while Union Territories such as **Chandigarh, Delhi, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu** perform strongly due to advantages in connectivity, urban services, and service delivery. The State and UT wise Rankings may be referred in Table 6 of this baseline assessment document. The results also highlight promising emerging States and UTs destinations with clear scope for improvement through targeted interventions.

The ranking is intended not only as a comparative exercise but also as a **policy-support tool**. It seeks to encourage constructive competition among States, promote transparency, and support incremental improvements over time. The insights generated can help States identify strengths and gaps, inform priority-setting, guide investment decisions, and support the adoption of good practices to strengthen tourism governance and data systems. For the tourism industry, the Framework serves as a data-driven reference to support planning, partnerships, risk assessment, and investment decisions.

Overall, the State Tourism Performance Framework represents a significant step towards **data-driven, responsible, and future-ready tourism development** in India. By providing an objective national benchmark and a clear direction for progress, it strengthens policy planning, supports balanced regional growth, enhances visitor experience, and contributes meaningfully to India's global tourism competitiveness.



1 INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a key driver of economic growth, employment, cultural exchange, and regional development in India. To strengthen this potential, the Ministry of Tourism has developed the **State Tourism Performance Framework (STPF)**, a data-driven assessment that benchmarks States and Union Territories on tourism development and management. Built on **12 domains and 27 indicators**, using official government data, the Framework provides an objective view of tourism readiness across infrastructure, governance, accessibility, sustainability, safety, inclusiveness, and visitor experience.

Why This Ranking Matters

This ranking aims to promote healthy competition among States and UTs, encourage transparency, and support incremental improvement over time. By presenting key tourism dimensions in a structured and measurable manner, it provides clear and reliable insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, investors, and travellers.

Which Areas of Tourism Will Benefit Most

The Framework is expected to support improvements in the following areas:

- Air and ground connectivity, contributing to improved ease of travel
- Safety, hygiene, and public confidence, particularly for international visitors
- Leisure and cultural attractions, supporting enhancement of tourism offerings
- Governance and institutional capacity, enabling more effective implementation
- Economic sustainability, contributing to livelihoods and revenue generation.

How States Can Use This Report

States and UTs may use this report as a learning and planning tool to help identify strengths and gaps, draw lessons from better-performing States/UTs, prioritise investments, and strengthen tourism governance as well as data and monitoring mechanisms. This, in turn, can support more targeted and effective tourism development.

Transforming the Future of Tourism

By institutionalising performance-based assessment and regular monitoring, this Framework has the potential to strengthen India's tourism ecosystem. It supports more focused policymaking, balanced regional development, improved visitor experience, and enhanced national positioning in global tourism rankings.

Benefits for Industry and Stakeholders

For the tourism industry, the Framework provides a reliable reference to support decision-making and investment planning. Improvements in governance, infrastructure, digital services, safety, and visitor facilities can contribute to enhanced business operations, innovation, and stronger public-private collaboration.

Overall, the State Tourism Performance Framework represents an important step towards data-backed, responsible, and future-ready tourism development, reinforcing tourism's role as a contributor to India's economic and social development.



2 OBJECTIVES

The State Tourism Performance Framework (STPF) has been developed to serve as a structured, evidence-driven, and outcome-oriented mechanism to assess, compare, and guide the performance of States and Union Territories in the tourism sector. The key objectives of the Framework are as follows:

1. Encourage a Competitive Environment through Positive Comparison between States/UTs

The Framework seeks to foster a spirit of healthy competitive federalism by enabling transparent and constructive comparison of tourism performance across States and Union Territories. By highlighting relative strengths and achievements, it encourages States/UTs to continuously enhance their performance and aspire toward higher standards of excellence in tourism development.

2. Establish a Cross-Learning Platform for States and UTs

The Framework serves as a knowledge-sharing platform that promotes mutual learning among States and Union Territories. By identifying strong performers and effective practices, it facilitates replication of successful approaches, encourages informed policy adoption, and supports collective strengthening of the tourism ecosystem across the country.

3. Provide a Comprehensive Assessment of the State/UT Tourism Ecosystem

The Framework aims to present a holistic and structured assessment of tourism readiness and performance across multiple dimensions, including infrastructure, accessibility, governance, services, sustainability, inclusiveness, safety and visitor experience. It offers an objective and nationally comparable understanding of the overall health and maturity of the tourism ecosystem in each State and UT.

4. Drive Implementation of Central Government Initiatives

The Framework supports stronger alignment between State priorities and national tourism objectives. By providing performance visibility and encouraging focused action, it helps reinforce the implementation of Central Government initiatives, strengthens institutional accountability and promotes coordinated sectoral development.

5. Provide Actionable Insights to States/UTs for Enhancing Tourism

Through structured analysis and domain-wise performance assessment, the Framework offers clear, evidence-based insights to States and Union Territories. It helps identify strengths, development gaps and priority areas requiring intervention, thereby guiding targeted reforms, smarter investments and more strategic planning to enhance tourism outcomes.

3 FRAMEWORK

The State Tourism Performance Framework (STPF) has been designed as a comprehensive and structured composite assessment model to evaluate the overall strength, readiness, and performance of States and Union Territories across the tourism ecosystem. **The Framework functions as a Composite Index¹**, bringing together multiple tourism-related dimensions into a unified, comparable performance view for each State and UT. It adopts an organised structure of clearly defined Domains and carefully selected Indicators, ensuring fairness, transparency, credibility, and sectoral relevance in assessing tourism outcomes. At its core, the Framework is built around twelve key Domains, each representing a critical pillar of tourism, such as infrastructure readiness, safety and hygiene, leisure and cultural resources, governance efficiency, institutional capability, inclusiveness, economic sustainability, and tourism services. Together, these Domains capture every major aspect influencing tourism development, visitor experience, and sectoral growth. Within these Domains, twenty-seven Indicators have been identified to reflect real-world performance in a measurable and nationally applicable manner, enabling a clear, structured and holistic comparison of tourism performance across States and Union Territories. The domains and the number of indicators under each domain are presented in Figure 1 below:

Domain (count of indicators)

Leisure Resources (2)	Ground Infrastructure (3)	Safety & Security (2)
Air Infrastructure (2)	Health & Hygiene (2)	Tourist Services & Infrastructure (2)
Prioritization of Tourism (3)	Tourism Governance (3)	Institutional Readiness (2)
Economic Sustainability (4)	Cultural Resources (1)	Inclusive Environment (1)

16 - Central data source
11 - State data source

Figure 1: Domain-wise Distribution of Indicators

Overall, the structure of the State Tourism Performance Framework ensures that every State and Union Territory is assessed on equal footing, in a transparent, data-driven and methodologically sound manner, creating a reliable national benchmark for tourism performance.

¹ A composite index is a statistical construct that aggregates several normalized indicators, often measured in different units, into a single summary score using an explicit weighting and aggregation methodology



3.1 DOMAINS

The Domains of the State Tourism Performance Framework represent the key pillars that collectively shape the tourism landscape of a State or Union Territory. Each Domain reflects a vital aspect of tourism—such as transport connectivity, safety and hygiene, leisure and cultural resources, governance strength, institutional capacity, inclusiveness, economic sustainability, and tourism services—that directly influence the quality of visitor experience, tourism attractiveness, and sectoral growth. Together, these Domains provide a structured perspective on how well States and UTs are building infrastructure, ensuring comfort and safety, enabling smooth travel, enhancing governance, supporting accessibility, sustaining economic value, and strengthening destination competitiveness.

The framework comprises a total of 12 domains, each grouping indicators of a similar nature and function, as enumerated in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: List of Assessment Domains

SN	Domains	Number of Indicators
1	Air infrastructure	2
2	Cultural Resources	1
3	Economic sustainability	4
4	Ground infrastructure	3
5	Health & Hygiene	2
6	Inclusive environment	1
7	Institutional readiness	2
8	Leisure Resources	2
9	Prioritization of Travel and Tourism	3
10	Safety & Security	2
11	Tourism governance	3
12	Tourist Services & Infrastructure	2
	Grand Total	27

Within each domain, indicators have been grouped to reflect related dimensions of the thematic area. Taken together, these indicators provide measurable and comparable insights into on-ground conditions, administrative arrangements, service availability, and sectoral outcomes. Organising indicators into defined domains helps maintain conceptual clarity and ensures balanced coverage across key components of the tourism sector, supporting an overall assessment of tourism development and management across States and UTs.

3.2 INDICATORS

The Indicators in the State Tourism Performance Framework are the specific, measurable elements used to assess how effectively States and Union Territories are performing across different aspects of tourism. Each indicator reflects a practical dimension of tourism such as



infrastructure, safety, governance, services, inclusiveness, or economic impact, and together they provide clear, comparable insights into sector performance. These carefully selected indicators form the foundation of the Framework, enabling an objective and structured evaluation of tourism development across the country

A total of 27 indicators across the 12 domains as discussed in the previous section have been developed while following a few baseline principles as follows:

1. No duplication of indicator or its database.
2. Indicators are developed considering the availability of government's administrative data only.
3. No indicator is developed that require survey/s.
4. All indicators are quantifiable, and no indicator is assessed on qualitative (opinion based) parameters.
5. State/ UT level data for scoring is considered for the Financial Year. Calendar Year data is considered wherever the Financial Year data is unavailable for all States & UTs
6. Indicators where the data is available for all the States & UTs are considered.

The detailed list of the indicators can be referred below in Table 2

Table 2: List of Indicators.

SN	Domain	Indicator	Definition	Data source
1	Leisure	Average tourist visits per tourist site	It is the measure of average tourist visits per tourist site (includes cultural and natural sites). Cultural site relates to State run institutions that includes religious sites, protected heritage, heritage, museums, cultural centres, fair-grounds, and Akademis for classical, folk, and indigenous arts, culture, literature, etc.	Tourism sites from 'Dekho Apna Desh', and Visits data from States & UTs
2	Leisure	Number of sports stadiums (more or eq. 7000 seats)	Number of sports stadiums having 7000 seats or above, in the State.	SATHEE portal of Ministry of Education and States & UTs
3	Cultural	Number of products with GI Tags within the State/UT	This indicator measures the number of GI Tags in the State or UT.	GI Tags list of DPIIT
4	Air infrastructure	Aircraft movement in proportion to total number of airports	This indicator measures the number of aircraft movements (take-offs and landings) in the State/UT airports in proportion to its total airports. It reflects the level of air traffic and aviation infrastructure in the State/UT.	DGCA
5	Air infrastructure	Air passengers in proportion to total tourist footfall	This indicator measures the proportion of air passengers in the State/UT to tourist footfall (FTV+DTV). It reflects the degree of popularity of air transport among tourists.	DGCA and M/o Tourism



SN	Domain	Indicator	Definition	Data source
6	Ground infrastructure	Road Density (Length of State/UT's road network in proportion to State/UT's land area)	Length of all-weather roads per 100 sq. km area.	Basic Road Statistics in India 2019-20, by MoRTH
7	Ground infrastructure	Railroad Density (Length of State/UT's railroad network in proportion to State/UT's land area)	Railway network density	Indian Railways Yearbook 2023-24, by M/o Railways
8	Ground infrastructure	Number of registered Commercial Passenger Vehicles per 1000 population	Number of registered Commercial Passenger Vehicles per 1000 population of a State/UT. This indicates availability of transport for mobility.	Road Transport Year Book (2019-20), by MoRTH
9	Health & Hygiene	Households having access to drinking water (%)	This indicator measures the percentage of population/ households in a State/UT that have access to potable water which includes access to piped water supply, well, borewell, water tanker, bottled water, etc. It reflects the State's efforts towards providing basic amenities to the residing population impacting the quality of tourism experiences.	NSSO 78th round of Multiple indicators, by MoSPI
10	Health & Hygiene	Number of Clean Cities in State	Number of cities or ULBs awarded Swachh Sarvekshan Award out of total ULBs listed in Swachh Sarvekshan Urban 2.0	Swachh Sarvekshan Urban 2.0, by MoHUA
11	Safety & Security	Presence of Tourist Police	Whether the State/UT has notified a separate tourist police force to ensure tourist safety.	States & UTs
12	Safety & Security	Crime against foreigners (% of State/UT share to total crimes at national level)	Proportion of crimes against foreigners within total crimes.	Crime in India Report 2023, NCRB, M/o Home Affairs
13	Tourist Services & Infrastructure	Digital transaction per 1,00,000 population	Number of digital transactions made per 1000 population in a State/ UT. Digital payment includes the use of mobile money, a debit or credit card, or a mobile phone to make a payment from an account, or the use of the internet to pay bills or to buy something online or in a store, or to pay bills or sent or receive remittances directly from or into a financial institution account or through a mobile money account. This indicator gauge	e-taal, MEITY



SN	Domain	Indicator	Definition	Data source
			the popularity of e-transactions that enables smooth money flow without having cash dependency.	
14	Tourist Services & Infrastructure	ATMs per 1,00,000 population	It reflects the ease of access to financial services for tourists. It is measured in numbers per 1,00,000 population in a State or UT. Higher availability of ATMs indicates better convenience for tourists in accessing cash and conducting financial transactions.	List of State wise and Region wise Deployment of ATMs by Reserve Bank of India
15	Tourism governance	Timeliness of providing monthly data on FTV & DTV	For each month, the timeliness of reporting is assessed against a standard submission deadline of the 20th of the following month. Scores are assigned using a graded scale that reflects the extent of delay, if any. Non-submission of data results in the minimum score of 1 for that month. Submission on or before the 20th of the subsequent month is considered fully compliant and awarded the maximum score of 10. Delayed submissions are penalized in a graduated manner: (A) 8 points for submissions delayed by up to 15 days, (B) 6 points for delays of up to 30 days, (C) 4 points for delays of up to 45 days, and (D) 1 point for delays exceeding 45 days.	Submission timeline of FTV & DTV from States & UTs
16	Tourism governance	Presence of State Tourism Policy	Whether State/ UT has a Tourism Policy	State/ UT website
17	Tourism governance	'Industry status' granted to Tourism Sector (Yes/ No)	'Industry status' granted to Tourism Sector (Yes/ No). Indicates policy prioritization of tourism.	State/ UT
18	Institutional readiness	Presence of District Tourism Promotion Councils	Presence of Tourism Promotion Councils in the State/UT for smooth implementation of tourism projects at District level (Yes/No)	State/ UT
19	Institutional readiness	State/UT tourism budget in proportion to total State budget	Share of tourism capital outlay from the State/UT total capital outlay (Budget Estimates).	State Finances 2024-25 of RBI, Demand for Grant [Vol-II(A)] by MHA
20	Prioritization of Travel and Tourism	Govt Website facilitating P2P booking platform	Provision of peer-to-peer (P2P) booking of tourism services through State Tourism Website. P2P bookings is system where travellers can book the tourist services directly from the service provider which includes accommodation booking, museum tickets from museum website, event tickets from organiser, etc.	State/ UT website



SN	Domain	Indicator	Definition	Data source
			For the purposes of this report, accommodation booking options have been considered.	
21	Prioritization of Travel and Tourism	Tourism calendar (Yes/No)	Presence of calendar of events & festivals on State Tourism website (Yes/ No)	State/ UT website
22	Prioritization of Travel and Tourism	Multilingual tourism website	Presence of multi-lingual information on State Tourism website. More number of languages scores more marks.	State/ UT website
23	Inclusive environment	Disable-friendly tourist sites under State Archaeology Dept.	Number of tourist sites accessible to differently abled visitors, out of total heritage sites under State Archaeology Department.	State/ UT
24	Economic sustainability	Share of tourist arrivals (FTV + DTV) during the top three months out of the total annual tourist visits.	This indicator measures the seasonality of tourism in a State/UT. It is calculated as the percentage share of tourist visits (FTV + DTV) during the top three peak months out of the total annual tourist arrivals. A lower share indicates lower seasonality, meaning tourism demand is more evenly distributed throughout the year. This indicator reflects the sustainability of tourism-dependent businesses, as their earnings are significantly influenced by fluctuations in visitor volumes across seasons.	Tourist Visits data from States & UTs
25	Economic sustainability	Tourism employment, % of total workforce force (age of 15-59 yrs)	Share of total employment generated directly through tourism activities, from the total workforce of the State/UT in the age group of 15-59 yrs	PLFS, population estimates 2025 by MoHFW, CBHI 2023 for age groups
26	Economic sustainability	Tourism Revenue per Tourist SITE	Total Government revenue receipts per tourist site from tourism-related activities	State Finances 2024-25 of RBI, Demands for Grants [Vol-II (A)] of MHA, Tourism sites from 'Dekho Apna Desh'
27	Economic sustainability	Tourism Revenue per Tourist VISIT	Total Government revenue receipts per tourist visit (FTV+DTV) from tourism-related activities	State Finances 2024-25 of RBI, Demands for Grants [Vol-II (A)] of MHA, Visits data from States & UTs

4 DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The statistical data sources underpinning each indicator comprise quantitative information obtained from official Central, State, and UT Government publications. All data used for scoring are drawn from the most recent releases or direct communications issued by the relevant public authorities. Indicators that necessitate qualitative assessment or subjective interpretation have been excluded to maintain the objectivity and robustness of the Framework.

The aggregation and weighting methodology has been designed to compute scores through a structured, stepwise process beginning at the indicator level and progressively aggregating upwards to derive component-level scores. This stepwise methodology for computing final scores of a State/ UT, is as follows:

1. **Indicator level scoring:** Each indicator is quantified on a standardised scale ranging from 1 to 10, wherein the minimum empirical value within the dataset is mapped to a score of 1 and the maximum to a score of 10. Indicator scores are derived through a sequential process of data standardisation and normalisation, applied exclusively at the indicator level to preserve the integrity of inter-indicator comparisons (refer Figure 2). The adopted 1–10 scale enables a uniform scoring structure that enhances variance capture and facilitates clear stratification of performance levels across States and Union Territories.

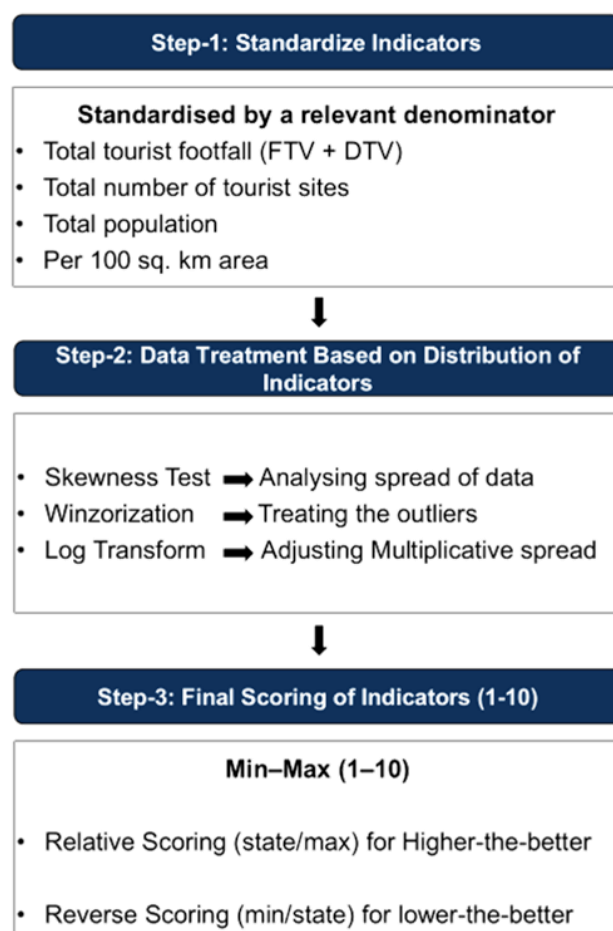


Figure 2: Scoring Methodology Overview



The scoring methodology adopted for different types of indicator values used in the assessment framework is outlined in Table 3. Depending on the nature of the indicator, scores are assigned on a scale of 1 to 10 based on relative performance across States, with appropriate benchmarks applied to ensure comparability, transparency, and consistency in the evaluation of State performance.

Table 3: Scoring Methodology Based on Type of Indicator Values

SN	Type of Values	Scoring Methodology (1-10)	Reference indicator
1	Higher the better (absolute value or percentage)	Relative Scoring of all the States against the top performing State	“Households having access to potable water,” where higher coverage receives higher scores and lower coverage receives lower scores.
2	Lower the better	Relative Scoring of all the States against the worst-performing State.	“Crime against foreigners” is scored inversely, with lower rates receiving higher scores.
3	Binary options (Yes/No)	‘10’ for yes, ‘1’ for No	Presence of Tourist Police” is assessed solely on whether a Tourist Police arrangement exists in a State or UT
4	States/UT subject to exclusion factors	Marked Not Applicable (NA) i.e. Not counted towards weightage-share from pillar. For States/UTs where the <i>Disabled-Friendly Sites</i> indicator is not applicable, the indicator has been treated as <i>Not Applicable (NA)</i> and the corresponding domain weightage has been proportionately redistributed across the remaining domains to avoid any scoring bias.	The indicator ‘Rail Road Density’ is not applicable to certain States/ UTs. Thus, such States/UTs are marked as NA and their total scores will remain unaffected.
5	States/UTs where data is unavailable	Marked Not Available (N/A) which is treated as ‘one’ for a State/UT towards its total scores	States/UTs that do not demonstrate efforts to publish or submit sectoral data to the relevant line Ministry, or for indicators where neither direct nor proxy data (such as GI Tags) is available, are assigned an ‘N/A’ score for the respective indicator.

- Scores at Domains** are calculated as the total of scores of all indicators in a Domain divided by the number of indicators considered. This imply that indicators are equally weighted within a Domain, whereas a Domains weights vary from each other. Following this calculation, score from the range of 1 to 10 is obtained for each Domain.



Hence, the

$$\text{Domain Score}_d = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_d} \text{Indicator Score}_{i,d}}{n_d}$$

Where:

- Domain Score_d = Score of Domain d
- Indicator Score_{i,d} = Score of the ith indicator under Domain d
- n_d = Total number of indicators under Domain d

3. **Overall score of a State/ UT** is calculated based on the group of indicators organised under 12 Domains that collectively capture the key determinants of tourism performance across States and UTs. Given the varying thematic depth and sectoral significance of these Domains, differentiated weights have been assigned to each, supported by a clear rationale grounded in their influence on tourism demand, infrastructure readiness, governance capacity, sustainability, and visitor experience. Within each Domain, indicators share the weight equally to maintain internal balance and avoid over-representation of any single metric. The Table 4 below provides the Domain-wise distribution of weights, the justification for each weight, and the resulting approximate weight assigned to individual indicators.

Table 4: Distribution of Indicators and Weightage by Domains and Indicators

SN	Domain	No. of Indicators	Rationale (Importance to Tourism Sector)	Weight per Domain (%)	Weight per Indicator (%)
1	Air Infrastructure	2	Air connectivity determines ease of access, especially for long-haul and high-value tourists, and plays a critical role in expanding tourism markets and improving destination reach.	10.0%	5.0%
2	Cultural Resources	1	Cultural assets define the identity of destinations and support heritage and experiential tourism, though represented through a limited number of indicators in the framework.	4.0%	4.0%
3	Economic Sustainability	4	Economic sustainability reflects the ability of the tourism sector to generate stable revenues, support livelihoods, and maintain business viability across seasons.	8.0%	2.0%
4	Ground Infrastructure	3	Ground connectivity enables seamless movement of tourists within and between destinations, directly affecting accessibility to tourist sites, travel convenience, and overall visitor experience.	12.0%	4.0%



SN	Domain	No. of Indicators	Rationale (Importance to Tourism Sector)	Weight per Domain (%)	Weight per Indicator (%)
5	Health & Hygiene	2	Health and hygiene conditions shape tourist confidence and satisfaction, directly affecting the quality of experience and the attractiveness of destinations in both domestic and international markets.	10.0%	5.0%
6	Inclusive Environment	1	An inclusive tourism environment ensures accessibility for differently-abled visitors and promotes equitable participation in tourism benefits.	4.0%	4.0%
7	Institutional Readiness	2	Institutional readiness indicates the administrative capacity to plan, implement, and monitor tourism initiatives effectively at the State/UT level.	6.0%	3.0%
8	Leisure Resources	2	Leisure attractions form the primary basis of tourism demand and influence destination choice, length of stay, and repeat visitation. A strong leisure base directly drives tourist inflows and overall competitiveness.	12.0%	6.0%
9	Prioritization of Travel & Tourism	3	This domain reflects the extent of government focus on tourism through promotion, information dissemination, and facilitation mechanisms that enhance destination visibility.	6.0%	2.0%
10	Safety & Security	2	Safety and security are fundamental prerequisites for tourism. Perceptions of safety strongly influence destination image, tourist confidence, and willingness to travel, particularly for international tourists.	12.0%	6.0%
11	Tourism Governance	3	Governance captures policy direction, regulatory effectiveness, and coordination mechanisms that enable systematic and sustainable tourism development.	6.0%	2.0%
12	Tourist Services & Infrastructure	2	Availability of tourism services and supporting infrastructure enhances visitor convenience, service quality, and ease of transactions, contributing to positive tourism experiences.	10.0%	5.0%

The table outlines the overall domain-wise weighting structure for the Framework, reflecting a deliberate prioritisation based on each Domain's relative influence on tourism demand, accessibility, visitor experience, and sectoral resilience. Higher weights are assigned to Leisure Resources, Ground Infrastructure, and Safety & Security (12% each), recognising their role as core determinants of tourism attractiveness, on-ground mobility, and destination confidence. Domains such as Air Infrastructure, Health & Hygiene, and Tourist Services &



Infrastructure (10% each) receive the next level of emphasis, as they enable access to destinations and ensure quality service delivery for tourists. Moderate weights are allocated to Economic Sustainability, Institutional Readiness, Tourism Governance, and Prioritisation of Travel & Tourism (6 to 8%), reflecting their supporting role in strengthening policy implementation, financial resilience, and sectoral coordination. Lower weights are assigned to Cultural Resources and Inclusive Environment (4% each), acknowledging their importance while recognising their narrower indicator coverage within the framework. Overall, the weighting scheme ensures a balanced, transparent, and tourism-centric evaluation, with emphasis placed on domains that most directly shape tourist flows, experience quality, and destination competitiveness.



5 STATISTICAL APPLICATION

The statistical application of this Framework ensures that tourism performance is assessed in a fair, comparable and methodologically sound manner across all States and Union Territories. Through structured scoring, balanced weighting of Domains and objective interpretation of results, the Framework transforms complex tourism realities into clear and actionable insights. This strengthens transparency, builds confidence in outcomes, and enables policymakers, administrators and stakeholders to use the findings as a reliable basis for planning, prioritisation and sustained improvement in tourism development across the country.

Statistical application for treatment of data at indicator level is as follows:

5.1 STANDARDIZATION OF INDICATORS:

Given the wide variation across States and Union Territories in population size, geographic area, number of tourist sites, and tourist volumes, several indicators require standardization before normalization and scoring. Standardization ensures that States/UTs are compared on a like-for-like basis, removing the distortions caused by differences in scale, size, or structural characteristics. The following denominators are used to standardize relevant indicators:

- Total tourist footfall (FTV + DTV)
- Total number of tourist sites
- Total population
- Per 100 sq. km area

5.2 TREATMENT OF OUTLIERS:

Outliers in an indicator can introduce distortions and lead to biased ranking outcomes. It is therefore essential to identify and address outliers prior to the normalization of scores. As a practical rule of thumb, the presence of outliers is indicated when the absolute value of skewness exceeds >1.

Outlier treatment in this framework follows a two-step approach:

- i. **Winsorization** is applied for indicators with five or fewer outliers. In this method, extreme values are replaced with the next highest or lowest non-outlier values. The Winsorization process is repeated iteratively until the skewness falls within acceptable thresholds.

$$X_w = \max(\min X, P_{95}), P_5$$

X = original value

X_w = Winsorized value

P_5 = 5th percentile

P_{95} = 95th percentile



- ii. Indicators with very high skewness, a **natural logarithmic transformation** is applied to stabilise the distribution, reduce the influence of extreme values, and convert multiplicative differences into additive difference.

$$\text{Log Transformation} = \ln(X+1)$$

2. Normalization to scale of 1-10:

Indicators used in the framework are normalized to a 1-to-10 scale to ensure comparability across States and UTs and to maintain consistency in scoring. The normalization process converts each indicator to this common scale using standard transformation formulas appropriate to the nature and distribution of the indicator.

i. Higher-the-Better Indicators (Scale: 1 to 10):

- **Score = 1** → for the minimum observed value
- **Score = 10** → for the maximum observed value

$$\text{Score} = 9 \times \left(\frac{\text{Value} - \text{Minimum}}{\text{Maximum} - \text{Minimum}} \right) + 1$$

ii. Lower-the-Better Indicators (Scale: 1 to 10)

The scale is reversed so that:

- **Score = 10** → for the minimum observed value (best outcome)
- **Score = 1** → for the maximum observed value (worst outcome)

$$\text{Score} = -9 \times \left(\frac{\text{Value} - \text{Minimum}}{\text{Maximum} - \text{Minimum}} \right) + 10$$

Following the methodology, the indicator specific skewness and its normalisation method is detailed below in Table 5:

Table 5: Skewness Assessment and Normalisation Methodology for Indicators

SN	Indicator	Skewness Check Value > 1 = skewed	Normalization method
1	Average tourist visits per tourist site	2.31	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)
2	Number of sports stadiums (more or eq. 7000 seats)	5.65	Min Max
3	Number of products with GI Tags within the State/UT	1.4	Min Max
4	Aircraft movement in proportion to total number of airports	4.5	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)



SN	Indicator	Skewness Check Value > 1 = skewed	Normalization method
5	Air passengers in proportion to total tourist footfall	1.92	Min Max
6	Road Density (Length of State/UT's road network in proportion to State/UT's land area)	3.34	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)
7	Railroad Density (Length of State/UT's railroad network in proportion to State/UT's land area)	2.71	Winsorization
8	Number of registered Commercial Passenger Vehicles per 1000 population	1.35	Min Max
9	Households having access to drinking water (%)	-2.90	Min Max
10	Number of Clean Cities in State	3.70	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)
11	Presence of Tourist Police		Min Max
12	Crime against foreigners (% of State/UT share to total crimes at national level)	5.98	Min Max
13	Digital transaction per 1,00,000 population	1.08	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)
14	ATMs per 1,00,000 population	1.19	Min Max
15	Presence of State Tourism Policy	n/a	Min Max
16	'Industry status' granted to Tourism Sector (Yes/ No)	n/a	Min Max
17	Timeliness of providing monthly data on FTV & DTV	n/a	Min Max
18	Presence of Tourism Promotion Councils	n/a	Min Max
19	State/UT tourism budget in proportion to total State budget	2.69	Min Max
20	Govt Website facilitating P2P booking platform	n/a	Min Max
21	Tourism calendar (Yes/No)	n/a	Min Max
22	Multilingual tourism website	n/a	Min Max
23	Disable-friendly tourist sites under State Archaeology Dept.	3.49	Min Max



SN	Indicator	Skewness Check Value>1 = skewed	Normalization method
24	Share of tourist arrivals (FTV + DTV) during the top three months out of the total annual tourist visits.	n/a	Min Max
25	Tourism employment, % of total workforce force (age of 15-59 yrs)	1.6	Percentage based
26	Revenue per Tourist Site	2.7	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)
27	Revenue per Tourist Visit	5.9	Winsorization and Log used (Adjusts multiplicative difference to Additative differences)



6 TOURISM PERFORMANCE OF STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

The State Tourism Performance Framework provides an objective, structured assessment of how States and Union Territories are positioned across different Domains of tourism readiness, governance, accessibility, visitor experience and economic contribution.

The specific scores achieved by each State/UT under the State Tourism Performance Framework are presented below in Table 6. These scores represent the overall performance of States and Union Territories across all assessed domains, after applying the prescribed standardisation, weighting, and scoring methodologies. The consolidated scores are used to rank States and UTs on a comparative basis, reflecting their relative performance in the tourism sector across multiple dimensions.

Table 6: State and UT Tourism Performance Ranking

SN	State/ UT	Name	Scores
1	State	Goa	6.462
2	State	Maharashtra	6.412
3	State	Kerala	6.158
4	State	Uttar Pradesh	6.048
5	Union Territory	Chandigarh	5.982
6	State	West Bengal	5.764
7	State	Madhya Pradesh	5.710
8	State	Karnataka	5.591
9	State	Gujarat	5.586
10	State	Tamil Nadu	5.551
11	State	Sikkim	5.517
12	Union Territory	Delhi	5.486
13	State	Punjab	5.456
14	State	Andhra Pradesh	5.358
15	State	Himachal Pradesh	5.280
16	Union Territory	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	5.222
17	State	Odisha	5.203
18	Union Territory	Jammu and Kashmir	5.197
19	State	Telangana	5.166
20	State	Rajasthan	5.095
21	State	Uttarakhand	4.971
22	State	Assam	4.916
23	State	Meghalaya	4.907
24	State	Mizoram	4.812
25	State	Tripura	4.798
26	State	Nagaland	4.787
27	Union Territory	Puducherry	4.601
28	Union Territory	Ladakh	4.592
29	Union Territory	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.498
30	State	Manipur	4.436
31	Union Territory	Lakshadweep	4.415
32	State	Jharkhand	4.385
33	State	Chhattisgarh	4.231
34	State	Arunachal Pradesh	4.148
35	State	Bihar	3.971
36	State	Haryana	3.476

The Domain level and indicator level scores may be referred in Annexure.



6.1 DOMAIN-WISE PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Performance across domains highlights the diversity of strengths across regions. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala, and Gujarat demonstrate **comparatively strong** leisure and resource readiness, supported by vibrant tourism offerings. Next in line are Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, showing high levels of tourist engagement.

In air connectivity, Chandigarh, Ladakh, Delhi, Tripura, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands stand out, while five Union Territories (Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, and Puducherry), followed by States such as Goa, Nagaland, and Sikkim, perform strongly in ground infrastructure. Kerala, West Bengal, and Gujarat also demonstrate **steady** performance in this domain, reflecting relatively efficient mobility and transport networks.

Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, along with States such as Odisha, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh, demonstrate reassuring performance in safety and security, which remains a critical confidence-building factor for visitors. States and UTs such as Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Delhi, Sikkim, and Goa reflect relatively strong outcomes in health and hygiene indicators, including cleanliness and access to drinking water, indicating better public service readiness.

In tourist services and financial accessibility, emerged leaders include Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, and Goa, highlighting comparatively stronger tourism service ecosystems. Meanwhile, West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and Mizoram reflect a relatively stronger governance focus and institutional systems.

From an economic perspective, indicators related to revenue, employment, and seasonality suggest promising results for Goa, Sikkim, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, along with encouraging outcomes for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, and Mizoram, indicating strong linkages between tourism activity and local economic value creation.

6.2 EMERGING STRENGTHS ACROSS REGIONS

The assessment highlights distinct and encouraging regional strengths across the country. North India reflects strong performance in heritage-driven tourism, safety assurance, and visitor confidence, supported by robust cultural appeal and strengthening public service provisions across States such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab. South India demonstrates balanced strength across tourism appeal, accessibility, and service readiness, with Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu reflecting strong performance in tourism infrastructure, safety preparedness, and visitor services, contributing to a consistently reliable tourism ecosystem.

The North-East region showcases promising emerging capability, with notable strengths in safety perception, health preparedness, and improving connectivity, led by destinations such as Sikkim, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, which are increasingly positioning themselves as responsible, nature-oriented, and visitor-assured destinations. Union Territories reflect distinctive strengths through comparatively strong connectivity, efficient urban systems, higher



levels of hygiene readiness, and reassuring safety environments, with Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, and Ladakh demonstrating robust performance across multiple dimensions of tourism readiness and economic impact.

The western and central belt, comprising Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, and Madhya Pradesh, stands out as one of the stronger performing regions overall. This region combines rich tourism resources, a growing governance and institutional focus, high visitor confidence, and significant economic value creation from tourism. Together, these regional strengths reaffirm India's diversified tourism landscape, indicating both mature leadership regions and encouragingly strong emerging destinations.

6.3 AREAS OF CONCERN REQUIRING ATTENTION

While the framework highlights a wide range of encouraging strengths across the country, it also brings out certain areas where sustained efforts and policy attention are required to further strengthen India's tourism ecosystem. At the national level, challenges remain in ensuring deeper infrastructure readiness and seamless accessibility, particularly in terms of mobility networks and last-mile connectivity, which constrain the ease of tourist movement in several States. For instance, States such as Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, despite possessing significant tourism potential, reflect scope for strengthening specific aspects of mobility infrastructure to fully leverage their destinations.

Similarly, tourism services, institutional prioritisation, and digital readiness continue to require focused improvement in several regions. As seen in the case of Haryana, outcomes in institutional readiness and structured governance mechanisms suggest the need for greater continuity of policy focus and stronger sectoral emphasis.

In addition, there is a need to further reinforce inclusive tourism, comprehensive visitor services, and stronger economic conversion of tourism potential in some regions. In certain States, the overall tourism experience would benefit from enhanced service ecosystems, improved accessibility for differently-abled travellers, and greater alignment of tourism activity with employment generation and revenue outcomes. For example, while Arunachal Pradesh demonstrates encouraging strengths in areas such as safety and hygiene, there remains scope to deepen institutional systems and optimise the broader economic value derived from tourism activity.

These observations do not indicate shortcomings but rather areas of opportunity identified through systematic assessment. Targeted improvements in infrastructure depth, governance responsiveness, institutional capability, inclusiveness, digital enablement, and economic resilience will enable States and Union Territories to unlock greater tourism value, strengthen destination competitiveness, and contribute to a more robust and future-ready national tourism landscape.

6.4 OPPORTUNITIES AWAITING TO STRENGTHEN THE TOURISM SECTOR

The assessment indicates significant untapped opportunities that can substantially enhance India's tourism ecosystem. Strengthening connectivity and mobility, particularly aviation links, road networks and last-mile access, can unlock high-potential destinations and improve overall visitor convenience. Equally, advancing service-driven and digitally enabled tourism, through



better financial access, digital transactions and organised visitor services, can expand high-value segments such as leisure experiences, wellness, adventure and premium tourism, while encouraging greater private sector participation.

There is also strong potential to promote inclusive and community-linked tourism, supported by improved accessibility infrastructure, stronger institutional prioritisation and sustained investment. These opportunities, if effectively leveraged through coordinated efforts across allied sectors, can lead to a more competitive, visitor-friendly and economically vibrant tourism landscape for India.

6.5 SUMMARISING THE ASSESSMENT

Taken together, the assessment reflects a tourism ecosystem that is steadily strengthening, characterised by clear leading performers, promising emerging destinations and well-defined areas where further development focus is required. The results capture encouraging progress in several regions in terms of infrastructure enhancement, safety assurance, hygiene preparedness, governance systems and tourism service readiness. At the same time, they bring out structural gaps in connectivity, institutional prioritisation, inclusiveness, digital enablement and economic conversion of tourism potential that require sustained and coordinated attention.

The Framework thus goes beyond presenting comparative standings; it provides a credible national benchmark and a forward-looking strategic instrument. By offering domain-wise insights, it enables States and Union Territories to clearly recognise their strengths, identify areas of underperformance, prioritise reforms and initiate targeted interventions. It encourages constructive competition, supports cross-learning from stronger performers, and helps build institutional discipline and data-driven sectoral planning.

Collectively, the findings position the Framework as a valuable catalyst to guide States and Union Territories towards progressively stronger, more competitive, inclusive and sustainable tourism development, while contributing significantly to enhancing India's overall tourism ecosystem and visitor confidence.



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Indicator-wise scores under each Domain

Domain			Leisure resources	Cultural resources	Air Transportation	Ground Infrastructure	Health and Hygiene	Safety and Security	Tourist Service Infrastructure	Tourism governance	Institutional readines	Prioritization of Travel	Inclusive environment	Economic sustainability	FINAL SCORES	Rank	Name of State/ UT
Indicator			Average Scores	Number of products with GI Tags within the	Average Scores	Average Scores	Average Scores	Average Scores	Average Scores	Average Scores	Average Scores	Average Scores	Disability-friendly tourist sites under State	Average Scores			
Data Source			GI Tags list of DPIIT	As on Mar.31, 2025									State/ UT (via direct	100%			
SN	State/ UT	Name											2020	27			
1	State	Andhra Pradesh	6.76	3.31	4.27	2.20	7.04	9.99	4.10	7.29	6.32	4.00	1.00	3.91	5.36	14	Andhra Pradesh
2	State	Arunachal Pradesh	1.09	3.31	3.22	1.57	7.18	5.50	4.24	6.88	6.76	7.00	1.00	3.68	4.15	34	Arunachal Pradesh
3	State	Assam	4.21	5.73	5.52	2.79	6.22	5.43	3.21	7.52	6.12	7.00	1.00	5.27	4.92	22	Assam
4	State	Bihar	4.97	2.73	4.35	2.35	6.40	5.50	3.38	8.04	1.48	1.05	1.00	2.94	3.97	35	Bihar
5	State	Chhattisgarh	4.11	1.69	4.05	1.94	6.62	5.50	6.04	7.00	1.95	4.00	2.55	2.83	4.23	33	Chhattisgarh
6	State	Goa	4.76	2.04	6.31	5.34	8.50	9.99	7.12	8.38	1.14	7.16	1.36	9.04	6.46	1	Goa
7	State	Gujarat	7.68	4.23	4.42	3.28	6.64	5.50	5.70	8.38	7.57	7.05	1.02	4.29	5.59	9	Gujarat
8	State	Haryana	3.12	1.12	1.00	2.91	6.79	1.00	5.38	4.17	1.90	7.00	1.00	5.58	3.48	36	Haryana
9	State	Himachal Pradesh	3.53	2.15	3.54	3.06	6.94	9.88	6.08	7.00	5.55	7.00	1.00	4.34	5.28	15	Himachal Pradesh
10	State	Jharkhand	5.77	1.00	4.18	2.75	6.17	5.50	4.81	7.98	2.58	4.00	1.00	2.92	4.39	32	Jharkhand
11	State	Karnataka	6.26	6.54	4.95	2.39	5.71	9.97	4.89	7.17	7.95	4.05	1.43	4.14	5.59	8	Karnataka
12	State	Kerala	7.35	5.62	5.38	4.36	2.27	9.99	6.51	7.17	7.23	8.07	1.00	6.55	6.16	3	Kerala
13	State	Madhya Pradesh	7.74	3.65	4.25	1.90	5.69	10.00	5.62	4.69	8.85	7.05	1.04	4.68	5.71	7	Madhya Pradesh
14	State	Maharashtra	9.17	7.23	5.22	3.13	6.16	10.00	4.71	7.00	8.33	8.18	1.00	4.85	6.41	2	Maharashtra
15	State	Manipur	1.00	1.69	7.77	2.17	5.61	5.50	4.45	6.60	1.06	4.00	10.00	5.57	4.44	30	Manipur
16	State	Meghalaya	2.46	1.81	3.89	3.18	7.97	5.50	5.94	7.29	5.88	7.00	1.03	5.82	4.91	23	Meghalaya
17	State	Mizoram	1.73	1.69	4.73	2.68	7.47	5.33	5.52	8.21	5.55	7.00	1.00	6.49	4.81	24	Mizoram
18	State	Nagaland	1.49	1.46	6.92	5.32	6.03	5.50	4.59	7.00	5.56	4.00	NA	3.91	4.79	26	Nagaland
19	State	Odisha	4.40	4.00	4.72	2.31	5.90	10.00	3.14	4.00	8.30	7.05	1.00	5.76	5.20	17	Odisha
20	State	Punjab	8.26	1.12	3.91	3.26	6.38	10.00	6.15	7.00	2.74	4.00	1.00	4.00	5.46	13	Punjab
21	State	Rajasthan	6.08	3.31	4.29	1.94	5.65	10.00	1.53	7.00	7.34	7.05	1.81	3.70	5.09	20	Rajasthan
22	State	Sikkim	3.06	1.12	2.15	4.20	9.14	10.00	5.61	1.81	5.59	4.00	10.00	7.85	5.52	11	Sikkim
23	State	Tamil Nadu	7.05	9.08	4.95	2.84	5.88	5.50	5.51	8.76	6.53	7.05	1.08	4.04	5.55	10	Tamil Nadu
24	State	Telangana	5.66	3.08	5.70	2.80	6.87	9.99	3.04	4.35	1.57	7.00	1.00	5.65	5.17	19	Telangana
25	State	Tripura	2.56	1.35	7.04	3.56	7.32	5.49	5.54	8.96	1.03	7.00	1.53	3.52	4.80	25	Tripura
26	State	Uttar Pradesh	8.68	10.00	3.91	2.63	6.16	10.00	3.92	7.17	7.85	7.05	1.11	4.04	6.05	4	Uttar Pradesh
27	State	Uttarakhand	4.49	4.00	3.97	1.86	6.44	5.50	6.69	7.52	5.66	7.05	1.00	5.32	4.97	21	Uttarakhand
28	State	West Bengal	9.26	4.92	5.03	3.78	5.37	5.50	3.41	10.00	10.00	7.00	1.00	3.75	5.76	6	West Bengal
29	nion Territo	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.79	1.69	7.03	2.96	5.37	5.46	5.69	5.27	1.00	4.05	NA	7.44	4.50	29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
30	nion Territo	Chandigarh	2.78	NA	9.29	6.89	10.00	5.46	7.69	1.29	1.00	7.05	NA	5.39	5.98	5	Chandigarh
31	nion Territo	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3.06	1.00	3.32	5.64	9.83	5.50	7.92	1.35	1.00	7.00	NA	7.52	5.22	16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
32	nion Territo	Delhi	6.46	1.00	6.98	6.97	9.41	9.99	4.46	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.00	4.06	5.49	12	Delhi
33	nion Territo	Jammu and Kashmir	4.25	3.77	4.90	3.25	4.91	10.00	6.53	7.00	1.27	4.00	1.00	6.71	5.20	18	Jammu and Kashmir
34	nion Territo	Ladakh	1.90	1.35	7.68	1.96	5.48	10.00	4.89	1.87	5.51	4.00	2.59	3.56	4.59	28	Ladakh
35	nion Territo	Lakshadweep	1.66	NA	4.15	6.89	2.87	5.50	7.81	4.17	1.00	1.05	NA	6.50	4.41	31	Lakshadweep
36	nion Territo	Puducherry	2.95	1.12	2.95	5.89	5.42	5.50	7.10	7.00	1.14	2.18	NA	6.08	4.60	27	Puducherry

1. Average tourist visits per tourist site

SN	UT Name	No. of sites as per Dekho Apna Desh	FTV+DTV (2024)	Average tourist visits per Tourist site	Score
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	173	7,21,894	4,173	2.59
2	Chandigarh	60	10,37,663	17,294	4.56
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	52	13,61,527	26,183	5.13
4	Delhi	136.0	4,82,56,410	3,54,827	8.74
5	Jammu and Kashmir	351.0	2,35,90,081	67,208	6.43
6	Ladakh	114.0	3,76,386	3,302	2.27
7	Lakshadweep	20.0	68,328	3,416	2.31
8	Puducherry	97.0	21,37,611	22,037	4.89
9	Andhra Pradesh	359.0	29,05,28,883	8,09,273	9.88
10	Arunachal Pradesh	583.0	8,74,122	1,499	1.17
11	Assam	376.0	76,35,339	20,307	4.78
12	Bihar	346.0	6,62,00,024	1,91,330	7.88
13	Chhattisgarh	387.0	3,14,91,385	81,373	6.70
14	Goa	159.0	1,04,09,197	65,467	6.40
15	Gujarat	283.0	18,62,88,552	6,58,263	9.59
16	Haryana	143.0	18,93,516	13,241	4.19
17	Himachal Pradesh	352.0	1,81,24,694	51,491	6.07
18	Jharkhand	413.0	5,40,86,062	1,30,959	7.36
19	Karnataka	779.0	30,50,48,773	3,91,590	8.87
20	Kerala	555.0	2,29,85,363	41,415	5.76
21	Madhya Pradesh	272.0	13,33,43,945	4,90,235	9.18
22	Maharashtra	727.0	19,30,76,711	2,65,580	8.33
23	Manipur	99.0	31,620	319	1.00
24	Meghalaya	130.0	14,22,647	10,943	3.92
25	Mizoram	139.0	5,24,784	3,775	2.45
26	Nagaland	72.0	1,31,139	1,821	1.44
27	Odisha	417.0	1,10,52,211	26,504	5.15
28	Punjab	269.0	2,82,86,967	1,05,156	7.05
29	Rajasthan	522.0	23,21,56,605	4,44,744	9.05
30	Sikkim	134.0	16,25,241	12,129	4.07
31	Tamil Nadu	790.0	30,80,03,316	3,89,878	8.87
32	Telangana	250.0	8,83,94,988	3,53,580	8.73
33	Tripura	56.0	7,03,275	12,558	4.11
34	Uttar Pradesh	494.0	64,91,72,142	13,14,114	10.00
35	Uttarakhand	288.0	5,95,50,277	2,06,772	7.99
36	West Bengal	615.0	18,75,99,989	3,05,041	8.53

India	
Data Source	No. of Sites: Dekho Apna Desh report FTV/D
Data Period for	2024

FTV+DTV	2024
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2. Number of sports stadiums (more or eq. 7000 seats)

SNO	States/UTs	Number of large sports stadiums (more than 7000 capacity)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	3.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.00
3	Assam	6	3.65
4	Bihar	3	2.06
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1.53
6	Goa	5	3.12
7	Gujarat	10	5.76
8	Haryana	3	2.06
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.00
10	Jharkhand	7	4.18
11	Karnataka	6	3.65
12	Kerala	16	8.94
13	Madhya Pradesh	11	6.29
14	Maharashtra	18	10.00
15	Manipur	1	1.00
16	Meghalaya	1	1.00
17	Mizoram	1	1.00
18	Nagaland	2	1.53
19	Odisha	6	3.65
20	Punjab	17	9.47
21	Rajasthan	5	3.12
22	Sikkim	3	2.06
23	Tamil Nadu	9	5.24
24	Telangana	4	2.59
25	Tripura	1	1.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	13	7.35
27	Uttarakhand	1	1.00
28	West Bengal	18	10.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1.00
30	Chandigarh	1	1.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	1.00
32	Delhi	7	4.18
33	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2.06
34	Ladakh	2	1.53
35	Lakshadweep	-	1.00
36	Puducherry	-	1.00
India			
Data Source		Source -SATHEE portal , Ministry of	
Data Period		2024	

3.Number of products with GI Tags within the State/UT

SNO	States/UTs	GI	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	3.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	3.3
3	Assam	42	5.7
4	Bihar	16	2.7
5	Chhattisgarh	7	1.7
6	Goa	10	2.0
7	Gujarat	29	4.2
8	Haryana	2	1.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	2.2
10	Jharkhand	1	1.0
11	Karnataka	49	6.5
12	Kerala	41	5.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	3.7
14	Maharashtra	55	7.2
15	Manipur	7	1.7
16	Meghalaya	8	1.8
17	Mizoram	7	1.7
18	Nagaland	5	1.5
19	Odisha	27	4.0
20	Punjab	2	1.1
21	Rajasthan	21	3.3
22	Sikkim	2	1.1
23	Tamil Nadu	71	9.1
24	Telangana	19	3.1
25	Tripura	4	1.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	79	10.0
27	Uttarakhand	27	4.0
28	West Bengal	35	4.9
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	1.7
30	Chandigarh	NA	NA
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	1.0
32	Delhi	1	1.0
33	Jammu and Kashmir	25	3.8
34	Ladakh	4	1.3
35	Lakshadweep	NA	NA
36	Puducherry	2	1.1
India			
Data Source		DPIIT	
Data Period		As on March 31, 2025	

4. Aircraft movement in proportion to total number of airports

SNO	States/UTs	Number of functional airports	Total Aircraft movement	Aircraft movement in proportion to number of Airports in a State/UT	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	59,314	9,886	7.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3,352	838	4.9
3	Assam	7	65,109	9,301	7.4
4	Bihar	3	30,849	10,283	7.5
5	Chhattisgarh	4	22,283	5,571	6.9
6	Goa	2	74,208	37,104	8.9
7	Gujarat	11	1,24,935	11,358	7.6
8	Haryana	1	20	20	1.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	7,440	2,480	6.0
10	Jharkhand	3	22,930	7,643	7.2
11	Karnataka	10	2,82,516	28,252	8.6
12	Kerala	4	1,29,794	32,449	8.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	6	54,050	9,008	7.4
14	Maharashtra	14	4,47,091	31,935	8.7
15	Manipur	1	12,948	12,948	7.8
16	Meghalaya	1	3,657	3,657	6.4
17	Mizoram	1	4,025	4,025	6.5
18	Nagaland	1	4,385	4,385	6.6
19	Odisha	5	40,984	8,197	7.3
20	Punjab	5	21,859	4,372	6.6
21	Rajasthan	7	69,593	9,942	7.5
22	Sikkim	1	182	182	3.3
23	Tamil Nadu	6	1,93,728	32,288	8.7
24	Telangana	2	1,73,804	86,902	9.8
25	Tripura	1	11,362	11,362	7.6
26	Uttar Pradesh	17	85,213	5,013	6.8
27	Uttarakhand	3	16,453	5,484	6.9
28	West Bengal	5	1,65,135	33,027	8.8
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	11,507	11,507	7.6
30	Chandigarh	1	27,774	27,774	8.6
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	1	1,529	1,529	5.5
32	Delhi	2	4,40,253	2,20,127	10.0
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2	38,019	19,010	8.2
34	Ladakh	1	7,796	7,796	7.2
35	Lakshadweep	1	1,533	1,533	5.5
36	Puducherry	1	791	791	4.8
India		144			
Data Source		DGCA via direct communication			
Data Period		2024			

5. Air passengers in proportion to total tourist footfall

SNO	States/UTs	Air Passengers (2023-24)	FTV+DTV 2024	Air passengers in proportion to total tourist footfall	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	25,38,651	29,05,28,883	0.01	1.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	91,493	8,74,122	0.10	1.55
3	Assam	37,72,736	76,35,339	0.49	3.62
4	Bihar	21,91,030	6,62,00,024	0.03	1.18
5	Chhattisgarh	12,68,963	3,14,91,385	0.04	1.21
6	Goa	53,91,822	1,04,09,197	0.52	3.74
7	Gujarat	69,09,109	18,62,88,552	0.04	1.20
8	Haryana	-	18,93,516	-	1.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,36,397	1,81,24,694	0.01	1.04
10	Jharkhand	13,93,841	5,40,86,062	0.03	1.14
11	Karnataka	1,75,27,633	30,50,48,773	0.06	1.30
12	Kerala	44,46,384	2,29,85,363	0.19	2.02
13	Madhya Pradesh	28,00,371	13,33,43,945	0.02	1.11
14	Maharashtra	2,60,95,413	19,30,76,711	0.14	1.72
15	Manipur	5,87,854	61,369		NA
16	Meghalaya	91,559	14,22,647	0.06	1.34
17	Mizoram	1,90,346	5,24,784	0.36	2.92
18	Nagaland	1,53,857	1,31,139	1.17	7.21
19	Odisha	24,05,628	1,10,52,211	0.22	2.15
20	Punjab	10,58,331	2,82,86,967	0.04	1.20
21	Rajasthan	39,15,436	23,21,56,605	0.02	1.09
22	Sikkim	5,195	16,25,241	0.00	1.02
23	Tamil Nadu	98,57,991	30,80,03,316	0.03	1.17
24	Telangana	1,04,43,762	8,83,94,988	0.12	1.63
25	Tripura	7,22,400	7,03,275	1.03	6.44
26	Uttar Pradesh	53,57,411	64,91,72,142	0.01	1.04
27	Uttarakhand	8,67,335	5,95,50,277	0.01	1.08
28	West Bengal	1,06,57,431	18,75,99,989	0.06	1.30
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,38,400	7,21,894	1.02	6.41
30	Chandigarh	17,64,389	10,37,663	1.70	10.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	30,248	13,61,527	0.02	1.12
32	Delhi	2,69,45,265	4,82,56,410	0.56	3.96
33	Jammu and Kashmir	27,61,815	2,35,90,081	0.12	1.62
34	Ladakh	5,05,777	3,76,386	1.34	8.11
35	Lakshadweep	22,922	68,328	0.34	2.78
36	Puducherry	27,487	21,37,611	0.01	1.07
		15,36,74,682	2,96,82,21,416		

India	
Data Source	DGCA via direct communication
Data Period for Air Passengers	2024
FTV+DTV	2024

6. Road Density

SNO	States/UTs	Area in sqkm	NH 2020	SH 2020	DR 2020	Rural Roads 2020	Urban Roads 2020	Project Roads 2020	Road Length in Kms (Basic Road Statistics 2019-20)	Road Density (Length of State/UT's road network in proportion to State/UT's land area) by MoRTH as on 2019	Score	
1	Andhra Pradesh	275045	6913	13500	32735	1,02,009	12758	10760	76,666	0.279	1.68	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	2537	13500	9278	22891	109	4601	52,916	0.632	2.51	
3	Assam	78438	3909	2530	6118	4,03,027	6268	28439	47,264	0.603	2.45	
4	Bihar	94163	5387	3714	13475	2,60,171	14599	2230	39,405	0.418	2.03	
5	Chhattisgarh	135192	3606	4137	12300	62278	13638	15665	1,11,624	0.826	2.90	
6	Goa	3702	293	279	1243	15910	913	334	18,972	5.125	7.03	
7	Gujarat	196244	6900	16557	31088	1,34,069	31471	40541	1,26,557	0.645	2.54	
8	Haryana	44212	3166	1602	22563	7027	11794	7587	53,739	1.215	3.56	
9	Himachal Pradesh	55673	2607	0	3738	48350	5902	7519	68,116	1.224	3.57	
10	Jharkhand	79716	3367	1232	11504	46568	7419	13872	83,962	1.053	3.30	
11	Karnataka	191791	7335	19469	49526	2,23,405	43541	26413	1,46,284	0.763	2.78	
12	Kerala	38852	1782	4128	25419	1,88,931	28859	9257	69,445	1.787	4.34	
13	Madhya Pradesh	308252	8772	11389	50714	2,33,817	34093	30486	1,35,454	0.439	2.08	
14	Maharashtra	307713	17931	31992	1,10,362	3,97,158	30386	22043	1,02,352	0.333	1.82	
15	Manipur	22327	1750	781	3095	25664	236	1167	32,693	1.464	3.92	
16	Meghalaya	22429	1156	809	4661	36370	640	606	44,242	1.973	4.56	
17	Mizoram	21081	1423	170	2084	14414	22	1305	19,418	0.921	3.07	
18	Nagaland	16579	1548	650	5129	28266	1287	964	37,844	2.283	4.90	
19	Odisha	155707	5762	4211	21622	2,27,019	19404	25906	76,905	0.494	2.21	
20	Punjab	50362	3324	859	7208	1,04,565	19501	13312	44,204	0.878	2.99	
21	Rajasthan	342239	10342	15165	24704	1,71,909	32881	10587	93,679	0.274	1.67	
22	Sikkim	7096	463	663	1469	8550	98	1053	12,296	1.733	4.27	
23	Tamil Nadu	130060	6742	11169	48236	1,71,290	24648	NA	90,795	0.698	2.65	
24	Telangana	114840	3795	2087	26000	80955	10291	18272	1,41,400	1.231	3.58	
25	Tripura	10486	854	1057	461	30446	1096	1427	35,341	3.370	5.88	
26	Uttar Pradesh	240928	11708	8322	55026	2,70,812	71602	42375	1,89,033	0.785	2.82	
27	Uttarakhand	53483	2949	4469	4811	NA	6425	NA	18,654	0.349	1.86	
28	West Bengal	88752	3664	3646	10441	1,57,849	95061	14534	1,27,346	1.435	3.88	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	331	257	180	626	281	218	1,893	0.229	1.55	
30	Chandigarh	114	15	9	83	0	2485	0	2,592	22.737	10.00	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman &	602	59	52	249	914	137	1	1,412	2.346	4.97	
32	Delhi	1483	157	34	1384	19	15843	350	17,787	11.994	9.60	
33	Jammu and Kashmir	42241	2423	310	19695	78095	2096	16172	1,18,791	2.812	5.41	
34	Ladakh	59146	0	0	0	132	0	2694	2,826	0.048	1.00	
35	Lakshadweep	30	0	0	0	218	4	0	222	7.400	8.11	
36	Puducherry	490	27	0	363	2530	2607	44	5,571	11.369	9.43	
India		3287469										*Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana data, and Jammu & Kashmir includes Ladakh Data
Data Source		Basic Road Statistics in India 2019-20, by MoRTH										
Data Period		2018-19										

7. Railroad Density

SNO	States/UTs	Area in sqkm	Railroad Length in Kms- Running Track Kms (2023-2024)	Railroad Density	Scoring
1	Andhra Pradesh	275045	7017	0.03	2.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	12	0.00	1.00
3	Assam	78438	3077	0.04	2.85
4	Bihar	94163	6008	0.06	4.01
5	Chhattisgarh	135192	2444	0.02	1.85
6	Goa	3702	122	0.03	2.55
7	Gujarat	196244	6631	0.03	2.59
8	Haryana	44212	2709	0.06	3.89
9	Himachal Pradesh	55673	316	0.01	1.26
10	Jharkhand	79716	4859	0.06	3.88
11	Karnataka	191791	5498	0.03	2.35
12	Kerala	38852	1766	0.05	3.14
13	Madhya Pradesh	308252	8900	0.03	2.36
14	Maharashtra	307713	9722	0.03	2.49
15	Manipur	22327	56	0.00	1.11
16	Meghalaya	22429	9	0.00	1.01
17	Mizoram	21081	2	0.00	1.00
18	Nagaland	16579	25	0.00	1.07
19	Odisha	155707	5506	0.04	2.67
20	Punjab	50362	2879	0.06	3.70
21	Rajasthan	342239	8882	0.03	2.22
22	Sikkim	7096	-		NA
23	Tamil Nadu	130060	5880	0.05	3.13
24	Telangana	114840	3101	0.03	2.27
25	Tripura	10486	265	0.03	2.19
26	Uttar Pradesh	240928	14375	0.06	3.82
27	Uttarakhand	53483	451	0.01	1.39
28	West Bengal	88752	8466	0.10	5.50
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	-		NA
30	Chandigarh	114	18	0.16	8.46
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	602	-		NA
32	Delhi	1483	355	0.24	10.00
33	Jammu and Kashmir	42241	372	0.01	1.41
34	Ladakh	59146	-		NA
35	Lakshadweep	30	-		NA
36	Puducherry	490	25	0.05	3.41
	India	3281460	109748		

Data Source INDIAN RAILWAYS YEAR BOOK (2023 - 24) | Source: Indian Railway Year Book | link: <https://rdso.india.gov.in/>

Data Period 2023-24

8. Number of registered Commercial Passenger Vehicles per 1000 population

SNO	States/UTs	State Population in '000 (2020)	Number of registered Transport Vehicles 2019-20	Number of registered Commercial Vehicles per 1000 population	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,25,04,000	887796	16.909	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15,19,000	4144	2.728	1
3	Assam	3,46,68,000	692548	19.977	3
4	Bihar	12,13,02,000	112457	0.927	1
5	Chhattisgarh	2,91,09,000	48004	1.649	1
6	Goa	15,49,000	79057	51.037	6
7	Gujarat	6,88,62,000	2429000	35.273	5
8	Haryana	2,90,77,000	99387	3.418	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	73,47,000	234892	31.971	4
10	Jharkhand	3,79,37,000	65141	1.717	1
11	Karnataka	6,63,22,000	700511	10.562	2
12	Kerala	3,53,07,000	1530338	43.344	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	8,33,74,000	278786	3.344	1
14	Maharashtra	12,32,95,000	4760662	38.612	5
15	Manipur	31,34,000	16317	5.206	1
16	Meghalaya	32,56,000	92500	28.409	4
17	Mizoram	12,04,000	34172	28.382	4
18	Nagaland	21,71,000	182547	84.084	10
19	Odisha	4,53,50,000	486371	10.725	2
20	Punjab	3,00,99,000	608000	20.200	3
21	Rajasthan	7,82,73,000	752656	9.616	2
22	Sikkim	6,70,000	20014	29.872	4
23	Tamil Nadu	7,60,49,000	1299655	17.090	3
24	Telangana	3,74,73,000	573882	15.315	3
25	Tripura	40,32,000	63427	15.731	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	22,79,43,000	735019	3.225	1
27	Uttarakhand	1,12,70,000	147474	13.086	2
28	West Bengal	9,75,16,000	962000	9.865	2
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	399000	12816	32.120	4
30	Chandigarh	11,93,000	14348	12.027	2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1018000	50943	50.042	6
32	Delhi	2,01,93,000	73753	3.652	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1,33,05,000	249432	18.747	3
34	Ladakh	295000	NA	18.747	3
35	Lakshadweep	68000	3000	44.118	6
36	Puducherry	15,37,000	56000	36.435	5
	India	1,34,86,20,000	1,83,57,049		
	Data Source	Road Transport			
	Data Period	As on 31.03.2020			

9. Households having access to drinking water (%)

SNO	States/UTs	Households having improved source of potable water (%)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	97.5	9.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	98.3	9.66
3	Assam	91.6	8.31
4	Bihar	99.3	9.86
5	Chhattisgarh	96	9.20
6	Goa	99.8	9.96
7	Gujarat	98	9.60
8	Haryana	99.9	9.98
9	Himachal Pradesh	98.2	9.64
10	Jharkhand	88.8	7.75
11	Karnataka	96.6	9.32
12	Kerala	55.2	1.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	91.4	8.27
14	Maharashtra	95.6	9.12
15	Manipur	75.6	5.10
16	Meghalaya	90	7.99
17	Mizoram	96.5	9.30
18	Nagaland	85.3	7.05
19	Odisha	92.8	8.55
20	Punjab	99.9	9.98
21	Rajasthan	94.8	8.96
22	Sikkim	98.9	9.78
23	Tamil Nadu	99.6	9.92
24	Telangana	98.9	9.78
25	Tripura	91.7	8.33
26	Uttar Pradesh	99.4	9.88
27	Uttarakhand	96.3	9.26
28	West Bengal	98.7	9.74
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98.7	9.74
30	Chandigarh	100	10.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	99.8	9.96
32	Delhi	100	10.00
33	Jammu and Kashmir	94.1	8.81
34	Ladakh	99.8	9.96
35	Lakshadweep	73.8	4.74
36	Puducherry	99.2	9.84
	India		
	Data Source	NSSO 78th Round	
	Data Period	2019	

10. Number of Clean Cities in State

SNO	States/UTs	Total number of ULBs in a State/ UT which participated in Sarvekshan Survey 2023	Total Swachhta Awards secured in 2023	Swacch Awards out of participating ULBs	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	124	5	4.03	4.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46	2	4.35	4.7
3	Assam	96	3	3.13	4.1
4	Bihar	142	2	1.41	2.9
5	Chhattisgarh	169	5	2.96	4.0
6	Goa	14	2	14.29	7.0
7	Gujarat	169	4	2.37	3.7
8	Haryana	89	2	2.25	3.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	2	3.33	4.2
10	Jharkhand	49	2	4.08	4.6
11	Karnataka	311	2	0.64	2.1
12	Kerala	93	2	2.15	3.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	378	6	1.59	3.1
14	Maharashtra	411	7	1.70	3.2
15	Manipur	11	1	9.09	6.1
16	Meghalaya	9	2	22.22	8.0
17	Mizoram	28	2	7.14	5.6
18	Nagaland	39	2	5.13	5.0
19	Odisha	114	2	1.75	3.2
20	Punjab	163	2	1.23	2.8
21	Rajasthan	240	2	0.83	2.3
22	Sikkim	7	2	28.57	8.5
23	Tamil Nadu	649	3	0.46	1.8
24	Telangana	142	4	2.82	4.0
25	Tripura	20	2	10.00	6.3
26	Uttar Pradesh	651	6	0.92	2.4
27	Uttarakhand	88	2	2.27	3.6
28	West Bengal	125	0	0.00	1.0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0.00	1.0
30	Chandigarh	1	1	100.00	10.0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	1	50.00	9.7
32	Delhi	3	1	33.33	8.8
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0.00	1.0
34	Ladakh	2	0	0.00	1.0
35	Lakshadweep	0	NA	0.00	1.0
36	Puducherry	1	0	0.00	1.0
India					
Data Source		SBM Urban - https://ss2023.sbmurban.org/#/statedetails			
Data Period		2023			

11. Presence of Tourist Police

SNO	States/UTs	Availability of Tourist Police (Yes/No)	Availability of Tourist Police (Yes/No)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	2	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	No	1	1
3	Assam	No	1	1
4	Bihar	No	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	No	1	1
6	Goa	Yes	2	10
7	Gujarat	No	1	1
8	Haryana	No	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
10	Jharkhand	No	1	1
11	Karnataka	Yes	2	10
12	Kerala	Yes	2	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	2	10
14	Maharashtra	Yes	2	10
15	Manipur	No	1	1
16	Meghalaya	No	1	1
17	Mizoram	No	1	1
18	Nagaland	No	1	1
19	Odisha	Yes	2	10
20	Punjab	Yes	2	10
21	Rajasthan	Yes	2	10
22	Sikkim	Yes	2	10
23	Tamil Nadu	No	1	1
24	Telangana	Yes	2	10
25	Tripura	No	1	1
26	Uttarakhand	No	1	1
27	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2	10
28	West Bengal	No	1	1
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No	1	1
30	Chandigarh	No	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	No	1	1
32	Delhi	Yes	2	10
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	10
34	Ladakh	Yes	2	10
35	Lakshadweep	No	1	1
36	Puducherry	No	1	1
	India	14		
	Data Source	Ministry of Tourism		
	Data Period	December 2025		

12. Crime against foreigners (% of State/UT share to total crimes at national level)

Sn	States/UTs	Crime against foreigners 2023	FTV 2023	Crime against foreigners (% of State/UT share to total crimes at national level)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	60426	16.5%	9.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3816	0.0%	10.00
3	Assam	5	23818	209.9%	9.86
4	Bihar	0	546576	0.0%	10.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0	953	0.0%	10.00
6	Goa	16	452692	35.3%	9.98
7	Gujarat	0	2806871	0.0%	10.00
8	Haryana	18	1346	13373.0%	1.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	22	62806	350.3%	9.76
10	Jharkhand	0	189261	0.0%	10.00
11	Karnataka	32	409333	78.2%	9.95
12	Kerala	17	649057	26.2%	9.98
13	Madhya Pradesh	2	182685	10.9%	9.99
14	Maharashtra	19	3387739	5.6%	10.00
15	Manipur	0	3668	0.0%	10.00
16	Meghalaya	0	19973	0.0%	10.00
17	Mizoram	2	3884	514.9%	9.65
18	Nagaland	0	4725	0.0%	10.00
19	Odisha	0	45173	0.0%	10.00
20	Punjab	1	741734	1.3%	10.00
21	Rajasthan	8	1699869	4.7%	10.00
22	Sikkim	1	93908	10.6%	9.99
23	Tamil Nadu	15	1174899	12.8%	9.99
24	Telangana	5	160912	31.1%	9.98
25	Tripura	1	66708	15.0%	9.99
26	Uttar Pradesh	3	1601503	1.9%	10.00
27	Uttarakhand	1	148412	6.7%	10.00
28	West Bengal	1	2706942	0.4%	10.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	9025	110.8%	9.93
30	Chandigarh	4	31498	127.0%	9.91
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	4049	0.0%	10.00
32	Delhi	63	1828116	34.5%	9.98
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0	55337	0.0%	10.00
34	Ladakh	0	36315	0.0%	10.00
35	Lakshadweep	0	755	0.0%	10.00
36	Puducherry	0	31214	0.0%	10.00
India		150	19245997.7		
Data Source		https://www.ncrb.gov.in/uploads/files/3CrimeinIndia2023.pdf			
Data Period		2023			

13. Digital transaction per 1,00,000 population

SNO	States/UTs	Population as per MoHFW	No. of e-transactions	e-transactions per 1000 pop	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,94,71,555	33,17,90,795	6,707	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611	1,02,89,284	7,442	5
3	Assam	3,11,69,272	15,23,68,755	4,888	4
4	Bihar	10,38,04,637	96,72,35,333	9,318	6
5	Chhattisgarh	2,55,40,196	1,58,39,56,519	62,018	10
6	Goa	14,57,723	66,27,768	4,547	4
7	Gujarat	6,03,83,628	1,95,07,21,788	32,306	8
8	Haryana	2,53,53,081	46,29,70,176	18,261	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509	15,38,54,534	22,439	8
10	Jharkhand	3,29,66,238	94,59,13,672	28,693	8
11	Karnataka	6,11,30,704	52,88,13,256	8,651	6
12	Kerala	3,33,87,677	80,64,78,481	24,155	8
13	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565	3,67,82,57,082	50,666	9
14	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	1,24,38,76,563	11,069	6
15	Manipur	27,21,756	4,74,94,439	17,450	7
16	Meghalaya	29,64,007	17,91,32,697	60,436	10
17	Mizoram	10,91,014	4,27,51,466	39,185	9
18	Nagaland	19,80,602	3,04,97,732	15,398	7
19	Odisha	4,19,47,358	13,66,65,499	3,258	4
20	Punjab	2,77,04,236	84,72,44,304	30,582	8
21	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012	4,86,35,820	709	1
22	Sikkim	6,07,688	60,17,364	9,902	6
23	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958	50,69,51,068	7,027	5
24	Telangana	3,51,93,978	6,17,06,584	1,753	2
25	Tripura	36,71,032	13,41,17,767	36,534	9
26	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	2,48,89,33,209	12,471	6
27	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	54,24,35,778	53,618	9
28	West Bengal	9,13,47,736	55,35,58,746	6,060	5
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,79,944	51,81,459	13,637	7
30	Chandigarh	10,54,686	1,47,88,641	14,022	7
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	5,85,764	4,96,64,910	84,787	10
32	Delhi	1,67,53,235	6,14,90,587	3,670	4
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1,25,48,926	82,02,38,069	65,363	10
34	Ladakh	1,44,120	1,50,707	1,046	1
35	Lakshadweep	64,429	39,05,451	60,616	10
36	Puducherry	12,44,464	4,33,79,056	34,858	9
	India	1210337542			
	Data Source	https://etaal.gov.in/etaal/PopReportCensus.aspx			
	Data Period	2024			

14. ATMs per 1,00,000 population

SNO	States/UTs	State Population	Total ATM	ATMs per 1,00,000 population in a State	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,33,40,000	11296	21.18	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15,76,000	340	21.57	3
3	Assam	3,60,47,000	4980	13.82	2
4	Bihar	12,85,92,000	9060	7.05	1
5	Chhattisgarh	3,05,24,000	4735	15.51	2
6	Goa	15,83,000	1051	66.39	10
7	Gujarat	7,23,67,000	14640	20.23	3
8	Haryana	3,05,73,000	7313	23.92	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	75,05,000	2280	30.38	5
10	Jharkhand	3,99,63,000	4037	10.10	1
11	Karnataka	6,81,15,000	19113	28.06	4
12	Kerala	3,59,20,000	12564	34.98	5
13	Madhya Pradesh	8,76,10,000	11259	12.85	2
14	Maharashtra	12,73,60,000	28199	22.14	3
15	Manipur	32,53,000	400	12.30	2
16	Meghalaya	33,79,000	490	14.50	2
17	Mizoram	12,50,000	189	15.12	2
18	Nagaland	22,53,000	358	15.89	2
19	Odisha	4,65,66,000	8647	18.57	3
20	Punjab	3,09,26,000	8326	26.92	4
21	Rajasthan	8,18,97,000	11522	14.07	2
22	Sikkim	6,95,000	247	35.54	5
23	Tamil Nadu	7,70,89,000	30130	39.08	6
24	Telangana	3,82,72,000	9972	26.06	4
25	Tripura	41,84,000	682	16.30	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	23,80,78,000	24132	10.14	1
27	Uttarakhand	1,17,55,000	3072	26.13	4
28	West Bengal	9,95,63,000	13382	13.44	2
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,04,000	130	32.18	5
30	Chandigarh	12,43,000	722	58.09	9
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	7,45,000	290	38.93	6
32	Delhi	2,17,52,000	7485	34.41	5
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1,37,01,000	2912	21.25	3
34	Ladakh	3,02,000	174	57.62	9
35	Lakshadweep	69,000	27	39.13	6
36	Puducherry	16,83,000	632	37.55	6
	India	1,40,01,34,000			
	Data Source	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/St Population Projection Report 2011-2036			
	Data Period	as on December 2024			

15. Timeliness of providing monthly data on FTV & DTV

SNO	State/Ut	Timeliness_Average	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	34	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	124	10
3	Assam	42	3
4	Bihar	60	4
5	Chhattisgarh	24	1
6	Goa	72	5
7	Gujarat	72	5
8	Haryana	30	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	24	1
10	Jharkhand	58	4
11	Karnataka	30	2
12	Kerala	30	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	48	3
14	Maharashtra	24	1
15	Manipur	114	9
16	Meghalaya	34	2
17	Mizoram	66	5
18	Nagaland	24	1
19	Odisha	24	1
20	Punjab	24	1
21	Rajasthan	24	1
22	Sikkim	52	3
23	Tamil Nadu	85	6
24	Telangana	36	2
25	Tripura	92	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	30	2
27	Uttarakhand	42	3
28	West Bengal	128	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	5
30	Chandigarh	34	2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	36	2
32	Delhi	24	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	24	1
34	Ladakh	54	4
35	Lakshadweep	30	2
36	Puducherry	24	1
Data Source		Ministry of Tourism	
Data Period		2024	

16. Industry status' granted to Tourism Sector

SNO	States/UTs	Industry status (Yes/ No)	Industry status (Yes/ No)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	2	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	No	1	1
3	Assam	Yes	2	10
4	Bihar	Yes	2	10
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	2	10
6	Goa	Yes	2	10
7	Gujarat	Yes	2	10
8	Haryana	Yes	2	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
10	Jharkhand	Yes	2	10
11	Karnataka	Yes	2	10
12	Kerala	Yes	2	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	No	1	1
14	Maharashtra	Yes	2	10
15	Manipur	No	1	1
16	Meghalaya	Yes	2	10
17	Mizoram	Yes	2	10
18	Nagaland	Yes	2	10
19	Odisha	No	1	1
20	Punjab	Yes	2	10
21	Rajasthan	Yes	2	10
22	Sikkim	No	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	Yes	2	10
24	Telangana	No	1	1
25	Tripura	Yes	2	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2	10
27	Uttarakhand	Yes	2	10
28	West Bengal	Yes	2	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No	1	1
30	Chandigarh	No	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman	No	1	1
32	Delhi	No	1	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	10
34	Ladakh	No	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	No	1	1
36	Puducherry	Yes	2	10

Source

State Tourism Website/ Ministry of Tou

17. Presence of State Tourism Policy

SNO	States/UTs	Availability of State Tourism Policy (Yes/No)	Availability of State Tourism Policy (Yes/No)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	2	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
3	Assam	Yes	2	10
4	Bihar	Yes	2	10
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	2	10
6	Goa	Yes	2	10
7	Gujarat	Yes	2	10
8	Haryana	No	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
10	Jharkhand	Yes	2	10
11	Karnataka	Yes	2	10
12	Kerala	Yes	2	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	2	10
14	Maharashtra	Yes	2	10
15	Manipur	Yes	2	10
16	Meghalaya	Yes	2	10
17	Mizoram	Yes	2	10
18	Nagaland	Yes	2	10
19	Odisha	Yes	2	10
20	Punjab	Yes	2	10
21	Rajasthan	Yes	2	10
22	Sikkim	Yes	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	Yes	2	10
24	Telangana	Yes	2	10
25	Tripura	Yes	2	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2	10
27	Uttarakhand	Yes	2	10
28	West Bengal	Yes	2	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	2	10
30	Chandigarh	No	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	No	1	1
32	Delhi	No	1	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	10
34	Ladakh	No	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	Yes	2	10
36	Puducherry	Yes	2	10

Source

State Tourism Website/ Ministry of Tourism

18. Presence of District Tourism Promotion Councils

SNO	States/UTs	Presence of District Tourism Promotion Councils	Presence of District Tourism Promotion Councils	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	2	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
3	Assam	Yes	2	10
4	Bihar	No	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	No	1	1
6	Goa	No	1	1
7	Gujarat	Yes	2	10
8	Haryana	No	1	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
10	Jharkhand	No	1	1
11	Karnataka	Yes	2	10
12	Kerala	Yes	2	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	2	10
14	Maharashtra	Yes	2	10
15	Manipur	No	1	1
16	Meghalaya	Yes	2	10
17	Mizoram	Yes	2	10
18	Nagaland	Yes	2	10
19	Odisha	Yes	2	10
20	Punjab	No	1	1
21	Rajasthan	Yes	2	10
22	Sikkim	Yes	2	10
23	Tamil Nadu	Yes	2	10
24	Telangana	No	1	1
25	Tripura	No	1	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2	10
27	Uttarakhand	Yes	2	10
28	West Bengal	Yes	2	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No	1	1
30	Chandigarh	No	1	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	No	1	1
32	Delhi	No	1	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	No	1	1
34	Ladakh	Yes	2	10
35	Lakshadweep	No	1	1
36	Puducherry	No	1	1
	India			
	Data Source	States		

19. State/UT tourism budget in proportion to total State budget

SNO	State/UT	Tourism budget 2024-25 (in Rs. Lakh)	Total Capex budget 2024-25 (in Rs. Lakh)	State/UT tourism budget in proportion to State/UT total government budget	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,453	2,36,31,536	0.0003	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,300	3,60,03,135	0.0000	4
3	Assam	2,650	1,76,46,885	0.0002	2
4	Bihar	26,200	1,38,19,458	0.0019	2
5	Chhattisgarh	11,985	2,72,02,574	0.0004	3
6	Goa	11,421	39,16,449	0.0029	1
7	Gujarat	2,08,719	5,94,39,500	0.0035	5
8	Haryana	14,150	2,58,12,375	0.0005	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	651	15,07,966	0.0004	1
10	Jharkhand	7,500	4,53,16,479	0.0002	4
11	Karnataka	7,490	7,01,30,624	0.0001	6
12	Kerala	18,731	4,94,80,957	0.0004	4
13	Madhya Pradesh	15,222	9,59,84,431	0.0002	8
14	Maharashtra	53,782	8,12,01,094	0.0007	7
15	Manipur	11,804	18,46,514	0.0064	1
16	Meghalaya	5,650	1,09,07,813	0.0005	2
17	Mizoram	134	13,93,738	0.0001	1
18	Nagaland	300	16,86,113	0.0002	1
19	Odisha	49,528	8,02,80,041	0.0006	7
20	Punjab	104	4,99,06,634	0.0000	4
21	Rajasthan	9,612	5,27,98,288	0.0002	5
22	Sikkim	8,529	25,40,602	0.0034	1
23	Tamil Nadu	11,382	2,94,49,410	0.0004	3
24	Telangana	0	1,63,02,487	0.0000	2
25	Tripura	14,801	9,26,885	0.0160	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,68,007	6,73,51,425	0.0025	6
27	Uttarakhand	20,925	44,62,263	0.0047	1
28	West Bengal	20,505	12,89,10,179	0.0002	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	745	40,660	0.0183	1
30	Chandigarh	0	65,500	0.0000	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3,228	1,01,626	0.0318	1
32	Delhi	1	15,08,925	0.0000	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	40,220	76,64,630	0.0052	2
34	Ladakh	1,600	2,50,000	0.0064	1
35	Lakshadweep	530	21,626	0.0245	1
36	Puducherry	263	39,90,597	0.0001	1
India		755119.4	1013499418		
Data Source		RBI State Finances, BE			
Data Period		2024-2025			

20. Govt Website facilitating P2P booking platform

SNO	States/UTs	Govt. website facilitating P2P booking (Yes/No)	Yes/No	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	2	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
3	Assam	Yes	2	10
4	Bihar	No	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes	2	10
6	Goa	Yes	2	10
7	Gujarat	Yes	2	10
8	Haryana	Yes	2	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
10	Jharkhand	Yes	2	10
11	Karnataka	No	1	1
12	Kerala	Yes	2	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	2	10
14	Maharashtra	Yes	2	10
15	Manipur	No	1	1
16	Meghalaya	Yes	2	10
17	Mizoram	Yes	2	10
18	Nagaland	No	1	1
19	Odisha	Yes	2	10
20	Punjab	No	1	1
21	Rajasthan	Yes	2	10
22	Sikkim	No	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	Yes	2	10
24	Telangana	Yes	2	10
25	Tripura	Yes	2	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2	10
27	Uttarakhand	Yes	2	10
28	West Bengal	Yes	2	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	2	10
30	Chandigarh	Yes	2	10
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Yes	2	10
32	Delhi	No	1	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	2	10
34	Ladakh	No	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	No	1	1
36	Puducherry	No	1	1

India

Data Source State Tourism website

Data Period Dec. 2025

21. Tourism calendar

SNO	States/UTs	Tourism calendar	Coding (Yes-2, No-1)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	No	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
3	Assam	Yes	2	10
4	Bihar	No	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	No	1	1
6	Goa	Yes	2	10
7	Gujarat	Yes	2	10
8	Haryana	Yes	2	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	2	10
10	Jharkhand	No	1	1
11	Karnataka	Yes	2	10
12	Kerala	Yes	2	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	2	10
14	Maharashtra	Yes	2	10
15	Manipur	Yes	2	10
16	Meghalaya	Yes	2	10
17	Mizoram	Yes	2	10
18	Nagaland	Yes	2	10
19	Odisha	Yes	2	10
20	Punjab	No	1	1
21	Rajasthan	Yes	2	10
22	Sikkim	Yes	2	10
23	Tamil Nadu	Yes	2	10
24	Telangana	Yes	2	10
25	Tripura	Yes	2	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2	10
27	Uttarakhand	Yes	2	10
28	West Bengal	Yes	2	10
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No	1	1
30	Chandigarh	Yes	2	10
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	Yes	2	10
32	Delhi	No	1	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	No	1	1
34	Ladakh	Yes	2	10
35	Lakshadweep	No	1	1
36	Puducherry	No	1	1
India				
Data Source		State Tourism website		
Data Period		As on December 2025		

22. Multilingual tourism website

SNO	States/UTs	Multi-lingual website, No. of languages	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1.00
3	Assam	1	1.00
4	Bihar	2	1.16
5	Chhattisgarh	1	1.00
6	Goa	4	1.48
7	Gujarat	2	1.16
8	Haryana	1	1.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.00
10	Jharkhand	1	1.00
11	Karnataka	2	1.16
12	Kerala	21	4.21
13	Madhya Pradesh	2	1.16
14	Maharashtra	23	4.53
15	Manipur	1	1.00
16	Meghalaya	1	1.00
17	Mizoram	1	1.00
18	Nagaland	1	1.00
19	Odisha	2	1.16
20	Punjab	250	10.00
21	Rajasthan	2	1.16
22	Sikkim	1	1.00
23	Tamil Nadu	2	1.16
24	Telangana	1	1.00
25	Tripura	1	1.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	1.16
27	Uttarakhand	2	1.16
28	West Bengal	1	1.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1.16
30	Chandigarh	2	1.16
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	1.00
32	Delhi	2	1.16
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1.00
34	Ladakh	1	1.00
35	Lakshadweep	2	1.16
36	Puducherry	23	4.53
India			
Data Source		State Tourism Website	
Data Period		As on 02.01.2026	

23.Disable-friendly tourist sites under State Archaeology Dept.

SNO	States/UTs	Number of monuments with disabled friendly facility(s)	Total number of monuments under the control of State/UT Archaeology Dept.	Proportion	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	280	0.000	1.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	8	0.000	1.00
3	Assam	0	117	0.000	1.00
4	Bihar	0	4	0.000	1.00
5	Chhattisgarh	10	58	0.172	2.55
6	Goa	2	50	0.040	1.36
7	Gujarat	1	362	0.003	1.02
8	Haryana	0	40	0.000	1.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	5	0.000	1.00
10	Jharkhand	0	3	0.000	1.00
11	Karnataka	40	844	0.047	1.43
12	Kerala	0	192	0.000	1.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	2	495	0.004	1.04
14	Maharashtra	0	302	0.000	1.00
15	Manipur	1	1	1.000	10.00
16	Meghalaya	1	281	0.004	1.03
17	Mizoram	0	64	0.000	1.00
18	Nagaland	0	0	0.000	NA
19	Odisha	0	25	0.000	1.00
20	Punjab	0	94	0.000	1.00
21	Rajasthan	35	388	0.090	1.81
22	Sikkim	3	3	1.000	10.00
23	Tamil Nadu	1	108	0.009	1.08
24	Telangana	0	346	0.000	1.00
25	Tripura	1	17	0.059	1.53
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	158	0.013	1.11
27	Uttarakhand	0	21	0.000	1.00
28	West Bengal	0	18	0.000	1.00
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0.000	NA
30	Chandigarh	1	0	0.000	NA
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0.000	NA
32	Delhi	0	30	0.000	1.00
33	Jammu and Kashmir	0	28	0.000	1.00
34	Ladakh	3	17	0.176	2.59
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.000	NA
36	Puducherry	0	0	0.000	NA
India					
Data Source		States			
Data Period		2024			

24. Share of tourist arrivals (FTV + DTV) during the top three months out of the total annual tourist visits

SNO	States/UTs	Total FTV-DTV	Total Top 3 Months	% of Top three of total Footfalls	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	290528883	78614081	27%	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	874626	355543	41%	7
3	Assam	7635339	2778099	36%	8
4	Bihar	66200024	32671478	49%	6
5	Chhattisgarh	31491385	12421674	39%	8
6	Goa	10409197	3332635	32%	9
7	Gujarat	186288552	57142451	31%	9
8	Haryana	1893516	529684	28%	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	18124694	6422575	35%	8
10	Jharkhand	54086062	21958017	41%	7
11	Karnataka	305048773	96661304	32%	9
12	Kerala	22985363	6777034	29%	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	133343945	42606069	32%	9
14	Maharashtra	193076711	56968975.4	30%	10
15	Manipur	31620	12497	40%	8
16	Meghalaya	1608610	536456	33%	9
17	Mizoram	427302	154582	36%	8
18	Nagaland	131139	95734	73%	1
19	Odisha	11086673	3222949	29%	10
20	Punjab	28286967	10738763	38%	8
21	Rajasthan	232156605	75834570	33%	9
22	Sikkim	1625241	716588	44%	7
23	Tamil Nadu	308003316	88047860	29%	10
24	Telangana	88394988	34706347	39%	8
25	Tripura	691475	220360	32%	9
26	Uttar Pradesh	649076213	241084545	37%	8
27	Uttarakhand	60988435	25229182	41%	7
28	West Bengal	187599989	62402741	33%	9
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	721894	326165	45%	6
30	Chandigarh	1037663	292656	28%	10
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1361527	466749	34%	9
32	Delhi	48256410	14257974.64	30%	10
33	Jammu and Kashmir	23078159	7967352	35%	9
34	Ladakh	376386	251510	67%	2
35	Lakshadweep	68328	27734	41%	7
36	Puducherry	2137611	714788	33%	9
	Data Source	Ministry of Tourism			
	Data Period	2024			

25. Tourism employment, % of total workforce force (age of 15-59 yrs)

SN	UT Name	Direct Tourism Employment (based on internal calculations from PLFS)	Population size 2024 as per MoHFW (in '000)	Absolute Population size 2025 as per MoHFW	Population between 15-59 yrs (64.8%) as per CBHI 2023	WPR (%) from Table-17 of PLFS	Workforce in the age group of 15-59 yrs	Percentage of tourism (direct) employees of total population	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	1274206.41	53340	53340000	34564320	64.2	22190293.44	5.7%	3.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15543.8825	1576	1576000	1021248	70.5	719979.84	2.2%	1.84
3	Assam	1004250.729	36047	36047000	23358456	67.2	15696882.43	6.4%	3.96
4	Bihar	1349637.695	128592	128592000	83327616	53.2	44330291.71	3.0%	2.28
5	Chhattisgarh	284932.3488	30524	30524000	19779552	73.3	14498411.62	2.0%	1.74
6	Goa	104411.9688	1583	1583000	1025784	55.2	566232.768	18.4%	10.00
7	Gujarat	1066705.239	72367	72367000	46893816	68.8	32262945.41	3.3%	2.42
8	Haryana	539119.5813	30573	30573000	19811304	53.1	10519802.42	5.1%	3.33
9	Himachal Pradesh	112925.9238	7505	7505000	4863240	75	3647430	3.1%	2.31
10	Jharkhand	475508.2913	39963	39963000	25896024	66.9	17324440.06	2.7%	2.13
11	Karnataka	1532055.799	68115	68115000	44138520	61.6	27189328.32	5.6%	3.58
12	Kerala	1109271.004	35920	35920000	23276160	56.5	13151030.4	8.4%	4.99
13	Madhya Pradesh	895138.165	87610	87610000	56771280	71.9	40818550.32	2.2%	1.86
14	Maharashtra	2571217.733	127360	127360000	82529280	61.6	50838036.48	5.1%	3.29
15	Manipur	43394.6975	3253	3253000	2107944	59.9	1262658.456	3.4%	2.48
16	Meghalaya	95159.3525	3379	3379000	2189592	73.5	1609350.12	5.9%	3.72
17	Mizoram	31938.5675	1250	1250000	810000	59	477900	6.7%	4.11
18	Nagaland	53565.32875	2253	2253000	1459944	70.1	1023420.744	5.2%	3.38
19	Odisha	619189.6688	46566	46566000	30174768	66.8	20156745.02	3.1%	2.30
20	Punjab	408925.6713	30926	30926000	20040048	56.7	11362707.22	3.6%	2.56
21	Rajasthan	1195764.223	81897	81897000	53069256	64.4	34176600.86	3.5%	2.51
22	Sikkim	47910.28375	695	695000	450360	75.1	338220.36	14.2%	7.86
23	Tamil Nadu	2116351.873	77089	77089000	49953672	62.1	31021230.31	6.8%	4.18
24	Telangana	83166.22	38272	38636000	26488000	65.2	17270176	0.5%	1.00
25	Tripura	83166.22	4184	4184000	2711232	67.7	1835504.064	4.5%	3.03
26	Uttar Pradesh	2448797.526	238078	238078000	154274544	56.6	87319391.9	2.8%	2.16
27	Uttarakhand	331402.485	11755	11755000	7617240	61.2	4661750.88	7.1%	4.32
28	West Bengal	2258824.399	99563	99563000	64516824	64.2	41419801.01	5.5%	3.49
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,710	404	4,04,000	2,61,792	62.9	1,64,667	13.2%	7.37
30	Chandigarh	36,453	1,243	12,43,000	8,05,464	57.8	4,65,558	7.8%	4.68
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10,548	1,356	13,56,000	8,78,688	69.8	6,13,324	1.7%	1.62
32	Delhi	5,15,529	21,752	2,17,52,000	1,40,95,296	50.4	71,04,029	7.3%	4.40
33	Jammu and Kashmir	1,89,285	13,701	1,37,01,000	88,78,248	63.7	56,55,444	3.3%	2.44
34	Ladakh	11,929	302	2,74,289	1,77,739	63.2	1,12,331	10.6%	6.08
35	Lakshadweep	1,801	69	69,000	44,712	49.4	22,088	8.2%	4.85
36	Puducherry	42,833	1,683	16,83,000	10,90,584	55.4	6,04,184	7.1%	4.31

Source: PLFS 2023-23, Population Statistics - MOHFW

26. Tourism Revenue per Tourist Site

SN	UT Name	No. of sites as per Dekho Apna Desh	Tourism Revenue Receipts BE 2024-25 (Rs.in Lakh)	Tourism Revenue per tourist SITE (in lakhs)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	359	0.2	0.001	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	583	48.3	0.083	1
3	Assam	376	604.9	1.609	4
4	Bihar	346	200	0.578	2
5	Chhattisgarh	387	0	-	1
6	Goa	159	2950	18.553	10
7	Gujarat	283	500	1.767	4
8	Haryana	143	200	1.399	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	352	434.6	1.235	3
10	Jharkhand	413	18	0.044	1
11	Karnataka	779	553	0.710	3
12	Kerala	555	2501.2	4.507	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	272	0	-	1
14	Maharashtra	727	1619	2.227	4
15	Manipur	99	52.5	0.530	2
16	Meghalaya	130	259	1.992	4
17	Mizoram	139	350	2.518	5
18	Nagaland	72	65	0.903	3
19	Odisha	417	1353	3.245	5
20	Punjab	269	300	1.115	3
21	Rajasthan	522	260.1	0.498	2
22	Sikkim	134	1200	8.955	8
23	Tamil Nadu	790	63	0.080	1
24	Telangana	250	4420	17.680	10
25	Tripura	56	0	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	494	1200	2.429	5
27	Uttarakhand	288	1500	5.208	6
28	West Bengal	615	139.7	0.227	2
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	173	800	4.624	6
30	Chandigarh	60	50	0.833	3
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	52	1500	28.846	10
32	Delhi	136	14	0.103	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	351	5000	14.245	9
34	Ladakh	114	20	0.175	1
35	Lakshadweep	20	50	2.500	5
36	Puducherry	97	300	3.093	5
		Data Source	No. of sites as per Dekho Apna Desh RBI		
		Data Period for To	2024-25		
		No. of sites as per	2025		

27. Tourism Revenue per Tourist Visit

SN	UT Name	FTV+DTV (2024)	Tourism Revenue Receipts (BE) 2024-25 (Rs.in Lakh)	Tourism Revenue per tourist VISIT (in Rs.)	Score
1	Andhra Pradesh	29,05,28,883	0.2	0.00	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8,74,122	48.3	5.53	5
3	Assam	76,35,339	604.9	7.92	5
4	Bihar	6,62,00,024	200	0.30	1
5	Chhattisgarh	3,14,91,385	0	-	1
6	Goa	1,04,09,197	2950	28.34	7
7	Gujarat	18,62,88,552	500	0.27	1
8	Haryana	18,93,516	200	10.56	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,81,24,694	434.6	2.40	3
10	Jharkhand	5,40,86,062	18	0.03	1
11	Karnataka	30,50,48,773	553	0.18	1
12	Kerala	2,29,85,363	2501.2	10.88	6
13	Madhya Pradesh	13,33,43,945	28233.19	21.17	7
14	Maharashtra	19,30,76,711	1619	0.84	2
15	Manipur	31,620	52.5	166.03	10
16	Meghalaya	14,22,647	259	18.21	7
17	Mizoram	5,24,784	350	66.69	9
18	Nagaland	1,31,139	65	49.57	8
19	Odisha	1,10,52,211	1353	12.24	6
20	Punjab	2,82,86,967	300	1.06	2
21	Rajasthan	23,21,56,605	260.1	0.11	1
22	Sikkim	16,25,241	1200	73.84	9
23	Tamil Nadu	30,80,03,316	63	0.02	1
24	Telangana	8,83,94,988	4420	5.00	4
25	Tripura	7,03,275	0	-	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	64,91,72,142	1200	0.18	1
27	Uttarakhand	5,95,50,277	1500	2.52	3
28	West Bengal	18,75,99,989	139.7	0.07	1
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,21,894	800	110.82	10
30	Chandigarh	10,37,663	50	4.82	4
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	13,61,527	1500	110.17	10
32	Delhi	4,82,56,410	14	0.03	1
33	Jammu and Kashmir	2,35,90,081	5000	21.20	7
34	Ladakh	3,76,386	20	5.31	4
35	Lakshadweep	68,328	50	73.18	9
36	Puducherry	21,37,611	300	14.03	6
		Data Source	RBI		
		Data Period for T	2024-25		
		Data Period for F	2024		